

Library

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

1893.

CONTAINING A DIGEST OF THE STATISTICS OF VICTORIA, WITH
REFERENCES TO THE STATISTICS OF THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

(TWENTIETH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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ERRATA.

Page 41, table following paragraph 82, second figure column, *read* "40,768" and "69,021," *instead of* "40,765" and "69,018;" third column, *read* "8,024," *instead of* "8,027;" fourth column, *read* "20,976," *instead of* "20,973."

Page 213, in the line of the table for 1884, column for South Australia, *insert the sign* "†;" last line, column for Queensland, *read* "2 3 6," *instead of* "..."

No. 1. STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1892 INCLUSIVE.

Main statistical table with columns for Year, Population (Persons, Males, Females), Births, Deaths, Marriages, Immigration, Emigration, General Revenue, Crown Land Sales, Live Stock (Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs), Postage, Shipping (Inwards, Outwards), Vessels Built, Registered, Mortgages and Liens, Imports, Exports (Wool, Tallow, Hides and Skins, Breadstuffs), and Year.

Table with columns for Year, Gold Raised, Public Debt, Government Expenditure (Railways, Roads, Melbourne Water Supply, Country Works, Other Mills, Public Works), Electric Telegraphs, Banks of Issue, Savings Banks, Friendly Societies, Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, Districts, Flour Mills, Manufacturing Works, Mining and Chalmery, Churches and Chapels, Schools, and Number of Persons.

* Figures revised and corrected since last publication. † Information not furnished.

1 The figures of Revenue and Expenditure are for the twelve months ending 31st December of each year until 1871, when the financial year was changed so as to terminate on the 30th June. The figures for 1871 are therefore for the six months ending 30th June, and the figures for subsequent years are for the twelve months ending 30th June. The amounts since 1874 are now, for the first time, exclusive of receipts and expenditure on reconstructions... 2 In addition to the quantity of land sold and amount realized within the year, the figures under the head 'Crown Land Sales' represent, during each of the years after 1868, the total extent of, and amount paid on, lands purchased under deferred payments... 3 Since the year 1864, a considerable quantity of wool has been imported into Victoria from the Murray, from the Riverina district of New South Wales, for transport by railway to Melbourne and shipment thence... 4 The births and deaths given are of which there is any record, but it is known that the figures considerably understate the truth, and it is supposed that the number actually born and died is not less than 5,000. The deficiency has chiefly arisen from the fact that the system of registering births and deaths was entirely changed during the year 1850, and the new system was not at first properly understood... 5 Post cards were first issued in April, 1876; they are indicated with the letters 'P' in the column of 'Mails'... 6 The first time telegrams on Railway service were not included.

SUMMARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1892.3 INCLUSIVE.

Table with columns for Year, Total Area Cultivated, Area under each description of Tillage (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Rye, Pease and Beans, Potatoes, Turnips, Mangel-wurzel, Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, Hay, Green Forage, Chicory, Grass and Clover Seeds, Hops, Tobacco, Vines, Other Crops, Gardens and Orchards, Land in Fallow), and Produce Raised (Wheat, Oats, Barley, Maize, Rye, Pease and Beans, Potatoes, Turnips, Mangel-wurzel, Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, Onions, Hay, Chicory, Grass and Clover Seeds, Hops, Tobacco, Grapes not made into Wine, Grapes made into Wine, Wine made).

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

† The tobacco crop in 1875-6, 1879-80, 1890-91, and 1892-3, failed in most parts of the colony.

Main table with columns for Name of Colony, Year, Population, Births, Deaths, Marriages, Emigration, Public Revenue, Public Expenditure, Imports, Exports, Shipping Tonnage, Millage on the spot, Total Outwards, Wines, Batches, Barley, Hides, Other Cereals, Potatoes, Hay, Vines, Green Peas, Apples, Livestock, and Name of Colony.

1 The Revenue and Expenditure of Victoria for the years specified, and of Queensland for the years 1870 to 1892, are for the twelve months ending on the 31st of December.
2 The figures relating to Victoria, Tasmania for the last year, and those for Queensland and South Australia for the last three years, relate to the financial year ending on the 31st of March.
3 The figures for the last year of the Western Australian statistics are for the twelve months ending on the 31st of December.
4 The figures for the last year of the Queensland statistics are for the twelve months ending on the 31st of December.
5 The figures for the last year of the South Australian statistics are for the twelve months ending on the 31st of December.
6 The figures for the last year of the New Zealand statistics are for the twelve months ending on the 31st of December.

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1893.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in command of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*.—"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 Midshipman Matthew Flinders, R.N., who, accompanied by Bass, 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*, a gun brig 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, etc.
1802. January 5th.—Entrance to Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting-Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on 2nd February, and by the vessel on 15th February.
- „ April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Flinders, who had been promoted to the rank of Commander. He was not aware that the Bay 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. Decem. 16th.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1826. Attempt made early in the year to colonize Western Port, on its eastern side, near the site of the present township of Corinella, by Captain S. Wright, of H.M. 3rd Regiment, the Buffs, in charge of a party of convicts. This expedition was sent from New South Wales in consequence of a

* A detailed statement of the Discovery and Early History of the Territory now embraced within the limits of the Colony of Victoria was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1884-5, page 10 *et seq.*

report that the French contemplated a settlement on the south coast of Australia. This intention, if ever seriously entertained, having been abandoned by the French, and the locality being sterile and scrubby, the establishment was withdrawn early in 1828.

1834. Novem. 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 on the site previously selected by Batman. (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.
- „ Septem. 29th.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate of the Port Phillip District.
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.
1838. Septem. 12th.—First census of the colony. Population enumerated, 3,511, viz., 3,080 males and 431 females.
1839. Septem. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians and on the north by the 36th parallel. (For boundaries of Victoria see paragraph 2 *post*.)
1841. March 2nd.—Second census. Population enumerated, 11,738, viz., 8,274 males and 3,464 females.
1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1846. March 2nd.—Third census. Population enumerated, 32,879, viz., 20,184 males and 12,695 females.
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. February 6th.—“Black Thursday.”—A day of tremendous heat and destructive fire, whereby a large tract of country was devastated. Some lives were lost, numbers of sheep, cattle, and horses perished, and a vast amount of property was destroyed.
- „ March 2nd.—Fourth census. Population enumerated, 77,345, viz., 46,202 males and 31,143 females.
- „ July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.

1851. 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. April 26th.—Fifth census. Population enumerated 236,798, viz., 155,887 males and 80,911 females.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 3rd December.)
- „ Decem. 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. March 29th.—Sixth census. Population enumerated, 410,766, viz., 264,334 males and 146,432 females.
- „ August 27th.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ Novem. 24th.—Universal manhood suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1858. Decem. 17th.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78, to be returned for 49 Electoral Districts.
1861. April 7th.—Seventh census. Population enumerated, 540,322, viz., 328,651 males and 211,671 females.
- „ October ... Conference, attended by representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, met in Melbourne for the purpose of endeavouring to secure uniformity in the collection and compilation of their annual statistics.
1867. February 6th.—Customs tariff imposing import duties on a number of articles with the view of affording protection to native industry came into operation under Act 31 Vic. No. 306.
1869. January 1st.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
1871. April 2nd.—Eighth census. Population enumerated, 731,528, viz., 401,050 males and 330,478 females.
- „ May 17th.—Import duties on many articles increased under Act 35 Vict. No. 400, with the view of affording further protection to native industry.
1875. January 15th.—Conference in Hobart Town, convened for the purpose of endeavouring to secure uniformity in statistical collection and compilation, held its first meeting. Representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania attended. Conference closed 26th January.
1876. Novem. 2nd.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 86, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so as to increase the number to 55, by Act 40 Vict. No. 548.
1878. Decem. 28th.—The Hon. Graham Berry, Premier, and Professor C. H. Pearson, member of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, with Mr. H. H. Hayter as secretary, started for England on a mission from the Victorian to the Imperial Government, the object being to endeavour to induce the latter to amend the *Victorian Constitution Act* in regard to certain matters (affecting chiefly the relations between the two Houses of the Legislature) in which the Constitution had been found to be unworkable. The mission, which was only partially successful, returned to Victoria about the middle of 1879.

1880. February 6th.—Fortnightly mail contract service between Victoria and England commenced.
- „ October 1st.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne. It was closed 30th April, 1881.
1881. April 3rd.—Ninth census of Victoria and first simultaneous census of all the Australasian Colonies. Population enumerated—in Victoria, 862,346, viz., 452,083 males and 410,263 females; in all the Australasian Colonies, 2,815,924, viz., 1,526,121 males and 1,289,803 females.
- „ Novem. 28th.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces increased to 14, number of members increased to 42, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.
1884. February 1st.—Victorian Railways placed under the control and management of three Commissioners, under Act 47 Vict. No. 767.
- „ Decem. 31st.—Patronage in the public service abolished with respect to appointments and promotions, and “a just and equitable system in lieu thereof, which will enable all persons who have qualified themselves in that behalf to enter the public service without favour or recommendation other than their own merits and fitness for the position,” established under Act 47 Vict. No. 773, which Statute also provided for the appointment of a Public Service Board, consisting of three members, to administer its provisions.
1885. December 9th.—Imperial Act constituting a Federal Council of Australasia brought into operation in respect to Victoria by Act 49 Vict. No. 843. First meeting of Federal Council opened in Tasmania, 25th January, 1886.
1887. April 4th.—Conference between representatives of the principal colonies of the Empire and the Imperial Government, summoned chiefly for the purpose of considering questions of defence and postal and telegraphic communication, held its first meeting in London, Victoria sending four representatives. Conference closed 9th May.
1888. January 18th.—Hundredth anniversary of the first settlement in Australia. Governors, ministers, members of Parliament, and corporation officials of all the Australasian Colonies, together with a large number of citizens, proceeded to Sydney to join in celebrating the occasion.
- „ February 1st.—Weekly mail contract service between Australia and England commenced, by means of vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental, and Orient, services running alternately.
- „ August 1st.—Second Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne. It was closed 31st January, 1889.
- „ August 28th.—First meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Held in Sydney.
- „ Decem. 22nd.—Number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48 by Act 52 Vic. No. 995. Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 95, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so that their number should be 84, and so that—with a few exceptions—only one member should represent each constituency, by Act 52 Vict. No. 1,008.
1890. February 6th.—Australasian Federation Conference, at which representatives from the seven principal Australasian colonies were present, held its first meeting. It was unanimously agreed that the

best interests of the Australian colonies would be promoted by their early union under one Legislative and Executive Government; and that the legislatures of the respective colonies should be invited to appoint, during the present year, delegates to a National Australasian Convention, consisting of delegates empowered to report upon a scheme for a Federal Constitution. Conference closed 14th February.

1890. March 3rd.—Conference convened for the purpose of arranging for the collection and compilation of the returns of the census of 1891 upon a uniform principle, held its first meeting in Hobart, under the presidency of the Government Statist of Victoria. Representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand attended. Conference closed 18th March.

1891. March 2nd.—National Australasian Convention held in Sydney, at which a Draft Bill "To constitute the Commonwealth of Australia" was framed and adopted. The Convention also recommended that provision be made by the Parliaments of the several colonies for submitting for the approval of the people of the colonies respectively the constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia as framed by the Convention. Delegates from the seven principal Australasian Colonies were present at the meetings of the Convention, which closed on the 9th April.

„ April 5th.—Tenth census of Victoria, and second simultaneous census of all the Australasian colonies. Population enumerated, in Victoria, 1,140,405, viz., 598,414 males and 541,991 females; in all the Australasian colonies 3,881,347, viz., 2,082,394 males and 1,798,953 females.

„ October 1st.—The Australasian colonies entered the Universal Postal Union.

1892. March 17th.—Railway Commissioners suspended by the Government. They resigned with a promise of compensation on the 7th June. Resignations accepted, 13th June.

1893. April and May.—Financial panic throughout Australia. Eight banks suspended payment in Melbourne, and several in the other colonies. Most of these institutions were afterwards reconstructed.

2. Victoria is situated at the south-east extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the colony of New South Wales, from which it is separated 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. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass's Straits, and the Pacific Ocean. 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

Area and boundaries of Victoria.

to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas, contains 88,309 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

3. 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 :—

AREAS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

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	104,471
Total Australasia	3,075,474

4. 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.

5. It may be mentioned that the area of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand is less by 680,528 square miles than the area of the Continent of Europe (3,756,002 square miles), but exceeds by 47,883 square miles the area of the United States, exclusive of the Alaska territory (3,027,591 square miles).

6. 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 $145^{\circ} 26' E.$; 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

Areas of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

Area of
Victoria
and other
colonies.

Area of
Australasia,
Europe
and United
States.

Extreme
points of
Victoria.

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.

7. The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australasian colonies, the positions being the observatories at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, the Barracks Observatory at Hobart, the Survey Office Observatory at Wellington, and the Government House at Perth:—

Positions of
Austral-
asian
capitals.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Capital City.		
	Name.	Latitude S.	Longitude E.
		° ' "	° ' "
Victoria	Melbourne	37 49 53	144 58 32
New South Wales	Sydney	33 51 41	151 12 23
Queensland	Brisbane	27 28 0	153 1 36
South Australia	Adelaide	34 55 34	138 35 4
Western Australia	Perth	31 57 24	115 52 42
Tasmania	Hobart	42 53 25	147 19 57
New Zealand	Wellington	41 16 25	174 46 38

8. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other colony upon the continent of Australia. In the thirty-four years ended with 1892, the maximum temperature in the shade was 111.2° Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27° , viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was 57.4° . Upon the average, on four days during the year the thermometer rises above 100° in the shade; and generally on about three nights during the year it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was 178.5° , viz., on the 4th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, in the twenty-nine years ended with 1892, 29.94 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 131, and the average yearly rainfall was 25.54 inches.*

Climate.

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

PART I.—CONSTITUTION* AND GOVERNMENT.

9. In Victoria the executive power is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, who acts under the advice of a responsible Ministry, consisting of 10 members.

10. The legislative authority is vested in two Houses of Parliament, viz., the Upper House or Legislative Council, consisting of 48 members returned in fourteen provinces, each member being elected for six years, and the Lower House or Legislative Assembly, which consists of 95 members, elected for three years (unless dissolved sooner by the Governor), returned in 84 districts or electorates. The qualification for the Upper House is as follows:—For members, the possession of freehold property of an annual value of £100; for electors, the possession of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than £10 per annum, or occupation of leasehold property of not less than £25 annual rating. Graduates of universities within the British dominions, barristers and solicitors, legally qualified medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, and officers in the army and navy—when not on active service—also have votes for the Legislative Council. There is no property qualification for members of the Lower House, and every male of 21 years of age or upwards, untainted by crime, is allowed a vote.

11. Judges, ministers of religion; persons holding any office or place of profit under the Crown, or employed in the Public Service for salary, wages, or emolument (except Responsible Ministers); persons who are interested in any bargain or contract entered into on behalf of Her Majesty; uncertificated bankrupts and insolvents; and persons attainted of treason, or convicted of any felony or infamous offence within any part of Her Majesty's dominions, are incapable of being elected or continuing to be members of either House of Parliament; neither can the same person be a member of the two Houses at the same time.

12. The *Constitution Act*, as amended by the *Constitution Act Amendment Act 1890*,† provides for the sum of £15,500 being set aside annually for the payment of ten Ministers, of whom not more than eight may be members of the Assembly, but at least four must be members of either the Council or Assembly.

* For an account of the Victorian Constitution, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 610 et seq.

† Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vict., Schedule I.; and 54 Vict. No. 1,075.

Executive
Authority.

Parliament
of Victoria.

Persons in-
capable of
becoming
members.

Salaries of
Ministers.

13. No person who is a member of either House of Parliament or has not ceased to be one for a period of six months may accept any office or place of profit under the Crown, except the office of Responsible Minister, Judge of the Supreme Court, Agent-General, President or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council, or Speaker or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly. Should he do so, he is liable to forfeit the sum of £50 for every week he may hold such office or place, together with full costs of suit to any person who may sue for the same.

Members may not accept offices of profit.

14. Members of the Legislative Council receive no payment for their attendance in Parliament, but 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.

Payment of members.

15. The names of ratepayers in municipal districts are placed on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly—also on those of the Legislative Council if qualified—without action on their own part, but non-ratepayers, or property holders residing in another electorate, and not enrolled as ratepayers, wishing to vote for either House of Parliament must take out “electors’ rights,” for which they are required to pay the sum of sixpence. These “rights” must be renewed every three years. In 1891 an Act† was passed with a view of more closely scrutinizing the electoral rolls, and of expunging therefrom the names of all persons not entitled to vote, including criminals, drunkards, etc.

Electors’ rights.

16. Persons paying rates in several provinces or electoral districts may vote in all such at the same election, but no one may vote more than once in the same province or electoral district, although he may have several properties rated independently therein.

Plural voting.

17. Foreigners who are not naturalized or denizen subjects of Her Majesty, and have not resided in Victoria for 12 months previous to the 1st January or the 1st July of any year, are not qualified to vote at elections of members of either House of Parliament.

Foreigners must be naturalized.

18. Males under 21 years of age and females of any age are not qualified to be returned as members of, or to vote at elections for, either House of Parliament. No one can be elected for the Upper House until he is of the full age of 30 years.

Males must be of age. Females not qualified.

* In pursuance of a general scheme of retrenchment brought in and given effect to by the Government, this was reduced by 5 per cent., or to £285, in the financial year 1892-3, and to be reduced by 10 per cent., or to £270, during the three years commencing with 1893-4.

† *Purification of Rolls Act* 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1,242).

19. Of the electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, 11 are represented by 2 members each, and 73 by 1 member each. Six of the electoral provinces for the Council are represented by 4 members each, and 8 by 3 members each.

20. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1891-2 and 1892-3 is shown in the following table:—

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1892 AND 1893.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1891-2.	1892-3.	1891-2.	1892-3.
Ratepayers' Roll	162,047	161,075	229,616	216,103
General Roll	1,239	1,188	51,664	44,735
Total	163,286	62,263	281,280	260,838

21. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, their populations according to the recent census, and the number of electors on the rolls of each province in 1892-3; also, at the date of the elections for the Legislative Council held during the year 1892, the number of electors on the rolls and the number and percentage of electors who recorded their votes:—

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

Electoral Provinces.	Enumerated Population, 1891.	Number of Members.	Electors on the Rolls, 1892-3.	Electors in Contested Provinces at the Elections in 1892.		
				On the Rolls.	Who Voted.*	
					Number.	Percentage.
Melbourne ...	112,158	4	17,525	...	...	...
North Yarra .	123,629	3	16,840	16,768	4,629	27·60
South Yarra ...	141,885	4	20,602	...	...	...
Southern ...	102,882	3	16,573	...	...	...
South-Western ...	60,021	3	7,517	...	...	...
Nelson ...	48,102	3	5,452	...	...	...
Western ...	50,385	3	6,894	...	...	...
North-Western ...	80,403	4	12,241	...	...	...
Northern ...	68,913	4	8,613	...	...	...
Wellington ...	76,542	4	8,883	8,532	5,907	69·23
North-Central ...	46,236	3	5,502	...	...	...
North-Eastern ...	74,653	3	9,699	9,682	3,786†	39·10
Gippsland ...	69,939	4	9,253	...	...	...
South-Eastern ..	81,009	3	16,669	...	...	...
Total ...	1,136,757	48	162,263	34,982	14,322	40·94

* Where blanks occur the election was uncontested.

† At the "special election;" the number who voted for the ordinary election was not returned.

22. At the last fourteen elections for the Legislative Council the proportion of electors who have recorded their votes in provinces where the election was contested has rarely been much greater than half, and on eight out of the fourteen occasions has been less than half. The following are the proportions at each election:—

Electors who voted, Legislative Council.

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1870 TO 1892.

Year of Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Provinces who voted.	Year of Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Provinces who voted.
	Per cent.		Per cent.
1870	46·65	1884	56·70
1872	54·07	1886	48·04
1874	45·99	1888	51·76
1876	51·16	1889	47·07
1878	45·61	1890	47·29
1880	57·18	1891	48·49
1882	55·13	1892	40·94

23. The following table shows the number of members for each electoral district of the Legislative Assembly, also the number of electors for each according to the roll of 1892-3* :—

Members and electors for Legislative Assembly, 1892-3.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Electoral Districts.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on Rolls, 1892-3.	Electoral Districts.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on Rolls, 1892-3.
Albert Park	1	2,369	Dandenong and Berwick	1	4,272
Anglesey	1	3,274	Daylesford	1	1,850
Ararat	1	1,618	Delatite	1	2,587
Ballarat East	1	3,358	Donald and Swan Hill	1	4,200
Ballarat West	2	6,068	Dundas	1	2,370
Barwon	1	2,234	Dunolly	1	2,200
Benalla and Yarrawonga	1	2,542	Eaglehawk	1	2,098
Benambra	1	1,940	Eastern Suburbs	1	5,748
Bogong	1	1,666	Emerald Hill	1	2,688
Borong	1	2,878	Essendon and Flemington	1	5,684
Bourke East	1	2,804	Evelyn	1	2,824
Bourke West	1	2,119	Fitzroy	2	4,336
East Bourke Boroughs	2	10,853	Footscray	1	4,408
Brighton	1	4,028	Geelong	2	5,562
Carlton	1	3,203	Gippsland Central	1	2,767
Carlton South	1	2,152	Gippsland East	1	2,673
Castlemaine	2	3,026	Gippsland North	1	2,061
Clunes and Allandale	1	2,198	Gippsland South	1	3,260
Collingwood	2	6,104			
Creswick	1	1,822			

* For the number and proportion of electors who recorded their votes in each electoral district at the last general election (20th April, 1892) see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 29.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS—*continued.*

Electoral Districts.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on Rolls, 1892-3.	Electoral Districts.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on Rolls, 1892-3.
Gippsland West ...	1	4,074	Polwarth ...	1	2,736
Grant ...	1	2,303	Port Fairy ...	1	1,867
Grenville ...	2	3,177	Port Melbourne ...	1	3,158
Gunbower ...	1	2,486	Portland ...	1	1,942
Hawthorn ...	1	4,480	Prahran ...	1	3,669
Horsham ...	1	2,211	Richmond ...	2	7,506
Jolimont and West Richmond	1	2,920	Ripon and Hampden	1	2,364
Kara Kara ...	1	2,048	Rodney ...	2	4,933
Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield	1	2,079	Sandhurst ...	2	5,247
Korong ..	1	2,135	Sandhurst South ...	1	2,030
Kyneton ...	1	2,021	Shepparton and Euroa	1	2,134
Lowan ...	1	2,734	South Yarra ...	1	3,311
Maldon ...	1	1,509	St. Kilda ...	1	3,952
Mandurang ...	1	1,921	Stawell ...	1	2,213
Maryborough ...	1	2,370	Talbot and Avoca ...	1	1,872
Melbourne ...	1	4,158	Toorak ...	1	4,646
Melbourne East ...	2	5,270	Villiers and Heytesbury	1	2,261
Melbourne North ...	1	3,178	Wangaratta and Rutherglen	1	2,290
Melbourne South ...	1	2,404	Warrenheip ...	1	1,766
Melbourne West ...	1	2,472	Warrnambool ...	1	1,951
Mornington ...	1	3,786	Williamstown ...	1	3,821
Normanby ...	1	2,285	Windermere ...	1	1,578
Numurkah and Nathalia	1	2,095			
Ovens ...	1	1,631	Total ...	95	260,838

24. At elections for the Legislative Assembly, close upon two-thirds of the electors have generally recorded their votes in contested districts; whereas in elections for the Legislative Council, the proportion has been rarely much above half, as has been already shown. The following are the proportions who voted at the last eleven general elections of members of the Lower House in districts in which the election has been contested:—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1892.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.
1866 ...	55·10	1880 (July) ...	65·85
1868 ...	61·59	1883 ...	64·96
1871 ..	65·02	1886 ...	64·70
1874 ...	61·00	1889 ...	66·58
1877 ...	62·29	1892 ...	65·12
1880 (February) ...	66·56		

Electors who voted, Legislative Assembly.

25. The estimated population of Victoria on the 31st December, 1892, was 1,167,373, and there being 48 members and 162,263 electors for the Upper House, there is one member to every 24,320 and one elector to every 7·2 of the population. In like manner, there being 95 members of the Legislative Assembly, and 260,838 electors for that House, there is now 1 member to every 12,288, and 1 elector to every 4·5, of the population.

Proportion of members and electors of both Houses to population.

26. The proportion of members to electors is one to every 3,380 for the Upper House, and 1 to every 2,746 for the Lower House.

Proportion of members to electors.

27. Municipal or local government is almost universal throughout Victoria, all but about one per cent. of its whole area being divided into urban or rural municipalities. The former are called *cities*, *towns*, and *boroughs*, and the latter *shires*. They are regulated under the *Local Government Act* (54 Vict. No. 1112), as amended by Act 55 Vict. No. 1243, each municipality being a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and capable of suing and being sued, and of purchasing, holding, and alienating land. The cities, towns, and boroughs now number 59, and the shires 139. They 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 by-laws the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, places of recreation, charitable institutions, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, prevention of fire, and carrying on of noxious trades.*

Municipal government.

28. An Act to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia† “for the purpose of dealing with such matters of common Australasian interest, in respect to which united action is desirable, as can be dealt with without unduly interfering with the management of the internal affairs of the several colonies by their respective legislatures,” passed the Imperial Parliament and became law on the 14th August, 1885. This Act provides for the institution of a Council composed of representatives of such of the Australasian colonies as should pass an Act or Ordinance declaring that the Imperial Act should have force therein; each such colony to be represented by two members except in the case of Crown colonies, which should be represented by only one member each, power being reserved to Her Majesty, at the request

Federal Council Act.

* A full account of the municipal system of government existing in Victoria, also of the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Fire Brigades Boards, was given in the last issue of this work, paragraphs 36 to 50.

† *Federal Council of Australasia Act* 1885 (48 & 49 Vict. cap. 60).

of the legislatures of the colonies, from time to time to increase the number of representatives for each colony.*

Dates and
place of
sessions of
Federal
Council.

29. The Federal Council has held five sessions since its inauguration. The first session was opened on the 25th January, 1886; the second on the 16th January, 1888; the third on the 29th January, 1889; the fourth on the 20th January, 1891; and the fifth on the 26th January, 1893. All the sessions were held in Hobart, and were opened by the Governor of that colony. At the last session, Victoria was represented by the Honorable John Gavan Duffy, M.P., and the Honorable Sir Frederick T. Sargood, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.; Queensland by the Premier and a member of the Legislative Assembly; Tasmania by the Premier and the Speaker of the House of Assembly; and Western Australia by the Premier and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. New South Wales and New Zealand have not up to the present joined the Council. The present representatives of Victoria are the Hon. James B. Patterson and the Hon. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart. The sittings in 1893 were not attended by any delegate from Fiji, the other colony represented on the Council.

Acts passed
by Federal
Council.

30. The Council, since its constitution, has passed the following Acts, viz. :—

An Act for shortening the language used in Acts of the Federal Council of Australasia. No. 1 of 1886.

An Act to facilitate the proof throughout the Federation of Acts of the Federal Council and of Acts of the Parliaments of the Australasian Colonies, and of Judicial and Official Documents, and of the signatures of certain public officers. No. 2 of 1886.

An Act to authorise the Service of Civil Process out of the Jurisdiction of the Colony in which it is issued. No. 3 of 1886.

An Act to make provision for the enforcement within the Federation of Judgments of the Supreme Courts of the Federation. No. 4 of 1886.

An Act to regulate the Pearl-Shell and Bêche-de-mer Fisheries in Australasian Waters adjacent to the Colony of Queensland. No. 1 of 1888.

An Act to regulate the Pearl-Shell and Bêche-de-mer Fisheries in Australasian Waters adjacent to the Colony of Western Australia. No. 1 of 1889.

An Act to facilitate the recognition in other Colonies of Orders and Declarations of the Supreme Court of any Colony in matters of Lunacy. No. 1 of 1891.

An Act to make provision for the discipline and government of the garrisons established at King George's Sound and Thursday Island, at the joint expense of the Australian Colonies, or some of them. No. 1 of 1893.

Austral-
asian
Federation
Conference,
1890.

31. Towards the end of 1889, at the instance of the Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., Premier of New South Wales, negotiations were opened between the various Australasian colonies, with the view of bringing about a Federal Union of the whole in "one powerful Australian nation," the result being that a conference of representatives of the various colonies interested was held in Melbourne in the early part of 1890, when resolutions were adopted affirming the

* A full account of the objects and powers of the Federal Council was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraphs 51 to 59.

desirability of Federation, and binding the members of the conference to induce the legislatures of their respective colonies to appoint delegates to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution.*

32. 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 Sept., 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 Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, 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 Phipps, 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, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	15th July, 1884 ...	15th Nov., 1889 ¶
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	6th Nov., 1886**	12th March, 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	{ 9th March, 1889 { 16th Nov., 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889
The Honorable John Madden (acting)	28th November, 1889	Still in office ††
	26th January, 1893	11th May, 1893

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on the 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the assumption of office as Superintendent by Mr. C. J. La Trobe. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847.

* Particulars respecting the holding of this Convention, together with resolutions adopted, and the subsequent steps taken, will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraphs 77 to 82.

† 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.

§ Succeeded to the title of Viscount Canterbury, December, 1869.

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

¶ Sir H. B. Loch was absent on leave from the 9th March to the 17th October, 1889.

** Date of appointment. Sir W. F. Stawell never acted after his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor. He died on the date given in the next column. No Lieutenant-Governor has been appointed since.

†† Lord Hopetoun was absent on leave from the 25th January to the 12th May, 1893.

Duration of
Governor-
ship.

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

Interregna
in Victoria.

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

Ministries.

35. Since the inauguration of responsible government, twenty-six Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names of the respective Premiers, the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office, and the number of days they continued to hold office:—

MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier.*	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
1. William Clark Haines...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ...	469
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857 ...	49
3. William Clark Haines...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858 ...	315
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859...	596
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860	396
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861	353
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863 ...	590
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868 ...	1,775
9. Charles Sladen...	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868 ...	66
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July, 1868	20th September, 1869	436
11. John Alexander Mac- Pherson	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870 ...	201
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871 ...	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy ...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872 ...	357
14. James Goodall Francis...	10th June, 1872 ...	31st July, 1874 ...	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875 ...	372
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875...	74
17. Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G.	20th October, 1875...	21st May, 1877 ...	579
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880 ...	1,019
19. James Service ...	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	151
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881 ...	340
21. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart.	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883 ...	607
22. James Service ...	8th March, 1883 ...	18th February, 1886	1,078

* The term "Premier" is used to show that the Ministers named were respectively at the head of the Governments enumerated; there is, however, no such office as that of Premier recognised under the Victorian Constitution. Nevertheless, the Hon. Graham Berry was appointed Premier on the 7th August, 1875, but vacated the office three days later. No other Minister has ever been appointed under that title.

MINISTRIES—continued.

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
23. Duncan Gillies... ..	18th February, 1886	5th November, 1890	1,722
24. James Munro	5th November, 1890	16th February, 1892	469
25. William Shiels	16th February, 1892	23rd January, 1893	343
26. James Brown Patterson	23rd January, 1893...	Still in office	...

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

36. By means of the figures in the last column it is ascertained that the average duration of Victorian Ministries, prior to the Ministry now in office, has been 543 days, or 1 year and 6 months. Average duration of Ministries.

37. The present is the fifteenth 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, also the duration of each session and of each Parliament:— Parliaments.

PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parliament.
				Days.	Days.
1	1	21st November, 1856...	24th November, 1857...	368	991
	2	3rd December, 1857 ...	4th June, 1858 ...	183	
	3	7th October, 1858 ...	24th February, 1859 ...	140	
2	1	13th October, 1859 ..	9th August, 1859 ...	341	637
	2	20th November, 1860...	18th September, 1860...	225	
3	1	11th July, 1861 ...	3rd July, 1861	1,091
	2	30th August, 1861 ...	11th July, 1861 ...	292	
	3	7th November, 1862 ...	18th June, 1862 ...	308	
4	1	26th January, 1864 ...	11th September, 1863...	128	378
	2	25th August, 1864 ...	2nd June, 1864 ...	...
	3	28th November, 1864	25th August, 1864 ...	366	
	4		28th November, 1865...	...	
	5		11th December, 1865...	...	
5	1	12th February, 1866 ...	5th April, 1866 ...	52	686
	2	11th April, 1866 ...	1st June, 1866 ...	51	
	3	17th January, 1867 ...	10th September, 1867	236	
	4	18th September, 1867	8th November, 1867 ...	51	
	5	25th November, 1867...	25th November, 1867	1	
6	1	30th December, 1867	30th December, 1867	...	1,048
	2	13th March, 1868 ...	29th September, 1868	200	
	3	11th February, 1869 ...	29th December, 1869...	321	
	4	15th February, 1870 ...	15th July, 1870 ...	150	
7	1	27th October, 1870 ...	29th December, 1870...	63	212
	2	25th April, 1871 ...	25th January, 1871 ...	...
	1	23rd November, 1871...	23rd November, 1871...	212	231
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	17th December, 1872 ..	231	

PARLIAMENTS—*continued.*

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parliament.
				Days.	Days.
7	3	13th May, 1873 ...	25th November, 1873...	196	1,049
			9th March, 1874 ...	...
8	1	19th May, 1874 ...	24th December, 1874...	219	1,072
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	7th April, 1876 ...	317	
	3	11th July, 1876 ...	22nd December, 1876... 25th April, 1877 ...	164 ...	
9	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	9th April, 1878 ...	322	993
	2	9th July, 1878 ...	6th December, 1878 ...	150	
	3	8th July, 1879 ...	5th February, 1880 ... 9th February, 1880 ...	212 ...	
10	1	11th May, 1880 ...	26th June, 1880 ...	46	49
			29th June, 1880 ...	...
11	1	22nd July, 1880 ...	2nd August, 1881 ...	376	926
	2	4th August, 1881 ...	24th December, 1881...	142	
	3	25th April, 1882 ...	3rd February, 1883 ...	284	
12	1	27th February, 1883 ...	19th April, 1883 ...	51	1,088
	2	3rd July, 1883 ...	3rd November, 1883 ...	123	
	3	10th June, 1884 ...	12th December, 1884...	185	
	4	17th June, 1885 ...	18th December, 1885... 19th February, 1886 ...	184 ...	
13	1	16th March, 1886 ...	16th December, 1886...	275	1,091
	2	7th June, 1887 ...	17th December, 1887 ..	193	
	3	19th June, 1888 ...	21st December, 1888... 11th March, 1889 ...	185 ...	
14	1	9th April, 1889 ...	29th November, 1889...	234	1,093
	2	21st May, 1890 ...	20th December, 1890...	213	
	3	23rd June, 1891 ...	29th December, 1891... 5th April, 1892 ...	189 ...	
15	1	12th May, 1892 ...	3rd March, 1893 ...	295	...
	2	28th June, 1893 ...	...	...

Duration of Parliaments.

38. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for 870 days, or about 2 years and $4\frac{2}{3}$ months. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for 202 days, or rather more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ months.

Upper House in Australasian colonies—Members and electors

39. All the Australasian colonies now possess responsible Government, and an Upper and a Lower House of Parliament.* In three of these colonies the members of the Upper House are elected, and in the other four they are nominated by the Governor. In Western Australia, however, this House is to become elective on the expiration of six years after the first summoning of Parliament, or when the population of the colony attains 60,000. The following is a statement of the number of members of that House, and the manner and term of their appointment in each colony, also the number of electors in the three colonies in which the appointment is by election:—

* For a full account of the constitution of each colony, except Western Australia, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, Appendix C, and same work, 1884-5, Appendix E.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Colony.	Number of Members.	Manner of Appointment.	Term of Appointment.	Number of Electors.
Victoria	48	Elected	Six Years*	162,263
New South Wales	71	Nominated	Life†	...
Queensland	37	Nominated‡	Life	...
South Australia	24	Elected	Nine years*	34,450
Western Australia	15	Nominated	Six years	...
Tasmania	18	Elected	Six years	7,111
New Zealand	47§	Nominated	{ Life || { Seven years	...

NOTE.—A complete account of the system of Upper House representation in the different Australasian Colonies will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 77 *et seq.*

40. In all the Australasian colonies the members of the Lower House are elected. The following table shows the number of members, the term for which they are elected (unless sooner dissolved by the Governor), and the number of electors for this House in each colony:—

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Colony.	Number of Members.	Term for which elected.	Number of Electors.
Victoria	95	Three years	260,838
New South Wales	141	Three years	314,156
Queensland	72	Three years¶	84,632
South Australia	54	Three years	74,711
Western Australia	30	Three years	5,900
Tasmania	36	Three years¶	29,261
New Zealand	74**	Three years	183,171††

NOTE.—A complete account of the system of Lower House representation in the different Australasian Colonies will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 83 *et seq.*

* One-third of the members retire by rotation every two years in Victoria (with a few exceptions), and every three years in South Australia.

† A member may resign, and he vacates his office by being absent for two successive sessions without leave; by becoming a citizen of a foreign state; by becoming bankrupt or insolvent; by becoming a public contractor or defaulter; or by being attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or any infamous crime.

‡ Four-fifths of the persons nominated must not be holders of 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.

§ Including two Maori members. The number of Legislative Councillors must not be less than 10, but is otherwise unlimited.

|| Term reduced, for future appointments, from life to seven years, by an Act passed in 1891. If a member of this House is absent without leave for two successive sessions, or makes an acknowledgment of obedience or allegiance to any foreign state, or becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or is convicted of certain crimes, his seat thereby becomes vacant.

¶ On dissolution of present Parliament. The term was formerly five years.

** Four of these are Maoris.

†† As at general election in 1890.

Members,
electors,
etc., in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

41. In the following table a summary is given for each Australasian colony, of the estimated population on the 31st December, 1892; the number of members and electors for the Lower House of Parliament about the same date; the proportion of inhabitants to a member, of inhabitants to an elector, and of electors to a member; also the percentage of electors who voted at the last general election held in each colony:—

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

Colony.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1892.	Lower House, 1892-3.					Last General Election.	
		Number of		Inhabitants to each		Electors to a Member.	Year.	Percentage of Electors who voted.
		Members.	Electors.	Member.	Elector.			
Victoria	1,167,373	95	260,838	12,288	4·48	2,746	1892	65·12
New South Wales	1,197,050	141	314,156	8,490	3·81	2,228	1891	64·39
Queensland	421,297	72	84,632	5,851	4·98	1,175	1888	73·92
South Australia ...	331,721	54	74,711	6,143	4·44	1,383	1890	55·09
Western Australia	58,674	30	5,900	1,955	9·94	196	1890	80·80
Tasmania	153,144	36	29,261	4,254	5·23	813	1890	65·06
New Zealand * ...	650,433	70	183,171†	9,292	3·55	2,617	1890	80·44

Governors
of British
Dominions.

42. The following are the names of the present Governors of the various British Possessions, and the dates of their assumption of office:—

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
AUSTRALASIA.		
Victoria	The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28 Nov., 1889
New South Wales and Norfolk Island	Sir Robert William Duff, G.C.M.G. ...	29 May, 1893
„ „ „	Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, Kt., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	Nov., 1891‡
Queensland	General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	1 May, 1889
South Australia ...	The Right Honorable Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., P.C.	11 April, 1889
„ „ ...	Samuel James Way (Lieut.-Governor)	9 Jan., 1891‡

* Exclusive of Maori inhabitants and Maori members, the former of whom number 42,000, and the latter 4.

† As at general election in 1890.

‡ Where double daggers occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
AUSTRALASIA—<i>contd.</i>		
Western Australia ...	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G.	2 Oct., 1890
Tasmania ...	The Right Honorable Jenico William Joseph Preston, Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	8th Aug., 1893
New Zealand ...	The Right Honorable David Boyle, Earl of Glasgow and Kelbourne	7 June, 1892
Fiji ...	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G. ...	27 Feb., 1888
New Guinea (British) ...	Sir William MacGregor, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	4 Sept., 1888
EUROPE.		
Gibraltar ...	General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E.	30 Mar., 1891
Malta ...	General Sir Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., K.C.M.G.	1 Mar., 1890
Cyprus ...	Sir Walter Joseph Sendall, K.C.M.G. (High Commissioner)	12 Feb., 1892*
ASIA.		
British India ...	The Most Honorable Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General)	11 Dec., 1888
Ceylon ...	Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G.	28 May, 1890
Hong Kong ...	Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G. ...	1891
Mauritius ...	Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. ...	Dec., 1889
Straits Settlements ...	Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, G.C.M.G. ...	20 Oct., 1887
Seychelles Islands ...	Thomas Risely Griffith, C.M.G. (Administrator)	Feb., 1889
Labuan ...	Charles Vandeleur Creagh, C.M.G. ...	1 Jan., 1890
British North Borneo }		
AFRICA.		
Cape of Good Hope, and British Bechuanaland	Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; also High Commissioner for South Africa	13 Dec., 1889
British Bechuanaland ...	Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	1 Oct., 1885
Basutoland ...	Col. Sir Marshall James Clarke, late R.A., K.C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	8 April, 1884
Natal and Zululand ...	Lieut.-Col. Sir Chas. Bullen Hugh Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	1 Dec., 1889
Zululand ...	Melmoth Osborn, C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	21 June, 1887
St. Helena ...	William Grey-Wilson, C.M.G. ...	18 July, 1890
Sierra Leone ...	Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G. ...	12 Feb., 1892*
Gambia ...	Robert Baxter Llewelyn, C.M.G. (Administrator)	20 April, 1891
Gold Coast ...	Sir William Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.	27 April, 1888
Lagos ...	Gilbert Thomas Carter, C.M.G. ...	Sept., 1891

* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
AMERICA.		
Canada	The Right Honorable Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, P.C., G.C.B. (Governor-General)	11 June, 1888
Ontario	G. A. Kirkpatrick (Lieutenant-Governor)	— 1892*
Quebec	J. A. Chaplean, Q.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	Nov., 1892*
Nova Scotia... ..	Malachi Bowes Daly (Lieut.-Governor)	11 July, 1890*
New Brunswick	Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	31 Oct., 1885*
Manitoba	John C. Schultz (Lieutenant-Governor)	1 July, 1888*
N. W. Territories	C. H. Macintosh (Lieutenant-Governor)	March, 1893*
British Columbia	Edward Dewdney (Lieut.-Governor)...	1 Nov., 1892*
Prince Edward Island	J. S. Carvell (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	2 Sept., 1889*
Newfoundland	Sir John Terence Nicolls O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	18 Jan., 1889
Jamaica	Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G. ...	9 March, 1889
British Honduras	Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G.	Sept., 1891
Turks and Caicos Islands	Henry Higgins (Chief Commissioner) ...	March, 1891
British Guiana	Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. (Lieut.-Governor)	2 Nov., 1885*
Bahamas	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G. ...	1 Nov., 1887
Trinidad	Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	19 Aug., 1891
Barbados	Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G. ...	24 Nov., 1891
St. Vincent	Irwin Charles Maling, C.M.G. (Administrator)	11 July, 1889
Windward Islands and Grenada	The Honorable Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.	28 Nov., 1889
Tobago	Loraine G. Hay (Commissioner) ...	20 Dec., 1888
St. Lucia	Valesius Skipton Gouldsbury, C.M.G. (Administrator)	26 May, 1891
Leeward Islands } Antigua }	Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.	13 Jan., 1888
Montserrat	Edward Baynes (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1889*
St. Christopher and Nevis	Captain John M. Spencer Churchill (Commissioner)	1888
Virgin Islands	Edward J. Cameron (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1887
Dominica	George Ruthven Le Hunte (Commissioner)	...
Bermuda	Lieutenant-General Thomas Casey Lyons, C.B.	18 July, 1892
Falkland Islands	Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.	13 April, 1891

Salaries of
Colonial
Governors.

43. Both Victoria and Canada pay their Governors £10,000 per annum, which is the highest amount paid by any British colony. The Cape of Good Hope comes next with £9,000, then Straits Settlements and New South Wales with about £7,000. The lowest salaries paid to Governors are in Virgin Islands (£300) and St. Helena,

* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

Montserrat, and Turks Island (£500 each). In the following statement the salaries of Governors or other rulers are arranged in order, the highest being placed first and the rest in succession:—

SALARIES OF GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLONIES.

Colony.	Salary of Governor.	Colony.	Salary of Governor.
	£		£
Victoria ...	10,000	Manitoba ...	2,000
Canada (Governor-General) ...	10,000	Bahamas ...	2,000
Cape of Good Hope ...	9,000*	Basutoland ...	2,000†
Straits Settlements ...	7,040†	British Honduras... ..	1,800
New South Wales ...	7,000	Nova Scotia ...	1,800
Ceylon ...	6,666	New Brunswick ...	1,800
Hong Kong ...	6,666†	British Columbia ...	1,800
Jamaica ...	6,000	British Bechuanaland ...	1,800
British Guiana ...	6,000†	Labuan and British North Borneo	1,800
Queensland ...	5,000	British New Guinea ...	1,700†
South Australia ...	5,000	Prince Edward Island ...	1,400
New Zealand ...	5,000	N. W. Territories of Canada (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,400
Mauritius ...	5,000	British Guiana (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,350
Gibraltar ...	5,000	Gambia ...	1,300†
Malta ...	5,000	Zululand (Resident Commissioner)	1,200†
Trinidad ...	5,000	Falkland Islands ...	1,200
Natal ...	4,000‡	St. Lucia ...	1,000†
Western Australia ...	4,000	Seychelles ...	960†
Barbados ...	3,600†	St. Vincent ...	800†
Tasmania... ..	3,500	Dominica ...	600
Gold Coast ...	3,000	St. Christopher and Nevis ...	600
Cyprus ...	3,000	Tobago ...	600
Leeward Islands ...	3,000	Turks and Caicos Islands ...	500
Bermudas ...	2,946	Montserrat ...	500
Newfoundland ...	2,500	St. Helena ...	500
Windward Islands ...	2,500	Virgin Islands ...	300
Fiji ...	2,300§		
Sierra Leone ...	2,000		
Lagos ...	2,000		
Quebec ...	2,000		
Ontario ...	2,000		

NOTE.—The salaries of the Governors of Newfoundland, British Honduras, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Labuan are paid in dollars; those of Ceylon, Mauritius, and Seychelles are paid in rupees; and the salary of the Governor of Gibraltar is paid in pesetas. These values have been reduced to pounds sterling upon the assumption that a dollar is worth 4s. 2d., a rupee 1s. 8d., and a peseta 9s. 6d.

44. 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.

* Including £3,000 as High Commissioner of South Africa, and £1,000 personal allowance from Imperial funds.

† Including allowances.

‡ Including £1,000 as Governor of Zululand.

§ Including £300 as High Commissioner of Western Pacific.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria ...	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
"	" ...	"	Empress of India ...	1877
Abyssinia ...	Menelek II. ...	...	Negus of Abyssinia ...	1889
Afghanistan ...	Abdur Rahman Khan	1845	Amir of Afghanistan ...	1880
Argentine Republic ...	L. S. Pena ...	...	President of the Republic	1892
Austria-Hungary ...	Franz Josef ...	1830	Emperor of Austria ...	1848
"	" ...	"	King of Hungary ...	1867
Belgium ...	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians ...	1865
Bokhara ...	Abdul Ahad ...	1860	Amir of Bokhara ...	1885
Bolivia ...	A. Arce ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Brazil ...	Floriano Peixoto ...	...	President of the Republic	1891
Bulgaria ...	Ferdinand ...	1861	Prince of Bulgaria ...	1887
Chile ...	Jorge Montt ...	...	President of the Republic	1891
China ...	Kuang Hsü ...	1871	Hwangti of China ...	1875
Colombia ...	R. Nuñez ...	...	President of the Republic	1887
Congo Free State ...	C. Janssen ...	...	Governor-General ...	...
Corea ...	Li-Hi ...	1851	King of Corea ...	1864
Costa Rica ...	J. J. Rodriguez ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Denmark ...	Christian IX. ...	1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Ecuador ...	L. Cordero ...	...	President of the Republic	1892
Egypt ...	Abbas, G. C. B. ...	1874	Khedive of Egypt ...	1892
France ...	M.F.Sadi-Carnot ...	1837	President of the Republic	1887
Germany ...	Wilhelm II. ...	1859	Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia	1888
Alsace-Lorraine ...	Prince Schillingsfürst	1819	Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine	1885
Anhalt ...	Friedrich ...	1831	Duke of Anhalt ...	1871
Baden ...	Friedrich ...	1826	Grand Duke of Baden ...	1856
Bavaria ...	Otto ...	1848	King of Bavaria ...	1886
Brunswick ...	Albrecht ...	1837	Regent of Brunswick ...	1885
Hesse ...	Ludwig IV. ...	1837	Grand Duke of Hesse ...	1877
Lippe ...	Waldemar ...	1824	Prince of Lippe ...	1875
Mechlenburg-Schwerin	Friedrich Franz III.	1851	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Schwerin	1883
Mechlenburg-Strelitz	Friedrich Wilhelm	1819	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Strelitz	1860
Oldenburg ...	Peter ...	1827	Grand Duke of Oldenburg	1853
Reuss (Elder Branch)	Heinrich XXII.	1846	Prince of Reuss (Elder Branch)	1859
Reuss (Younger Branch) ...	Heinrich XIV. ...	1832	Prince of Reuss (Younger Branch)	1867
Saxe-Altenburg ...	Ernst ...	1826	Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1853
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Alfred ...	1844	Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1893
Saxe-Meiningen ...	Georg II. ...	1826	Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1866
Saxe-Weimar ...	Karl Alexander ...	1818	Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar	1853
Saxony ...	Albert ...	1828	King of Saxony ...	1873
Schaumburg-Lippe	Adolf ...	1817	Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1860

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS—continued.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Germany—				
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Günther ...	1852	Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1890
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	Karl II. ...	1830	Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1880
Waldeck ...	Georg Victor ...	1831	Prince of Waldeck ...	1845
Württemberg ...	William II. ...	1848	King of Württemberg...	1891
Greece ...	Georgios ...	1845	King of the Hellenes ...	1863
Guatemala ...	J. M. R. Barrios ...	...	President of the Republic	1892
Haiti ...	L. M. F. Hyppolite ...	...	President of the Republic	1889
Hawaii ...	Liliuokalani ...	1838	Queen of Hawaii ...	1891
Holland ...	Wilhelmina ...	1880	Queen of the Netherlands	1890
Honduras ...	Dr. Bonilla ...	...	President of the Republic	1892
Italy ...	Umberto ...	1844	King of Italy... ..	1878
" ...	Leone XIII. (Giacchino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan ...	Mutshito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Liberia ...	J. J. Cheeseman ...	...	President of Liberia ...	1890
Madagascar...	Ranavalona III.	1862	Queen of Madagascar ...	1883
Mexico ...	P. Diaz ...	...	President of the Republic	1884
Montenegro ...	Nicholas ...	1841	Gospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco ...	Muley-Hassan ...	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873
Nepal ...	S. B. Shamsher Jang ...	...	Maharajah of Nepal ...	1884
Nicaragua ...	R. Sacaza ...	...	President of the Republic	1891
Oman ...	Feysal bin Turki ...	...	Sultan of Oman ...	1888
Orange Free State	F. W. Reitz ...	...	President of the Republic	1889
Paraguay ...	J. Gonzales ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Persia ...	Nâsred-Dîn ...	1831	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Peru ...	R. M. Bermudez ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Portugal ...	Carlos ...	1863	King of Portugal ...	1889
Roumania ...	Carol ...	1839	Domnul of Roumania ...	1866
" ...	" ...	"	King " ...	1881
Russia ...	Alexander III... ..	1845	Czar of Russia ...	1881
Salvador ...	C. Ezeta ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Samoa ...	Malietoa Laupapa ...	...	King of Samoa ...	1889
San Domingo ...	U. Heureaux ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Servia ...	Alexander ...	1876	King of Servia ...	1889
Siam ...	Chulalongkorn ...	1853	King of Siam... ..	1868
South African Republic	S. J. P. Krüger ...	...	President of the Republic	1883*
Spain ...	Alfonso XIII. ...	1886	King of Spain † ...	1886
Sweden and Norway ...	Oscar II. ...	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Switzerland...	Walter Hauser ...	...	President of the Republic	1892
Tripoli ...	Ahmed Rassim ...	...	Governor-General ...	1881
Tunis ...	Sidi Ali ...	1817	Bey of Tunis ...	1882

* Re-elected 1888.

† The King's mother, Maria Christina, born in 1858, who succeeded in 1885 on the death of her husband, Alphonso XII., acts as Regent during her son's minority.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Turkey ...	Abdul-Hamid II.	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States ...	S. G. Cleveland	1835	President of the United States	1893
Uruguay ...	J. Hereira y Obes	...	President of the Republic	1890
Venezuela ...	General Crespo	...	President of the Republic	1892
Zanzibar ...	Ali Bin Said ...	1855	Seyyid of Zanzibar ...	1890

45. It will be observed that, omitting the Supreme Pontiff, the only European Sovereigns older than the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland are Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, born in 1817; Christian IX. of Denmark, and Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, all born in 1818; also that Her Majesty has reigned longer than any other living monarch.

Oldest and longest reigning sovereigns.

PART II.—POPULATION.

46. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1892* was Population,
1892. as follows:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1892.

Males...	...	...	...	...	...	607,801
Females	...	...	...	...	...	559,572
Total						1,167,373

47. This estimate shows an increase during the year of 9,695, viz., 1,766 males and 7,929 females. The figures have been derived from the numbers returned at the census, brought on to the end of 1892 by means of the numbers expressing the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures which took place since the census day. The official record of births, deaths, and arrivals have been taken as they stand, but the record of departures being known to be defective, an allowance has been made for those unrecorded, which are estimated to have amounted to 9,254, viz., 7,188 males and 2,066 females since the census. These numbers have accordingly been deducted from the totals. Had no such deductions been made, the apparent population at the end of 1892 would have been 1,176,627, viz., 614,989 males and 561,638 females. Mode of
forming
population
estimate.

48. A partial check upon the periodical estimates of population 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, in some municipalities the properties are not visited each year for the purpose of rating, in which case the numbers are not counted, but estimates, more or less wide of the truth, are made by the municipal authorities. The aggregate population obtained by means of the municipal returns is thus not so accurate as it might be were due care exercised in every municipality. The sum of the returns for 1892 was 1,144,687,† 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 1,150,941, or 25,686 less than the apparent population,‡ or 16,432 Municipal
estimate of
population.

* The estimated population of Victoria at the end of each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), published at the beginning of the second volume.

† The returns are usually made up to about the middle of August.

‡ Or that obtained from the records without allowance for defective returns.

less than the reduced estimate adopted. If the municipal estimate is correct, the difference between it and the departmental estimate must have been due to a large overland emigration having taken place, of which there is at present no machinery for taking account.

49. The mean population of the year 1892 may be estimated as follows:—

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1892.

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	606,990
Females	...	...	...	...	...	555,720
						1,162,710
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,162,710

50. According to the records of births and deaths, and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1892 was 15,717, viz., 6,438 males and 9,279 females. This resulted from an increase of 21,980, consisting of 10,307 males and 11,673 females, by excess of births over deaths; less a decrease of 6,263, consisting of 3,869 males and 2,394 females, by excess of departures over arrivals.

51. 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. The figures for the last five years are subjoined:—

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.*

1888 ...	...	...	60,019	1891 ...	...	...	29,150
1889 ...	...	...	33,131	1892 ...	...	...	15,717
1890 ...	...	...	35,523				

52. A great diminution in the apparent increase of population is shown by the figures of the last two years, the increase in 1892 being

* The estimated *actual*, as distinguished from the *apparent*, increase of population in any year may be obtained by taking the difference between the figures of population at the end of the year in question and the one preceding it, as given in the first folding sheet published in the second volume.

smaller than in any year since 1875, when it was only 14,835. The exceptionally high increase in 1888 was mainly due to the opening of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition in that year, to the large amount of British capital sent to Victoria for investment, which led to extensive building operations being undertaken, chiefly in Melbourne, and to the excitement which prevailed in consequence of the large fortunes which were apparently being made by the purchase and sale of land.

53. 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 over deaths in 1892 was greater by 2,106 than that in 1891, and was also greater than in any previous year. The following are the numbers in the last five years:—

Increase by births, 1888 to 1892.

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.*

1888	...	...	18,216	1891	...	...	19,874
1889	...	...	16,967	1892	...	...	21,980
1890	...	...	19,566				

54. The increase by excess of recorded arrivals over recorded departures reached its maximum in the Exhibition year (1888), which was also a period of great apparent prosperity. Since then there has been a continuous falling-off, until in 1892 there was a loss by excess of known departures over known arrivals amounting to 6,263. The figures for the five years 1888 to 1892 are as follow:—

Increase by immigration.

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.

1888	...	...	41,803	1891	...	...	9,276
1889	...	...	16,164	1892	...	...	-6,263†
1890	...	...	15,957				

55. The following table shows the estimated population of each Australasian Colony at the end of 1892—males and females being distinguished; also the increase of the total population and the total mean population of each colony during that year:—

Populations of Australasian colonies, 1892.

* The number of births and deaths in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) at the beginning of the second volume.

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

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AT END OF 1892.

Colony.	Estimated Population* on the 31st December.			Both Sexes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase in 1892.	Mean Population, 1892.
Victoria ...	607,801	559,572	1,167,373	9,695	1,162,710
New South Wales ...	646,378	550,672	1,197,050	31,750	1,181,175
Queensland ...	237,965	183,332	421,297	10,967	415,813
South Australia† ...	176,101	160,601	336,702	10,936	331,234
Western Australia ...	36,095	22,579	58,674	5,389	55,980
Total ...	1,704,340	1,476,756	3,181,096	68,737	3,146,912
Tasmania ...	82,009	71,135	153,144	525	152,882
New Zealand‡ ...	345,146	305,287	650,433	16,375	642,246
Grand total ...	2,131,495	1,853,178	3,984,673	85,637	3,942,040

Order of colonies in respect to increase of population.

56. The subjoined figures show the estimated percentage of increase of the population of each colony during the year 1892, the colonies being arranged in order according to the rate of increase in each :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONATE
INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1892.

1. Western Australia ...	Per cent. 10·11	5. New Zealand ...	Per cent. 2·58
2. South Australia ...	3·36	6. Victoria ...	·84
3. New South Wales ...	2·72	7. Tasmania ...	·34
4. Queensland ...	2·67		

Increase in Australia and Australasia, 1892.

57. If the totals in the last table be compared with similar totals for the previous year, it will be ascertained that, in 1892, the population of Continental Australia increased by 2·21 per cent., and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 2·20 per cent.

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

58. 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 :—

* Aborigines are included in the case of Victoria and New South Wales, but it is understood they are omitted in that of the other colonies. In 1891, 565 aborigines were enumerated in Victoria and 8,280 in New South Wales. For estimated populations of the respective colonies for each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume.

† The population of South Australia, as here given, is inclusive of that contained in the Northern Territory, of which the small portion inhabited contained, when the census of 1891 was taken, 5,219 persons, of whom 3,635 were Chinese.

‡ The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, who numbered 41,993, viz., 22,861 males and 19,132 females in 1891.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION,
1892.*

	Persons to the Square Mile.		Persons to the Square Mile.
1. Victoria ...	13·283	5. Queensland ...	·630
2. New Zealand ...	6·226	6. South Australia ...	·373
3. Tasmania ...	5·806	7. Western Australia ...	·060
4. New South Wales ...	3·872		

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES, 1892.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
1. Victoria ...	92·07	5. New South Wales ...	85·19
2. South Australia ...	91·20	6. Queensland ...	77·04
3. New Zealand ...	88·45	7. Western Australia ...	62·55
4. Tasmania ...	86·74		

59. The Chinese living in Victoria at the date of the census of 1891 numbered 9,377, of whom only 605 were females. All were not pure Mongolians, 417, or nearly 5 per cent. of the males, and as many as 471, or 78 per cent. of the females, being half-castes.†

Chinese in
Victoria
1891.

60. The following is a statement of the number of Chinese according to the census returns of each of the Australasian Colonies:—

Chinese in
Austral-
asian
colonies,
1891.

CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria † ...	8,772	605	9,377
New South Wales § ...	13,555	601	14,156
Queensland || ...	8,527	47	8,574
South Australia ¶ ...	3,926	71	3,997
Western Australia ...	912	5	917
Total ...	35,692	1,329	37,021
Tasmania** ...	993	63	1,056
New Zealand ...	4,426	18	4,444
Grand Total ...	41,111	1,410	42,521

61. In all the colonies some of the persons born in China were not of the Chinese race, whilst, on the other hand, some members of the Chinese race were born elsewhere than in China. It is believed that the numbers in the table are exclusive of the former, but inclusive of the latter, in the case of all the colonies except South Australia, in which colony all those set down in the census schedules as born in China, but no others, have been taken to be Chinese.

All of
Chinese
race not
born in
China.

* For areas of the colonies, see paragraph 3 ante.

† For an account of the legislation respecting Chinese which has taken place since 1854, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 379.

‡ Including 888 half-castes, viz., 417 males and 471 females.

§ Including 867 half-castes, viz., 422 males and 445 females.

|| Including 29 male and 20 female children born in Queensland of Chinese parents; also 1 Chinaman born in New South Wales.

¶ These were the numbers born in China, persons of European extraction there born, and Chinese born in other countries were not kept separate in the returns.

** Including 117 half-castes, viz., 62 males and 55 females.

Aborigines
in Victoria,
1891.

62. At the census of 1891, only 565 Aborigines, viz., 240 males and 325 females, were enumerated in Victoria. It is tolerably certain, however, that there are more in the colony than are shown by the figures. In consequence of the nomadic habits of this people, some have probably been missed by the sub-enumerators; and it is, moreover, possible that the latter sometimes failed to comply with the instruction to note the fact of the person being an Aboriginal by marking the letter "A" after the birthplace entry on the census schedule, and in consequence it might possibly not be recognised that he was one. The Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines state that they have information of the existence of 731 Aborigines in the colony. Of the Aborigines enumerated only 317, viz., 192 males and 125 females, were pure blacks. The remainder, numbering 248, viz., 133 males and 115 females, had a cross of European blood in their veins.

Aborigines
in Austral-
asian
colonies,
1891.

63. The following is a statement of the number of Aborigines enumerated or believed to exist in each Australasian colony in 1891:—

ABORIGINES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria*	325	240	565
New South Wales†	4,559	3,721	8,280
Queensland (1881)‡	10,719	9,866	20,585
South Australia§	14,510	9,279	23,789
Western Australia|| ... ..	3,516	2,729	6,245
Total	33,629	25,835	59,464
Tasmania¶	73	66	139
New Zealand**	22,861	19,132	41,993
Grand Total	56,563	45,033	101,596

Enumera-
tion of
Aborigines
incomplete.

64. In most, if not all, the Australasian colonies the enumeration of the Aborigines was incomplete. It has been already stated that, in Victoria, whilst only 565 (including half-castes) were enumerated, 731 are believed to be in existence. In Queensland no attempt was made to enumerate or estimate the number of Aborigines,

* Including 248 half-castes, viz., 133 males and 115 females.

† Including 3,183 half-castes, viz., 1,663 males and 1,520 females.

‡ No provision was made in 1891 to enumerate, or form an estimate of the numbers of, Aborigines in Queensland. The numbers for 1881—partly counted and partly estimated—have therefore been repeated.

§ Partly estimated.

|| Civilized aborigines only; 575 half-castes, viz., 293 males and 282 females, are included.

¶ These are half-castes. No Aborigines of unmixed race remain on the island of Tasmania.

** Including 40 Aboriginal inhabitants of the Chatham Islands (Morioris), viz., 26 males and 14 females.

therefore the number returned in 1881, which is believed to understate the truth, has been repeated. In South Australia, the Aborigines were not regularly enumerated, the figures given being derived from estimates made by the census collectors. In Western Australia only civilized Aborigines were enumerated. In the numbers given for that colony, 575, viz., 293 males and 282 females, are half-castes. In Tasmania there are no longer any Aborigines of unmixed race, the last male having died in 1869, and the last female in 1876. There are, however, a few half-castes. With the Maoris of New Zealand, 40 Morioris, viz., 26 males and 14 females, are included. These are the last surviving Aboriginal inhabitants of the Chatham Islands, which are a group lying about 360 miles to the east of New Zealand, in latitude 43° 50' S., longitude 177° E., and form a dependency of that colony.

65. In the following table the area of Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of ten miles from the centre of the city;* the second, the extra-metropolitan towns, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, the extra-urban or rural, including the remaining portions of the colony. In each of these districts the population is shown as at the end of 1892, as well as the average population during that year, also the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole colony, and the number of persons to the square mile:—

Urban and rural population.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1892.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Population, at end of 1892.			Mean Population, 1892.
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Towns { Metropolitan ...	256	474,810	40·67	1,855	481,550
{ Extra-Metropolitan †	376	194,200	16·64	516	194,182
Total Urban ...	632	669,010	57·31	1,059	675,732
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,252	498,363	42·69	5·7	486,978
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	1,167,373	100·00	13·3	1,162,710

* 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 enumerated populations in 1891, are as follow:—Avoca, 787; Beechworth, 2,528; Chiltern, 1,351; Gisborne, 413; Graytown, 104; Guildford, 236; Jamieson, 223; Kilmore, 1,122; Kyneton, 3,371; Maldon, 1,692; Moonambel, 309; South Barwon, 1,589; Steiglitz, 265; Taradale, 322; Walhalla, 1,771; Woodend, 1,021. The total of these is 17,104. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table.

Increasing
proportion
of metro-
politan
population.

66. At the end of 1892, according to the municipal estimates, the population of the metropolis did not bear so high a proportion to the total population as it did when the census of 1891 was taken; it was, however, still equal to over two-fifths of that of the whole colony. Up to 1891 the proportion had been fast increasing, as will be observed by the following figures:—

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE TO
TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA.

			Per Cent.				Per Cent.
1861	...	...	25·89	1889	...	...	41·01
1871	...	...	28·87	1891	...	...	43·05
1881	...	...	32·81	1892	...	...	40·67

Area and
population
of metro-
politan sub-
districts.

67. The following table shows the estimated area in acres, the estimated population and the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1892, also the estimated mean population during that year, in each of the cities, towns, and boroughs comprised in Greater Melbourne:—

POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1892.

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	At end of 1892.		Mean Population, 1892.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Melbourne City	5,020	73,000	14·60	73,150
North Melbourne Town	565	22,435†	39·67	21,746
Fitzroy City	923	30,132	32·64	30,818
Collingwood City	1,139	33,614	29·50	34,203
Richmond City	1,430	32,940	23·03	34,822
Brunswick Town	2,722	20,007	7·35	20,984
Northcote Town	2,850	7,100	2·49	7,100
Prahran City	2,320	37,004	15·95	38,229
South Melbourne City	2,311	41,870	18·12	41,870
Port Melbourne Town‡	2,366	12,164	5·14	12,481
St. Kilda City	2,046	19,475	9·51	19,838
Brighton Town	3,288	9,770	2·97	9,828
Essendon Town	4,000	14,726	3·68	14,986
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	10,500	9·65	10,300
Hawthorn City	2,389	18,860	7·89	19,064
Kew Borough	3,553	8,500	2·39	8,500
Footscray City	3,075	18,031	5·85	18,142
Williamstown Town	2,775	15,372	5·54	15,780
Oakleigh Borough§	2,178	1,050	·48	1,150
Caulfield Shire	6,080	8,215	1·35	8,185
Malvern Shire	4,000	8,888	2·22	8,662
Boroondara Shire	8,320	6,426	·77	6,432

* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 38,402 acres.

† Including the Benevolent Asylum.

‡ Port Melbourne was proclaimed a Town on the 16th January, 1893.

§ Including 653 acres situated outside the 10 miles radius.

POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1892—*continued.*

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	At end of 1892.		Mean Population, 1892.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Preston Shire	8,800	2,952	.33	3,209
Coburg Shire	4,800	5,822	1.20	5,840
Remainder of District	84,622	13,992	.16	14,266
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River†	..	1,965	...	1,965
Total, including Shipping ...	162,660	474,810	2.92	481,550

68. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne is shown in the fourth column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is North Melbourne, with nearly 40 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with nearly 33; Collingwood, with $29\frac{1}{2}$; Richmond, with 23; South Melbourne, with 18; Prahran City, with 16; and Melbourne City, with rather less than 15 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 borne in mind that, in some of the municipalities, extensive parks, gardens, and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,723 acres of such reserves; Kew, 634 acres; South Melbourne, 482 acres; Williamstown, $446\frac{1}{4}$ acres; Flemington and Kensington, 307 acres; St. Kilda, 250 acres; Richmond, 190 acres; Brighton, $166\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Port Melbourne, $80\frac{1}{4}$ acres; Essendon, $65\frac{1}{2}$ acres; Fitzroy, 41 acres; Collingwood, 39 acres; Footscray, $45\frac{3}{4}$ acres; and there are smaller reserves in some of the other municipalities. If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 34.2; Collingwood, 30.6; Richmond, 26.6; South Melbourne, 22.9; Melbourne City, 22.1; Flemington and Kensington, 13.4; St. Kilda, 10.9; Williamstown, 7; Footscray, 6; Port Melbourne, 5.3; Essendon, 3.7; Brighton, 3.2; and Kew, 2.9.

69. The growth of the population of Greater Melbourne in the ten years ended with 1891 was at the rate of nearly 21,000 per annum, but according to the figures furnished by the municipal authorities, the population had fallen off by 16,086 between the date of the census (5th April, 1891) and the end of 1892. The following table shows the sub-districts in which the population increased and those in which

* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 38,402 acres.

† Census figures.

it diminished in the period named, also the amount of increase or decrease which took place in each sub-district:—

**INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION IN SUB-DISTRICTS
OF GREATER MELBOURNE.**

From the date of Census (5th April, 1891) to end of 1892.

Sub-Districts in which Population Increased.	Increase of Population.	Sub-Districts in which Population Decreased.	Decrease of Population.
North Melbourne ...	1,438	Richmond ...	5,857
Malvern ...	752	Prahran ...	2,699
Flemington and Kensington	542	Fitzroy ...	2,321
Essendon ...	315	Brunswick ...	1,954
Boroondara ...	222	Collingwood ...	1,456
Caulfield ...	210	Footscray ...	1,118
South Melbourne ...	146	Port Melbourne ...	903
Coburg ...	70	Hawthorn ...	725
Kew ...	38	Preston ...	617
		Williamstown ...	588
		St. Kilda ...	363
		Melbourne City... ..	361
		Northcote ...	358
		Remainder of District ...	225
		Oakleigh ...	186
		Brighton ...	88
Increase ...	3,733	Decrease ...	19,819
		Deduct Increase ...	3,733
		Net Decrease ...	16,086

Metropoli-
tan popula-
tions, 1891
and 1892.

70. In the following table is shown the area embraced in the metropolis (including suburbs) of each of the Australasian colonies, with the population thereof as enumerated at the last census and estimated at the end of 1892; also the increase of the population of each capital city since the census, the mean population of each during the year, and the density of the population of each at its close:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1892.

Name of City.	Area in Acres.	Population.		Increase since Census (1½ year).	Mean Population, 1892.	Persons to the Acre (31st Dec., 1892).
		Enumerated (5th April, 1891).	Estimated (31st Dec., 1892).			
Melbourne ...	162,660	490,896	474,810	16,086*	481,550	2.92
Sydney ...	86,400	387,434	411,710	24,276	405,820	4.77
Brisbane ...	50,240	93,657	100,200†	6,543	98,900	1.99
Adelaide ...	167,680	133,252	136,766	3,514	134,670	.82
Perth ...	4,830	8,447	11,117	2,670	10,580	2.30
Hobart ...	47,560	33,450	34,926	1,476	34,450	.73
Wellington...	9,032	33,224	37,013	3,789	35,348	4.10

* Decrease.

† Estimated.

71. According to the estimates made, an increase will be observed in the population of all the capitals except Melbourne, in which there was a falling off of 16,086 as already stated. The increase in Sydney was by far the largest, exceeding by a third that in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, and Wellington combined.

Increase of population since census.

72. It will, moreover, be noticed that the inhabitants of Greater Sydney dwell in greater contiguity than those of any of the other metropolitan cities, and in both that city and Wellington the people are nearer each other than they are in Greater Melbourne, whilst in Adelaide and Hobart there is less than one person to the acre. It may, however, be remarked that in the district subject to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which is smaller than Greater Melbourne and slightly smaller than Greater Sydney, the inhabitants are nearer together than in either, the population at the census being 476,849, spread over an area of 83,860 acres, or an average of 5.69 persons to the acre.

Density of population in capital cities.

73. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Warrnambool, one; Castlemaine, two; and Stawell, one. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the results of the census of 1891, and an estimate brought down to about September, 1892, also the increase or decrease in each since the census, were as follow:—

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

POPULATION OF SIX EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS,
1891 AND 1892.

Name of Town.	Population.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
Ballarat	46,158	45,011	...	1,147
Bendigo	38,348	39,104	756	...
Geelong	24,283	24,418	135	...
Castlemaine	6,804	6,772	...	32
Warrnambool	6,582	6,300	...	282
Stawell	5,183	5,200	17	...

Birthplaces,
religions,
ages, and
occupa-
tions.

74. Tables showing the birthplaces, religions, ages, and occupations of the people of Victoria, according to the census of 1891, were published in the last issue of this work.* On the present occasion the numbers under each of these heads have been brought on by estimates to 1893; and these are supplemented with tables showing the numbers under the same heads returned in each of the Australasian colonies.

Birthplaces,
1892.

75. The following table has been constructed upon the assumption that the respective nationalities existed in 1892 in the same proportions 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, 1892
(ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	362,029	369,973	732,002
Other Australasian colonies ...	40,489	41,287	81,776
England and Wales ...	98,226	68,728	166,954
Scotland ...	28,989	22,952	51,941
Ireland ...	43,668	43,837	87,505
Other British possessions ...	4,183	2,717	6,900
Germany ...	7,941	3,087	11,028
The United States ...	2,046	928	2,974
China ...	8,502	141	8,643
Other foreign countries ...	10,917	2,070	12,987
Total ...	606,990	555,720	1,162,710
ALLEGIANCE.			
British subjects (by birth) ..	577,575	549,440	1,127,015
Foreign subjects (by birth) ...	29,415	6,280	35,695

Birthplaces
of residents
in each
Austral-
asian
colony.

76. The following table contains a statement of the birthplaces of the people of each Australasian colony, according to the returns of the census of 1891; also the number of males and females of each birthplace:—

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, vol. I., page 98 *et seq.*, for the birthplaces, religions, and ages of the people, and page 546 *et seq.*, for their occupations.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891 (INCLUDING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Colony.	Number of persons born in—						
	The Colony.	Other Australasian Colonies.*	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Germany.	The United States.	Residue.
MALES.							
Victoria ...	354,726	39,672	167,435	3,126	7,781	2,005	23,669
New South Wales	368,054	46,462	158,324	3,434	6,976	2,509	26,803
Queensland† ...	99,833	17,658	81,596	1,538	8,700	325	24,848‡
South Australia ...	108,276	5,760	38,604	1,032	5,076	271	7,782
Western Australia	17,261	2,195	9,821	587	259	132	2,775
Total ...	948,150	111,747	455,780	9,717	28,792	5,242	85,877
Tasmania ...	54,323	3,944	15,810	372	589	165	2,357
New Zealand ...	206,462	7,677	123,375	2,209	3,045	474	12,496
Total males	1,208,935	123,368	494,965	12,298	32,426	5,881	100,730
FEMALES.							
Victoria ...	358,859	40,047	131,446	1,726	2,994	900	6,019
New South Wales	365,241	38,692	107,777	1,200	2,591	870	3,301
Queensland† ...	97,723	10,678	61,027	421	6,210	102	3,644
South Australia ...	109,454	5,318	33,460	473	3,477	115	1,333
Western Australia	16,160	1,133	4,701	170	31	22	205
Total ...	947,437	95,868	338,411	3,990	15,303	2,009	14,502
Tasmania ...	53,578	3,384	11,165	310	329	56	285
New Zealand ...	202,247	8,266	95,459	1,494	1,618	193	3,636
Total females	1,203,262	107,518	445,035	5,794	17,250	2,258	18,423
Both sexes ...	2,412,197	230,886	940,000	18,092	49,676	8,139	119,153

77. The table shows the natives of the Australasian colonies resident therein to have numbered 2,643,083, of whom 2,103,202 were born on the Australian continent. The former number furnishes a proportion of 68 per cent. and the latter one of 69 per cent. to the population. In 1881 the proportions were respectively 62 and 63 per cent. Natives of Australasia.

78. In the following table the figures denoting the total number of natives of each important country living in Australasia in 1891 are collated with similar figures for 1881, the increases since that period being also shown:— Birthplaces, 1881 and 1891.

* Including Fiji and New Guinea.

† As no account was taken in 1891 of the Aborigines in Queensland, the numbers partly enumerated and partly estimated in 1881 have been added to the census figures.

‡ Including Polynesians, viz., 8,498 males and 745 females; and Malays, viz., 1,092 males and 79 females.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE LIVING IN AUSTRALASIA,
1881 AND 1891.

Natives of—	Numbers living in Australasian Colonies.		Increase.*
	1881.	1891.	
Australasia	1,741,121	2,643,083	901,962
England and Wales... ..	499,922	589,694	89,772
Scotland	151,027	175,723	24,696
Ireland	261,996	274,583	12,587
Other British Possessions	14,644	18,092	3,448
France	4,401	5,237	836
Germany	42,203	49,676	7,473
The United States	6,274	8,139	1,865
China	43,430	40,498	-2,932
Other Foreign Countries	36,368	55,067	18,699
Residue	14,538	18,351	3,813
Total	2,815,924	3,878,143	1,062,219†

Increase of various nationalities, 1881-91.

79. It will be observed that China is the only country of which the natives resident in the Australasian Colonies decreased in numbers between the last two census periods; also that whilst Chinese were slightly more numerous than Germans in 1881, the latter outnumbered the former by 9,000 in 1891. It will, moreover, be noticed that the increase in the number of Irish during the intercensal period was little more than half the increase in the number of Scotch.

Victorians in each Australasian colony.

80. From the census returns of the different colonies it is ascertained that Victorian natives living in Australasian Colonies other than the colony of their birth numbered 69,021, viz., 38,310 males and 30,711 females. The numbers found to be living in each colony of the group are set down in the following table:—

VICTORIANS LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

Colony in which living.	Numbers born in Victoria.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	354,726	358,859	713,585
New South Wales	22,792	17,976	40,768
Queensland	4,907	2,555	7,462
South Australia	3,412	3,197	6,609
Western Australia	729	307	1,036
Total	386,566	382,894	769,460
Tasmania	2,301	1,904	4,205
New Zealand	4,169	4,772	8,941
Grand Total	393,036	389,570	782,606

* The minus sign (-) signifies decrease.

† Net figures.

81. The figures afford evidence of the existence of 782,606 Victorians by birth, viz., 393,036 males and 389,570 females. There are doubtless also some living in the United Kingdom and other countries outside of Australasia, but of these there are no means of estimating the numbers. The increase of known natives of Victoria since 1881 has been 243,501, viz., 123,119 males and 120,382 females.

Victorian natives.

82. Victoria, according to the following table, presents greater attractions to natives of other colonies of the group than those colonies, taken as a whole, present to Victorians, inasmuch as, whilst 77,045 natives of extra-Victorian colonies were found to be living in Victoria, only 69,018 natives of Victoria were found to be living in other colonies :—

Victorians in other colonies, and other colonists in Victoria.

NATIVES OF OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES LIVING IN VICTORIA, AND VICTORIANS LIVING IN OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Natives of—		Excess of—	
	The other Colonies named living in Victoria.	Victoria living in each of the other Colonies named.	Natives of other Colonies in Victoria over Victorians in those Colonies.	Victorians in other Colonies over natives of those Colonies in Victoria.
New South Wales ...	19,792	40,765	...	20,973
Queensland ...	2,757	7,462	...	4,705
South Australia ...	25,316	6,609	18,707	...
Western Australia ...	756	1,036	...	280
Tasmania ...	16,398	4,205	12,193	...
New Zealand ...	12,026	8,941	3,085	...
Total ...	77,045	69,018	8,027*	...

83. It will be observed that Victoria sends more of her natives to New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia than she receives of their natives, but the reverse is the case as regards South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. The natives received from the last three over and above those parted with to the first three colonies is in favour of Victoria to the extent of 8,027 persons, as shown in the table.

Colonies receiving natives from or sending natives to Victoria.

84. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1892,

Religions, 1892.

* Net figures.

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, 1892 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	224,875	203,943	428,818
Presbyterians	88,768	82,929	171,697
Methodists	80,160	82,333	162,493
Independents	11,438	11,293	22,731
Baptists	13,815	14,857	28,672
Other Protestants	25,202	20,647	45,849
Roman Catholics	128,989	126,580	255,569
Jews	3,623	3,015	6,638
Buddhists, Confucians, etc. ...	6,779	127	6,906
Others (including no religion, etc., object to state, etc.) ...	23,341	9,996	33,337
Total	606,990	555,720	1,162,710

Religions
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

85. The following table shows the principal religious denominations in each Australasian colony, also the number of males and females adhering to each denomination, according to the returns of the census of 1891:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Number of Persons of Each Denomination.						
	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Residue.
MALES.							
Victoria	219,573	86,665	78,297	49,246	126,017	3,540	34,751
New South Wales ...	272,009	59,438	56,358	34,364	149,390	3,038	33,406
Queensland	79,814	25,473	16,073	28,077	48,688	483	25,171
South Australia ...	46,718	9,491	37,757	33,840	23,626	436	14,933
Western Australia ...	14,640	1,286	2,443	1,323	7,127	82	2,613
Total	632,754	182,353	190,928	146,850	354,848	7,579	110,874
Tasmania	40,401	4,957	8,657	5,458	13,210	55	4,749
New Zealand	134,263	74,766	31,601	24,524	44,982	774	21,967
Total Males ...	807,418	262,076	231,186	176,832	413,040	8,408	137,590

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891

—continued.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Number of Persons of Each Denomination.						
	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Residue.
FEMALES.							
Victoria ...	197,378	80,246	79,711	45,284	122,568	2,919	13,645
New South Wales ...	234,859	49,945	53,752	29,108	137,527	2,446	8,314
Queensland ...	62,741	20,166	14,795	24,352	44,077	326	3,482
South Australia ...	42,553	8,715	38,857	33,593	23,553	404	5,955
Western Australia ...	10,242	710	2,148	946	5,347	47	253
Total ...	547,773	159,782	189,263	133,283	333,072	6,142	31,649
Tasmania ...	35,609	4,789	8,482	5,482	12,566	29	2,084
New Zealand ...	119,068	66,711	31,814	23,903	42,290	689	9,306
Total Females	702,450	231,282	229,559	162,668	387,928	6,860	43,039
Both Sexes ...	1,509,868	493,358	460,745	339,500	800,968	15,268	180,629

86. Combining the Protestant denominations so as to obtain the total number of Protestants in each colony, and collating them with the Roman Catholics, the proportions given in the following table are obtained:—

Protestants and Roman Catholics in Australasian colonies.

PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Numbers.			Proportions per cent.	
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
Victoria ...	836,400	248,585	1,084,985	77·09	22·91
New South Wales ...	789,833	286,917	1,076,750	73·35	26·65
Queensland ...	271,491	92,765	364,256	74·54	25·46
South Australia ...	251,524	47,179	298,703	84·25	15·75
Western Australia ...	33,738	12,474	46,212	73·01	26·99
Total ...	2,182,986	687,920	2,870,906	76·04	23·96
Tasmania ...	113,835	25,776	139,611	81·54	18·46
New Zealand ...	506,650	87,272	593,922	85·31	14·69
Grand Total ...	2,803,471	800,968	3,604,439	77·78	22·22

Colonies
in which
Roman
Catholics
were most
common.

87. The proportions in the table are those of the Protestants and Roman Catholics to the sum of the two bodies combined; and it should be pointed out that the proportions would be somewhat lower if calculated to the whole population of specified beliefs, which, in addition to the two bodies named, contain Jews, Buddhists, etc., and other non-Christian sects, as well as persons of No Denomination, No Religion, etc. In proportion to the total of the two combined bodies, Protestants were most numerous in New Zealand, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria in the order named, those being the only colonies in which they exceeded 75 per cent. of the whole; whilst Roman Catholics were most numerous in Western Australia, next in New South Wales, and next in Queensland, those being the only colonies in which they exceeded 25 per cent. of the whole.

Proportions
of Protes-
tants and
Catholics in
Australasia.

88. Relatively to their combined numbers, Protestants gained slightly and Roman Catholics lost slightly between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, both on the Australian continent and on that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. This is shown by the following figures:—

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881 AND 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Denomination.	Continent of Australia.		Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Protestants	74·53	76·04	76·49	77·78
Roman Catholics	25·47	23·96	23·51	22·22
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Increase of
each sect
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

89. In the Australasian colonies as a whole (excluding Tasmania, in which no census of religions was taken in 1881), all the religious bodies increased in numbers during the intercensal period except the Chinese sects (Buddhists, Confucians, etc.). Excluding these, the largest relative increase was in the Methodist, and the next in the Jewish body; the smallest increase being in the Independent, and the next in the Roman Catholic body. The following figures show the numerical and centesimal increase of each denomination:—

INCREASE OF EACH DENOMINATION IN AUSTRALIA AND
NEW ZEALAND, 1881-1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Denomination.	Increase* between 1881 and 1891.	
	Numerical.	Centesimal.
Church of England	410,880	40·17
Presbyterians... ..	123,838	34·42
Methodists	155,356	53·89
Independents	18,083	31·81
Baptists	25,179	42·88
Other Protestants	50,806	42·72
Total Protestants	784,142	41·15
Roman Catholics	189,705	32·40
Jews	4,833	46·69
Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	-12,653	-27·24
Residue	60,936	77·08
Grand Total	1,026,963†	39·10†

90. Whilst, according to the table, the Jews increased 47 per cent., and the Protestants, as a whole, increased 41 per cent., the Roman Catholics increased only 32 per cent. The increase of the total population being 39 per cent., the increase of the Independents, Roman Catholics, and Presbyterians was below, whilst that of all the other religious bodies—except the Chinese sects, which decreased 27 per cent.—was above the average. Increase of various sects.

91. As compared with the numbers in 1881, an increase in the number of members of each of the religious bodies took place in all the colonies with the following exceptions:—Presbyterian males in South Australia, who fell from 9,531 to 9,491; Independent males in New Zealand, who fell from 3,449 to 3,249; Jewish males and females in New Zealand, who fell from 844 to 774 and from 692 to 689 respectively; males of the Chinese sects, who fell from 11,122 to 6,623 in Victoria, from 16,486 to 7,827 in Queensland, from 4,146 to 4,107 in South Australia, and from 4,931 to 3,920 in New Zealand; and females of the Chinese sects, who fell from 385 to 17 in Queensland. Sects which decreased in various colonies.

92. The following table contains an estimate of the ages of the people of Victoria about the middle of 1892, grouped in quinquennial periods:— Ages, 1892.

* The minus sign (-) signifies decrease.

† Net increase.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1892 (ESTIMATED).

Ages.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	...	76,307	75,370	151,677
5 to 10	„	66,398	65,615	132,013
10 to 15	„	59,888	59,369	119,257
15 to 20	„	58,105	59,352	117,457
20 to 25	„	64,346	63,238	127,584
25 to 30	„	64,008	56,631	120,639
30 to 35	„	48,562	40,865	89,427
35 to 40	„	32,299	27,200	59,499
40 to 45	„	24,403	21,987	46,390
45 to 50	„	22,452	20,269	42,721
50 to 55	„	23,148	19,788	42,936
55 to 60	„	22,596	16,634	39,230
60 to 65	„	20,513	13,248	33,761
65 to 70	„	11,305	7,364	18,669
70 to 75	„	7,346	4,925	12,271
75 to 80	„	3,259	2,325	5,584
80 to 85	„	1,409	1,038	2,447
85 and upwards	...	646	502	1,148
Total	...	606,990	555,720	1,162,710

Ages in
Austral-
asian
colonies,
1891.

93. The ages of the people in the various Australasian colonies were as follow when the census of 1891 was taken:—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania	New Zealand.
MALES.							
Under 5 years ...	75,185	83,640	30,458	23,015	3,394	10,829	42,266
5 to 10 „ ...	65,418	72,511	23,820	21,827	2,729	9,870	43,502
10 to 15 „ ...	58,996	61,840	19,902	19,162	2,357	8,276	40,763
15 to 20 „ ...	57,264	53,931	18,203	15,363	2,199	7,066	32,586
20 to 25 „ ...	63,413	57,666	24,094	15,380	3,337	7,148	28,445
25 to 30 „ ...	63,080	59,752	25,723	14,400	3,825	7,454	23,797
30 to 35 „ ...	47,864	51,933	21,356	13,426	2,880	6,056	22,106
35 to 40 „ ...	31,824	40,238	15,593	10,758	1,946	4,473	20,549
40 to 45 „ ...	24,034	31,227	12,217	8,115	1,412	3,316	17,824
45 to 50 „ ...	22,111	26,865	10,538	6,827	1,225	2,574	17,094
50 to 55 „ ...	22,804	22,586	9,192	5,401	1,208	2,296	16,836
55 to 60 „ ...	22,264	16,644	5,448	4,094	1,041	1,932	10,981
60 to 65 „ ...	20,213	12,504	3,596	3,529	875	1,900	7,716
65 to 70 „ ...	11,144	6,945	1,793	2,378	520	1,492	3,939
70 to 75 „ ...	7,240	4,997	1,079	1,723	370	1,405	2,515
75 to 80 „ ...	3,210	2,837	505	850	130	790	1,195
80 and upwards	2,025	1,887	262	553	66	610	718
Total Males ...	598,089	608,003	223,779	166,801	29,514	77,487	332,877

AGES OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891

—continued.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia	Tasmania	New Zealand.
FEMALES.							
Under 5 years ...	73,471	81,354	29,874	22,266	3,336	10,618	40,955
5 to 10 „ ...	63,966	70,977	23,275	21,267	2,562	9,512	42,596
10 to 15 „ ...	57,878	60,867	19,258	18,641	2,351	8,169	40,338
15 to 20 „ ...	57,859	54,160	17,131	15,617	2,036	6,813	32,665
20 to 25 „ ...	61,655	53,133	18,718	14,923	2,146	6,577	29,855
25 to 30 „ ...	55,220	46,673	15,964	12,937	1,862	6,061	22,416
30 to 35 „ ...	39,840	36,424	12,161	10,690	1,391	4,931	17,923
35 to 40 „ ...	26,508	27,110	8,548	8,290	959	3,438	15,133
40 to 45 „ ...	21,430	22,003	6,869	6,339	754	2,748	13,459
45 to 50 „ ...	19,747	18,491	6,108	5,517	643	2,336	11,854
50 to 55 „ ...	19,290	14,662	4,690	4,931	557	2,141	9,940
55 to 60 „ ...	16,220	10,721	2,983	3,837	442	1,782	6,161
60 to 65 „ ...	12,915	7,677	1,991	3,251	279	1,486	4,475
65 to 70 „ ...	7,181	4,865	1,145	2,169	159	969	2,568
70 to 75 „ ...	4,803	3,658	727	1,534	124	766	1,878
75 to 80 „ ...	2,267	1,903	301	830	52	401	936
80 and upwards	1,501	1,273	196	591	40	293	629
Total Females	541,751	515,951	169,939	153,630	19,693	69,041	293,781

94. According to the figures, women at the reproductive period of life (15 to 45 years) in Victoria were not only more numerous, but furnished a higher proportion to the total number of females living than they did in any of the other Australasian colonies. At the census of 1881, South Australia was at the head of the list, and Victoria second. The former had, in 1891, sunk to the fifth place, whilst Victoria had risen to the highest. The following are the numbers and proportions for each colony:—

Women at reproductive age in Australasian colonies.

**WOMEN AT THE REPRODUCTIVE PERIOD OF LIFE (15 TO 45 YEARS)
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.**

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

	Number.	Number in 10,000 Females living.
1. Victoria	262,512	4,846
2. Queensland	79,391	4,672
3. Western Australia	9,148	4,645
4. New South Wales	239,503	4,642
5. South Australia	68,796	4,478
6. New Zealand	131,451	4,474
7. Tasmania	30,568	4,428

Proportion of births to women between 15 and 45 in Australasian colonies.

95. According to the following figures the proportion which the births in 1891 bore to the number of women at the reproductive period of life returned at the census was lowest in New Zealand and next lowest in Victoria, the highest proportion being in Western Australia:—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO WOMEN AT THE REPRODUCTIVE AGE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

	Number of Births.	Women living between 15 and 45 Years of Age.
1. Western Australia	... 1,786	or 1 birth to every 5·12
2. Queensland	... 14,715	” ” 5·40
3. New South Wales	... 39,458	” ” 6·07
4. Tasmania	... 4,971	” ” 6·15
5. South Australia	... 10,737	” ” 6·41
6. Victoria	... 38,505	” ” 6·82
7. New Zealand	... 18,273	” ” 7·19

Males at soldiers' age in Australasian colonies.

96. The returns of the census of 1891 showed that the Australasian colonies contained enough males at the soldiers' age (20 to 40 years) to admit of their raising a joint army of nearly 690,000 men, as against little over 450,000 at the previous census. Between the census periods the greatest increase was in Victoria, and the next in New South Wales. The mother colony, however, had still a larger number of men at this age than Victoria, although the difference in favour of the former, which was nearly 18,000 in 1881, was little more than 3,000 in 1891. The following were the numbers in each colony at the last two censuses, also the increase in each during the intercensal period:—

MALES AT SOLDIERS' AGE (20 TO 40 YEARS) IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 AND 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

	1881.	1891.	Increase.
Victoria	114,002	206,181	92,179
New South Wales	131,520	209,589	78,069
Queensland	46,427	86,766	40,339
South Australia	52,529	53,964	1,435
Western Australia	4,354	11,988	7,634
Tasmania	15,929	25,131	9,202
New Zealand	86,514	94,942	8,428
Total	451,275	688,561	237,286

Order of colonies in regard to proportion of males at soldiers' age.

97. In proportion to the total number of both sexes living, men at the soldiers' age in 1881 were fewer in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. Victoria had, however, by 1891 risen to the fourth place in this respect, whilst New South Wales has risen

from the fourth to the third. Queensland, which was at the head of the list in 1881, occupied the second place, whilst South Australia, which then occupied the second place, had fallen to the last place but one. The following are the proportions according to the returns of 1891:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONS OF MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE (20 to 40 YEARS) IN THEIR POPULATIONS, 1891.
(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

	Number per 10,000 of Both Sexes living.
1. Western Australia	2,436
2. Queensland	2,204
3. New South Wales	1,865
4. Victoria	1,809
5. Tasmania	1,715
6. South Australia	1,684
7. New Zealand	1,515

98. In 1881, according to the ages of its inhabitants, Queensland had the strongest population in proportion to its numbers of any of the Australasian colonies, Victoria in this respect standing second. By 1891 Queensland had sunk to the third place, the first place being occupied by Western Australia, and the second still held by Victoria. New South Wales, which occupied the fifth place in 1881, rose to the fourth place by 1891, that being the position occupied at the former period by South Australia, which, by 1891, had sunk to the last place but one, New Zealand having risen above Tasmania and South Australia, whilst Tasmania fell to the bottom of the list. By the following table, which shows the proportions living at the supporting and dependent ages, the relative strength of the population of each colony, as existing in 1891, will be at once recognised:—

Relative strength of populations of Australasian colonies.

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891—BOTH SEXES.
(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

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. Western Australia	6,303	3,400	297
2. Victoria	6,190	3,465	345
3. Queensland	6,124	3,723	153
4. New South Wales	5,912	3,836	252
5. New Zealand	5,774	3,996	230
6. South Australia	5,730	3,938	332
7. Tasmania	5,632	3,909	459

Order of colonies in regard to proportions of young and old.

99. Relatively to the numbers of the population, New Zealand had in 1891 the largest proportion of children, whilst Victoria had a smaller proportion of children than any colony of the group except Western Australia. The colony which had the largest proportion of old people was Tasmania, Victoria being next in this respect. The following is the order in which, according to the figures in the table, the colonies respectively stood in regard to the proportions of the young and the old amongst their populations:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONS OF CHILDREN AND OLD PEOPLE IN THEIR POPULATIONS, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Order in respect to Children under 15.	Order in respect to People of 65 and upwards.
1. New Zealand.	1. Tasmania.
2. South Australia.	2. Victoria.
3. Tasmania.	3. South Australia.
4. New South Wales.	4. Western Australia.
5. Queensland.	5. New South Wales.
6. Victoria.	6. New Zealand.
7. Western Australia.	7. Queensland.

Effective strength of population in various countries.

100. The following are the proportions of persons of both sexes at the sustaining and dependent periods of life in Ireland and the Cape of Good Hope in 1891, in England and Scotland in 1881, and in the United States in 1880:—

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES —BOTH SEXES.

Country.	Census Year.	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. Ireland	1891	6,110	3,251	639
2. Scotland	1881	5,847	3,655	498
3. United States	1880	5,846	3,810	344
4. England	1881	5,897	3,645	458
5. Cape of Good Hope	1891	5,394	4,318	288

101. The figures, taken in connexion with former ones, show that relatively to the total numbers in each country the population of Ireland was not only stronger than that of any other country named in the table, but than that of New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania, although not so strong as that in Victoria, Queensland, or Western Australia. New South Wales, however, had a relatively stronger population than any one of the countries in the table except Ireland, whilst New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania had relatively weaker populations than any of those countries except the Cape of Good Hope.

Strength in colonies and countries compared.

102. It will be observed that the proportion of children was largest in the Cape of Good Hope, and smallest in Ireland, but that those countries almost change places in regard to the proportion of old people. The following is the order in which the Australasian colonies and the countries named stand in these respects, also in regard to the proportion of persons at the effective period of life :—

Order of countries in regard to proportions at strong and weak ages.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONS OF PERSONS AT EFFECTIVE AND DEPENDENT AGES.

Middle Age, 15 to 65 Years (Strong Period).	Childhood, under 15 Years (Weak Period).	Old Age, 65 Years and upwards (Weak Period).
1. Western Australia.	1. Cape of Good Hope.	1. Ireland.
2. Victoria.	2. New Zealand.	2. Scotland.
3. Queensland.	3. South Australia.	3. Tasmania.
4. Ireland.	4. Tasmania.	4. England.
5. New South Wales.	5. New South Wales.	5. Victoria.
6. England.	6. United States.	6. United States.
7. Scotland.	7. Queensland.	7. South Australia.
8. United States.	8. Scotland.	8. Western Australia.
9. New Zealand.	9. England.	9. Cape of Good Hope.
10. South Australia.	10. Victoria.	10. New South Wales.
11. Tasmania.	11. Western Australia.	11. New Zealand.
12. Cape of Good Hope.	12. Ireland.	12. Queensland.

103. Victoria, it will be noticed, had, relatively to its numbers, a stronger population than any of the other countries named except Western Australia. With the exception of Western Australia and Ireland, it is, however, at the bottom of the list in regard to the

Strong and weak in Victoria and other countries

proportion of children it contains; whilst in regard to the proportion of old people, the only countries above it are Tasmania and the three divisions of the United Kingdom.

Occupations, 1892.

104. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1892, in the same manner as the birthplaces and religions:—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1892 (ESTIMATED).

Occupations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to Government, law, and order* ...	7,037	174	7,211
„ religion, charity, science, etc. ...	13,650	9,839	23,489
„ board, lodging, and attendance ...	15,120	43,691	58,811
Dealing in money and real property ...	8,455	1,175	9,630
„ art and mechanic productions ...	2,183	425	2,608
„ textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles ...	5,359	927	6,286
„ food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants ...	13,226	1,442	14,668
„ animals, animal and vegetable substances ...	4,627	277	4,904
„ minerals and metals ...	1,968	67	2,035
„ fuel and light ...	1,711	18	1,729
General and undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers	23,728	3,611	27,339
Engaged in storage ...	398	7	405
Carriers of passengers, goods, letters, and messages...	31,053	1,590	32,643
Working in art and mechanic productions ...	28,975	1,054	30,029
„ textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles ...	11,357	27,274	38,631
„ food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants...	7,460	442	7,902
„ animal and vegetable substances ...	6,633	298	6,931
„ minerals and metals ...	14,892	66	14,958
„ fuel, light, and energy ...	1,060	2	1,062
„ buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks	34,445	19	34,464
Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)...	39,080	359	39,439
Engaged on land and animals ...	117,580	11,184	128,764
Of independent means...	4,661	13,681	18,342
Performing household duties and being educated ...	205,498	433,402	638,900
Dependent on charity or in prison ...	6,834	4,696	11,530
Total ...	606,990	555,720	1,162,710

Occupations in each colony—Numbers.

105. Returns of the occupations of the people, based upon information obtained at the census of 1891, have been published by all the Australasian colonies except South Australia. The following is a statement of the numbers following the various occupations, grouped under twenty-five heads:—

* Including those Government and municipal officers whose duties were mainly administrative or clerical, or who were returned as civil servants, public or municipal officers, etc., also lawyers and others connected with law.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines and of those whose occupations were not returned.)

MIXED SEXES.

Occupations.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
NUMBERS.						
1. Ministering to government, law, and order*	6,942	7,362	3,610	605	1,056	3,047
2. Ministering to religion, charity, science, etc.	22,786	24,129	6,866	872	2,862	12,774
3. Ministering to board, lodging, and attendance	57,530	58,867	20,386	2,622	7,180	24,928
4. Dealing in money and real property	9,278	7,919	2,926	423	1,662	3,756
5. Dealing in art and mechanic productions	2,532	3,159	592	84	275	1,296
6. Dealing in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	6,064	5,822	1,429	110	587	3,144
7. Dealing in food, drinks, groceries, narcotics, and stimulants	14,453	13,802	4,370	244	1,277	7,035
8. Dealing in animals, animal and vegetable substances	4,772	3,143	903	89	125	1,495
9. Dealing in minerals and metals	1,961	1,529	405	16	168	846
10. „ fuel and light ...	1,665	1,349	66	1	196	397
11. General and undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks	26,961	18,739	6,789	1,144	2,032	8,779
12. Engaged in storage ...	390	314	397	33	4	1,035
13. Carriers of passengers, goods, letters, and messages	31,474	30,853	13,394	2,876	3,267	15,413
14. Working in art and mechanic productions	21,516	19,117	5,013	952	1,564	9,672
15. Working in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	37,439	24,601	7,415	437	2,803	19,437
16. Working in food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	7,617	7,923	2,280	264	815	4,453
17. Working in animal and vegetable substances	6,683	9,193	2,886	595	788	3,563
18. Working in minerals and metals	14,414	12,091	4,059	509	1,383	5,513
19. „ fuel, light, and energy	1,025	1,634	142	12	107	255
20. „ buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks	41,201	39,083	10,767	1,777	5,166	12,679
21. Working in undefined mechanical operations (chiefly labourers)	38,544	26,912	14,622	1,789	3,390	14,949
22. Engaged on land and animals ...	128,934	137,026	67,992	8,630	23,568	90,546
23. Of independent means ...	17,743	10,223	464	229	671	3,103
24. Performing household duties and being educated	619,627	643,554	209,546	24,369	83,463	369,178
25. Dependent on charity or in prison	11,354	12,546	4,470	432	1,793	4,717
Total of specified occupations	1,132,905	1,120,890	391,789	49,114	146,202	622,010

106. The next table shows, per 1,000 persons living in the same colonies, the proportions of those following the various occupations, grouped as before:—

Occupations in each colony—Proportions per 1,000

* See footnote to last table.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines and of those whose occupations were not returned.)

MIXED SEXES.

Occupations.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand
PROPORTIONS PER 1,000.						
1. Ministering to government, law, and order*	6·13	6·56	9·21	12·32	7·22	4·90
2. Ministering to religion, charity, science, etc.	20·11	21·53	17·52	17·76	19·58	20·54
3. Ministering to board, lodging, and attendance	50·78	52·52	52·03	53·39	49·11	40·07
4. Dealing in money and real property	8·19	7·06	7·47	8·61	11·37	6·04
5. Dealing in art and mechanic productions	2·24	2·82	1·51	1·71	1·88	2·09
6. Dealing in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	5·35	5·19	3·65	2·24	4·02	5·05
7. Dealing in food, drinks, groceries, narcotics, and stimulants	12·76	12·31	11·15	4·97	8·73	11·31
8. Dealing in animals, animal and vegetable substances	4·21	2·80	2·31	1·81	·86	2·40
9. Dealing in minerals and metals	1·73	1·36	1·03	·33	1·15	1·36
10. „ fuel and light ...	1·47	1·20	·17	·02	1·34	·64
11. General undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks	23·80	16·72	17·33	23·29	13·90	14·11
12. Engaged in storage ...	·34	·28	1·01	·67	·03	1·66
13. Carriers of passengers, goods, letters, and messages	27·78	27·52	34·19	58·56	22·35	24·78
14. Working in art and mechanic productions	18·99	17·06	12·80	19·38	10·70	15·55
15. Working in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	33·05	21·95	18·93	8·90	19·17	31·25
16. Working in food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	6·72	7·07	5·82	5·38	5·57	7·16
17. Working in animal and vegetable substances	5·90	8·20	7·37	12·12	5·39	5·73
18. Working in minerals and metals	12·72	10·79	10·36	10·36	9·46	8·86
19. „ fuel, light, and energy	·91	1·46	·36	·25	·73	·41
20. „ buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks	36·37	34·87	27·48	36·18	35·33	20·39
21. Working in undefined mechanical operations (chiefly labourers)	34·02	24·01	37·32	36·41	23·19	24·03
22. Engaged on land and animals ...	113·81	122·25	173·54	175·71	161·20	145·57
23. Of independent means ...	15·66	9·12	1·19	4·66	4·59	4·99
24. Performing household duties (if any) or being educated	546·94	574·15	534·84	496·17	570·87	593·53
25. Dependent on charity or in prison	10·02	11·20	11·41	8·80	12·26	7·58
Total ...	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00

Occupations in Victoria.

107. In proportion to population, dealers and workers in textile fabrics and dress (groups 6 and 15), dealers in food and drink (group 7), dealers in animal and vegetable substances (group 8), dealers and

* See footnote to table following paragraph 104 ante.

workers in minerals and metals (groups 9 and 18), dealers in fuel and light (group 10), persons engaged in mercantile pursuits (group 11), workers in buildings, railways, and roads (group 20), and persons of independent means (group 23) were more numerous, whilst persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits (group 22) were less numerous, in Victoria than in any other colony named.

108. New South Wales, as compared with the other colonies, had the largest proportion of persons ministering to religion, charity, and science (group 2), dealers in art and mechanic productions (group 5), and workers in fuel, light, and energy (group 19). Occupations in New South Wales.

109. In Queensland, the proportion of labourers (group 21) was higher, whilst that of persons ministering to religion and science (group 2), that of dealers in art and mechanic productions (group 5), and that of persons of independent means (group 23), were lower than in any other colony. Occupations in Queensland.

110. The proportions which were higher in Western Australia than in any of the other colonies were those of persons ministering to Government, law, and order (group 1), board and lodging house keepers and servants (group 3), carriers (group 13), workers in art and mechanic productions (group 14), workers in animal and vegetable substances (group 17), and persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits (group 22); whilst the proportions which were lower than in the other colonies were those of workers and dealers in textile fabrics and dress (groups 6 and 15), workers and dealers in food and drink (groups 7 and 16), dealers in minerals and metals (group 9), workers and dealers in fuel and light (groups 10 and 19), and persons (chiefly women and children) performing domestic duties, or being educated (group 24). Occupations in Western Australia.

111. The proportions in Tasmania of dealers in money and real property (group 4), and of paupers and prisoners (group 25), were higher; whilst those of persons engaged in mercantile pursuits (group 11), of persons engaged in storage (group 12), of carriers (group 13), of workers in art and mechanic productions (group 14), of dealers and workers in animal and vegetable substances (groups 8 and 17), and of labourers (group 21) were lower than in any of the other colonies. Occupations in Tasmania.

112. In New Zealand, the proportions which were higher than in any of the other colonies were those of persons engaged in storage (group 12), of workers in food and drink (group 16), and of persons (chiefly women and children) performing domestic duties, or being Occupations in New Zealand.

educated (group 24); whilst the proportions which were lower than in the other colonies were those of persons ministering to Government, law, and order (group 1), board and lodging house keepers and servants (group 3), dealers in money and real property (group 4), workers in minerals and metals (group 18), workers in buildings, railways, roads, and excavations (group 20), and paupers and prisoners (group 25).

113. The number of breadwinners and the number of dependents in each of the colonies named are given in the following table, the sexes being distinguished:—

BREADWINNERS AND DEPENDENTS IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines and of those whose occupations were not returned.)

Colony.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Breadwinners.	Dependents.	Breadwinners.	Dependents.	Breadwinners.	Dependents.
Victoria	387,658	204,921	114,266	426,060	501,924	630,981
New South Wales ...	382,306	223,182	82,484	432,918	464,790	656,100
Queensland	146,161	76,064	31,612	137,952	177,773	214,016
Western Australia ...	21,361	8,083	2,952	16,718	24,313	24,801
Tasmania	48,515	28,727	12,431	56,529	60,946	85,256
New Zealand	204,624	125,531	43,491	248,364	248,115	373,895

114. In New Zealand the proportion of breadwinners was smaller, and consequently the proportion of dependents was larger, than in any of the other colonies. The following statement shows the relative proportions of the two classes in each colony:—

In New Zealand	100 breadwinners supported	151 dependents
„ New South Wales	„ „	141 „
„ Tasmania	„ „	140 „
„ Victoria	„ „	125 „
„ Queensland	„ „	120 „
„ Western Australia	„ „	102 „

115. It is to be regretted that all the Australasian colonies did not compile a return of the number of unemployed persons within their borders during the census week. A special column for that information was provided in the householder's schedule, but no use seems to have been made of it in Queensland or New Zealand, whilst for South Australia the information is not yet available. The following are numbers returned as being out of work in the four colonies which have compiled the information:—

Breadwinners and dependents in Australasian colonies.

Relative proportion of breadwinners and dependents in Australasian colonies.

Unemployed in Australasian colonies.

UNEMPLOYED IN FOUR AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Numbers Unemployed.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	19,930	3,317	23,247
New South Wales	19,518	2,865	22,383
Western Australia	826	52	878
Tasmania	1,331	229	1,560

116. The unemployed referred to are those willing to work if able to find suitable occupation, and are included amongst the breadwinners in the previous table. If these be compared with the total number of breadwinners in the colonies named, it will be found that the highest proportion of unemployed was in New South Wales, Victoria standing second, and Western Australia and Tasmania third and fourth. The following are the proportions in the four colonies:—

Order of the colonies in regard to proportion of unemployed.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYED, 1891.

					Percentage of Breadwinners.
1. New South Wales	...	...	...	...	4.82
2. Victoria	...	...	...	...	4.63
3. Western Australia	...	...	...	...	3.61
4. Tasmania	...	...	...	...	2.56

117. The following table shows the area and the population of the United Kingdom and its various colonies and dependencies. It has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, principally from official documents, and embodies the latest available information upon the subject:—

Area and population of British dominions.

BRITISH DOMINIONS—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.				
England and Wales *	58,489	(c) 1891	29,148,888	498
Scotland	29,820	(c) ,,	4,025,647	135
Ireland	32,531	(c) ,,	4,704,750	145
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	(c) 1881	215,974	...
Total United Kingdom	120,840	(c) 1891	38,095,259	315

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with an area of 303 square miles, and a population in 1891 of 147,870.

BRITISH DOMINIONS—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE—<i>continued.</i>				
Gibraltar*	2	(c) 1891	19,100	9,550
Malta*	119	(c) „	165,037	1,387
Total	120,961	(c) 1891	38,279,396	316
ASIA.				
British India †	944,108	(c) 1891	221,180,013	234
Feudatory Native States	642,996	(c) „	66,113,802	103
Ceylon	25,365	(c) „	3,008,466	119
Straits Settlements	1,472	(c) „	512,905	348
Protected Malay States	32,610	(c) „	412,440	13
British North Borneo	31,106	1889	175,000	6
Sarawak	45,000	„	300,000	7
Labuan and smaller islands	30	1891	5,853	195
Hong Kong	32	(c) „	221,441	6,920
Aden... ..	75	(c) „	41,910	559
Perim				
Bahrein Islands	270	1888	8,000	30
Cyprus	3,584	(c) 1891	209,291	58
Total	1,726,648	...	292,189,121	169
AFRICA.				
Mauritius and dependencies	881	(c) 1891	370,588	421
Natal	21,150	(c) „	543,913	26
Zulu and Tonga Lands	14,220	„	180,000	13
Cape Colony and dependencies ‡	233,430	(c) „	1,527,224	7
Basutoland	9,720	(c) „	218,902	23
British Bechuanaland	43,000	(c) „	60,376	1·4
Bechuanaland Protectorate	119,000	1889	50,000	·4
St. Helena	47	(c) 1891	4,116	88
Ascension	35	1890	360	10
Lagos	1,071	(c) 1891	85,607	80
Gold Coast (including Protectorate)	46,600	1890	1,905,000	41
Sierra Leone	4,000	(c) 1891	74,835	19
Gambia	69	(c) „	14,266	207
Total	493,223	...	5,035,187	10
AMERICA.				
Canada	3,456,383	(c) 1891	4,829,411	1·4
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,000	(c) „	197,934	1·2
Bermuda	20	(c) „	15,123	756
Honduras	7,560	(c) „	31,471	4
British Guiana	109,000	(c) „	288,328	2·6
West Indies—				
Bahamas	4,466	(c) „	47,565	11
Turk's Island	169	(c) „	4,744	28
Jamaica	4,200	(c) „	639,491	152

* Exclusive of the military.

† Inclusive of Assam and Lower Burmah.

‡ Including not only Cape Colony proper, as constituted and bounded in 1875, but also Griqualand West, annexed in 1880, and also the following Native Territories annexed since 1875:—Griqualand East, Tembuland, Transkie, and Walfish Bay. Not quite one-fourth of the population are whites.

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

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AMERICA—<i>continued.</i>				
West Indies—				
St. Lucia	238	(c) 1891	42,708	179
St. Vincent	132	(c) „	41,054	311
Barbados	166	(c) „	182,306	1,098
Grenada	133	(c) „	54,062	406
Tobago	114	(c) „	18,387	161
Virgin Islands	58	(c) „	4,639	80
St. Christopher	} 115	(c) „	47,662	415
Nevis				
Antigua	170	(c) „	36,819	217
Montserrat	32	(c) „	11,762	367
Dominica	291	(c) „	26,841	93
Trinidad	1,754	(c) „	200,028	114
Total	3,747,001	(c) 1891	6,720,335	1·8
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,474†	1892	3,984,673‡	1·3
Fiji *	7,500	1891	125,402	17
Falkland Islands	7,500	(c) „	1,789	·2
Total	3,090,474	...	4,111,864	1·3
Grand Total British Dominions ...	9,178,307	...	346,335,903	37·7

NOTE.—If Protectorates and “Spheres of Influence” be included, the area of British Dominions (according to the *Statesman's Year-Book*) would be increased to 11,421,100 square miles, and the population to 381,404,960 persons. The most important of these protectorates are in Africa, the chief being Niger Territories and Oil Rivers, area 269,500 square miles, population 17,500,000; Zambesia and Nyasaland, area 520,000 square miles, population 950,000; and British East Africa (from Zanzibar to Sokotra), area 1,255,367 square miles, population, 12,875,000.

118. The Australasian colonies occupy about one-third, and Victoria rather less than a hundredth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian colonies contain about an eighty-seventh, and Victoria contains about 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 nearly a million persons. The population of Victoria is exceeded by that of no British dependency out of Australia, except India, the Feudatory Native States, Canada, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Gold Coast.

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

119. The next table gives the area and population of foreign countries, including all which are of importance. The information

Foreign countries, area and population.

* The area includes inhabited islands only, which number from 70 to 80; inclusive of uninhabited islands, the area is estimated to be 7,740 square miles. Of the population at the census of 1891, 108,019 were Fijians; 2,036 Europeans; 1,076 half-castes; 2,267 Polynesians; 7,468 Asiatics (chiefly natives of British India); and others, 314.

† For areas of the various colonies, see paragraph 3 *ante*. ‡ Exclusive of wandering Aborigines.

has been drawn from authentic sources, and it is brought down to the latest available 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†	264,204	(c)1890	42,762,886	162
Belgium	11,373	(c)1891	6,136,444	540
Denmark	14,775	(c)1890	2,172,380	147
„ colonies of ‡	87,128	„	127,184	1·5
Total Danish dominions ...	101,903	(c)1890	2,299,564	23
France	204,092	(c)1891	38,343,192	188
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	257,450	1887-91	3,910,399	15
„ „ Senegal, etc. ...	140,000	„	182,764§	1
„ „ French Soudan ...	50,000	„	283,660§	6
„ „ Gaboon, Guinea Coast & Congo Region ...	267,900	„	686,500	3
„ „ Tonquin ...	34,700	„	12,000,000	346
„ „ others ...	83,998	„	2,874,970	34
„ || protectorates of, Tunis ...	45,000	„	1,500,000	33
„ „ Madagascar ...	228,500	„	1,500,000	7
„ „ Annam ...	106,250	„	5,000,000	47
„ „ Sahara, etc. ...	1,568,000	„	1,120,000	·7
„ „ others ...	33,190	„	1,547,000	47
Total French dominions ...	3,019,080	1887-91	68,948,485	23
Germany	208,738	(c)1890	49,428,470	237
Greece	25,041	(c)1889	2,187,208	87
Holland	12,648	1891	4,621,744	365
„ colonies of, Java and Madura ...	50,848	1890	23,911,900	470
„ other colonies	668,826	„	6,776,368	10
Total Dutch dominions ...	732,322	1890-91	35,310,012	48
Italy	114,410	1891	30,347,291	265
Luxemburg	998	1890	211,088	212
Montenegro	3,630	...	200,000	55

* The figures of population in this table have been taken principally from the *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1893.

† Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-bazar, which contain an area of 23,262 square miles, with a population in 1888 of 1,404,000.

‡ Including Farøe islands.

§ Exclusive of natives.

|| Including spheres of influence.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN—<i>continued.</i>				
Portugal	32,528	1881	4,306,554	132
„ possessions of, Azores ...	1,005	„	269,401	268
„ „ Madeira ...	505	„	132,223	262
„ „ others ...	743,204	...	5,371,200	7
Total Portuguese dominions	777,242	1881	10,079,378	13
Roumania	48,307	1892	5,500,000	114
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,902,092	1887-9	86,782,574	46
Poland	49,157	„	8,385,807	171
Finland	144,255	1889	2,338,404	16
Total	2,095,504	1887-9	97,506,785	47
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	395,453	1886	7,458,151	18
Siberia	4,823,112	„	4,493,667	9
Central Asia	1,170,744	„	5,532,021	5
Total	6,389,309	1886	17,483,839	3
Total Russian Empire ...	8,484,813	1886-9	114,990,624	14
Servia	19,050	(c)1891	2,162,759	114
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	197,670	(c)1887	17,550,246	89
Spain, colonies of	405,338	„	9,695,567	24
Total Spanish dominions ...	603,008	(c)1887	27,245,813	45
Sweden and Norway	295,474	(c)1891	6,803,751	23
Switzerland	15,976	(c)1888	2,917,754	183
Turkey*	1,192,088	(c)1885	27,743,100	23
Eastern Roumelia	13,858	(c)1888	960,441	69
Bulgaria	24,369	„	2,193,934	90
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,315	1885-8	30,897,475	25

* Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 61,200 square miles, and 4,780,000 inhabitants; the portion in Asia (inclusive of the tributary principality of Samos), 687,872 square miles, and 21,656,500 inhabitants; and the portion in Africa (exclusive of the Protectorate of Egypt), 398,738 square miles, and 1,300,000 inhabitants.

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.
ASIATIC.				
China (proper)*	1,336,841	{ 1879 & 1882 }	386,000,000	289
„ dependencies of	2,881,560	...	16,680,000	6
Total Chinese Empire ...	4,218,401	...	402,680,000	95
Corea	82,000	...	10,528,937	128
Japan†	147,655	1891	40,453,461	274
Nepaul	54,000	1889	2,000,000	37
Persia	628,000	1891	9,000,000‡	14
Siam	250,000	...	6,000,000	24
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper) §	12,826	(c)1882	6,817,265	532
Iberia	14,300	...	1,068,000	75
Morocco || ... ..	219,000	1889	9,400,000	43
South African Republic... ..	113,642	(c)1890	768,688	7
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation, including Patagonia	1,125,086	1887	4,086,492	4
Bolivia	772,548	1889	2,300,000	3
Brazil ¶	3,209,878	1888	14,002,335	4
Chile**	293,970	1891	2,817,552	10
Colombia ††	504,773	1881	3,878,600	8
Costa Rica	37,000	(c)1892	243,205	7
Ecuador	120,000	...	1,271,861	11
Guatemala	46,800	(c)1890	1,460,017	31
Haiti ††	10,204	1887	960,000	94
Honduras	46,400	1889	431,917	9
Mexico	767,005	1890	11,395,712	15
Nicaragua**	49,500	1889	282,845	6
Paraguay §§	98,000	(c)1887	329,645	3
Peru **	463,747	1884	2,994,675	6
Salvador	7,225	1891	777,895	108

* The figures relating to China (Proper) are principally for the year 1885, and are mainly derived from an official report published by the Minister of Finance in that country. The dependencies referred to are Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria, and East Turkestan, but not Corea.

† For a Statistical Account of the Empire of Japan, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2, page 517.

‡ Including wandering tribes.

§ Authorities differ considerably as to the area of Egypt. Thus the State-Major-General of Egypt estimates the total area (not including the territories of the Soudan still occupied) as 394,240 square miles. *L'Almanach de Gotha* gives the area as 27,687 square kilometres (or about 10,690 square miles). The area above given is that published by the Imperial Board of Trade.

|| The estimates of population of Morocco vary from two and a half millions to nine and a half millions.

¶ The wandering Aboriginal population is estimated to amount to 600,000.

** Not including wild Indians to the number of 30,000 in Nicaragua, 350,000 in Peru, and 50,000 in Chile.

†† Including wild Indians, estimated at 220,000.

‡‡ Nine-tenths of the population are negroes, and the rest principally mulattoes.

§§ Exclusive of about 60,000 semi-civilised and 70,000 wild Indians.

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>				
Santo Domingo	18,045	1888	610,000	34
United States *	3,602,990	(c)1891	62,875,956	17
Uruguay	72,110	1889	676,955	9
Venezuela	593,943	(c)1891	2,323,527	4
<i>OCEANIC.</i>				
Hawaiian Islands †	6,640	(c)1890	89,990	14
Samoa	1,071	1889	36,000	33
Tonga	374	1891	19,250	51
Grand total of countries named	32,543,017	...	1,041,009,782	32·0
Grand total of British Dominions	9,178,307	...	346,335,903	37·7
Grand total of British and Foreign Countries	41,721,324	...	1,387,345,685	33·3

120. According to the last two tables, the British Empire covers an area somewhat larger than European and Asiatic Russia combined, more than four times as large as Russia in Europe, more than twice as large as the Chinese Empire, and over two and a half times as large as the United States; while its population is equal to seven-eighths of that of the Chinese Empire, is more than three times as large as that of the Russian Empire, is five times as large as that of France and its possessions, is five and a half times as large as that of the United States, and seven times as large as that of Germany. Moreover, the area of the British dominions is about seventy-six times, and the population thereof more than nine times, as large as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

British dominions compared with foreign countries.

121. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former containing five hundred and forty, and the latter nearly five hundred, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and sixty-five; then China, which, according to the latest estimate, contains, even without its dependencies, over a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and eighty-nine

Density of population in various countries.

* Including Alaska Territory, which contains an area of 577,390 square miles, and a population of 37,000. Indians to the number of 249,273 are also included.

† Of the population given 34,436 were natives, 6,186 half-castes, 15,301 Chinese, 12,360 Japanese, 588 Polynesians, and 21,119 whites, principally Portuguese.

persons to the square mile; Japan with two hundred and seventy-four; Italy next, with two hundred and sixty-five; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and Denmark. Ireland is a little less densely populated than Denmark, and Scotland is less so than Ireland.

Proportions
of sexes in
various
countries.

122. In most European countries, females are more numerous than males, the only exceptions in the following list being Russia, Italy, Servia, Roumania, Greece, and Bosnia. British India and the Asiatic portion of the Russian Empire, Corea, Japan, Canada, the United States, most of the South American Republics, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Australasian colonies also contain more males than females:—

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Paraguay (1887) ...	112·1	Italy (1881) ...	99·5
Portugal (1878) ...	109·2	Cape of Good Hope (1891)	99·0
Scotland (1891) ...	106·7	Corea... ..	98·2
Sweden and Norway (1890)	106·5	Japan (1890) ...	97·9
England and Wales (1891)	106·4	Canada (1881) ...	97·6
United Kingdom (1891) ...	106·0	United States (1880)	96·5
Mexico (1882) ...	105·9	British India (1891)	95·8
Switzerland (1888) ...	105·6	Servia (1891) ...	94·7
Austria (1890) ...	104·4	Roumania ...	94·4
Germany (1885) ...	104·3	Brazil (1872) ...	93·8
Spain (1887) ...	103·9	Greece (1891) ...	92·9
Prussia (1885) ...	103·8	Uruguay (1889)	92·3
Finland (1886) ...	103·5	South Australia (1891)	92·1
Ireland (1891) ...	103·1	Victoria (1891)	90·6
Holland (1890) ...	102·4	Bosnia (1885) ...	89·5
Hungary (1880) ...	101·8	Tasmania (1891)	89·1
European Russia (1885) ...	101·4	New Zealand (1891)	88·3
France (1881) ...	100·8	Australasia (1891)	86·6
Denmark (1890) ...	100·6	Australia (1891)	86·1
Belgium (1890) ...	100·5	New South Wales (1891)	84·8
Egypt (1882) ...	100·4	Queensland (1891)	75·9
Russian Empire ...	99·7*	Western Australia (1891)	67·0

The world's
area and
population.

123. Geographers differ as to the area and population of the world and its various divisions. The total land area, however, is generally considered to be something over fifty million square miles, and the total population to something under fifteen hundred millions. The following table contains two of the latest estimates, the number of inhabitants to the square mile being also given:—

* No regular census of the Russian Empire has ever been taken, but an estimate was made by the Government in 1885, which gave the number of males as 54,063,353, and the number of females as 53,883,042; and there were besides 835,840 individuals in Central Asia, of whom the sex was unknown.

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles (000's omitted).*		Estimated Population (000's omitted).		Population per Square Mile.	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Europe ...	3,555,	3,797,	360,200,	357,852,	101	94
Asia ...	14,710,	17,039,	850,000,	825,954,	57	48
Africa ...	11,514,	11,518,	127,000,	168,499,	11	14
North America	6,446,	7,952,	89,250,	88,386,	14	11
South America	6,837,	6,845,	36,420,	33,343,	5	5
Australasia and Polynesia	3,300,	3,458,	4,750,	5,685,	1.4	1.6
Polar Regions	4,889,*	1,690,†	300,*	11,†	...	...
Total ...	51,251,	52,299,	1,467,920,	1,479,730,	29	28

NOTE.—These estimates have been taken from the *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1892. Estimate A is by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. Estimate B is from *Die Bevölkerung der Erde*.

124. Mr. Ravenstein estimates that the increase of the population of the world and its various divisions during the ten years ended with 1890 has been at the following rate:—Europe, 8.7 per cent.; Asia, 6 per cent.; Africa, 10 per cent.; North America, 20 per cent.; South America, 15 per cent.; Australasia, 30 per cent. †; the World, 8 per cent.

Increase in the world's population, 1880-1890.

125. Comparing the totals in the table with the sum, those in the lowest lines of the tables following paragraphs 117 and 119 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than five-sixths of its population, are included in the countries named.

Proportion of countries named to world.

126. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover more than a sixth of the earth's surface, and contain about a fourth of its population; that the Australasian colonies cover a little over a seven-teenth of its surface, but contain only about a four-hundredth of its population; and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains less than a fourteen-hundredth of its population.

Proportion of British dominions, etc., to world.

127. It has been estimated that of the land of the earth, exclusive of the polar regions, 61 per cent. is fit for agriculture, 30 per cent. consists of steppes and mountains, a considerable portion being probably fit for pastoral purposes, and 9 per cent. is desert.

Available land of the world.

128. When the census of 1891 was taken, the number of gold miners in Victoria was found to be 21,206 as against 35,189 returned

Mining population, 1892.

* Beyond the north limit of cereals.

† Polar islands only.

‡ During the period intervening between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 the annual rate of increase in Australasia was 38 per cent.

ten years previously. The estimate of gold miners made by the Department of Mines for the end of 1892 was 23,518, or 2,312 more than the number returned at the census. It is probable that in the Departmental estimate referred to many men were considered as miners who would return themselves at the census as engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, etc.; and, moreover, some selectors who were in the habit of dividing their time between mining and farming would return themselves as farmers. The Departmental estimate for 1892 is subjoined:—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1892.

Alluvial miners	...	10,308		European miners	...	20,982
Quartz miners	...	13,210		Chinese miners	...	2,536
		23,518				23,518
Total	...	23,518		Total	...	23,518

European
and Chinese
miners.

129. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1892 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 5,182, the numbers being 13,082 and 7,900 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 128 as against 2,408 engaged in alluvial mining.

Immigra-
tion and
emigration,
1892.

130. In 1892, for the first time during 30 years, the recorded departures by sea exceeded the recorded arrivals by sea*; the numbers of each, with the excess of the latter over the former, were as follow:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1892.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea	42,849	20,102	62,951
Departures by sea	46,718	22,496	69,214
Excess of departures	3,869	2,394	6,263

Gain 1891,
loss 1892.

131. The records of both arrivals and departures show larger numbers for 1892 than for 1891—the former by 503, and the latter by 16,042; the apparent net gain, however, was 9,276 in 1891, whilst there was an apparent net loss of 6,263 in 1892.

* 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. It has already been mentioned that the number of persons departing by sea is habitually understated. The number of immigrants and emigrants recorded in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume.

132. Besides the year under notice, the only years since the first settlement of the colony in which, according to the records, the departures exceeded the arrivals were 1843, 1861 and 1862. In the first of these, the excess was 736, in the second 8,986, and in the last 367. Years in which departures exceeded arrivals.

133. 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 1892:— Adults and children arriving and departing.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1892.

	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	58,690	3,958	303	62,951
Departures	62,789	5,271	1,154	69,214
Emigration in excess ...	4,099	1,313	851	6,263

134. The returns show a net loss by emigration of 5,526 persons to the eastern, and of 6,259 to the western, colonies on the Australian continent, also a loss of 847 to New Zealand; but a net gain by immigration of 5,827 from Tasmania, of 174 from the United Kingdom, and of 368 from foreign countries. The following is a statement of the recorded arrivals from and departures for each of these places during the year:— Arrivals from and departures for different countries.

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1892.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of Immigration.	Excess of Emigration.
New South Wales and Queensland	23,543	29,069	...	5,526
South and Western Australia ...	7,295	13,554	...	6,259
Tasmania	22,631	16,804	5,827	...
New Zealand	3,334	4,181	...	847
The United Kingdom	4,091	3,917	174	...
Foreign Countries	2,057	1,689	368	...
Total	62,951	69,214	...	6,263*

135. The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, the United Gain by immigration from various countries, and vice versa.

* Net figures.

Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the 12 years ended with 1892, is shown in the following table :—

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1892.

Years.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—*						Net Immigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and the South Seas.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.	
1881 ...	— 1,924	192	2,868	1,272	3,960	954	7,322
1882 ...	— 2,978	2,929	3,455	165	6,702	607	10,880
1883 ...	— 7,441	2,362	4,500	407	10,276	926	11,030
1884 ...	— 3,647	768	5,332	796	9,863	1,029	14,141
1885 ...	— 7,492	6,136	5,076	1,628	8,875	759	14,982
1886 ...	— 4,479	7,248	5,556	2,694	11,722	2,561	25,302
1887 ...	939	3,991	3,106	1,538	8,813	3,639	22,026
1888 ...	10,517	3,402	8,649	8,475	9,894	866	41,803
1889 ...	— 259	507	5,259	361	10,287	9	16,164
1890 ...	4,034	— 1,422	6,948	1,299	3,502	1,596	15,957
1891 ...	4,018	— 100	3,129	715	993	521	9,276
1892 ...	— 5,526	— 6,259	5,827	— 847	174	368	— 6,263
Total ...	— 14,238†	19,754†	59,705	18,503†	85,061	13,835	182,620†

Net immigration from various countries.

136. It would appear from this table that the colony gained population from the United Kingdom, Tasmania, and foreign countries, in all the years shown, and from New Zealand in all except 1892; that moreover, it gained from the western colonies in all the years except 1890, 1891 and 1892, but lost to the eastern ones in all the periods but four, the net loss in that direction being over 14,000 in the twelve years. The largest apparent gain in any one year (42,000) was in 1888, that being the year of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition; the next largest gain (25,000) was in 1886, when the net immigration was much larger than in any other year except the Exhibition year alluded to. It should be borne in mind that, so far as migration by the seaboard is concerned, which is that to which the table refers, the returns inwards are fairly correct, while those outwards invariably understate the truth, and chiefly for this reason the latest enumeration of the population, taken in connection with the registrations of births and deaths, revealed the fact that, in the intercensal period ended with 1891, the actual gain by immigration was only 168,000, as against 183,000 shown by the records of arrivals and departures.

* Where the minus sign (—) occurs it indicates that emigration was in excess of immigration by the number against which it is placed.

† Net figures.

137. In the twelve years 1871 to 1882, 5,547 immigrants from the United Kingdom had free or partially free passages granted them to Victoria. Of these, 3,212, or 58 per cent., arrived in the first year, and 5,168, or 93 per cent., in the first three years of the period alluded to. The number then declined rapidly from year to year, and since 1873 only 379 such immigrants have arrived. Of these only 5, all females, came in 1880, not one in 1881, and only 2 in 1882. Since 1882 no free or assisted immigrants have been introduced by the State.*

State-assisted immigration.

138. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1892 numbered 584, all but 2 of whom were males, or 291 more than in 1891, and 352 more than in 1890. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1892 was 709, viz., 706 males and 3 females, as compared with 603 males and 1 female in 1891.

Chinese immigration, 1892.

139. Of the Chinese who arrived in 1892, 51 came from New South Wales, 3 from South Australia, 230 from Tasmania, 22 from New Zealand, 10 from the United Kingdom, and 268 from Hong Kong. Of those who left, 4 went to New South Wales and Queensland, 12 to South Australia, 161 to Tasmania, 8 to New Zealand, and 524 returned to Hong Kong.

Chinese where from and where to.

140. In the last eleven years the Chinese population apparently decreased by 261. In the first three and in the last five years of that period there was a loss by the departures of Chinese being in excess of the arrivals, which was not counterbalanced by the reverse process during the three years prior to 1888, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Arrivals and departures of Chinese, 1882 to 1892.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA,
1882 TO 1892.

Year.	Arrivals of Chinese.	Departures of Chinese.	Excess of Arrivals (+). Excess of Departures (-).
1882	327	699	-372
1883	433	568	-135
1884	557	627	-70
1885	670	579	+91
1886	1,108	492	+616
1887	2,049	902	+1,147
1888	372	582	-210
1889	124	655	-531
1890	232	593	-361
1891	293	604	-311
1892	584	709	-125
Total	6,749	7,010	-261

* For number of State-assisted immigrants, not only in Victoria but also in the neighbouring colonies, since 1850, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., page 463.

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies, 1892.

141. The following table shows the recorded arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and the excess of the former over the latter during the year 1892; the sexes of those who came and who went away being also distinguished:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Arrivals.			Departures.*			Excess of Arrivals over Departures.†		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Victoria	42,849	20,102	62,951	46,718	22,496	69,214	-3,869	-2,394	-6,263
New South Wales ..	42,921	19,276	62,197	36,634	16,053	52,687	6,287	3,223	9,510
Queensland ..	10,211	4,435	14,646	9,393	4,171	13,564	818	264	1,082
South Australia‡ ..	12,745	4,688	17,433	10,768	3,706	14,474	1,977	982	2,959
Western Australia	5,828	1,612	7,440	2,299	669	2,968	3,529	943	4,472
Total ..	114,554	50,113	164,667	105,812	47,095	152,907	8,742§	3,018§	\$11,760
Tasmania.. ..	16,849	6,895	23,744	16,049	8,358	24,407	800	-1,463	\$ - 663
New Zealand ..	12,131	5,991	18,122	8,469	4,695	13,164	3,662	1,296	4,958
Grand total ..	143,534	62,999	206,533	130,330	60,148	190,478	13,204§	2,851§	\$16,055

NOTE.—The figures in this table refer to immigration and emigration by sea only.

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

142. The figures in the table indicate the persons going from colony to colony, as well as those arriving from, and departing for, distant countries. The figures in the total and grand total lines of the last three columns, however, ought to show the net gain to the population of Australia and Australasia by immigration. By the last of these columns it is seen that, in 1892, the Australian continent apparently gained about 11,800, and the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, apparently gained over 16,000 inhabitants. The corresponding figures for 1891 were 36,561 and 39,445; those for 1890 were 51,139 and 51,804; those for 1889 were 48,802 and 51,688; those for 1888 were 73,844 and 65,599; those for 1887 were 61,732 and 65,041; and those for 1886 were 63,144 and 64,947. Many persons, however, leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted; therefore the actual gain from without is always less than the records indicate.

Net loss in Victoria and Tasmania.

143. It will be noticed that, according to the returns, all the colonies gained by excess of immigration over emigration except Victoria and Tasmania, the former of which lost 6,263 and the latter

* The figures in these columns understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

† Where the minus sign (-) appears the departures exceeded the arrivals by the number against which it is placed.

‡ Exclusive of the Northern Territory.

§ Net figures.

663 persons by excess of departures over arrivals. The loss in Tasmania was confined to females, of which there was a net emigration of 1,463, whilst on the other hand there was a gain of 800 males by the net immigration of persons of that sex.

144. The following, according to the table, is the order in which the colonies stood during 1892, in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources:—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1892.

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

145. The arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and their difference, were as follow in the five years ended with 1892, the arrivals of persons whose passages were paid, either wholly or partly, by the Colonial Governments, being distinguished from those who made their way to the colonies without State assistance:—

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies, 1888-92.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888 TO 1892.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. †
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free. ‡	Total.		
Victoria ...	1888	102,032	...	102,032	60,229	41,803
	1889	84,582	...	84,582	68,418	16,164
	1890	79,777	...	79,777	63,820	15,957
	1891	62,448	...	62,448	53,172	9,276
	1892	62,951	...	62,951	69,214	-6,263
New South Wales ...	1888	64,698	528	65,226	43,681	21,545
	1889	63,766	431	64,197	43,557	20,640
	1890	70,537	376	70,913	45,239	25,674
	1891	69,729	190	69,919	52,073	17,846
	1892	62,018	179	62,197	52,687	9,510
Queensland ...	1888	26,515	8,349	34,864	23,059	11,805
	1889	29,332	6,274	35,606	24,680	10,926
	1890	21,211	3,253	24,464	18,817	5,647
	1891	16,093	2,676	18,769	16,892	1,877
	1892	13,917	729	14,646	13,564	1,082

* These figures understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

† In consequence of the Emigration returns being defective, as stated by the previous footnote, these figures are too high, except where the minus sign appears, and then they are too low.

‡ See footnote on page 69 ante.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1888 TO 1892—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. †
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free. ‡	Total.		
South Australia ...	1888	12,637	...	12,637	12,750	-113
	1889	9,230	...	9,230	8,736	494
	1890	9,404	...	9,404	7,114	2,290
	1891	16,684	...	16,684	12,807	3,877
	1892	17,433	...	17,433	14,474	2,959
Western Australia ...	1888	1,548	50	1,598	2,794	-1,196
	1889	2,689	161	2,850	2,272	578
	1890	3,485	82	3,567	1,996	1,571
	1891	6,212	134	6,346	2,661	3,685
	1892	7,123	317	7,440	2,968	4,472
Tasmania ...	1888	18,834	32	18,866	17,936	930
	1889	23,424	19	23,443	20,771	2,672
	1890	29,514	3	29,517	27,070	2,447
	1891	27,315	...	27,315	21,233	6,082
	1892	23,744	...	23,744	24,407	-663
New Zealand ...	1888	13,121	485	13,606	22,781	-9,175
	1889	15,301	91	15,392	15,178	214
	1890	14,884	144	15,028	16,810	-1,782
	1891	14,387	44	14,431	17,629	-3,198
	1892	18,122	...	18,122	13,164	4,958

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

Immigra-
tion and
emigration
in different
years.

146. The returns show that more persons have in all the years departed from Victoria than from any of the other colonies; but many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In all the years except 1891 the arrivals in Victoria exceeded those in any other colony. In 1888 the net immigration to Victoria was much larger than that to New South Wales, but the reverse was the case in all the other years named.

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

147. The complete returns of assisted immigration in 1892 have not come to hand, § but in 1891 immigration received little or no State assistance in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, or New Zealand; but it was still largely subsidized in Queensland, and to a less extent in New South Wales. The following are the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the

* See footnote (*) on page 71.

† See footnote on page 69 *ante*.

§ Since this was written, all the returns have been received, and these show the order of the colonies for 1892 to have been identical with that set forth in paragraph 144 *ante*.

† See footnote (†) on page 71.

various colonies entirely at their own expense and those who left them in that year; the colonies being placed in order:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, OR THE CONTRARY,* 1891.

	Excess. †		Excess. †
1. New South Wales ...	17,656	5. Western Australia ...	3,551
2. Victoria ...	9,276	6. Queensland ...	- 799
3. Tasmania ...	6,082	7. New Zealand ...	- 3,242
4. South Australia ...	3,877		

148. Cities in Victoria number 11, towns 10, and boroughs 38, or 59 in all. The following is a statement of the estimated area, population, and number of dwellings; the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, and borough during the year 1892. ‡ The areas have been quite recently carefully revised by the Lands Department:—

Cities, towns, and boroughs, 1892.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1892.§

... Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population. ||	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
CITIES.						
Ballarat ...	4,090	23,000	5,524	£ 2,669,580	£ 177,972	£ 31,085
Bendigo ...	7,900	27,200	6,424	1,673,050	167,305	27,049
Collingwood ...	1,139	33,673	7,947	2,498,070	249,807	27,348
Fitzroy ...	923	30,510	6,987	3,496,070	349,607	35,873
Footscray ...	3,693	18,253	4,383	3,600,000	172,995	30,174
Hawthorn... ..	2,389	18,860	4,412	3,097,728	258,144	28,613
Melbourne ...	5,020	74,317	15,844	19,778,330	1,977,833	220,496
Prahran ...	2,320	37,820	9,060	7,491,582	535,113	48,960
Richmond ...	1,430	33,020	9,061	4,101,705	273,447	40,847
South Melbourne ...	2,311	42,617	9,209	10,605,800	530,290	64,818
St. Kilda ...	2,046	20,202	4,147	3,974,399	305,723	34,148
TOWNS.						
Ballarat East ...	4,331	16,700	4,087	793,600	79,360	12,603
Brighton ...	3,288	9,835	2,223	2,980,660	149,033	15,282
Brunswick ...	2,722	20,007	5,350	2,108,750	210,875	26,374
Essendon ...	4,000	14,726	3,619	2,788,158	185,877	27,394
Geelong ...	3,012	11,900	2,740	973,030	97,303	15,664
Northcote ...	2,850	7,100	1,843	1,635,228	90,846	11,509
North Melbourne ...	565	¶ 22,325	4,403	1,175,148	175,148	19,077
Port Melbourne** ...	2,366	12,320	2,809	1,137,720	113,772	15,920
Warrnambool ...	3,450	6,300	1,362	985,400	49,270	12,853
Williamstown ...	2,775	16,000	3,500	1,230,800	123,080	16,682

* Indicated by the minus sign (-).

† See footnote (†) on page 71.

‡ For an account of the system of Municipal Government in Victoria, see last issue of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 36 *et seq.*

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

|| The population of cities, towns, and boroughs are given for various dates, the average period being about the end of August.

¶ Including Benevolent Asylum, containing 682 inmates.

** Port Melbourne was proclaimed a town on the 16th January, 1893.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1892*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population. †	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
BOROUGHES.						
Ararat ...	3,840	3,235	585	£ 177,150	£ 17,715	£ 3,014
Browns & Scarsdale...	5,760	710	170	10,710	2,142	274
Buninyong ...	3,424	1,200	303	63,420	6,342	1,029
Carisbrook ...	5,395	1,314	273	56,680	5,700	910
Castlemaine ...	5,760	4,700	1,100	302,600	30,260	4,656
Chewton ...	5,760	1,250	408	33,170	6,634	663
Clunes ...	5,760	3,117	765	81,466	11,638	2,626
Creswick ...	4,760	3,000	684	81,830	10,229	2,679
Daylesford ...	4,062	4,130	890	171,200	17,120	4,210
Dunolly ...	5,760	1,425	365	80,000	8,258	1,378
Eaglehawk ...	3,640	7,645	1,811	413,103	31,854	4,867
Echuca ...	4,308	4,500	1,080	350,000	32,864	5,547
Flemington & Kensington ...	1,088	10,500	2,200	1,900,000	95,000	13,729
Geelong West ...	859	5,715	1,426	362,766	30,230	4,864
Hamilton ...	5,100	3,400	650	200,000	21,879	4,876
Heathcote ‡	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horsham ...	5,760	3,000	600	300,000	26,495	4,676
Inglewood ...	2,560	1,300	400	47,000	8,473	1,291
Kew ...	3,553	8,500	1,470	1,595,430	106,362	11,252
Koroit ...	5,599	1,675	315	193,512	16,126	2,150
Majorca ...	5,005	1,005	270	33,440	4,180	574
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,367	420	34,850	6,974	1,153
Maryborough ...	5,760	5,200	1,100	287,600	28,760	4,438
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	5,216	1,100	498,405	33,227	3,952
Oakleigh ...	2,178	1,150	308	365,000	24,217	1,908
Port Fairy ...	5,902	1,800	415	253,906	12,696	3,689
Portland ...	2,860	2,284	500	212,610	14,174	3,762
Queenscliff ...	2,173	2,000	364	158,340	13,195	2,481
Raywood ...	5,760	480	108	15,148	2,164	379
Rutherglen ...	1,280	840	190	46,936	5,867	1,349
Sale ...	5,442	3,415	777	370,000	27,781	8,468
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,580	595	90,000	8,275	1,265
Smythesdale ...	1,440	433	112	19,305	1,930	173
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	3,100	640	174,030	17,403	3,474
Stawell ...	5,996	5,200	1,150	144,000	20,578	3,606
Talbot ...	5,578	1,420	360	31,315	6,263	1,039
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	720	200	40,000	5,326	658
Wangaratta ...	3,932	2,050	450	148,990	14,899	2,967
Wood's Point ...	2,560	299	65	... §	... §	... §
Total ...	220,238 or 344 sq. m.	607,560	139,553	88,138,720	7,006,030	882,795

NOTE.—Besides the cities, towns, and boroughs, there are several important towns in Victoria which form portions of shires. These, with their populations at the census of 1891, were as follow:—Kyneton, 3,371; Bairnsdale, 3,270; Beechworth, 2,528; Benalla, 2,509; Colac, 2,204; Walhalla, 1,771; Seymour, 1,740; Maldon, 1,692; Shepparton, 1,679; Warragul, 1,634; Camperdown, 1,627. For other towns, which were formerly boroughs, see footnote to paragraph 65 ante.

* See footnote (§) on page 73.

† See footnote (||) on page 73.

‡ United to Shire of Mclvor on the 23rd May, 1892. At the census of 1891 it contained 1,090 inhabitants.

§ Information not furnished.

149. The next table gives a list of the shires, numbering 139; Shires, 1892. together with a statement of the estimated area, population, and number of dwellings; the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each shire, during the year 1892:—

SHIRES, 1892.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.*	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rate- able Property.		Total Revenue. †
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,413	5,793	1,411	650,570	65,057	9,350
Alexandra ...	766	2,644	570	305,000	33,687	5,953
Arapiles ...	769	3,600	680	800,000	33,442	4,285
Ararat ...	1,556	4,650	930	1,649,330	82,466	10,505
Avoca ...	453	4,585	1,150	254,280	25,428	3,587
Avon ...	640	2,358	523	500,000	33,552	5,461
Bacchus Marsh ...	210	2,500	540	342,380	26,337	4,056
Bairnsdale ...	1,130	8,000	1,720	1,033,000	76,594	14,538
Ballan ...	359	6,000	1,200	671,440	36,738	7,060
Ballarat ...	182	4,491	870	985,685	49,283	6,868
Bannockburn ...	136	1,850	320	260,000	18,247	2,245
Barrabool ...	195	2,098	426	323,100	24,854	2,921
Beechworth ...	314	8,000	1,650	373,090	37,309	7,475
Belfast ...	201	2,700	490	1,031,600	40,451	5,758
Bellarine ...	128	4,450	995	506,980	42,248	5,428
Benalla ...	1,140	9,000	1,760	981,840	98,184	14,881
Berwick ...	387	4,125	930	1,213,270	60,664	7,389
Bet Bet ...	337	3,600	1,100	220,500	22,967	5,467
Boroondara ...	13	6,430	1,558	3,000,000	151,675	15,335
Borong ...	852	5,621	1,147	719,760	53,982	5,590
Braybrook ...	92	1,891	412	902,000	45,100	4,659
Bright ...	1,292	4,258	975	238,610	23,861	4,133
Broadford ...	218	1,630	324	258,000	12,900	1,477
Broadmeadows ...	74	1,250	342	377,225	37,722	4,509
Bulla ...	112	2,300	340	535,000	26,735	3,114
Buln Buln ‡	475	4,000	1,850	870,660	43,533	10,188
Bungaree ...	88	5,600	1,000	669,300	33,465	4,855
Buninyong ...	296	7,000	1,496	589,040	49,920	6,232
Caulfield ...	9½	8,200	2,000	3,489,730	193,874	17,044
Chiltern ...	95	2,300	505	70,220	10,032	1,368
Coburg ...	7½	5,821	1,300	865,480	86,548	10,897
Colac ...	1,094	8,000	1,550	1,713,900	114,260	15,439
Corio ...	243	2,167	456	300,000	30,332	3,475
Cranbourne ...	218	1,950	420	715,890	35,790	4,269
Creswick ...	198	8,016	1,707	1,243,360	62,168	8,331
Croajingolong §	3,721	2,600	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—In a few instances the total value of rateable property has not been supplied, and in these cases an estimate has been made from the annual value.

* The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average date being about the beginning of August.

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

‡ Part of Shire of Warragul was severed therefrom and annexed to the Shire of Buln Buln on the 15th March, 1892.

§ The Shire of Croajingolong was constituted on the 30th May, 1892, out of portion of the Shire of Tambo, and on the 13th February, 1893, its name was changed to Orbost.

SHIRES, 1892—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.*	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rate- able Property.		Total Revenue. †
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Dandenong ...	60	2,166	512	469,020	39,085	5,616
Darebin ...	81	1,400	270	194,020	19,402	2,515
Dimboola ...	4,756	5,280	1,150	1,045,560	52,278	7,251
Doncaster... ..	13½	992	187	468,440	23,422	2,428
Dundas ...	1,364	3,374	699	1,800,050	89,645	9,968
Dunmunkle ...	551	4,800	911	1,027,000	61,074	7,753
East Loddon ...	455	1,700	400	333,860	33,386	4,403
Echuca † ...	1,115	7,347	1,504	1,908,000	89,956	12,935
Eltham ...	216	3,900	635	628,200	31,410	4,050
Euroa ...	860	7,500	1,400	843,670	70,326	9,065
Fern Tree Gully ...	120	2,500	500	677,140	33,857	3,673
Flinders & Kangerong	184	2,540	560	532,000	26,600	3,219
Gisborne ...	100	3,840	950	249,800	24,980	2,906
Glenelg ...	1,411	5,000	967	1,901,600	95,080	12,545
Glenlyon ...	121	2,700	600	171,860	17,186	1,965
Gordon ...	856	4,150	900	1,207,100	60,350	7,993
Goulburn ...	257	2,553	520	280,000	31,634	6,181
Grenville ...	315	3,555	945	340,500	32,552	4,099
Hampden... ..	1,738	8,360	1,700	2,988,780	149,439	19,578
Healesville ...	197	1,250	246	200,000	12,600	2,826
Heidelberg ...	41	4,400	820	1,534,940	76,747	10,482
Howqua ...	834	2,000	505	25,000	4,920	1,317
Huntly ...	335	4,000	750	385,960	31,960	3,665
Kara Kara ...	911	4,584	1,118	486,460	48,646	5,296
Keilor ...	53	747	200	186,990	18,699	1,976
Kilmore ...	92	2,422	502	221,715	23,116	2,885
Korong ...	1,121	8,500	2,100	1,212,720	72,777	9,338
Kowree ...	1,448	3,000	650	809,970	53,993	6,774
Kyneton ...	253	8,730	1,840	1,411,790	70,589	11,636
Lancefield ...	38	1,240	255	226,000	15,156	1,889
Lawloit ...	2,265	2,453	450	466,690	37,335	3,307
Leigh ...	381	1,519	370	394,450	39,445	5,104
Lexton ...	300	2,300	509	427,275	26,705	3,295
Lilydale ...	180	4,739	1,020	777,390	51,826	6,052
Lowan ...	2,289	6,100	2,130	1,200,000	67,082	10,219
Maffra ...	966	3,600	710	916,280	45,814	7,093
Maldon ...	212	4,400	1,670	568,320	28,416	5,031
Malvern ...	6¼	8,856	1,989	4,189,920	209,496	22,296
Mansfield... ..	825	4,000	920	820,000	40,743	7,494
Marong ...	562	7,345	1,668	656,365	65,636	9,153
Melton ...	101½	1,200	232	350,000	17,968	2,263
Meredith ...	181	1,268	287	307,040	15,352	1,867
Merriang ...	117	1,086	243	214,440	17,870	1,530
Metcalfe ...	213	3,097	690	130,230	26,046	3,274
Mildura ...	4,564	3,500	550	683,610	45,574	2,869
Minhamite ...	541	1,813	456	1,394,960	47,448	5,455
Moorabbin ...	32	6,361	1,449	1,877,590	156,466	12,911
Mornington ...	118	3,750	900	1,134,360	56,718	6,199

* See footnote (*) on page 75.

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

‡ Part of Shire of Echuca was severed therefrom and annexed to Shire of Numurkah on the 30th May, 1892.

SHIRES, 1892—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area. Sq. Miles.	Estimated Popula- tion.*	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rate- able Property.		Total Revenue. †
				Total. £	Annual. £	
Mortlake ...	815	2,884	525	860,700	86,070	9,782
Morwell‡ ...	255	2,300	...	...	...	...
Mt. Alexander ...	50	2,350	655	66,230	11,039	1,570
Mt. Franklin ...	107	2,921	760	144,800	15,007	2,400
Mt. Rouse ...	537	2,164	460	1,217,660	60,883	8,419
McIvor§ ...	580	3,988	942	714,120	35,706	5,066
Narracan|| ...	640	4,000	920	677,540	33,877	5,554
Newham ...	91	3,215	540	278,400	18,560	2,592
Newstead ...	105	2,370	525	239,130	15,942	2,350
North Ovens ...	237	1,986	392	434,170	21,708	3,108
North Yarrawonga¶ (Yarrawonga)	242	3,300	628	750,000	37,324	4,432
Numurkah** ...	765	7,695	1,524	1,478,200	73,910	9,882
Nunawading ...	23½	4,000	1,005	1,633,760	81,638	9,512
Oakleigh ...	25½	1,677	355	972,180	48,609	5,723
Omeo ...	2,211	3,650	848	604,215	40,281	7,774
Oxley ...	1,005	3,460	716	683,900	34,195	5,287
Phillip Island ...	304	2,000	250	560,000	28,000	4,836
Poowong & Jeetho ...	151	2,600	405	654,800	31,181	4,674
Portland ...	1,460	5,700	1,100	144,690	72,345	8,988
Preston ...	13¾	3,126	818	1,405,020	70,252	6,748
Pyalong ...	229	1,200	220	296,520	14,826	1,726
Ripon ...	588	4,400	1,075	928,405	61,894	8,021
Rodney ...	400	5,279	1,131	886,770	59,118	7,277
Romsey ...	85	1,910	372	532,580	26,629	3,287
Rosedale ...	804	3,760	750	1,006,440	50,322	6,663
Rutherglen ...	205	3,750	876	493,680	30,855	4,317
Seymour ...	382	4,880	1,220	397,120	39,712	7,484
Shepparton ...	208	4,000	730	433,250	43,325	7,306
South Barwon ...	63	2,159	523	183,140	18,314	2,542
Springfield ...	111	1,000	193	302,620	15,131	1,667
St. Arnaud ...	1,690	7,469	1,509	1,685,900	93,661	10,340
Stawell ...	994	3,820	935	983,380	51,757	6,607
Strathfieldsaye ...	234	3,380	760	204,930	20,493	2,483
Swan Hill ...	5,621	8,000	1,525	1,768,800	88,440	10,204
Talbot ...	184	1,755	450	173,010	17,301	2,297
Tambo†† ...	1,295	2,200	975	657,100	32,856	5,704
Templestowe‡‡ ...	20½	820	198	293,220	14,660	1,851
Towong ...	2,545	5,270	1,047	1,082,620	54,131	10,131
Traralgon§§ ...	199	2,500	1,070	193,305	38,660	7,106
Tullaroop ...	222	3,750	920	261,570	26,157	3,507
Upper Yarra ...	454	800	250	272,220	13,612	4,133

* See footnote (*) on page 75.

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

‡ The Shire of Morwell was formed out of portions of the Shires of Narracan and Traralgon. It was only constituted on the 23rd May, 1892.

§ The Borough of Heathcote was united to the Shire of McIvor on the 23rd May, 1892.

|| See footnote (†), *supra*.

¶ The name of this shire was changed from North Yarrawonga to Yarrawonga on the 8th May, 1893.

** See footnote (†) on page 76, *ante*.

†† See footnote (§) on page 75, *ante*.

‡‡ The name of this shire was changed from Bulleen to Templestowe on the 12th February, 1892.

§§ See footnote (†), *supra*.

SHIRES, 1892—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.*	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rate- able Property.		Total Revenue. †
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Walhalla ...	409	2,472	700	58,300	14,575	5,568
Wannon ...	753	2,485	479	1,490,780	74,539	8,441
Waranga ...	700	6,700	1,800	1,277,120	63,856	8,654
Warragul‡	123	3,800	800	864,660	43,233	8,581
Warrnambool	610	8,547	1,605	2,577,580	128,879	15,857
Whittlesea	138	1,884	440	184,000	18,400	3,081
Wimmera	1,140	5,955	1,191	1,564,700	76,735	9,639
Winchelsea	630	3,500	720	950,000	49,090	7,495
Wodonga ...	104	1,848	362	142,330	14,233	2,325
Woorayl ...	610	4,000	600	700,000	39,991	8,821
Wyndham	275	1,860	400	1,423,000	69,890	9,179
Yackandandah	812	5,225	1,140	794,000	39,780	6,454
Yarrawonga§ (Tungamah)	602	6,668	1,158	994,250	76,481	16,269
Yea ...	600	3,300	560	714,100	35,705	4,662
Total ...	86,821½	537,127	117,238	109,228,220	6,599,960	884,157

Area of mu-
nicipalities.

150. The total area included in the two descriptions of municipa-
lities is as follows:—

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1892.

	Sq. Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	344
Shires ...	86,821½
Total ...	87,165½

Proportion
to total
area of
Victoria.

151. The estimated area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles. It
thus appears that all but about a one hundred and twentieth part of
this area is included within the limits of municipal districts.

Population
of muni-
cipalities.

152. The population of the two kinds of districts, as estimated by
the municipal authorities, was as follows at the end of 1892:—

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1892.

Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	607,560
Shires ...	537,127
Total ...	1,144,687

* See footnote (*) on page 75.

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

‡ See footnote (‡) on page 75, ante.

§ The name of this shire was changed from Yarrawonga to Tungamah on the 13th February, 1893.

153. According to the recent census, the shore residents living outside municipalities numbered only 91, whilst persons in ships and vessels numbered 2,439, or 2,530 in all. If this number be added to the municipal estimate of population, the total would be 1,147,217, or 20,156 less than the estimated population at the end of the year, already stated to have been 1,167,373. The municipal estimate is made up about August, or four months before the other one, still the difference between the two estimates is wider than it would be if both had been correct. There is no doubt sufficient pains are not taken in some municipalities to secure a correct return of the population.

Population outside municipalities.

154. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow, in 1892. Each ratepayer is not necessarily a distinct individual, as ratepayers having property in more than one municipality, or more than one ward or riding of the same municipality, are entered on the municipal roll for each such property:—

Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1892.*

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	142,477
Shires	...	...	...	141,470
				283,947
Total	...	...	...	283,947

155. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts as returned at the end of 1892:—

Dwellings in municipalities.

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1892.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	139,553
Shires	...	...	...	117,238
				256,791
Total	...	...	...	256,791

156. According to the census of 1891, the inhabited dwellings in the colony numbered 224,021. All of these except 26 were situated in municipal districts.

Persons to dwelling in municipalities.

157. The area contained in shires is about 250 times that in cities, towns and boroughs; but the population in the latter exceeds that in the former by nearly an eighth, and the dwellings in the latter exceed those in the former by nearly a fifth.

Area, population, etc., in shires and boroughs compared.

158. The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, in which rates were struck in each of the last five years at the amounts set down in the first column:—

Amount of rating in municipalities.

* Including both male and female ratepayers; also ratepayers whose rates are in arrear.

RATINGS* IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1888 TO 1892.

Amount levied in the £.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
s. d.										
0 6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 8	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...
0 9	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	1	1
0 10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 0	21	19	18	17	19	112	113	115	128	127
1 1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	2
1 2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 3	6	6	6	5	4	2	5	5	3	4
1 4	3	1	2	3	2	...	1	2	...	1
1 6	16	18	20	22	20	2	4	4	3	2
1 6½	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
1 8	1	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
1 9	4	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
1 10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 0	4	8	7	7	7	3	1	1	...	...
2 6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	1	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	2
Total	59	59	59	60	59	128	130	133	137	139

High and low ratings.

159. It will be observed that only one municipality during the last five years was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that only one municipality in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound.

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

160. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 36 per cent. in 1888, 32 per cent. in 1889, 31 per cent. in 1890, 28 per cent. in 1891, and 32 per cent. in 1892, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires 88 per cent. in 1888, 87 per cent. in 1889, 86 per cent. in 1890, 93 per cent. in 1891, and 91 per cent. in 1892, were rated at that amount.

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

161. In 1888, 6; in 1889, 5; in 1890, 4; in 1891, 3; and in 1892, 1 of the municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1888, 45; in 1889, 52; in 1890, 55; in 1891, 47; and in 1892, 51 of the municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

Classification of properties rated.

162. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during 1874, 1879, 1884, and the four years ended with 1892, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1892 as compared with 1891 the

* Including general and special rates.

increase of the whole number of properties was 4,658, of which 1,593 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 3,065 in shires:—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1892.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	Total.
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1884	114,615	11,003	3,947	1,018	445	194	362	131,584
1889	149,068	17,434	6,077	1,582	723	401	993	176,278
1890	149,936	18,198	6,179	1,526	742	410	991	177,982
1891	153,012	18,497	6,224	1,600	697	422	1,087	181,539
1892	155,629	17,725	5,949	1,669	653	416	1,091	183,132
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711	114,175
1889	138,466	16,764	6,123	1,547	648	326	1,141	165,015
1890	148,705	17,666	6,436	1,711	679	355	1,044	176,596
1891	153,300	19,126	6,468	1,561	637	366	968	182,426
1892	156,198	19,171	6,677	1,572	616	343	914	185,491
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073	245,759
1889	287,534	34,198	12,200	3,129	1,371	727	2,134	341,293
1890	298,641	35,864	12,615	3,237	1,421	765	2,035	354,578
1891	306,312	37,623	12,692	3,161	1,334	788	2,055	363,965
1892	311,827	36,896	12,626	3,241	1,269	759	2,005	368,623

NOTE.—The same particulars for each of the fifteen years ended with 1888, are given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, and previous issues.

163. In the eighteen years ended with 1892 the total increase in the number of properties was 177,581, of which 79,426 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 98,155 in shires. Increase in eighteen years.

164. 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 1874, 1879, 1884, and the four years ended with 1892, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1892, as compared with 1891, a decrease occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in cities, towns, and boroughs, and all except the head relating to properties valued at between £100 and £200 in shires. The valuation on the whole showed a decrease of £5,984,420, made up of a decrease of £3,137,370 in urban, and of £2,847,050 in country, properties:— Total value of rateable property.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1892.

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603	27,324,605
1879	14,833,220	5,960,162	4,045,167	6,514,331	31,352,880
1884	19,855,306	7,715,575	5,064,994	8,625,789	41,261,664
1889	36,840,166	14,534,828	10,907,233	22,929,331	85,211,558
1890	37,863,106	14,924,540	11,074,410	22,364,910	86,226,966
1891	39,072,130	16,152,230	11,377,190	24,674,540	91,276,090
1892	38,521,240	15,055,360	10,777,530	23,784,590	88,138,720
SHIRES.					
1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702	34,897,034
1879	20,914,381	8,653,809	5,304,667	17,018,379	51,891,236
1884	26,106,636	10,335,547	6,573,698	19,518,287	62,534,168
1889	38,784,570	18,258,460	12,920,346	32,383,577	102,346,953
1890	41,449,164	19,596,816	14,143,030	32,897,670	108,086,680
1891	43,934,720	20,993,170	14,591,210	32,556,170	112,075,270
1892	42,479,450	20,795,360	14,763,930	31,189,480	109,228,220
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305	62,221,639
1879	35,747,601	14,613,971	9,349,834	23,532,710	83,244,116
1884	45,961,942	18,051,122	11,638,692	28,144,076	103,795,832
1889	75,624,736	32,793,288	23,827,579	55,312,908	187,558,511
1890	79,312,270	34,521,356	25,217,440	55,262,580	194,313,646
1891	83,006,850	37,145,400	25,968,400	57,230,710	203,351,360
1892	81,000,690	35,850,720	25,541,460	54,974,070	197,366,940

NOTE.—See note at foot of previous table.

Increase in
total value
of property.

165. According to the above table the total value of rateable property in urban and rural municipalities combined has not quite doubled in the last eight years; that in cities, towns, and boroughs has more than doubled in the same period; but in shires it has taken as many as thirteen years to accomplish a similar result.

Annual
value of
rateable
property.

166. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1892, as compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of £135,240 in the urban, and an increase of £7,460 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a net decrease of £127,780:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1892.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1884	1,851,434	719,449	472,292	804,323	3,847,498
1889	2,879,254	1,135,974	852,458	1,792,049	6,659,735
1890	3,000,456	1,182,693	877,590	1,772,304	6,833,043
1891	3,056,930	1,263,720	890,130	1,930,490	7,141,270
1892	3,062,000	1,196,730	856,690	1,890,610	7,006,030
SHIRES.					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1884	1,774,831	702,650	446,907	1,326,928	4,251,316
1889	2,376,707	1,118,873	791,755	1,984,456	6,271,791
1890	2,466,740	1,166,254	841,686	1,957,820	6,432,500
1891	2,584,330	1,234,860	858,290	1,915,020	6,592,500
1892	2,566,760	1,256,530	892,090	1,884,580	6,599,960
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1884	3,626,265	1,422,099	919,199	2,131,251	8,098,814
1889	5,255,961	2,254,847	1,644,213	3,776,505	12,931,526
1890	5,467,196	2,348,947	1,719,276	3,730,124	13,265,543
1891	5,641,260	2,498,580	1,748,420	3,845,510	13,733,770
1892	5,628,760	2,453,260	1,748,780	3,775,190	13,605,990

NOTE.—See note at foot of table following paragraph 162, *ante*.

167. During the eighteen years ended with 1892 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £7,610,513, viz., to £4,149,548 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £3,460,965 in shires. Increase in annual value of property.

168. 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 eighteen years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1892, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires:— Increase in number and value of properties rated.

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1892.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Eighteen Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
Under £50	144,655	£55,274,670	£3,055,754
£50 to £100	21,378	25,579,347	1,423,062
£100 to £200	7,264	18,504,519	1,051,839
£200 and upwards	4,284	35,786,765	2,079,858
Total increase	177,581	£135,145,301	£7,610,513

169. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to four-fifths of the whole increase, was in properties rated at less than £50; moreover, the largest increase in the total and in the annual value of properties, amounting in each case to about two-fifths of the total gain, was in properties of that rating. The next largest increase in the value of properties was in those rated at £200 and upwards, which, in the case of both the total and the annual value amounted to between a third and a fourth of the whole increase.

170. In Victoria, a foreigner, even if naturalized, is not eligible to become a member of the Executive Council, but, with this exception, the highest offices of the State are open to naturalized 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 Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,063), he must present a memorial to the Governor, stating his name, age, birthplace, residence, occupation, period of residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein, which memorial must be accompanied by a certificate 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

Largest
increase in
small
properties.

Naturaliza-
tion.

allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. For a foreigner to become a member of the Upper House, it is necessary he should have been naturalized for at least ten years; or to become a member of the Lower House, he must have been naturalized for at least five years, for at least two of which he must have been resident in Victoria. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1892 and the previous twenty-one years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1892.

Native Countries.	Twenty-one Years : 1871 to 1891.	Year 1892.
France	77	9
Belgium	11	...
Holland	13	...
Austria	69	8
Germany	862	88
Italy	38	...
Spain	5	...
Portugal	2	...
Russia	106	18
Other European countries	575	73
United States	23	4
South and Central American States	1	...
China	2,969	...
Other countries...	21	...
Total	4,772	200

171. The tendency of the Chinese to become naturalized greatly increased soon after the passing of the *Chinese Act* 1881 (45 Vict. No. 723), which provided that all Chinese who are not naturalized or natural-born subjects of Her Majesty shall, on entering the colony, be subject to an immigration tax,* and shall be disfranchised as regards both municipal and parliamentary elections. The result of the passing of this measure was that, whereas no more than 91 Chinese took out letters of naturalization during the eleven years ended with 1881, such letters were taken out by as many as 317 in 1882, 593 in 1883, 601 in 1884, and 1,178 in 1885; but after 1885, the Government, in view of the increasing number of Chinese applying for naturalization papers, determined to issue no more “unless a sufficient reason was assigned,” with the effect that only 173 such papers were issued in 1886, no more than 16 in 1887, and not one since that year.

Naturaliza-
tion of
Chinese.

* This tax has since been abolished, other means having been taken to limit the influx of Chinese. See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 379.

Occupations
of persons
natural-
ized, 1892.

172. By the following figures, which show the occupations of the persons naturalized in 1892, it appears that nearly a fourth of such persons were farmers, and over an eighth were labourers or miners:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 1892.

Agent	2	Hairdresser	1
Baker	2	Hawker	1
Barman	1	Hotelkeeper	7
Blacksmith	4	Importer	1
Boardinghouse-keeper	1	Labourer	10
Bootmaker	5	Mariner	1
Brassfinisher	1	Master mariner	2
Brewer	1	Merchant	2
Carpenter	5	Miller (retired)	1
Carrier	2	Miner	16
Cellarman	1	Painter	1
Chemist	1	Professor of music	1
Civil engineer	1	Railway employé	1
Clerk	6	Restaurant-keeper	1
Commercial traveller	1	Sailor	6
Contractor	2	Slippermaker	1
Cook	2	Splitter	1
Coppersmith	1	Storekeeper	6
Dairyman	1	Tailor	5
Dealer	4	Tanner	2
Diver	1	Teacher	2
Draper	4	Upholsterer	1
Driver	1	Vignerou	7
Engine-driver	3	Waiter	1
Engineer	5	Watchmaker	3
Farmer	47	Water conservator	1
Fitter	1	Weaver	1
Fruiterer	3	Wine expert	1
Furrier	1		
Gardener	5		
Grazier	1		
		Total	200

PART III.—FINANCE.

173. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of Victoria in the financial year ended on the 30th June, 1892; the excess of the latter over the former; the debit balance brought forward from 1890-91, and that carried forward to 1892-3:—

Finance
account,
1891-2.

FINANCE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA, 1891-2.*

(Exclusive of recoups and special receipts and expenditure.†)

	£	s.	d.
Receipts	7,729,571	10	4
Expenditure	8,482,916	12	0
Expenditure in excess of receipts	753,345	1	8
Debit balance from 1890-91	206,842	17	8
Debit balance carried forward to 1892-3	960,187	19	4†

174. During the financial year under review, the expenditure exceeded the receipts by £753,345, and adding this to the debit balance brought forward from the previous year, viz., £206,843, there results a debit balance of £960,188 to be carried forward to 1892-3. This is only the second debit balance which has occurred during the last eleven years.

Large debit
balance.

175. In the following table the receipts and expenditure, exclusive of advances recouped and to be recouped, are given for each of the eleven financial years ended with 1891-2; also the surplus or deficiency of revenue in each year, and the credit or debit balances carried forward from year to year:—

Net revenue
and expen-
diture.

* According to a statement distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly in September, 1893, by the Honorable the Treasurer, the revenue of 1892-3 was £6,959,229, and the expenditure was £7,991,956, the latter thus exceeding the former by £1,032,727, which amount, being added to the balance at the beginning of the financial year, leaves a debit balance of £1,992,915, which, being added to the balance at the debit of the Land Sales by Auction Fund, £502,317 (which, until recouped by the sale of lands by auction, remains a charge on the public account), results in a total debit balance of £2,495,732, of which £738,867 is covered by the issue of temporary Treasury bills. The estimated population at about the middle of the same twelve months was about 1,167,373; so that the revenue per head was £5 19s. 3d., and the expenditure per head £6 16s. 11d. These figures are not final. Further details are given in an Appendix published at the end of this volume.

† For particulars of recoups, see paragraph 190; and for special expenditure, see table following paragraph 202, *post*. If the excess of expenditure over receipts shown by the Land Sales by Auction Fund were taken into account the deficiency would be increased to £1,364,354.

NET PUBLIC REVENUE AND NET PUBLIC EXPENDITURE,
1881-2 TO 1891-2.*

Year.	Excluding Advances Recouped and to be Recouped.†			
	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	Balances carried forward. Credit (+). Debit (-).
	£	£	£	£
1881-2	5,589,972	5,145,764	+ 444,208	+ 144,608
1882-3	5,602,066	5,643,885	- 41,819	+ 102,789
1883-4	5,934,578	5,653,293	+ 281,285	+ 384,074
1884-5	6,290,361	6,121,564	+ 168,797	+ 552,871
1885-6	6,416,406	6,513,540	- 97,134	+ 455,737
1886-7	6,733,826	6,561,251	+ 172,575	+ 628,312
1887-8	7,607,598	7,287,151	+ 320,447	+ 948,758
1888-9	8,675,990	7,919,902	+ 756,088	+ 1,704,846
1889-90	8,519,159	9,645,737	- 1,126,578	+ 578,268
1890-91	8,343,588	9,128,699	- 785,111	- 206,843
1891-2	7,729,572	8,482,917	- 753,345	- 960,188

Years of
highest and
lowest
surplus and
deficiency,
etc.

176. It will be noticed that the gross revenue showed a surplus in six and a deficiency in five of the years named. On the whole, the deficiencies were larger than the surpluses, as the credit balance amounting to £145,000 carried forward at the end of the first year has disappeared, and its place at the end of the last year has been supplied by a debit balance of £960,000. By far the largest surplus of revenue ever received was in 1888-9 (£756,000), when it exceeded by nearly one-third of a million sterling that in 1881-2 (£444,000), which was the next largest. The largest deficiencies of revenue were in 1889-90, 1890-91, and 1891-2, in the order named. It should be pointed out, however, that the deficit in those years would have been less by over half a million sterling but for the system, in vogue for some years, of charging forward expenditure from one year to another having been abandoned in those years with the view of placing the accounts on a sounder basis.‡

Changes in
sources of
revenue.

177. No changes were made in the taxation of the people in 1891-2. As regards other sources of revenue, the railways were extended by an average length of 140 miles during the year; and, in consequence, the revenue derivable therefrom might have been expected to increase, allowing £1,240 per mile,|| by about £174,000. As a matter of fact, however, the railway revenue decreased by £208,000, as will be shown later on, owing to a serious falling-off in the traffic.

* For particulars relating to earlier years, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 268.

† For amounts of advances and recoups, see tables following paragraphs 192 and 199 *post*.

‡ See last issue of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 267.

|| See table following paragraph 184 in Vol. II. of the last issue of this work.

178. The revenue was less in 1891-2 by £614,000 than in 1890-91, by £790,000 than in 1889-90, and by £946,000 than in 1888-9; it was, however, larger by £122,000 than in 1887-8, and close on £1,000,000 larger than that raised in any other previous year. Comparing 1881-2, ten years previously, with the year under review it will be found that the revenue increased from £5,600,000 to £7,700,000, or by 37 per cent., the population during the same period having increased by only 30 per cent.*

Revenue
1891-2 and
previous
years.

179. The ordinary expenditure was less in 1891-2 than in 1890-91 by £646,000, and than in 1889-90 by £1,163,000, but was larger than in 1888-9 by £563,000, than in 1887-8 by nearly £1,200,000, and than in 1886-7 by close on £2,000,000.* Prior to 1853, the annual expenditure never exceeded one million sterling; from 1853 to 1872-3 it was usually nearly up to or slightly over three millions; from 1873-4 to 1879-80 it was between four and four and three-quarter millions; from 1880-81 to 1883-4 it ranged from five to nearly five and three-quarter millions; from 1884-5 to 1888-9 it increased from six to nearly eight millions sterling; whilst in 1889-90 and 1890-91 it exceeded nine millions, and in 1891-2 it nearly equalled eight and a half millions.

Expendi-
ture 1891-2
and former
years.

180. A statement of the revenue and expenditure per head during each of the last eleven years will be found in the following table:—

Revenue
and expen-
diture per
head, 1881-2
to 1891-2.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1881-2 TO 1891-2.†

Year.	Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1881-2	879,886	6	7	1	5	17	0
1882-3	899,562	6	4	6	6	5	5
1883-4	920,694	6	8	11	6	2	9
1884-5	944,564	6	13	2	6	9	7
1885-6	969,202	6	12	5	6	14	5
1886-7	1,000,510	6	14	7	6	11	1
1887-8	1,032,993	7	7	4	7	1	1
1888-9	1,076,966	8	1	1	7	7	1
1889-90	1,103,727	7	14	5	8	14	10
1890-91	1,133,266	7	7	3	8	1	1
1891-2	1,157,678	6	13	6	7	6	7

* 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) published in the second volume of this work. For amounts per head in 1892-3, see footnote to paragraph 173 *ante*.

† 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) published in the second volume of this work. For amounts per head for each year prior to 1881-2, see last issue of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 273.

Revenue and expenditure per head in 1891-2 and former years.

181. The revenue per head in 1891-2 was less by 13s. 9d., and the expenditure per head was less by 14s. 6d., than in the previous year. The former was also considerably lower than in any year since 1886-7, but differed slightly from the average for the three years ended with that year; whilst the latter was much lower than in 1889-90 or 1890-91, slightly lower than in 1888-9, but higher than in any other year named. In proportion to population, the revenue and, as a consequence, the expenditure declined pretty steadily year by year from 1862 to 1872-3; then a gradual increase took place from year to year until the revenue per head reached a maximum in 1888-9, and the expenditure in 1889-90; but since then a rapid falling-off has occurred. It will also be noticed that the expenditure per head exceeded the revenue per head in 1891-2 by 13s. 1d., as compared with 13s. 10d. in 1890-91 and £1 0s. 5d. in 1889-90.

Revenue estimated and raised.

182. In the thirty-six and a half years ended with 1891-2 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on twenty-one occasions, or by £4,789,754; and was less than that estimate on sixteen occasions, or by £3,566,799. Deducting the latter from the former, the net amount by which the result exceeded the estimate is found to have been £1,222,955. The following table shows the revenue estimated and actually raised, also the difference between those amounts, in each of the last eleven years:—

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1881-2 TO 1891-2.*

Year.	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or Less (-) than Estimate.
	£	£	£
1881-2	5,241,544	5,589,972	+ 348,428
1882-3	5,584,104	5,602,066	+ 17,962
1883-4	5,779,775	5,934,578	+ 154,803
1884-5	6,048,720	6,290,361	+ 241,641
1885-6	6,285,308	6,416,406	+ 131,098
1886-7	6,516,797	6,733,826	+ 217,029
1887-8	6,968,706	7,607,598	+ 638,892
1888-9	7,792,624	8,675,990	+ 883,366
1889-90	8,328,270	8,519,159	+ 190,889
1890-91	8,631,345	8,343,588	- 287,757
1891-2	8,581,995	7,729,572	- 852,423

NOTE.—Recoups are deducted for all the years. See summary at end of table following paragraph 192 *post*.

* For particulars for each year prior to 1881-2 see last issue of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 275. The revenue for 1892-3 was estimated at £8,054,152, or about £1,090,860 above the actual result. The probable revenue for 1893-4 was estimated, in September, 1893, at £7,563,147.

183. The year in which the revenue exceeded the estimate by the largest amount is shown to have been 1888-9, the excess being £883,366, which is £240,000 larger than in 1887-8, and over two and a half times as large as the next largest excess (£348,428) in 1881-2; whilst that in which it fell most short of the estimate was 1891-2, viz., by £852,423,* which amount was about three times as large as the deficiency in 1890-91.

Years of excessive and defective estimate.

184. The sums voted by the Legislature in any year exceed, as is well known, those actually spent, the difference being sometimes erroneously designated the "savings" of the year. The following table shows the amount voted and expended and the difference in each of the eleven years ended with 1891-2:—

Expenditure authorized and incurred.

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1881-2 TO 1891-2.†

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1881-2 ...	3,740,419	3,571,667	168,752
1882-3 ...	4,530,516	4,220,871	309,645
1883-4 ...	4,495,241	4,181,169	314,072
1884-5 ...	4,679,081	4,432,858	246,223
1885-6 ...	4,990,824	4,696,924	293,900
1886-7 ...	5,055,629	4,770,705	284,924
1887-8 ...	5,635,949	5,324,347	311,602
1888-9 ...	6,364,193	5,869,351	494,842
1889-90...	7,850,859	7,196,089	654,770
1890-91...	7,191,162	6,795,508	395,654
1891-2 ...	6,623,745	5,822,582	801,163

NOTE.—The amount voted for 1892-3 was £5,679,770 (including amount under supplementary estimates), and the approximate expenditure from votes in that year was £5,279,024, leaving an unexpended balance of about £400,750. The probable expenditure from votes in 1893-4 was estimated in September, 1893, at £4,644,923.

185. The sum of the unexpended balances in the eleven years amounted to over $4\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling, the exact amount being £4,275,547, or to an average of about £388,686 per annum.

Amount unexpended, 1882-92.

186. The various sources from which the revenue of Victoria is derived may be grouped in five main divisions, viz.:—Taxation, Crown Lands, Railways and other Reproductive Public Works, Post and Telegraphs and Other Sources. In 1891-2, £3,149,000, or 41 per cent., was derived from taxation; £520,000, or 7 per cent., from Crown Lands; £3,750,000, or 48 per cent., from what may be termed the commercial undertakings of the Government, viz.:—Railways,

Heads of revenue, 1890-91 and 1891-2.

* In 1892-3, the revenue fell still more short of the estimate, viz., by over one million sterling.

† For particulars for each year prior to 1881-2, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 277.

Water Works, and Post and Telegraphs, to which the Railways alone contributed as much as £3,100,000, or 40 per cent. of the total revenue; whilst the balance, amounting to £309,000, or about 4 per cent. of the whole, was derived from other sources. Of the Land Revenue, amounting to £520,000, by far the greater proportion, or £393,000—being equal to over 5 per cent. of the total revenue—was derived from the sale of public land, which, being a receipt arising from the realization of one of the most valuable assets of the country, is obviously not a permanent source of income. As a rule, portion of this amount is properly treated as capital, about £100,000 being paid annually towards the construction of railways as directed by the *Land Acts* 1884 and 1890,* which provide that all proceeds arising from the sale of public lands by auction shall be paid to the credit of the Railway Construction Account. This contribution, however, is from 1891-2 to be temporarily diverted for some years into the Land Sales by Auction Fund, until the public works authorized out of that fund have been constructed.† The following is a statement of the amounts received under different heads ‡ in each of those divisions during the last two financial years, together with the increase or decrease under each head:—

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1890-91 AND 1891-2.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-2.		
TAXATION.	£	£	£	£
Customs duties (including also wharfage rates)	2,525,572	2,388,961	...	136,611
Excise	129,990	143,575	13,585	...
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	20,669	18,880	...	1,789
Licences (business)	22,152	20,755	...	1,397
Duties on estates of deceased persons...	184,886	247,534	62,648	...
Duties on bank notes	30,736	27,954	...	2,782
Stamp duty§	218,000	175,000	...	43,000
Land tax	120,633	126,651	6,018	...
Total	3,252,638	3,149,310	...	103,328||

* 48 Vict., No. 812, and 54 Vict., No. 1106 (Consolidated Act), section 78.

† See table following paragraph 202 *post*.

‡ 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.

§ Estimated roughly, as the Postal Authorities are unable to furnish reliable statements in consequence of stamp duty, postage, and fees all being collected by means of one class of stamps. The telegraph revenue is also collected by means of stamps; but as there are other means of ascertaining this, the figures may be taken as correct. The "Postal receipts" include commission on money orders and postal notes.

|| Net figures.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1890-91 AND 1891-2—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-2.		
LAND REVENUE.				
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	£ 476,542	£ 392,544	...	£ 83,998
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	136,601	127,040	...	9,561
Penalties under Land Acts ...	308	...	...	308
Total ...	613,451	519,584	...	93,867
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways ...	3,306,580	3,098,251	...	208,329
Water Supply { Metropolitan ...	204,026	57,349†	...	146,677
Country‡ ...	77,055	84,352	7,297	...
Other public works ...	6,701	8,614	1,913	...
Total ...	3,594,362	3,248,566	...	345,796*
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.				
Postal receipts, etc.§ ...	322,693	336,558	13,865	...
Telegraph receipts, etc. ...	176,634	166,248	...	10,386
Total ...	499,327	502,806	3,479*	...
OTHER SOURCES.				
Mint charges ...	10,655	11,755	1,100	...
„ subsidy returned ...	4,760	10,498	5,738	...
Fees, fines, etc. (inclusive of fee stamps)§	162,452	137,148	...	25,304
Interest on public account ...	56,492	33,243||	...	23,249
Rents (other than Crown lands) ...	2,427	1,893	...	534
Reimbursements in aid¶ ...	76,522	72,413	...	4,109
Miscellaneous receipts ...	70,502	42,356	...	28,146
Total ...	383,810	309,306	...	74,504*
Total Ordinary Revenue** ...	8,343,588	7,729,572	...	614,016*

NOTE.—For further details of the revenue under each head, see table following paragraph 189 post, and for particulars of revenue in 1892-3, see Appendices at the end of this volume.

187. Comparing the revenue of 1891-2 with that of the previous year, it will be observed that there was a total net decrease of £614,000 Diminished revenue 1891-2 under various heads.

* Net figures.

† Interest only. The ordinary revenue was transferred from 1891-2 to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

‡ Including interest on loans to local bodies for waterworks, etc.

§ See footnote (§) on previous page.

|| Including interest on Land Tax, £364.

¶ 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 service of the police when specially applied for; for the sale of works by the Government Printer; for the storage of gunpowder; for quarantine expenses, etc.

** Exclusive of recoups. The amount expended in former years and recouped from loans, etc., in 1891-2 was £100,855, but in 1890-91, nil.

resulting from a falling-off of £726,000 under sixteen heads, less an increase of £112,000 under the other eight. In taxation there was a falling-off of £185,500, mainly in the revenue from customs and stamp duties, partly counterbalanced by an increase of £82,200 in the receipts from estates of deceased persons, excise, and land revenue, the resulting net decrease being £103,300. There was also a similar falling-off in the land revenue, viz., £93,900, which is chiefly to be attributed to the smaller quantity of Crown land alienated, the receipts from rental alone having fallen off by less than £10,000. The greatest decrease of all, however, was in the railway revenue, which fell off by £208,300,* notwithstanding the greater length of lines opened for traffic. The revenue of the Melbourne Water Works having been transferred to the newly constituted Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, there is naturally a decrease of £146,700 under that head; the amount of £57,300 appearing in 1891-2 for the first time being for interest on Government loans for which the Board has become responsible. Postal receipts, etc., which, besides receipts from postage, include commission on money orders, proceeds of parcels post, etc., show an apparent increase of £13,900; but the Telegraph revenue shows, for the first time for many years, a falling-off, viz., of £10,400, although it is still higher than in any year prior to 1889-90. Under "Other sources," there was a decrease of £25,300 in fees, etc., owing to the general contraction in business; of £23,200 in the interest received on the public account, and £28,000 under miscellaneous receipts.

Estimates of
postal and
stamp
revenue
unreliable.

183. In reference to the postal revenue, it should be pointed out that, although carefully estimated in the office of the Government Statist, it may be somewhat wide of the mark, the data available being, for reasons already explained,† inadequate to show with certainty the progress of this important branch of revenue; and the reductions made from time to time in the postal rates still further increase the difficulty of forming a correct estimate. The total stamp revenue in 1891-2 was £685,112,‡ but after deducting the amount received on account of telegrams, which is known, there remains a balance of £558,957, for stamp duty, postage, and fees, as compared with £612,010 in 1890-91. Thus the stamp revenue, exclusive of telegraphs, showed a decrease of £53,053 as compared with that received in the previous year, in addition to one of £50,639 in 1890-91, and of £87,207, in 1889-90, as against an increase of £82,286 in 1888-9, of

* See paragraph 177 *ante*.

† See footnote (§) page 92 *ante*.

‡ Including collections in cash £49,630, which at one time were collected by stamps.

£140,792 in 1887-8, of only £1,465 in 1886-7, of £36,931 in 1885-6, and of £43,372 in 1884-5.* Of the decrease in 1891-2, about £43,000 was estimated to have been under the head of stamp duty, and over £21,400 in fees, but on the other hand the revenue from postage and parcels is estimated to have increased by about £11,400. The importance of distinguishing stamp duty (taxation) from postal revenue and fees has often been referred to in previous issues of this work, but there is still no reliable information on the subject.

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

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1890-91 AND 1891-2.

Heads of Revenue.	1890-91.	1891-2.
LAND SALES.		
Sales by Auction—Principal	£ 99,638	£ 73,592
" " Interest on Deferred Payments	6,812	4,424
" under Deferred Payments—Progress payments	309,406	265,378
" " " Final	55,631	40,821
" otherwise	5,055	8,329
Total	476,542	392,544
RENTS OF CROWN LANDS.		
Pastoral Occupation—Rents of pastoral and grazing lands...	37,285	32,692
" " Grazing licences	21,790	21,140
" " Mallee pastoral leases	10,420	10,509
Auriferous and Mineral Lands (including Miners' Rights)	18,122	19,684
Licences and Leases (not agricultural)	48,443	42,677
Business Licences on goldfields	158	133
Land occupied by Victoria Water Supply Department	383	205
Total	136,601	127,040
WATER SUPPLY, ETC.		
Melbourne (Yan Yean)	204,026	...†
Geelong	10,119	10,577
Goldfields (Coliban Scheme)	21,276	21,794
Interest on Loans to Municipalities	17,743	22,458
" " Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ... ..	...	57,349
" " Water Trusts	23,015	23,127
" " Irrigation Trusts	4,902	6,396
Total	281,081	141,701

* See also paragraph 273 post.

† Revenue transferred to recently constituted Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1890-91 AND 1891-2—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	1890-91.	1891-2.
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.		
	£	£
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip	4,232	4,081
Fifty-ton Crane and Ferry Fares (from Harbor Trust) ...	872	1,361
Interest on Loans to Municipalities—Bridges	1,597	1,572
" " " " Tramways ... ..	...	1,600
Total	6,701	8,614
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.		
Postal receipts, etc.:—		
Postage on letters, etc. (estimated)*	289,000	300,000
" parcels	9,060	9,450
Private boxes, transit rates, etc.	8,714	11,580
Commission on money orders and postal notes ...	15,919	15,528
Electric Telegraphs	139,320	126,155
Telephone Exchanges	37,314	40,035
Private telephone wires, etc.		
Expenses reimbursed ... ..	...	58
Grand Total	499,327	502,806
FINES, FEES, ETC.		
Fees under Stamp Act—Registrar-General †	11,385	9,906
" " Titles Office ‡	52,182	41,292
" " Other (estimated)*	32,383	23,309
Preparation and Registration of Grants and Leases, and Survey of Lands	28,308	26,384
Customs and Harbour Departments	9,027	9,035
Law Courts	4,308	3,898
Crown Solicitor	267	921
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	1,796	1,527
Mines Department	979	1,042
Transfers of Victuallers' Licences	2,358	2,108
Factories and Shops	2,683	2,516
Patents	3,282	3,156
Trade Marks	197	581
Public Service Board Examinations	412	203
Education ... ..	...	435
Other	1,006	1,281
Fines, etc.—Law Courts	8,219	6,771
" Customs	1,154	411
" Under <i>Public Service Act</i> , etc.	548	578
" Other§	1,958	1,794
Total	162,452	137,148

* See footnote (§) on page 92 ante.

† Collected in cash from 1st March, 1889.

‡ Collected in cash from 1st October, 1891.

§ Including £462 costs, etc., mining leases, etc., in 1890-91, and £1,028 in 1891-2; also £1,324 confiscated money and property in 1890-91, and £708 in 1891-2.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1890-91 AND 1891-2—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	1890-91.	1891-2.
REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.		
Towards Maintenance of Industrial School children, prisoners, lunatics, and inebriates	£ 24,685	£ 24,874
Receipts for Miscellaneous Services*	12,877	11,318
Sale of Books and Documents (Government Printer) ...	33,506	32,229
Aboriginal Stations—Sale of produce	903	1,111
Local Forces—Sale of rifles, etc.	4,551	2,881
Total	76,522	72,413
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
Sale of Government Property... ..	7,118	4,246
Exhibitions—Balances repaid	1,883	333†
Transfers from Intestate Estates Fund to Revenue ...	6,568	4,063
„ „ Other Trust Funds	5,478	5,995
Estates of Intestate and of Illegitimate Persons ...	82	160
Melbourne City Council, etc. (on account of public gardens, etc.)	3,300	150
Bridge at Queen-street—Contributions of South and Port Melbourne	968	954
<i>Chinese Passenger Act</i>	170	-10§
Repayments to the Credit of Appropriations	20,784	4,792
Customs Overtime Receipts	3,763	3,576
Education Department—Sale of books, etc.	601	435
Police Department—Hospital Stoppages, etc.	632	609
Municipalities—Repayments of loans for Fencing ...	13,901‡	11,857
„ „ Repayment of loan for Water Works	441	-441§
„ „ Refunds by, on account of Errors in Statements of Rates	...	186
<i>Marine Board Act</i>	2,720	2,151
Receipts by Agent-General	384	368
„ „ under Public Service Regulations	262	385
Purchase of Discharges from Artillery Corps	119	75
Municipal Contributions towards Cost of Tents for Fever Patients	676	...
Valuation of Improvements on Resumed Mallee Blocks ...	...	2,287
Land Sales—Auctioneer's Bonus	234	55
Unclaimed Money and Property	347	-1§
Other Receipts	71	131
Total	70,502	42,356

190. The revenue as shown in the table at page 93 is exclusive of Recoups. There were no recoups to revenue in 1890-91, but in 1891-2 the sum of £100,855 was recouped from loans for advances in 1890-91 in connexion with Melbourne Waterworks. There was still on this account a balance unrecouped of £36,913.||

* Consisting in 1891-2 of £2,833 storage of gunpowder, £5,298 for Police protection, £707 percentage on payment of Imperial pensions, £750 from Harbour Trust for collection of wharfage, £19 for hire of old railway material, etc., from Public Works Department; £5 for work performed by Lands Department, £496 for services of dock staff, and £133 of Customs Department; £42 charter of steamer; £1,035 towards maintenance of lighthouses from Colonial Governments.

† Centennial, £209; Colonial and Indian, £70; and Paris, £54.

‡ Including £15 for interest paid by Kara Kara Shire.

§ Amounts received in the previous year refunded.

|| See Summary of heads of revenue, page 101, *post*.

Unrecouped
advances,
1891-2.

191. At the end of the financial year 1891-2, the total amount owing to the revenue was about £328,000, as compared with about £337,000 at the end of June, 1891. Of the former sum £124,428, or two-fifths, consists of advances to shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing; and £199,158, or 60 per cent., is for interest due by Municipalities and Water Trusts on moneys lent for the construction of waterworks, it being usually 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. During the year 1891-2, the advances on account of rabbit-proof fencing were reduced by over £12,000, but the arrears of interest on Waterworks loans increased by £8,275, chiefly under the head of Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts. The following are the particulars of the outstanding balances referred to:—

AMOUNTS DUE TO REVENUE, 30TH JUNE, 1892.

When Advanced.	Particulars.	Balance Outstanding.
		£
1878-9	Advanced Mining Companies, to assist in development of Mining industry, etc.	*
1888-9 & previous years.	Interest due on Loans for Waterworks—	
	By Corporations	103,713
	„ Waterworks Trusts	44,145
	„ Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts	12,793
1875-6 & subseqt. years	Ballarat Water Commission—Arrears of Interest on Loans capitalized	32,019
	Municipal Bodies—Ditto	6,488
	Balance of Compensation—to be refunded	208
1887-8	Trustees, Coburg Cemetery	300
1888-9 & 1889-90	Council of Agriculture—	
	Improvements on Tobin Yallock Swamp	705
	Agricultural College, etc.	3,000
	Rabbit-proof fencing, Kara Kara Shire	155
1889-90	Municipal Bodies—Loans for Purchase of Rabbit-proof Fencing under Act No. 1028, sec. 44	124,428
	Total	327,954

Heads of
revenue,
1882-3 to
1891-2.

192. In the following table the heads of revenue and the amounts received under each head are given for the last ten financial years; also the amounts received under the most important heads for the last eighteen years:—

* The balance of £4,000 remaining over from previous years was written off during the year as unrecoverable.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1882-3 TO 1891-2.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
		£			£
TAXATION.	1882-3	1,769,004	TAXATION—cont.	1887-8	151,861
Customs duties (including wharfage rates)	1883-4	1,769,108	Duties on estates of deceased persons—continued	1888-9	236,449
	1884-5	1,919,539*		1889-90	400,150
	1885-6	2,004,460		1890-91	184,886
	1886-7	2,132,361		1891-2	247,534
	1887-8	2,353,050			
	1888-9	2,879,830	Duties on bank notes	1882-3	28,685
	1889-90	2,658,010†		1883-4	28,575
	1890-91	2,525,572		1884-5	27,529
	1891-2	2,388,961		1885-6	28,769
				1886-7	28,104
Excise ...	1882-3	134,711		1887-8	27,879
	1883-4	123,654		1888-9	34,023
	1884-5	141,225*		1889-90	32,173
	1885-6	137,709		1890-91	30,736
	1886-7	120,701		1891-2	27,954
	1887-8	128,369	Stamp duties§...	1882-3	133,433
	1888-9	146,555		1883-4	133,651
	1889-90	137,332		1884-5	143,382
	1890-91	129,990		1885-6	165,313
	1891-2	143,575		1886-7	165,000
		1887-8		230,000	
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	1882-3	27,787		1888-9	260,000
	1883-4	30,871		1889-90	230,000
	1884-5	31,176		1890-91	218,000
	1885-6	32,710		1891-2	175,000
	1886-7	34,920	Land Tax|| ...	1882-3	125,606
	1887-8	34,327		1883-4	123,884
	1888-9	45,884		1884-5	128,415
	1889-90	29,789		1885-6	126,770
	1890-91	20,669		1886-7	124,742
	1891-2	18,880		1887-8	124,515
		1888-9		123,025	
Licences (business)	1882-3	28,381		1889-90	121,604
	1883-4	31,623		1890-91	120,633
	1884-5	32,535		1891-2	126,651
	1885-6	33,922	LAND REVENUE.	1882-3	563,790
	1886-7	18,898†		1883-4	614,548
	1887-8	21,002		1884-5	555,507
	1888-9	23,904		1885-6	465,766
	1889-90	21,756		1886-7	504,734
	1890-91	22,152		1887-8	549,149
	1891-2	20,755		1888-9	494,733
		1889-90		442,583	
Duties on estates of deceased persons	1882-3	86,648		1890-91	476,542
	1883-4	77,154		1891-2	392,544
	1884-5	124,370			
	1885-6	104,907			
	1886-7	114,909			

* Duty on spirits increased on the 17th July, 1884.

† Tariff amended in 1889-90.

‡ Decrease in 1886-7 due to the proportion of the receipts for publicans' licences, amounting to about £16,450, being diverted into a Trust Fund, as directed by the *Licensing Act* 1885.

§ Since 1st January, 1884, the revenue from stamp duties has been estimated. See footnote (§ on page 92 ante. For particulars of the duties levied, see paragraph 272 post.

|| The amount of land tax payable annually varied in the years named from £126,000 to £124,000. The fluctuations in the revenue above and below this limit were due to the irregular payment of the tax. Further particulars are given in paragraph 260 et seq. post.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1882-3 TO 1891-2—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.		
		£			£		
LAND REVENUE— <i>continued.</i>	1882-3	114,845	PUBLIC WORKS <i>continued.</i>	1888-9	5,805		
	1883-4	103,189		Other Public Works— <i>cont.</i>	1889-90	4,848	
	1884-5	110,777			1890-91	6,701	
	1885-6	97,658			1891-2	8,614	
	1886-7	81,562					
	Rents of Crown lands (not count- ing towards pur- chase money)	1887-8	106,817				
		1888-9	119,778	POST AND TELE- GRAPHS.	1882-3	324,967	
		1889-90	136,358		1883-4	349,278	
		1890-91	136,601		1884-5	380,556	
		1891-2	127,040		1885-6	394,184	
			Postage, tele- graphs, tele- phones, money orders, etc.†		1886-7	413,535	
	1882-3	1,298			1887-8	485,533	
	1883-4	1,572			1888-9	552,877	
	1884-5	273			1889-90	526,400‡	
	1885-6	184			1890-91	499,327	
	1886-7	795			1891-2	502,806	
Penalties under Land Acts	1887-8	301					
	1888-9	1,517					
	1889-90	835	OTHER SOURCES.	1882-3	11,292		
	1890-91	308		1883-4	10,415		
	1891-2	...		1884-5	13,042		
				1885-6	11,705		
		1886-7		11,058			
			1887-8	10,377			
PUBLIC WORKS.	1882-3	1,838,284	Mint charges ...	1888-9	10,051		
	1883-4	2,079,249		1889-90	11,317		
	1884-5	2,200,067		1890-91	10,655		
	1885-6	2,306,791		1891-2	11,755		
	Railways ...	1886-7		2,453,345			
		1887-8		2,741,488			
		1888-9		3,104,907			
		1889-90		3,134,066			
		1890-91		3,306,580	Mint subsidy re- turned	1882-3	4,103
		1891-2		3,098,251		1883-4	4,852
			1884-5	5,304			
	1882-3	152,328	1885-6	4,613			
	1883-4	165,033	1886-7	1,986			
	1884-5	165,968	1887-8	3,874			
	1885-6	190,815	1888-9	3,642			
Water supply* ...	1886-7	215,401	1889-90	4,478			
	1887-8	235,743	1890-91	4,760			
	1888-9	245,734	1891-2	10,498			
	1889-90	260,227					
	1890-91	281,081	Fees, fines, etc.† (exclusive of <i>Land Act</i> pen- alties)	1882-3	117,296		
	1891-2	141,701		1883-4	111,695		
				1884-5	123,428		
	1882-3	2,357		1885-6	128,523		
	1883-4	1,866		1886-7	131,095		
Other Public works	1884-5	3,325		1887-8	164,721		
	1885-6	3,364		1888-9	174,998		
	1886-7	5,062		1889-90	162,807		
	1887-8	4,764		1890-91	162,452		
				1891-2	137,148		

* Including interest on loans to local bodies.

† Partly estimated since 1882-3. See also footnote (§) on page 92 *ante*.

‡ Inland postal rate reduced from 2d. to 1d. on the 1st January, 1890.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1882-3 TO 1891-2—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£	OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£
Interest on Public account, etc.	1882-3	55,922	Reimbursements in aid	1882-3	33,570
	1883-4	85,537		1883-4	49,441
	1884-5	98,341		1884-5	52,232
	1885-6	84,973		1885-6	49,187
	1886-7	93,216		1886-7	54,033
	1887-8	136,811		1887-8	69,041
	1888-9	107,888		1888-9	67,130
	1889-90	66,700		1889-90	75,220
	1890-91	56,492		1890-91	76,522
1891-2	33,243	1891-2	72,413		
Rents (other than Land)	1882-3	1,548	Miscellaneous receipts†	1882-3	46,211
	1883-4	3,058		1883-4	36,325
	1884-5	2,031		1884-5	31,339
	1885-6	14,905*		1885-6	29,178
	1886-7	5,049		1886-7	23,320
	1887-8	2,908		1887-8	25,068
	1888-9	3,224		1888-9	34,036
	1889-90	4,019		1889-90	58,487
	1890-91	2,427		1890-91	70,502
1891-2	1,893	1891-2	42,356		

SUMMARY OF HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1891-2.

Year.	Revenue derived from—					Revenue Proper.	Recoups from Loans, etc.	Grand Total Receipts.
	Taxation.	Land.	Public Works.	Post and Tele-graphs.	Other Sources.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1874-5	1,724,822	946,753	1,024,318	198,326	275,481	4,169,700	66,723	4,236,423
1875-6	1,780,392	1,020,012	1,091,316	209,213	224,223	4,325,156	...	4,325,156
1876-7	1,770,685	1,046,415	1,199,589	226,597	270,452	4,513,738	210,139	4,723,877
1877-8	1,712,953	957,715	1,319,653	239,002	256,089	4,485,412	19,001	4,504,413
1878-9	1,730,088	969,235	1,348,466	244,761	227,727	4,520,277	101,243	4,621,520
1879-80	1,690,923	844,064	1,594,154	249,414	222,072	4,600,627	20,655	4,621,282
1880-81	2,003,704	836,470	1,720,313	272,316	282,238	5,115,041	70,970	5,186,011†
1881-2	2,317,706	826,139	1,857,569	297,701	290,857	5,589,972	2,390	5,592,362
1882-3	2,334,255	679,933	1,992,969	324,967	269,942	5,602,066	9,187	5,611,253
1883-4	2,318,520	719,309	2,246,148	349,278	301,323	5,934,578	109	5,934,687
1884-5	2,548,171	666,557	2,369,360	380,556	325,717	6,290,361	...	6,290,361
1885-6	2,634,560	563,608	2,500,970	394,184	323,084	6,416,406	64,615	6,481,021
1886-7	2,739,635	587,091	2,673,808	413,535	319,757	6,733,826	...	6,733,826
1887-8	3,071,003	656,267	2,981,995	485,533	412,800	7,607,598	24,177	7,631,775
1888-9	3,749,670	616,028	3,356,446	552,877	400,969	8,675,990	55,265	8,731,255
1889-90	3,630,814	579,776	3,399,141	526,400	383,028	8,519,159	116,906§	8,776,065||
1890-91	3,252,638	613,451	3,594,362	499,327	383,810	8,343,588	...	8,343,588
1891-2	3,149,310	519,584	3,248,566	502,806	309,306	7,729,572	100,855	7,830,427

* Including (during this year only) rents charged to officers for quarters, and added to their salaries.

† Including fire insurance on Government Printing Office, £12,000, in 1882-3; unexpended balances from Centennial Exhibition repaid, £12,000, and repayments to credit of appropriations, £20,620, in 1889-90; and repayments to credit of appropriations, £20,784, and repayment of loans to municipal councils for rabbit-proof fencing, £13,901 in 1890-91, and £11,857 in 1891-2.

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

§ Including £60,000 expended in the previous year with a view of being recouped from loans, but ultimately charged in 1889-90 to the consolidated revenue.

|| Including—besides the revenue proper and recoups—a special receipt of £140,000 derived from the sale of the Melbourne Police Court, and not reckoned in the previous columns.

Heads of expenditure,
1890-91 and
1891-2.

193. Of the total ordinary expenditure of Victoria in 1891-2, £1,352,000—or 16 per cent.—was disbursed to defray the cost of Government, maintenance of law and order, and provision against foreign attack; £863,000, excluding £5,900 for buildings—or 10 per cent.—was contributed towards public instruction and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge; £300,000—or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—was expended on public charities or devoted to the preservation of the public health; £98,000—or 1 per cent.—was expended on the management and survey of the Crown Lands, or about £29,000 less than the gross annual rental therefrom during the same financial year; as much as £4,513,000—or 53 per cent.—was absorbed in carrying on the various commercial undertakings of the Government, viz., £2,157,000 on Railways and Waterworks, besides £1,600,000* in interest and expenses on loans raised for their construction, and £756,000 on Post and Telegraphs; £114,000 was paid as interest on amounts borrowed for the construction of other public works; £85,000 was the cost of collecting the revenue from Customs duties and Excise, whilst £34,000 was spent on the maintenance of Ports and Harbours; and £268,000—or 3 per cent.—was granted in aid of the agricultural and mining industries. The amounts just enumerated, together with £82,000 expended on Miscellaneous services, form the ordinary expenditure for the year†; but, besides this, an amount of £759,900—or nearly 9 per cent. of the total expenditure—was spent on the construction of various public works of a permanent character, viz., £5,900 on State school buildings, and £754,000 on “Miscellaneous Public Works,” which embraces the cost of erection and of maintenance of public offices and buildings of all kinds, expenditure on roads and bridges, and municipal subsidies (£380,000). These amounts might be considered as a set-off against the proceeds of land sales, before referred to,‡ which they even exceeded by £367,000. In 1891-2 there were also certain items of special expenditure, amounting to £20,139 (in addition to £108,905 in the three previous years) for the extension and improvement of the Law Courts and Offices, recouped from the proceeds of the sale of the City Police

* The total payment for interest and expenses of the public debt was £1,714,000, but the amount here given is that paid for Railways and Waterworks only. The above amount includes £12,284, expenses of redeeming loans.

† This is not strictly true, as there are many items included under the various heads which will not recur in subsequent years.

‡ See paragraph 186 *ante*.

Court.* The following is a classification of the expenditure under 10 divisions and 28 subsidiary heads, during the years 1890-91 and 1891-2, also the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,† 1890-91 AND 1891-2.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-2.		
GENERAL GOVERNMENT.				
	£	£	£	£
Civil list‡	41,827	42,223	396	...
Legislature	73,503	95,891	22,388	...
Civil Establishment§	166,964	149,868	...	17,096
Retiring allowances and pensions	125,504	138,981	13,477	...
Gratuities, compensations, etc.	56,697	60,724	4,027	...
Total	464,495	487,687	23,192||	...
LAW, ORDER, AND PROTECTION.				
Judicial and legal	237,941	217,823	...	20,118
Police	284,097	283,409	...	688
Gaols and penal establishments	71,429	65,679	...	5,750
Defences—Naval and Military¶	294,967	297,828	2,861	...
Total	888,434	864,739	...	23,695||
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CHARITY, ETC.				
Public instruction, science, etc.**	867,641	863,070	...	4,571
State school buildings	76,390	5,904	...	70,486
Charitable institutions, medical, etc. ††	303,134	300,450	...	2,684
Total	1,247,165	1,169,424	...	77,741
CROWN LANDS.				
Administration and survey	99,695	98,031	...	1,664
Agriculture, etc.	130,948	142,111	11,163	...
Mining	121,310	126,380	5,070	...
Total	351,953	366,522	14,569||	...

* Besides these amounts, there was £140,620 expended during the year 1891-2 (in addition to £348,102 in previous years) on certain public works and buildings, but, as this will gradually be recouped by annual payments into that fund from the general revenue, it is not here taken into account. See table following paragraph 202 *post*.

‡ For further details see table following paragraph 198 *post*.

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

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

|| Net figures.

¶ See also Part "Defences," in the second volume.

** Including expenditure under the following heads:—Education, Government Statist, Observatory, Government Botanist, Public Library, Museums and National Gallery, Grants to Mechanics' Institutes, Free Libraries, etc., 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.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,* 1890-91 AND 1891-2—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1890-91.	1891-2.		
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways—Working expenses† ...	£ 2,462,582	£ 2,118,377	...	£ 344,205
" Construction account ...	107,428	...	...	107,428
Land Sales by Auction Fund ...	...	73,599	73,599	...
Water supply ...	71,855	38,500	...	33,355
Other public works‡ ...	887,453	680,253	...	207,200
Total ...	3,529,318	2,910,729	...	618,589§
Post and Telegraphs|| ...	742,666	756,190	13,524	...
PUBLIC DEBT.				
Interest and expenses—Railways ...	1,279,195	1,354,216	75,021	...
" " Water supply	249,935	246,190	...	3,745
" " Other works	117,754	114,010	...	3,744
Total interest, etc. ...	1,646,884	1,714,416	67,532§	...
Redemption of loans—Expenses ¶ ...	2,125	12,284	10,159	...
TRADE, NAVIGATION, ETC.				
Customs and Excise ...	85,885	84,823	...	1,062
Harbours and lights ...	38,468	33,803	...	4,665
Total ...	124,353	118,626	...	5,727
OTHER EXPENDITURE.				
Mint subsidy** ...	20,000	20,000	...	...
Aborigines ...	8,692	6,745	...	1,947
Miscellaneous services†† ...	102,614	55,555	...	47,059
Total ...	131,306	82,300	...	49,006
Total ordinary expenditure	9,128,699	8,482,917	...	645,782§
Special expenditure (Melbourne Police Court account) ††	44,217	20,139	...	24,078
Total expenditure—ordinary and special	9,172,916	8,503,056	...	669,860§

NOTE.—For particulars of Expenditure in 1892-3 see Appendices at the end of this volume.

* For further details, see table following paragraph 198 *post*.

† The figures in this line do not represent the actual working expenses, but only the amounts charged to each year under the Annual Appropriation Acts. The actual amount of working expenses, as shown in the Railway Commissioners' Annual Reports, was £2,310,645 in 1890-91, and £2,138,139 in 1891-2. See also figures on pages 106 and 113 *post*.

‡ The cost of erecting and repairing Government Offices, and making and repairing furniture therefor, is not charged to the respective departments, but is placed under this head, which also embraces the cost of all Public Works, except Railways, Waterworks, and Telegraph lines, and works provided for out of loans; it also includes expenditure on Roads and Bridges, and the annual subsidy (£380,000 in 1891-2) to Municipalities. For details, see page 115 *post*.

§ Net figures.

|| Including interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits.

¶ Commission on redemption of £850,000 Debentures at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1890-91, and interest with exchange on advances made by Australian Associated Banks in London in 1891-2.

** Although the annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000, portion of that sum has been repaid each year to the revenue. See table following paragraph 186 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

†† Including £18,481 in 1890-91, and £8,470 in 1891-2, towards expenses of census of 1891; £14,101 in 1890-91 for Premier Permanent Building Society prosecutions, and £22,486 for preservation of order in Melbourne.

‡‡ See paragraph 202 *post*.

194. From this table it may be ascertained that a total increase in the ordinary expenditure, amounting to £224,196, took place under eleven heads, but a decrease of £869,978 under the other seventeen heads except one (which remained stationary), resulting in a net decrease of nearly £646,000. On the one hand the principal increases were £67,500 in the interest on the public debt, owing to the increasing amounts borrowed for the construction of Railways; £22,400 under the head of Legislature, consequent on the constitution of the Railways Standing Committee, the general election held in 1891-2, and the expenses of the *Purification of Rolls Act* 1891 (£8,655); £17,500 under Retiring allowances, gratuities, etc., resulting from the enforced retirement of sexagenarians; and of £11,000 under Agriculture, chiefly on account of increased bonuses granted for agricultural products. On the other hand, there was an exceptionally large decrease of £344,000 under Railways, of which, however, £114,000 was in consequence of arrears to that extent being included in the previous year's accounts, whilst the rest is due to the retrenchment and economy exercised; a decrease of £207,000 under Public Works, of which £70,000 resulted from a temporary reduction of the municipal subsidy, and the remainder from a smaller outlay on works and buildings generally; of £33,000 under Water Supply, consequent on the expenses of the Melbourne Waterworks having been defrayed in 1891-2, for the first time, by the newly-constituted Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works; of £20,000 under Judicial and legal; and of £17,000 under Civil Establishment, as a result of retrenchment. An accidental decrease of £70,500 also appears under State School Buildings, works which have usually been constructed out of loan moneys. Although an increase of less than £3,000 is noticeable under the head of Defences, a new item of £75,300 (half being arrears on account of 1890-91) for Australian Naval Defences is included in 1891-2 for the first time; but, as against this, there was a reduction of £58,000 under Local Defence Works—none having been constructed in 1891-2; and £14,500 in other items, of which nearly £9,000 alone was saved by the usual annual encampment not having been held during that year. A falling-off of £107,000 under Railway construction account is mainly owing to the proceeds of the sale of land by auction, which fell off by £26,000, having been temporarily diverted therefrom to the "Land Sales by Auction Fund," under which head appears the whole of such proceeds for 1891-2.

Chief items of expenditure, 1890-91 and 1891-2 compared.

195. It has already been stated that nearly half the total expenditure is in connexion with the working of the Railways, Waterworks,

Loss on working of State railways.

and Post and Telegraphs; but the most important of these is the Railways. As the Treasurer's account of these for the last two years is to some extent complicated by arrears being included with a view of placing the account on a sound footing for the future, a better idea of their financial condition will more readily be obtained from the accounts of the Railway Department,* which, being compiled at a later date, are believed to be complete for each year. From these it appears that the working expenses decreased from £2,310,645 in 1890-91 to £2,138,139 in 1891-2, or by £172,506. By the same accounts, the net earnings fell off from £987,922 to £956,983 in the two years respectively. And if the differences be taken between these amounts and those given in the last table, as showing the interest paid on account of Railway loans, the results will show that the apparent loss to the State on account of Railways increased from £291,273 in 1890-91 to £397,233 in 1891-2, as will be seen by the following figures†:—

RAILWAYS.—NET EARNINGS AND INTEREST PAID, COMPARED.

	1890-91.	1891-2.
	£	£
Net earnings	987,922	956,983
Interest, etc., paid on Railway loans† ..	1,279,195	1,354,216
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Apparent loss	291,273	397,233
	<hr/>	<hr/>

196. The next most important commercial undertakings are the Postal and Telegraph services, which it has been the policy of the Government to work, although at an immediate loss. According to figures already given, the expenditure set down to these services in 1891-2 was £756,190, whilst the actual receipts amounted to only £502,806, there thus being an apparent deficiency in that year of £253,384, as compared with £243,339 in 1890-91, £183,000 in 1889-90, and only £66,000 in 1888-9, prior to the introduction of the penny inland postage on the 1st January, 1890. It should also be pointed out that the reduction of postage to the United Kingdom on the 1st January, 1891, from 6d. and 4d. by two different routes to a uniform charge of 2½d.‡ must also have helped, to some extent, in increasing the deficits in 1890-91 and 1891-2. In order, however, to ascertain the true deficiency, it would be necessary to allow for the interest on the capital cost of buildings and equipment; to add to the receipts an allowance for services rendered to the State free of cost,

* See last issue of this work, Vol. II., pages 453 and 454.

† It should be pointed out that portion of the loans on which interest was paid was for lines not open for traffic, which consequently were not in a position to earn revenue; and that it would have been more accurate to have taken not the interest paid, but the interest accrued during the year, whether paid or not. No allowance is here made for interest on capital derived from the general revenue, or for the value of Crown lands occupied for railway purposes free of cost. In 1892-3, the net earnings amounted to £1,075,657, and the interest paid to about £1,448,639; the apparent loss being about £373,000.

‡ The amount of postal revenue is not accurately known. See footnote (§) to table on page 92 *ante*.

i.e., in transmission of correspondence and telegrams; and to eliminate from the expenditure as far as possible all amounts which do not form part of the working expenses, such as expenditure on capital account (which, however, it is in some cases impossible to separate); also interest on Savings Banks deposits, which are invested by the Government for other than Postal purposes, whilst, on the other hand, all sums charged to other departments on account of ordinary Postal business should be included. A statement made upon this principle—but exclusive of interest on cost of buildings and equipment, of which no return is available—shows that whereas in 1888-9 there was a surplus of about £48,000, in 1889-90 there was an actual deficiency of about £59,500, in 1890-91 of £109,000, and in 1891-2 of £122,000. The increased deficiency in the last over the preceding year—viz., £13,000—was, however, more than accounted for by an increase of £19,000 in the payments on account of Telegraph Cable Subsidy and Guarantees, of which £15,000 was paid for the first time on a guarantee in connection with the recent reduction in cable rates to Europe. The comparatively large deficits in the last two years were due not so much to the loss of revenue occasioned by the reduction of postage,* already referred to, as to the increased cost of post and telegraph services generally. Thus the net falling-off in the combined Postal and Telegraph revenues in 1891-2, as compared with 1888-9 (including estimated value of official correspondence), was only £50,000; but, on the other hand, the cost of general administration increased by £87,000; the cost of Inland and Foreign mails increased by £20,000; Telegraph Cable Subsidies and Guarantees by £15,000. These results are shown in the following table:—

**NET ANNUAL COST OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
1888-9 TO 1891-2.**

Receipts.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.
	£	£	£	£
Postal receipts† (estimated) ...	402,834	353,390	322,693	336,558
Telegraph and telephone receipts ...	150,043	173,010	176,634	166,248
Total, as per page 93 ...	552,877	526,400	499,327	502,806
ADD estimated value of—				
Free official correspondence ‡ (approximate)	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
„ „ telegrams ...	6,451	8,327	5,891	5,950
Grand total ...	619,328	594,727	565,218	568,756

* See last edition of this work, Volume II., pages 103 and 110.

† Including commission on money orders.

‡ Estimated in 1887 by the Postal Department.

NET ANNUAL COST OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT,
1888-9 TO 1891-2—*continued.*

Working Expenses.*	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.
General administration	365,617	420,371	445,514	452,364
Inland and foreign mails	153,580	171,559	175,840	173,685
Telegraph lines—Construction, repairs, etc.	14,718	23,596	17,016	12,881
Telegraph cable subsidies and guarantees	14,208	14,555	10,404	29,485
Telephones—Material, maintenance, etc.	12,867	12,403	15,855	14,308
Miscellaneous	41	270	65	224
ADD—One-half cost of stamp printing †	2,847	2,614	2,924	2,518
„ Cost of printing books, forms, etc. †	7,207	8,910	6,609	5,336
Total	571,085	654,278	674,227	690,801
SURPLUS (+), or DEFICIENCY (—)	+ 48,243	— 59,551	— 109,009	— 122,045

NOTE.—No allowance has been made in this table for interest on capital cost of buildings, apparatus, etc.

Special or non-recurring expenditure, 1891-2.

197. Nearly £130,000 of the ordinary expenditure of 1891-2 was of a special and non-recurring character, as will be seen by the following figures. The only item which is likely to re-appear in the returns of the succeeding year is “Agriculture—Bonuses, etc.”:—

SPECIAL OR NON-RECURRING ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE, 1891-2.

Items.	Amount.
Defences—Australian Naval Forces, arrears for previous year ...	£ 37,723
Public Instruction—State School Buildings	5,904
„ Grant for University Lavatories	3,500
„ Technological School Buildings	9,600
Crown Lands—Compensations for lands resumed	4,500
Agriculture—Bonuses, etc.	44,500
Redemption of Loans—expenses of	12,284
Miscellaneous—Census, 1891	8,470
Total	126,481

Heads of expenditure detailed.

198. By means of the following table, which gives the details of the expenditure under the more important heads in 1891-2 and the previous year, as well as in 1886-7—five years previously—the directions in which a growth of expenditure has taken place will be at once recognized:—

* Exclusive of interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits. Expenditure on capital account has also been eliminated where possible. It has, however, been found impossible to do this in the case of telegraph lines and telephones, in which cases capital expenditure is included.

† Charged to the Government Printer. See page 109 *post.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1886-7, 1890-91, AND 1891-2.

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.
	£	£	£
CIVIL LIST.			
Governor's Salary...	10,000	10,000	10,000
Salaries of Ministers	15,500	15,077	15,354
Executive Council	1,468	1,500	1,494
Agent-General	2,500	2,500	2,500
Commissioners of Audit	2,448	3,250	3,375*
Public Service Board	4,500	4,500	4,500
Protectorate of New Guinea — Contribution towards	...	5,000	5,000
Total	36,416	41,827	42,223
LEGISLATURE.			
Legislative Council	6,060	6,307	7,299
„ Assembly	11,073	14,482	13,368
Railways—Standing Committee	...	...	8,871
Parliamentary Library	2,871	2,543	2,375
„ Refreshment Rooms	1,048	1,739	1,466
Parliament Gardens	...	1,003	1,020
Victorian <i>Hansard</i>	2,193	2,374	2,970
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly	22,594	25,511	22,954
Electoral Expenses	11,363	18,420	34,221†
Federal Council—Contribution towards expenses of	...	62	662
National Australasian Convention, Sydney, 1891 —Expenses of	...	685	685
Metropolitan Board of Works Bill—Expenses of	...	377	...
Total	57,202	73,503	95,891
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.			
Public Service Board—Office	2,167	3,384	2,877
Chief Secretary's Office	8,990	9,504	9,456
Premier's Office	7,720	4,403	3,781
Shorthand Writer	2,301	2,608	2,588
Agent-General's Office	4,797	3,492	4,499
Audit Office	8,535	9,478	9,634
Treasury	30,689	29,946	29,186
Government Printer‡	53,982	88,602	72,966
„ „ Stamp Printing§	4,957	5,848	5,036
Inspector of Stores	598	784	820
Registrar of Friendly Societies||	404	401	400
Inspector of Factories and Shops	2,723	2,427	2,338
Marine Board	...	5,487	5,687
Sundries	1,138	600	600
Total	129,001	166,964	149,868

* Including £500 for a Deputy Commissioner during absence on leave of a Commissioner.

† Including £8,655 expenses of *Purification of Rolls Act*, in addition to which £299 is included under other heads.

‡ Under this head is included cost of printing books, forms, etc., for the Postal Department, viz., £6,609 in 1891, and £5,336 in 1892.

§ For Calendar years 1891 and 1892 respectively.

|| The statistical and actuarial work in connexion with Friendly Societies is performed in the office of the Government Statist, the cost of which is placed under the head of "Public Instruction, Science, etc." *post*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL			
Judges of the Supreme Court (including Master-in-Equity)	£ 19,958	£ 23,658	£ 21,418
„ Other Expenditure	5,005	5,101	4,779
Crown Law Officers	18,325	22,911	20,942
„ Solicitor	7,650	6,870	5,586
Prothonotary	2,396	2,871	2,536
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy	3,981	5,184	4,425
Registrar of Titles	} 33,794*	{ 40,024	35,284
Registrar-General			8,098	6,122
„ Interest on purchase-money of land, etc., bought near Titles Office†	3,035	3,003	3,003
Deputy Registrars	5,895	6,960	6,750
Patents Office ... ..	...	2,769	3,198
Sheriffs	23,542	31,583	26,339
Judges—County Courts, Courts of Insolvency, of Mines, and of General and Petty Sessions	9,300	9,885	9,723
„ other Expenditure	14,630	19,215	17,965
Police Magistrates and Wardens	17,428	18,980	17,963
Clerks of Courts	20,362	21,366	21,576
Coroners	5,797	6,886	7,321
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	1,524	1,564	1,704
Land Tax Act Administration	1,071	1,013	590
Other Expenditure	212	...	599‡
Total	193,905	237,941	217,823
DEFENCES. §			
Special Appropriation under Acts 47 Vict. No. 777 and 54 Vict. No. 1083	110,000	145,000	72,474||
Australasian Naval Forces—Annual Contribution	...	...	75,356 ¶
Voted in lieu of Special Appropriation, which lapsed on 31st December, 1891	...	...	65,469
Voted to augment special appropriation consequent upon the increase of the permanent forces	...	26,486	34,976
Civil Staff	1,737	7,276	7,457
Permanent Forces	12,020	...	...
Cadet Corps	6,154	6,436	6,386
Mounted Rifles	4,831	9,557	10,371
Victorian Rangers ... ..	...	9,027	7,785
Rifle Clubs	581**	1,386	1,692
Ammunition Fund—To replace loss on supply to Rifle Clubs, etc.	7,000	5,000	3,000

* Including Patents office.

† The amount required—£75,073—was made available by Act 49 Vict. No. 835 out of the “Assurance Fund” under the *Transfer of Land Statute*.

‡ Including £500 compensation to a mechanic for the compulsory closing of his business near the Law Courts, and £60 as gratuity to a prisoner who was pardoned.

§ For further details under this head, see Part “Defences” in the second volume.

|| The appropriation lapsed by effluxion of time on 31st December, 1891.

¶ Including contribution in arrear for 1890-91, viz., £37,723.

** Drill instruction for seven months.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.
DEFENCES—<i>continued.</i>			
	£	£	£
Purchase of Rifles and modern warlike stores *	3,584	4,000	4,500
Grants to Rifle Associations, etc., for prizes; also prizes for artillery practice and drill and shooting	1,675	2,499	1,714
Grant to United Service Association ...	...	200	100
Expenses in connexion with Encampments ...	4,492	8,758	...
Refund to Colonial Ammunition Company for duty paid on machinery for manufacture of cartridges	...	882	12
Bonus to ditto in aid of establishment in colony	...	5,000	...
Transport of Volunteers by rail, prior to passing of <i>Discipline Act</i>	3,288	...	...
Expenses of officers undergoing courses of military and naval instruction in England	...	2,413	1,000
Report on defences of King George's Sound— Proportion due by Victoria	...	586	56
Compensation for injuries sustained ...	240	1,540	480
Miscellaneous ...	1,640	938	...
Total ...	47,242	91,984	144,998
Defence Works and Buildings in the Colony ...	147,522	57,983	...
„ at King George's Sound, W.A.	...	...	5,000
Grand Total ...	304,764	294,967	297,828
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.			
State School Education † ...	588,736	700,034	711,633
„ Buildings, Maintenance, etc. ...	...	35,919	32,657
University—Endowment ...	14,500	16,500	17,250
„ Grant in aid of laboratories, fittings, furniture, etc.	5,000	5,000	3,500
College of Pharmacy ...	1,000	1,000	1,000
Technological Schools ...	5,749	19,113	19,716
„ „ buildings ...	2,000	19,500	9,600
Melbourne Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	20,266	27,294	27,336
Mechanics' Institutes, Public Libraries, etc. ‡ ...	18,000	21,395	20,068
Victorian Artists' Society ...	250	250	195
Art Galleries—Ballarat, Bendigo, and Warr- nambool	2,000	2,000	1,200
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, etc. ...	3,200	4,200	4,200
Royal Society ...	200	500	500

* Equivalent in each case to the amount realized in the previous year on the sale of rifles and obsolete stores.

† Including rents, fittings and furniture, etc., but exclusive of cost of erection of buildings, which is given in table following paragraph 206 *post*, and of pensions and gratuities. See also table following paragraph 208 *post*.

‡ Including £1,195 in 1890-91, and £68 in 1891-2, to provide for certain omissions in the allotment for previous years.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>			
Geographical Society	£ 1,000	£ ...	£ ...
Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science	...	200	...
Government Statist*	7,011	6,884	6,706
" Astronomer	4,592	5,155	4,986
" Botanist	2,518	2,697	2,523
Other Expenditure	547	...	...
Total	676,569	867,641	863,070
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC.			
Charitable Institutions—Grant in aid ...	114,000	120,000	120,000
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	} 42,078 }	41,350	41,071
State Grant in Aid of Private Institutions		1,590	1,942
Hospitals for the Insane	98,347	116,697	112,461
Inebriate Asylums ... ..	...	2,669	2,969†
Public Health Department... ..	8,815	13,394	12,647
Vaccination Allowances	5,499	6,099	7,991
Fencing for Cemeteries ... ..	...	915	949
Allowance to Instructor of the Blind, etc. ...	100	170	170
Victorian Society for Protection of Animals ...	...	250	250
Other Expenditure	25	...	...
Total	268,864	303,134	300,450
CROWN LANDS.			
General Staff for Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands	78,045	61,716	60,834
Surveys by contract, including Feature Surveys	3,783	4,700	5,261
Surveys of "Grazing Areas" ... ..	...	1,299	1,109
Parks, Gardens, etc.—			
Botanical Gardens and Reserves ...	9,143	9,868	11,179
Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves in and around Melbourne	8,277	11,595	5,653
Public Parks and Gardens in Country Districts—Fencing and Improving	11,708	10,129	9,014
Compensation for Improvements on Lands resumed in the Mallee Country	...	...	4,403
Ditto in other parts of the Colony ...	...	...	55‡
Other Expenditure	1,013	388	523
Total	111,969	99,695	98,031

* Exclusive of cost of Census 1891, for which see "Miscellaneous."

† Including £1,163 in full payment in discharge of all claims upon and obligations and liabilities incurred by the Trustees, the Committee of Management, and Her Majesty's Victorian Government in respect of the Melbourne Retreat for the Cure of Inebriates at Northcote from 1st July, 1886, to 30th June, 1890.

‡ Including £14 for interest.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.
AGRICULTURE.			
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, etc.	£ 21,435	£ 25,224	£ 25,424
„ the Board of Viticulture ... ..	...	994	465
State Forests and Nurseries	6,070	7,689	8,213
Resumption of Alienated Land ... ..	...	48	} 11,198
Planting and thinning trees, etc., and extension of wattle and other plantations, and fencing, wire netting, etc.	...	10,199	
Experimental Cultivation	244	267	259
Prizes, Awards, etc.—			
Special to be awarded by National Agricultural Society	...	480	...
For best managed farms in Victoria ...	100	150	...
Expenses of Judges <i>in re</i> last two items, etc.	...	362	...
To promote the Agricultural, Dairying, Fruit, and Wine Industries*	...	34,227	44,499
Eradication of Vine Diseases	725	702	447
„ Noxious Weeds and Insects ... ..	...	110	19
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock ...	8,128	7,753	7,561
Cost of Rabbit-proof Fencing in the Mallee Country	4,999	...	...
Extermination of Rabbits and Wild Animals ...	27,104	37,913	39,535
Royal Commission (one-fifth of cost) ...	...	871	...
Rates on Mallee Blocks held by Government	704	219	350
Exhibition of Agricultural Trophy at Royal Agricultural Shows in United Kingdom	...	...	110
Departmental and other Expenditure ...	2,043	3,740	4,031
Total	71,552	130,948	142,111
MINING.			
Mining Department	21,305	22,874	22,852
Mining Boards	3,500	3,500	3,500
Purchase and Working of Diamond Drills to assist Miners in Prospecting Operations, etc.	72,369	76,305	78,388
Prospecting and Boring for Coal	1,650	9,205	9,989
Geological Surveys, etc.	1,386	4,392	4,997
Underground Surveys of Mines	849	1,448	1,498
Cutting Tracks and opening up unexplored areas	1,989	1,924	2,939
Ballarat Juvenile Exhibition ... ..	...	186	...
Sending Expert to Europe to enquire into treatment of refractory ores, and manufacture of briquettes of brown coal	...	100	621
Miscellaneous	606	1,376	1,596
Total	103,654	121,310	126,380

* For particulars, see table following paragraph 205 *post.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.
RAILWAYS.			
Commissioners' Salaries	£ 5,621	£ 6,000	£ 6,000
Salaries and Wages	103,598	164,850	} 2,104,495
Working Expenses	1,254,298	2,168,868	
Wages " on account of previous years of Employés on Permanent Way increased	...	113,929*	...
Annual allowances to injured persons ...	...	744	244
Other expenditure	70	...	...
Total Working Expenses † ...	1,363,587	2,462,582	2,118,377
Paid to "Railway Construction Account" ‡ ...	67,029	99,637	...
Construction of Roads to Railways	500	7,791	...
Total (including Capital Account)	1,431,116	2,570,010	2,118,377
WATER SUPPLY, ETC.			
Melbourne—Salaries and Maintenance ...	18,593	28,409	} ... §
„ Sewerage for, Report (Mansergh's) on a scheme of	...	2,850	
Melbourne Sewerage—Lithographing plans ....	...	315	
Country Waterworks—			
Salaries, Stores and Incidentals	8,360	11,547	12,459
Coliban District—Travelling Expenses, Contingencies, etc.	4,390	7,600	6,419
Geelong District do. do.	856	1,699	2,388
Goldfields Reservoirs ... ..	...	18	337
Boring for Water	4,889	9,960	6,859
Cost of making Wells in the Mallee ... ..	...	42	...
Surveys and Reports re Projects of Water Supply and Gauging Rivers	2,668	8,850	7,955
National Works—Management and Main- tenance of	...	170	2,083
Irrigation Expert and Expenses ... ..	...	120	...
Prizes for best Irrigated Farm and Crops	...	50	...
Rainfall maps ... ..	...	25	...
Compensation for injuries received ... ..	...	200	...
Total	39,756	71,855	38,500

* See 34th Annual Report of the Commissioners of Audit, page 185.

† The actual expenditure for and on account of 1890-91 was £2,310,645, and on account of 1891-2, £2,138,139, as shown in the Railway Commissioners' Reports.

‡ See footnote (†) on page 122 *post*. There was also in 1890-91 a sum of £25,000 derived from the sale of certain railway land to the Melbourne Harbor Trust, paid into the Railway Loan, Liquidation, and Construction Account, but which is not included in the returns of General Expenditure. The payments to this account have been (from 1891-2) temporarily diverted into the Land Sales by Auction Fund.

§ Expenditure defrayed since 30th June, 1891, by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, in which body the Melbourne Waterworks have been vested.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.*	£	£	£
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, etc.)—			
Government House and Country Residence	6,342	2,990	2,892
Parliament Buildings—Repairs and additions, lighting, gardens, etc.	3,544	9,967	4,306
Fencing Parliamentary Reserve ...	...	9,996	...
Public Offices, etc.—			
Public Offices, Melbourne ...	723	...	...
" " " Registrar-General's	1,336	...	...
" " Omeo ...	...	1,699	1,076
" " Geelong—Water Supply Department	...	2,250	...
" " Bendigo (Sandhurst) ...	9,392	...	...
" " Ballarat ...	2,500	...	...
Printing Office—Fittings, Furniture...	8	983	201
Treasury Buildings (country)—Buildings, Repairs, Additions, etc.	...	298	125
Rents and Furniture, etc. ...	22,587	29,749	26,150
Repairs and Additions ...	2,629	2,189	1,442
Fencing Public Buildings, Sites, and Reserves under Government, including Repairs	...	94	1,122
Telephonic communication for police and other buildings	957	1,063	313
Insurance ...	561	678	798
Court Houses ...	15,339	16,083	11,003
Police Buildings, etc. ...	22,046	25,432	19,113
Gaols and Penal Establishments ...	8,233	18,459	23,319
Public Library, National Gallery, and Museums	14,356	1,214	667
Observatory ...	163	350	207
Lunatic Asylums ...	16,802	13,595	9,776
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	497	7,266	2,384
Cemeteries ...	1,118	145	120
Sanatory Station—Fencing, Repairs, etc. ...	555	763	692
Lands and Agriculture (including parks, gardens, etc.)	5,334	18,642	8,222
Raising Low-lying Lands, Draining Lands, Spreading Silt, etc.	33,206	27,816	20,329
Preventing Encroachment by Sand, etc. ...	...	400	298
Post and Telegraph Offices—			
General Post Office, Melbourne—Extension of Building, Repairs, Fittings, etc.	21,192	9,619	3,828
Cost of erection of Money Order and Savings Bank Offices, etc., Melbourne	...	16,823	1,498
Post Offices at other places† ...	16,542	34,456	16,136
Customs Buildings ...	1,171	14,335	3,865

* For further expenditure on public works out of special accounts, see "Special Expenditure," table following paragraph 202 *post.*

† See also under the head of "Public Offices."

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.
	£	£	£
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—<i>continued.</i>			
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, etc.)—			
Wharfs, Jetties, Harbours, Rivers, etc. ...	54,175	78,706	51,748
Lighthouses and Lightships ...	6,200	12,089	1,805
Miscellaneous ...	563	765	119
Total Works and Buildings, etc.	268,071	358,914	213,554
Subsidy to Municipalities ...	310,561	450,000	380,000
Roads and Bridges ...	40,430	26,934	38,576
Departmental Expenses ...	52,911	51,605	48,123
Total ...	671,973	887,453	680,253
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.*			
Post and Telegraph Offices†—Administration ...	327,396	445,514	453,415
Inland Mail Service ...	112,473	128,288	130,984‡
Foreign Mails§ ...	69,322	47,552	42,701
Telegraph Lines — Construction, Repairs, Materials, etc.	14,430	17,016	12,881
Invention for improving the quadruplex workings of instruments	...	1,000||	...
Telephones—			
Telephone Exchanges, telephones, battery materials, wire, etc.	...	15,405	12,807
New multiple switch-boards, cost of ...	...	9,244	...
Maintenance of lines to various departments	...	450	450
Subsidy towards Duplicate Telegraph Cable (Port Darwin to Penang)	14,510	10,404	13,976
Guarantee, on account of Reduced Rates, to—			
Eastern Extension, etc., Telegraph Co. ...	...	...	11,251
Government of South Australia ...	...	...	4,258
Eastern Extension Tel. Co., Tasmania¶ ...	1,231	...	...
Interest on Post Office Savings Banks Deposits	46,233	67,728	73,233
Miscellaneous** ...	395	65	234
Total ...	585,990	742,666	756,190

* Exclusive of post and telegraph office buildings, which are included under the head "General Public Works;" also exclusive of cost of printing stamps, entered with Government Printer under the head of "Civil Establishment."

† Money Order Offices included; including also payment to letter carriers appointed under the old post office regulations on their promotion to sorters, viz., £27,586 in 1890-91, and £29,592 in 1891-2; also for Telephone attendants, £1,052 in 1890-91, and £1,051 in 1891-2.

‡ Of which £61,000 was paid to the Railway Department, and £69,984 was for private contractors, clearance of letter pillars, etc.

§ Including sums paid as gratuities to masters of vessels, £2,673 in 1890-91, and £3,183 in 1891-2; also subsidy for steamer calling at Havannah Harbour, New Hebrides, £1,200 (for 2 years) in 1891-2.

|| Similar sums are contributed by New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia towards the purchase of the patent rights of this invention.

¶ Paid to the Government of Tasmania, in accordance with a joint guarantee to the company on account of reduction of rates for telegraphic messages to and from Victoria and Tasmania.

** Including £38 in 1890-91, and £50 in 1891-2, towards expenses of International Bureau at Berne.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.
PUBLIC DEBT.			
Interest payable—	£	£	£
In London	1,176,976	1,563,783	1,628,092
In Melbourne	73,276	56,993	59,725
Total Interest	1,250,252	1,620,776	1,687,817
Expenses of paying Interest in London—			
Commission to Banks of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ...	3,262	3,106	2,841
Commission to Bank of from £450 to £500 per million for inscribing stock and pay- ing interest thereon	6,586	11,553	12,577
Premium on remittances	10,107	5,638	5,315
Equivalent to banks for non-remittance of interest	...	5,208	5,351
Stamps, advertising, etc.	602	603	515
Total	1,270,809	1,646,884	1,714,416
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.			
Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry ...	1,878	5,726	3,790
Law Costs, Awards, etc.	343	1,295*	583
Rewards for Apprehension of Offenders ...	...	...	370
Tuition of Shorthand in Public Service ...	...	238	118
Premier Permanent Building Society prosecu- tions—Law expenses of	...	14,101	...
Preservation of order in Melbourne—Expenses of <i>Poisons and Pharmacy Act</i> —Administration ...	300	22,486	300
Advertising	5,330	6,499	6,666
Transport, etc.	1,633	3,185	3,133
Expenses of Census of 1891 ... ..	...	18,481	8,470
Exhibitions—			
International... ..	999	524	...
Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886	9,995	...	...
Juvenile Industrial do. (Provincial towns)	500	800	209
Launceston Exhibition ... ..	...	...	206
Adelaide Jubilee Exhibition	2,800	...	...
Expenses incurred by the Exhibition Trustees ...	2,999	6,000	4,700
National Orchestra—Expenses towards ...	...	3,000	...
Imperial Institute—Expenses of representation of colony at	...	499	1,494
Powder Magazines†	1,281	4,425	3,377
Fisheries	792	799	1,151
Payments from Estates of Deceased Persons ...	250	74	22
Refunds, etc.‡	310	1,922	1,962
Fire Brigades Act § ... ..	...	2,602	11,438

* Including £1,000 costs (final) *In re Merry v. The Queen.*

† Inclusive of amounts spent by the Public Works Department.

‡ Of which £1,636 in 1890-91, and £1,134 in 1891-2, was on account of Customs duty.

§ By the *Fire Brigades Act* 1890, one-third the cost of the Fire Brigades Boards thereby constituted is specially appropriated out of the general revenue. Particulars of the finances of these Boards are given in a latter portion of this Part.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£
Assistance to Volunteer Fire Brigades ...	2,973	1,900	246
Imperial Convention—Expenses of delegates ...	1,206	...	...
Bonus for wire fencing	888	...	...
International Customs Conference, Brussels ...	...	30	...
" Telegraph Conference, Paris ...	...	50	...
" Postal Conference, Victoria ...	...	...	153
" Tariff Bureau—Towards estab- lishment, also subscription	...	175	125
Inspection of Country Tramway Schemes ...	...	1,262	...
Expenses incurred by Salvation Army in provid- ing relief for the unemployed	225	150	...
Special Visit to State Forests ... ..	...	113	...
Official visit to Mildura ... ..	...	219	...
Funerals of the late Hons. G. D. Langridge and John Woods—Expenses in connexion with	...	29	5
Entertainment of public men of Australia ...	...	100	123
" French Admiral ... ..	...	94	39
Arrival of Auxiliary Squadron ... ..	...	...	888
Discounts in London and premiums on remit- tances (sundry)	...	113	55
Stamp Duty on £350,000 Treasury Bonds at 2s. 6d. per cent.	...	438	...
Bonus for invention of labour-saving instru- ment in making up Electoral Rolls	...	...	20
Other Expenditure*	5,639	4,985	5,912
Total	40,341	102,614	55,555

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

* Including balance at credit of Pension Fund, returned to revenue—£1,346 in 1886-7, £3,125 in 1890-91, and £4,000 in 1891-2. The expenditure of 1886-7 also includes £504 expenses *re* Jubilee celebration; £455 payment to Warders, Kew Asylum, through services having been irregularly dispensed with; and £954 in entertaining prominent public men of Victoria, etc.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1882-3 TO 1891-2.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil list* ...	1882-3	29,926	...	29,926
	1883-4	31,127	...	31,127
	1884-5	36,362	4,693†	41,055
	1885-6	36,269	4,693	40,962
	1886-7	36,416	...	36,416
	1887-8	35,974	9,387	45,361
	1888-9	35,780	4,784	40,564
	1889-90	35,915	5,000	40,915
	1890-91	36,577	5,250	41,827
	1891-2	36,723	5,500	42,223
Legislature ...	1882-3	47,768	18,020	65,788
	1883-4	35,930	17,751	53,681
	1884-5	38,801	18,102	56,903
	1885-6	45,674	18,462	64,136
	1886-7	38,206	18,996	57,202
	1887-8	37,700	20,931	58,631
	1888-9	53,207	20,009	73,216
	1889-90	50,573	23,709	74,282
	1890-91	48,358	25,145	73,503
	1891-2	70,383	25,508	95,891
Civil establishment* ...	1882-3	...	117,610	117,610
	1883-4	...	113,628	113,628
	1884-5	...	117,586	117,586
	1885-6	...	122,593	122,593
	1886-7	...	129,001	129,001
	1887-8	...	132,983	132,983
	1888-9	646‡	145,971	146,617
	1889-90	1,206	165,265	166,471
	1890-91	1,214	165,750	166,964
	1891-2	1,232	148,636	149,868
Retiring allowances and pensions §	1882-3	40,474	20,095	60,569
	1883-4	41,334	24,355	65,689
	1884-5	43,589	26,598	70,187
	1885-6	52,685	20,529	73,214
	1886-7	64,844	20,316	85,160
	1887-8	71,583	16,901	88,484
	1888-9	80,101	16,509	96,610
	1889-90	93,005	15,837	108,842
	1890-91	108,569	16,935	125,504
	1891-2	119,687	19,294	138,981

* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 193 *ante*.

† This and subsequent amounts represent contribution towards the expenses of the Protectorate of New Guinea.

‡ In this and subsequent years, the figures relate to the Marine Board.

§ Including vote of £8,000 in 1882-3, of £10,000 each year from 1883-4 to 1886-7, £7,000 annually to 1889-90, £8,396 in 1890-91, and £11,395 in 1891-2, to meet deficiencies in the Police Superannuation Fund.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1882-3 TO 1891-2—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Gratuities, compensations, etc.	1882-3	2,911	25,345	28,256
	1883-4	10,173	20,889	31,062
	1884-5	22,673	25,099	47,772
	1885-6	22,215	21,863	44,078
	1886-7	18,420	21,817	40,237
	1887-8	23,622	19,707	43,329
	1888-9	21,714	32,202	53,916
	1889-90	21,620	20,081	41,701
	1890-91	27,270	29,427	56,697
	1891-2	30,977	29,747	60,724
Judicial and legal ...	1882-3	17,000	159,689	176,689
	1883-4	16,655	158,319	174,974
	1884-5	16,381	166,916	183,297
	1885-6	19,096	172,194	191,290
	1886-7	22,993	170,912	193,905
	1887-8	22,972	188,139	211,111
	1888-9	23,003	194,177	217,180
	1889-90	21,471	222,385	243,856
	1890-91	22,411	215,530	237,941
	1891-2	22,268	195,555	217,823
Police ...	1882-3	...	204,561	204,561
	1883-4	...	216,973	216,973
	1884-5	...	217,684	217,684
	1885-6	...	224,237	224,237
	1886-7	...	233,173	233,173
	1887-8	...	240,840	240,840
	1888-9	...	261,329	261,329
	1889-90	...	265,149	265,149
	1890-91	...	284,097	284,097
	1891-2	...	283,409	283,409
Gaols and penal establishments	1882-3	...	57,128	57,128
	1883-4	...	55,836	55,836
	1884-5	...	57,311	57,311
	1885-6	...	60,644	60,644
	1886-7	...	59,894	59,894
	1887-8	...	65,385	65,385
	1888-9	...	66,163	66,163
	1889-90	...	71,146	71,146
	1890-91	...	71,429	71,429
	1891-2	...	65,679	65,679
Defences ...	1882-3	...	191,360	191,360
	1883-4	...	231,038	231,038
	1884-5	110,000	88,773	198,773
	1885-6	110,000	209,938	319,938
	1886-7	110,000	194,764	304,764

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1882-3 TO 1891-2—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Defences— <i>continued</i> ...	1887-8	110,000	212,119*	322,119
	1888-9	110,000	236,623*	346,623
	1889-90	145,000	205,823	350,823
	1890-91	145,000	149,967*	294,967
	1891-2	147,830†	149,998*	297,828
Public instruction, science, etc.‡	1882-3	9,000	589,970	598,970
	1883-4	9,000	598,822	607,822
	1884-5	9,000	601,026	610,026
	1885-6	9,000	656,442	665,442
	1886-7	9,000	667,569	676,569
	1887-8	9,000	713,102	722,102
	1888-9	9,000	765,449	774,449
	1889-90	9,000	819,074	828,074
	1890-91	9,000	858,641	867,641
1891-2	9,000	854,070	863,070	
State school buildings §	1888-9	...	8,000	8,000
	1889-90	...	207,595	207,595
	1890-91	...	76,390	76,390
	1891-2	...	5,904	5,904
Charitable institutions, medical, etc.‡	1882-3	...	267,400	267,400
	1883-4	...	259,983	259,983
	1884-5	...	262,359	262,359
	1885-6	...	273,705	273,705
	1886-7	...	268,864	268,864
	1887-8	...	278,879	278,879
	1888-9	...	283,986	283,986
	1889-90	8,190||	307,950	316,140
	1890-91	...	303,134	303,134
1891-2	...	300,450	300,450	
Crown lands ...	1882-3	...	100,367	100,367
	1883-4	...	98,209	98,209
	1884-5	...	104,875	104,875
	1885-6	...	107,556	107,556
	1886-7	...	111,969	111,969
	1887-8	...	106,408	106,408
	1888-9	...	100,573	100,573
	1889-90	...	97,249	97,249
	1890-91	...	99,695	99,695
1891-2	...	98,031	98,031	

* Including vote to augment special appropriation for Victorian defences, viz., £21,278 in 1887-8, £23,958 in 1888-9, £26,486 in 1890-91, and £34,976 in 1891-2. The amount for 1891-2 also includes £65,469 in lieu of the special appropriation which lapsed by effluxion of time on the 31st December, 1891.

† Including, for first time, £75,356 Australasian Naval Forces.

‡ For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 193 *ante*.

§ The amount expended on school buildings in the years intervening between those named was entirely paid out of loans.—See table following paragraph 206 *post*. The cost of erection of a Training College for Teachers is included, viz., £8,000 in 1888-9, £6,455 in 1889-90, £12,883 in 1890-91, and £5,904 in 1891-2.

|| Retreat for Inebriates.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1882-3 TO 1891-2—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Agriculture, etc. ...	1882-3	...	54,834	54,834
	1883-4	...	42,418	42,418
	1884-5	...	51,065	51,065
	1885-6	...	84,781	84,781
	1886-7	704*	70,848	71,552
	1887-8	327	69,620	69,947
	1888-9	175	73,054	73,229
	1889-90	228	98,217	98,445
	1890-91	34,446	96,502	130,948
	1891-2	44,849	97,262	142,111
Mining ...	1882-3	3,500	38,940	42,440
	1883-4	3,500	44,334	47,834
	1884-5	3,500	53,236	56,736
	1885-6	3,500	67,962	71,462
	1886-7	3,500	100,154	103,654
	1887-8	3,500	114,337	117,837
	1888-9	3,500	115,639	119,139
	1889-90	3,500	133,791	137,291
	1890-91	3,500	117,810	121,310
	1891-2	3,500	122,880	126,380
Railways† ...	1882-3	...	1,173,535	1,173,535
	1883-4	2,750	1,104,285	1,107,035
	1884-5	6,000	1,403,993	1,409,993
	1885-6	94,667	1,317,873	1,412,540
	1886-7	72,650	1,358,466	1,431,116
	1887-8	119,946	1,572,930	1,692,876
	1888-9	126,873	1,797,124	1,923,997
	1889-90	94,588	2,505,106	2,599,694
	1890-91	105,637	2,464,373	2,570,010
	1891-2	6,000	2,112,377	2,118,377
Land Sales by Auction Fund† ...	1891-2	73,599	...	73,599

* This and the following amounts, except £34,227 in 1890-91, and £44,499 in 1891-2, represent rates paid on unoccupied Mallee Blocks towards extermination of vermin. The sums named are the second and third payments—£7,342 having been previously paid out of votes—out of an amount of £233,000 which has been specially appropriated to promote the Agricultural, Dairying, and Fruit Industries. See table following paragraph 205 *post*.

† The amounts annually entered under the head of Special Appropriations in 1885-6 and subsequent years, with the exception of £6,000 annually for salaries of the Railways Commissioners, were paid into the "Railway Construction Account" in accordance with the direction of *The Land Acts* 1884 and 1890 (43 Vict. No. 812 and 54 Vict. No. 1,106, sec. 78), whereby it was provided that all moneys arising from the sale by auction of Crown lands should be placed to a trust account, the amount standing to the credit of which should be available for the construction of railways. (There was also a sum of £25,000—not included in the ordinary revenue—received in 1890-91 from the Melbourne Harbor Trust on exchange of land previously occupied by the Railway Department, and paid into the Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account under the authority of Act 54 Vict. No. 1182). The total amount so paid out of the general revenue towards the construction of railways up to the 30th June, 1892, was £2,803,740. By an Act passed 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1213) the proceeds of land sold by auction have been temporarily diverted from the 1st July, 1891, into the *Land Sales by Auction Fund* until the moneys so paid in shall amount to £1,084,750. See paragraph 202 *post*. The amounts entered under the head of "Votes" represent the working expenses of railways, except £500 in 1886-7 and £4,144 in 1887-8 paid towards construction.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1882-3 TO 1891-2—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Water supply ...	1882-3	...	34,534	34,534
	1883-4	...	31,472	31,472
	1884-5	...	32,282	32,282
	1885-6	...	35,511	35,511
	1886-7	...	39,756	39,756
	1887-8	...	46,966	46,966
	1888-9	...	71,989	71,989
	1889-90	...	68,850	68,850
	1890-91	...	71,855	71,855
	1891-2	...	38,500	38,500
Other public works* ...	1882-3	...	628,611	628,611
	1883-4	...	605,148	605,148
	1884-5	...	635,378	635,378
	1885-6	...	686,825	686,825
	1886-7	...	671,973	671,973
	1887-8	...	718,427	718,427
	1888-9	...	800,803	800,803
	1889-90	...	1,027,926	1,027,926
	1890-91	...	887,453	887,453
	1891-2	225,000†	455,253	680,253
Post and telegraphs‡	1882-3	86,240	386,006	472,246
	1883-4	94,215	407,045	501,260
	1884-5	118,121	416,252	534,373
	1885-6	126,944	437,676	564,620
	1886-7	130,065	455,925	585,990
	1887-8	131,520	511,593	643,113
	1888-9	115,693	503,377	619,070
	1889-90	128,455	580,873	709,328
	1890-91	125,684	616,982	742,666
	1891-2	128,710	627,480	756,190
Interest and expenses of public debt§	1882-3	1,162,195	18,381	1,180,576
	1883-4	1,203,440	11,630	1,215,070
	1884-5	1,260,279	11,628	1,271,907
	1885-6	1,272,565	9,445	1,282,010
	1886-7	1,261,514	9,295	1,270,809

* 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 provision of the *Local Government Act* 1874, authorizing the annual subsidy of £310,000 to municipalities lapsed on the 31st December, 1879, and a similar provision was not re-enacted until January, 1892, under the *Local Government Act* 1891, which fixed the subsidy at £450,000; although amounts equivalent to the subsidy were, in the interim, annually voted by Parliament. The subsidy was increased to £340,854 in 1888-9, and to £450,000 from 1889-90.

‡ Under this head the amounts paid out of Special Appropriations represent the net expenditure on account of Steam Postal Communication (including gratuities to masters of vessels), interest on Savings Bank deposits, and a subsidy for maintenance of the cable from Port Darwin to Penang.

§ The expenditure under the head of Votes represents interest and expenses in connexion with the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's debentures, which are being gradually paid off and replaced by Government debentures.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1882-3 TO 1891-2—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriation.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Interest and expenses of public debt*—continued	1887-8	1,375,910	9,211	1,385,121
	1888-9	1,449,921	9,321	1,459,242
	1889-90	1,538,895	9,250	1,548,145
	1890-91	1,637,673	9,211	1,646,884
	1891-2	1,705,139	9,277	1,714,416
Redemption of loans ...	1889-90	276,100	...	276,100
	1890-91	2,125	...	2,125
	1891-2	...	12,284	12,284
Customs ...	1882-3	...	65,047	65,047
	1883-4	...	72,978	72,978
	1884-5	...	71,710	71,710
	1885-6	...	70,925	70,925
	1886-7	...	78,579	78,579
	1887-8	...	83,975	83,975
	1888-9	...	87,412	87,412
	1889-90	...	88,966	88,966
	1891-2	...	84,823	84,823
Harbours and lights ...	1882-3	...	26,763	26,763
	1883-4	...	24,632	24,632
	1884-5	...	28,941	28,941
	1885-6	...	38,988	38,988
	1886-7	...	39,819	39,819
	1887-8	...	32,460	32,460
	1888-9	...	34,595	34,595
	1889-90	...	35,166	35,166
	1891-2	...	38,468	38,468
Mint subsidy † ...	1882-3	20,000	...	20,000
	1883-4	20,000	...	20,000
	1884-5	20,000	...	20,000
	1885-6	20,000	...	20,000
	1886-7	20,000	...	20,000
	1887-8	20,000	...	20,000
	1888-9	20,000	...	20,000
	1889-90	20,000	...	20,000
	1891-2	20,000	...	20,000
Aborigines ...	1882-3	...	7,498	7,498
	1883-4	...	10,857	10,857
	1884-5	...	10,500	10,500

* See footnote (§) on page 123.

† The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See page 100 ante, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1882-3 TO 1891-2—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Aborigines— <i>continued</i>	1885-6	...	10,514	10,514
	1886-7	...	10,508	10,508
	1887-8	...	10,982	10,982
	1888-9	...	10,949	10,949
	1889-90	...	9,761	9,761
	1890-91	...	8,692	8,692
	1891-2	...	6,745	6,745
Miscellaneous services*	1882-3	4,000	35,177	39,177
	1883-4	4,000	30,567	34,567
	1884-5	4,000	25,851	29,851
	1885-6	4,000	43,569	47,569
	1886-7	2,234	38,107	40,341
	1887-8	750	149,065	149,815
	1888-9	938	229,313	230,251
	1889-90	1,902	211,920	213,822
	1890-91	5,727	96,887	102,614
1891-2	15,438	40,117	55,555	
TOTAL EXPENDITURE PROPER	1882-3	1,423,014	4,220,871	5,643,885
	1883-4	1,472,124	4,181,169	5,653,293
	1884-5	1,688,706	4,432,858	6,121,564
	1885-6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540
	1886-7	1,790,546	4,770,705	6,561,251
	1887-8	1,962,804	5,324,347	7,287,151
	1888-9	2,050,551	5,869,351	7,919,902
	1889-90	2,449,648	7,196,089	9,645,737
	1890-91	2,333,191	6,795,508	9,128,699
	1891-2	2,660,335	5,822,582	8,482,917
Amounts to be recouped from loans, etc.	1882-3	...	8,000	8,000
	1883-4	...	62,000	62,000
	1884-5	...	18,792	18,792
	1887-8	...	55,265	55,265
	1888-9	...	116,906	116,906
	1889-90	...	...	...
	1890-91	...	137,768	137,768
1891-2	...	...	...

* Except £888 in 1886-7, £200 in 1887-8, £2,602 in 1890-91, and £4,000 in 1891-2, the amounts in the column for Special Appropriations represent the unexpended balances of the Pension Fund (Schedule D, Part V.), repaid each year to the revenue. The following exceptional amounts are also included in the Votes for the years named:—In 1887-8, £100,000, and in 1888-9, £178,694 towards the expenses of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition; £149,984 in 1889-90 for advances to Shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing; also cost of census, £18,481 in 1890-91, and £3,470 in 1891-2. The special expenditure—to be recouped from the Land Sales by Auction Fund—has been deducted since last issue, as the amounts expended will in time be defrayed by amounts paid annually to that fund, and included in the general expenditure. The amount expended out of that account in excess of receipts was £404,166 at the end of 1891-2. See table following paragraph 203 *post*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1882-3 TO 1891-2—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total
		Special Appropriation.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Special Expenditure (Recouped from sale of Melbourne Police Court)*	1888-9	...	39,424	39,424†
	1889-90	...	25,264	25,264†
	1890-91	...	44,217	44,217†
	1891-2	...	20,139	20,139
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE‡	1882-3	1,423,014	4,228,871	5,651,885
	1883-4	1,472,124	4,243,169	5,715,293
	1884-5	1,688,706	4,451,650	6,140,356
	1885-6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540
	1886-7	1,790,546	4,770,705	6,561,251
	1887-8	1,962,804	5,379,612	7,342,416
	1888-9	2,050,551	6,025,681	8,076,232
	1889-90	2,449,648	7,221,353	9,671,001
	1890-91	2,333,191	6,977,493	9,310,684
	1891-2	2,660,335	5,842,721	8,503,056

200. Of the total expenditure proper in 1891-2, over £2,660,000, or over 31 per cent., was under the head of Special Appropriations, which being permanently provided for under various Acts of Parliament other than the annual *Appropriation Act*, are not required to be voted annually. It will be observed that the expenditure under such appropriations increased in 1891-2 as compared with the previous year by over £327,000, although that under Votes decreased by £973,000. In reference to these figures, however, it should be pointed out that about £160,000 (net) was paid out of special appropriations in 1891-2, which in the previous year came under the head of Votes, viz., £225,000 on account of municipal subsidy, less £65,500 charged to Votes on account of Victorian Defences—the special appropriation having lapsed during the year. The principal actual increases under Special Appropriations were nearly £70,000 under the head of Interest, consequent on the growth of the Public Debt; £22,000 under Legislature, by reason of the constitution of the new Railways

* Chiefly for extension and improvement of Law Courts and Offices. See paragraph 202 *post*.

† Figures amended since last publication, the amount now provided for by the *Land Sales by Auction Fund* having been deducted.

‡ Not including £18,000 in 1882-3, and £10,100 in 1883-4, towards the redemption of Treasury bonds.

Standing Committee, of a general election having taken place in 1891-2, and of the cost of administering the *Purification of Rolls Act* 1891; £15,000 under the heads of Retiring Allowances, Gratuities, etc.; and £10,000 under Agriculture, on account of bonuses granted for various home products. Moreover, an entirely new appropriation of £75,356 (being two years' contributions) towards the maintenance of the Australasian Naval Forces is included under the head of Defences, which nevertheless shows little or no increase under either special appropriations or votes, owing to a corresponding falling-off under other items—chiefly Defence Works. This new appropriation was only slightly larger than the moiety of the appropriation for Victorian Defences which lapsed during the year (£72,700)—portion of which was voted instead, hence the slight difference between the amounts set down for the two years. A falling-off of nearly £100,000 under Railways is largely counterbalanced by an amount of £73,600 appearing under the new head, "Land Sales by Auction Fund," into which the proceeds of land sales have been temporarily diverted from the Railway Construction Account. The large isolated amount appearing under Public Works in 1891-2 represents the second moiety of the annual municipal subsidy—recently fixed at £450,000 (although owing to retrenchment only £380,000 was paid in 1891-2)—which has been specially authorized by the *Local Government Act* 1891. The balance is included under Votes.

201. From the figures in the last table, it would appear that a large growth of the ordinary expenditure has taken place since 1886-7, for in that and the preceding year the expenditure stood uniformly at about $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, whilst the increase in the five years ended with that date was £1,415,000; whereas in 1891-2, or five years subsequently, it reached nearly $8\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or over £1,900,000 more than in 1886-7. Relatively to the amounts expended, however, the increase was little more than 29 per cent. in the latter, as compared with 27 per cent. in the former, quinquennium; although the population increased at a somewhat slower rate at the second than at the first period. The ordinary revenue, on the other hand, increased during the second period by about £1,000,000, and thus the growth of the expenditure exceeded that of the revenue by £900,000; with the result that whereas in 1886-7 there was a surplus of revenue on the year's transactions of £172,600, in 1891-2 there was a deficiency of

Increase of
expendi-
ture in
recent
years.

£753,000, as already shown.* Four-fifths of the increased expenditure, or £1,652,000, was confined to six branches, viz., Railways £687,000—the length open for traffic having increased by 1,038 miles, or 58 per cent.; Interest† on fresh loans, contracted chiefly for railway construction, £456,000; Public Instruction, etc., £186,500, of which £123,000 was increased cost of State education, and £22,000 was an addition to the grant to Technological Schools, and £7,000 to the Public Library, Museums, etc.; Post and Telegraphs £170,200, of which, however, £27,000 was on account of Interest on Savings Banks Deposits, £14,300 on account of Telephone Exchanges (purchased in the interval), and £15,500 was for guarantee to Cable Companies to cover loss arising from reduced rates to Europe Miscellaneous Public Works £81,900,‡ of which £70,000 was an addition to the municipal subsidy; Agriculture £70,000, of which the Agricultural, Dairying, and other industries were responsible for £44,500, and the Rabbit Pest for £12,400. Under the head of Legislature there was an increase of £38,700, of which nearly £9,000 was due to the cost of administering the new *Purification of Rolls Act*, about £14,000 to Electoral Expenses, and nearly £9,000 to the creation in 1891-2 of the new Railways Standing Committee; but the second of these differences would be reduced by about £9,000 if allowance be made for no general election having taken place in 1886-7. Of an increase of £21,000 in the Civil Establishment, £5,700 was on account of the creation of the new Department of Marine Board. The cost of Police Protection increased by £50,000; but, owing to the stoppage of Defence Works, the Defences cost less by £7,000, notwithstanding the payment for the first time in 1891-2 of £72,356 (including arrears for previous year £37,723) towards the cost of maintaining the Australasian Naval Forces. Moreover, an increase of £15,200 under the head of Miscellaneous was more than counterbalanced by the exceptional item of £8,500 towards the expenses of the census 1891, and the increased payments in 1891-2 on account of Fire Brigades—£8,800; the management of the latter having been transferred in the interval from private control to Corporate Boards. The following is a summary of the increases under the principal heads, distinguishing those under Special Appropriations from those under Votes:—

* See paragraph 173 *ante*.

† Including £12,284 for redemption of loans (non-recurring).

‡ Including payment of £73,599 to Land Sales by Auction Fund.

INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE, 1891-2, AS COMPARED WITH 1886-7.

Heads of Expenditure.	Increase under—		Total Increase.
	Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
	£	£	£
Civil List	307	5,500	5,807*
Legislature	32,177	6,512	38,689
Civil Establishment	1,232	19,635	20,867
Retiring Allowances and Pensions	54,843	-1,022	53,821†
Gratuities, Compensations, etc.	12,557	7,930	20,487†
Judicial and Legal	-725	24,643	23,918
Police ... ..	...	50,236	50,236
Gaols and Penal Establishments ... ..	...	5,785	5,785
Defences	37,830	-44,766	-6,936
Public Instruction, Science, etc. ... ..	...	186,501	186,501
State School Buildings ... ..	...	5,904	5,904
Charitable Institutions, Medical, etc. ... ..	...	31,586	31,586
Crown Lands ... ..	...	-13,938	-13,938
Agriculture, etc.	44,145	26,414	70,559‡
Mining ... ..	...	22,726	22,726
Railways	-66,650§	753,911	687,261
Water Supply ... ..	...	-1,256	-1,256
Other Public Works	298,599§	-216,720	81,879
Post and Telegraphs	-1,355	171,555	170,200
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt	443,625	12,266	455,891||
Customs ... ..	...	6,244	6,244
Harbours and Lights ... ..	...	-6,016	-6,016
Aborigines ... ..	...	-3,763	-3,763
Miscellaneous Services	13,204	2,010	15,214
Total	869,789	1,051,877	1,921,666

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) signifies decrease.

202. Besides the ordinary expenditure on public works, certain other sums were also authorized during the last four years with a view, in the first instance, of being finally charged, not to the consolidated revenue as usual, but to a special fund—specifically created for the purpose—to be derived from the sale of the old City Police Court, of the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylums Grounds (384 acres in Kew, and 350 acres at Yarra Bend), and of certain low-lying lands after drainage and reclamation. Although a considerable portion of the proceeds was authorized to be set apart for public works and buildings of a general character, yet the greater portion was for the purchase of land and erection of buildings to be used for similar purposes as the lands and buildings to be sold, such for example as extension of the Law Courts and offices, and the erection of a new and improved Lunatic Asylum on a less valuable site, whilst the cost

* New Guinea contribution in 1886-7, £4,693, not paid.

† Partly due to compulsory retirement of sexagenarians.

‡ Including agricultural bonuses, etc. (£44,499).

§ Decrease under Railways, and portion of the increase under Public Works, due to the usual contribution to the Railway Construction Account in 1891-2 (£73,599) being transferred to the Land Sales by Auction Fund.

|| Including £12,284 for redemption of loans (non-recurring).

of reclaiming the low-lying lands was to be simply recouped out of the profits arising from the lands when sold. Partly on this account, and partly because the expenditure was of a non-recurring character, it was deemed advisable by the Treasurer of the day to keep the transactions altogether apart from the ordinary annual accounts of expenditure; and they are distinguished in this work as "Special Expenditure." Subsequently, in November, 1891, when it was found that the expenditure had considerably overtaken the receipts—the excess having been advanced in anticipation out of the public account—and that there was no prospect of realizing on the unsold lands set apart for a considerable time, it was decided by an Act of Parliament (55 Vict. No. 1213) to provide for such expenditure as had not been recouped, out of a fund called the Lands Sales by Auction Fund, into which were to be paid all moneys arising from the sale of land by auction (these being thereby diverted from the Railway Construction Account,*) until the sum of £1,084,750—the amount authorized for expenditure—should have been paid in. The amount spent in 1891-2 was £160,758, as compared with £225,804 in the previous year; and the total amount expended up to the 30th June, 1892, was £617,765, of which £129,044 was defrayed out of the proceeds of the sale of the City Police Court (which realized £140,000), whilst the remainder, £488,721, is charged to the Land Sales by Auction Fund. The following are the particulars:—

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE TO 1891-2.

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount Authorized.	Amount Expended.			
		Prior to 1890-91.	1890-91.	1891-2.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
<i>Recouped from Sale of City Police Court.</i>					
Purchase of land in vicinity of Law Courts	140,000	13,725	...	20,139	33,864
Extension of Titles Office ...		23,539	3,248	...	26,787
Purchase of land in Post Office Place		20,000	...	...	20,000
Purchase of land for Law Offices		7,424	40,969	...	48,393
Total	140,000	64,688	44,217	20,139	129,044
<i>To be Recouped from Land Sales by Auction Fund.</i>					
Parliament Buildings—Completing west front additions, etc.	100,000	15,450	28,791	10,176	54,417
Public Offices at (Sandhurst) Bendigo	32,000	59,787	9,293	3,079	72,159

* See footnote (†) on page 122 ante.

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE TO 1891-2—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount Authorized.	Amount Expended.			
		Prior to 1890-91.	1890-91.	1891-2.	Total.
<i>To be Recouped from Land Sales by Auction Fund—(continued).</i>	£	£	£	£	£
Defence Works and Buildings ...	60,000	...	...	29,610	29,610
Melbourne University—In aid of building the Biological, Chemical, and Mechanical Laboratories	95,000	10,500	...	...	10,500
State School Buildings ...	60,000	...	...	26,307	26,307
Public Library, Museum, and National Gallery—Additions to buildings	90,000	...	37,000	1,441	38,441
National Museum ...	12,000	...	...	...	...
Ballarat National Gallery ...	10,000	...	...	...	...
Bendigo (Sandhurst) National Gallery	10,000	...	...	...	...
Lunatic Asylums ...	235,000	6,509	15,306	5,304	27,119
Agricultural Colleges and Farm Schools	25,000	...	...	...	...
Drainage and Reclamation Works—					
Elwood Swamp ...	80,000	29,595*	12,690	21,226	63,511
Koo-Wee-Rup Swamp ...	60,000	18,915	11,442	19,328	49,685
Moe Swamp ...	51,000	15,496*	5,982	9,147	30,625
Crown Lands generally ...	6,750	...	...	6,098	6,098
Port Melbourne Lagoon† ...	61,000	9,263	29,999	8,705	47,967
Harbour Works, Warrnambool ...	96,000	...	31,084	198	31,282
Cemetery at Frankston ...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000
Total ...	1,084,750‡	166,515	181,587	140,619	488,721
Grand Total ...	1,224,750	231,203	225,804	160,758	617,765

203. The special expenditure is charged to two separate funds, viz., the City Police Court Fund and the Land Sales by Auction Fund. On the 30th June, 1892, the transactions resulted in a credit balance of nearly £11,000 in the former, and a debit balance of over £415,000 in the latter account. These balances, together with the receipts and expenditure up to the date referred to, are shown in the following table:—

Special receipts and expenditure to 30th June, 1892.

* Including amounts repaid into the consolidated revenue for expenditure in 1888-9, viz.:—£4,000 on Moe swamp works, and £5,934 on Elwood swamp works.

† To be partly recouped by payments by Harbor Trust and by Port Melbourne Council.

‡ By an Act passed in September, 1893, this appropriation was reduced to £678,624.

SPECIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE TO 30TH JUNE, 1892.

Fund.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance.	
			Dr.	Cr.
	£	£	£	£
City Police Court Fund ...	140,000	129,044	...	10,956
Land Sales by Auction Fund ...	73,599	488,721	415,122	...
Total ...	213,599	617,765	404,166*	...

New special appropriations, 1884-5 to 1891-2.

204. During the last eight years the total sums specially appropriated by Acts of Parliament to be expended annually have amounted to £868,577, but as £110,000 of this is merely to continue a lapsed appropriation for Defences, and a further £80,000 is virtually a transfer from the Railway Construction Account to the Land Sales by Auction Fund, the net increase is only £678,577. But from this would also have to be deducted the appropriation in 1889-90 of £145,000 for Defences, which lapsed during 1891-2, unless a fresh appropriation be made in lieu thereof. In 1891-2 the new appropriations amounted to £551,900, of which £450,000 was an endowment to municipalities, which had been dependent for a subsidy on the annual votes of Parliament since 1879-80, when the previous endowment, then £310,000 per annum, lapsed. In 1891-2 also, there were paid the first two annual contributions under an appropriation for Australasian Naval Forces authorized in the previous year. The following is a statement of the new appropriations during the eight years referred to:—

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED,
1884-5 TO 1891-2.

Authorization.		Purpose for which Authorized.	Approximate Annual Amount.
Year.	Act.		
1884-5 ...	48 Vict. No. 807	Addition to Agent-General's salary Proceeds of land sales by auction paid to "Railway Construction Account"	£ 500
	48 Vict. No. 812		80,000
Total ...		...	80,500
1885-6 ...	49 Vict. No. 835	Interest on payment out of Assurance Fund (Government Trust Fund) for purchase of land near Titles Office	3,000

* Net figures.

**ADDITIONAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED,
1884-5 TO 1891-2—continued.**

Authorization.		Purpose for which Authorized.	Approximate Annual Amount.
Year.	Act.		
1885-6— <i>continued</i>	{ 49 Vict. No. 844 49 Vict. No. 870	Additional Judge of Supreme Court	£ 3,000
		Commissioner of Audit—Pension ...	650
		Total ...	6,650
1886-7 ...	...	...	Nil
1887-8 ...	...	...	Nil
1888-9 ...	52 Vict. No. 965	Marine Board ...	1,200
1889-90 ...	52 Vict. No. 1000	Defences—Works, etc. ...	145,000*
1890-91 ...	{ 53 Vict. No. 1046 54 Vict. No. 1083 54 Vict. No. 1200	Agricultural Bonuses, etc. ...	34,227†
		Australasian Naval Forces ...	37,700
		Fire Brigades ...	11,400
		Total ...	83,327
1891-2 ...	{ 55 Vict. No. 1213 55 Vict. No. 1230 55 Vict. No. 1243 55 Vict. No. 1242	Land Sales by Auction Fund ...	80,000‡
		Railways Standing Committee ...	8,900
		Municipal Endowment ...	450,000§
		Purification of Rolls ...	13,000
		Total ...	551,900
		Net increase in eight years	678,577

NOTE.—Besides the amounts specified in the table, a grant of £3,000 was authorized and paid in 1885-6 to the widow of the late Hon. J. M. Grant, and £4,000 in 1887-8 for the purchase of an annuity for the Hon. P. Lalor, who has since died.

205. In order to promote the agricultural, dairying, fruit, and wine industries, there has been appropriated during the last three years an amount of £233,000, of which £171,000 was to be distributed as bonuses under Regulations framed by the Governor-in-Council. The expenditure to the end of 1891-2 on these objects amounted to £86,068, of which £44,500 was paid away during that year, and there remained a balance unappropriated of £146,932. The following are the particulars:—

Grants to agricultural, dairying, and other industries.

* This is to replace the appropriation of £110,000 of 1883-4, which lapsed by effluxion of time. This appropriation also lapsed on the 31st December, 1891.

† Expenditure during year out of a total appropriation of £225,659.

‡ Proceeds of land sales temporarily diverted from "Railway Construction Account," *supra*.

§ Previously paid out of votes.

GRANTS FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount Authorized.	Amount Expended.		Balance available 1st July, 1892.
		During 1891-2.	Total to end of 1891-2.	
	£	£	£	£
Bonuses to growers of grapes, fruits, and general vegetable products... }	55,000	5,689	5,876	49,124
Bonuses to factories for fruit canning and drying, dairying, raisin and currant making, vegetable oil making; preparing hemp, flax, silk, etc., for the manufacturer ... }	37,000	3,202	12,265	24,735
Bonuses for dairy produce, and fruits of best quality and in best order, exported to foreign markets ... }	79,000	28,156	50,174	28,826
For the importation of new varieties of seeds and plants ... }	3,000	67	243	2,757
For supplying instruction in connexion with the introduction of new vegetable products, and the improvement of existing agricultural methods ... }	43,000	5,251	13,528	29,472
For the introduction of new machinery and appliances to perfect the treatment of new agricultural products, and to improve present agricultural methods, and for prizes for new inventions in general agricultural appliances ... }	4,000	146	501	3,499
For publishing agricultural reports in connexion with the educational work of the experts, etc. ... }	11,000	1,988	3,481	7,519
For the encouragement of planting and cultivating forest trees of an economic character ... }	1,000	...	...	1,000
Total ...	233,000	44,499	86,068	146,932

Expenditure of loans, etc.

206. 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 1886-7, and during each subsequent year. 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 NET PROCEEDS OF LOANS TO 30TH JUNE, 1892.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.*							
	Prior to 1886-7.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	22,171,492	1,711,160	1,774,721	3,083,211	2,333,087	2,786,562	613,157	35,073,390
Water Supply—†								
Melbourne † ..	1,804,424	148,356	277,749	222,343	434,416	124,037	165,968	3,177,293
Country ..	2,644,085	225,638	184,813	261,725	361,855	503,520	272,529	4,454,165
Law Courts & Parliament Houses	448,987	32,770	44,954	37,563	25,270	229	..	589,773
Public Offices ..	162,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	162,280
Defences	98,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,299
State School Buildings	1,013,933	49,284	..	..	..	..	..	1,063,217
Yarra Bridge ..	28,050	42,561	25,391	12,524	..	..	..	§ 108,526
Alfred Graving Dock	341,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	341,819
Harbour Works, etc.	81,159	47,856	53,344	54,279	18,095	13,076	65	|| 267,874
Total	28,794,528	2,257,625	2,360,972	3,671,645	3,772,723	3,427,424	1,051,719	45,336,636

NOTE.—The figures in this table have been obtained direct from the various Government departments so as to show the actual expenditure during each year, and differ from those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statements, in consequence of an overlapping of the accounts and other causes. The expenditure from loans paid off has not been deducted.

207. Nearly a tenth of the expenditure payable from the General Revenue consists of subsidies, grants, endowments, etc. The whole amount paid in 1891-2 in this manner was £903,500, of which £380,000 was paid to municipalities, over a seventh to charitable institutions, and nearly a ninth in aid of the mining industry. This does not include the annual grant for free public instruction, which amounted to about £744,000; or for the maintenance of the Government charitable institutions—such as the hospitals for the insane, the industrial and reformatory schools, and inebriate asylums—which amounted to nearly £156,500. The following is a statement of the amounts paid in 1891-2 under the various heads:—

SUBSIDIES, GRANTS, ENDOWMENTS, ETC., 1891-2.

Subsidy to Municipalities	...	...	...	...	£380,000
<i>Educational Grants, etc.—</i>					
Melbourne University—Endowment under Act	...	...	...	...	9,000
" " Additional Endowment voted	...	...	...	...	8,250
" " Grant in aid of Laboratories	...	...	...	...	3,500
College of Pharmacy	...	...	...	...	1,000
Technological Schools—Maintenance, etc.	...	...	...	...	19,700
" " Buildings	...	...	...	...	9,600

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

† For further particulars, see Waterworks in Part "Production," in the second volume.

‡ Works handed over to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on the 1st July, 1891.

§ Net charge after deducting contributions by the Melbourne City Council, and the Melbourne Tramways Trust, amounting to £49,034. The temporary bridge cost £11,865, the new bridge £96,428, and works in connection therewith £47,000.

|| Including £58,618 expenditure on works for opening the sea entrance to the Gippsland Lakes.

SUBSIDIES, GRANTS, ENDOWMENTS, ETC., 1891-2—*continued.**Educational Grants, etc.—*

Public Libraries, etc. (including Melbourne Public Library)	£47,400
Grant to Royal Society	500
„ Victorian Artists' Society	200
„ Fine Arts Galleries, Ballarat, Bendigo, etc.	1,200
„ Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, etc.	4,200
Grant to Charitable Institutions	122,000
„ Animals' Protection Society	250

Post and Telegraphs—

Subsidy—Foreign Mail Service (including payments to other Governments)	42,700*
„ Maintenance of telegraph line between Port Darwin and Penang	14,000
Guarantee on account of reduced rates for Telegrams to Europe	15,500

Mining, Agricultural, and other Industries—

Mining Boards	3,500
Mint Subsidy	20,000†
Diamond Drills—Purchase and working expenses of	} 78,400
Grant to assist miners in prospecting operations	
„ Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, etc.	25,900
Bonuses, etc., in aid of Agricultural and other Industries	44,500
Towards extermination of animal pests	39,900

Defences—

Prizes to Rifle Associations, etc.	2,714
Supply of Ammunition to Rifle Clubs, Cadet Corps, etc.	3,000

Miscellaneous—

Exhibitions	400
Exhibition Trustees, expenses of	4,700
Imperial Institute	1,500

Total £903,514

Expenditure on public instruction. 208. 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 twelve and three-quarter millions sterling have been expended by the State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount about a sixth was for the erection, maintenance, and rent of school buildings; and the remainder—viz., over ten and a half millions—represents the cost of education, including that of office staff, inspection, instruction, pensions, gratuities, and contingencies, for the last twenty years. The following table shows the expenditure under those heads for each year from 1872-3 to 1891-2, also the total for the period:—

* A set-off against this amount appears in the account of Postal Revenue, under the head of "Postages Collected," etc., which reduces the ultimate net cost considerably.

† As a set-off against this item there appear in the Revenue certain sums for Mint subsidy returned, and Mint charges, which reduced the annual cost of the Mint to about £4,250 per annum.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,* 1872-3 TO 1891-2.

Year.	Cost of Instruction including Salaries and Contingencies.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Cost of Erection† and Maintenance, and Rent of School Buildings.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1872-3 ...	217,704	208	8,759	226,671
1873-4 ...	347,641	500	154,976	503,117
1874-5 ...	367,898	500	191,440	559,838
1875-6 ...	423,694	555	126,700	550,949
1876-7 ...	439,723	2,155	172,890	614,768
1877-8 ...	469,547	2,760	245,454	717,761
1878-9 ...	519,545	6,134	96,769	622,448
1879-80 ...	503,923	10,366	81,884	596,173
1880-81 ...	515,644	6,726	104,625	626,995
1881-2 ...	526,397	8,321	76,911	611,629
1882-3 ...	517,849	9,167	82,225	609,241
1883-4 ...	522,063	9,849	62,015	593,927
1884-5 ...	524,226	13,036	92,393	629,655
1885-6 ...	563,426	14,271	68,136	645,833
1886-7 ...	570,292	17,043	67,908	655,243
1887-8 ...	600,271	16,718	80,683‡	697,672‡
1888-9 ...	630,426	20,563	101,692‡	752,681‡
1889-90 ...	675,345	22,117	128,461‡	825,923‡
1890-91 ...	700,034	33,215	112,309	845,558
1891-2 ...	711,633	37,928	64,868§	814,429
Total ...	10,347,281	232,132	2,121,098	12,700,511

* NOTE.—Besides the amounts in this table, subsidies are voted each year to the University, Schools of Mines, Schools of Design, etc. For particulars, see page 111 *ante*.

209. It will be observed that the actual cost of instruction increased rapidly until 1878-9; that during the seven years, 1878-9 to 1884-5, it remained tolerably uniform at £520,000 per annum, but during the last seven years it has increased by £190,000. During the ten years ended with 1887-8, the annual expenditure on school buildings had, with one exception, been below £100,000, but in each of the three years ended with 1890-91 it exceeded that amount. It may be remarked that prior to 1872-3 the total annual expenditure on public instruction was under £200,000.

Cost of system at different periods.

210. 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,

Expenditure on immigration.

* Further details for the last two years are given in Part "Social Condition," published in the second volume.

† Including expenditure from loans; also £33,242 expended in the last four years on the Teachers' Training Institute.

‡ Amended since last publication. The figures for 1887-8 and 1888-9 now include £58,265 and £60,000 respectively, advanced in those years in anticipation of loans, but finally charged to the revenue in 1889-90. In the detailed accounts of expenditure, *ante*, these amounts are included in the expenditure for 1889-90.

§ Including £26,307 paid out of the Land Sales by Auction Fund.

however, it has not been the policy of the State to devote money to this object, and little or nothing was so spent during the last seven, and only £65 during the last ten, years.*

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies.

211. In 1891 the only Australasian colony which continued to expend large sums on the introduction of immigrants was Queensland, but even that colony spent over £50,000 less in 1891 than in the previous year. Nearly £34,000 was spent by the colonies on immigration in 1891, of which Queensland contributed four-fifths. Only £10,523, or 31 per cent. of the whole, was provided for out of ordinary revenue, the greater portion having been paid out of the loan account.† In proportion to population, the expenditure was much the highest in Queensland, where it averaged 1s. 4d. per head, the average for the whole of Australasia being slightly over 2d. per head. The following are the total amounts, and the amounts per head, expended on immigration in each colony in 1890 and 1891:—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1890 AND 1891.‡

Colony.	Expenditure on Immigration.			
	Total Amount.		Amount per Head of Population.	
	1890.	1891.	1890.	1891.
	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
Victoria	Nil.	Nil.	...	...
New South Wales	5,916	4,564	0 1	0 1
Queensland	77,618	27,458	4 0	1 4
South Australia	20	Nil.	...	...
Western Australia	1,948	Nil.	0 10	...
Tasmania ... ..	...	Nil.	...	...
New Zealand	791	1,533	...	...
Total	86,293	33,555	0 6	0 2

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies, 1871-91.

212. During the twenty-one years§ ended with 1891 the subjoined amounts were spent on immigration in the following colonies:—Victoria, £80,049; New South Wales, £779,348; South Australia, £776,873; New Zealand, £2,187,957.

Expenditure on public works.

213. During the last forty-two years nearly seventy-three millions sterling have been expended—partly out of loans and partly out of the general revenue—by the Government of Victoria on public works,

* For expenditure in each year since 1850, see edition of this work for 1890-91, Vol. I., page 118.

† See tables following paragraphs 230 and 233 *post*.

‡ For numbers of assisted immigrants in the various colonies for a series of years, see edition of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., page 484.

§ For Victoria and South Australia 21½ years.

including railways, roads and bridges, water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount over two millions were spent in 1891-2. The whole is inclusive of loans to local bodies and water trusts for the construction of waterworks, but exclusive of the sums expended by the former on public works, roads, etc., and on the Port of Melbourne* since the 1st January, 1877. The following table gives the amount expended by the State prior to and during 1891-2:—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1891-2.	During 1891-2.	Total.
	£	£	£
Railways—Construction	36,341,625	743,683	37,085,308
„ Maintenance	5,174,440	412,336	5,586,776
Roads and bridges	7,515,978	38,576	7,554,554
Waterworks, Melbourne†—Construction	3,378,246	99,586	3,477,832
„ „ Maintenance	149,622	15,551	165,173
„ Country	4,331,290	365,463	4,696,753
Other public works	13,813,703	382,279	14,195,982
Total	70,704,904	2,057,474	72,762,378

214. The total amount of revenue and expenditure, and the amount of each per head of the living population, in each of the Australasian colonies are shown in the following table for the five years ended with 1891. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for the six years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies:—

Revenue and expenditure in Australasian colonies.

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	1886-7	6,733,826	6 14 7	6,561,251	6 11 2
	1887-8	7,607,598	7 7 4	7,287,151	7 1 1
	1888-9	8,675,990	8 1 1	7,919,902	7 7 1
	1889-90	8,519,159	7 14 5	9,645,737	8 14 10
	1890-91	8,343,588	7 7 3	9,128,699	8 1 1
	1891-2	7,729,572	6 13 6	8,482,917	7 6 7

NOTE.—In 1892-3, the revenue of Victoria was £6,959,229, and the expenditure £7,991,956. For the revenue and expenditure of each of the neighbouring colonies during 1892, see Appendix A., at the end of the second volume.

* See table "Melbourne Harbor Trust," *post*.

† Now under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.
—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
New South Wales...	1887	8,582,811	8 10 10	9,098,460	9 1 1
	1888	8,886,360	8 11 7	8,778,851	8 9 6
	1889	9,063,397	8 10 0	9,250,271	8 13 6
	1890	9,498,620	8 12 5	9,403,562	8 10 8
	1891	10,036,186	8 15 6	10,328,673	9 0 8
Queensland ...	1887	3,032,463	8 15 0	3,350,049	9 13 4
	1888	3,463,097	9 11 9	3,368,405	9 6 6
	1889	3,440,249	9 3 10	3,594,626	9 12 1
	1890	3,260,308	8 9 0	3,745,217	9 14 2
	1891	3,405,987	8 8 3	3,675,332	9 1 7
South Australia ...	1887	2,014,102	6 9 6	2,145,135	6 17 11
	1888	2,494,556	7 19 9	2,376,399	7 12 3
	1889	2,270,433	7 4 9	2,355,927	7 10 2
	1890	2,557,772	8 1 1	2,579,258	8 2 5
	1891	2,829,453	8 15 6	2,768,353	8 11 8
Western Australia...	1887	377,903	9 1 3	456,897	10 19 2
	1888	357,003	8 8 9	385,129	9 2 0
	1889	382,213	8 17 7	386,000	8 19 4
	1890	414,314	8 12 10	401,751	8 7 7
	1891	497,670	9 14 3	435,623	8 10 0
Tasmania ...	1887	594,976	4 8 11	668,759	5 0 0
	1888	640,068	4 13 4	709,486	5 3 5
	1889	678,909	4 16 10	681,674	4 17 2
	1890	758,100	5 5 6	722,746	5 0 7
	1891	883,198	5 18 7	851,559	5 14 4
New Zealand ...	1887	3,463,495	5 16 2	3,954,290	6 12 7
	1888	4,109,815	6 15 9	3,962,912	6 10 11
	1889	3,991,919	6 10 6	3,981,721	6 10 2
	1890	4,208,029	6 15 7	4,081,566	6 11 6
	1891	4,146,231	6 11 8	4,135,544	6 11 4

Victorian statements differ from those of New South Wales.

215. It should be pointed out that the Victorian returns of revenue and expenditure are prepared on a somewhat different principle from those of New South Wales, the over-payments to the revenue, afterwards refunded, being in the Victorian statements deducted therefrom, and the net amounts only dealt with. In New South Wales, on the other hand, the refunds are not deducted from the revenue, but are placed under the head of expenditure, both revenue and expenditure being swelled thereby. It is not easy from the official statements of public accounts in New South Wales to ascertain the full extent to which this expansion of both sides of the

account occurs; but by a superficial analysis of the accounts of the year 1891, sums can be traced amounting in the aggregate to at least £262,060,* which are included in and go to swell both the revenue and expenditure of that colony, whereas they would not be so included in Victoria, and this may possibly not be the full extent to which such differences occur. It is not known whether a similar system of cross-entry prevails in the other Australasian colonies, but it is probable such entries are not so rigidly excluded in any of the other colonies, except perhaps New Zealand, as they are in Victoria.

216. In the last year named in the table the revenue exceeded the expenditure in South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand; and this was also the case in regard to the three latter colonies, together with New South Wales, in the previous year; although two years previously (or in 1889) there were deficiencies in all the colonies except New Zealand. In South Australia the surplus in 1891 amounted to £61,100, in Western Australia to £62,047, in Tasmania to £31,639, and in New Zealand to £10,687; but, on the other hand, there were large deficiencies amounting to £753,345 in Victoria, and £292,487 and £269,345 in New South Wales and Queensland respectively, which resulted in a net deficiency in the colonies as a whole of £1,149,704 as against one in 1890 of £1,022,000. During the last five years named there has been a surplus four times in New Zealand, twice in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and once in Queensland.

Revenue and expenditure compared.

217. In the last year named in the table a larger revenue than in any previous year was raised in New South Wales, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania; and a larger expenditure than in any previous year occurred in New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania.†

Revenue and expenditure in colonies, 1891 and former years.

218. In South Australia and Tasmania both the revenue and expenditure per head, and in New South Wales and Western Australia the revenue per head, were larger in the last year than in any of the previous years named.

Revenue and expenditure per head in colonies.

219. Although, as has been already stated,‡ the returns of Victoria and New South Wales are not strictly comparable, there can be no doubt that in all the years shown in the table the revenue and expenditure of New South Wales, in consequence of the large amount

Order of colonies in respect to revenue and expenditure.

* Such items are as follow:—£37,023 for drawbacks and refunds of duty; £31,320 railway revenue collected for the Victoria and Queensland Governments, steamship companies, etc.; and about £193,717 being other revenue returned, etc.

† See also third folding sheet at commencement of second volume

‡ See paragraph 215 *supra*.

derived from Crown lands, exceeded that of Victoria. In both these respects the position of the two colonies named was much above that of all the others of the group. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in regard to the total amount they raised and expended in the last year named :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1891.

<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New South Wales. 2. Victoria. 3. New Zealand. 4. Queensland. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. South Australia. 6. Tasmania. 7. Western Australia.
--	--	--

Order of colonies in respect to revenue, etc., per head.

220. In regard to revenue per head, Victoria occupied a higher position in 1891 than Tasmania or New Zealand, but a lower position than any of the other colonies. Western Australia, New South Wales, and South Australia had the largest revenues per head, but Queensland stood first, and New South Wales and South Australia next, in regard to expenditure per head. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in these respects :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1891.

Revenue per head.		Expenditure per head.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Western Australia. 2. { New South Wales. <li style="padding-left: 20px;">South Australia. 3. Queensland. 4. Victoria. 5. New Zealand. 6. Tasmania. 		<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Queensland. 2. New South Wales. 3. South Australia. 4. Western Australia. 5. Victoria. 6. New Zealand. 7. Tasmania.

Revenue and expenditure of Australia and Australasia.

221. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1891,* it will be found that on the continent of Australia the former amounted to over 25 millions and the latter to over $26\frac{1}{3}$ millions; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nearly $30\frac{1}{4}$ millions, and the aggregate expenditure to over $31\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling. In Continental Australia there was a deficiency on the year's transactions of almost one million and a quarter, and in the Australasian colonies as a whole of one million and a sixth. The following are the exact amounts of revenue and expenditure, also the proportions per head of population :—

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1890-91 have been taken.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1891.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per head.	Total Amount.	Amount per head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	25,112,884	8 4 5	26,336,680	8 12 5
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	30,142,313	7 17 3	31,323,783	8 3 5

222. A comparison of the aggregate revenue of the colonies upon the Australian continent in 1873 and 1891 shows that, in the eighteen years, it had risen from £9,161,000 to £25,113,000, the increase being nearly 16 millions sterling, or 175 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 £30,142,000 at the latter period, the increase being nearly 18 millions, or 150 per cent. In the same eighteen years the mean population of the Australian continent increased from 1,671,051 to 3,068,985, or by 84 per cent., and the population of the whole of Australasia increased from 2,062,375 to 3,847,723, or by 86 per cent.

Increased revenue of Australasia in eighteen years.

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

Heads of revenue of Australasian colonies.

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Taxation:—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs, etc. ...	2,388,961	2,168,264	1,201,685	617,590	237,686	376,130	1,552,780
Other Taxes* ...	†760,349	748,080	300,619	212,158	26,369	126,009	†626,959
Total ...	3,149,310	2,916,344	1,502,304	829,748	264,055	502,139	2,179,739
Crown Lands ...	519,584	2,266,636	514,352	258,996	101,980	84,145	†335,428
Railways ...	3,098,252	§3,407,963	1,000,082	1,285,276	63,001	168,046	1,114,055
Post and Telegraphs ...	†502,806	648,553	216,122	209,828	31,335	73,150	†330,662
Other sources ...	459,620	796,690	173,127	245,605	37,299	55,718	186,347
Total ...	7,729,572	10,036,186	3,405,987	2,829,453	497,670	883,198	4,146,231

* The amounts in this line are made up of Excise duties, including licences imposed for revenue purposes; duties on bank notes; stamps, other than those for post and telegraphs and 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.

† Portion of the revenue of Victoria and New Zealand derived from "Other Taxes" and "Post and Telegraphs" has been estimated, there being no means of ascertaining the exact figures.

‡ Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £18,215.

§ Inclusive of tramways £300,579, but exclusive of revenue collected for Victoria for traffic beyond Albury, etc., £31,320.

|| Including revenue returned to the extent of at least £262,060. See footnote to paragraph 215 ante.

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891
—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Proportions per cent.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Taxation :—							
Customs, etc. ...	30·91	21·61	35·28	21·83	47·76	42·58	37·45
Other Taxes ...	9·83	7·45	8·83	7·50	5·30	14·27	15·12
Total ...	40·74	29·06	44·11	29·33	53·06	56·85	52·57
Crown Lands ...	6·72	22·58	15·10	9·15	20·49	9·53	8·09
Railways ...	40·09	33·96	29·36	45·42	12·66	19·03	26·87
Post and Telegraphs ...	6·50	6·46	6·35	7·42	6·30	8·28	7·98
Other sources ...	5·95	7·94	5·08	8·68	7·49	6·31	4·49
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

NOTE.—The figures of revenue and expenditure for Victoria are for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1892, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year 1891. Refunds of revenue, drawbacks, and such similar entries, are rigidly excluded from the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Victoria and New Zealand, but are included in those of New South Wales and Queensland; also, it is believed, in those of some of the other colonies. For later information see Appendix A. at end of the second volume.

Proportion of revenue from different sources.

224. It will be observed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation—chiefly derived from Customs duties—varied from about 29 per cent. in New South Wales and South Australia to 57 per cent. in Tasmania, the proportion in Victoria being 41 per cent., or lower than in any other colonies except the two former. The revenue from Railways also formed a very large proportion of the total revenue of all the colonies, varying from about an eighth in Western Australia to over two-fifths of the whole in Victoria and South Australia. The Crown lands revenue varied in the different colonies from 7 to 23 per cent. of the whole—the former proportion prevailing in Victoria and the latter in New South Wales; and that from Post and Telegraphs from $6\frac{1}{3}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Heads of revenue in Victoria and New South Wales compared

225. It will be remarked that the land revenue was nearly four and a half times as large in New South Wales as in Victoria, which item alone nearly accounts for the larger total revenue of the former colony. If the land revenue be deducted from the total revenues of the two colonies, the revenue of New South Wales, notwithstanding the cross entries in the returns of the former already alluded to, would then exceed the revenue of Victoria by only £560,000, the respective amounts for 1891 being £7,770,000 and £7,210,000. It also appears that the railway revenue of New South Wales exceeds that of Victoria by about £300,000; in the former colony it forms

one-third, and in the latter two-fifths, of the total revenue. The total taxation of Victoria was greater than that of New South Wales by only £233,000, the excess appearing chiefly under the head of Customs. As to other heads, the revenue in New South Wales from Post and Telegraphs exceeded that in Victoria by £146,000, but in connexion with this it should be remembered that official correspondence and telegrams are charged for in the former, but travel free in the latter, colony; and that the revenue from "Other Sources" was larger by about £337,000.

226. In 1891 the aggregate land revenue of the Australasian colonies amounted to £4,081,000. The following table shows the receipts from the sale and occupation of Crown lands and their proportion to the total revenue in each Australasian colony during 1891. The colonies are arranged in order according to that proportion:—

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Revenue derived from Crown Lands for—			Proportion of Land Revenue to Total Revenue.
	Alienation in Fee-simple and Progressive Alienation.	Temporary Occupation and Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	£	£	£	Per cent.
New South Wales ...	1,270,512	996,124	2,266,636	22·58
Western Australia ...	26,003	75,977	101,980	20·49
Queensland ...	185,167	329,185	514,352	15·10
Tasmania ...	42,044	42,101	84,145	9·53
South Australia ...	73,552	185,444	258,996	9·15
New Zealand ...	154,297	181,131	335,428*	8·09
Victoria (1891-2) ...	392,544	127,040	519,584	6·72
Total ...	2,144,119	1,937,002	4,081,121	13·54

227. It will be noticed that nearly a seventh of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1891 was derived from Crown lands; and that the proportion amounted to barely a fifteenth in Victoria; about a twelfth in New Zealand; less than a tenth in South Australia and Tasmania; nearly a sixth in Queensland; and over one-fifth in New South Wales and Western Australia. It will also be remarked that in the colonies, as a whole, more than half the land revenue was derived from alienation in fee-simple.

228. In 1891, as compared with 1890, an increase of £23,600 occurred in the land revenue of New South Wales, of £12,600 in that

* Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £18,215.

of South Australia, of £4,500 in that of New Zealand, and of £4,000 in that of Tasmania; whilst, on the other hand, there was a falling-off of £94,000 in that of Victoria, of £62,500 in that of Queensland, and of £5,600 in that of Western Australia. Taking the colonies as a whole, there was a net decrease in 1891 of over £117,000. Considerable fluctuations in the land revenue have taken place during the fourteen years ended with 1891, as shown in the following table, from which it will be seen that the amount received was larger than in any previous years named except 1878, 1881, 1882, 1887, 1888, and 1890, although the amount in proportion to the general revenue was much smaller in the last three than in any previous years, the proportion having fallen during the period from 33 to less than 14 per cent. :—

LAND REVENUE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1878 TO 1891.

Year.	Land Revenue.	
	Total Amount.	Proportion of Total Revenue.
	£	
1878	5,814,388	33·00
1879	3,565,349	22·33
1880	3,802,143	17·50
1881	5,744,306	27·00
1882	5,458,963	25·00
1883	4,042,722	18·75
1884	4,001,028	17·50
1885	3,879,236	16·19
1886	3,560,297	14·98
1887	4,235,307	16·49
1888	4,298,326	15·02
1889	4,018,089	14·18
1890	4,198,342	14·37
1891	4,081,121	13·54

NOTE.—Uniform dates have not always been adhered to in furnishing the above information, which in some cases relates to the calendar and in others to the financial year.

Sources of
revenue in
Australasia.

229. Of the 30 millions sterling which formed the total revenue of the Australasian colonies in 1891, close upon $11\frac{1}{2}$ millions—or nearly two-fifths—was raised by taxation, chiefly through the Customs; $10\frac{1}{3}$ millions—or something more than one-third—was derived from Railways; over 4 millions from Crown Lands; and more than two millions from Post and Telegraphs. The following are the exact figures, also the amounts per head, distinguishing those relating to Continental Australia from those relating to the Australasian colonies taken as a whole :—

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1891.

Heads of Revenue.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Proportions per cent.	Amount.	Proportions per cent.
	£		£	
Taxation—				
Customs	6,750,797	26·88	8,679,707	28·80
Other Taxes	2,014,292	8·02	2,767,260	9·18
Total	8,765,089	34·90	11,446,967	37·98
Crown Lands	3,755,415	14·96	4,174,988	13·85
Railways	9,062,902	36·09	10,345,003	34·32
Post and Telegraphs	1,605,165	6·39	2,008,977	6·66
Other Sources	1,924,313	7·66	2,166,378	7·19
Total	25,112,884	100·00	30,142,313	100·00

NOTE.—For similar figures for 1892, see Appendix A. in the second volume.

230. The following is a comparative statement of the amounts expended under a few of the principal heads in the respective colonies during the most recent year for which the particulars are available:—

Heads of expenditure of Australasian colonies.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria.*	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways (working expenses)	2,118,377	2,427,119†	629,138	656,087	68,348	147,896	727,609
Post and Telegraphs	756,190	694,634	344,966	193,963	41,242	78,480	253,080
Interest of Public Debt‡	1,714,416	1,905,016	1,148,047	843,260	62,724	263,853	1,597,362§
Immigration||	...	4,564	5,959	...	...	...	...
Other services	3,893,934	5,297,340	1,547,222	1,075,043	263,309¶	361,330	1,557,493
Total	8,482,917	10,328,673**	3,675,332	2,768,353	435,623	851,559	4,135,544

* The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June, 1892, those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1891. For later figures see Appendix A. in the second volume.

† Inclusive of Government tramways, about £162,000; also £75,000, being first instalment towards redemption of loan of £1,000,000 for "Reconstruction and improvement of rolling-stock and permanent way."

‡ Including expenses except in the case of Queensland. The debt was borrowed chiefly for the construction of Railways and other reproductive works.

§ Exclusive of charges for the sinking fund (viz., £282,300) formerly charged to revenue, but now met by debentures raised for the purpose.

|| Further amounts on the introduction of immigrants were expended during the year out of loans, as follow:—Queensland, £21,499; New Zealand, £1,533. See Table VI., *Victorian Year-Book*, 1891-2, Vol. II., page 450.

¶ Including £14,048 paid into the Sinking Fund for the redemption of loans.

** See paragraph 215 *ante*, and footnote. Treasury Bills repaid, £150,000, are not included.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891*
—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Proportions per Cent.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Railways (working expenses)	24·97	23·50	17·12	23·70	15·69	17·37	17·59
Post and Telegraphs	8·93	6·73	9·38	7·01	9·47	9·22	6·12
Interest of Public Debt	20·20	18·44	31·24	30·46	14·40	30·98	38·63
Immigration	...	·04	·16	...	...	...	...
Other services	45·90	51·29	42·10	38·83	60·44	42·43	37·66
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Heads of expenditure in Australasian colonies compared.

231. It will be observed that the Railway expenditure was larger by nearly £309,000 in New South Wales than in Victoria, where it amounted to over £2,000,000 sterling, or nearly a fourth of the total expenditure, and the interest payable on the Public debt was larger by £190,000. In New Zealand also, which had less than one-half the revenue of Victoria, the interest on the Public debt was only £117,000 less than in Victoria. Four of the colonies have now an annual charge for interest varying from $1\frac{1}{7}$ to nearly 2 millions sterling. In Victoria the Postal and Telegraph expenditure is now £756,000, and in New South Wales close on £695,000. The expenditure on immigration should be considered in conjunction with the loan expenditure which took place during the year.†

Proportion of expenditure on various objects.

232. It will also be noticed that about two-fifths of the total expenditure in Western Australia, nearly half in New South Wales, more than half in Victoria, nearly three-fifths in Queensland and Tasmania, and over three-fifths in South Australia and New Zealand was devoted to the working of Railways and Post and Telegraphs, and the payment of interest on the Public debt—contracted for the construction of railways and other public works. In Victoria, the Railway working expenses alone amounted to one-fourth of the total, and the interest on the Public debt to almost a fifth; the former

* See footnote (*) on last page.

† See footnote (||) on previous page, also table following paragraph 236 post.

being somewhat higher than in New South Wales, and much higher than in any of the other colonies, but the latter proportionately lower than in any except New South Wales and Western Australia. In New Zealand nearly two-fifths, and in Queensland, Tasmania, and South Australia nearly a third, of the whole expenditure was for interest. The proportion expended on Postal and Telegraph services, it will be noticed, varied from slightly over 6 per cent. in New Zealand, about 7 per cent. in New South Wales, and 7 per cent. in South Australia, to nearly 9 per cent. in Victoria, and to over 9 per cent. in the other colonies.

233. The following is a summary of the aggregate expenditure under the various heads referred to for Australia and Australasia:—

Heads of expenditure in Australasia.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1891.

Heads of Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways (working expenses)...	6,243,274	23·71	7,118,779	22·73
Post and Telegraphs ...	2,017,471	7·66	2,349,031	7·50
Interest on Public Debt, etc. ...	5,608,056	21·29	7,469,271	23·85
Immigration * ...	10,523	·04	10,523	·03
Other services ...	12,457,356	47·30	14,376,179	45·89
Total ...	26,336,680	100·00	31,323,783	100·00

NOTE.—The amounts in this table are summarized from statements of the amounts expended in the various colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1891; except in the case of Victoria, for which colony the amounts for the year ended 30th June, 1891, have been taken. Later figures are given in Appendix A. to the second volume.

234. In addition to the expenditure of amounts derived from the General Revenue, as shown in the last two tables, all the colonies spend large sums of borrowed money, chiefly on railways and waterworks, but also, in some instances, on the construction of electric telegraphs, harbour works and lighthouses, defence works, roads and bridges, school buildings, and other public works, and on immigration. The following table shows the total loan expenditure of the various colonies during 1891, also the amounts per head:—

Loan expenditure in Australasian colonies, 1891.

* For further amounts expended from loans during the year, see table following paragraph 236 post.

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS IN AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Expenditure from Loans during year.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	3,427,195	3 0 6
New South Wales	4,750,167*	4 3 1
Queensland	1,296,259	3 4 1
South Australia	488,869	1 10 4
Western Australia	77,994	1 10 5
Total	10,040,484	3 5 8
Tasmania	561,661	3 15 5
New Zealand... ..	346,324	0 11 0
Grand Total	10,948,469	2 17 1

NOTE.—In this table the figures for Victoria and South Australia relate to the year ended 30th June, 1891, those for the other colonies to that ended 31st December. For later information, see Appendix A. to the second volume.

Loan ex-
penditure
of different
colonies
compared.

235. It will be observed that the aggregate loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies in 1891, was close on 11 millions sterling, of which Victoria spent nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions, New South Wales, $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions, Queensland about $1\frac{1}{4}$ million, South Australia nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ a million, and Tasmania over $\frac{1}{2}$ a million. It will be noticed, moreover, that the loan expenditure per head of population was less in Victoria not only than in New South Wales—where it was highest—but also than in Queensland or Tasmania, although above that in any of the other colonies.

Heads of
loan expen-
diture in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

236. Of the loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies during 1891, over two-thirds was spent in the construction of railways; more than one-eighth on waterworks; $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in connexion with harbours, rivers, etc.; $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on roads and bridges; nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the introduction of immigrants; and the balance (about 12 per cent.) on other services. The following are the total and proportionate amounts expended under each of these heads in Australia and Australasia respectively during 1891:—

* Exclusive of £246,400, devoted to the repayment of loans.

**HEADS OF LOAN EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND
AUSTRALASIA, 1891.**

Heads of Loan Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways	6,959,957	69·32	7,358,235	67·21
Water Supply	1,409,209	14·04	1,410,102	12·88
Roads and Bridges	141,340	1·41	489,216	4·47
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, etc.	353,457	3·52	358,667	3·27
Immigration	21,499	·21	23,032	·21
Other services	1,155,022	11·50	1,309,217	11·96
Total	10,040,484	100·00	10,948,469	100·00

237. 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, 1891.

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
EUROPE.	£	£ s. d.
United Kingdom (1891-2)	90,994,786	2 7 9
Gibraltar	61,136	3 4 0
Malta	275,125	1 13 4
ASIA.		
India (1890-91)†	85,741,649	0 7 9
Ceylon	1,309,781	0 8 8
Straits Settlements	609,862	1 3 9
Protected Malay States	728,555	1 15 4
British North Borneo	86,881	0 9 11
Sarawak	86,900	0 5 10
Labuan	6,856	1 3 5
Hong Kong	421,938	1 18 1
Cyprus	217,162	1 0 9

* For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see Part "Population" ante.

† Figures based on nominal value of rupee (2s.). The exchange value, however, does not exceed 1s. 4d.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1891—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
	£	£ s. d.
AFRICA.		
Mauritius	759,565	2 1 0
Natal	1,318,769	2 8 6
Zululand	40,080	0 4 5
Cape of Good Hope	4,143,876	2 14 3
Basutoland	41,784	0 3 10
British Bechuanaland	164,300	2 14 5
St. Helena	6,874	1 13 5
Lagos	78,625	0 18 4
Gold Coast	186,022	0 1 11
Sierra Leone	89,869	1 4 0
Gambia	31,038	2 3 6
AMERICA.		
Canada	7,927,256†	1 12 10
Newfoundland	379,159	1 18 4
Bermuda	33,531	2 4 4
Honduras	52,528	1 13 5
British Guiana	560,201	1 18 10
West Indies—		
Bahamas	52,813	1 2 2
Turk's Island	7,354	1 11 0
Jamaica	778,615	1 4 4
St. Lucia	49,326	1 3 1
St. Vincent	27,649	0 13 6
Barbados	163,905	0 18 0
Grenada	54,018	1 0 0
Tobago	8,730	0 9 6
Virgin Islands	1,512	0 6 6
St. Christopher }	38,209	0 16 0
Nevis }		
Antigua	43,506	1 3 8
Montserrat	6,526	0 11 1
Dominica	21,533	0 16 1
Trinidad	488,219	2 8 10
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.		
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand §	30,142,313	7 17 3
Fiji	71,250	0 11 4
Falkland Islands	11,551	6 9 2
Total	228,321,137	0 16 4

NOTE.—The revenue of the recently acquired Territory of British New Guinea in 1890-91 was £15,000, of which £2,674 was raised locally, and £12,326 was derived from contributions by certain of the Australasian colonies.

* For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see Part "Population" *ante*.

† Exclusive of Provincial Revenues amounting to about £2,400,000, which, however, probably includes over £800,000 from subsidies granted by the General Government.

§ For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 214 *ante*.

238. It may be ascertained from this table that, out of 228 $\frac{1}{3}$ 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 40 per cent., 38 per cent., and 13 per cent.; moreover, 40 per cent. is raised in Europe, 39 per cent. in Asia, 3 per cent. in Africa, 5 per cent. in America, and 13 per cent. in Australasia.

Aggregate revenue of British dominions.

239. 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 the Crown lands in fee-simple and from the working of the State railways.†

Large revenues per head in Australasian colonies.

240. Besides the Australasian colonies, Gibraltar, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Trinidad, British Bechuanaland, and the Falkland Islands were the only British possessions which raised larger amounts per head than the United Kingdom.

Revenue per head in colonies and United Kingdom.

241. 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 Amounts (000's omitted).	Amount per Head. †
EUROPE.		£	£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary	1893	82,116,§	1 18 5
Belgium	"	13,784,	2 4 11
Denmark	1891	3,156,	1 9 1
France (including Algeria)	1892	131,675,	3 2 4

* For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 214 *ante*.

† For a comparison of the railway revenues and land revenues of the Australasian colonies with the total revenues, see paragraphs 223 to 226 *ante*.

‡ The populations of foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in Part "Population," *ante*.

§ This amount is made up of estimates for 1893 of £48,593,000 for Austria, and £33,523,000 for Hungary. The florin has been assumed to be equal to 1s. 8d.

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amounts (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.*
EUROPE— <i>continued.</i>			
		£	£ s. d.
Germany	1890-92	151,087,†	3 1 2
Greece	1892	4,142,	1 17 10
Holland	"	10,830,	2 6 10
Italy	1892-3	66,645,	2 3 11
Portugal	"	10,513,	2 8 10
Roumania... ..	"	7,029,	1 5 7
Russia in Europe	1891	87,042,	0 17 10
Spain	1892-3	29,918,	1 14 1
Sweden and Norway	1892	8,129,‡	1 3 11
Switzerland	"	2,760,	0 18 11
Turkey	1888-9	16,650,	0 12 0
ASIA.			
Japan	1892-3	12,441,	0 6 2
AFRICA.			
Egypt	1891	10,864,	1 11 10
Tunis	"	1,340,	0 17 10
AMERICA.			
Argentine Confederation	1891	14,630,	3 11 7
Brazil	1892	23,399,	1 13 5
Mexico	1891-2	8,656,	0 15 2
Peru	1891	1,722,	0 11 8
United States	1892	70,988,	1 2 7

Countries
raising
largest
revenue.

242. According to this table and that following paragraph 237 *ante*, the countries which raise the largest revenues of any in the world are Germany and France; and then the United Kingdom, Russia, British India, Austria-Hungary, the United States and Italy.

* See footnote (†) on page 153.

† This amount is made up of the estimated ordinary revenue of the Empire for 1891-2, £34,822,100 (exclusive of contributions by the States and extraordinary receipts), and of the revenues of the following States, according to their Budget estimates, for the dates named, viz. :—Alsace-Lorraine, £2,494,936 in 1892; Anhalt, £554,100 in 1891-2; Baden, £3,297,600 in 1891; Bavaria, £14,014,582 in 1891; Bremen, £809,018 in 1890-91; Brunswick, £620,000 in 1891; Hamburg, £2,767,075 in 1891; Hesse, £1,232,660 in 1891-2; Lippe, £53,845 in 1891; Lübeck, £176,440 in 1891; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £836,000 in 1890-91; Oldenburg, £476,603 in 1891; Prussia, £79,580,657 in 1891; Reuss-Greiz, £54,088 in 1891; Reuss-Schleiz, £88,561 in 1891; Saxe-Altenburg, £166,127 in 1891; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £122,659 in 1891-2; Saxe-Meiningen, £319,689 in 1891-2; Saxe-Weimar, £384,802 in 1891; Saxony, £4,631,020 in 1890-91; Schaumburg-Lippe, £36,507 in 1890-91; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £127,147 in 1892; Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, £123,122 in 1891; Waldeck, £59,340 in 1892; and Württemberg, £3,238,814 in 1891-2.

‡ This amount is made up of £5,390,000, revenue of Sweden in 1892, and £2,739,000, revenue of Norway in the same year.

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, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Tunis, or Peru; and nearly as large as that of Mexico, Holland, or Egypt.

243. Germany, France, Portugal, and the Argentine Confederation are the only countries named in the table which raise more per head than the United Kingdom, where the proportion is slightly larger than in Holland or Belgium. In Victoria nearly two and a half times as much per head is raised as in Germany or France, and more than three times as much as in the United Kingdom. Countries raising largest amounts per head.

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

TAXATION, 1891-2.

			£
Revenue raised by taxation	...	...	3,149,310
,, otherwise	...	...	4,580,262
			7,729,572
Total	...	...	7,729,572

245. In 1891-2, nearly 41 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 1,157,678, an average will be obtained of only £2 14s. 5d. to each individual. The following table contains a statement of the gross Taxation per head.

amount of taxation, the average amount per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, during each of the last eleven years:—

TAXATION, 1881-2 TO 1891-2.*

Year.	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1881-2	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 11	41·60
1883-4	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 11	40·51
1885-6	2,634,560	2 14 4	40·65
1886-7	2,739,635	2 14 9	40·68
1887-8	3,071,003	2 19 6	40·37
1888-9	3,749,670	3 9 8	43·22
1889-90	3,630,814	3 5 10	42·62
1890-91	3,252,638	2 17 5	38·98
1891-2	3,149,310	2 14 5	40·74

Comparison
of taxation
1891-2 with
former
years.

246. It will be observed that in 1891-2, as compared with 1890-91 a falling-off of over £103,000, as compared with 1889-90 a falling-off of £482,000, and as compared with 1888-9 a falling-off of £600,000, took place in the gross amount raised by taxation; whilst the average amount per head, as compared with those years respectively, decreased by 3s., by 11s. 5d., and by 15s. 3d. With these exceptions, however, the gross amount of taxation in 1891-2 was much larger than in any previous year, whilst the taxation per head was lower than in any of the preceding five years, but higher than in any other year since 1859.* The proportion of taxation to revenue was considerably higher than in 1890-91, about the same as in the years 1884-5 to 1887-8, but much lower than in 1888-9 or 1889-90.

Heads of
taxation.

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

* For figures relating to earlier years since 1852, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 336. According to figures contained in a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable the Treasurer in July, 1893, the taxation in 1892-3 (partly estimated) amounted to about £2,505,564, or £2 2s. 11d. per head of the estimated mean population (1,167,373) of that financial year. The falling-off, as compared with the previous financial year, was chiefly under the head of Customs Duties.

† For mean population of each of the years named, see table following paragraph 180 *ante*.

HEADS OF TAXATION, 1884-5 TO 1891-2.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.							
	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs duties ..	1,887,718	1,968,640	2,094,356	2,311,331	2,824,788	2,611,184	2,480,635	2,348,104
Wharfage rates† ..	31,821	35,820	38,005	41,719	55,042	46,825	44,937	40,857
Excise :—								
Spirits	68,930	67,250	56,556	65,603	88,867	98,712	102,201	114,428
Tobacco	72,295	70,459	64,145	62,766	57,688	138,621	27,789	29,147
Ports and Harbours ..	31,176	32,710	34,920	34,327	45,884	§29,789	20,669	18,880
Licences (not territorial)	32,535	33,922	|| 18,898	21,002	23,904	21,756	22,152	20,755||
Duties on estates of deceased persons ..	124,370	104,907	114,909	151,861	236,449	400,150	184,886	247,534
Duty on bank notes ..	27,529	28,769	28,104	27,879	34,023	32,173	30,736	27,954
Stamp duty¶ on								
Transfer of Land, etc. (Item III.)	51,452	60,986	53,220	99,363	119,724	92,800	75,939	39,670
Annual Licences of Insurance Companies, etc. (Item IV.)	**6,900	**7,400	**7,920	8,479	9,095	9,315	10,115	10,788
Other (Items I. & II.)	85,030	96,927	103,860	122,158	131,181	127,885	131,946	124,542
Land tax	128,415	126,770	124,742	124,515	123,025	121,604	120,633	126,651
Total	2,548,171	2,634,560	2,739,635	3,071,003	3,749,670	3,630,814	3,252,638	3,149,310

248. It will be noticed that of the falling-off, amounting to £600,000, in the revenue from taxation since 1888-9—the year of the greatest inflation—£477,000 was under the head of Customs, £14,000 under Wharfage rates, £29,000 under Excise duty on Tobacco, £27,000 under Ports and Harbours, and £85,000 (estimated) under Stamp duty—chiefly in that derivable from transactions in real estate, and £6,000 under duty on Bank notes—as against which there appears an increase of £26,000 under Excise duty on Spirits, £11,000 under duties on Estates of Deceased Persons; whilst the falling-off as compared with 1890-91, amounting to £103,000, was more than accounted for by a decrease of £133,000 under Customs alone, besides £43,000 under Stamp duty, £4,000 under Wharfage rates, £2,800 under Bank notes duty, as well as minor reductions under other heads, but as against these must be placed increases of £12,000 under Spirits, £1,400 under Tobacco, £6,000 under Land tax, and as

Heads of taxation 1891-2 and previous years compared.

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 192 ante.

† Consisting, chiefly, of one-fifth of the total amount of wharfage rates collected at the Port of Melbourne—the remaining portion of these rates being retained by the Melbourne Harbor Trust.

‡ Duty reduced one-half on 1st January, 1890.

§ Chiefly tonnage dues. The rate was reduced from 1s. to 6d. on 1st January, 1890.

|| Decrease in 1886-7 owing to the proportion payable to revenue by municipalities out of receipts from publicans' licence fees, etc., being then and thereafter made payable into the Licensing Act Fund. Of the amount in 1891-2, £14,042 was for auctioneers' licences.

¶ For classification of stamp duties and scale of charges, see last issue of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 363. The first two sections have been ascertained from the records in the Registrar General's and Titles Offices. The third is only a rough estimate. See footnote (§) on page 92 ante.

** Estimated.

much as £63,000 under Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons, the revenue from which was exceptionally low in 1890-91. The decreases in 1890-91, under Tobacco (excise) and Ports and Harbours, were merely due to large reductions effected in 1889-90 in the rates of duty, but the decrease under Customs took place notwithstanding a net increase of Customs duties, estimated—assuming the imports remained constant—to bring in an additional revenue of nearly £100,000 per annum.*

Proportion of Customs revenue to total taxation, etc.

249. In all the years the greater portion of the taxation has been derived from Customs duties. The proportion from that source, however, has gradually fallen 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 between 74 and 76½ per cent. in the nine years 1882-3 to 1891-2, excepting 1889-90, when the proportion again fell to 72 per cent. The revenue derived from Customs duties during 1891-2 was equivalent to a charge of 12 per cent. on the estimated total value of imports during the same year.†

Customs revenue, 1885 to 1892.

250. 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 :—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES, † 1884-5 TO 1891-2.

Articles.	Amounts Received.							
	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	518,370	545,170	566,134	611,256	664,438	661,129	657,700	692,193
Wine	42,101	41,086	41,335	44,688	53,146	51,409	41,825	37,871
Beer and cider ..	35,210	37,904	41,126	46,047	55,580	56,830	52,381	46,294
Tobacco and snuff	108,405	121,476	151,893	199,540	235,564	249,746	261,722	239,478
Cigars	34,299	33,583	37,848	46,896	61,195	58,244	58,969	60,592
Tea	88,093	87,544	90,660	98,955	103,402	57,938	37,128	48,590
Sugar and molasses	118,031	115,796	128,526	134,861	123,575	127,527	130,714	106,137
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate	16,930	16,990	16,788	17,596	17,524	11,355	6,080	7,365
Opium	19,517	15,266	15,043	15,679	19,275	17,443	16,254	12,269
Rice	18,824	19,710	20,279	23,246	23,358	21,437	19,731	20,483
Hops	4,326	4,455	8,955	9,733	15,621	9,602	2,659	4,134
Malt	2,302	3,633	4,655	2,346	3,172	1,626	793	37
Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved	53,348	47,806	54,641	64,376	59,846	58,830	47,007	56,978
Live stock ..	30,064	37,741	34,706	52,632	76,891	47,590	85,374	68,939
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	490,677	494,512	522,884	548,699	788,361	663,669	651,550	575,991
All other articles ..	307,221	345,968	358,883	394,781	523,840	516,809	410,748	370,753
Total ..	1,887,718	1,968,640	2,094,356	2,311,331	2,824,788	2,611,184	2,480,635	2,348,104

* See table on page 164 *post*.

† See also table, "Taxation by Customs duties in Australasian Colonies," *post*.

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

251. It will be observed that the Customs revenue, which rose to a maximum in 1888-9, has since been steadily falling off, and by 1891-2 had receded to about the level of 1887-8. The net falling-off in 1891-2, as compared with the previous year, amounted to £132,600. This resulted from a decrease of £193,600 under nine of the heads shown in the table, less an increase under the seven others of £61,000. The increase was made up for the most part of spirits—which produced a much larger revenue than in any previous year—£34,500, tea £11,500, and fruits and vegetables £10,000; whilst the more important decreases were under articles subject to *ad valorem* duties £75,600, “all other articles” £40,000, sugar £24,600, tobacco £22,200, live stock £16,400, and alcoholic beverages other than spirits £10,000. Nor were the articles affected by alterations in the tariff, for none had been made since 1889-90. Referring to such alterations* it is worthy of notice that in 1891-2, as compared with 1889-90—the year before the alterations—the revenue from tea has fallen off by £55,000, or by little less than one-half, although the duty on that article was reduced by two-thirds (from 3d. to 1d.); whilst that from malt, which was over £3,000, has, under a duty increased 50 per cent., almost entirely disappeared. The falling-off generally in 1891-2 was, as in the previous two years, undoubtedly due to a contraction in the import trade, which has fallen off considerably since 1888-9. If the volume of trade had remained constant, the revenue would have been increased by nearly £100,000 per annum, owing to the duties having been raised in 1889-90.†

Customs duties, 1890-91 and 1891-2 compared.

252. Comparing 1891-2 with 1884-5, it will be seen that the total amount derived from Customs duties increased by over £460,000, or 24 per cent. The principal articles which contributed to this augmentation were spirits, wine, and beer, which show an increase of £180,700, or 30 per cent.; tobacco and cigars of £157,400, or 110 per cent.; live stock nearly £39,000, or 129 per cent.; articles subject to *ad valorem* duties of £85,300, or 17 per cent.; and “all other articles” of £63,500, or 21 per cent.

Customs duties—
increase in seven years.

253. About one-third of the Customs revenue is derived from intoxicating liquors, and more than one-eighth from tobacco and cigars, whilst $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is from sugar, $2\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. from tea, coffee, and cocoa, and nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from fruits and vegetables. Nearly a fourth is derived from the numerous articles subject to *ad valorem* duties, but which are not further particularized in the Treasurer's

Taxation on chief articles of import.

* See last issue of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 342.

† See table following paragraph 257 *post*.

statements. The relative importance of the various heads of imports as sources of Customs revenue is shown in the following table, which gives a statement of the total amount per head of the population, of duty received in 1891-2 from each of the principal groups of articles; also the proportionate amount received from the articles embraced in each group to the total amount received:—

TAXATION ON CHIEF ARTICLES OF IMPORT, 1891-2.

Articles.	Duty received 1891-2.		Proportion to Total Duty received.
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.	
	£	£ s. d.	Per cent.
Spirits, wine, beer, and cider	776,358	0 13 5	33·06
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars	300,070	0 5 2	12·78
Hops and malt	4,171	0 0 1	·18
Sugar and molasses	106,137	0 1 10	4·52
Tea, coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate... ..	55,955	0 1 0	2·38
Rice	20,483	0 0 4	·87
Fruits and vegetables... ..	56,978	0 1 0	2·43
Opium	12,269	0 0 3	·52
Live stock	68,939	0 1 2	2·94
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	575,991	0 9 11	24·53
All other articles	370,753	0 6 5	15·79
Total	2,348,104	2 0 7	100·00

Customs revenue estimated and received, 1890 to 1892.

254. The following table shows, for the three years ended with 1891-2, the amount of Customs revenue estimated beforehand by the Treasurer, and the amount actually received under each head:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1889-90 TO 1891-2.

Sources of Revenue.	1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-2.	
	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.
CUSTOMS DUTIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	640,000	661,230	660,800	659,182	650,300	690,741
Wine	48,000	51,406	52,000	41,858	44,900	37,844
Beer and cider	58,000	56,833	59,000	52,378	55,600	46,306
Tobacco and snuff	230,000	249,718	250,000	261,688	259,500	239,577
Cigars	57,000	58,235	60,000	58,974	59,300	60,555
Tea	71,000	57,887	34,500	37,361	40,400	48,366
Sugar and molasses	124,000	127,645	134,000	130,727	150,000	106,230
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate	10,000	11,351	3,500	6,064	6,200	7,375
Opium	18,000	17,443	17,000	16,253	16,900	12,269
Rice... ..	23,000	21,464	22,500	19,741	20,400	20,479

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1889-90 TO 1891-2

—continued.

Sources of Revenue.	1889-90.		1890-91.		1891-2.	
	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.
CUSTOMS DUTIES— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hops	17,000	9,563	10,000	2,821	3,900	4,109
Malt	3,300	1,625	2,500	793	900	43
Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved	60,000	58,965	63,000	46,843	55,700	57,204
Live stock	65,000	49,284	49,800	85,699	58,000	68,743
Articles subject to <i>ad</i> <i>valorem</i> duties	732,000	664,132	687,000	646,683	706,650	580,041
All other articles ...	529,000	516,756	519,200	409,367	440,300	372,254
Total ...	2,685,300	2,613,537	2,624,800	2,476,432	2,568,950	2,352,136
EXCISE.						
Spirits distilled in Vic- toria	80,000	98,720	100,000	102,601	99,000	113,989
Tobacco duty	43,875	38,620	42,000	27,789	30,000	29,147
Licences—						
Tobacco and cigars ...	1,250	1,275	1,500	1,300	1,400	1,473
Other	900	972	1,000	942	1,000	914
Total ...	126,025	139,587	144,500	132,632	131,400	145,523
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Wharfage rates	50,000	46,798	50,000	44,880	47,500	40,877
Tonnage	26,250	29,794	17,000	20,681	24,000	18,946
Fees... ..	7,000	7,280	7,000	8,070	8,000	8,535
Fines	842	399	500	1,260	500	877
Miscellaneous... ..	12,815	13,379	12,020	12,791	12,020	*11,054
Total ...	96,907	97,650	86,520	87,682	92,020	80,289
Grand Total ...	2,908,232	2,850,774	2,855,820	2,696,746	2,792,370	2,577,948

NOTE.—The receipts, as shown in this and the two following tables, having been obtained from the Customs, will be found to differ somewhat from those shown in the previous table and other tables in this Part, which are based upon the Treasurer's statements. The reason of the difference is that the Treasury accounts are closed absolutely on the 30th June, whereas the Customs accounts are not closed until returns from all the ports in the colony are received in a complete state, so as to embrace transactions up to the last day of the financial year.

255. In seven of the twelve years ended with 1891-2, the total amounts received through the Customs exceeded the Treasurer's estimate, and in five of those years the receipts were below that estimate. Over the whole period the receipts exceeded the estimate

Customs revenue estimated and received, 1881 to 1892.

* Includes £2,592 included in other parts of this section under Land Revenue and Public Works.

by an average of £60,000 per annum, as is shown in the following table:—

**CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED,
1880-81 TO 1891-2.**

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Estimate.	Net Receipts.	Net Receipts more (+) or less (-) than Estimates.
	£	£	£
1880-81... ..	1,561,420	1,649,467	+ 88,047
1881-2	1,809,000	1,950,479	+ 141,479
1882-3	1,974,580	1,949,388	- 25,192
1883-4	1,982,500	1,936,810	- 45,690
1884-5	2,010,150	2,109,477	+ 99,327
1885-6	2,097,300	2,193,148	+ 95,848
1886-7	2,201,770	2,308,634	+ 106,864
1887-8	2,369,750	2,538,657	+ 168,907
1888-9	2,560,980	3,092,694	+ 531,714
1889-90... ..	2,908,232	2,850,774	- 57,458
1890-91... ..	2,855,820	2,696,746	- 159,074
1891-2	2,792,370	2,577,948	- 214,422
Total	27,123,872	27,854,222	+ 730,350*

256. In the twelve years, the cost of collecting the Customs revenue ranged from £2 15s. 9d. per £100 of the net amount collected in 1888-9 to £3 7s. 10d. per £100 in 1880-81, the cost per £100 over the whole period being £3 0s. 4d.; whilst in 1891-2 the cost per £100 was £3 2s. 4d., or much higher than in any year since 1883-4:—

COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1880-81 TO 1891-2.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Net Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	
		Total...	Per £100 collected.
	£	£	£ s. d.
1880-81	1,649,467	56,004	3 7 10
1881-2	1,950,479	57,615	2 19 1
1882-3	1,949,388	60,688	3 2 3
1883-4	1,936,810	62,145	3 4 2
1884-5	2,109,477	64,242	3 0 11
1885-6	2,193,148	63,808	2 18 2
1886-7	2,308,634	70,137	3 0 9
1887-8	2,538,657	74,744	2 18 11
1888-9	3,092,694	86,262	2 15 9
1889-90	2,850,774	83,198	2 18 4
1890-91	2,696,746	81,088	3 0 2
1891-2	2,577,948	80,381	3 2 4
Total	27,854,222	840,312	3 0 4

* Net figures.

257. Difficulties lie in the way of estimating accurately the extent to which the various heads of revenue are affected by the imposition, increase, remission, or reduction of taxes. An attempt has, however, been made to form such an estimate in the following table for the last seventeen years, which, although giving necessarily imperfect results, will afford some idea of the directions in which the contribution of the people towards the cost of Government have been added to or reduced, also the extent of such increase or reduction during the period:—

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1891-2.*

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue—		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue—	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1876	Nil ...	...	...	Succession duties increased ...	3,000	10,700
				Tax on bank notes	7,200	27,000
1877	Nil ...	...	...	Nil ...	...	...
1878	Customs— Wharfage rates transferred ...	(85,000)†	(85,000)†	Land tax ...	50,000	124,000
	Duties (net) ...	26,000	85,000‡	Excise— Publicans' licence fees transferred..	(4,600)†	(4,800)†
1879	Nil ...	...	...	Customs— Stock tax ...	28,300	37,000
1880	Nil ...	...	...	Nil ...	...	...
	Customs— (See contra) ...	...	...	Stamp duties imposed ...	83,005	120,000
1881	Nil ...	...	...	Customs— Net Increase ...	47,800	53,000‡
				Customs ...	2,300	3,500
1882	Customs ...	3,000	3,500	Excise— Tobacco duty...	21,872	65,000
1883	Excise—Beer duty remitted ...	88,000	100,000	Beer ,, ...	62,557	100,000
				Nil ...	...	...

* For further details see last issue of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 348.

† These amounts, being merely transfers of revenue from one Public fund to another, do not affect the general taxation of the country.

‡ 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.

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1891-2—continued.

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.
		£	£		£	£
1884	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1885	Nil ... ..	...	...	Duty on Spirits— Customs	74,972*	94,500
				Excise	12,653	18,400
1886	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1887	Customs	19,100	19,300	Customs	20,700	22,200
	Licences — Receipts transferred to Licensing Act Fund ...	(15,100)†	(16,450)†			
1888	Customs— Sugar (Net increase) ...	13,900	15,000	Customs— Timber duties increased ...	5,900	6,400
1889	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1890	Customs— Tea — Reduced from 3d. to 1d. Coffee and Cocoa (raw)—Duty of 3d. remitted ... Other articles — Estimated reduction ... Excise— Tobacco—Duty reduced one-half Harbors— Tonnage dues reduced one-half	45,500 7,500 8,500 19,000 16,000	69,000 15,000 10,000 28,850 22,800	Customs— Duties generally increased ...	156,000‡	210,000‡
1891	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1892	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...

* This is the proportion actually received in 1884-5 at the increased rate of duty, but it does not correspond with the increased revenue from spirits, viz., £46,100, according to the table following paragraph 250 *ante*, owing to the quantity imported having fallen off by 6 per cent. The amount received from the increased duty was, moreover, much affected by an unusually large proportion—viz., 15 per cent. of the total quantity imported—having passed through the Customs during the first seventeen days of the financial year, and consequently at the lower rate of duty.

† These amounts, being merely transfers of revenue from one Public Fund to another, do not affect the general taxation of the country.

‡ On the assumption that there would be no falling-off in the importation of the articles affected. It should, however, be noted that the importations were exceptionally high during the year.

258. From the above table it would appear that no change in taxation was made since 1889-90, when additional taxation was imposed to the extent of £210,000, and old taxes reduced or remitted to the extent of £157,650—the net result being fresh taxation equivalent to about £52,350 per annum; also that, during the last seventeen years, the taxation imposed or increased, less that repealed or reduced, has resulted in an increased annual charge amounting to over half a million sterling,* thus—

	Estimated Annual Amount.
Taxation imposed or increased	£891,700
„ repealed or reduced	380,450
	<hr/>
Net amount imposed, etc.	£511,250
	<hr/>

Amount of
taxation
imposed in
last seven-
teen years.

259. 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. The revenue received from this duty in 1891-2 was, as already shown, £27,954.

Duty on
bank notes.

260. 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:—

Land tax.

	Value per acr
Class I., carrying 2 sheep or more per acre	£4
Class II., „ 1½ sheep per acre	3
Class III., „ 1 sheep per acre	2
Class IV., „ under 1 sheep per acre	1

261. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1893 to 7,031,000 acres, nearly half of which was placed in the lowest class, more than a third in the third class, over a ninth in the second class, and less than a twentieth in the first class.

Extent of
land
assessed for
land tax.

* This result has been obtained by adding together the amounts estimated to be receivable in the first complete year of the operation of each tax, and deducting therefrom the sum of the amounts of the repealed taxes. In some instances the net amount receivable in subsequent years would be less, and in others much more. Mere transfers of revenue (see preceding footnote) have been omitted.

Proportion of land assessed to total available and alienated land.

262. The area of Victoria is 56,245,760 acres, of which 22,467,000 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 $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the area of the colony, or to $31\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the area alienated or in process of alienation.*

Number of estates assessed.

263. The number of estates assessed was 1,116, or 3 less than in 1892. As some proprietors own more than one estate, their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down at 864. 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.

264. The average size of all the estates assessed is 6,300 acres, which is somewhat below the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average 2,459 and 3,385 acres respectively, and in Class IV. 9,335 acres.

Proprietors and number and size of estates assessed.

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

PROPRIETORS AND NUMBER AND SIZE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1893.†

Class.	Number of Proprietors.	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average Area to each.	
			Total.	Percentage of Each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
			Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
I. ...	104	122	300,036	4·27	2,885	2,459
II. ...	199	225	761,685	10·84	3,828	3,385
III. ...	316	411	2,627,632	37·37	8,315	6,393
IV. ...	245	358	3,341,765	47·52	13,640	9,335
Total ...	864	1,116	7,031,118	100·00	8,138	6,300

Valuation of estates assessed.

266. The capital value of the estates, according to the valuation prescribed by the Statute, is nearly twelve millions sterling; but, after deducting the exemptions allowed, viz., £2,500, from the value

* The land in process of alienation amounted to 6,141,000 acres, on which, on the average, more than half the purchase money had been paid. If this were left out of account, the proportion of freehold land assessed for land tax would be increased to 43 per cent.

† According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1893.

of the estate or estates of each proprietor, the net taxable value is reduced to less than nine and two-thirds 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 estates.

267. 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, 1893.*

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	Per cent.
I. ...	1,194,694	260,000	934,694	78·23
II. ...	2,287,495	497,500	1,749,556	76·48
III. ...	5,021,826	790,000	4,238,586	84·40
IV. ...	3,343,501	612,500	2,731,001	81·68
Total ...	11,847,516	2,160,000	9,653,837	81·49

268. The land tax payable varied from 9¼d. per acre in Class I. to 2½d. per acre in Class IV., the average being nearly 4½d. per acre; the amount payable by each holder averaged £140, ranging from an average of £168 in Class III. to one of £110 in Class II.; and the amount payable for each estate averaged £108, averaging £129 in Class III., and from £95 to £97 in the other classes. 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:—

Amount of land tax payable.

LAND TAX PAYABLE ANNUALLY, 1893.*

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount by each Holder.	Amount for each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I. ...	11,684	9·34	112·3	95·8
II. ...	21,869	6·89	109·9	97·2
III. ...	52,982	4·84	167·7	128·9
IV. ...	34,138	2·45	139·3	95·4
Total ...	120,673	4·12	139·7	108·1

* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1893.

Difference in payments in each class.

269. 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—the difference between each class and its succeeding one varying from 2d. to 2½d. It will also be noticed that the amount paid on behalf of each estate in Class III. is fully 35 per cent. more than that paid on behalf of those in Class IV., notwithstanding that the average area of each estate in the former class is, as is shown in a previous table, one-third smaller than that in the latter.

Estates assessed, 1880 and 1893.

270. The first general hearing of the appeals against the land tax was concluded in 1880. Since then the number of proprietors has increased by 46, and the area of the estates assessed by 136,372 acres, but the taxable value has decreased by £372,051. Except as regards the number of proprietors, which have increased in all cases, the increases have been confined to the third and fourth classes, the other two classes showing decreases, as is shown in the subjoined table:—

ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1880 AND 1893.

	Classes.				Total.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Number of proprietors, 1880	98	196	315	209	818
" " 1893	104	199	316	245	864
Increase ...	6	3	1	36	46
Area of estates, 1880 ...	Acres. 339,303	Acres. 816,505	Acres. 2,525,221	Acres. 3,213,717	Acres. 6,894,746
" " 1893 ...	300,036	761,685	2,627,632	3,341,765	7,031,118
Increase ...	...	...	102,411	128,048	136,372
Decrease ...	39,267	54,820	...	...	...
Net taxable value, 1880 ...	£ 1,112,212	£ 1,959,515	£ 4,262,944	£ 2,691,217	£ 10,025,888
" " 1893 ...	934,694	1,749,556	4,238,586	2,731,001	9,653,837
Increase ...	...	...	...	39,784	...
Decrease ...	177,518	209,959	24,358	...	372,051

Cost of administering Land Tax Act.

271. The cost of administering the *Land Tax Act* during the year 1891-2 amounted to only £590, as against £1,013 in 1890-91, and £1,293 in 1889-90.

Stamp duties.

272. 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 provisions of this Act and subsequent amending Acts were consolidated by the *Stamps Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1140), but the duties were not materially affected or increased until the passing of the *Stamps Act* 1892, which came into force on the 12th December, 1892. Except in regard to all annual licences, and to cases where the duty is assessed by the collector of imposts, on which the duty is payable in cash, all duty is payable by means of stamps, and that on bills of exchange and promissory notes executed on or after 1st January, 1893, must be denoted by *impressed* stamps. The following, in a condensed form, are the particulars of the duties levied under the Acts referred to, 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, etc., each	0	0	1
All other kinds (except bank notes) including bills of exchange payable on demand but not intended to be paid within 21 days—			
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
Duty chargeable on any bill of exchange or promissory note is now unlimited. Formerly the maximum was limited to £10.			

II.—RECEIPTS.

Receipts or discharges for payment of £2 or upwards, each	0	0	1
--	---	---	---

III.—CONVEYANCE ON SALE OF ANY REAL PROPERTY, APPLICATIONS, CONSENTS, AND TRANSFERS UNDER TRANSFER OF LAND ACT 1890.

For every £50 of the amount or value of the consideration or fraction thereof after deducting the first £50	0	5	0
[NOTE.—Instruments for effecting exchange and partition of any real property for any other real property, where any consideration is given for equality, is charged with same duty on sum paid for equality.]			

IV.—DEED OF SETTLEMENT OR GIFT.

(1) Any instrument other than a will or codicil whether voluntary or upon any good or valuable consideration other than a *bonâ fide* adequate pecuniary consideration whereby any property is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner whatsoever, or is given or agreed to be given in any manner whatsoever, such instrument not being made before and in consideration of marriage.

(2) Any instrument declaring that the property vested in the person executing the same shall be held in trust for the person or persons mentioned therein, but not including religious, charitable, or educational trust—

Where the value of the property—	Per £100.
	£ s. d.
Does not exceed £1,000	0 10 0
Exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £5,000	0 15 0
" £5,000 " " £10,000	1 0 0
" £10,000 " " £25,000	1 5 0
" £25,000 " " £50,000	1 10 0
" £50,000 " " £100,000	2 0 0
" £100,000	2 10 0

V.—LEASES.

£ s. d.

Leases or agreements for lease of any lands or tenements for any definite or indefinite term—

- | | |
|---|-------|
| (1) Where the consideration or any part of the consideration moving either to the lessor or to any other person shall consist of any money or marketable security, for every £50 of such consideration, and also for any fractional part of £50 | 0 5 0 |
| (2) Where the consideration or any part of the consideration is any rent exceeding £65 per annum, for every £50 of such consideration, whether reserved as a yearly rent or otherwise, also for any fractional part of £50 per annum | 0 2 6 |
| (3) For every transfer or assignment of any lease | 0 5 0 |

VI.—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

[Minimum amount payable on any licence, £50.]

VII.—BILLS OF LADING.

Bills of lading, or copies thereof, of or for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be exported, each

0 0 6

VIII.—CONTRACT NOTES.

Contract notes for or relating to the sale of any marketable security not including shares in any mining company, of the value—

Under £50	0 0 3
Over £50 and under £150	0 0 6
„ £150 and under £500	0 1 0
£500 or upwards	0 2 0

IX.—CUSTOMS ENTRY WARRANTS, ETC.

Issued by or on behalf of the proprietor or occupier of any warehouse or store for any goods stored therein—

Customs entry warrant where the value of goods is under £50	0 0 3
„ „ „ „ £50 or upwards	0 0 6
For samples only	Free.
Locker's order, not including those for goods to be exported	0 0 6
Certificate, receipt, or acknowledgment	0 0 1

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, etc., of post office or other savings banks; and Government formunicipal debentures.

Class II.—Receipts for moneys paid to or from public accounts for municipal rates, or for water rates amounting to less than £5 paid to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, or any public Trusts Commissioners, or local governing bodies under the *Water Act* 1890; for deposits in banks in current account, 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; for the wages or salary of any person not exceeding £5; for moneys paid by a friendly or benefit society for sick pay; or for any money less than £5 paid to any person by way of gift or gratuity.

Class III.—Crown grants; instruments for conveyance or transfer on sale of any real 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 V.—Any mining lease or any agreement for the right to enter upon or occupy and use any land for mining purposes.

Class VI.—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.

273. The revenue from the "Sale of Stamps" amounted to **Revenue from stamps.** £685,112* in 1891-2, as compared with £751,330 in the previous year. For reasons already explained,† there is no means of ascertaining accurately what proportion of this is derived from stamp duties, excepting in regard to business transacted in the Registrar-General's and Titles Offices, of which a record has been kept; but after making due allowance for the value of stamps on telegrams—which has been ascertained; of those used for postage—which has been estimated; and of those used for fees; the balance representing the apparent revenue from stamp duties was £175,000 in 1891-2. Of this amount £39,670 is known to have been derived from the conveyance or transfer of real property, and £10,788 from the annual licences of insurance companies, whilst the balance (£124,542) is the estimated proceeds from bills of exchange and promissory notes and receipts. The latest year for which exact information is available is 1882-3, in which the revenue from stamp duties amounted to £133,433. The cost of printing stamps of all kinds amounted to £5,848 in 1891, and £5,036 in 1892. The following table shows the stamp revenue during the last eight years, distinguishing that derived from telegrams, also for the first time from duty and fees resulting from transactions in the Registrar-General's and the Titles Offices, from that derived from other services:—

STAMPS REVENUE 1884-5 TO 1891-2.

(Including collections in cash.)

Year.	Telegrams.	Duty on—		Fees received in—		Other Duties, Fees, and Postage§ (Balance).	Total.
		Transfer of Real Property, etc.	Insurance Companies Annual Licences.	Registrar General's Office.	Titles Office.		
1884-5 ..	84,031	51,452	6,900†	||	44,552	385,478	572,413
1885-6 ...	87,956	60,986	7,400†	||	51,053	405,874	613,269
1886-7 ...	104,111	53,220	7,920†	||	43,625	422,013	630,889
1887-8 ...	114,879	99,363	8,479	||	57,449	502,279	782,449
1888-9 ...	125,458	119,724	9,095	||	71,786	549,251	875,314
1889-90 ...	135,245	92,800	9,315	13,029	60,250	487,255	797,894
1890-91 ...	139,320	75,939	10,115	11,386	52,182	462,388	751,330
1891-2 ...	126,155	39,670	10,788	10,031	41,292	457,176	685,112

* Including £49,630 cash received in lieu of stamps in the Registrar-General's and Titles Offices, as compared with £25,713 in 1890-91. The approximate stamp revenue (including collections in cash) for 1892-3 was £714,158, of which £109,154 was for telegrams, £29,444 duty on transfer of property, also leases from the 12th December, £10,296 on insurance licences, £11,158 from fees in Registrar-General's and Statist's Offices, £34,402 from fees in Titles Office, and the balance of £519,704 from all other sources (including new duties for deeds of gift (£1,738), leases, bills of lading, bonding certificates, lockers' orders and warrants (£1,225), and contract notes).

† See footnote (§) on page 92 ante.

‡ Estimated.

§ Revenue from parcels post included, viz., £4,790 in 1887-8, £6,305 in 1888-9, £7,964 in 1889-90, £9,060 in 1890-91, and £9,450 in 1891-2.

|| Information not available.

Taxation in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

274. The following table shows the gross amount raised by taxation, the amount of taxation per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue in Victoria during each of the last six financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the five years ended with 1891:—

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria* ...	1886-7	2,739,635	2 14 9	40·68
	1887-8	3,071,003	2 19 6	40·37
	1888-9	3,749,670	3 9 8	43·23
	1889-90	3,630,814	3 5 10	42·62
	1890-91	3,252,638	2 17 5	38·98
	1891-2	3,149,310	2 14 5	40·74
New South Wales ...	1887	2,664,548	2 13 0	31·05
	1888	2,681,883	2 11 9	30·18
	1889	2,677,169	2 10 2	29·54
	1890	2,748,339	2 9 11	28·93
	1891	2,916,344	2 11 0	29·06
Queensland ...	1887	1,338,838	3 17 3	44·15
	1888	1,577,671	4 7 4	45·56
	1889	1,574,607	4 4 2	45·77
	1890	1,471,983	3 16 4	45·15
	1891	1,502,304	3 14 3	44·11
South Australia ...	1887	648,645	2 1 8	32·21
	1888	739,353	2 7 4	29·64
	1889	711,248	2 5 4	31·33
	1890	790,177	2 9 11	30·89
	1891	829,748	2 11 6	29·33
Western Australia ...	1887	188,911	4 10 7	50·00
	1888	179,944	4 5 1	50·40
	1889	194,248	4 10 3	50·82
	1890	204,405	4 5 3	49·34
	1891	264,055	5 3 1	53·06
Tasmania ...	1887	375,501	2 16 2	63·12
	1888	405,807	2 19 2	63·40
	1889	422,644	3 0 3	62·25
	1890	454,431	3 3 3	59·94
	1891	502,139	3 7 5	56·85
New Zealand ...	1887	1,876,235	3 2 11	54·17
	1888	2,031,658	3 7 1	49·43
	1889	2,086,081	3 8 2	52·26
	1890	2,173,985	3 10 0	51·66
	1891	2,179,739	3 9 3	52·57

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies prior to 1887 and during 1892 see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume; also Appendix A. to the second volume.

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

275. 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, which had both about the same amount per head. 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 the colonies with the lowest at the bottom of the list :—

Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

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

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

276. 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 three-fifths of her revenue by taxation, Western Australia and New Zealand raised somewhat more than one-half, Queensland considerably more than, and Victoria slightly more than, two-fifths, and South Australia and New South Wales less than three-tenths. The following is the order in which they respectively stand in this particular, the colony in which the proportion of revenue raised by taxation is largest being placed first, and the remainder in succession :—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

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

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

277. If the gross amounts raised by taxation in the different colonies during 1891, 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 eight and three-quarter millions sterling; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nearly eleven and a half millions sterling. The exact figures will be found in the following table, also the average amount of taxation per head of the population, and the proportion that the taxation bore to the total revenue :—

Taxation of Australia and Australasia.

TAXATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1891.*

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	8,765,089	2 17 5	34·90
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	11,446,967	2 19 9	37·98

Comparison of Victoria and Australasia.

278. By comparing the above figures with those of Victoria, it will be found that in this colony the taxation per head of the population is 5s. 4d. lower, but the proportion of taxation to the total revenue is $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. higher, than the corresponding items in the Australasian colonies as a whole.

Taxation in British possessions.

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

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom	1891-2	75,340,000	1 19 7	82·80
ASIA.				
India	1891-2	32,778,600	0 3 0	38·23
Ceylon	1890	697,463	0 4 6	57·32
Straits Settlements	"	668,146	1 6 5	93·91
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	1891	469,257	1 5 4	61·78
Natal	"	411,934	0 15 2	31·24
Cape of Good Hope	"	1,654,583	1 1 8	39·93
Lagos	1890	47,013	0 9 5	83·44
Gambia	"	19,077	1 6 9	62·40
AMERICA.				
Canada	1890-91	6,062,830	1 5 1	76·48
Newfoundland	1890	268,420	1 7 2	88·58
Bermuda	1891	26,350	1 13 2	81·34
West Indies—				
Turk's Island	1890	6,479	1 7 4	72·79
Jamaica	1888-9	434,839†	0 13 7	55·12
St. Lucia	1887	32,397	0 15 6	64·49
Barbados	1890	146,932	0 16 1	78·92
Grenada	"	41,270	0 15 6	83·77

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1890-91 have been taken.

† Including local taxation.

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
<i>AMERICA—continued.</i>				
West Indies—		£	£ s. d.	
Tobago	1889	7,895	0 7 7	91·21
Virgin Islands	1890	1,504	0 6 6	85·36
Antigua	"	39,147	1 1 4	84·49
St. Christopher and Nevis	"	36,832	0 17 11	85·75
Montserrat	"	6,149	0 10 5	91·34
Dominica	"	19,541	0 13 6	90·58
Trinidad	"	237,951	1 2 11	50·78
<i>AUSTRALASIA.</i>				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand*	1891	11,446,967	2 19 9	37·98
Fiji	"	57,267	0 9 1	80·37

280. It will be observed that the amount raised by taxation in Australasia is nearly double that in Canada; but that the amount raised by taxation in India is nearly three times, and in the United Kingdom nearly seven times, as large as that so raised in Australasia. It might be supposed that those countries which depended almost entirely on taxation for their revenue would be more heavily taxed than countries which had other ample resources. The reverse, however, is the case with the Australasian colonies; for whilst they raise barely 38 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or about the same proportion as India, but smaller than in any of the other British possessions named except Natal—their average taxation per head exceeds by 20s. that in the United Kingdom, which raises 83 per cent. of its revenue by taxation, and is, moreover, in proportion to population, more heavily taxed than any of its other dependencies of which particulars are at hand.

Taxation in Australasia and other British possessions compared.

281. In Victoria the gross amount of taxation is about double that in the Cape of Good Hope, and is equal to more than half that in Canada. The average per head is nearly 15s. higher than in the United Kingdom; but in proportion to revenue, the taxation of Victoria, being a little more than the average of Australasia, is extremely low when compared with the other portions of the British dominions of which information is available.

Taxation in Victoria and other British possessions compared.

* For gross amount of taxation and taxation per head, and proportion of taxation to total revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 274 *ante*.

Taxation in
Foreign
countries.

282. 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.†
EUROPE.				
Austria-Hungary ...	1892	£ 58,519,‡	£ s. d. 1 7 5	73·35
Belgium ...	„	6,679,	1 1 9	48·18
Denmark ...	1891	2,536,	1 3 4	83·48
France (including Algeria)	„	95,670,	2 5 3	75·73
Greece ...	„	1,804,	0 16 6	46·71
Holland ...	„	8,472,	1 17 2	80·34
Italy ...	„	53,093,	1 15 3	80·54
Portugal ...	„	6,899,	1 12 1	71·36
Russia ...	„	58,137,	0 11 11§	65·75
Spain ...	„	22,741,	1 5 11	70·58
Switzerland ...	1890	1,024,	0 7 0	35·30
Turkey ...	1883-4	12,712,	0 11 7	76·35
ASIA.				
Japan ...	1891	12,771,	0 6 4	76·51
AFRICA.				
Egypt ...	1891	7,391,	1 1 8	73·43
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation...	1891	10,675,	2 12 3	72·97
Brazil ...	„	12,807,	0 18 4	88·46
Mexico ...	„	7,820,	0 13 9	97·82
United States ...	1889	76,534,	1 4 5	94·91

Gross
amount of
taxation in
various
countries.

283. 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 the United States comes next in this respect; the United Kingdom follows; then Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, British India, and Spain in the order named. The amount of taxation in the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is larger than that levied in any country except Brazil, Turkey, Japan, and the countries just named, whilst it is considerably larger than that in the Argentine Confederation, Holland, Egypt, Mexico, Portugal, or Belgium. The amount in Victoria is more than three times as large as that levied in

* For figures of population, see Part "Population" ante.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 241 ante.

‡ This amount is made up of £35,602,000 taxation in Austria, and £22,917,000 approximate taxation in Hungary for the year 1892.

§ Based on the population of Russia in Europe. The proportion to the population of the whole Russian Empire is 10s. 2d.

|| See also the tables following paragraphs 274 and 279 ante.

Switzerland, as large again by more than half as that levied in Greece, and by about a fourth as that in Denmark; but considerably below that in any other of the countries named.

284. The taxation per head is larger in the United Kingdom than in any other independent country except the Argentine Confederation and France, and in this respect Holland, Italy, Portugal, Austria-Hungary, and Spain stand next. The taxation per head, however, in all the Australasian colonies is larger than in the United Kingdom; and in all of those colonies, except New South Wales and South Australia, it is larger than in the Argentine Confederation.

Taxation per head in various countries.

285. It will be observed that, with three exceptions—Belgium, Greece and Switzerland—all the countries named in the last table raise more than half their revenue by taxation; whilst the Australasian colonies as a whole raise less than two-fifths from that source. The revenues of the United States, Mexico, Brazil, and Denmark appear to be almost entirely derived from taxation; and although the United Kingdom raises more than four-fifths of its revenue from that source, four of the countries named raise a higher proportion.

Proportion of revenue raised by taxation in various countries.

286. 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, 1891.

Colony.	Revenue from Customs Duties.		
	Amount.	Proportion to—	
		Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Victoria (1891-2)	2,348,104	74·56	12·08
New South Wales	2,168,264	74·34	8·54
Queensland	1,201,685	80·00	23·66
South Australia	617,590	74·45	6·20
Western Australia	237,686	90·01	18·57
Tasmania	376,130	74·90	18·32
New Zealand	1,552,780	71·23	23·87

287. It will be observed that in Victoria, during 1891, about 75 per cent. of the taxation, or about the same as in Tasmania, New South Wales, and South Australia, was raised through the Customs,

Customs revenue in proportion to total taxation.

* For particulars of taxation by Customs in other British and Foreign countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1886-7, paragraphs 329 and 330; also that for 1883-4, paragraph 291 *et seq.*

and that the proportion in New Zealand was somewhat less ; whereas in Queensland all but 20 per cent., and in Western Australia all but about 10 per cent., was levied through the Customs.

Customs
revenue in
proportion
to total
imports.

288. It will, moreover, be noticed that in Victoria the tax on the import trade as a whole was equivalent to an average duty of 12 per cent. *ad valorem*; which proportion was considerably lower than in any of the other Australian colonies, except South Australia and New South Wales, in the former of which the rates of duty were not high, and in the latter the dutiable articles were 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, the small proportion which the Customs revenue bears to the value of imports is probably owing to her importing, in a larger proportion than the others, raw, and consequently undutiable, material. The proportion of Customs duties to imports is seen to be highest in New Zealand and Queensland, and next in Western Australia and Tasmania, it being nearly 24 per cent. in the two former, and about 18½ per cent. in the two latter colonies.*

Municipal
revenue
and expen-
diture.

289. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1892, the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires :—

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1892.

Heads of Revenue.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
ORDINARY REVENUE.			
From Government {	£	£	£
Endowment	39,066	407,889	446,955
Other receipts	14,737	53,624	68,361
„ Rates—General and separate	464,550	313,893	778,443
„ „ Special	28,686	1,299	29,985
„ Licences	72,009	30,137	102,146†
„ Registration of dogs	6,064	7,411	13,475
„ Market and weighbridge rents and dues...	81,416	2,983	84,399
„ Formation of private roads, streets, etc., under <i>Health Act</i>	34,264	8,571	42,835
„ Contributions for flagging, asphaltting footpaths (including pitched crossings)	15,811	4,161	19,972
„ Registrations under <i>Health Act</i> , noxious trades, dairies, etc.	1,867	1,271	3,138
„ Interest	20,942	2,606	23,548
„ Other sources	103,383	50,312	153,695
Total	882,795	884,157	1,766,952

* See footnote (†) on page 177.

† Including receipts from the "Licensing Act 1885 Fund." In the financial year, 1890-91, the 'equivalent' amounted to £91,706, and in 1891-2 to £92,492.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1892—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
EXPENDITURE.*			
Public works (including labour and material) ...	458,247	619,146	1,077,393
Private streets, roads, etc., under <i>Health Act</i> ...	42,009	13,887	55,896
Salaries	73,116	102,728	175,844
Interest	126,404	39,495	165,899
Other expenditure	434,963	124,908	559,871
Total	1,134,739	900,164	2,034,903

290. Under the *Local Government Act 1891* (54 Vict. No. 1243) a sum of £450,000† has been appropriated annually as an endowment to municipalities, commencing with the 1st January, 1892. This is the first regular endowment of this kind since 1879, when the annuity of £310,000, authorized under the *Local Government Act 1874*, ceased to be payable, although in the interval a subsidy in lieu thereof was voted by Parliament annually—equal at first to such endowment, but increased to £340,854 in 1888-9, to £450,000 in 1889-90 and 1890-91, but reduced to £380,000 (consisting of £155,000 subsidy for first six months at rate of £310,000 per annum, and £225,000 endowment for second six months at rate of £450,000 as authorized) in 1891-2.‡ The endowment is payable in equal moieties in March and September in each year.

Endowment
of muni-
cipalities.

291. Under the present Act the municipalities are arranged in eight classes in order to insure an equitable distribution of the endowment, those in the lowest class to receive 10s. and those in the highest 55s. for every £1 of general rates§ received in the previous year; provided that no city, town, or borough shall receive more than £1,000, and no first-class shire more than £4,000; and that, if the general rate should exceed one shilling in the pound, the endowment must be calculated on the equivalent amount which a rate of one shilling would have yielded.|| The following is the classification referred to, together with the number of municipalities in each, and the rates of endowment:—

Rate of
endow-
ment.

* Including expenditure of proceeds of loans. For amount of outstanding loans, see table showing "Municipal Debts," *post*.

† In July, 1893, a Bill to reduce the endowment to £310,000 was under the consideration of Parliament.

‡ It has since been reduced to £310,000 per annum.

§ For ratings in municipalities, see paragraph 158 *ante*.

|| If the general rate is under 1s., then credit may be taken for extra rates to the extent of the difference.

CLASSIFICATION OF MUNICIPALITIES FOR PURPOSES OF
ENDOWMENT.

Classification.	No. of Municipalities.	Rate of Endowment payable for every £1 of general rates received.
		£ s. d.
Cities and Towns (including Melbourne and Geelong) ...	20	0 10 0
Boroughs	39	0 15 0
Shires—1st Class	5*	0 12 6
„ 2nd „	65†	1 4 0
„ 3rd „	45‡	1 8 0
„ 4th „	5	2 0 0
„ 5th „	13	2 7 6
„ 6th „	7§	2 15 0
Total (net)	196	

NOTE.—No city, town, or borough can receive more than £1,000, and no first-class shire more than £4,000. If the endowment authorized be insufficient, proportionate reductions are made.

Municipal expenditure in excess of revenue.

292. In 1892 the expenditure exceeded the revenue in cities, towns, and boroughs by 29 per cent., and in shires by 2 per cent., as compared with an excess of expenditure over revenue of 17 per cent. in cities, towns, and boroughs, and of 6 per cent. in shires, in the previous year.

Municipalities in which expenditure exceeded revenue.

293. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 23 of the 60 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 74 of the 137 shires in 1891; and in 29 of the 59 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 57 of the 139 shires in 1892.

Salaries in municipalities.

294. In 1892 payments of salaries formed 8 per cent. of the revenue of cities, towns, and boroughs, and nearly 12 per cent. of that of shires.

Harbor Trust receipts and expenditure.

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

* All immediate suburbs of Melbourne.

† Except portions of 2 shires.

‡ Except portion of 1 shire.

§ Including portions of 3 shires.

|| For a short account of the objects of the Trust, and improvements made, see Part "Interchange" in the second volume.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND
EXPENDITURE, 1877 TO 1892.

	Four and a half years, 1877-1881.	Five Years.		Year.		Total, 1877 to 1892.
		1882-1886.	1887-1891.	1891.	1892.	
ORDINARY RECEIPTS (NET).						
Wharfage rates	£ 354,452	£ 569,403	£ 819,390	£ 155,654	£ 121,590	£ 1,864,835
Leases	521	344	20,225	5,482	6,831	27,922
Licences	9,409	23,724	19,628	6,118	5,286	58,047
Interest	2,330	6,624	75,313	7,693	17,470	101,737
Spencer Street ferry .. .. .	..	1,526	7,554	2,035	1,456	10,536
Sundries	888	3,059	12,652	3,346	2,081	18,680
Total	367,600	604,680	954,763	180,328	154,714	2,081,757*
EXPENDITURE.†						
Plant	106,046	216,997	210,053	13,161	253	533,349
Harbour improvements and main- tenance, including dredging, landing, and depositing silt	165,577	509,950	755,567	169,467	123,590	1,554,684
Wharves and approaches, con- struction and maintenance	63,421	274,904	683,716	202,870	115,395	1,137,436
General management and con- tingent expenses	39,517	58,503	91,631	19,393	17,787	207,438
Commissioners' fees	7,480	8,142	8,500	2,125	1,615	25,737
Interest	3,061	71,434	256,633	71,633	86,250	417,378
Total	385,102	1,139,930	2,006,100	478,649	344,890	3,876,022

296. In the fifteen and a half years the Trust has been in existence, the net receipts have amounted to £2,081,757 and the expenditure to £3,876,022 or £1,794,265 in excess of the receipts. To meet this excess, loans† amounting to £2,000,000 have been raised. The expenditure of the Trust may be condensed into three main divisions, the first being Plant, on which, during the period the Trust has been in existence, £533,349 has been laid out, or less than a seventh of the whole expenditure; the second being the Improvement and Maintenance of the Harbor, together with the wharves and approaches, on which £2,692,120 has been expended, or not quite five-sevenths of the whole amount; and the third being the Management of and Interest on Loans, which has absorbed £650,553, or one-sixth of the whole amount. The cash at credit on the 31st December was £278,673; and the liabilities under contracts in progress amounted to £49,495.

Receipts
and expen-
diture
compared.

297. The following is a statement for the year 1891-2 of the receipts and expenditure on account of the Melbourne Water and Sewerage Works, which were taken over from the Government by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works from the 1st July, 1891:—

Metro-
politan
Board of
Works
receipts
and expen-
diture.

* Exclusive of sums received as net premiums on loans raised, viz., £32,434.

† Including loan expenditure.

‡ For particulars of loans, see table "Melbourne Harbor Trust Loans," *post*.

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1891-2.

							1891-2.
ORDINARY RECEIPTS.*							£
Water Rates	..	...	...	...	...	...	199,249†
„ Stations	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,934
Total							201,183
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.*							
<i>Management—</i>							
Administration—Salaries, Wages, and Travelling Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,977
Rate Collectors—Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,476
Printing, Stores, and Incidentals	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,462
Rent of Offices (proportion)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Value of Tenements in Metropolitan Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	795
Miscellaneous Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
<i>Maintenance—</i>							
Repairs to Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,133
Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,570
<i>Interest to—</i>							
Government	...	...	...	...	...	£94,503	
Less interest received (net)	...	...	...	...	...	19	
							94,484
Total							132,215
LOAN EXPENDITURE.*							
Water Works†	...	...	...	...	...	...	108,854
Sewerage‡—Chiefly Outfall Sewer and Sewage Farm	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,554
Furniture	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,609
Total							158,017

NOTE.—The balance of loans unexpended was £339,672, of which £300,000 was on fixed deposit.

Revenue
and expen-
diture of
Fire
Brigades
Boards.

298. In order to make better provision for the protection of property from fire, the *Fire Brigades Acts* 1890 and 1891 were passed, constituting two Fire Brigades Boards with a view of organizing the isolated and independent volunteer brigades scattered over the colony, and of introducing the most approved methods and apparatus for extinguishing fires, viz., a Metropolitan Board, having jurisdiction over the district within a radius of ten miles from the General Post Office; and a Country Board, for such other parts of the colony as are specified in the Act, or may be included by Order in Council. It

* Exclusive of refunds.

† Including £24,727 arrears of former years.

‡ Including proportion for salaries and rent.

was provided that each Board should consist of 9 members, 3 of whom should be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and in the case of the Metropolitan Board 3 should be elected by the municipalities, and 3 by the fire insurance companies effecting insurances in its district; and in the case of the Country Board, 2 should be elected by the municipalities, 2 by the insurance companies, and 2 by the brigades. The principal Act was passed and became law on the 20th December, 1890, and the first meeting of the Metropolitan Board was held on the 6th March, and of the Country Board on the 18th March, 1891. It was also provided that the expenditure of each Board should be defrayed by contributions, made in equal proportions, by the Government, the municipalities, and the fire insurance companies. For 1892 the total contribution levied in the Metropolitan District was £29,250, and in the Country District £12,990—or a total of £42,240, of which £14,080 was payable by the Government, and a similar amount by the municipalities and by the insurance companies. In the Metropolitan Board's district, in 1892, there were 24 complete municipalities and 10 portions of municipalities contributing, having rateable property of an annual value of £6,954,744; and in the Country Board's district, there were 70 municipalities, with property of the annual value of £1,329,016. Thus the rate of contribution levied on municipalities in the former district was equivalent to about one-third of a penny, and in the latter to about 3 farthings in the £1. The Metropolitan District forms a single fire district with 49 stations, whilst the Country District contains 9 fire districts and 111 stations. The Metropolitan Brigade is a paid force of 83 permanent and 226 auxiliary firemen; and the Country Board had control over 73 brigades, containing 1,512 firemen, nearly all volunteers. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of these Boards for the last two years:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Revenue and Expenditure.	Metropolitan Board.		Country Board.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£
ORDINARY RECEIPTS.				
Contributions from Government, municipalities, and insurance companies ...	12,944	25,979	6,648	13,711
Receipts for services of brigades ...	340	701	...	...
Interest on deposits ...	...	408	...	...
Sundries ...	38	405	...	...
Total ...	13,322	27,493	6,648	13,711

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS
—continued.

Revenue and Expenditure.	Metropolitan Board.		Country Board.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.				
Salaries of permanent staff	4,958	10,275	692	1,650
Auxiliary and Volunteer staff allowances ...	2,123	2,411	527	2,030
Fire expenses	39	98		247
Horse expenses	773	1,156		715
Quarters, housing, and stables	1,685	2,052		
Establishment charges, uniforms, stores, printing, travelling expenses, furniture, auditors' fees	1,936	4,537	3,112	2,980
Plant, purchase and repairs (including harness and electrical appliances)	1,138	1,260		4,551
Annual demonstration ... ..	...	...	...	499
Interest on debentures ... ..	...	4,500	...	...
" overdraft	2	83	...	...
Sinking fund ... ..	...	2,000	...	...
Expenses floating loans, etc. ... ..	...	282	...	...
Unapportioned ... ..	...	749	...	...
Total	12,654	29,403	4,331	12,672
LOAN EXPENDITURE.				
Purchase of freehold property ... ..	...	32,617	...	...
" and erection of buildings ... ..	...	2,706	...	...
Plant ... ..	...	16,595	...	...
Total ... ..	...	51,918*	...	...

NOTE.—On the 31st December, 1892, the arrears of contributions due to the Metropolitan Board were—£2,437 by Government, £1,767 by municipalities, and £123 by Insurance Companies—total, £4,327; and to the Country Board, £1,082, £803, and £63 by the respective bodies—total, £1,948. The balance of loans unexpended (taking credit for the advance of £468 referred to in footnote (*) to this page) was £48,082, of which £48,000 was on fixed deposit in one of the banks.

General and
local
revenue
and ex-
penditure.

299. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the General Government, added to those of the Municipalities, of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and of the Fire Brigades Boards, during the last seven years will be found in the following table. From the totals of their revenue and expenditure the amounts granted by the State, or by one Corporation to another, 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 other cases; Government expenditure from the Land Sales by Auction Fund has also been excluded.†

* Expenditure proper, exclusive of £468 advanced out of the loan account for cost of printing debentures, and towards interest on bank overdraft.

† See table following paragraph 202 *ante*.

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1886 TO 1892.*

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.						
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government ...	6,481,021	6,733,826	7,607,598	8,675,990	8,565,159	8,343,588	7,729,572
Municipalities...	859,184	921,466	1,056,437	1,182,291	1,273,855	1,365,486	1,251,636
Harbor Trust ...	149,479	153,783	194,584	215,496	210,572	180,328	154,714
Board of Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	201,183
Fire Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,231	15,555
Total ...	7,489,684	7,809,075	8,858,619	10,073,777	10,049,586	9,896,633	9,352,660
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ...	6,513,540	6,561,251	7,287,151	7,919,902	9,645,737	9,128,699	8,482,917
„ Special†	...	...	...	39,424	25,264	44,217	20,139
Municipalities...	897,399	986,846	1,132,783	1,400,873	1,507,404	1,583,011	1,519,587
Harbor Trust ...	271,611	238,748	257,088	428,575	603,040	478,649	344,890
Board of Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	290,232
Fire Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,246	68,344
Total ...	7,682,550	7,786,845	8,677,022	9,788,774	11,781,445	11,238,822	10,726,109

300. 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, the Harbor Trust, the Board of Works, and the Fire Brigades Boards, amounted to £1 8s. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to £8 1s. 6d. per head:—

General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1886 TO 1892.*

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head. †						
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	†1892.
REVENUE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Government ...	6 13 9	6 14 7	7 7 4	8 1 1	7 16 11	7 7 3	6 13 6
Municipalities	0 17 9	0 18 5	1 0 5	1 1 11	1 3 1	1 4 1	1 1 7
Harbor Trust ...	0 3 1	0 3 1	0 3 9	0 4 0	0 3 10	0 3 2	0 2 8
Board of Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 6
Fire Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 2	0 0 3
Total ...	7 14 7	7 16 1	8 11 6	9 7 0	9 3 10	8 14 8	8 1 6
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ...	6 14 5	6 11 2	7 1 1	7 7 1	8 14 10	8 1 1	7 6 7
„ Special†	...	...	...	0 0 9	0 0 5	0 0 9	0 0 4
Municipalities	0 18 6	0 19 9	1 1 11	1 6 0	1 7 4	1 8 0	1 6 3
Harbor Trust ...	0 5 7	0 4 9	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 10 11	0 8 5	0 6 0
Board of Works	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 0
Fire Boards ...	...	...	...	...	...	0 0 1	0 1 2
Total ...	7 18 6	7 15 8	8 8 0	9 1 10	10 13 6	9 18 4	9 5 4

* The financial year of the General Government, and of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, 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 Harbor Trust and Fire Boards on the 31st December.

† Sale of City Police Court Fund. The receipts have been included with ordinary Government revenue in 1890.

‡ For populations used see table following paragraph 180 ante.

General, local, and loan expenditure, 1879 to 1892.

301. It has been already stated that in the last two tables the expenditure of the proceeds of loans contracted by the General Government is not included. If, however, it should be desired to know the total amount of public money spent in the colony, this must be added, as has been done in the following table for the 14 years ended with 1892, where the amount per head of the average population is also shown :—

GENERAL, LOCAL, AND LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1879 TO 1892.

Year.	Expenditure.			Expenditure per head.		
	General and Local.*	From Government Loans.†	Total.‡	General and Local.	From Government Loans.†	Total.‡
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879	5,507,869	1,278,217	6,786,086	6 13 2	1 10 11	8 4 1
1880	5,749,623	1,507,778	7,257,401	6 16 10	1 15 10	8 12 8
1881	5,777,479	830,505	6,607,984	6 14 4	0 19 4	7 13 8
1882	5,850,381	1,064,516	6,914,897	6 13 0	1 4 2	7 17 2
1883	6,572,203	2,656,810	9,229,013	7 6 1	2 19 1	10 5 2
1884	6,857,580	1,600,233	8,457,813	7 9 0	1 14 9	9 3 9
1885	7,255,527	1,194,345	8,449,872	7 13 7	1 5 4	8 18 11
1886	7,682,550	1,736,919	9,419,469	7 18 6	1 15 11	9 14 5
1887	7,786,845	2,257,625	10,044,470	7 15 8	2 5 1	10 0 9
1888	8,677,022	2,360,972	11,037,994	8 8 0	2 5 8	10 13 8
1889	9,788,774	3,671,645	13,460,419	9 1 10	3 8 2	12 10 0
1890	11,781,445	3,772,723	15,554,168	10 13 6	3 8 4	14 1 10
1891	11,238,822	3,427,424	14,666,246	9 18 4	3 0 6	12 18 10
1892	10,726,109	1,051,719	11,777,828	9 5 4	0 18 2	10 3 6

Public money spent in 1892 and other years.

302. It will be noticed that the total amount of public money spent per head ranged from £7 13s. 8d. in 1881 to £14 1s. 10d. in 1890; the proportion of which derived from Government loans varied from 18s. 2d. per head in 1892 to £3 8s. 4d. per head in 1890. It will further be remarked that the total amount per head in 1892, although much smaller than in the three years immediately preceding it, was larger than in any other year shown except 1883 and 1888.

General and local taxation.

303. The amount of taxation under the General Government, under the Municipal Bodies, and under the Melbourne Harbor Trust, is given in the following table for each of the seven years ended with 1892, 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, etc., the balance being considered as

* Including expenditure from Municipal and other Corporation loans.

† Figures for the seven years ended with 1891 corrected since last issue of this work.

‡ See paragraph 244 *ante*.

taxation. The taxation levied by the Harbor Trust consists only of wharfage rates :—

GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1886 TO 1892.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amounts Received.						
	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
GOVERNMENT† ...	2,634,560	2,739,635	3,071,003	3,749,670	3,630,814	3,252,638	3,149,310
MUNICIPAL.							
Rates ...	546,830	592,235	646,694	732,324	802,356	837,575	808,428
Licences ...	90,495	102,313	104,227	101,475	102,727	103,120	102,146
Registration of dogs ...	13,837	13,853	13,128	13,045	13,293	14,073	13,475
Market dues ...	55,258	56,881	61,064	69,285	76,108	81,828	84,399
Total ...	706,420	765,282	825,113	916,129	994,484	1,036,596	1,008,448
MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.							
Wharfage rates ...	136,134	138,804	175,795	183,318	165,819	155,654	121,590
Total general and local taxation }	3,477,114	3,643,721	4,071,911	4,849,117	4,791,117	4,444,888	4,279,348

304. The aggregate amounts of taxation raised by the Government and the municipalities represented, in 1886, a proportion of £3 11s. 9d. to each individual in the community; in 1887, £3 12s. 10d.; in 1888, £3 18s. 10d.; in 1889, £4 10s.; in 1890, £4 6s. 10d.; in 1891, £3 18s. 5d.; and in 1892, £3 13s. 11d. General and local taxation per head.

305. It has already been pointed out that by far the greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties‡—the proportion varying in different years from 72 to 89 per cent. Seventy-seven per cent. of the Municipal taxation in 1886, 76 per cent. in 1887, 78 per cent. in 1888, 80 per cent. in 1889 and 1890, 81 per cent. in 1891, and 80 per cent. in 1892, was derived from rates. Chief sources of taxation.

306. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June, 1892, to £46,711,287, § consisting of moneys— Public debt.

	£
Borrowed in Victoria ...	1,949,587
„ England ...	44,761,700
Total ...	46,711,287

307. The aggregate amount of the loans raised up to the 30th June, 1892, was £58,154,907; but a total of £11,443,620 having been repaid, Purposes for which loans were incurred.

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

† For details of Government taxation, see table following paragraph 247 ante.

‡ See paragraph 249 ante.

§ On the 30th June, 1893, the public debt (exclusive of £750,000 Treasury Bills in aid of revenue) amounted to £47,144,562.

viz., £2,379,200 out of the general revenue, and £9,064,420 out of the proceeds of redemption loans—the balance outstanding on the 30th June, 1892, was reduced to £46,711,287. The amount of public debt borrowed under each of the purposes for which the debt was incurred, the amount paid off, and the amount outstanding on the 30th June, 1892, are shown in the following table:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Public Borrowings contracted for—	Total Amount Borrowed.*	Amount.		
		Paid off.	Outstanding, 30th June, 1892.	
			Total.	Percentage.
REVENUE YIELDING WORKS.				
Railways	£ 36,793,806	£ 344,200	£ 36,449,606†	78·02
Tramways in country districts...	200,000	...	200,000	·43
Water supply and irrigation—				
Melbourne	3,149,939	800,000	2,349,939	5·03
Country	5,005,216	...	5,005,216‡	10·72
Harbours and docks	275,554	...	275,554	·59
Graving-dock	350,464	...	350,464	·75
Total revenue yielding ...	45,774,979	1,144,200	44,630,779	95·54
OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.				
Parliament houses	246,453	...	246,453	·53
Law courts	354,260	...	354,260	·76
Public offices	166,195	...	166,195	·36
Defence works	100,000	...	100,000	·21
State school buildings ...	1,105,557	...	1,105,557	2·37
Prince's Bridge, Melbourne ...	108,043	...	108,043	·23
Melbourne and Geelong improvements	735,000§	735,000	...	...
Total permanent works ...	2,815,508	735,000	2,080,508	4·46
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Treasury bonds in aid of revenue	500,000	500,000	...	...
Net borrowings	49,090,487	2,379,200	46,711,287	100·00
Redemption of loans|| ...	9,064,420	9,064,420	...	...
Gross borrowings	58,154,907	11,443,620	46,711,287	...

308. It will be observed that at the present time 95½ per cent. of the Victorian borrowings has been devoted to railways, waterworks,

Borrowings devoted to revenue producing works.

* For expenditure of the net proceeds of these amounts, see table following paragraph 206 *ante*, and for further details of the expenditure of railway loans, see portion relating to Railways in Part "Interchange" in the second volume.

† Inclusive of £183,900 of late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Co.'s debentures.

‡ Of this amount £678,063 was re-lent to municipal bodies, £679,864 to Water Works Trusts, and £785,472 to Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, for local waterworks, the principal and interest being repayable by annual instalments—the former into a sinking fund, the latter into the general revenue. For accumulation of Sinking Fund (Municipalities Redemption Account), see table, "Trust Funds," *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.

|| Exclusive of conversion loans amounting to £1,043,780.

and other revenue producing works, from which the State derives a considerable income. Only $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the debt is not directly revenue producing, and this has been expended on such useful and permanent works as bridges, defence works, State schools, public buildings, etc.

309. Of the debt outstanding on the 30th June, 1892, a sum of about £53,000 was authorized as early as 1857, nearly 3 millions during the ten years ended with 1870, over 10 millions in the ten years ended with 1880, over $30\frac{1}{4}$ millions—of which nearly 9 millions was for purposes of redemption—in the ten years ended with 1890, and 3 millions since 1890, as will be seen by the following table, which shows the years in which the various amounts of which the debt is composed were authorized and the number of the Act by which such authorization was given; also the changes that have been effected by means of conversion operations:—

AUTHORIZATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Authorization.		Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding on the 30th June, 1892.	
Year.	Number of Act.		As originally Authorized.	After Conversion Operations.
		Per cent.	£	£
1857	36	6	52,780	...
1862	150	6	23,900	...
1868	331	5	2,107,000	2,107,000
"	332	5	610,000	312,900
1870	371	4	100,000	...
1872	428	4	1,113,000	543,000
"	439	4	...	{ 86,780*
1873	468	4	1,500,000	{ 13,102†
1876	531	4	{ 2,500,000	500,000*
1878	608	$4\frac{1}{2}$	5,000,000	2,500,000
"	611	4	...	5,000,000
"	617	5	183,900	457,000*
1881	717	4	4,000,000	183,900‡
1882	739	4	2,000,000	4,000,000
"	741	4	167,600	2,000,000
1883	760	4	4,000,000	167,600
1884	805	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
1885	845	4	6,000,000	4,000,000
1887	963	4	130,000	6,000,000
1888	989	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3,000,000	130,000
1889	1,015	4	210,005	3,000,000
"	1,032	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4,000,000	210,005
1890	1,196	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3,000,000	4,000,000
1891	1,217	$3\frac{1}{2}$	2,000,000	3,000,000
"	1,233	$4\frac{1}{2}$	1,000,000	2,000,000
	Total ...	...	46,698,185	1,000,000
				46,711,287

* Conversion loans, the total amount of which was £1,043,780.

† Increase of debt by conversion of 6 and 5 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. stock.

‡ Debentures of M. and H. B. U. Railway Co., taken over by the Government.

Growth of
the public
debt.

310. 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 eleven years subsequent to 1880-81, a net amount of £24,000,000 was added to the debt. The whole increase in 31 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 £40 in 1891-2. 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 $1\frac{2}{3}$ year's revenue, in 1870 it was equivalent to $3\frac{2}{3}$ years', and in 1891-2 to over 6 years' revenue. The amount of debt outstanding, together with the average per head and the multiple of revenue at the end of 1860 and the two following decennial periods, and of the four years ended with 1891-2, are shown in the following table:—

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1891-2.*

At end of the Financial 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
1888-9	37,627,382	34	10	2	4·34
1889-90	41,377,693	36	19	11	4·86
1890-91	43,610,265	38	0	6	5·23
1891-2	46,711,287	40	3	6	6·04

NOTE.—On the 30th June, 1893, the public debt was £47,144,562 (excluding Treasury Bonds in aid of revenue £750,000). At the same date the estimated population was about 1,170,300. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £40 6s. ; and the multiple of the revenue was 6·8.

Increase of
debt,
1891-2.

311. It will be noticed that in 1891-2 the public debt increased by £3,101,022. This was in consequence of the debt having been added to by Treasury Bills for £1,000,000 floated in Melbourne (principal and interest payable in London) in March, and by a new loan for £2,000,000 floated in London in June, 1892, and by the stock on the Melbourne register having been increased by £101,022. The debt per head of population increased by £2 3s., whilst the ratio of debt to revenue rose from nearly $5\frac{1}{4}$ years of the latter in 1890-91 to slightly over 6 years in 1891-2.

* For amount of the public debt at the end of each year, see first folding sheet to the second volume.

312. Of the total debt on the 30th June, 1892, £13,978,600 Repayment
of debt. (including £183,900 debentures taken over by the Government) was in the form of debentures; £30,582,200 in that of Inscribed Stock (*London Register*); £1,150,487 in that of Funded (or permanent) Stock (*Melbourne Register*); and that of £1,000,000 Treasury Bills. The following are the dates at which the various amounts of which the debt is composed are repayable, also the amounts repayable in Melbourne and London:—

REPAYMENT OF DEBT.

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Debentures.</i>				
331-2	1st January, 1894 ...	5	£ 312,900	£ 2,107,000	£ 2,419,900
468	1st July, 1899 ...	4	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
531	„ 1901 ...	„	...	3,000,000	3,000,000
608	1st January, 1904 ...	4½	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
611	„ „ ...	4	457,000*	...	457,000*
	<i>Inscribed Stock (London).</i>				
717	1st July, 1907 ...	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000†
739	1st April, 1908 ...	„	...	2,000,000	2,000,000†
760	1st October, 1913 ...	„	...	4,000,000	4,000,000†
805	„ 1919 ...	„	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
845	„ 1920 ...	„	...	6,000,000	6,000,000
989 } 1032 }	„ 1923 ...	3½	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
989 } 1196 }	1st January, 1921 to 1926 ‡	„	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
	<i>Funded Stock (Melbourne).</i>				
§	28th November, 1897|| ...	4	1,150,487	...	1,150,487
617	<i>Debentures of late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co.</i> ¶	5	29,200	154,700	183,900
	<i>Treasury Bills (London).</i>				
1233	31st December, 1893 ...	4½	...	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Total ...	...	1,949,587	44,761,700	46,711,287

* Held by Government; nominally repayable in London.

† Original debentures were convertible into inscribed stock at option of holders. The amount so converted, according to advices received to the 30th June, 1892, was £8,582,200, the balance being still held in the form of debentures.

‡ Or at any time between the dates named after due notice.

§ Acts 428, 439, 741, 963, and 1015.

|| Or at any time thereafter, at option of the Government, after twelve months' notice in the *Government Gazette*.

¶ Of which £30,000 is redeemable on 1st July, 1892; £22,000 on 1st July, 1895; £100,000 on 1st September, 1895; and £31,900 on 1st January, 1897. Amount payable in London and Melbourne has been estimated.

Reduced
rate of
interest on
loans.

313. The last of the old 6 per cent. loans was paid off on 1st January, 1891, making a total of £9,073,320, which has been redeemed from 1st October, 1883. With the exception of £276,100 redeemed out of revenue, all the 6 per cent. loans have been replaced by redemption loans bearing only 4 or 3½ per cent. interest, and the nominal saving by such substitution in the annual interest payable amounts to £180,195. Moreover, it will be noticed that further loans amounting to £2,449,900 (including £30,000 Hobson's Bay debentures) at 5 per cent. will fall due on 1st January, 1894, which, if converted at 4 per cent., will result in an annual saving of £24,499. With one slight exception, none of the remaining loans bear a higher rate than 4½ per cent.

Loans
redeemed.

314. The loans which have been redeemed up to the 30th June, 1892, amount in the aggregate to £11,443,620, of which £2,379,200 was provided for out of revenue, and £9,064,420 by means of redemption loans, bearing interest at the rates of 4 or 3½ per cent. Nearly three-fourths of the amount was repayable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following are the particulars:—

LOANS REDEEMED TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1892.

Under Act No.	Date of Redemption.	Rate of Interest.	Source from which funds were provided.	Amount Redeemed.		
				Melbourne.	London.	Total.
				£	£	£
13	1855 to 1875 ...	...	Revenue	525,000	...	525,000
23	" " ...	...	"	210,000	...	210,000
40	1857 to 1872 ...	6	"	299,100	500,900	800,000
15	1872 to 1874 ...	6	"	2,900	65,200	68,100
663	1st November, 1881	5	"	166,600	...	} 500,000†
"	" 1882†	5	"	166,700	...	
"	" 1883†	5	"	166,700	...	
617	1880 to 1886	6 & 3½§	Loans	33,800	233,400	267,200‡
36	1st October, 1883	6	"	236,600	3,587,500	3,824,100
"	" 1884	6	"	...	812,500	812,500
"	" 1885	6	"	580,620	2,600,000	3,180,620
"	" 1888	6	"	130,000	...	130,000
150	" 1889	6	Revenue	276,100	...	276,100
287	1st January, 1891	6	Loans	...	850,000	850,000
Total ...				2,794,120	8,649,500	11,443,620

* Exclusive of the saving on the loan of £276,100, which was paid off out of revenue.

† These are the due dates. The amount due on 1st November, 1882, and portion (£138,600) of that due on 1st November, 1883, was, however, paid off in February, 1882.

‡ Treasury bonds.

§ Only £200 bore interest at 3½ per cent.

¶ This amount was repaid as follows:—£100,000 on 1st July, 1880; £59,600 on 1st March, 1881; £20,400 on 1st May, 1882; £48,300 on 1st January, 1883; £38,900 on 1st January, 1886.

315. Victorian stock on the Melbourne register was first authorized under the *Public Works Loan Act* 1872 (36 Vict. No. 428), and originally amounted to £1,113,000. Owing to portion of this being converted into debentures, which operation was more than counter-balanced by re-conversions and fresh issues, the amount outstanding became increased on the 30th June, 1892, to £1,150,487. Of this amount, £622,229 is held by the public, and £528,258 by the Government, viz. :—£324,844 on account of Trust Funds invested, and £203,414 on account of investments by municipalities. In the case of the first three loans issued in London since the 1st January, 1883—amounting to £10,000,000—the option was given to holders of converting their debentures into stock, to be registered in London; whilst the subsequent loans (not including short-dated Treasury bonds) raised up to the end of the financial year 1891-2—amounting to £22,000,000—were issued as stock in the first instance. The privilege referred to, according to advices received up to the 30th June, 1892, had been availed of up to the extent of £8,582,200, so that the stock then outstanding upon the London register amounted to £30,582,200. The total amount of stock on the two registers combined was thus £31,732,687. Of this amount, £19,732,687 bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and £12,000,000 at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

Victorian
Govern-
ment stock.

316. About a fourth of the public debt bears interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., whilst nearly three-fifths bears interest at 4 per cent., and the balance at higher rates up to 5 per cent., the average being 3.99 per cent. The following are the rates of interest payable on the various amounts of which the public debt of Victoria was composed on the 30th June, 1892:—

Rates of
interest.

Rates of Interest.	Amount at each Rate.
5 per cent.	£2,603,800
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	6,000,000
4 per cent.	26,107,487
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	12,000,000
Total	£46,711,287

317. Nearly three-fourths of the interest on the debt is payable in July and January, and the bulk of the remainder in October and April. In connexion with this, Messrs. W. Westgarth & Co., of London, whilst admitting the inconvenience to the colony of having large interest amounts falling due at one time, have pointed out that

Interest on
debt.

the greatest degree of negotiability for the stock can only be attained by making the periods of payment uniform for all loans. About a twenty-third of the interest is payable in Melbourne, and the remainder in London. The following table shows the amounts of annual interest payable on the debt as it existed on the 30th June, 1892, also the time when and places where it becomes payable :—

ANNUAL INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT 30TH JUNE, 1892.

Rate per cent.	When due.	Interest due annually—		
		In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
		£	£	£
5	July and January ...	15,645	105,350	120,995
4½	” ” ...	..	225,000	225,000
4	” ” ...	18,280*	580,000	598,280
3½	” ” ...	...	420,000	420,000
	Total ...	33,925	1,330,350	1,364,275
4	October and April ...	46,019	400,000	446,019
4½	June and December† ..	...	45,000	45,000
	Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures	1,460	7,735	9,195
	Grand Total ...	81,404	1,783,085	1,864,489*

NOTE.—According to the Treasurer's Finance Statement, 1891-2, the amount actually payable for 1892-3 was £1,810,459. The difference between this and the amount shown in the table (£54,030) is accounted for by the non-payment of £18,280 on debentures not issued to the public, but held by Government on account of Trust Funds invested, by only half a year's interest on £2,000,000 floated in June, 1892, being chargeable to the financial year, and by the redemption of a 5 per cent. loan for £30,000 on 1st July, 1892.

318. The average interest on the public debt, as it existed at the end of the financial year 1891-2, was equivalent to a shade under 4 per cent., the average rates on the amounts borrowed for the different works varying from 3½ to 4½ per cent. No money has been borrowed at 6 per cent. since 1866; and the 5, 4½, 4, and 3½ per cent. loans floated since, together with the substitution of 4 and 3½ per cent. debentures and stock for the 6 per cent. loans which had become due, have gradually brought down the rate of interest, so that at the end of 1891-2 it averaged less than 4 per cent. as just stated. The following are the particulars of the amounts borrowed for the different works, and the annual interest and average rate of interest chargeable thereon :—

Interest on loans for different works.

* Debentures held by the Government. See Note *supra*.
 † For Treasury Bills redeemable on 31st December, 1893.

INTEREST ON LOANS FOR DIFFERENT WORKS.

Purpose for which Raised.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1892.*	Annual Interest.	
		Amount.	Average Nominal Rate per cent.
	£	£	
Railways	36,449,606†	1,457,259	4·00
Tramways in Country Districts ...	200,000	7,750	3·88
Water Supply {	Melbourne	92,385	3·93
	Country	195,367	3·90
Law Courts and Parliament House ...	600,713	25,265	4·21
Public Offices	166,195	6,789	4·08
Defences	100,000	3,500	3·50
State Schools	1,105,557	45,222	4·09
Yarra Bridge	108,043	4,622	4·28
Harbours, etc.	275,554	11,022	4·00
Graving-dock	350,464	15,308	4·37
Total	46,711,287	1,864,489	3·99

319. By the last two tables it appears that, on the debt as it stood at the end of 1891-2, the total amount accruing annually as interest is £1,864,489; but as interest (£18,280) on debentures held by the Government was not paid, and as no interest whatever on £2,000,000 either accrued or was payable during the year, and as six months interest on £1,000,000, which had accrued, was not payable until the ensuing year, the amount actually paid in 1891-2 was only £1,687,817, viz., £1,628,092 in London, and £59,725 in Melbourne. Interest payable and paid.

320. The real burden of the debt is shown by the amount of interest, which not being covered by the profits arising from those public works on which the loan moneys have been expended, and which has necessarily to be provided for by taxation, land revenue, etc. Thus, in 1891-2, although the interest which accrued on the public debt of Victoria amounted to £1,769,970,‡ it was only necessary to provide for £650,500, or about 37 per cent., by these methods, the remaining 63 per cent. being derived from public works of a reproductive character. In the preceding year, however, only 25 per cent. was so derived. The following is a statement of the sources from which the interest was defrayed:— Interest on debt recouped from reproductive works.

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 307 ante.

† This is inclusive of £183,900, amount outstanding on the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's debentures, the interest on which is £9,195 annually.

‡ The actual amount paid was £1,687,817, and the annual interest on the debt as it stood at the end of the year was £1,864,489. See last paragraphs.

INTEREST ON VICTORIAN PUBLIC DEBT AND SOURCES WHENCE
DEFRAIDED, 1891-2.

Interest defrayed from—	1891-2.
	£
Net Revenue from Railways	956,983
" " Graving Dock	3,332
Interest on Loans to Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	57,349
" " Local Bodies (actual receipts)	53,552
" " Debentures held by Government ...	18,280
" " Unexpended Balances in Banks (ap- proximate)	30,000
Total	1,119,496
Taxation and Land Revenue	650,474
Total Interest accrued	1,769,970*

Interest from reproductive works in Australasian colonies and Canada.

321. From the best information available similar particulars have been compiled for 1890 in regard to the other Australian colonies (except Western Australia) and Canada, with the result that the profits of reproductive public works are found to have covered a larger proportion of the interest on the debt in Victoria than in any of the other colonies of this group, whilst the proportion in Canada was lower than in any Australasian colony. The following are the proportions referred to:—

PROPORTION OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT COVERED BY
EARNINGS OF REPRODUCTIVE WORKS, 1890.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Victoria	75·10	New Zealand	25·27
New South Wales	67·30	Tasmania	11·92
South Australia	60·43	Canada	11·21
Queensland	27·33		

Expenses of paying interest on debt.

322. The payment of interest in Melbourne is not attended with any expense; but in connexion with the payment of interest in London expenses are incurred, consisting chiefly of premium, on the remittance of money and commission to the Banks. For payment of debenture coupons a commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is payable; and in the case of inscribed loans a commission of £500 per million per annum for inscription and payment of interest is charged for the first 10 millions of stock inscribed, £450 for the second 10 millions, and £400 for subsequent amounts. These charges amounted in 1891-2 to £26,599, which is equivalent to a proportion of nearly $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on the total amount paid in London, viz., £1,628,092, as just stated; as compared

* The actual amount paid was £1,687,817, and the annual interest on the debt as it stood at the end of the year was £1,864,489. See last paragraphs.

with a similar proportion in 1889-90 and 1890-91, but only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1887-8 and 1888-9. The following figures show the items of which the expenses were made up during the last five years:—

EXPENSES OF PAYING INTEREST ON LOANS,
1887-8 TO 1891-2.

	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on debenture coupons payable ...	3,182	3,161	3,152	3,106	2,841
Commission for inscription of stock and payment of interest ($1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on interest payable) ...	7,984	8,709	9,932	11,553	12,577
Premium on remittances	7,187	7,540	10,755	10,846*	10,666*
Stamps, advertising, etc.	994†	1,108	561	603	515
Total Expenses ...	19,347	20,518	24,400	26,108	26,599
Interest paid in London	1,291,755	1,363,753	1,460,463	1,563,783	1,628,092
Percentage of expenses	1.50	1.51	1.67	1.67	1.64

323. Adding the interest paid in Melbourne—in connexion with which, as has been already stated, there are no expenses—to the interest and expenses in the last column of the table, it will be found that the total interest and expenses of the public debt of Victoria in 1891-2 amounted to £1,714,416,‡ being in the proportion of £1 9s. 7d. per head of population, and equal to about a fifth of the general expenditure of the colony.

Interest on debt per head.

324. A commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. was chargeable on the redemption at maturity of loans redeemable in London; and accordingly £2,125 was paid in 1890-91 for the redemption of £850,000, which fell due on the 1st January, 1891. Interest was also paid, in 1891-2, amounting to £12,284, on advances by banks in London to redeem the debentures.

Commission on redemption of £850,000 loan.

325. The following is a statement of the total amount, and amount per head, paid for interest and expenses of the public debt in 1860, in each fifth year from that period to 1889-90, and in 1890-91 and 1891-2; also in each of the same years, the proportion such interest and expenses bore to the general revenue of the colony. It will be

Interest and expenses of debt, 1860 to 1891-2.

* Including £5,208 in 1890-91, and £5,351 in 1891-2, equivalent to Banks for non-remittance of interest.

† Including £153 arrears.

‡ Exclusive of £12,284 interest on advances by Banks in London to redeem debentures referred to in next paragraph. See under head of "Public Debt," page 117 *ante*.

observed that, although the total amount and amount per head have been gradually increasing, the amount in proportion to revenue has fallen off considerably since 1879-80 :—

INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1891-2.

Year.	Interest and Expenses of Debt.		
	Total Amount Paid.	Amount Per Head of Population.	Percentage of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1860 ...	251,777	0 9 4	8·17
1865 ...	517,081	0 16 8	16·81
1870 ...	647,674	0 17 10	19·86
1874-5 ...	719,282	0 18 3	17·25
1879-80 ...	979,864	1 3 1	21·30
1884-5 ...	1,271,907	1 6 11	20·22
1889-90 ...	1,548,145	1 8 1	18·17
1890-91 ...	1,646,884	1 9 1	19·74
1891-2 ...	1,714,416	1 9 7	20·55

326. In the other Australasian colonies, in 1891, the interest and expenses of the public debt per head varied from £2 16s. 9d. in Queensland, £2 12s. 3d. in South Australia, and £2 10s. 9d. in New Zealand, to £1 15s. 5d. in Tasmania, £1 13s. 4d. in New South Wales, and £1 4s. 6d. in Western Australia ; whilst the proportion to the total expenditure varied from 39 per cent. in New Zealand, 31 per cent. in Tasmania and Queensland, and about 30 per cent. in South Australia, to 18 per cent. in New South Wales, and only 14 per cent. in Western Australia.* In the Australasian colonies as a whole, the interest and expenses of the public debt in 1891 amounted to £7,469,271, or to £1 19s. per head, being equivalent to nearly a fourth of the total expenditure.

327. The interest on the public debt is raised by the exertions of the breadwinning portion of the population as distinguished from the dependent portion, which consists for the most part of women and children not engaged in remunerative occupations. These two sections of the population, as returned at the census of 1891, were carefully separated in all the Australasian colonies, and the totals have been published in all except South Australia, the entire returns of which have not yet been compiled (September, 1893). Comparing the number of breadwinners in each colony with the interest and expenses on its debt, as it existed in 1891, the following figures are obtained, which, as a matter of course, are much higher than those shown in the preceding paragraph, where the debt is compared with the total population :—

* See Australasian Statistics for 1891, Table V., Appendix A., Vol. II., *Victorian Year-Book* 1891-2. For later information see Appendix A. in the second volume.

Interest on debt in Australasian colonies and elsewhere.

Interest on debt per breadwinner in Australasian colonies.

PROPORTION OF THE INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT TO BREADWINNERS
IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

	Interest on Debt per Breadwinner, 1891.	Interest on Debt per Breadwinner, 1891.
1. Queensland ...	£6 9 2	4. New South Wales ... £4 2 0
2. New Zealand ...	6 8 9	5. Victoria ... 3 5 8
3. Tasmania ...	4 6 7	6. Western Australia ... 2 11 7

328. The following table contains a statement of the amount of interest payable annually on the Public Debts of various countries, also the proportion that such interest bears to the total expenditure of each country. The countries are arranged in order according to the proportion referred to:—

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AND PROPORTION THEREOF TO TOTAL
EXPENDITURE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

Countries.	Annual Interest on Public Debt.†	
	Amount (000's omitted).	Proportion of Total Expenditure.
	£	Per cent.
Portugal ...	4,720,	55
Roumania ...	2,360,	48
Greece ...	1,480,	40
New Zealand ...	1,597,	39
Austria ...	11,280,	38
Hungary ...	10,640,	38
France ...	53,480,	35
Spain ...	10,960,	32
Tasmania ...	264,	31
Russia ...	27,800,	31
Italy ...	12,600,	31
Belgium ...	3,840,	31
Queensland ...	1,148,	31
United Kingdom ...	27,000,	30
South Australia ...	843,	30
Holland ...	2,640,	24
Denmark ...	560,	19
New South Wales ...	1,905,	18
Victoria ...	1,649,	18
Sweden ...	800,	16
Western Australia ...	63,	14
Prussia ...	8,480,	13
Norway ...	280,	11
Germany ‡	4,360,	9
Switzerland ...	80,	3

329. According to the table the only countries in the world in which the relation of the annual charge on the Public Debt to the Public Expenditure is smaller than in Victoria and New South

* Taken, so far as European countries are concerned, from the *Statistical Journal* of Paris, for August, 1889, page 274. The amounts are there given in francs, which have been reduced to pounds sterling, on the assumption that £1 is equivalent to 25 francs.

† The figures for the Australasian colonies, which relate to the year 1891, express the expenses, in addition to the interest, of their Public Debts, except in the case of Queensland.

‡ The interest on the debts of the several German States is not included.

Relation of debt to expenditure in Victoria and other countries.

Wales (in which the proportions are equal) are Sweden, Western Australia, Prussia, Norway, Germany, and Switzerland. So far as the German Empire is concerned, the result might be different if the indebtedness of the several German states was taken into account. New Zealand, it will be observed, stands near the head of the list, having only three countries above it; and all the other Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, occupy a higher and consequently worse position than Victoria or New South Wales.

Loans
authorized
but not
raised.

330. The permanent loans authorized but not raised on the 30th June, 1892, amounted to £4,539,994, which represents the balances unfloated of loans for £750,000 and £6,000,000 authorized in 1889 and 1891 respectively for the construction chiefly of railways, but also of water and irrigation works. The former was to be issued in Melbourne when required as 4 per cent. stock similar to that already in existence; the latter as 3½ (or 4) per cent. inscribed stock, to be placed in London, and redeemable at any time after 30 but before 35 years from date of stock,* after twelve months' notice. Besides these the following table shows the amounts authorized to be devoted to the respective purposes for which the original loans were to be raised:—

PERMANENT LOANS AUTHORIZED BUT NOT RAISED TO 30TH JUNE, 1892.†

Purposes.	Under <i>Loan Act</i> —	
	53 Vict., No. 1015.‡	55 Vict., No. 1217:
	£	£
Railways	500,000	5,000,000
Water Supply—Melbourne ...	250,000	...
Irrigation Works, etc. ...	...	1,000,000
Total	750,000	6,000,000
Amount raised to 30th June, 1892 ...	210,006	2,000,000
Balance not floated to date ...	539,994	4,000,000§

331. In addition to the amounts shown in the last table, authority was obtained in 1891, under Act 55 Vict. (No. 1233), to issue Treasury bonds for £2,000,000 in London as a temporary expedient in anticipation of the balance of the loan authorized under Act 55 Vict.

Treasury
bonds
authorized
in 1891-2.

* The 1st January, 1891, was subsequently fixed as the date of commencement for both loans.

† In February and March, 1893, further amounts of £2,107,000 and £1,282,123 were authorized to be issued in London and Melbourne respectively, but, excepting £1,000,000 of the latter sum, they were intended merely to provide for loans falling due on 1st January, 1894. In regard to the latter authorization, it was provided, for the first time, that debentures could be taken up for sums as small as £10, £25, and £50 (the previous minimum being £100), and that they should be obtainable at any pay office or money order office in the colony, where also the principal and interest could be received when due.

‡ Stock to be issued in Melbourne.

§ If allowance be made for amount obtained by means of Treasury Bonds, as stated in next paragraph, this would be reduced to £3,000,000.

No. 1217, the time not being favourable for floating a regular loan. Such bonds were authorized to bear interest at a rate not exceeding $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and to be repayable on the 31st December, 1893. Only £1,000,000 of the bonds, however, were disposed of, viz., on the 4th March, 1892, under an agreement made in Melbourne with the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company. The gross proceeds averaged £100 19s. $2\frac{1}{4}$ d., but from this must be deducted £1 15s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. for accrued interest, and 2s. 6d. for expenses (stamp duty only), so that the net proceeds averaged only £99 1s. $4\frac{3}{4}$ d., being equivalent to a par loan at 5 per cent.

332. The first portion, viz., £2,000,000, of the loan of £6,000,000 authorized in November, 1891, to be raised in London—the interest being fixed at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the principal redeemable, after due notice, at any time between the 1st January, 1921, and the 1st January, 1926—was offered on the 29th June, 1892, at a minimum price of £92, being equivalent, after allowing for accrued interest and deferred payments from the 1st July, to £91 12s. $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per £100 stock. The number of tenders was 283, and the amount tendered £2,476,100. The average price obtained was £92 1s. 4d., or £91 13s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. *ex* accrued interest; whilst, if expenses of floating be also deducted, the net proceed will be found to have averaged only £90 10s. 8d. As the loan is redeemable after 30 years' currency, the real rate of interest at which the money was obtained is equivalent to £4 0s. 5d. for every £100 actually received.

Loan floated
in 1892.

333. In order to temporarily provide for portion of the deficit in the public finance account, Treasury bonds of the nominal value of £750,000 were offered for public subscription in Melbourne on the 31st January, 1893. These bonds were legalised under Act 56 Vict. No. 1283. Each bond is of the value of £100, and bears interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the 1st January. The bonds were divided into three equal lots of £250,000, redeemable in three, four, and five years. It was stipulated that 5 per cent. of the amount tendered was to be paid on application, and the balance on the 14th February. At first, no minimum having been announced, £1,147,100 was tendered for at prices ranging from £94 to £100 10s. per £100, but only tenders at £99 and upwards were accepted, amounting to £238,200, the balance being offered and disposed of at a minimum of £99 on the 1st February. The number of tenders was 205, and of these 146 were successful. The gross proceeds obtained for the three years' bonds was £247,648; for the four years' bonds £247,787; and for the five years' bonds £249,058; or a total of £744,493. Such proceeds averaged £99 1s. 2d. per £100 for the first, £99 2s. 4d. for the second, and £99 12s. 6d. for the third; the average for the whole being £99 5s. $3\frac{3}{4}$ d. From these

Treasury
bonds to
cover
revenue
deficiencies
issued in
1893.

figures must be deducted £4,004, or an average of 10s. 8d. per £100, for accrued interest, and £1,590, or 4s. 3d. per £100, for brokerage on £636,100, at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., which reduced the proceeds of the whole to £738,899, or £98 10s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per £100. Making all due allowances, it is calculated that the money was obtained at the rates per cent. per annum of 5.13, 4.96, and 4.75 for the three, four, and five years' bonds respectively; or at an average of 4.92 per cent. for the whole amount. These bonds are not considered in this work to form part of the public debt.

334. The following is a statement of the leading particulars of the last three loans floated in London, to which is added, in the last line, a statement of the Bank of England minimum rate of discount at the time of floating each loan:—

PARTICULARS OF LOANS FLOATED, 1891 AND 1892.
(3 $\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT. STOCK.)

Particulars.	(52 Vict. No. 989, and 54 Vict. No. 1196.)		(55 Vict. No. 1217.)
	First portion, £2,000,000.	Second portion, £1,000,000.	First portion, £2,000,000.
When floated	13th April, 1891.	7th July, 1891.	29th June, 1892.
When repayable	1921-6 (Jan.).	1921-6 (Jan.).	1921-6 (Jan.).
Minimum price fixed per £100	£ 96 2 11	...	91 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Number of tenders	352	...	283
Amount tendered	£ 2,000,000	1,000,000	2,476,100
Number of successful tenders	352	...	282*
Highest tender per £100	£ 98 13 5	...	97 12 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lowest successful tender per £100	£ 96 2 11	...	91 12 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gross proceeds, average per £100	£ 96 4 3	96 2 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	91 13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct expenses, do.	£ 1 2 10	1 2 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 2 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Net proceeds, do.	£ 95 1 5	94 19 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 10 8
Bank of England min. rate of discount	3	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
British Consols (2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.)	96 @ 96 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{8}$ @ 96 $\frac{3}{8}$	96 $\frac{1}{8}$ @ 97

NOTE.—The quotations in this table are exclusive of accrued interest, which was £1 7s. 1d., 2s. 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ d., and 7s. 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. respectively for the last three loans.

335. The total expenses connected with floating Victorian loans from 1855 (the time the first loans were authorized) to the 30th June, 1892, including bank charges, brokerage, advertising, etc., have amounted to £612,613, which figures furnish a proportion of 1.180

* Wholly or partly successful.

Net proceeds of recent loans.

Expenses of floating and redemption of loans.

per cent. (equal to £1 3s. 7 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per £100) on the gross amount (£51,914,000) borrowed in London to that date; a not widely different average prevailed for the loans recently floated, as will be seen by figures in the last table. The expenses are made up of 5s.* per £100 commission to the Banks for floating, 5s. brokerage, and 2s. 6d. duty on loans in the form of debentures or 12s. 6d. composition duty on those in the form of stock, payable to the British Government; whilst 5d. or 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. generally defrays the cost of advertisements and other charges. It should be mentioned that there are other charges which, as they do not come into operation until the debentures arrive at maturity, are not usually taken into account. These are the Banks' commission (including brokerage) of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for floating the earlier debenture loans, and $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. for the more recent inscribable loans, besides exchange on remittances for redemption of the debentures. In January, 1891, a commission of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. was paid to the Banks on the redemption of a loan of £850,000.

336. The minimum price for tenders for a loan is fixed after due inquiry from those supposed to be best acquainted with the state of the money market. The results, however, are very various, and in the case of the loans from 1874 onwards the amounts obtained per £100 debenture or stock have ranged from 1s. 4d. in 1891 and 1892 to as much as £4 11s. in 1888 above the minimum fixed, as is shown in the last column of the following table:—

Prices fixed and obtained for loans.

VICTORIAN LOANS—PRICES FIXED AND OBTAINED, 1874 TO 1892.

When Raised.	Price per £100 <i>ex</i> Interest.						Amount above Minimum Obtained.		
	Minimum Fixed.			Average Obtained.					
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1874 ...	90	0	0	90	2	7	0	2	7
1876 ...	93	0	0	94	16	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1	16	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1879 ...	96	16	1	97	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1880 ...	100	0	0	103	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1883 ...	98	13	7	98	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ ...	96	13	3	97	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	0	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1884 ...	98	2	8	98	5	7	0	2	11
1885 ...	97	4	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	13	9
1886 ...	101	3	3	105	12	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	9	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
1887 ...	101	6	3	102	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	19	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1888 ...	103	9	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	108	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1889 ...	99	8	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	14	10	3	5	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1890 ...	98	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	2	4	1	10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1891 ...	96	2	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	4	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	4
1892 ...	91	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	91	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	1	4

NOTE.—The nominal rate of interest is 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the loans of 1879 and 1880, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the loans of 1889 and the subsequent years, and 4 per cent. in all other cases.

* South Australia saves this commission by floating the loans through the medium of the Agent-General; whilst New South Wales pays as much as 10s. per £100 to the Bank of England. See table following paragraph 348 *post*.

Loans
floated in
Melbourne.

337. The amount outstanding on loans floated in Melbourne at one time amounted to over £3,123,000, but owing to portions of such loans having been converted into debentures floated in London, and £1,223,320 having been paid off and replaced for the most part by loans raised in London, counterbalanced to some extent by fresh issues, the debt repayable in Melbourne has become reduced to £1,920,388. The following is a statement of such loans, showing the amounts as originally raised, the amounts converted or paid off, and the amounts outstanding on the 30th June, 1892:—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE.

Authorization.		Loans as originally raised.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1892.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per Cent.		£	£	£	£
				DEBENTURES.			
36	1857	6	1883-5-8	1,000,000	52,780	947,220	...
150	1862	6	1889	300,000	23,900	276,100	...
332	1868	5	1894	610,000	297,100	...	312,900
371	1870	5	...	100,000	100,000	...	...
611	1878	4	1904	457,000§	...	...	457,000
				STOCK.			
428	1872	4	1897*	1,113,000	570,000	...	543,000
741	1882	4	"	167,600	...	...	167,600
963	1887	4	"	130,000†	...	...	130,000
1,015	1890	4	"	210,006‡	...	...	210,006
439	1872	4	"	{ 86,780§ } { 13,102|| }	...	...	99,882
Total ...				4,187,488	1,043,780	1,223,320	1,920,388¶

Particulars
of loans
floated in
London.

338. Particulars respecting the amounts; due dates of, number of years' currency, nominal rates of interest on, and average prices obtained for, the various loans forming part of the public debt of Victoria, raised in London from 1859 to 1893, are given in the following table; also the average prices obtained after deducting expenses of floating, as well as of accrued interest; the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent, which are really those payable by the colony on the moneys actually available (net proceeds) for the purposes for which the loans were raised; to which is added, in the last column,

* Or at any time thereafter upon one year's notice.

† Sales to date out of a total of £750,000 authorized.

‡ Conversion loan. Another conversion loan, amounting to £500,000, was raised in London. See footnote (††) to next table. || Increase of debt on conversion of 5 and 6 per cent. debentures.

¶ Exclusive of debentures of late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co., of which about £29,200 will, it is believed, be repayable in Melbourne.

† Redemption loan.

the minimum rate of discount, with a view of indicating the state of the money market at the time of floating the respective loans:—

VICTORIAN LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1859 TO 1893.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock.				Average price obtained per £100 Debenture or Bond.						Bank of England Minimum Rate of Discount at time of Floating.			
	Currency.		Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest.	Ex Accrued Interest.			Ex Interest and Expenses. † (Net proceeds.)				Actual Rate of Interest per £100 Net.		
	When due.	No. of Years.			£	Per cent.	£	s.	d.	£			s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Per cent.
1859	1883	24	1,000,000	6	105	1	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	103	18	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	14	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	"	750,000	"	107	17	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	106	14	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	9	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1860	"	23	1,837,500	"	104	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	14	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5
"	1884	"	812,500	"										
1861	1885	24	1,000,000	"	103	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	101	18	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	17	0	6
1862	"	23	1,600,000	"	102	19	7	101	16	7	5	17	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1866	1891	25	850,000	"	100	8	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	99	5	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	1	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1869	1894	"	588,600	5	98	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	97	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	4	3	3
1870	"	24	1,518,400	"	100	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	0	5	3
1874	1899	25	1,500,000	4	90	2	7	88	19	7	4	15	5	3-4
1876	1901	"	{ 500,000 † 2,500,000 }	"	94	16	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	93	18	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	8	1	2
1879	1904	"	3,000,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	14	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1880	"	24	2,000,000	"	103	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	5	11	4	6	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
			STOCK. §											
1883	1907	"	4,000,000	4	98	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	0	5-3
"	1908	"	2,000,000 ||	"	97	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	6	4
1884	1913	29	{ 2,636,600 || 1,363,400 }	"	98	5	7 ¶	97	2	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	3	3	3
1885	1919	34	{ 3,180,620 || 819,380 }	"	98	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ **	97	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1886	1920	"	1,500,000	"	105	12	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	104	9	0	3	15	5	3
1887	"	33	3,000,000	"	102	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	101	2	9	3	18	9	5
1888	"	32	1,500,000	"	108	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	106	18	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	12	9	4
1889	1923	34	3,000,000	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	14	10	101	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	5	4
1890	"	33	4,000,000	"	100	2	4	98	19	6	3	11	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1891	†† 1921-6	30-5	{ 850,000 || 2,150,000 }	"	96	3	7	95	0	10	3	15	6	3
1892	"	29-34	2,000,000	"	91	13	9	90	10	9	4	1	5	2
			Treasury Bonds.											
"	1893	1	1,000,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	3	11	99	1	5	5	0	0	3
	Total	...	52,457,000 ††											
	Paid off	...	7,850,000											
	Outstanding	...	44,607,000											

* The loans referred to in the first seven lines have been paid off by means of more recent ones.

† For loans raised prior to 1876, the expenses have been uniformly assumed to have been 1.15 per cent.

‡ Conversion loan. See footnote (§) on last page.

§ The first three of these loans were issued as debentures, with right of inscription as stock. See paragraph 315 ante.

¶ Redemption loans.

¶ It is believed that a higher price by fully 5s. per £100 would have been obtained but for the unusual occurrence of the shipment of large quantities of gold to Australia, which took place just prior to the loan being floated.

** Money market much affected at time of issue of this loan by a misunderstanding with Russia, and the supposed probability of war with that country.

†† Repayable at any time between these dates at option of the Government after giving twelve months' previous notice.

‡‡ Including £500,000 for conversion of debentures and stock issued in Melbourne; also £817,220 for redemption of loans falling due in Melbourne; such amounts being virtually transfers of debt from Melbourne to London.

Terms upon
which loans
have been
obtained.

339. It will be noticed that the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent. for all loans floated prior to 1869, when it was reduced to 5 per cent.; it was further reduced to 4 per cent. in 1874, which rate has, with exceptions in 1879 and 1880, prevailed until 1889, when a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan was floated. It will be seen that the first 4 per cent. loan was floated at a heavy discount, viz., 10 per cent., but the credit of the colony improved so considerably, especially since 1885, that a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan, floated at the beginning of 1889, brought a premium of £2 15s. per £100 debenture. It should be stated, however, that after the Victorian loan of 1888 was floated, a large advance took place in the value of Australian securities, owing probably for the most part to the conversion of British 3 per cents., and the possibility that English trustees might sooner or later be allowed to invest in colonial securities, in consequence of which no less than five of the Australasian colonies—viz., New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, in the order named—have already been able to float $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loans, either at a premium or at a small discount. In 1893, owing to the fall in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents., the colony deemed it advisable to cease the issue of the ordinary inscribed stock, meeting her present requirements by a temporary issue at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the form of Treasury bills.

Actual rate
of interest
on loans.

340. By the last column but one of the table, it appears, in respect to the earlier Victorian loans, that, although the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent., the money was usually obtained for about $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., the lowest rate being $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1859, and the highest a small fraction over 6 per cent. in 1866. After that year, however, the credit of the colony gradually improved, for the money was secured in 1870—or four years later—for about 5 per cent.; in the early part of 1883 for $4\frac{3}{20}$ per cent.; in 1885 for $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.; in 1888 for about $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent.; in 1889 for less than, and in 1890 for a little over, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—the former being the lowest actual rate at which any Victorian, or, in fact, any Australasian, loan has yet been raised. In 1891 there was a reaction, for the money could only be obtained for a little over $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., whilst in the early portion of 1892 the depression amongst high-class securities was so great that it was at first deemed inadvisable to apply for further permanent loans until affairs should resume their normal condition, temporary requirements being met by the issue of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Treasury bonds of twelve months' currency, for which 5 per cent. has in reality to be paid; and when a loan was raised in June, 1892, the money could only be obtained at over 4 per cent. No further loan has since been raised in London.

341. The following table, giving similar information respecting the loans of New South Wales since 1880, has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from official documents. Prior to 1881, the actual rate of interest exceeded 4 per cent.; and prior to 1872 it exceeded 5 per cent.*:—

NEW SOUTH WALES LOANS RAISED IN LONDON, 1881 TO
31ST MAY, 1893.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock Sold.				Average Price obtained per £100 Debenture or Bond.		Actual Rate of Interest per £100 Net.
	Currency.		Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest per £100.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses (Net Proceeds).	
	When Due.	No. of Years.						£	£	£ s. d.
1881	1910	30	2,050,000	4	102 15 6	102 4 1	3 17 6
1882	1913	30	813,700†	4	101 3 10	100 12 6	3 19 3
	1933	50	1,186,300			100 2 6	3 19 11
1883	"	50	3,000,000	4	98 15 4	97 14 5	4 2 2
"	"	50	3,000,000	4	99 8 0	98 7 0	4 1 7
1884	1924	40	5,500,000	3½	92 14 7	91 6 11	3 18 9
1885	"	40	5,500,000	3½	90 14 8	89 6 11	4 0 11
1886	"	38	5,500,000	3½	93 10 7	92 2 10	3 18 0
1888	1918	30	3,500,000	3½	102 5 2	100 17 4	3 9 1
1889	"	29	1,390,630† 2,109,400	3½	101 4 8	99 16 10	3 10 2
1891	1919	27	1,503,100§ 2,996,900				
1892	1894	2	Treasury Bills. || 1,250,000	4	99 10 0	99 4 0	4 8 6
	1896	3½	1,000,000	4	100 4 0	99 16 6	4 2 1
	1897	4	263,500	4	100 0 0	99 12 6	4 2 1
1893	1897	4	{ 10,800	4	100 0 0	99 12 7	4 2 1
			{ 725,700	4	100 0 0	99 7 3	4 3 5

342. By this table it appears that during the ten years ended with 1891, New South Wales floated in London regular loans amounting in the aggregate to £36,000,000, of which, however, about £3,000,000 was for the redemption of maturing loans; but owing to the great depreciation, commencing with 1891, in the stocks of the colony, long dated issues were temporarily suspended in 1892 and 1893, in favour of 4 per cent. Treasury bills of short currencies, amounting in the aggregate to £3,250,000 up to the 31st May, 1893. The loan of 1882

* For particulars of the earlier loans, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 256.

† Debentures unconverted into stock.

‡ Redemption loan.

§ Issued privately in exchange for debentures falling due in 1891 and 1892.

|| Portions of these issues were to meet loans falling due, but the exact amounts were not obtainable.

was issued in the form of debentures, but with the right of inscription as stock; whereas all previous loans were issued as debentures only, whilst all subsequent ones, except the Treasury bills, were issued either as inscribed stock or debentures inscribable as stock. It would appear that as early as 1881 New South Wales was able to borrow, allowing for all charges, for less than 4 per cent.—the real interest on the net proceeds of the loan floated in 1881 being only £3 17s. 6d. per £100 per annum, although on three subsequent occasions that colony had to pay more than 4 per cent. The last six regular loans, it will be observed, were launched nominally at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; New South Wales being the first Australasian, and, except India and Canada,* the first outlying British possession to issue loans bearing a lower nominal rate of interest than 4 per cent. The actual rate payable on the first three and on the last of these, however, was nearer 4 than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the net proceeds; but the two last but one were floated either above or slightly below par. The earlier of these two loans was, at the time, the most successful Australian loan floated, its great success being no doubt attributable to the extraordinary demand for Colonial securities in the London money market, owing to a great extent to the then proposed, and since accomplished, compulsory conversion of the greater portion of the British 3 per cent. debt into $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cents.—eventually to be reduced to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.; but this was subsequently, in its turn, eclipsed by the Victorian $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1889. The 4 per cent. Treasury bills, it will be observed, were all disposed of at slightly below par.

343. All the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, now float their fixed loans in London at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. as the nominal rate of interest, New South Wales having been the first to make the change as early as 1884. The most successful of these loans was the Victorian loan raised early in 1889, when the money was secured at the rate—based on the price realized *ex* interest—of only £3 7s. 4d. per £100 actually received; and next to this was the New South Wales loan of April, 1888, which was at the rate of £3 8s. 1d. per £100. By 1891, however, a reaction set in against the colonies, from causes already explained, and in that year Victoria and New South Wales had to pay £3 14s. 2d. and £3 16s. 8d. respectively for every £100 actually received, gradually increasing in 1892 and 1893 to 4 per cent. and upwards. In consequence of this reaction, long dated issues were temporarily suspended; and although $10\frac{3}{4}$ millions of Australasian fixed loans were floated in 1891, less than £2,800,000—of which

Loans of
Austral-
asian
colonies,
1888 to
1893.

* See paragraph 345 *post*.

£2,000,000 was for Victoria alone—was so obtained in 1892, and so far only a little over £1,780,000, according to latest advices, in 1893; and in lieu thereof the requirements of the colonies have been temporarily satisfied, for the first time, by the issue of Treasury bonds or bills of from two to six years' currency, bearing interest at the rate of 4 or 4½ per cent.—the total so issued in the two last years named being £5,790,000, of which £3,250,000 was by New South Wales, £1,020,900 by Queensland, £1,000,000 by Victoria, and £519,800 by Tasmania. The following are the particulars of the loans raised since 1887:—

LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES RAISED IN LONDON
IN 1888 TO 1893.

Colony.	Date of Issue.	Inscribed Stock.			Price obtained per £100 Stock.			Yield to Investor per £100.		
		Currency	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Gross.		Ex Accrued Interest.			
		Years.	£	Per cent.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Victoria ...	1888. Jan.	33	1,500,000	4	108	11	1	108	1	1
New South Wales	April	30	3,500,000	3½	108	12	2	102	5	2
New Zealand ...	June	41	2,000,000	4	95	15	7	96	11	5
Queensland ...	July	36	2,500,000	3½	94	15	8	94	6	11
	1889.									
Victoria ...	Jan.	35	3,000,000	3½	103	6	0	102	14	10
South Australia...	"	25 to 50*	1,317,800	3½	100	0	0	98	3	10
Tasmania ...	April	30 to 50*	1,000,000	3½	98	5	8	97	13	6
New South Wales	July	29	3,500,000	3½	102	8	1	101	4	8
Western Australia	"	45	100,000	4	108	15	3	108	1	11
New Zealand ...	Oct.	50	†2,700,000	3½	95	16	8	95	10	2
	1890.									
Queensland ...	Mar.	34½	2,264,734	3½	97	16	7	96	13	4
Victoria ...	April	34	4,000,000	3½	101	10	5	100	2	4
Tasmania ...	"	50	§1,106,500	3½	100	0	0	100	0	0
	1891.									
South Australia...	Feb.	25 to 50*	||455,400	3½	98	1	5	97	4	7
Victoria	{ April } { July }	{ 30 to 35* }	{ 3,000,000 }	{ 3½ }	{ 97 }	{ 2 }	{ 7 }	{ 96 }	{ 3 }	{ 7 }
Queensland	{ May } { June }	{ 39 }	{ 2,500,000 }	{ 3½ }	{ ¶90 }	{ 0 }	{ 0 }	{ 89 }	{ 8 }	{ 4 }
Western Australia	July	20 to 40*	250,000	4	100	10	10	99	1	6
New South Wales	Sept.	27	4,500,000	3½	95	0	5	94	7	9
	1892.									
Western Australia	Feb.	19 to 39*	250,000	4	99	2	0	97	9	0
Victoria ...	June	29 to 34*	2,000,000	3½	92	1	4	91	13	7
Western Australia	Nov.	19 to 39*	400,000	4	100	5	1	99	6	6
South Australia...	...	...	**144,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1893.									
Queensland ...	Jan.	37	1,182,400	3½	88	16	4	87	18	11
Tasmania ...	Mar.	27 to 47*	{ †545,345 } { 54,655 }	{ 3½ }	{ 92 }	{ 2 }	{ 2 }	{ 90 }	{ 18 }	{ 2 }

* Repayable at the option of the Government at any time between the periods stated on giving 12 months' notice. † Conversion loan. ‡ Redemption loan.

§ Accepted by Tasmanian Main Line Railway Co. at par, on account of purchase of their lines.

|| The total amount offered was £1,200,000, the balance unsubscribed being withdrawn.

¶ Commission of 2½ per cent. for floating loan deducted.

** Sold privately; no further particulars.

LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES RAISED IN LONDON
IN 1888 TO 1893—*continued.*

Colony.	Date of Issue.	Inscribed Stock.			Price obtained per £100 Stock.			Yield to Investor per £100.		
		Currency	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Gross.	<i>Ex</i> Accrued Interest.				
			TREASURY	BONDS.						
		Years.	£	Per cent.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
New South Wales	1892. Jan.	2	1,250,000	4	99	10	0	99	10	0
"	May	3½	1,000,000	4	100	5	0	100	5	0
"	Dec.	4	263,500	4	100	0	0	100	0	0
Victoria	... Mar.	2	1,000,000	4½	100	19	2	99	3	11
Queensland	... ..	4	500,000	4	98	0	0	...		
"	... July	4	300,000	4	98	0	0	...		
Tasmania	... ..	2	360,000	4½	100	0	0	...		
	1893.									
New South Wales	Jan.	4	10,800	4	100	0	0	100	0	0
"	Feb.	4	725,700	4	100	0	0	100	0	0
Queensland	... Jan.	6	220,900	...	...			...
Tasmania	{ Jan. to June }	{ 2 }	{ 50,000 *109,800 }	{ 4½ 4 }	99	6	5	99	6	5

NOTE.—The calculations in this table are based on the prices *ex* accrued interest as shown in the previous column, but not *ex* expenses also, as a statement of these for some of the colonies was not available; the rates for Victoria and New South Wales are, therefore, somewhat lower than those given in previous tables. Portion of the proceeds of the Treasury bonds in New South Wales was required to redeem loans falling due, but the amount was not stated; whilst the whole of those of Queensland, and £50,000 of the last issue of Tasmania, were required to cover revenue deficits. The interest on the bonds of Queensland is payable at option of holders either in London, Brisbane, Sydney, or Melbourne. The Victorian bonds were sold in Melbourne, but the principal and interest are payable in London.

Loans raised locally, 1892 and 1893.

344. The depreciation in colonial stocks just referred to induced the colonies to turn their attention to their own resources and to the possibilities of their local money markets, which had hitherto been much neglected, and the result was that New South Wales succeeded in obtaining over £1,200,000 in a few months by the issue at par of the scrip of a new 4 per cent. "Funded Stock," of which £3,000,000 had been authorized in October, 1892, to be issued in sums of £10, or any multiple thereof, and the principal to be redeemable in 1912, or at any time thereafter, at the option of the Government, after 12 months' notice; also, £750,000 by means of 4½ per cent. Treasury bonds. Victoria and Tasmania also issued small quantities of stock; whilst Treasury bonds for £797,600 were disposed of by Tasmania, £750,000 by Victoria, nearly £600,000 by South Australia, and £400,000 by Queensland. Moreover, New South Wales issued up to the 21st June, 1893, under the provisions of the *Current Account Depositors Act* 1893, legal tender Treasury bills for currency purposes amounting to £340,000, of denominations varying from £1 to £50 sterling. This was

* Redemption loan.

† Liable to correction.

intended as a measure of relief to depositors whose current accounts had been rendered inoperative owing to the suspension of several of the leading banks of the colony, the principle being to advance up to one-half of the nominal value of the deposit receipts on the security of the whole. The following is a statement of the local loans referred to:—

LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES LOCALLY RAISED,
1892 AND 1893.

Colony.	Date of Issue.	Inscribed or Funded Stock.			Price obtained per £100 Stock.			Yield to Investor per £100.		
		Currency.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Gross.	Ex Accrued Interest.				
		Years.	£	Per cent.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Victoria ...	1892 Jan. to Dec.	5*	165,228	4	100	0	0	100	0	0
N. S. Wales	December	20*	227,000	4	100	0	0	100	0	0
N. S. Wales	1893 Jan. to May	19*	997,430	4	100	0	0	100	0	0
Tasmania ...	Jan. to June	3 to 33†	67,750	4	100	0	0	...	¶4	0 0
Victoria ...	Jan. to Aug.	4*	177,409	4	100	0	0	100	0	0
TREASURY BONDS.										
Queensland	1892 April	4	300,000	4	98	0	0	...	¶4	11 1
"	September	4	100,000	4	98	0	0	...	¶4	11 1
S. Australia	April	5	349,225	4 11 3	100	0	0	...	¶4	11 3
N. S. Wales	July to Dec.	4	750,000	4½	100	0	0	100	0	0
Tasmania ...	December	1 to 6‡	372,460 200 183,230	5 4½ 4½	100	0	0	100	0	0
Victoria ...	1893 January	{ 3 4 5	{ 250,000 250,000 250,000	{ 4½	{ 99 1 2 99 2 4 99 12 6	{ 98 10 6 98 11 8 99 1 10	{ 4 17 4			
S. Australia	March	5	250,000	4 11 3	100	0	0	...	¶4	11 3
Tasmania ..	June	2 & 5§	{ 240,570 1,200	{ 4½ 4½	{ 99 1 0	{ 99 1 0	{ 4 19 0			
N. S. Wales	June	...	340,000||	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—The proceeds of all the Treasury bonds raised locally in Victoria and Queensland, £349,225 of those raised in South Australia, and £123,580 of those raised in Tasmania were required to cover revenue deficits; and £432,210 of those raised in Tasmania to redeem loans falling due. Portion of the proceeds of the bonds of New South Wales was, it is believed, for similar purposes, but the amount has not been furnished. The interest on the Treasury bonds of South Australia is payable quarterly, not half-yearly, as is the case in the other colonies.

345. Of all the dependencies of the United Kingdom, India Loans of other British dominions. can borrow on the most favourable terms, its 3 per cent. Stocks closely resembling and ranking next to British Consols; but only

* At earliest, but the Government has the option of continuing the loan indefinitely.

† £300 in 3 years, £2,200 in 5, £1,450 in 10, and £63,800 in 33 years.

‡ £30,000 in 1 year, £412,660 in 2, £40,000 in 3, £40,000 in 4, £30,000 in 5, and £3,230 in 6 years.

§ £200,000 in 2 years and £41,770 in 5 years.

|| Issued under *Current Account Depositors Act* 1893 for currency purposes.

¶ Liable to correction.

once, viz., in April, 1889, did India succeed in floating a 3 per cent. loan at a premium. Canada and Ceylon are the only other British dependencies which have issued 3 per cent. bonds; but the latter colony succeeded in issuing only a small amount at that rate. The actual interest on the two 3 per cent. Canadian loans averaged £3 4s. 3d. and £3 8s. 5d. per £100 of the proceeds, as compared with £3 7s. 4d. for the cheapest Australian loan—raised in 1889—and with £3 1s. 2d. for the latest Indian loan, raised in 1893. The success of the last two Canadian loans was probably partly attributable to the circumstance that that colony is only a moderate borrower; they were, however, the first Canadian loans that yielded the investor less than 4 per cent.* The following are the particulars of the most recent loans raised by India and six British colonies outside Australasia:—

**RECENT LOANS OF INDIA AND OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS
FLOATED IN LONDON.**

Colony.	Date.	Inscribed Stock Sold.			Price obtained per £100 Stock, <i>ex</i> Accrued Interest.			Yield to Investor per £100.		
		Currency.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
India ...	Apr., 1892	Years. 56	£ 1,300,000	Per cent. 3	96	5	1	3	2	10
" ...	July, 1893	55	1,300,000	3	98	8	7	3	1	2
Canada ...	June, 1888	50	4,000,000	3	94	14	10	3	4	3
" ...	" 1892	46	2,250,000	3	91	14	10	3	7	2
Ceylon ...	May, 1890	50	† 300,500	3	92	9	8	3	6	4
Cape of Good Hope	Mar., 1890	39 to 59‡	1,150,000	3½	100	0	10	3	9	11½
" " ...	Jan., 1891	38 to 58‡	1,119,000	3½	97	15	8	3	12	2
Natal ...	"	23 to 48‡	2,110,000	3½	94	16	7	3	16	10
Hongkong ...	Apr., 1893	25 to 50‡	200,000	3½	100	7	2	3	9	7
Newfoundland	June, 1893	48	§ 419,200	3½	91	6	5	3	17	11

Cost of floating foreign loans of Australasian colonies.

346. The expense of floating the inscribed loans of New South Wales in London is about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. greater than that of floating those of Victoria, whilst South Australia pays less than any other colony. The following table contains a statement of the average expense of floating loans in the Australasian colonies in London during each of the thirteen years ended with 1893:—

* The actual interest on the net proceeds (*i.e.*, after deducting expenses) of the last four Canadian loans were as follow:—£4 4s. 7d. (for 3½ per cents.), £4 1s. 7d. and £4 2s. (for 4 per cents.), and £3 5s. 5d. and £3 8s. 5d. per cent. (for 3 per cents.) respectively.

† The amount offered was £450,000, the balance being subsequently sold at prices ranging from 92½ to 93½.

‡ Repayable at option of the Government at any time between the periods shown.

§ Sterling bonds.

EXPENSES OF FLOATING LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1881 TO 1893.*

Year.	Expenses per £100 Debenture† or Stock in—														
	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Tasmania.		New Zealand.				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1881 ...	...	...	...	0	11	5†	0	15	9†	...	...	...	0	18	11†
1882 ...	...	...	...	1	1	4	...	...	...	0	9	1†	...	...	...
1883 (1st loan) ...	1	3	1	1	0	11	} 0	15	9†	0	9	0†	0	17	9†
„ (2nd loan) ...	1	3	2	1	1	0				0	9	0†	0	17	9†
1884 ...	1	2	11	1	7	8	1	7	8	0	11	8	0	18	3†
1885 ...	1	2	9	1	7	9	1	7	11	0	18	10	...	...	...
1886 ...	1	3	3	1	7	9	1	8	4	0	18	11	0	18	0†
1887 ...	1	2	10	...	...	...	1	7	11	0	19	6	...	...	...
1888 ...	1	3	1	1	7	10	1	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889 ...	1	2	11	1	7	10	...	...	...	0	19	1	1	4	10
1890 ...	1	2	10	...	...	...	1	8	0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891 ...	1	2	8	1	7	9	1	8	2	1	1	2	...	...	...
1892 ...	1	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	...	...	...

NOTE.—In Western Australia, the expenses per £100 were as follow:—£1 4s. 1d. in 1885 for debentures, convertible into stock; and £1 13s. 7d. in 1889, and £1 3s. 8d. in 1891 and 1892, for inscribed stock. The expenses of floating in London the Treasury bonds of New South Wales in 1892 and 1893 usually amounted to 7s. 6d. per £100, but once they were as low as 6s., and once as high as 12s. 9d.; those of Tasmania averaged 6s. 6d. per £100. In cases where blanks occur, no debentures or stock were raised.

347. The cost of floating the new local “Funded Stock” of New South Wales in 1892-3 varied from 1s. 5d. to 3s. 7d. per £100. The average cost of floating local Treasury bonds during the same period was *nil* in New South Wales, 1s. 3d. in South Australia, 4s. 3d. in Victoria, and as high as 16s. 6d. per £100 in Tasmania.

Cost of floating local loans of Australasian colonies.

348. The annual charge per million made by the Bank of England for the inscription and management of the stock of New South Wales is £600 for the first ten millions, and £500 for the second ten millions; whereas the annual charge per million made by the London and Westminster Bank for the same services rendered to the Government of Victoria is only £500 for the first ten millions, £450 for the second ten millions, and £400 for subsequent amounts.

Annual cost of managing stock of Victoria and New South Wales.

349. 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 every fifth year from 1875; also of the three years 1889, 1890, and 1891; also the number of years' revenue the debt was equal to in each of those years:—

Debts of Australasian colonies.

* For particulars of the amounts raised for several of the years, see tables following paragraphs 338, 341, and 343 *ante*.

† Debenture loans, on which the Stamp Duty payable is less by ten shillings per £100 than on Stock.

‡ Average.

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 ...	1875	13,995,093	17 0 0	3·30
	1880	22,060,749	25 13 0	4·77
	1885	28,628,588	29 10 9	4·55
	1889	37,367,027	33 17 1	4·31
	1890	41,443,216	36 11 5	4·86
	1891	43,638,897	37 13 11	5·23
New South Wales	1875	11,470,637	19 6 0	2·78
	1880	14,903,919	19 18 6	3·04
	1885	35,564,259	37 9 1	4·69
	1889	46,646,449	43 2 4	5·15
	1890	48,425,333	43 3 4	5·11
	1891	48,771,549	41 17 1	4·86
Queensland ...	1875	6,435,250	35 1 0	4·72
	1880	12,192,150	53 18 7	7·56
	1885	19,320,850	61 4 10	6·80
	1889	25,840,950	67 18 2	7·51
	1890	28,105,684	71 17 4	8·62
	1891	29,457,134	71 15 9	8·65
South Australia ...	1875	3,320,600	15 15 7	2·90
	1880	9,865,500	36 17 5	4·86
	1885	17,020,900	54 6 2	7·37
	1889	20,435,500	64 13 4	9·00
	1890	21,151,500	66 5 6	8·27
	1891	21,133,300	64 17 5	7·47
Western Australia*	1875	135,000	5 1 1	·86
	1880	361,000	12 8 9	2·00
	1885	1,288,100	36 12 4	3·99
	1889	1,371,981	31 7 11	3·59
	1890	1,367,444	27 15 10	3·30
	1891	1,613,594	30 5 8	3·24
Tasmania ...	1875	1,489,400	14 7 4	4·35
	1880	1,943,700	16 18 9	4·42
	1885	3,357,000	25 19 5	5·88
	1889	5,019,050	35 6 0	7·39
	1890	6,432,800	44 5 6	8·48
	1891	6,990,940	45 16 2	7·92
New Zealand*	1875	17,400,031	46 5 11	6·18
	1880	28,583,231	58 19 0	8·71
	1885	35,790,422	62 4 5	8·74
	1889	38,483,250	62 9 4	9·64
	1890	38,832,350	62 1 8	9·23
	1891	38,713,068	61 1 1	9·34

NOTE.—For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1892, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet at the commencement of the second volume), which gives a statement of the debts of the respective colonies at the end of each of the twenty years 1873 to 1892; also tables following paragraphs 343 and 344 *ante*, and Appendix A. to the second volume.

* New Zealand has, as a set-off against the debt, an accrued sinking fund, which amounted on the 31st March, 1892, to £1,035,449. The net liability was thus £37,677,619, or £59 8s. 6d. per head, being equal to 9 times the revenue. Western Australia also has a sinking fund of £114,292. The sinking funds in the other colonies are of no great importance.

350. In 1891, as compared with the previous year, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand showed a decrease of indebtedness per head, but increases of from £1 2s. 6d. to £2 10s. per head occurred in Victoria, Tasmania, and Western Australia. According to the returns of the same year, by far the most heavily indebted colonies in proportion to population were Queensland with about £72, South Australia with about £65, and New Zealand with £61 per head. Victoria, in proportion to population, was little more than half as heavily indebted as any of these, and was, moreover, less heavily indebted than any other of the Australasian colonies, except New South Wales and Western Australia. 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:—

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

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

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

351. Comparing the amount of public debt in each colony with the number of its breadwinning, as distinguished from its total population, the following figures are arrived at. The colonies stand in the same relative positions as they did in the preceding paragraph, but the amounts are obviously higher than those shown for 1891 in the last column but one of the preceding table, where a comparison is made between the amount of debt and the total population:—

Debt per breadwinner in Australasian colonies.

PROPORTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT TO BREADWINNERS IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

	Public Debt per Breadwinner.	Public Debt per Breadwinner.
1. Queensland...	£165 14 0	4. New South Wales ... £104 18 8
2. New Zealand ...	156 0 7	5. Victoria ... 86 18 10
3. Tasmania ...	114 14 2	6. Western Australia... 65 15 10

NOTE.—South Australia is omitted, as the compilation of its census returns has not been completed.

352. The public debts of the different colonies varied, in 1891, from an amount equal to $9\frac{1}{3}$ years' revenue in New Zealand, about $8\frac{2}{3}$ years' revenue in Queensland, 8 years' revenue in Tasmania, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ years' revenue in South Australia, to a sum equal to $3\frac{1}{4}$ years' revenue in Victoria.

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

revenue in Western Australia. Victoria occupied a lower, and consequently more favourable, position in this respect than any of the colonies except Western Australia and New South Wales, her debt being equal to her revenue for about $5\frac{1}{4}$ years. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to this matter:—

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

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

353. 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 $144\frac{1}{2}$ millions, being over 4 millions more than in 1890, and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, somewhat exceeded $190\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling, being $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions more than in 1890. The following are the exact figures for 1891, 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, 1891.*

	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	Per cent.
Continent of Australia	144,614,474	46 9 3	5.76
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand...	190,318,482	48 16 3	6.31

354. 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 about £2 7s. than such a proportion applied to the continental colonies alone, in explanation of which it will be remembered that, although in proportion to population Tasmania's indebtedness is somewhat below the average, New Zealand is the third most heavily indebted colony of the group.

* For later figures, see Appendix A. in the second volume.

Public debt of Australia and Australasia.

Debt per head higher in Australasia than in Australia.

355. During the year 1891, the public debt of Australasia, taken as a whole, increased by $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., but the amount per head of population decreased by 5s. 3d. During the sixteen years ended with 1891, the public debt increased by one hundred and thirty-six millions—or nearly fourfold—whilst the proportion per head more than doubled. The debt also increased in a much greater ratio than the public revenue, for whereas in 1875 it was equal to the income of the colonies for less than four years, and in 1880 to about five and a quarter years, in 1890 and 1891 it was equal to their income for over six and a quarter years. This is shown by the following figures :—

Increase of debt in Australasia in sixteen years.

INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA,
1875 TO 1891.

Year.	Public Debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1875	54,246,011	23 6 0	3·85
1880	89,910,249	33 0 8	5·27
1885	140,970,119	42 17 8	5·87
1889	175,164,207	47 10 11	6·15
1890	185,758,327	49 1 6	6·36
1891	190,318,482	48 16 3	6·31
Increase 1875-91	136,072,471	25 10 3	2·46
„ in 1891	4,560,155	-0 5 3†	-·05†

356. The purposes for which the public debts of the Australasian colonies were incurred may be classified under three heads—(1.) Works yielding direct revenue, including all immediately reproductive works, such as railways, telegraphs, waterworks, harbour and river improvements, etc.; (2.) Other works of a permanent character but not returning direct revenue—including roads and bridges, defence works, school buildings, and other public works and buildings; (3.) Miscellaneous—including introduction of immigrants, amounts borrowed to cover deficiencies in revenue, and amounts unapportioned to their proper heads. In the following table the debt of each colony is classified under these three heads :—

Classification of debts of Australasian colonies.

* In 1875, the population was 2,327,882; in 1880, 2,721,747; in 1885, 3,287,363; in 1889, 3,684,016; in 1890, 3,785,349; and in 1891, 3,899,036.

† Decrease.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES
WERE INCURRED.

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1891.)

Purposes for which incurred.	Victoria.	New South Wales.*	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.†
1.—WORKS YIELDING DIRECT REVENUE.							
Railways and Tramways..	£ 34,149,606	£ 33,781,537	£ 17,475,174	£ 11,366,903	£ 875,724	£ 3,626,643	£ 14,257,828
Electric Telegraphs ..	..	740,561	827,866	848,081	238,336	113,971	634,420
Water Supply and Irrigation (including Sewerage)	6,782,765	5,240,572	†1,674,593	3,288,800	8,697	..	563,358
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses and Docks	626,018	2,961,725	1,942,977	1,389,562	75,878	\$1,916,337	||889,165
Total	41,558,389	42,724,395	21,920,610	16,893,346	1,198,635	5,656,951	16,344,771
2.—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.							
Roads and Bridges	108,043	663,074	863,556	1,428,284	59,653	..§	3,515,925
Defence Works	100,000	981,741	188,553	250,648	..	128,189	||429,719
School Buildings	1,105,557	559,323	..¶	¶680,300	..	131,128	..
Other Public Works and Buildings	766,908	1,046,129	925,573	471,425	167,819	659,717	2,175,543
Total	2,080,508	3,250,267	1,977,682	2,830,654	227,472	919,034	6,121,187
3.—MISCELLANEOUS.							
Immigration .. ..	..	549,264	2,734,886	..	..	235,714	2,145,967
Deficiencies in Revenue (including Treasury Bonds)	..	..	397,336	30,000	..	27,521	218,500
Balance { Other Services** .. ..	..	48,047	..	591,000	2,694	151,720	1,334,363
{ Unapportioned†† .. ..	..	2,199,576	2,426,620	788,300	184,793	..	12,548,280
Total .. ..	..	2,796,887	5,558,842	1,409,300	187,487	414,955	16,247,110
Grand Total‡‡ ..	43,638,897	48,771,549	29,457,134	21,133,300	1,613,594	6,990,940	38,713,068

NOTE.—The amounts set down are exclusive of temporary Treasury bills in aid of revenue, viz.:—£2,223,884 for New South Wales, £500,000 for South Australia, and £119,350 for Tasmania. The figures for New Zealand relate to the 31st March, 1892.

* For explanation of the way in which these figures were arrived at, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., page 451, footnote (1).

† The figures set down as showing the objects for which the Public Debt of New Zealand was contracted represent the net expenditure out of the "Public Works Fund" since 1870—the date of the first Immigration and Public Works Loan—which is the only existing record of the loan expenditure; it is, however, stated that, besides loan moneys, receipts in aid from Stamp duties, etc., contributed somewhat towards the total sum so expended. The balance required to make up the total debt at the end of 1891 has been entered as "unapportioned."

‡ Including £1,405,456, loans to local bodies, chiefly for waterworks, but also for roads and bridges.

§ The amount for "Roads and Bridges" is included with that for "Harbours, etc."

|| In New Zealand a portion of the expenditure on "Defences" is included under the head of "Harbours, etc.," and a portion is under the head of "Unapportioned."

¶ In Queensland the expenditure on "School Buildings" is included with "Other Public Works," and in South Australia the amount set down includes expenditure on other buildings.

** In New South Wales the amount under this head was expended on public works on behalf of Queensland, when it formed part of New South Wales; in Queensland, Treasury Bills; in South Australia, £591,000 on general public works for the Northern Territory, and £30,000 deficiencies in revenue; in New Zealand on land purchases (presumably from the Maoris), £1,248,876, rates on native lands, £60,052, and £218,500 deficiencies in revenue. From the amount returned for Tasmania, debentures redeemed, amounting to £105,350, have been deducted, since the purposes were not specified for which the original loans thereby paid off were raised.

†† Consisting of deficiencies in floating loans (the whole in New South Wales, £1,753,470 in Queensland, and £1,021,472 in New Zealand); loans not accounted for in New Zealand; and unexpended balances in some cases. In Victoria deficiencies in floating loans are distributed over the heads for which the loans were raised.

‡‡ As a set-off against the public debt, New Zealand possessed an accrued sinking fund amounting, on the 31st March, 1892, to £1,035,449; the net liability for that colony was, therefore, £37,677,619. The sinking funds possessed by the other colonies are comparatively small, consisting of the following amounts:—Victoria, £156,100; Western Australia, £99,325; and Tasmania, £145,004.

357. The major portion of the public debt of each of the Australasian colonies was contracted for the purpose of railway construction, but smaller amounts were borrowed for water supply, immigration, electric telegraphs, harbour and defence works, roads and bridges, school-houses, and other public works. Up to the end of 1891, New South Wales and Victoria had borrowed a larger amount for railway construction than any of the other colonies, the amount being about £34,000,000 in both cases, as against £17,500,000 borrowed for the same purpose by Queensland, nearly £14,300,000 by New Zealand, and nearly £11,400,000 by South Australia. Victoria has borrowed more for water supply than any other colony, the total amount being nearly £6,800,000, as against £5,200,000 borrowed by New South Wales, and nearly £3,300,000 borrowed by South Australia for the same object. No portion of the public debt of Victoria, South Australia, or Western Australia has been contracted for the promotion of immigration, but Queensland and New Zealand have borrowed two and three-quarters and over two millions respectively for that purpose, whilst New South Wales and Tasmania have borrowed three-quarters of a million between them.

Purposes for which debts of Australasian colonies were contracted.

358. Ninety-five per cent. of the Victorian public debt was incurred for the purpose of being expended upon revenue-producing public works, which is a larger proportion than in any of the other colonies. This is shown by the following figures, which give the proportion so incurred in each colony:—

Order of colonies in respect to borrowings for reproductive works.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF DEBT INCURRED FOR REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Victoria ...	95.23	5. Queensland ...	74.42
2. New South Wales ...	87.60	6. Western Australia ...	74.28
3. Tasmania ...	80.92	7. New Zealand ...	42.22*
4. South Australia ...	79.94		

359. Of the total amount borrowed by the colonies on the Australian continent to the end of 1891, over four-fifths was for railways and other reproductive works, more than 7 per cent. was for other works of a permanent character, and, with the exception of nearly 4 per cent., which was unappropriated, the balance was spent chiefly on immigration. Of the amount borrowed by the continental and insular colonies combined, the proportion for reproductive works is considerably less, but the proportions for roads, immigration, and other purposes are somewhat more than those for like objects relating

Purposes for which debt of Australasia was contracted.

* The purposes for which a large portion of the New Zealand debt was incurred cannot now be determined. See last footnotes on preceding page.

to the continental colonies alone. This is shown in the following table:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA
WERE CONTRACTED.

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1891.)

Purposes for which debt was contracted.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount of Debt.	Proportions per cent.	Amount of Debt.	Proportions per cent.
	£		£	
1.—WORKS YIELDING DIRECT REVENUE.				
Railways and Tramways ...	97,648,944	67·52	115,533,415	60·70
Electric Telegraphs ...	2,654,844	1·84	3,403,235	1·78
Water Supply (including Sewerage)	16,995,427	11·76	17,558,785	9·22
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, and Docks	6,996,160	4·84	9,801,662	5·15
Total ...	124,295,375	85·96	146,297,097	76·85
2.—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.				
Roads and Bridges ...	3,122,610	2·16	6,638,535	3·48
Defence Works ...	1,520,939	1·05	2,078,847	1·09
School Buildings ...	2,345,180	1·62	2,476,308	1·30
Other Public Works and Buildings	3,377,854	2·34	6,213,114	3·26
Total ...	10,366,583	7·17	17,406,804	9·13
3.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Immigration ...	3,284,150	2·27	5,665,831	2·98
Revenue Deficiencies (including Treasury Bonds)	427,336	·29	673,357	·36
Balance { Other Services ...	641,741	·44	2,127,824	1·14
{ Unapportioned ...	5,599,289	3·87	18,147,569	9·54
Total ...	9,952,516	6·87	26,614,581	14·02
Grand Total ...	144,614,474	100·00	190,318,482	100·00

360. 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, 1891.

Country or Colony.	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue. †
EUROPE.			
	£	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom (1891-2) ...	680,541,767‡	17 17 3	7·48
Malta ...	79,168	0 9 7	·29
ASIA.			
India ...	218,426,069	0 19 9	2·55
Ceylon ...	2,535,247	0 16 10	1·94
Protected Malay States ...	165,271	0 8 0	·23
Hong Kong ...	200,000	0 18 1	·47
AFRICA.			
Mauritius ...	777,750	2 2 0	1·02
Natal ...	7,170,354	13 3 8	5·44
Cape of Good Hope ...	24,839,167	16 5 3	5·99
St. Helena ...	250	0 1 2	·04
Sierra Leone ...	50,000	0 13 4	·56
AMERICA.			
Canada ...	60,395,670§	12 9 5	7·52
Newfoundland ...	1,088,201	5 9 11	2·87
Bermuda ...	8,600	0 11 4	·26
British Guiana ...	735,429	2 11 2	1·31
Honduras ...	17,000	0 10 10	·32
West Indies—			
Bahamas ...	81,126	1 14 1	1·54
Jamaica ...	1,458,222	2 5 7	1·87
St. Lucia ...	140,770	3 5 11	2·85
St. Vincent ...	14,370	0 7 0	·52
Barbados ...	30,100	0 3 4	·18
Grenada ...	44,475	0 16 5	·82
Tobago ...	5,000	0 5 5	·57
St. Christopher } ...	30,400	0 12 9	·80
Nevis ... }			
Antigua ...	35,371	0 19 3	·81
Montserrat ...	8,300	0 14 1	1·27
Dominica ...	40,900	1 10 6	1·90
Trinidad ...	520,420	2 12 0	1·07
AUSTRALASIA.			
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand||	190,318,482	48 16 3	6·31
Fiji ...	246,690	1 19 4	3·46
Total ...	1,190,004,569	4 6 2	5·25

* For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see Part "Population" ante.

† For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 237 ante.

‡ Gross debt. The net debt, after deducting loans recoverable, nominal value of Suez Canal Shares, and Bank Balances, was £669,077,170.

§ Gross liability. The net liability, after deducting "interest bearing investments, loans, cash, and banking accounts," was only £49,543,550, or £10 5s. per head.

|| For public debts and amounts per head and proportion of debt to revenue in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 349 ante.

Indebted-
ness of
British
dominions.

361. It will be observed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies reaches to about 1,190 millions sterling; that 681 millions, or nearly three-fifths of this amount, is owing by Great Britain herself; 218 millions by India, or less than a fifth; 190 millions, or less than one-sixth of the whole, by the Australasian colonies; and the remainder, 101 millions, by Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British colonies.

Indebted-
ness per
head of
British
dominions.

362. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is about two and three-quarter times as large 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 Queensland is four times, and that of New Zealand and South Australia is about three and a half times, as large as that of the United Kingdom; whilst that of Tasmania is about two and a half times, that of New South Wales two and a third times, and that of Victoria is twice, as large. The three first-named colonies are, in proportion to population, by far the most heavily-indebted countries in the world. It may be observed that the indebtedness per head of Canada is only about a fourth of that of Australasia.

Proportion
of debts to
revenues of
British
dominions.

363. In proportion to revenue, the debt of the United Kingdom is larger than that of any of her dependencies, except New Zealand, Queensland, Tasmania, and Canada; but with the exception of the United Kingdom and Canada, there is no portion of the British dominions in which the debt is so high a multiple of its revenue as the united debts of the Australasian colonies are of their united revenues.

Increased
indebted-
ness of
British
dominions.

364. During the year 1891 the public indebtedness of the British dominions increased by over £10,000,000, notwithstanding a reduction of nearly $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions in the debt of the United Kingdom. An increased amount of over six and three-quarter millions was borrowed by India, and $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions by Australasia.

National
debt of
United
Kingdom,
1891-2.

365. At the end of March, 1892, the National Debt of the United Kingdom stood in round numbers at $680\frac{1}{2}$ millions, the various denominations of the debt will be found in the following table:—

NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 31ST MARCH, 1892.

Denomination.	Total Amount of National Debt.	Amount of Debt held by Government Departments (included in previous column).
	£	£
FUNDED DEBT—		
New 3½ per Cents. ...	225,746	5,935
2¼ per Cents. Cons. Stock (Goschen's) ...	526,566,449	96,782,431
2¼ per Cents. (1905) ...	4,647,799	215,822
2½ per Cents. ...	32,858,801	11,830,260
Debt to Banks of England and Ireland ...	13,645,869	...
Terminable Annuities ...	64,421,912	53,081,909
Exchequer Bills ...	3,553,400	
Exchequer Bonds ...	18,483,094	18,559,494
Treasury Bills ...	12,375,500	
Temporary Advances ...	896,000	
Deficit to Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Accounts ...	1,566,279	...
Russian-Dutch Loan ...	531,359	...
Under <i>Imperial Defence Act</i> 1888 ...	764,558	...
Total Debt ...	680,541,766	180,475,851

NOTE.—The information in this table has been taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence*, 1893, page 76.

366. A gradual but continuous diminution has taken place in the national indebtedness of the United Kingdom, this reduction in the last 34 years having apparently amounted to nearly 151 millions sterling.* The decrease from period to period is shown by the following figures, which indicate the amount of the debt at the end of various financial years:—

British National Debt, 1857 to 1891.

PUBLIC DEBT† OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1857 TO 1891.

Debt at the end of each Financial Year. ‡			Debt at the end of each Financial Year. ‡		
£			£		
1857-8	...	831,532,535	1887-8	...	705,575,073
1862-3	...	821,992,158	1888-9	...	699,300,767
1867-8	...	799,839,663	1889-90	...	690,663,838
1872-3	...	779,222,110	1890-91	...	685,954,018
1877-8	...	772,151,725	1891-2	...	680,541,766
1882-3	...	754,455,270			

367. 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.

* The actual reduction is not so great as this, as the practice has prevailed of late years of deducting the amounts borrowed for local reproductive works. It is known that sums amounting in the aggregate to £26,558,959 were so deducted in 1887-8, when a *Local Loans Stock* was created.

† Funded (including stock held on account of unclaimed dividends), unfunded, and capital value of terminable annuities in 3 per cent. stock, at par.

‡ Financial year ends on the 31st March.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
EUROPE.				
Austria-Hungary ...	1891	£ 573,794†,	£ 13 8 4	6.99
Belgium ...	1892	92,594,	15 1 1	6.72
Denmark ...	1890-91	10,367,‡	4 15 5	3.28
France ...	1893	1,224,467,	31 18 8	9.30
Germany ...	1889-93	535,856,§	10 16 10	3.55.
Greece ...	1892	23,285,	10 12 11	5.62
Holland ...	1893	93,517,	20 4 8	8.63
Italy ...	1892	479,189,	15 15 10	7.19
Portugal ...	1890-91	119,996,	27 17 3	11.41
Roumania ...	1892	38,752,	7 0 11	5.51
Russia ...	1892	568,560,	5 16 7	6.53
Spain ...	1892	246,256,	14 0 8	8.23
Sweden and Norway ...	1891-92	20,785,||	3 1 1	2.56
Switzerland ...	1892	2,439,¶	0 16 9	.88
Turkey... ..	1878	292,830,**	10 11 1	17.59
ASIA.				
Japan	1891	42,431,	1 1 0	3.41
AFRICA.				
Egypt	1892	106,372,	15 12 1	9.79
Tunis	1884	5,702,††	3 16 0	4.26
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation ...	1891	72,418,	17 14 5	4.95
Brazil	1892	118,484,	8 9 3	5.06
Mexico... ..	1891	26,970,	2 7 4	3.12
Peru	1888	53,437,‡‡	17 16 11	31.03
United States	1891	322,082,§§	5 2 5	4.54

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see Part "Population," ante.

† This amount is made up of £275,233,000 general debt of the whole empire; £105,549,000, special debt of Austria proper; and £193,012,000, special debt of Hungary.

‡ Denmark has State investments, including the Reserve Fund, amounting to £3,823,670, or nearly one-third the total debt.

§ This amount is made up of the debt of the Empire, £65,889,885 (including Treasury Bills) in 1890-91, together with the debts—chiefly borrowed for railway construction—of the following States at the dates named, viz.:—Alsace-Lorraine, £1,276,135 in 1892; Anhalt, £88,741 in 1891; Baden, £16,541,792 in 1892; Bavaria, £66,417,007 in 1892; Bremen, £4,014,180 in 1891; Brunswick, £1,394,280 in 1892; Hamburg, £14,012,059 in 1892; Hesse, £1,762,307 in 1892; Lippe, £39,664 in 1889; Lübeck, £492,168 in 1891; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £4,130,230 in 1892; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £300,000 in 1890; Oldenburg, £1,835,960 in 1890; Prussia, £303,087,395 in 1892-3; Reuss-Greiz, £7,950 in 1892; Reuss-Schleiz, £52,027 in 1892; Saxe-Altenburg, £44,372 in 1891; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £172,914 in 1890-91; Saxe-Meiningen, £619,706 in 1891; Saxe-Weimar, £254,183 in 1891; Saxony, £31,598,362 in 1891; Schaumburg-Lippe, £25,500 in 1891; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £200,934 in 1891; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £177,393 in 1891; Waldeck, £109,470 in 1892; and Würtemberg, £21,311,827 in 1892. 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 war treasure (in gold) and various invested funds amounting at end of 1890-91 to about £30,500,000. Deductions have been made where possible, so as to prevent sums being included twice over, thus appearing in both the Imperial and the State revenues.

|| This amount is made up of £14,337,321, debt of Sweden; and £6,447,926, debt of Norway.

¶ The above amount excludes the debts of the various Cantons, amounting in the aggregate to about £10,400,000. There exists, as a set-off against the debt, State property ("federal fortune") valued at £1,462,292.

** Consisting of foreign debt, £217,830,000, and estimated internal and floating debt, £75,000,000. Paper money estimated at £90,000,000 excluded.

†† Inclusive of a floating debt of at least £702,000.

‡‡ Exclusive of £872,400 Government paper in circulation.

§§ Gross liability. The net liability after deducting the cash in the Treasury was about £175,000,000. In addition to the Federal Debt, there were State and Local Bonded Debts amounting—after deducting Sinking Funds—to £236,532,000.

368. 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 £544,000,000. Next to these countries in point of indebtedness are Austria-Hungary, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States, Turkey, Spain, and British India, in the order named. These are the only countries which have larger debts than the present united debt of the Australasian colonies.*

Gross amount of debt in different countries.

369. In proportion to population, the most heavily indebted independent countries are France and Portugal, which are, however, in this respect, far behind all the Australasian colonies.† The debt per head in the United Kingdom is much smaller than in Portugal and France, is also less than in Holland, but is larger than in any other country outside Australasia.

Amount of debt per head in different countries.

370. According to the table, Turkey is, with the exception of Peru—which appears to be irredeemably involved—very much more heavily indebted in proportion to its revenue than any other country. The debts of those countries, and of Portugal, Egypt, France, Holland, and Spain, 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 smaller in proportion to their united revenues than the debts of Canada, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, of Russia, as well as those of the countries previously so mentioned are to their respective revenues.

Proportion of debt to revenue in different countries.

371. In comparing the indebtedness of the Australasian colonies with that of other countries, it cannot be too distinctly borne in mind that, whereas the latter was in most cases mainly incurred for purposes of war, the former was, as already pointed out, almost entirely contracted for the construction of railways, water supply, and other works which aid materially in the opening up and development of the country. In Victoria, for example, the National Debt is about £40 per head; in the United Kingdom it is about £18. The interest on the Victorian debt, however, as has already been shown, is largely provided for by the reproductive works on which the borrowings have been expended; but the debt of the United Kingdom is wholly unproductive,—in other words, the interest can only be raised by means of taxes. The railways alone of the United Kingdom—all constructed by private companies—cost £897,500,000, leaving out of account the cost of waterworks and the large amounts borrowed by local authorities for school buildings, sewerage works, harbours, etc.

Comparative indebtedness in various countries.

* See table following paragraph 360 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 349 *ante*.

If this amount be added to the National Debt of the mother country, it would be increased to nearly £42 per head, or £2 per head more than the debt of Victoria. The debt of the United Kingdom, however, has been borrowed at less than 3 per cent., and as the railways pay more than that rate of interest, the addition of their cost to the debt would not add to the burdens of the people. In like manner so much of the debt of Victoria as has its interest covered by amounts derived from reproductive works may be considered to be provided for. It is therefore evident that the gross amount of money borrowed does not afford a true indication of the indebtedness of a country, which cannot be ascertained without also taking into consideration the proportion expended on reproductive works. Even then the standard of comparison is not complete unless the respective debts bearing various rates of interest be reduced to a uniform interest basis. In the following table both these elements are taken into account, the interest paid by the different countries being adjusted to a uniform basis of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The comparative indebtedness will be found in the last column:—

COMPARATIVE INDEBTEDNESS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Nominal Amount per Head.	Adjusted to a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis.			
		Amount.	Proportion covered by—		
			Earnings.	Taxation and Land Revenue.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Canada... ..	12 9 5	11 18 8	1 10 0	10 8 8	10 8 8
South Australia	64 17 5	75 8 4	62 11 11	12 16 5	12 16 5
United Kingdom	18 0 1	14 2 10	0 2 1	14 0 9	14 0 9
Austria	14 8 0	15 8 7	Nil	15 8 7	15 8 7
New South Wales	41 17 1	46 3 2	28 16 0	17 7 2	17 7 2
Victoria	40 3 6	47 12 0	30 1 0	17 11 0	17 11 0
Hungary	8 19 6	19 7 2	Nil	19 7 2	19 7 2
Portugal	25 0 0	23 18 7	Nil	23 18 7	23 18 7
Argentine Republic	20 4 6	34 11 5	4 0 0	30 11 5	30 11 5
France	30 0 0	36 17 2	2 14 3	34 2 11	34 2 11
Queensland	71 15 9	80 12 0	34 2 10	46 9 2	46 9 2
Tasmania	45 16 2	54 11 7	5 14 0	48 17 7	48 17 7
New Zealand*	62 1 8	74 17 0	18 18 6	55 18 6	55 18 6

NOTE.—The figures, except those for the United Kingdom, which are for 1890-91, and for Canada and the Australasian colonies, which relate to the year 1891, have been deduced from results given in *Fenn on the Funds* (1889), 14th edition, pages xv. and xvii.

Low comparative indebtedness of Victoria.

372. Canada and South Australia, it will be seen, are at the head of the list, the United Kingdom and Austria stand next, and New South Wales and Victoria next. In Victoria, the amount of real indebtedness per head, or that for which interest must be provided

* Figures for 1890. In 1891 the debt fell to £61 1s. 1d.

by taxation or other special source of income, is only about £7 higher than that in Canada, and only £3 10s. more than in the United Kingdom, whilst it is lower than in any of the other countries named, the nominal amount of its indebtedness per head is more than three times as high as that in the former, and more than twice as high as that in the latter country. In regard to the high comparative indebtedness in some of the Australasian colonies, it should be remembered that, besides taxation, they all have available—for meeting interest on works not yielding revenue—large sums derived from the occupation and alienation of Crown lands.

373. Judging from the average growth of population, Victoria could in prosperous times borrow £1,200,000, and the Australasian colonies as a whole £6,200,000 per annum without increasing their liability per head. As, moreover, the money would probably in future be expended only on carefully selected reproductive works, even if more were borrowed under such circumstances it would not add to the burdens of the people.

Effects of uniform growth of debt and population.

374. Municipalities in Victoria are empowered by the *Local Government Act* (54 Vict. No. 1112) to borrow money for permanent works or undertakings, but the amount so borrowed is not to exceed ten times their average annual income from general rates during the three years prior to the raising 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, 1892, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed by the municipalities through the General Government for waterworks amounting to £375,763,—the redemption of which is provided for by a sinking fund—they being included in the public debt of the colony* :—

Municipal debt.

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1892.

Municipalities.	At the end of the Municipal Financial Year.	
	Districts with Loans outstanding.	Amount of Debt.
		£
Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	43	2,795,825
Shires	42	491,211
Total	85	3,287,036

375. The interest payable by municipalities for loans amounts to £158,036 per annum, the rates varying from 4 to 7½ per cent., and

Interest payable on municipal debt.

* See table following paragraph 307 *ante*, also footnote (||) to that table. The Government moneys originally authorized to be advanced to municipalities was £678,063, but from this must be deducted £302,300 for the Ballarat Waterworks, which have been transferred to the Ballarat Water Commission.

averaging 4·81 per cent. The average rate paid by cities, towns, and boroughs is 4·74 per cent., and that by shires 5·17 per cent.* The following are the amounts borrowed by the two kinds of municipalities at each rate:—

RATES OF INTEREST ON MUNICIPAL LOANS,† 1892.

Rate of Interest.	Loans outstanding in—		
	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	All Municipal Districts.
	£	£	£
4 per cent. ...	660,000	...	660,000
4½ „ ...	538,700	...	538,700
5 „ ...	1,396,429	411,657	1,808,086
5½ „ ...	...	5,400	5,400
6 „ ...	180,946	67,386	248,332
6½ „ ...	13,000	...	13,000
7 „ ...	6,750	6,368	13,118
7½ „ ...	...	400	400
Total ...	2,795,825	491,211	3,287,036
Annual Interest Payable‡	£132,637	£25,399	£158,036

Municipal debt, 1881 to 1892.

376. In 1892, as compared with 1891, the number of municipalities which had outstanding loans increased by 2—both being shires. The total increase in the amount outstanding was £143,434, of which £129,644 was due to further borrowing by cities, towns, or boroughs, and £13,790 to that by shires. The municipal debt has been increasing rapidly since 1883, when the debt was less than a fourth of what it was at the end of 1892, as is indicated by the following figures, which show the municipal debt in each of the last twelve years:—

MUNICIPAL DEBT,† 1881 TO 1892.

£			£		
1881	...	728,093	1887	...	1,708,252
1882	...	742,911	1888	...	2,062,327
1883	...	776,683	1889	...	2,264,607
1884	...	1,083,613	1890	...	2,944,440
1885	...	1,229,203	1891	...	3,143,602
1886	...	1,479,159	1892	...	3,287,036

Municipal borrowings in London, 1883-1892.

377. The London money market was first approached by Victorian municipalities for the purpose of borrowing, in 1854, when a loan of £735,000 was raised there, of which £525,000 was for improvements to the city of Melbourne, and £210,000 for improvements to the

* In the previous year these proportions were 4·73 and 5·23, not 4·78 and 7·78, as published in the last issue of this work.

† Exclusive of loans from the General Government.

‡ The figures in this line in the last issue of this work have been discovered to be incorrect; they should have been as follow:—£126,171, £24,980, and £151,151 respectively.

town of Geelong. This loan was guaranteed by the Government, and was paid off at the rate of £35,000 per annum, the final instalment having been cleared off in 1874. Since then, with the exception of a loan of £125,000 raised in 1878, by the Melbourne Corporation, no serious borrowing by municipalities took place until 1883. In that year, however, £200,000 was borrowed, and municipal loans have been raised in each subsequent year, with the exception of 1884. The largest amount borrowed (£555,000) was in 1890, whilst as much as £250,000 was raised in 1892. The following are the amounts borrowed in each year:—

MUNICIPAL BORROWINGS IN LONDON, 1883 TO 1892.

	£		£
1883	200,000	1889	167,700
1884	Nil.	1890	555,000
1885	80,000	1891	85,000
1886	250,000	1892	250,000
1887	168,000		
1888	120,000	Total	1,875,700

378. Of the total raised, as much as £1,050,000 was borrowed by the city of Melbourne, and the remainder by other municipalities—Municipalities borrowing in London. all of which are suburbs of that city. The names of such municipalities, together with the amounts raised by each, are as follow:—

BORROWINGS BY VARIOUS MUNICIPALITIES IN LONDON, 1883 TO 1892.

	£		£
Melbourne	1,050,000	Richmond	65,000
South Melbourne	208,700	North Melbourne	60,000
Prahran	135,000	Collingwood	40,000
St. Kilda	125,000		
Fitzroy	119,000	Total	1,875,700
Brunswick	73,000		

379. Prior to 1888 the borrowing powers of the Melbourne Harbor Harbor Trust loans. Trust were limited (under Act 47 Vict. No. 763) to £1,000,000, but by an Act (52 Vict. No. 994) passed in December, 1888, these powers were increased to £2,000,000.* On the 15th October, 1891, the Trust exhausted its borrowing powers by floating a loan of £500,000 in London, bearing interest at 4 per cent., and having a currency of 30 years. The minimum price fixed for tenders was £95; the amount tendered was £511,000, and the average price realised was £95 0s. 8d., which includes £1 3s. 2d. interest accruing from the 1st July, 1891, up to the periods when the various instalments were due. The leading particulars of the various loans floated are shown in the following table:—

* For revenue and expenditure of the Trust, see table following paragraph 295 ante.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST LOANS.

When raised.	Amount of Loan.	When due.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Price realized per £100 Debenture.			Actual Rate of Interest per £100.
				Gross.	Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses (Net).	
	£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1883	250,000	1908	5	101 6 6	100 6 9	98 19 8	5 1 5
1884	250,000	1909	5	106 13 2	105 10 0	105 0 11	4 13 1
1886	250,000	1915	4½	105 7 8	103 5 6	102 1 7*	4 7 6
1888	250,000	1918	4	101 16 0	100 0 7	98 17 2	4 1 4
1889	500,000	1919	4	102 7 7	101 12 1	100 8 4	3 19 6
1891	500,000	1921	4	95 0 8	93 17 6	92 16 0	4 5 2
Total	2,000,000						

Debt of
Metropolitan Board
of Works,
1891-2.

380. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works † is authorized to raise loans amounting to £5,000,000, in addition to certain Government loans for which the Board has become responsible, amounting to £2,389,934—of which £2,139,934 had been borrowed prior to the passing of the Act constituting the Board, and £250,000 ‡ was floated subsequently. The total authorized indebtedness of the Board is thus £7,389,934, of which £2,886,685—all but £500,000 in Government loans—was outstanding on the 30th June, 1892. The amount derived from Government loans, however, has already been included in the public debt. § The following shows the rates of interest payable on, and the due dates of, the various loans of which the Board's debt is made up:—

DEBT OF MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS,
30TH JUNE, 1892.

Rate of Interest.	When Repayable.	Principal.
%		£
5	1894	30,777
4½	1904	190,993
4	1901 to 1923	1,343,164 ||
4 (stock)	1897 ¶	286,751
3½	1923	575,000
	Total from Government ...	2,386,685
5	1897	500,000
	Total debt ...	2,886,685

* The stamp duty payable to the British Government was raised between the floating of this and the previous loan from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; if this had not been done the net price for this and each of the succeeding loans would have been 7s. 6d. higher than the amount stated.

† For particulars of the constitution of the Board see last issue of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 49.

‡ Of this, only £210,006 had been received up to 30th June, 1892.

§ Except a small portion which was advanced from revenue in anticipation of loans, but which will eventually be included. See table following paragraph 307 *ante*.

|| Of this amount, £276,820 is repayable in 1901, £42,681 in 1904, £160,000 in 1907, £128,877 in 1913, £246,604 in 1919, £375,000 in 1920, and £113,182 in 1923.

¶ Or at any time afterwards after due notice being given.

381. On the 18th October, 1892, a further loan of £1,000,000 was raised by the Board in London by means of debentures bearing interest at 4 per centum per annum, with a currency of 29 years, the principal and interest to be payable in London, the interest being due in April and October of each year. The minimum was fixed at £95 per £100 debenture, and applications were received for a total of £1,769,500. The gross price realized was £95 per £100, but from this will have to be deducted 9s. 10d. for accrued interest, and £3 10s. 7d. for expenses, so that the net proceeds amounted to only £90 19s. 7d., being equivalent to interest at the rate of £4 11s. 6d. per £100. The expenses per £100, which were unusually heavy owing to underwriting, consisted of the following items:—Underwriting £2 10s., stamp duty 10s., brokerage 4s. 8d., bank commission 4s. 9d., advertising 1s. 2d.; total, £3 10s. 7d. Similar debentures to the amount of £140,000 were also issued at par, as the purchase-money of certain land bought by the Board. Moreover, 4½ per cent. debentures for £500,000, with a currency of 10 years, were offered locally at £99 per £100 in July, 1893, but only £52,550 was taken up, at an average price of £99 4s. 11d.* The following is a statement of the loans floated by the Board since its constitution, and of the nominal and actual rates of interest payable thereon:—

Metropolitan Board's further loans of 1892 and 1893.

DEBENTURES ISSUED BY THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.*

When and Where Raised.	Amount of Loan.	When Due.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Prices realized per £100 Debenture.											
				Gross.			Ex Accrued Interest.			Ex Interest and Expenses (net).			Actual Rate of Interest per £100.		
	£			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(Melbourne) 1892, March	500,000	1897	5	100	2	2½	100	2	2½	100	2	2½	4	19	6
1893, July (London)	52,550	1903	4½	99	4	11	99	4	11	99	4	11	4	11	11
1892, Oct.	1,000,000	1921	4	95	0	0	94	10	2	90	19	7	4	11	4
„	140,000	„	4	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	4	0	0

382. The tramways in Melbourne and its principal suburbs were constructed by a Trust (called the Melbourne Tramways Trust) consisting of delegates elected annually by the municipalities interested. By the original Act creating this corporation, the Trust was authorized to raise all money required for the construction of tramways, as well as for the expenses of the Trust, by means of debentures secured on the lines constructed, also on the revenues of the municipalities represented, in the proportion of the length and

Tramways Trust loans.

* A further loan for £500,000, of which £48,970 was exchanged for other debentures, was successfully floated in Melbourne on the 7th September, 1893.

cost of the tramways within their respective limits. The Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, to which the lines have been leased for a period of thirty-two years, from the 1st July, 1884, are required to pay to the Trust the annual interest, also a yearly percentage to form a sinking fund calculated to extinguish the loan by the end of the lease. The borrowing powers of the Trust have been limited to £1,650,000; and the debentures are secured on the property as well as on the revenues of the municipalities interested; the latter being, moreover, jointly and severally, liable for the amount borrowed. Although the security offered is thus of the very best character, it was some time apparently before its true value was appreciated in London, as is evident by the low price obtained for the first issue as compared with the much higher prices for the subsequent issues. The last loan floated, viz., £130,000, was placed on the London market in January, 1891, making a total of £1,630,000, all bearing interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A further sum of £20,000 will be offered on the London market early in 1893, making the full amount of £1,650,000 which the Trust can borrow. The particulars of the various loans, together with the prices realized, are given in the following table* :—

MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS TRUST LOANS— $4\frac{1}{2}$ PER CENT.

Year.	Amount of Loan.	When due.	Price realized per £100 Debenture.			Actual rate of Interest.
			Gross.	Ex Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses (Net).	
	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1884	500,000	1914	100 2 10	98 2 7	97 6 6	4 13 5
1886	500,000	"	...	...	101 15 0†	4 7 10
1887	200,000	"	106 6 8	105 16 8	104 13 3	4 4 1
1888	250,000	1916	109 15 11	109 5 4	108 2 1	4 0 4
1889	50,000	"	110 4 8	109 14 2	108 8 8	3 19 8
1891	130,000	"	108 9 3	107 17 0	106 13 0	4 1 6
1893	20,000‡	...	..	...	...	...
Total	1,650,000					

383. The following particulars relating to the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Tramways Trust loans has been kindly furnished for this work by Mr. T. Hamilton, Secretary to the Trust:—

Sinking Fund.—Act No. 765 provides that the Company shall pay to the Trust as sinking fund $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the first ten years, 2 per cent. for the second ten years, and 3 per cent. for the last ten years on the total amount borrowed, these terms to run from the date on which the first loan was floated. The total amount

* For further particulars relating to the Tramways Trust, see latter part of "Interchange" in the second volume, *post*.

† It should be stated that, in the first instance, the debentures for this loan were disposed of in Melbourne at a premium of 35s., to two of the Banks, who undertook to pay all expenses of floating the loan in London. The loan was duly floated there on the 4th February, 1886, and realized as high an average price as £107 16s. 8d., or about £107 *ex* accrued interest.

‡ Not yet floated.

borrowed under this Act and its subsidiary one was £1,200,000, the sinking fund on which had to be paid by the Company from the 1st July, 1884. It was calculated that, capitalized at 4 per cent., these contributions would give an excess over the Trust's debt of £129,000. When subsequent Acts were passed, increasing the Trust's borrowing powers by £300,000 and £150,000 respectively, the Tramway and Omnibus Company consented on condition that the liability to pay to the sinking fund on the new loans should not commence until the 1st July, 1889, and the 1st July, 1890, respectively. It was also provided that these percentages should cease to be paid by the Company if at any time before the end of the extended lease (1st July, 1916) the amounts so contributed should be sufficient to repay the loan with all expenses; and that the Company should, on the other hand, be liable for any deficiency. Power was also given to the Trust to invest the sinking fund contributions in first mortgages of freehold land in Victoria, instead of restricting them to municipal and Government debentures and bank deposits. The total amount of sinking fund invested to the 31st December, 1892, is £189,650, all in 5 per cent. Victorian municipal debentures, which have cost the Trust a little over par.

384. The Metropolitan and Country Fire Brigade Boards, which are separate corporate bodies, whose members are elected by the Government, the Municipalities, the Insurance Companies, and, in the case of the Country Board, by the Brigades, have each authority to borrow £100,000, for the purpose of taking over the entire control of the appliances for extinguishing fires and for the protection of life and property in each district, and for the erection of central fire stations, in equipping them with the best and most modern appliances, and other cognate purposes. Up to the 31st December, 1892, however, only the Metropolitan Board exercised this right by issuing in London in February, 1892, 4½ per cent. debentures for £100,000, having a currency of 30 years, at the end of which period the amount is redeemable by a sinking fund,* into which 2 per cent. of the amount borrowed must be paid annually, invested in Victorian Government debentures or the Board's own debentures. The gross price realized for the loan averaged £103 per £100, but after allowing £1 10s. per £100 for accrued interest, and £3 5s. 5d. for expenses of the floating, the net price was only £98 4s. 7d., which was equivalent to a *par* loan at the rate of £4 12s. 2d. per £100.

Loans of
Fire
Brigade
Boards.

385. Adding the borrowings of the municipalities and of other corporations to those of the Government, not counting redemption loans, it appears that the colony has borrowed in London during the past 13 years close on 32 millions for public purposes, viz., about 25¼ millions by the Government, 1⅞ millions by municipalities, and nearly 4¾ millions by other corporations. The era of heavy and continuous borrowings commenced in 1883, with nearly 4½ millions, and only once between that year and 1892 did the amount borrowed fall below one or even two millions, whilst the largest amount borrowed was over 4½ millions, in 1890. The following are the figures:—

Government
and Cor-
poration
loans, 1880
to 1892.

* The amount to the credit of the fund on 31st December, 1892, was £2,020.

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION LOANS RAISED IN LONDON,
1880 TO 1892.

Year.	Loans raised by—			Total.
	Government.*	Municipalities.	Other Corporations.†	
	£	£	£	£
1880 ...	2,000,000	...	...	2,000,000
1881 ...	...	...	...	Nil
1882 ...	...	...	...	Nil
1883 ...	4,000,000	200,000	250,000	4,450,000
1884 ...	1,363,400	...	750,000	2,113,400
1885 ...	819,380	80,000	...	899,380
1886 ...	1,500,000	250,000	750,000	2,500,000
1887 ...	3,000,000	168,000	200,000	3,368,000
1888 ...	1,500,000	120,000	500,000	2,120,000
1889 ...	3,000,000	167,700	550,000	3,717,700
1890 ...	4,000,000	555,000	...	4,555,000
1891 ...	2,150,000	85,000	630,000	2,865,000
1892 ...	2,000,000	250,000	1,100,000	3,350,000
Total ...	25,332,780	1,875,700	4,730,000	31,938,480

386. If the debts (exclusive of those portions borrowed by the Government) of the municipalities, the Harbor Trust, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Fire Brigade Boards be added to the Government debt on the 30th June, 1892, viz., £46,711,287,† it will appear that the total gross public liability of the colony was £52,598,323,§ or a proportion of £45 5s. per head of population.

387. The following is a summary of the annual interest payable by the Government and Municipal and other public bodies on the debts existing on the 31st December, 1892, distinguishing the amounts payable in London and Melbourne respectively :—

ANNUAL INTEREST ON VICTORIAN PUBLIC LOANS, 1892.

Loans raised by—	Interest on Debt at end of 1892, payable in—		Total Annual Interest.
	London.	Melbourne.	
	£	£	£
Government ...	1,783,085	81,404	1,864,489
Municipalities ...	88,367	69,669	158,036
Harbor Trust ...	86,250	...	86,250
Board of Works ...	45,600	25,000	70,600
Tramways Trust ...	73,350	...	73,350
Fire Brigades Boards ...	4,500	...	4,500
Total ..	2,081,152	176,073	2,257,225

* Exclusive of loans set apart to pay off loans falling due in London.

† Viz., Harbour and Tramways Trusts, Metropolitan Board of Works, and Fire Brigades Board. See paragraphs 379, 381, 382, and 384 *ante*.

‡ On the 30th June, 1893, the debt of the General Government had increased to £47,144,562 (exclusive of £750,000 temporary Treasury Bills to cover revenue deficit).

§ Exclusive of the Tramways Debt, which, although borrowed on the security of municipal property, is repayable by the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company.

General and municipal debt.

Interest on Government and other Public Loans.

388. At the end of June, 1892, there was a total balance of **Trust funds, 1891 and 1892.** £2,959,000 to the credit of the various trust funds, as against a credit balance of nearly £2,739,000 at the end of the previous year, the principal increase being under the heads of Post Office Savings Banks and the Municipal Investments account. The following are the particulars of the various funds at each of these periods:—

TRUST FUNDS, 1891 AND 1892.

Accounts.	Credit Balances on the 30th June.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1892.		
	£	£	£	£
Assurance fund*	90,026	101,174	11,148	...
Suitors' fund	31,943	23,023	...	8,920
Police Superannuation fund	71,960	70,000	...	1,960
Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation fund	5,690	14,889	9,199	...
Intestate estates	109,655	110,668	1,013	...
Master-in-Lunacy—Investment account	7,194	6,694	...	500
Lunacy Trust	5,058	2,902	...	2,156
Municipal Investments account	156,098	203,413	47,315	...
Municipal Contributions for Prince's Bridge	2,563	3,147	584	...
Waterworks Trust Sinking fund	1,544	2,395	851	...
Trustees, Executors, and Agency Companies, and Insurance Companies	90,000†	90,000†	...	...
Defences—Discipline Act 1883—Ammunition and Deferred Pay fund, etc.	5,594	4,227	...	1,367
Post Office Savings Banks	1,946,859	2,090,841	143,982	...
Ocean Mails	26	20	...	6
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends)	4,259	4,679	420	...
Customs Goods overtime	800	782	...	18
Municipalities Sinking fund and Redemption account... ..	55,389	58,602	3,213	...
Survey Fees account	15,614	11,331	...	4,283
Security account	3,384	2,424	...	960
Licensing Act 1885	68,267	87,071	18,804	...
Vermin Rate	1,678	1,325	...	353
Country Tramways	1,738	1,539	..	199
Melbourne Police Court fund... ..	31,095	10,956	...	20,139
Public Instruction—Prize fund	1,280	2,000	720	...
Sundries	31,284	54,953	23,669	...
Total ‡	2,738,998	2,959,055	220,057§	...

389. The trust funds at the end of 1892 amounted to nearly **Trust funds, 1882 to 1892.** 3 millions sterling, whereas twenty-two years previously they amounted to less than half a million. Thirty-three per cent. of the

* It should be pointed out that the balance at the credit of this fund has been reduced by an advance of £75,073 towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office (under Act 49 Vict. No. 835), on which amount the Assurance fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue.

† This amount represents 7 Trustees' and 4 Insurance Companies.

‡ Exclusive of the amount of £75,073 referred to in the last footnote but one, but including £4,008 advanced to the Bungaree Loan Liquidation account.

§ Net increase.

total is invested in debentures or inscribed stock, and the balance is either deposited in banks or used by the Government as a temporary loan fund to fall back on in case of emergency. Of the large amount of nearly £1,840,000 uninvested or not held in cash in 1891-2, £639,700 was advanced on account of interest payable in London in 1892-3; £36,913 was advanced for the construction of waterworks, to be recouped from a future loan; and £415,122 was advanced to the "Land Sales by Auction Fund." The following table shows the amounts, and manner of their investment, at the end of each of the last eleven financial years:—

TRUST FUNDS, 1882 TO 1892.*

On the 30th June.	Amount at Credit of Trust Funds.			
	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.	Deposited in Banks.	Held otherwise.†	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1882 ...	725,045	574,984	281,351	1,581,380
1883 ...	726,186	394,851	332,887	1,453,924
1884 ...	756,980	673,736	84,395	1,515,111
1885 ...	766,095	904,073	7,133	1,677,301
1886 ...	787,439	976,528	43,996	1,807,963‡
1887 ...	782,820	985,178	41,689	1,809,687
1888 ...	829,735	1,315,508	43,486	2,188,729
1889 ...	875,027	945,269	612,709	2,433,005
1890 ...	888,998	1,272,704	411,075	2,572,777
1891 ...	933,274	84,516	1,721,208	2,738,998
1892 ...	985,258	135,082	1,838,715	2,959,055

390. All fees received from the licensing of persons authorized to sell spirituous liquors in Victoria are paid into a fund called "The Licensing Act Fund," which, after the payment of a certain proportion fixed by the Act to municipalities and termed the "equivalent," is charged with the general cost of carrying out the provisions of the Act. In 1891-2 there was a credit balance of £68,267 brought forward from the previous year, the receipts during the year amounted to £119,386, and the expenditure to £100,581, and the balance carried forward to the next year being £87,071. The receipts consisted of £115,523 from licences, £3,840 from fines, and £23 from sale of confiscated liquor, etc. The expenditure was made up of £92,492 "equivalent" paid to municipalities, £1,483 for travelling expenses of members of Licensing Courts, £2,663 to police

* For earlier years, as far back as 1870, see last issue of this work, Vol. I., table following paragraph 470.

† In agent's hands, London; owing by other Governments; advanced on account of *Stock Act* in anticipation of sales; advanced on account of loans; advanced to "Land Sales by Auction Fund"; "deficiency met," "charges on account finance of succeeding year," etc.

‡ Amount chargeable under advances included in this and subsequent years.

acting as inspectors, £2,064 for incidental expenses, £509 for cost of taking poll of electors, and £1,370 for compensation.

391. The balance at the credit of the public account on the 30th June, 1892, was £2,707,981, but as nearly £605,000* was required to cover the deficit in the revenue, and as various sums had been advanced in anticipation of the next year's appropriations, including interest, etc., due 1st July, remitted to England (£671,952), also advances to be recouped from "Land Sales by Auction Fund" (£415,122), etc., the actual cash balance in hand (in Melbourne) became reduced to £877,984. The balance was distributed over the three principal accounts as follow:—

Balance at credit of public account.

PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCES, 30TH JUNE, 1892.†

Consolidated Revenue ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" " on account of 1892-3						£32,219
Trust Funds ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,932,860
Loan Account	...	...	...	...	...	742,902
						<hr/>
Net Credit Balance	...	...	...	...	...	£2,707,981
<i>Less</i> —Deficit Consolidated Revenue, 1891-2				...£604,986*		
Advanced to Land Sales by Auction Fund	...	415,122				
Advances, to be recouped from future revenue, loans, etc.	...	...	...	809,889		
						<hr/>
						1,829,997
						<hr/>
Cash Balance	...	...	...	...	...	£877,984
						<hr/>

392. The retiring allowances paid from the Victorian revenue are of two kinds, pensions and superannuation allowances. Of the former there were in 1891-2 five in all, embracing allowances to three 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 £3,767. Pensions.

393. The persons entitled under Acts of Parliament to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 1,064, and consisted of one ex-Supreme Court Judge, eight former judges of County Courts, a late Clerk of Parliaments, a late Master-in-Equity, two late Commissioners of Audit, 913 ex-officers of the Public Service, 27 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department, 101 ex-officers of the Railway Department, and 10 ex-officers of the Defence Forces. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £113,921 or an average of £107 1s. 4d. to each recipient. Superannuation allowances under Acts of Parliament.

* Subsequently increased by payments during July and August to £960,188, which is the debit balance carried forward to 1892-3.

† On the 30th June, 1893, the net credit balance was £4,567,786, and the cash balance £2,448,198, in addition to which there was £813,074 held by banks in process of reconstruction.

Pensions,
etc., under
Acts, 1891
and 1892.

394. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 1,069, or 110 more than in the previous year, and the sum paid amounted to £117,688, or £11,119 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £110 ls. 10d., or £1 0s. 8d. less than in 1890-91. It may be mentioned that the increase in the number and amount of these allowances is more apparent than real, it being due chiefly to the circumstance that a large proportion of allowances which were formerly voted annually are now paid under special appropriation.

Pensions,
etc.,
1891-2.

395. The different authorities under which pensions and superannuation allowances are legalized, and the individuals to whom they were awarded, also the number on the list, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances—not subject to annual votes—paid during 1891-2, will be found in the following table:—

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES,* 1891-2.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount paid.					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PENSIONS.								
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (<i>Constitution Act</i> , Schedule D)	Former Ministers of the Crown	3	2,667	0	0	889	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 Go- vernour of Victoria	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.								
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55	Supreme Court Judge ...	†1	...			...
54 " Vict. " No. "	Clerk of Parliaments ...	1	500	0	0	500	0	0
54 " Vict. No. 1078 (<i>County Court Act</i>)	County Court Judges ...	8	4,830	0	0	603	15	0
36 Vict. No. 435 ...	Master-in-Equity ...	1	750	0	0	750	0	0
54 Vict. No. 1066 ...	Commissioners of Audit	‡2	724	0	0	362	0	0
25 Vict. No. 160 (<i>Civil Service Act</i>)	Officers in the Public Service	435	62,155	0	0	142	17	8
54 Vict. No. 1133 (<i>Pub- lic Service Act</i>)	Ditto ...	478	33,130	0	0	69	6	2
54 Vict. No. 1113 (<i>Lu- nacy Act</i>)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	27	1,108	0	0	41	0	9
54 Vict. No. 1135 (<i>Vic- torian Railways Act</i>)	Officers in the Railway Department	101	9,806	0	0	97	1	9
54 Vict. No. 1083 (<i>Dis- cipline Act</i>)	Officers of the Defence Force	10	918	0	0	91	16	0
Total ...	...	1,069	117,688	0	0	110	1	10

* Not including £2,000 paid to the Police Superannuation Fund, and allowances voted annually, for which see paragraph 397 *post*.

† This pensioner died on 18th October, 1891, but no portion of the pension was paid during the year 1891-2.

‡ One of these died on 16th August, 1891.

396. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the *Police Regulation Act* (54 Vict. No. 1,127) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which is maintained by an annual income of £2,800 arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government Stock; by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions under various Statutes (£7,218 in 1891-2); and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding 2½ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force, and a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. In all cases of a police superannuation allowance being granted, the option is given to the retiring member to commute it for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1891-2 was 269,* on which the annual amount payable was £27,974 or an average of £104 5s. 1d. to each recipient. It should be mentioned, however, that the actual amount paid in 1891-2 was £25,689, in consequence of arrears being included. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 19 instances, amounting in the aggregate to £5,133, or an average of £270 to each recipient.

Police pensions and gratuities.

397. In the year under review, for the fifteenth 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 was at the rate of 2½ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law, and realized £5,120; as against this, however, the proportion paid by officers of over 30 years' service, viz., £695, was refunded out of the consolidated revenue. Even with this addition, however, the ordinary receipts have proved insufficient, and the large balance which existed in the earlier years of the fund's existence having gradually become exhausted, it became necessary for Parliament to vote in aid of the fund a sum amounting in the ten years ended with 1889-90 to £76,600; also £8,000 in 1890-91, and £10,700 in 1891-2. The balance to the credit of the fund at the beginning of 1891-2 was £1,960, but at the end of the year this had changed to a debit balance of £329.†

Deduction from pay of police, and votes in aid.

* Of these 14 lapsed during the year, so that the number at the end of the year was 255.

† The actual debit balance on 30th June, 1892, was £4,224, but this has been reduced by the portion of the Government Grant due on account of the year—£3,895—which was paid soon afterwards.

Retiring allowances granted for infirmity.

398. Except in cases of infirmity of mind and 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, 36 per cent. of those granted to public servants,† and as many as 45 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.

399. 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, prior to the passing of the *Public Service Act* 1883, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized; in addition to which there was voted a grant in aid of the Police Superannuation Fund, and pensions to two widows of constables who were shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws. The number of retiring allowances voted in 1891-2, the gross amount paid, and the average to each recipient, also the departments in which the several recipients served, will be found in the following table:—

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS VOTED BY
PARLIAMENT, 1891-2.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Allowances voted.	
		Total Amount paid.	Average to each Recipient.
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.			
Chief Secretary‡	11	£ 567	£ 51 10 11
Minister of Public Instruction	55	3,877	70 9 10
Attorney-General	1	240	240 0 0
Treasurer	1	79	79 0 0
Commissioner of Public Works	13	1,215	93 9 3
Commissioner of Trade and Customs	2	550	275 0 0
Postmaster-General	10	376	37 12 0
Commissioner of Railways	11	927	84 5 5
PENSIONS.			
Widows of Constables shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws	2	67	33 10 0
Total	106	7,898	74 10 2

* Now extended to 65 years, at the option of the officer, unless he is called upon by the Governor in Council to retire upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board (Act 54 Vict., No. 1133, sec. 143).

‡ Including pensions granted under the *Civil Service* and *Public Service Acts*.

† Five of these pensions, amounting to £136, were granted to ex-constables of police for injuries received in execution of duty, in addition to amounts paid out of Police Superannuation Fund.

400. The following is a summary of the pensions, superannuation allowances, compensations, and gratuities, paid out of the general revenue during the year 1891-2, distinguishing payments from special appropriations from those from annual votes or other sources:—

Pensions,
gratuities,
etc.

**PENSIONS, RETIRING ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, AND GRATUITIES
PAID, 1891-2.**

Pensions, Compensations, etc.	Annual Allowances.	Compensations and Gratuities.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Under Special Appropriations—</i>			
<i>Constitution Act</i>	3,167	...	3,167
County Court Judges	4,830	...	4,830
Master-in-Equity	750	...	750
Commissioners of Audit	724	...	724
Railway Department	9,806	22,196	32,002
Public Service*	97,311	8,781	106,092
Others (Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie)	1,100	...	1,100
Total	117,688	30,977	148,665
<i>Under Annual Votes—</i>			
Railway Department	927	16,843	17,770
Public Service	6,971	12,904	19,875
Total	7,898	29,747	37,645
Total, exclusive of Police Pensions	125,586	60,724	186,310
<i>To the Police—</i>			
Endowment and amount voted £13,395† } From Police Superannuation Fund 17,427 }	25,689	5,133	30,822
Grand Total	151,275	65,857	217,132
<i>Less amount derived from Police Superannuation Fund</i>	12,294	5,133	17,427
Amount paid by State ‡	138,981	60,724	199,705

401. Taking into account pensions, retiring allowances, compensations, and gratuities of all kinds, whether specially appropriated or voted, the amount paid by the State was greater by £17,504 in 1891-2 than in the previous year.

Retiring
allowances,
etc., 1890-1
and 1891-2.

* Including allowances to officers under the *Civil Service* and *Public Service Acts*, the *Lunacy Statute* and the *Discipline Act*.

† These figures represent the amount paid from the general revenue, which consists of the usual endowment of £2,000, and an additional grant of £11,395 voted by Parliament.

‡ See table following paragraph 193, *ante*.

Pilots'
pensions.

402. The Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund was originally under the control of the Pilot Board, but under the *Marine Board Act* (54 Vict. No. 1165) it was handed over to the Treasurer of the colony on the 26th April, 1889. The amount at its credit at the commencement of the year 1891-2 was £43,590, consisting of £40,900 in securities and £2,690 in cash. The receipts during the financial year amounted to £2,752, of which £737 was deducted from the pay of pilots, and £2,015 was received as interest on moneys invested; whilst the expenditure, of which all but £64 (for sick allowances) was for pensions, amounted to £2,048. The number of pensions on the list at the end of the year was 19, and the annual amount payable was £1,898. The balance at the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1892, was £44,289. These pensions are not included in the foregoing tables.

Abolition of
retiring
allowances.

403. Since the passing of the *Pensions Abolition Act* (45 Vict. No. 710), viz., on the 24th December, 1881, no persons entering the Public Service, except Judges of the Supreme and County Courts and officers and members of the police force, are entitled to a retiring allowance or gratuity of any kind whatever.

PART IV.—VITAL STATISTICS.

404. The marriages celebrated in 1892 numbered 7,723, as against Marriages,
1892. 8,780 in 1891, 9,187 in 1890, and 9,194 in 1889.

405. The marriages returned in 1892, although fewer than in the Marriages,
1892 and
former
years. six previous years, were more numerous than those in any year prior to those. The number returned annually had been almost stationary during the seven years prior to 1880, but in that year an advance was made which continued until 1890. In 1882, for the first time, the marriages returned exceeded 6,000; in 1884 they exceeded 7,000; in 1888 they nearly reached 9,000; and in 1889 and 1890 they exceeded that number by nearly 200*; but in 1891 they again fell below 9,000; and in 1892 they fell below 8,000.

406. The proportion which the number of marriages bears to the Marriage
rate. total population is generally called the marriage rate. This for many years was 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 from 1866 to 1878 it was between 6 and 7 per 1,000. It reached its lowest point, 5·98 per 1,000, in 1879; then gradually revived, until the period between 1888 and 1890, when it again exceeded 8 per 1,000, for the first time since 1862. In 1891 a somewhat sudden fall took place to 7·66 per 1,000, which was about the same average as that prevailing during the four years prior to 1888, and in 1892 a still further fall to 6·64. The following table gives the number of marriages and number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during 1860 and each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891 and 1892:—

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1892.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Numbers of Persons Married.
1860	8·15	16·30
1865	7·36	14·72
1870	6·63	13·26
1875	6·33	12·66
1880	6·22	12·44
1885	7·73	15·46
1890	8·21	16·42
1891	7·66	15·32
1892	6·64	13·28
Mean of 33 years	7·15	14·30

* For the number of marriages during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume of this work.

Marriage
rate at
various
periods.

407. 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 six census years ended with 1891:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO POPULATION† AND TO SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1854 TO 1891.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.						
	Total Population.	Marriageable Men.‡	Marriageable Women.§	Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
					Population.	Marriageable Men.	Marriageable Women.
1854 ...	234,361	70,865	15,083	3,696	15·77	52·16	245·04
1857 ...	383,668	95,427	26,317	4,465	11·64	46·79	169·66
1861 ...	513,896	106,940	37,006	4,528	8·81	42·34	122·36
1871 ...	712,263	89,921	65,386	4,715	6·62	52·43	72·11
1881 ...	849,438	99,824	119,360	5,732	6·75	57·42	48·02
1891	1,130,463	163,048	173,138	9,007	7·97	55·24	52·02

Fluctuations
in mar-
riage rate.

408. It will thus be observed that, whilst the proportion of marriages to the population (marriage rate), and to the marriageable women, has fluctuated considerably, the proportion to the marriageable men has been tolerably constant, the extremes being $57\frac{1}{2}$ in 1881 and $42\frac{1}{3}$ in 1861. At the last three decennial periods, when the colony was in a more settled condition than at earlier periods, this proportion averaged 55 per 1,000, which also was about the rate in 1891. At the same periods the proportion of marriages per 1,000 marriageable

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, pages 265 to 267; same work, 1879-80, pages 103 and 104; same work, 1880-81, pages 199 and 200; same work, 1881-2, pages 165 and 166; and same work, 1892, Vol. I., pages 323 and 324.

† 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 proportion of the latter to the former in 1891, therefore, differs slightly from that in the previous table, which is based upon the total mean population and all the marriages in the calendar year.

‡ Comprising bachelors of 20 and upwards, and widowers at all ages.

§ Comprising spinsters of 15 and upwards, and widows at all ages.

females varied from 72 in 1871 to 48 in 1881; since 1881, as was anticipated,* this proportion has increased, and in 1891 it stood at 52.

409. In 1891, according to the lowest line in the last table, marriageable males in Victoria married at the annual rate of 55 per 1,000, and the marriageable females at the rate of 52 per 1,000. Similar proportions for France are 57 and 46, and for Switzerland 49 and 38; the former, especially as regards the males, approximating closely to, but the latter, as regards both males and females, being much lower than, the proportions for Victoria.†

Victorian, French, and Swiss marriage rates.

410. 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 fifth year from 1865 to 1890, also for 1891 and 1892, except Western Australia, for which colony the first year given is 1875:—

Marriage rates in Australasian colonies.

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1892.‡

Year.	Number of Marriages§ per 1,000 of Mean Population.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865 ...	7.36	8.94	13.27	9.45	...	6.27	10.47
1870 ...	6.63	7.85	7.80	6.90	...	6.62	7.62
1875 ...	6.33	7.88	8.63	8.01	7.26	6.63	8.94
1880 ...	6.22	7.68	6.97	8.69	7.42	7.38	6.71
1885 ...	7.73	8.22	9.20	7.82	7.51	8.22	6.73
1890 ...	8.21	7.15	8.28	7.04	6.18	6.64	6.12
1891 ...	7.66	7.39	7.22	7.29	8.06	6.63	6.05
1892 ...	6.64	6.77	6.67	6.50	7.36	6.51	6.23
Mean of 28 years }	7.01	7.90	8.53	7.76	7.03	7.01	7.50

411. According to an average extending over a period of 28 years, the marriage rate in Victoria was identical with that in Tasmania, also almost identical with that in Western Australia, but was below that in any of the other colonies; in the last year, however, the marriage rate in Victoria occupied a middle position, it being higher than that in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but lower than that in the other three colonies.

Marriage rates in colonies compared.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 447.
 † The French and Swiss male and female marriage rates are taken from papers read by M. Toussaint Loua before the Statistical Society of Paris in September and December, 1884.
 ‡ For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the twenty years ended with 1892, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) published in the second volume of this work.
 § The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

Order of colonies in respect to marriage rates.

412. 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 twenty-eight years:—

Order in Latest Year.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. Western Australia.	1. Queensland.
2. New South Wales.	2. New South Wales.
3. Queensland.	3. South Australia.
4. Victoria.	4. New Zealand.
5. Tasmania.	5. Western Australia.
6. South Australia.	6. { Victoria.
7. New Zealand.	7. { Tasmania.

Marriage rates in Australia and Australasia.

413. The mean marriage rate of the five colonies situated upon the Australian continent, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, shows a falling-off since 1883 or 1884, when it was at a maximum, and was lower in 1892 than in any year since 1872, as is shown by the following figures:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1892.

Year.	Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Population.		Year.	Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	7.35	7.38	1884	8.22	7.98
1874	7.07	7.32	1885	8.09	7.86
1875	7.12	7.38	1886	7.84	7.50
1876	6.93	7.15	1887	7.56	7.26
1877	7.05	7.18	1888	7.99	7.61
1878	7.08	7.27	1889	7.69	7.37
1879	6.88	7.01	1890	7.67	7.37
1880	7.15	7.08	1891	7.46	7.20
1881	7.62	7.41	1892	6.69	6.61
1882	8.03	7.86	Means	7.48	7.39
1883	8.24	8.02			

Marriage rates in certain British possessions.

414. Returns of marriages, births, and deaths are obtainable for few British colonies outside of Australasia. The following are the marriage rates in those colonies—which, it is to be regretted, are, for the most part, of only minor importance—for which such particulars have come to hand, or can be gathered from their official reports. The low rate in Barbados is explained by the fact that the negro population as a rule ignore the marriage ceremony. The same circumstance may perhaps also affect the marriage rate in the

* The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

Mauritius, although the low marriage rate there 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 COLONIES.

Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*			Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*		
Years.			Years.		
Ceylon ...	1867-76	7.3	West Indies—		
Cape of Good Hope	1890	3.9	St. Lucia ...	1878-79	5.2
Mauritius ...	1871-75	2.5	St. Vincent	1872-76	6.3
Seychelles ...	1875-77	8.7	Barbados ...	1872-77	3.7
Nova Scotia ...	1871-75	7.7	Grenada ...	1871-75	5.6
Bermuda ...	1871-75	8.3	Dominica ...	1871-75	6.9
			Trinidad ...	1888-90	5.8†

415. The following table gives for each of the five years ended with 1891 a statement of the marriage rates in each division of the United Kingdom and such Foreign countries as the information is available for. The figures have been taken from the latest report of the Registrar-General of England:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1887 TO 1891.

Countries.	Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Populations.					
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Mean of 5 Years.
Hungary ...	8.9	9.3	...	...	...	9.1‡
Prussia ...	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1
Italy ...	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.8
German Empire ...	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.9
Austria ...	7.8	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7
England and Wales ...	7.2	7.2	7.5	7.8	7.8	7.5
France ...	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.5	7.2
Belgium ...	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.2
Switzerland ...	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Holland ...	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0
Denmark ...	7.0	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.8	7.0
Scotland ...	6.4	6.4	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.6
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	...	6.5§
Norway ...	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.3
Sweden ...	6.3	5.9	6.0	...	...	6.1||
Ireland¶ ...	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.4

* The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

† The East Indian section of the population (Coolies), amongst whom concubinage largely prevails, is not taken into account in the calculation.

‡ Mean of two years.

§ Mean of two years, 1883 and 1884.

|| Mean of three years.

¶ The low marriage rate in Ireland is partly attributed to the defective registration of 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.

European marriage rates in 1891 and former years.

416. It will be observed that in Prussia, Austria, and Switzerland the average marriage rate prevailed in 1891; in England and Wales, the German Empire, France, Belgium, Holland, Scotland, Norway, and Ireland the rate was slightly above the average; whilst in Italy and Denmark it was slightly below the average.

Australasia and European marriage rates compared.

417. In the same five years the mean marriage rate in Queensland was above that in any of the countries named, except Hungary (two years); in Victoria it was about the same as in Prussia, but higher than in any of the other countries except Hungary; and in New South Wales higher than in any except those named, together with Italy, Germany, Austria, and England; whilst the mean rate was higher in Western Australia than in eight, in Tasmania and South Australia than in five, but in New Zealand than in only one, of these countries. The following are the rates referred to:—

MEAN MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1887 TO 1891.

						Number of Marriages per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	8·25
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	8·08
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	7·34
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	7·19
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	6·82
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	6·79
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	6·00

Marriage rate in United Kingdom.

418. The following, according to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, is the marriage rate of the United Kingdom during 1870 and each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891. If, however, the registrations in Ireland are defective, as is alleged,* some disturbance to the calculations must result from that circumstance:—

MARRIAGE RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1870 to 1891.

	Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.				Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.		
1870	7·50	1890	...	...	7·25
1875	7·67	1891	...	...	7·30
1880	6·83				—
1885	6·80	Mean	...	...	7·26

Marriageable persons in Australasian colonies.

419. The following table shows the number of marriageable men and women in each Australasian colony, according to the returns of the census of 1891, the unmarried (never married) being distinguished from the widowed:—

* See footnote (¶) on previous page.

MARRIAGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Colony.	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 ...	144,567	18,481	163,048	140,240	32,898	173,138
New South Wales ...	140,242	16,760	157,002	111,221	25,795	137,016
Queensland ...	60,518	4,464	64,982	33,171	6,695	39,866
South Australia ...	32,056	3,791	35,847	34,692	8,442	43,134
Western Australia ...	10,667	890	11,557	4,526	886	5,412
Total ...	388,050	44,386	432,436	323,850	74,716	398,566
Tasmania ..	15,616	2,413	18,029	15,416	3,945	19,361
New Zealand ...	70,437	7,797	78,234	59,861	12,098	71,959
Grand Total ...	474,103	54,596	528,699	399,127	90,759	489,886

420. South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria are the only colonies in which the marriageable women exceeded the marriageable men. The following are the proportions of the former to the latter, the colonies being arranged in order:—

Proportion of single women to men in Australasian colonies.

MARRIAGEABLE WOMEN PER 10,000 MARRIAGEABLE MEN LIVING IN EACH COLONY, 1891.

1. South Australia ...	12,033	5. New South Wales ...	8,727
2. Tasmania ...	10,739	6. Queensland ...	6,135
3. Victoria ...	10,619	7. Western Australia ...	4,683
4. New Zealand ...	9,198		

421. Comparing the marriages with the marriageable men, which is the most correct way of computing the marriage rate, South Australia stood first and Western Australia last, Victoria occupying the fourth position, the proportion relating to it being almost identical with that relating to New South Wales:—

Proportion of marriages to single men in Australasian colonies.

MARRIAGES PER 100,000 MARRIAGEABLE MEN LIVING IN EACH COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

1. South Australia ...	6,458	5. New Zealand ...	4,864
2. Tasmania ...	5,480	6. Queensland ...	4,470
3. New South Wales ...	5,387	7. Western Australia ...	3,574
4. Victoria ...	5,385		

422. It would appear that women 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 are marriageable was lower

Proportion of marriages to single women in Australasian colonies.

* Including divorced persons at all ages.

here than in any of the other colonies. Western Australia, which occupied the lowest position in regard to the ratio of marriages to marriageable men, is, in regard to the ratio of marriages to marriageable women, at the head of the list:—

MARRIAGES PER 100,000 MARRIAGEABLE WOMEN LIVING IN EACH COLONY, 1891.
(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

1. Western Australia ...	7,631	5. New Zealand ...	5,288
2. Queensland ...	7,287	6. Tasmania ...	5,103
3. New South Wales ...	6,172	7. Victoria ...	5,071
4. South Australia ...	5,367		

Husbands and wives in Australasian colonies.

423. The following are the numbers of husbands and wives in each Australasian colony, those under and over 21 years of age being distinguished:—

HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.
(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Husbands.			Wives.		
	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.	Total.	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.	Total.
Victoria ...	276	170,678	170,954	3,447	170,302	173,749
New South Wales ...	393	166,241	166,634	5,233	160,415	165,648
Queensland ...	115	57,772	57,887	1,873	55,723	57,596
South Australia ...	103	48,829	48,932	785	47,510	48,295
Western Australia ...	20	7,223	7,243	208	6,170	6,378
Total ...	907	450,743	451,650	11,546	440,120	451,666
Tasmania ...	76	22,237	22,313	591	20,808	21,399
New Zealand ...	107	90,443	90,550	1,666	89,211	90,877
Grand Total ...	1,090	563,423	564,513	13,803	550,139	563,942

Proportion of wives to husbands in Australasian colonies.

424. Victoria and New Zealand are the only Australasian colonies in which wives exceeded husbands. 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, 1891.
(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

1. Victoria ...	10,164	5. South Australia ...	9,870
2. New Zealand ...	10,036	6. Tasmania ...	9,590
3. Queensland ...	9,950	7. Western Australia ...	8,806
4. New South Wales ...	9,941		

Proportion of wives to husbands in Australasia.

425. In the Australian Continent as a whole the husbands and wives were about equal, the difference being only 16 in favour of the latter. In Australia, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand,

there was a slight difference in the opposite direction, there being 571 more husbands than wives.

426. 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 Victoria, during the year 1892, it was about two and a half times as high in the metropolis, and about three times as high in country towns as it was in rural districts, as will be seen by the following table, which contains a statement of the proportion of marriages to the population in the three classes of districts in the year 1892 and in the previous decennial period:—

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1892.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1892.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population, 1881-1890.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	481,550	4,135	8.59	11.11
Extra-Metropolitan towns ...	194,182	1,900	9.78	10.83
Country districts ...	486,978	1,688	3.47	3.48
Total ...	1,162,710	7,723	6.64	7.67

Marriage rates in town and country.

427. Marriages in Victoria are generally most numerous in the autumn quarter, next in the spring quarter, next in the summer quarter, and least numerous in the winter quarter. This was the case in 1892, although in the previous year the marriages in the summer and winter quarters were more numerous than those in the spring quarter. The following table shows the number and percentage of marriages in each quarter of 1892, and the mean percentage in each quarter of two previous decades:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1892.		Percentage in Ten Years—	
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	1871 to 1880.	1881 to 1890.
Summer ...	March ...	1,855	24.02	24.43	23.44
Autumn ...	June ...	2,148	27.81	26.19	26.66
Winter ...	September ...	1,823	23.61	23.81	23.35
Spring ...	December ...	1,897	24.56	25.57	26.55
	Year ...	7,723	100.00	100.00	100.00

Marriages in each quarter.

Re-marriages.

428. In 1892, 664 widowers and 532 widows re-entered the marriage state. During the last nineteen years more widowers have re-married than widows. Formerly it was different. In the nine years ended with 1873 the widowers re-entering the married state numbered 4,847, and the widows 5,128, and at earlier periods in the history of the colony the preponderance of re-marriages of widows over those of widowers was even greater than this. In England and Wales, during the ten years ended with 1890, 42 per cent. more widowers re-married than widows, the proportion in every 1,000 marriages being 122 of the former and 86 of the latter. The following is a statement of the number of widowers and widows who re-married in Victoria during 1865 and each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891 and 1892:—

RE-MARRIAGES, 1865 TO 1892.

Year.	Number of Re-marriages of—	
	Widowers.	Widows.
1865	503	510
1870	547	595
1875	614	583
1880	603	520
1885	735	646
1890	748	674
1891	743	673
1892	664	532
Mean of 28 years ...	639	589

Former condition of those marrying.

429. In 1892, nearly nine-tenths of the unions which took place were between bachelors and spinsters, the proportion having gradually increased since 1871-1880, when it was about seven-eighths. The next most numerous marriages are generally those between widowers and spinsters, although they have occasionally been exceeded by marriages between bachelors and widows. Marriages between widowers and widows in the decennial period 1881-90 were about a thirtieth, but in 1892 only about a fortieth of the whole. The following is the number and percentage of each of these groups during 1892, and the percentage during the decennial periods 1871-1880 and 1881-1890:—

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	Year 1892.		Percentage in Ten Years—	
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	1871 to 1880.	1881 to 1890.
Bachelors and spinsters ...	6,720	87.01	80.59	85.84
Bachelors and widows ...	339	4.39	7.10	4.72
Widowers and spinsters ...	471	6.10	7.75	6.17
Widowers and widows ...	193	2.50	4.56	3.27
Total ...	7,723	100.00	100.00	100.00

430. By the figures in the following table it would appear that a larger proportion of widowers re-marry in Vermont and a smaller in the Australasian colonies, and a larger proportion of widows re-marry in Hungary, and a smaller in Sweden and Norway, than in any other of the countries named; also, that, in Victoria, widowers re-marry less frequently than in any of those countries except New Zealand, New South Wales, and Queensland; but that in eleven of these countries widows re-marry less frequently than in Victoria:—

RE-MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

Countries.	Widowers re-married per 1,000 marriages.	Countries.	Widows re-married per 1,000 marriages.
Vermont ...	209	Hungary ...	151
Hungary ...	198	Russia in Europe ...	130
Russia in Europe ...	186	Vermont ...	125
Austria ...	180	Austria ...	113
Massachusetts ...	162	Massachusetts ...	107
Finland ...	158	Finland ...	99
Holland ...	151	England and Wales ...	97
Spain ...	149	Holland ...	92
Prussia ...	140	Roumania ...	91
England and Wales ...	137	Spain ...	89
Switzerland ...	135	Prussia ...	88
Italy ...	131	New South Wales ...	85
Roumania ...	124	Belgium ...	85
Scotland ...	120	Victoria ...	80
Denmark ...	118	Switzerland ...	80
Belgium ...	116	Queensland ...	78
France ...	115	France ...	78
Ireland ...	112	Italy ...	74
Sweden ...	112	Denmark ...	72
Norway ...	112	Greece ...	72
Greece ...	100	South Australia ...	71
South Australia ...	98	New Zealand ...	71
Victoria ...	95	Scotland ...	60
New Zealand ...	90	Ireland ...	57
New South Wales ...	83	Sweden ...	55
Queensland ...	78	Norway ...	55

* The figures in this table have been derived from those contained in a table showing the proportions of marriages of persons of different conjugal conditions in various countries, for which see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 583.

Marriages of divorced persons, 1892.

431. Divorced persons marrying are classified 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. Twenty-four divorced men and twenty-seven divorced women re-entered the marriage state in 1892; twenty-two of the former married spinsters, and two married divorced women; eighteen of the latter married bachelors, and seven married widowers; and in two instances both parties to the marriage had been divorced. At least twenty-nine of the fifty-one divorced persons marrying in 1892 had been divorced in the last two years. In the previous year, twenty-two marriages of divorced men, and twenty-three of divorced women, took place.

Number of divorced persons, 1891.

432. The persons returned at the census of 1891 as living in a state of divorce numbered 196, viz., 110 males and 86 females, the former being in the proportion of 1 to every 1,555 men returned as husbands, and the latter in the proportion of 1 to every 2,021 women returned as wives. At the previous census, only 19 divorced persons were returned, viz., 9 males and 10 females.*

Divorced persons in Australasian colonies.

433. The number of males and females returned as living in a state of divorce in five Australasian Colonies when the census was taken are subjoined:—

DIVORCED PERSONS IN FIVE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

	Males.	Females.
Victoria	110	86
New South Wales	178	126
Queensland	16	7
Western Australia	3	3
Tasmania	25	6
Total	332	228

NOTE.—In South Australia and New Zealand the persons stated in the householder's schedules to be living in a state of divorce were not separately tabulated.

Proportion of divorced to married persons.

434. Comparing the divorced with the married persons of either sex, the following proportions are found to have existed in the different colonies:—

In Tasmania	there was 1 divorced man to every	893 husbands.
„ New South Wales	„	936 „
„ Victoria	„	1,554 „
„ Western Australia	„	2,414 „
„ Queensland	„	3,618 „

* For the occupations and religions of the persons returned at the census of 1891 as living in a state of divorce, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 508.

In New South Wales there was 1 divorced woman to every	...	1,315	wives.
„ Victoria	„	2,021	„
„ Western Australia	„	2,126	„
„ Tasmania	„	3,566	„
„ Queensland	„	8,228	„

435. The number of divorces which took place in each Australasian colony during 1890 and their proportions to the married persons of either sex returned at the census were as follow:—

Divorces in Australasian colonies.

DIVORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Number of Divorces.	Divorces per 100,000 Husbands.	Divorces per 100,000 Wives.
1. Western Australia ...	3	41·4	47·0
2. New South Wales ...	42	25·2	25·3
3. Victoria ...	40	23·4	23·0
4. New Zealand ...	21	23·2	23·1
5. Queensland ...	8	13·8	13·9
6. Tasmania ..	2	8·5	9·3
7. South Australia ...	2	4·1	4·1

436. If the divorces be compared with the number of marriages, the positions of the colonies remain unaltered, except that New Zealand rises above New South Wales and Victoria, and occupies the second position on the list instead of the fourth, thus:—

Marriages to each divorce in Australasian colonies.

MARRIAGES TO EACH DIVORCE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1890.

	Marriages to each Divorce.		Marriages to each Divorce.
1. Western Australia ...	93	5. Queensland ...	399
2. New Zealand ...	181	6. Tasmania ..	477
3. New South Wales ...	187	7. South Australia ...	1,117
4. Victoria ...	230		

437. Combining the dissolutions of marriage with the judicial separations in the Australasian colonies for the sake of comparison with such events in other countries, the following are the numbers in some of the principal countries of the world, the proportions to the married couples living being also shown. The figures for the Australasian colonies are those of the average of the five years ended with 1890, whilst those for the other countries are for the year 1885:—

Divorces and separations in various countries.

DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Divorces and Judicial Separations.		Country.	Divorces and Judicial Separations.	
	Number in One Year.*	Number per 100,000 Married Couples.		Number in One Year.*	Number per 100,000 Married Couples.
United States ...	23,472	203·0†	New South Wales	40	26·4
Switzerland ...	920	195·5	New Zealand ...	23	26·1
Denmark ...	635	184·7	Victoria ...	27	16·9
France ...	6,245	80·5	Tasmania ...	3	14·6
Germany ...	6,161	77·7	Queensland ...	6	11·1
Roumania ...	541	61·5	Russia in Europe	1,789	11·1
Holland ...	339	47·7	Italy ...	556	10·6
Austria ..	1,718	44·0	South Australia	5	10·4
Belgium...	290	31·4	United Kingdom	508	8·6
Western Australia	2	27·8	Canada ...	12	1·6
Sweden and Norway	297	27·0			

High proportion of divorces in United States.

438. According to the table, more divorces and separations take place in the United States than in all the other countries combined, there being in that country a proportion of over 200 divorces annually per 100,000 married couples living. This proportion is approached in only two other countries, viz., Switzerland and Denmark. The Australasian colonies stand low on the list, but even South Australia has a higher rate than the United Kingdom. Strange to say, Canada, which adjoins the United States, has the lowest rate of all. Perhaps its inhabitants cross the frontier when they desire to become divorced.

Deserted husbands and wives.

439. Persons whose wives or husbands have not been heard of for a period of seven years may marry again without rendering themselves liable to be prosecuted for bigamy; but such unions are subject to the serious disadvantage that the issue by the second marriage would be illegitimate, and the marriage itself void, if it should turn out that the first husband or wife was alive at the time thereof. Four deserted persons (all females) availed themselves of this provision in 1892. Three of these married bachelors, and one a widower; two had not heard of their former husbands for over seven years, one for over ten years, and the other for over twelve years. In the previous year only one deserted person (a male) re-married.

* In the absence of official information, the numbers, except those relating to the Australasian colonies, have been taken from a pamphlet entitled *A Divorce Problem*, by Dr. W. F. Wilcox, of Columbia College, U.S. It is possible that, in some cases, judicial separations may not be included.

† Proportion for 1880.

440. It may be mentioned that by the *Divorce Act 1889** (53 Vict. No. 1056), which received the Royal assent on the 13th May, 1890, it is provided that any married person domiciled in Victoria for two years and upwards may obtain a divorce, after which he or she may legally re-marry, on proving that he or she had, without just cause or excuse, been wilfully deserted, and continuously so deserted over a period of three years or upwards. Divorce Act 1889.

441. The marriages of 6 Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females (including one couple who were half-castes) are included in the returns of 1892. In the previous year, 3 marriages of Aborigines took place. Marriages of Aborigines.

442. Fourteen Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1892, as against 8 in 1891, and 14 in 1890. Of the women who married Chinese in the year under review, one was a half-caste. During the twenty-six years prior to 1892, 405 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 :— Marriages of Chinese.

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE, 1866 TO 1892.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.		
	Twenty-six years : 1866 to 1891.	Year 1892.	Total : 1866 to 1892.
Victoria	207†	10‡	217
Other Australasian colonies ...	62	2	64
England and Wales... ..	71	1	72
Scotland	17	...	17
Ireland	27	1	28
Other British possessions ...	1	...	1
France	1	...	1
Germany	2	...	2
Spain	1	...	1
The United States	2	...	2
China	4	...	4
At sea	9	...	9
Not known	1	...	1
Total	405	14	419

443. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect, or by lay registrars. In Marriages by different sects.

* An account of the provisions of this Act was given in the last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 256. Further particulars respecting divorces are given under the head of "Law, Crime, etc.," in the second volume.

† Two of the wives, although born in Victoria, were stated to be of the Chinese race.

‡ Four of these were stated to be half-castes.

1892, about $93\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former, and about $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. according to the latter system. The number of lay marriages was 510. The following table gives a statement of the number and percentage of marriages celebrated by each religious denomination and by lay registrars during 1892, also the percentage in the decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively:—

MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Marriages in 1892.		Percentage of Marriages in Ten Years—	
	Number.	Percentage.	1881 to 1890.	1871 to 1880.
Church of England	2,254	29·18	30·52	24·63
Presbyterians	1,339	17·34	17·24	20·46
Wesleyans*	1,349	17·46	15·63	16·38
Bible Christians	147	1·90	2·00	1·69
Independents	185	2·40	4·42	5·42
Baptists	239	3·09	5·00	3·70
Lutherans	94	1·22	·93	1·02
Unitarians	3	·04	·05	·02
Calvinistic Methodists	13	·17	·06	·16
Roman Catholics	1,261	16·33	14·91	17·21
Jews	26	·34	·43	·42
Other sects	303	3·93	1·78	1·07
Lay registrars	510	6·60	7·03	7·82
Total	7,723	100·00	100·00	100·00

444. 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 circumstances occur too seldom to cause any serious disturbance in the marriage statistics. One such case, however, was noticed in 1892, and included in the returns, viz., that of a couple who had been previously married—probably outside the colony—being re-united under the form of the Roman Catholic denomination.

445. Of the 6 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1892, 4 were solemnized according to the rites of the Moravians, and 2 according to those of the Church of England.

446. Of the 14 marriages of Chinese in 1892, 3 were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, 1 according to those

* Including Primitive Methodists and United Methodists.

of the Free Church of England, 1 according to those of the Presbyterians, 4 according to those of the Wesleyans, 1 according to those of the Methodists, 1 according to those of the Independents, and 3 were performed by local registrars.

447. The returns of the censuses of 1881 and 1891 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 the two periods, and of the marriages which were performed in the interval between them, the same information is obtained extending over a period of ten years. The results are given in the following table, as are also those of the previous decennial period:—

Marriages by different denominations.

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO NUMBER OF EACH DENOMINATION, 1871-80 AND 1881-90.

Religious Denomination.	Persons of each Denomination (mean of 1881 and 1891).	Marriages celebrated annually.		
		Mean of 1881 to 1890.	Proportion per 1,000 persons living.	
			1881 to 1890.	1871 to 1880.
Church of England ...	364,237	2,332.0	6.40	4.31
Presbyterians...	149,809	1,317.5	8.79	8.30
Wesleyans ...	128,427	1,194.5	9.30	8.22
Bible Christians ...	8,119	152.6	18.80	15.48
Independents ...	20,994	337.5	16.08	14.17
Baptists ...	24,128	382.3	15.84	10.03
Lutherans ...	13,339	71.0	5.32	4.68
Unitarians ...	1,222	4.0	3.27	.92
Society of Friends ...	321	.1	.31	1.30
Calvinistic Methodists ...	869	4.4	5.06	7.65
Roman Catholics ...	226,036	1,140.4	5.14	4.58
Jews ...	5,395	32.6	6.04	5.34
Other sects ...	21,928	135.7	...	...
Residue ...	36,551*	537.5†	...	...
Total ...	1,001,375	7,642.1	7.63	6.25

448. 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 proportions in the ten years 1881 to 1890, were 16 per 1,000 or upwards, whilst the proportions in all the other denominations were below 10 per 1,000 persons living. In

Churches which perform most marriages and vice versa.

* Including Buddhists, Confucians, etc., those of no denomination and of no religion, and the unspecified.

† Marriages by lay registrars.

proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages performed in the ten years named according to the rites of the Church of England were much fewer than those celebrated according to the rites of the Wesleyans and Presbyterians, but were more numerous than those performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, as well as those of all other denominations, except the three first named. In the last decade, as compared with the preceding one, a marked increase took place in the marriage rate amongst most denominations, the only ones showing a decrease being the Society of Friends and the Calvinistic Methodists.

Signing
with marks

449. 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 1892, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown:—

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1892.

Persons Married.	Numbers Married.	Signing with marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms	7,723	74	.96
Brides	7,723	92	1.19
Mean	7,723	83	1.08

Increased
numbers
signing in
writing.

450. In proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase has taken place of late years in the number of both males and females signing the marriage register in writing. With few exceptions, a constant improvement has been apparent from year to year—nearly every year, as compared with its predecessor, showing a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. In 1892, the proportion of men and of women signing with marks was lower than in any previous year. The following figures show the proportions so signing in 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891 and 1892:—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED, 1875 TO 1892.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
1875	5.48	9.43	7.46	1890	1.50	1.53	1.52
1880	4.18	4.09	4.13	1891	1.25	1.51	1.38
1885	2.56	2.62	2.59	1892 ... ..	.96	1.19	1.08

451. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1892 numbered 166, but in only 10 of these, or about 1 in 17, did both the parties use marks. In the 146 other instances either the husband or the wife signed in writing. Thus, whereas in the case of 1 marriage in 53, either the bride or the bridegroom was unable to write, it happened in the case of only 1 marriage in 772 that neither party was able to sign the marriage register in writing. Cases of both signing with marks

452. Of the 14 Chinese who married in 1892, 7 signed with an ordinary cross, and 7 in writing. All the women they married signed in writing. Signatures of Chinese.

453. In the case of the Aborigines who married in 1892, all signed in writing. Signatures of Aborigines.

454. 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 1892, and the average of the decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively. Considerable improvement will be noticed in respect to all the principal denominations:— Signing with marks in each denomination.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN EACH DENOMINATION.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Number signing with Marks in every 100 Married.								
	Year 1892.			Ten Years : 1881 to 1890.			Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	1·02	1·20	1·11	1·62	1·76	1·69	4·54	6·11	5·33
Presbyterians ...	·60	·75	·68	1·32	1·42	1·37	3·67	5·97	4·82
Methodists ...	} ·74	} ·74	} ·74	1·82	1·80	1·81	4·15	5·33	4·74
Bible Christians ...									
Independents ...	·54	·54	·54	1·72	1·39	1·56	3·37	5·49	4·43
Baptists ...	·42	·42	·42	1·91	2·15	2·03	3·48	5·22	4·35
Lutherans ...	...	...	...	·56	·56	·56	1·77	4·13	2·95
Calvinistic Methodists ...	...	...	...	2·86	...	1·43	1·22	6·10	3·66
Roman Catholics ...	1·35	1·82	1·59	3·85	3·91	3·88	10·14	15·43	12·79
Jews ...	...	·38	·19	1·84	3·12	2·48	·95	·47	·71
Other sects ...	·65	·98	·82	2·27	2·07	2·17	7·01	3·79	5·40
Lay registrars ...	2·16	2·94	2·55	4·56	6·68	5·62	6·60	12·93	9·77
Total ...	·96	1·19	1·08	2·17	2·38	2·28	5·31	7·93	6·62

Roman
Catholic
and civil
marriages.

455. It will be observed that the proportion of those signing with marks is generally 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 1892 show a very considerable improvement as compared with the ten years ended with 1890, which show a still more marked improvement as compared with the ten years ended with 1880. The proportion so signing amongst civil marriages, although formerly lower, has latterly been much higher than amongst marriages by Roman Catholics.

Marriages by
Unitarians,
Calvinists,
and Jews.

456. In 51 marriages by Unitarians which took place in the twenty-two years ended with 1892, not one instance occurred of either of the parties signing with a mark; this denomination, therefore finds no place in the above table. In 141 marriages by Calvinistic Methodists during the same period, all but 2 of the males signed in writing, but 5 of the females signed with marks. In 418 marriages of Jews which took place prior to 1889 only 7 persons signed with marks; but in 141 marriages of Jews celebrated since, as many as 15 persons signed with marks. On examining the returns of the last three years it was found that most of the Jews not signing in writing were Eastern Jews, chiefly from Russia or Russian Poland.

Signing with
marks in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

457. A statement of the numbers who sign the marriage register with marks is published in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania, and from the figures given the following percentages for the five years 1887 to 1891 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,
1887 TO 1891.

Colony.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
1. Victoria ...	1887	1·73	2·12	1·92
	1888	1·72	1·81	1·76
	1889	1·51	1·38	1·45
	1890	1·50	1·53	1·52
	1891	1·25	1·51	1·38
Mean of 5 years	...	1·54	1·67	1·61

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1887 TO 1891—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
2. New Zealand ...	1887	1.94	3.11	2.52
	1888	1.66	2.52	2.09
	1889	2.01	2.59	2.30
	1890	1.63	1.92	1.78
	1891	1.39	1.68	1.54
	Mean of 5 years	...	1.73	2.36	2.05
3. South Australia ...	1887	2.18	1.80	1.99
	1888	2.40	2.45	2.42
	1889	2.38	2.18	2.28
	1890	2.10	2.46	2.28
	1891	1.73	2.12	1.92
	Mean of 5 years	...	2.16	2.20	2.18
4. New South Wales ...	1887	3.04	3.95	3.49
	1888	3.91	3.57	3.74
	1889	3.47	3.23	3.35
	1890	2.77	2.64	2.70
	1891	3.16	2.84	3.00
	Mean of 5 years	...	3.27	3.25	3.26
5. Queensland ...	1887	3.53	5.39	4.46
	1888	3.01	4.98	4.00
	1889	2.88	3.68	3.28
	1890	2.94	3.60	3.27
	1891	3.03	3.75	3.39
	Mean of 5 years	...	3.08	4.28	3.68

458. By these figures it appears that the proportion of persons able to sign in writing is, on the average, larger in this than in any other colony. Next to Victoria in this respect is New Zealand, in which the proportion of males signing in writing in 1888 was even larger than in this colony. In South Australia, moreover, in 1887, the proportion of females set down as having signed with marks was smaller than in any other 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.

Victoria
the least
illiterate
colony.

Signing
with marks
in various
countries.

459. No returns are at hand showing the manner in which the marriage registers are signed in British colonies other than those named and Trinidad. The following, however, is a statement of the numbers who signed with marks in the latest year for which the information is available in the undermentioned countries, which are arranged in order; the least illiterate country being placed first and the rest in succession:—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
Prussia	1884	3·31	5·11	4·21
Scotland	1889	4·30	7·38	5·84
England and Wales ..	1890	7·19	8·31	7·75
Holland... ..	1877	7·53	14·83	11·18
France	1882	14·39	22·62	18·50
Ireland	1890	20·36	20·86	20·61
Italy	1886	21·58	31·73	26·65
Trinidad	1891-2	...	...	50·00

Countries
compared
as to
illiteracy.

460. By comparing these figures with those in the previous table, it will appear that adult education, so far as it is indicated by signature to the marriage register, is more forward in the Australasian colonies than in any of the countries named. It will further be remarked that the proportion signing with marks is much smaller than in any of the other countries named. Scotland comes next to Prussia, but it is more than one-third as illiterate again. Holland, which comes next to Scotland and England, would doubtless rank higher were it not that the latest return available dates as far back as 1877, when adult education was probably not so advanced as it is now. The very large proportion signing with marks in France, Ireland, Italy, and Trinidad attracts particular attention.

Ages of
bride-
grooms
and brides
in combi-
nation.

461. The age of both bridegroom and bride was specified in the case of all but 57 of the 7,723 marriages which took place in 1892. In 52 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given; in 1 case the age of the husband was stated, but not that of his wife; and in 4 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, 1892.

Ages of Husbands.	Ages of Wives.																	Total Husbands.			
	Under 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.		70 to 75.	75 to 80.	Unspecified.
18 to 19 years	6	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
19 to 20 "	9	2	7	15	1	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
20 to 21 "	...	1	5	7	15	19	22	24	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
21 to 25 "	1	5	21	72	140	191	205	1167	290	38	6	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2139
25 to 30 "	...	2	16	48	84	133	199	1310	962	139	35	5	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2937
30 to 35 "	...	2	2	7	19	42	47	435	493	205	55	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1330
35 to 40 "	2	7	7	14	93	150	100	65	18	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	460
40 to 45 "	1	4	24	61	49	43	27	7	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	221
45 to 50 "	1	3	13	28	33	30	23	17	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	153
50 to 55 "	1	...	1	...	6	19	13	13	13	15	3	6	1	...	1	...	...	92
55 to 60 "	3	3	12	9	8	21	10	9	3	1	...	...	...	79
60 to 65 "	1	2	4	9	5	7	4	7	9	6	1	...	...	...	55
65 to 70 "	4	5	1	3	3	4	2	3	3	1	...	...	30
70 to 75 "	1	1	1	1	3	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	12
75 to 80 "	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	56
Total Wives	1	10	53	145	274	412	499	3093	2023	604	263	128	76	35	31	15	5	2	1	53	7723

NOTE.—This table may be read thus:—Two men between 30 and 35 married girls between 15 and 16; six women between 35 and 40 married men between 21 and 25, etc.

462. An examination of the 7,666 cases in which the ages of both parties are specified will show that in 2,502 instances, or 33 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age; in 700 instances, or nine per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband; and in 4,464 instances, or 58 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

Relative ages of husband and wife.

463. Some striking inequalities of age amongst the parties married appear in several of the columns, as, for instance, a man between 50 and 55 married a girl between 17 and 18, one between 60 and 65 married a woman between 20 and 21; one between 70 and 75 married a woman between 21 and 25; and one between 75 and 80 married a woman between 25 and 30. On the other hand, a woman between 50 and 55 married a man between 21 and 25; a woman between 55 and 60 married a man between 35 and 40; a woman between 70 and 75 married a man between 50 and 55.

Inequalities of age.

464. It will be noticed that eleven youths aged 18 and forty-nine aged 19 took upon themselves the cares and responsibilities of matrimony, the wives of three of the former and sixteen of the latter being, however, somewhat older than themselves. On the other hand, it will be remarked that one man and one woman who had passed the

Extreme ages of marriage.

age of 75 entered the marriage state, the partner of the former being under 30, whilst that of the latter was over 65 years of age.

Age at which marriage is contracted.

465. The next table has been designed for the purpose of showing the ages at which persons of either sex generally marry in Victoria,* the information being given for the year 1892, and for the decennial period 1881 to 1890:—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90 AND 1892.

Ages.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	Numbers, 1892.	Proportions per 1,000.		Numbers, 1892.	Proportions per 1,000.	
		Year 1892.	Ten Years, 1881-90.		Year 1892.	Ten Years, 1881-90.
Under 15 years ...	...	...	...	1	·13	·15
15 to 16 „ ...	...	...	...	10	1·30	1·17
16 to 17 „ ...	...	...	·03	53	6·91	6·53
17 to 18 „ ...	...	...	·29	145	18·91	20·32
18 to 19 „ ...	11	1·43	1·46	274	35·72	42·94
19 to 20 „ ...	49	6·39	5·62	412	53·72	65·03
20 to 21 „ ...	98	12·78	15·19	499	65·06	73·84
21 to 25 „ ...	2,139	278·99	321·02	3,093	403·26	432·34
25 to 30 „ ...	2,937	383·08	365·48	2,023	263·76	223·83
30 to 35 „ ...	1,330	173·48	134·57	604	78·75	62·07
35 to 40 „ ...	460	60·00	58·29	263	34·29	29·53
40 to 45 „ ...	221	28·82	32·54	128	16·69	17·10
45 to 50 „ ...	153	19·96	24·77	76	9·91	12·23
50 to 55 „ ...	92	12·00	18·40	35	4·56	6·74
55 to 60 „ ...	79	10·30	11·49	31	4·04	3·40
60 to 65 „ ...	55	7·17	6·11	15	1·95	1·90
65 to 70 „ ...	30	3·90	3·05	5	·65	·63
70 and upwards ...	13	1·70	1·69	3	·39	·25
Total ...	7,667†	1,000·00	1,000·00	7,670†	1,000·00	1,000·00

Frequency of marriage at 21 to 30.

466. The large proportion of both sexes marrying at between 21 and 30 years of age is very marked; thus in 1892 about two-thirds of either sex who married were between those ages. These proportions are somewhat lower than those shown by an average extending over the last ten years.

Ages of Chinese bridegrooms and their brides.

467. In the case of the marriages of Chinese which took place in 1892, all the men but one were older than the females with whom they formed unions. None of the former were under 24 years of age, but of the latter, two had not reached the age of 21. The

* For table showing the proportion of males and females marrying at different ages in various countries, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 543.

† The bridegrooms and brides of unspecified ages being omitted, these numbers are less than those in the last table, the bridegrooms by 56 and the brides by 53.

following table shows the ages of the Chinese bridegrooms and of their brides in combination :—

AGES OF CHINESE BRIDEGROOMS AND THEIR BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1892.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.												Total Bridegrooms.
	18.	20.	22.	24.	25.	26.	29.	30.	34.	36.	37.	40.	
24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
38	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
39	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
43	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
45	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
46	1	...	...	...	1
48	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
55	1	...	...	...	...	1
57	1	...	...	...	1
60	1	...	...	1
63	1	...	1
	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14

468. Of the six male Aborigines who married in 1892, five were bachelors and one a widower, and of their partners four were spinsters and two widows. The ages of bridegroom and bride were set down as follow:—19 and 16, 24 and 22 (in two instances), 26 and 17, 26 and 27, 26 and 29.

Ages of Aborigines marrying.

469. In almost all civilized countries, minors are not permitted to marry without the consent of their parents or guardians, but the youngest age at which persons may marry after obtaining such consent varies in different countries, ranging from 14 for males and 12 for females in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and the Roman Catholic portion of the population of Hungary, to 21 for males and 18 for females in the United States.* The minimum age in Victoria is the same as in the United Kingdom, viz., 14 for males and 12 for females; but, as a matter of fact, marriages are seldom contracted at such early ages. Eleven of the males, however, who married in 1892, had not completed their nineteenth year. Of the brides, eleven had not completed their sixteenth, and 53 more had not completed their seventeenth year. As

Marriages of minors.

* For table showing the minimum legal age of marriage in various countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Volume I., paragraph 500.

many as 158 of the males, or one in every 49, and no fewer than 1,394 of the females, or over a sixth, had not attained the full age of 21 years.

470. From the experience of Victoria during the year 1892, and the decades 1871-80 and 1881-90, it would appear that, in proportion to the total numbers marrying, the males who marry under age are much less numerous in this colony than in England and Wales. The proportion of females marrying under age, which was formerly higher in Victoria than in England, has fallen considerably, and in 1892, as well as in the previous decennial period, was lower than in England. 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. Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
	Year 1892.	Ten Years: 1881 to 1890.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	
Bridegrooms	2·05	2·26	2·52	7·95
Brides	18·05	21·00	28·32	21·96
Mean	10·05	11·63	15·42	14·96

471. According to the Census of 1891, the tendency of males to marry under age appears to be greater in Tasmania, and less in New Zealand, than in any of the other Australasian colonies, Victoria standing immediately above the latter. The following is the order in which the colonies stood 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, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

	Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.
1. Tasmania	34	9,966
2. Western Australia	28	9,972
3. New South Wales	24	9,976
4. South Australia	21	9,979
5. Queensland	20	9,980
6. Victoria	16	9,984
7. New Zealand	12	9,988

472. In continental Australia 20 in 10,000 of the husbands were under 21 years of age, and in continental and insular Australia combined 19 in 10,000 were under that age.

* For a comparison of the marriages of minors with marriageable minors, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Volume I., paragraphs 503 to 506.

Marriages of minors in Victoria and England.

Youthful husbands in Australasian colonies.

Youthful husbands in Australasia.

473. The proportion of females marrying under age would seem to be greatest in Western Australia, closely followed by Queensland, and at no great distance by New South Wales. Victoria stands fifth in this respect, and South Australia last. The following are the proportions of wives under and over 21 years old as returned in each colony, the colonies being placed in order according to the former proportion:—

Youthful
wives in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

WIVES UNDER AND OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE IN EVERY 10,000
WIVES IN EACH COLONY, 1891.
(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

			Under 21 Years.		Over 21 Years.
1.	Western Australia	...	326	...	9,674
2.	Queensland	...	325	...	9,675
3.	New South Wales	...	316	...	9,684
4.	Tasmania	...	276	...	9,724
5.	Victoria	...	198	...	9,802
6.	New Zealand	...	183	...	9,817
7.	South Australia	...	163	...	9,837

474. In Australia as a whole 256 in 10,000, and in Australasia as a whole 245 in 10,000, of the married women were under 21 years of age.

Youthful
wives in
Australasia.

475. The births registered in Victoria during 1892 numbered 37,831, as against 38,505 in 1891. The decrease in the year under review, as compared with the previous one was thus 674.

Births, 1892.

476. During the 20 years ended with 1883, the number of births in Victoria had remained almost stationary; but in 1884 a marked increase took place, which continued during the seven subsequent years, the number of births in 1891 being the highest recorded.* There was, however, a falling-off in 1892 as just stated.

Births in
1892 and
former
years.

477. In proportion to population, the births decreased steadily for a number of years. The lowest point was reached in 1882, since which year there was a gradual improvement until 1890, but in 1891 there was a slight falling-off, and a still further falling-off in 1892. The following are the birth rates for 1860 and each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891 and 1892:—

Birth rate.

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE,† 1860 TO 1892.

		Births per 1,000 of Mean population.			Births per 1,000 of Mean population.
1860	...	42.81	1890	...	33.60
1865	...	42.40	1891	...	33.57
1870	...	38.07	1892	...	32.54
1875	...	33.94			—
1880	...	30.75	Mean of 33 years	...	35.73
1885	...	31.33			—

* For number of births in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), published in the second volume of this work.

† For the birth rate of each of the 32 years ended with 1891, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 547.

Proportion
of births to
population
and to
married
women.

478. 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, according to the censuses of 1871, 1881, and 1891:—

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
1891	1,140,405	120,700	35,853	31·44	297·04

Reason for
fluctuation
of birth
rate.

479. It will be noticed that although the proportion of legitimate births per 1,000 of the population fluctuated considerably at the three periods, the proportion per 1,000 of the married women at reproductive ages remained tolerably uniform, being 297 per 1,000 in 1891 as compared with $302\frac{2}{3}$ per 1,000 at each of the two former periods. The increase in the birth rate calculated in the ordinary way, since 1881, is therefore found to be due merely to an increase in the proportion of married women in the community at the fruitful period of life.

Birth rates
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

480. Returns of the births in all the Australasian colonies are available to the end of 1892, 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 1865 and each subsequent fifth year until 1890, also for 1891 and 1892:—

* In each case 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 1892.*

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	43.21	43.65	43.90	...	32.56	41.12
1870 ...	38.07	40.09	43.51	38.48	...	30.18	42.32
1875 ...	33.94	38.53	38.90	35.70	28.72	29.88	40.23
1880 ...	30.75	38.80	36.92	38.94	32.35	32.91	40.78
1885 ...	31.33	37.79	37.80	38.47	35.22	36.18	34.78
1890 ...	33.60	35.36	39.93	32.63	34.69	33.49	29.44
1891 ...	33.57	34.50	36.35	33.92	34.85	33.37	29.01
1892 ...	32.54	33.90	35.84	32.32	33.01	32.48	27.83
Mean of 28 years	34.36	38.38	39.41	37.54	34.35†	32.16	37.64

481. In 1892 the birth rate was below the average in all the colonies except Tasmania. In New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand the rate was absolutely the lowest recorded during the whole period of 28 years, that for the last named colony (28 per 1,000), moreover, being the lowest recorded in any Australasian colony since 1864. In Victoria the rate was lower than in the previous four years, but higher than in any other year since 1876. In Western Australia it was lower than in any other year since 1880, and in Tasmania than in any other since 1879.

Low birth rates in Australasian colonies in 1892.

482. 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 twenty-eight years. It will be observed that Victoria stands fourth on the list for 1892, and fifth in the twenty-eight year series :—

Order of colonies in respect to birth rates.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

Order in 1892.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. Queensland.	1. Queensland.
2. New South Wales.	2. New South Wales.
3. Western Australia.	3. New Zealand.
4. Victoria.	4. South Australia.
5. Tasmania.	5. Victoria.
6. South Australia.	6. Western Australia.
7. New Zealand.	7. Tasmania.

483. On the continent of Australia, taken as a whole, the birth rate in 1892 was the lowest recorded during the last twenty years; and on that continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it was also the lowest during the whole period. The following are the figures for the period referred to :—

Birth rate in Australia and Australasia.

* For the number of births in the various colonies during the twenty years ended with 1892, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume. See also Appendix A. to the same volume. For the birth rates of those colonies in each of the 27 years ended with 1891 see *Victorian Year-Book* 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 550. † Mean of 18 years.

BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1892.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.		Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	37·36	37·19	1884	35·25	35·46
1874	36·46	36·70	1885	35·41	35·33
1875	35·29	35·82	1886	35·11	34·78
1876	35·20	36·04	1887	35·36	34·79
1877	34·15	35·16	1888	35·38	34·60
1878	34·31	35·51	1889	34·62	33·84
1879	34·55	35·42	1890	34·97	34·00
1880	35·33	36·20	1891	34·34	33·43
1881	35·22	35·63	1892	33·43	32·23
1882	34·24	34·77			
1883	34·50	34·83	Means	35·03	35·09

Birth rates
in British
possessions.

484. The birth rates in certain British colonies outside Australasia, including all those for which the information is available, are shown in the following table. The low birth rate in Hong Kong is probably owing to the small proportion of women in the population, the bulk of which consists of Chinese males. In Mauritius and Jamaica, considerably more than half the births are stated to be illegitimate. 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.
Malta	1886	40·0
Gibraltar	1888-9	26·4
Ceylon	1886-8	30·7
Straits Settlements	1888-9	20·0
Hong Kong	1882-6	8·5
Mauritius	1886	36·3
Seychelles	1886	39·8
Sierra Leone	1887-9	17·9
Nova Scotia	1871-5	32·0
Bermuda	1884-9	35·4
British Guiana	1886	35·2
West Indies—		
Bahama	1878-9	41·0
Jamaica	1886-7	36·0
St. Lucia	1869-89	41·3
St. Vincent	1888-9	40·3
Barbados	1886	41·5
Grenada	1871-9	45·3
Tobago	1886	36·0
Antigua	1875-6	40·4
Montserrat	1886	40·4
Dominica	1871-6	31·0
Trinidad	1881-90	33·8

485. A statement of the birth rates in British and certain Foreign countries, for each of the five years ended with 1891, is given in the following table. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England or other official sources:—

Birth rates in European countries.

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1887 TO 1891.

Countries.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	Mean of 5 years.
Hungary	44.1	43.8	43.7	40.3	...	43.0*
Austria	38.2	37.9	37.9	36.7	38.1	37.8
Italy	39.0	37.6	38.4	35.9	37.3	37.6
Prussia	37.6	37.4	37.1	36.6	37.7	37.3
German Empire	36.9	36.6	36.4	35.7	37.0	36.5
Holland	33.7	33.7	33.2	32.9	33.7	33.4
England and Wales	31.9	31.2	31.1	30.2	31.4	31.2
Scotland	31.8	31.3	30.9	30.2	31.2	31.1
Norway	30.8	30.8	29.7	30.3	30.9	30.5
Belgium	29.4	29.1	29.5	28.7	29.6	29.3
Sweden	29.7	28.8	27.7	28.0	...	28.6*
Switzerland	27.9	27.7	27.6	26.6	28.2	27.6
France	23.5	23.1	23.0	21.8	22.6	22.8
Ireland	23.1	22.8	22.7	22.3	23.1	22.8

486. Comparing this table with that showing the marriage rates in the same countries, it is found that a high birth rate is generally concurrent with a high marriage rate, and *vice versa*. A notable exception to this is France, in which, although the marriage rate is high, the birth rate is lower than any of the countries named except Ireland. The low rate in the latter is attributed to the small proportion of women at child-bearing ages in the population,† but the low birth rate in France cannot be accounted for by any such cause, as it is stated that the proportion of women at the reproductive period of life is higher in that than in any other European country; the chief, though indirect cause is said to be—“the sub-division 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

Low birth rates in Ireland and France.

* Mean of four years.

† See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, pages 12 and 29. For many years the registration of births in Ireland was admitted to be defective, but Dr. T. W. Grimshaw, the Registrar-General of that country, in a letter addressed to the Government Statist of Victoria, dated 6th May, 1886, stated that since the passing of the *Public Health Amended Vaccination and Registration Acts* (1878 to 1880) this is no longer the case, and the births occurring in Ireland are now very well recorded. It may be remarked, however, that this improvement has not been accompanied by any improvement in the birth rate as calculated from the published figures.

their social philosophy the division of their property among a large family at their decease.”*

Australasian
and Euro-
pean birth
rates com-
pared.

487. In the same five years the mean birth rate in Queensland was above that in any of the European countries referred to in the table, except Hungary; that in Western Australia, New South Wales, Tasmania, and South Australia, above that in any except the country just named, together with Austria, Italy, Prussia, and the German Empire; the mean birth rate in Victoria was below that in those five European countries, with the addition of Holland; the mean birth rate in New Zealand was below that in any of the countries named in the table, except Belgium, Sweden, Switzerland, France, and Ireland. The following are the birth rates referred to:—

MEAN BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887 TO 1891.

						Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	38·64
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	35·98
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	35·82
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	34·20
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	33·58
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	33·14
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	30·39

Birth rate in
United
Kingdom.

488. According to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, the births in the United Kingdom have fallen off by $3\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 during the last 21 years; in 1890 the rate was lower than in any year since 1870, and, for the first time, was less than 30 per 1,000 persons living; there was, however, a revival in 1891. The following are the figures for 1870 and each subsequent fifth year, also for 1891:—

BIRTH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1870 TO 1891.

Births per 1,000 of the Population.			Births per 1,000 of the Population.		
1870	...	33·8	1890	...	29·2
1875	...	33·9	1891	...	30·4
1880	...	32·7			—
1885	...	31·6	Mean of 22 years...		32·5
					—

Birth rates
in town and
country,
1892.

489. The following table shows the births and birth rates, together with the estimated mean population in the metropolis, the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria during 1892; also the average birth rates in the same divisions during the ten years ended with 1890:—

* See 41st Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xlvi.

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1892.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1892.	Births.		
		Total Number, 1892.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1892.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1890.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	481,550	17,399	36·13	35·58
Extra-Metropolitan towns	194,182	6,791	34·97	32·79
Country Districts ...	486,978	13,641	28·01	28·18
Total ...	1,162,710	37,831	32·54	31·38

490. The next table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population of the same three divisions of the colony for 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also for 1891 and 1892 :—

Birth rates in town and country, 1875 to 1892.

BIRTH RATES IN URBAN DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1892.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1875 ...	33·63	38·63	31·54	33·94
1880 ...	31·19	34·21	28·72	30·75
1885 ...	34·94	31·87	28·12	31·33
1890 ...	37·71	34·43	28·93	33·60
1891 ...	36·64	35·00	29·68	33·57
1892 ...	36·13	34·97	28·01	32·54

491. It will be noticed that in 1875 and 1880 the proportion of births in extra-metropolitan towns was higher than that in the metropolis, but at all subsequent periods the metropolitan rate has been the higher, and, moreover, that at all the periods the rate in the country districts has been lower than that in either the metropolitan district or the extra-metropolitan towns.

Results compared.

492. The mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1892; also the mean annual birth rate during the ten years 1881 to 1890, in the different municipalities, etc., forming the component parts of the district of Greater Melbourne, are shown in the following table :—

Birth rates in metropolitan sub-districts.

BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1892.	Births.		
		Total Number, 1892.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1892.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1890.
Melbourne City	72,050	1,610	22·35	25·39
North Melbourne Town	21,064	826	39·21	40·90
Fitzroy City	30,818	999	32·42	34·38
Collingwood City	34,203	1,217	35·58	39·57
Richmond City	34,822	1,408	40·43	38·65
Brunswick Town	20,984	946	45·08	44·83
Northcote Town	6,888	342	49·65	39·21
Prahran City	38,229	1,315	34·40	33·51
South Melbourne City	41,640	1,370	32·90	34·83
Port Melbourne Town*	12,481	514	41·18	42·11
St. Kilda City	19,838	520	26·21	25·97
Brighton Town	9,828	311	31·64	31·01
Essendon Town	14,986	592	39·50	33·09
Flemington & Kensington Borough	10,300	399	38·74	39·68
Hawthorn City	19,064	614	32·21	33·23
Kew Borough	7,424	240	32·33	26·98
Footscray City	18,142	877	48·34	46·01
Williamstown Town	15,780	614	38·91	37·85
Oakleigh Borough	1,150	61	53·04	} 33·66
Caulfield Shire	8,185	271	33·11	
Malvern Shire	8,662	327	37·75	
Boroondara Shire	6,432	162	25·19	
Preston Shire	3,209	150	46·74	
Coburg Shire	5,840	224	38·36	
Remainder of district	13,377	576	43·06	
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,965	...	...
Total	477,361	16,485	34·23	34·09
Hospitals, Asylums, etc.†	4,189	914	1·90‡	1·49‡
Grand Total	481,550	17,399	36·13	35·58

NOTE.—It should be specially noted that the births in Public Institutions are eliminated from the individual sub-districts, although included in the total line.

Birth rates
in sub-dis-
tricts, 1881
to 1890.

493. It will be observed that during the ten years ended with 1890 the births in four municipalities, viz., North Melbourne, Brunswick, Port Melbourne, and Footscray, averaged above 40 per 1,000 of the population; that in five municipalities, viz., Collingwood, Richmond, Northcote, Flemington, and Williamstown, they were between 35 and 40 per 1,000; in seven municipalities, viz., Fitzroy, Prahran, South

* Port Melbourne was proclaimed a Town on the 16th January, 1893.

† The population given is that of all the institutions, but the Women's Hospital is the only one in which births occurred.

‡ Per 1,000 of the population of the whole of Melbourne and Suburbs.

Melbourne, Brighton, Essendon, Hawthorn, and "Remainder of District," they were between 30 and 35 per 1,000; and that in three municipalities, viz., Melbourne City, St. Kilda, and Kew, they were below 30 per 1,000. The lowest rate was in Melbourne City, viz., $25\frac{1}{3}$ per 1,000.

494. During 1892, the birth rates in all the sub-districts except Melbourne, North Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Hawthorn, and Flemington and Kensington were higher than they were in the ten years ended with 1890, but this was more particularly noticeable in Northcote and Essendon. The sub-districts with the highest birth rates in 1892 were Oakleigh with 53, Northcote with nearly 50, Footscray with 48, Preston with nearly 47, and Brunswick with 45 per 1,000, which were followed by "Remainder of District," Port Melbourne, and Richmond, in the order named, in all of which the rates were above 40 per 1,000; those with the lowest rates were Melbourne City, Boroondara, and St. Kilda, in which the respective rates were only 22, 25, and 26 per 1,000.

495. In 1892 the birth rate in Melbourne was much lower than that in Perth and slightly lower than in Brisbane, but above that in Sydney, Adelaide, Hobart, or Wellington, as is shown in the following table, which gives, for that year, a statement of the estimated population and the number of births, and number per 1,000 of the population, in each of those capital cities:—

BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1892.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population.	Births, 1892.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
1. Perth	10,580	471	44.52
2. Brisbane	98,900	3,627	36.67
3. Melbourne	481,550	17,399	36.13
4. Sydney	405,820	14,070	34.67
5. Adelaide	134,670	4,432	32.91
6. Hobart	34,450	1,097	31.84
7. Wellington	35,348	1,013	28.66

496. The average birth rate in the Australasian capital cities in 1892 was 35.07, that being much higher than the rate in London

* With suburbs.

according to the average of the ten years 1881-90, viz., 33·2, which was somewhat higher than that of England and Wales (32·5) during the same period. The rate in London was thus higher than that in Adelaide, Hobart, or Wellington, but below that in any of the other Australasian cities named in the last table.

Birth rates
in Scotch
towns.

497. In the five years ended with 1885 the mean birth rate of the principal towns of Scotland was 33·76; of the large towns, 33·74; and of the small towns, 32·53. All these rates are much below the mean birth rate of the Australasian capital cities or than the birth rate of Melbourne.

Birth rates
in British
towns.

498. By comparing the following statement of the birth rates in British towns during 1887 with the figures in the last column of the last table, it will be found that the birth rate is higher in Perth than in any of those towns; in Brisbane and Melbourne than in any except Cardiff, Newcastle, Preston, Glasgow, and Portsmouth; in Sydney than in any except those towns and Manchester and Blackburn; in Adelaide than in any except those named and Sunderland, Norwich, Nottingham, and Wolverhampton; in Hobart than in any except those and Sheffield, Leicester, Bolton, Birkenhead, Salford, and 28 towns unnamed; whilst in Wellington it is lower than in any of those towns except Brighton, Huddersfield, Bradford, Dublin, and Halifax.

BIRTH RATES IN TOWNS, 1887.

	Births per 1,000 of the Population.		Births per 1,000 of the Population.
Cardiff ...	41·1	28 British Towns ...	32·2
Newcastle ...	39·1	Salford ...	31·9
Preston ...	38·5	Birmingham ...	31·8
Glasgow ...	37·0	London ...	31·7
Portsmouth ...	36·8	Plymouth ...	31·5
Manchester... ..	35·9	Oldham ...	31·3
Blackburn ...	35·8	Liverpool ...	31·2
Sunderland... ..	34·6	Derby ...	30·0
Norwich ...	33·9	Bristol ...	29·7
Nottingham ...	33·3	Edinburgh... ..	29·3
Wolverhampton ...	33·2	Halifax ...	28·4
Sheffield ...	32·9	Dublin ...	28·0
Leicester ...	32·8	Bradford ...	27·7
Bolton ...	32·5	Huddersfield ...	27·7
Birkenhead... ..	32·5	Brighton ...	25·8

Birth rates
in Foreign
towns.

499. Comparing the birth rates in the following Foreign towns (including two in British India) with those in the capital cities of Australasia, it will be found that the birth rate in Perth is above the rate in any of the towns named, but in Brisbane it is below that

in 11; in Melbourne and Sydney than in 12; in Adelaide than 14; in Hobart than in 15; and in Wellington than in 17 of those towns:—

BIRTH RATES IN FOREIGN TOWNS, 1880.

	Births per 1,000 of Population.		Births per 1,000 of Population.
Alexandria ...	42.9	Dresden ...	34.5
Madras (1887) ...	41.2	Christiania ...	33.7
Buda-Pesth ...	40.6	Berlin (1889) ...	32.8
Hamburg (State) ...	39.5	Brussels ...	31.2
The Hague ...	39.3	New York ...	30.4*
Rotterdam ..	38.3	Turin ...	29.8
Vienna ...	38.3	Boston (1883) ...	28.3
Munich ...	38.2	Paris (1887)...	27.2
Rome ...	37.3	Venice ...	23.9
Copenhagen ...	36.8	Geneva ...	22.9
Breslau ...	36.7	Bombay ...	20.0
Amsterdam ...	36.6	Baltimore (1889) ...	18.7

500. The following are the birth rates in seven Victorian towns during 1892; the rate in the metropolis being, as will be observed, below that in Stawell, Warrnambool, and Bendigo (Sandhurst), but above that in Geelong, Castlemaine, or Ballarat. The populations on which the proportions are based have been brought on from those ascertained by the census of 1891:—

Birth rates in Victorian towns.

BIRTH RATES IN SEVEN VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1892.

	Births per 1,000 of Population.		Births per 1,000 of Population.
Stawell ...	43.65	Geelong ...	35.14
Warrnambool ...	40.48	Castlemaine ..	34.55
Bendigo (Sandhurst) ...	37.21	Ballarat ...	34.55
Melbourne ...	36.13		

501. The births of males in Victoria during 1892 numbered 19,405, those of females 18,426. These numbers furnish a proportion of 105.31 boys to 100 girls. In 1891 the proportion was 103.66, in 1890 104.19, and in 1889 as high as 106.05; whilst in the ten years 1881-90, 160,057 births of males and 152,508 births of females were registered, giving a proportion of 104.95 boys to 100 girls.

Births of males and females.

502. In every country in which births are registered, it is found that more boys are born than girls. This was the case in all the

Births of males and females in Australasian colonies.

* The number of births registered in New York would give a proportion of 22.8 per 1,000 of the population, but it is officially stated that the registered births are 25 per cent. below the actual number which take place, so that the correct proportion is as here stated.

Australasian colonies during the period of twenty years ended with 1892, although not in every one of those years so far as South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania are concerned. The following are the numbers of boys per 100 girls born in the respective colonies during 1875, and in each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891 and 1892:—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1875 TO 1892.*

Year.	Number of Boys to 100 Girls Born.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1875 ...	104·95	102·08	104·01	103·85	98·95	109·51	107·80
1880 ...	104·44	104·99	103·63	110·98	92·37	101·56	104·71
1885 ...	106·44	104·88	102·50	101·57	108·00	104·36	103·59
1890 ...	104·19	104·27	102·19	101·56	95·13	105·07	103·43
1891 ...	103·65	106·89	104·12	104·28	110·61	101·99	105·41
1892 ...	105·31	105·24	108·00	98·31	107·87	108·88	103·72

Order of colonies in respect to sexes of those born.

503. In the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, the proportion during the three years ended with 1892 was 104·3 male to 100 female infants. In the different colonies, the proportions ranged from 105·5 males per 100 females in New South Wales to 101·4 males per 100 females in South Australia. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to these proportions:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS, 1890 TO 1892.

	Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.
New South Wales	... 105·47	New Zealand ...	... 104·19
Tasmania ...	... 105·31	South Australia	... 101·38
Queensland	... 104·77		
Western Australia	... 104·54	Mean ...	... 104·29
Victoria ...	... 104·38		

Births of males and females in certain countries.

504. The proportions of male to female births in the countries included in the following list have been derived from official sources. The averages for the Australasian colonies extend over the ten years 1881 to 1890, and those for the other countries named extend over periods of various lengths:—

* For the relative proportions of male and female births in the colonies during each of the 19 years ended with 1891, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 572.

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Boys to 100 Girls.			Boys to 100 Girls.		
Greece	...	112.0	Ireland	...	105.6
Roumania	...	111.0	Tasmania	...	105.5
Connecticut	...	110.0	South Australia	...	105.3
Italy	...	107.1	Victoria	...	105.0
Spain	...	107.0	Sweden	...	105.0
Austria	...	106.8	Denmark	...	105.0
Western Australia	...	106.7	Russia in Europe	...	105.0
France	...	106.4	Finland	...	105.0
Switzerland	...	106.3	Vermont	...	105.0
German Empire	...	106.2	Rhode Island	...	105.0
Holland	...	106.1	New South Wales	...	104.9
Norway	...	106.0	Queensland	...	104.7
Servia	...	106.0	New Zealand	...	104.4
Massachusetts	...	106.0	England and Wales	...	104.3
Belgium	...	105.9	Russian Poland	...	104.1
Scotland	...	105.7			

505. It will be observed that the proportion of boys born to girls is in Western Australia below that in 6 countries out of Australasia; whilst the proportion in South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria is above that in only 8, and in New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand above that in only 2, of such countries. Australasian and other countries compared.

506. In England and Wales the proportion of births of boys to those of girls is not only lower than that in any other European country, except Russian Poland (of which the statistics are of doubtful authenticity), but it has for years past had a tendency to diminish. The proportion given in the table (104.3) is for the fifty-three years ended with 1890, but in the ten years ended with that year it was only 103.8. The Registrar of England states he is unable to offer any explanation of that "curious fact."* Low proportion of boys born in England.

507. In 1892, 302 twin births and 5 triple births were registered, as against 407 twin births and 3 triple births in 1891. In the ten years ended with 1890, 2,734 cases of twins and 20 cases of triplets were recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 312,565. There were thus 309,791 confinements in the ten years, and it follows that one mother in every 113 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother in every 15,490 was delivered of three children at a birth. During the previous decade, 1871 to 1880, 1 mother in every 111, on the average, gave birth to twins, and 1 in every 12,796 was delivered of three children at a birth. Twins and triplets.

508. It appears that only three of the Australasian colonies besides Victoria distinguish the double and treble births in their Twins and triplets in Australasian colonies.

* See 43rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvi.

returns. The following are the numbers of such births in each of the four colonies during each of the nine years ended with 1891:—

TWINS AND TRIPLETS IN FOUR AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,*
1883 TO 1891.

Year.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.		New Zealand.	
	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.
1883	183	...	287	2	103	...	...	...
1884	239	4	288	4	94	...	188	2
1885	237	1	306	2	115	...	161	1
1886	236	...	330	1	114	1	165	...
1887	285	3	310	1	105	...	185	3
1888	374	3	363	2†	130	1	192	1
1889	381	1	329	1	146	1	152	...
1890	353	3	398	1	154	1	190	2
1891	407	3	393	...	137	1	178	2

Illegitimate births.

509. The illegitimate children born in 1892 numbered 2,116, or 1 to every 18 births registered, the proportion for the preceding year being 1 to 19. In the ten years 1881-90, out of 312,565 infants born, 14,916 were traced as having been born out of wedlock, which numbers furnish a proportion of 1 illegitimate child to every 21 births, as compared with an average during the ten years ended with 1880 of 1 to every 27 births.

Illegitimacy and concubinage, 1875 to 1892.

510. 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 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also to those of 1891 and 1892:—

ILLEGITIMACY AND CONCUBINAGE, 1875 TO 1892.‡

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.		
1875	779	2.92	2,573	3.36
1880	1,254	4.80	4,143	4.39
1885	1,308	4.36	4,320	3.54
1890	1,913	5.09	6,320	4.65
1891	2,064	5.36	6,150	4.26
1892	2,116	5.59	7,124	4.78
Mean of 18 years			1,418	4.65	4,653	4.10

* For the proportion of twins and triplets in various countries, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, paragraph 579.

† Including one case of quadruplets.

‡ For similar results for each of the 19 years ended with 1891, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 583.

511. All the Australasian colonies now publish statistics of illegitimacy. According to these, which possibly may not in every case represent the whole truth, illegitimacy, over a series of years, was most rife in Victoria and New South Wales, next in Western Australia, next in Queensland, next in Tasmania, and least of all in South Australia and New Zealand, and in 1891 the same order prevailed. In most of the colonies, so far as figures are available, illegitimacy appears to have a tendency to increase. The following table shows the percentage of illegitimate to the total births in the various colonies, during 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891 :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1875 TO 1891.*

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1875	2.92	4.20	3.43	...	...	1.36
1880	4.80	4.35	4.31	...	...	2.43
1885	4.36	4.60	4.08	2.42	4.55	3.20
1890	5.09	5.26	4.85	2.50	4.05	3.30
1891	5.36	5.36	4.65	2.93	3.72	3.49
Mean of 17 years	4.54	4.55	4.10	2.52†	3.93†	2.76

NOTE.—In Western Australia the proportion was 4.36 in 1887, and 3.95 in 1888. Since then the proportions do not appear to have been published.

512. Illegitimacy in England and Wales appears to be commoner than, and in Scotland twice as rife as, it is in any of the Australasian colonies named, except Victoria and New South Wales. In Ireland, on the other hand, it seems to be less prevalent than in any of those colonies except South Australia or New Zealand. This will be observed by comparing the following table with the last one :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, 1871 TO 1891.

Period.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children born.		
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1871-80	5.0	8.7	2.4
1881-85	4.8	8.2	2.7
1886	4.7	8.2	2.7
1887	4.8	8.3	2.8
1888	4.6	8.1	2.9
1889	4.6	8.0	2.8
1890	4.4	7.6	2.7
1891	4.2	...	2.7

* For similar results for each of the 19 years ended with 1890, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 584.
 † Mean of 7 years.

Illegitimacy
in various
countries.

513. The following figures, taken from various sources, show certain countries arranged in order according to the extent of illegitimacy prevailing in each, the proportion of illegitimate births being also shown:—

ILLEGITIMACY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.	Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.
Austria ...	14·7	Spain ...	5·5
Bavaria ...	13·9	England ...	4·7
Saxony ...	12·7	Switzerland ...	4·6
Sweden ...	10·2	New South Wales ...	4·6
Denmark ...	9·6	Victoria ...	4·6
German Empire ...	9·3	Western Australia ...	4·2
Belgium ...	8·7	Queensland ...	4·1
Hungary ...	8·4	Tasmania ...	3·9
Scotland ...	8·2	Holland ...	3·2
Norway ...	8·1	Russia ...	3·1
France ...	8·1	Ireland ...	2·8
Prussia ...	8·1	New Zealand... ..	2·8
Italy ...	6·8	South Australia ...	2·5
Portugal ...	5·6	Greece ...	1·6

Position of
Victoria in
respect to
illegiti-
macy.

514. According to the figures, more illegitimacy prevails in Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Sweden, and less in Greece, than in any other countries. In Victoria, illegitimacy appears to be less prevalent than in eighteen, and more so than in nine, of the countries.

Illegitimacy
in town and
country.

515. 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 1892, in the metropolitan district about 1 birth in 12, in the extra-metropolitan towns 1 birth in 21, but in country districts only one birth in 41 was registered as illegitimate. In the previous year the proportions were 1 in 13, 1 in 21, and 1 in 36 respectively.*

Fecundity of
women in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

516. In order to ascertain the fruitfulness of the women of a country, it is usual to compare the legitimate births with the number of married women at the child-bearing age, which may be assumed to include all who have not passed their 45th year. Comparing the births with the total population, which is the ordinary means resorted to for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the reproductive strength of a community, is likely to mislead, as the population of

* Statistics of illegitimacy in 32 foreign cities are given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 589. In every one of these a larger amount of illegitimacy is shown than that prevailing in Melbourne.

different countries, or of the same country at different periods, varies considerably in regard to the sexes, ages, and conjugal condition of those forming its component parts. The number of legitimate, as distinguished from natural, births is published in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia. By comparing the former in 1891 with the number of married women at child-bearing ages returned at the census, as is done in the following table, the relative fecundity of the women of each of the colonies named is shown:—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO MARRIED WOMEN IN SIX
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Married Women under 45 Years of age.	Legitimate Births, 1891.	
		Total Number.	Number per 100 Married Women under 45.
1. Tasmania	15,150	4,786	31·59
2. Queensland	44,537	14,031	31·50
3. South Australia	33,486	10,425	31·13
4. Victoria	120,630	36,441	30·21
5. New South Wales	125,056	37,343	29·86
6. New Zealand	63,172	17,635	27·92

517. Supposing the distinction between children born in and out of wedlock to be correctly stated in the marriage registers, it would be possible to ascertain approximately what number of single women were living in concubinage, the assumption being that the illegitimate births would bear the same proportion to such single women that the legitimate births do to the married women at the reproductive period of life. Statistics of illegitimacy are, however, always more or less unreliable. The very natural desire of a woman to conceal her shame and protect her offspring from the legal and social disabilities attending illegitimate birth may, and no doubt often does, impel her when registering her child's birth to keep back the fact of its having been born out of wedlock. It is certain that illegitimacy is always as rife as the returns indicate, but how much more common it may be there are no means of ascertaining. In the following table an attempt is made to state the probable number of single women living in concubinage in the six Australasian colonies which published statistics of the illegitimacy prevailing during the census year. The figures, however, for the reasons given, must be taken only for what they may be worth:—

Concubin-
age in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

CONCUBINAGE IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age.*	Illegitimate Births, 1891.	Single Women living in Concubinage (exclusive of public prostitutes).	
			Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45.
1. Queensland ...	34,627	684	2,171	6·27
2. New South Wales ...	114,426	2,115	7,083	6·19
3. Victoria ...	142,443	2,064	6,832	4·80
4. Tasmania ...	15,425	185	586	3·80
5. New Zealand ...	68,030	638	2,285	3·36
6. South Australia ...	35,310	312	1,002	2·84

Concubin-
age in Aus-
tralian
colonies,
1881 and
1891.

518. Similar computations were made in 1881 for the same colonies except South Australia and Tasmania, which did not then separate the illegitimate births. The colonies referred to then stood in the same relative positions in regard to the single women (exclusive of public prostitutes, who, as is well known, rarely have children) living in concubinage as they did in 1891, but the proportions at the latter period were higher in Victoria, Queensland, and New South Wales (especially the last named), and very much lower in New Zealand, than they were at the former. The following are the figures at the two periods calculated according to a different, and perhaps more readily understood, method than those in the last column of the table:—

	1881.	1891.
In Queensland 1 single woman† was living immorally in every ...	15	16
„ New South Wales „ „ „ „ ..	20	16
„ Victoria „ „ „ „ ...	22	21
„ Tasmania „ „ „ „ ...	—	26
„ New Zealand „ „ „ „ ...	23	30
„ South Australia „ „ „ „ ...	—	35

Fecundity of
women in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

519. 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, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand; but not in that of Western Australia, as in the returns of that colony no distinction was made at the time the census of 1891 was taken between the infants born in

* Including those never married, divorced, and widowed.

† Between 15 and 45 years of age.

and those born out of wedlock. By means of such a comparison in regard to the six colonies named, it would appear that the highest degree of fecundity exists in Tasmania, and the lowest in New Zealand, Victoria occupying a position above that colony and New South Wales. 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 six colonies :—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO MARRIED WOMEN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Married Women under 45 years of age.	Legitimate Births, 1891.	
		Total number.	Number per 100 Married Women under 45.
1. Tasmania	15,150	4,786	31·59
2. Queensland	44,537	14,031	31·50
3. South Australia	33,486	10,425	31·13
4. Victoria	120,630	36,441	30·21
5. New South Wales	125,056	37,343	29·86
6. New Zealand	63,172	17,635	27·92

520. 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 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also during 1891 and 1892 :—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE, 1875 TO 1892.

Year.	Legitimate Births.	Marriages in Year prior to that named in first column.	Average Number of Children to a Marriage.
1875	25,941	4,925	5·27
1880	24,894	4,986	4·99
1885	28,667	7,218	3·97
1890	35,665	9,194	3·88
1891	36,441	9,187	3·97
1892	35,715	8,780	4·07
Sums and Mean } during 18 years }	522,447	120,527	4·33

521. The figures show a steady diminution in the proportion of children born until the last two years, during which there has been a slight revival. Comparing the last year with the first, there has been

Children to a marriage in Victoria.

Decrease in children to a marriage in Victoria.

a falling-off of a child and a fifth to a marriage, or of six children to five marriages. 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.

Children to a marriage in Australasian colonies.

522. According to this mode of reckoning, it would appear that there are, upon the average, fewer children to a marriage in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. The following are the proportions in each colony for 1880 and each subsequent fifth year, also for 1891:—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1880 TO 1891.

Year.	Average Number of Children to a Marriage.					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1880 ...	4.99	5.00	4.89	4.61	...	5.54
1885 ...	3.97	4.68	4.39	4.60	4.62	5.18
1890 ...	3.88	4.90	4.69	4.90	4.78	4.87
1891 ...	3.97	5.01	4.61	4.60	5.21	4.81
Mean of 12 years }	4.20	4.72	4.60	4.72	4.74*	5.21

NOTE.—In Western Australia, the proportion in 1887 was 5.03, and in 1888, 4.61; mean of the two years 4.82. The number of legitimate, as distinguished from the illegitimate, births does not appear to have been published for the other years.

Decrease in children to a marriage in each colony.

523. It seems that in all the colonies except Tasmania and New South Wales there is a tendency for the average number of children to a marriage to decrease in numbers, the proportions in the later years not having been so high as in the earlier years shown in the table. In 1891, however, the proportions were above the average in all the colonies named in the table except Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand.

Children to a marriage in various countries.

524. The following statement of the average number of children born to a marriage in certain countries has been derived from various sources. The figures are generally for a series of years. The country having the highest average is placed first in order, and the remainder in succession:—

* Mean of seven years.

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Children to each Marriage.		Children to each Marriage.
Ireland ...	5.46	Scotland ...	4.43
New Zealand ...	5.21	Holland ...	4.34
Western Australia ...	4.82	Victoria ..	4.20
Tasmania ...	4.74	Belgium ...	4.21
New South Wales ...	4.72	England ...	4.16
South Australia ...	4.72	Sweden ...	4.01
Queensland ...	4.60	Denmark ...	3.55
Italy ...	4.56	France ...	2.98

525. Ireland is at the head of the list, but it may be questioned whether the high proportion prevailing there does not in some degree result from the fact that the registration of marriages* is more defective than that of births. Ireland is closely followed by six Australasian colonies, after which comes Italy. Ireland, Italy, Scotland, and Holland are the only countries out of Australasia which stand above Victoria.

Position of Victoria in reference to births to a marriage.

526. According to the registrations, births in Victoria† are always most numerous in the winter quarter, and next so in the autumn quarter. The proportion of births in the spring and summer quarters varies in different years, the advantage being generally in favour of the former. The following are the numbers and percentage for 1892, and the percentages for two previous decennial periods:—

Births in each quarter.

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1892.		Percentage in Ten Years—	
		Number of Births.	Percentage.	1881 to 1890.	1871 to 1880.
Summer	March ...	9,309	24.61	23.63	23.74
Autumn	June ...	9,490	25.08	25.49	25.10
Winter	September ...	9,905	26.18	26.73	27.15
Spring	December ...	9,127	24.13	24.15	24.01
	Year ...	37,831	100.00	100.00	100.00

527. The deaths registered in 1892 numbered 15,851, as against 18,631 in 1891. There was thus a decrease in the year under notice of 2,780, or 15 per cent.

Deaths, 1892.

* See footnote (¶) to table following paragraph 415 ante.

† A table showing the proportion of births occurring in each quarter in various countries was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 597.

Deaths, 1892
and former
years.

528. The deaths in 1892 were fewer than in any previous year since 1886. The greatest mortality was in 1889, when the deaths exceeded 19,000; in 1887 and 1888 they did not much exceed 16,000; in 1886 they numbered less than 15,000, but in only one prior year, viz., 1875, did they reach that number.* The high mortality in the last named year, in which 15,287 deaths were recorded, was due to the prevalence of measles and scarlatina in an epidemic form.

Excess of
births over
deaths.

529. The births in 1892 exceeded the deaths by 21,980 or 139 per cent., the corresponding proportion being 107 per cent. in the previous year. The proportion in 1892 was exceeded in 1865, and the six years ended with 1873, but in no other years. In the ten years ended with 1890 the proportion averaged 107 per cent.; and in the ten years ended with 1880 it averaged 119 per cent.; whilst during the twenty-eight years ended with 1892 the average was 118 per cent. The following were the births and deaths in 1865 and in each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891 and 1892 and the excess of the former over the latter:—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1865 TO 1892.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
1865 ...	25,915	10,461	15,454	148
1870 ...	27,151	10,420	16,731	161
1875 ...	26,720	15,287	11,433	75
1880 ...	26,148	11,652	14,496	124
1885 ...	29,975	14,364	15,611	109
1890 ...	37,578	18,012	19,566	109
1891 ...	38,505	18,631	19,874	107
1892 ...	37,831	15,851	21,980	139
Total in 28 years...	814,578	374,108	440,470	118

Years in
which
births
doubled
deaths.

530. It may be remarked that the births more than doubled the deaths in all the years except 1875, 1876, 1882, and 1889.

Excess of
births over
deaths in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

531. Of the Australasian colonies, New Zealand is the one in which the births almost invariably exceed the deaths by the highest proportion, although an exception to this rule took place in 1891, when the

* For the number of deaths during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) in the second volume.

proportion was highest in Queensland, and in 1892, when the proportion was higher in South Australia, New South Wales, and that colony. The position of Victoria in regard to the proportionate increase of births over deaths, although higher than that in most countries, is below that in any of the other colonies of the group. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in each of the Australasian colonies during the respective years 1883 to 1892, both inclusive. The colonies are arranged in order, that with the highest mean percentage being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883-1892.

Colony.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.										Mean of 10 years.
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	
New Zealand ...	217	246	224	215	212	231	220	205	180	177	213
South Australia ...	152	147	202	164	175	180	195	164	155	184	172
New South Wales ...	155	139	129	149	177	168	151	174	142	178	156
Queensland ...	96	56	87	126	162	158	135	173	185	183	136
Tasmania ...	101	130	128	134	119	135	127	127	122	140	126
Western Australia ..	89	55	100	82	122	126	161	189	106	99	113
Victoria ...	112	114	109	106	106	112	88	109	107	139	110

532. In 1892 the percentage of excess of births over deaths in Melbourne was below that in any of the Australasian capital cities except Perth and Hobart; it was, however, twice as high as in the former and nearly three times as high as in the latter, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Excess of births over deaths in Australasian capitals.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1892.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. Brisbane ...	161	5. Melbourne ...	126
2. Sydney ...	155	6. Perth ...	63
3. Adelaide ...	133	7. Hobart ...	44
4. Wellington ...	131		

533. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in certain European countries during each of the five years ended with 1891. The countries are arranged in order according to the means of the quinquennial period shown in the last column, the country with the highest mean being placed first, and the rest in succession:—

Excess of births over deaths in European countries.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES,
1887 TO 1891.

Countries.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.					Mean of 5 years.
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	
Norway	92	82	71	69	77	78
Sweden	84	80	73	63	...	75*
The Netherlands ...	71	66	65	60	63	65
Denmark	75	61	68	60	55	64
England and Wales ...	67	72	71	55	55	64
Scotland	67	73	68	54	51	63
Prussia	58	64	60	52	65	60
German Empire	53	54	54	46	58	53
Belgium	52	45	48	40	41	45
Italy	38	36	50	36	42	40
Hungary	31	37	47	25	...	35*
Switzerland	38	39	36	27	36	35
Austria	32	30	39	25	37	33
Ireland	27	28	30	23	26	27
France	7	5	11	-5†	-1†	3

Excess of births over deaths in Australia and elsewhere.

534. It will be observed that deaths bear a much larger proportion to births in all the countries named 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 favourable 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. In not one of those countries did the births double the deaths in any year of the period. On the other hand, in the Australasian colonies, it is the exception for the births not to double the deaths, and in one of them (New Zealand) until the last two years the births have been more than three times as numerous as the deaths. It will, moreover, be noticed that the deaths exceeded the births in France in 1890 and 1891.

Natural increase of population.

535. During the ten years 1883-1892, the population of Victoria increased at the average annual rate of 1.70 per cent. by excess of births over deaths, at which rate, irrespective of immigration, the population would double itself in 41 years. The rates varied from a minimum of 1.58 in 1889 to a maximum of 1.90 in 1892, as will be seen by the following figures:—

* Mean of 4 years.

† The minus sign (-) implies that the deaths were more numerous than the births.

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS,
1883 TO 1892.

	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
1883	... 1.62	1887	... 1.70	1891	... 1.76
1884	... 1.67	1888	... 1.76	1892	... 1.90
1885	... 1.65	1889	... 1.58		
1886	... 1.64	1890	... 1.77	Mean	... 1.70

536. Comparing the mean of the ten years ended with 1890 with similar means for the other Australasian colonies during the same period the figures are as follow :—

Natural increase in Australasian colonies.

MEAN ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881-1890.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. New Zealand	... 2.34	5. Tasmania	... 1.92
2. South Australia	... 2.26	6. Western Australia	... 1.91
3. New South Wales	... 2.23	7. Victoria	... 1.64
4. Queensland	... 2.06		

537. Sir Rawson W. Rawson, in his opening address delivered by him as President of the Statistical Society of London in 1885, gave the following as the mean annual rates of increase by excess of births over deaths in various countries, the averages extending generally over the nineteen years ended with 1883. The countries have here been arranged in order according to the rate of increase shown in each country :—

Natural increase in various countries.

MEAN ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Servia	... 1.69	Ireland	... .86
Poland (Russian)	... 1.51	Finland	... .85
England and Wales	... 1.37	Alsace-Lorraine	... .80
Russia in Europe	... 1.37	Italy	... .77
Norway	... 1.36	Greece	... .76
Saxony	... 1.34	Connecticut	... .76
Scotland	... 1.33	Austria	... .74
German Empire	... 1.24	Switzerland	... .71
Prussia	... 1.23	Rhode Island	... .69
Thuringia	... 1.19	Vermont	... .67
Denmark	... 1.16	Croatia and Slavonia	... .66
Sweden	... 1.13	Massachusetts	... .65
Holland	... 1.13	Spain	... .48
Württemberg	... 1.11	Hungary	... .48
Baden	... 1.05	Roumania	... .32
Belgium	... .91	France	... .16
Bavaria	... .89		

538. According to the figures, the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) in Victoria is about equal to that in Servia, and much higher in every one of the Australasian colonies than in any of the other countries named. It will be noticed that England and Wales stands near the head of the list, Scotland lower, and

Results in various countries compared.

Ireland very much lower, also that in France the rate of natural increase is much below that in any other country.

Deaths of
males and
females.

539. In Victoria, deaths of males in 1892 numbered 9,098, and deaths of females, 6,753. These numbers furnish a proportion of nearly 74 females to every 100 males; as against a proportion to every 100 males of 74 females in the ten years 1882-91, and of 75 females in the ten years 1872-81. Females in the total population were in the proportion to every 100 males of 92 during 1892, 90 during the last, and 88 during the preceding decennial period; therefore at each period more males and fewer females died than their relative numbers in the population might have given reason to expect.

Annual
death rate.

540. The following table shows the estimated mean population of either sex, the number of deaths of either sex, and the death rate of males and females, and of both sexes, during 1860 and each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891 and 1892:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE, 1860 TO 1892.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.		Number of Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.*
1860 ...	331,979	202,475	7,134	4,927	21·49	24·33	21·49
1865 ...	347,083	264,135	6,158	4,303	17·74	16·29	17·11
1870 ...	392,159	321,036	6,114	4,306	15·59	13·41	14·61
1875 ...	419,779	367,558	8,563	6,724	20·40	18·29	19·42
1880 ...	446,445	403,898	6,610	5,042	14·81	12·48	13·70
1885 ...	504,000	452,880	8,300	6,064	16·47	13·39	15·01
1890 ...	589,310	529,190	10,369	7,643	17·60	14·44	16·10
1891 ...	600,860	546,070	10,666	7,965	17·75	14·59	16·24
1892 ...	606,990	555,720	9,098	6,753	14·99	12·15	13·63
Average of thirty-three years ..					16·82	14·47	15·74

NOTE.—In 1860 and 1875, especially in the former year, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

Male and
female
death rate
compared.

541. It will be noticed that in all the years shown, except 1860, death bore more hardly upon males than upon females. The figures in the lowest line of the table show that, over a period of thirty-three years, the deaths of males per 1,000 of the same sex living exceeded by $2\frac{1}{3}$ the deaths of females per 1,000 of that sex living.

Normal
death rate.

542. 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 these conditions rarely prevail in newly settled countries, and consequently the death rates based merely upon the total population, in common

with birth and marriage rates, calculated upon a like basis, are not fair tests of the state of a community. If the proportion of very young or old people is high, the death rate will also be high; but, if on the other hand, the number of the 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 nine times in the last thirty-three years, but over the whole period it has averaged less than 16 per 1,000. In the last sixteen years it has only thrice been so high as 16 per 1,000, whilst in six of those years it was below 15 per 1,000, in two being even below 14 per 1,000.

543. The death rate of both males and females was lower in 1892 than in any other year except 1871, and next to these the lowest death rate was in 1881; it thus happened that those two successive census years, viz., 1871 and 1881, were years of exceptionally low mortality. Such a circumstance occurring at two successive census periods is apt to mislead those who attempt, without due allowance, to base conclusions upon the relation which exists between the number of deaths and the population of the colony, as derived from the results of the census years alone.

Low mortality in two census years.

544. The proportion which the deaths that occurred in each Australasian colony bore to the total population of that colony during 1865 and each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891 and 1892, will be found in the following table:—

Death rate in Australasian colonies.

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1892.

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	16·49	21·42	14·30	...	13·40	15·13
1870 ...	14·61	13·38	14·59	13·94	...	13·88	11·13
1875 ...	19·42	18·42	23·80	19·45	17·88	20·00	15·92
1880 ...	13·70	15·47	13·59	14·85	13·24	16·12	11·46
1885 ...	15·21	16·48	20·19	12·73	17·61	15·89	10·74
1890 ...	16·10	12·90	14·61	12·40	12·00	14·74	9·66
1891 ...	16·24	14·24	12·77	13·26	16·96	15·00	10·35
1892 ...	13·63	12·20	12·66	11·38	16·63	13·53	10·06
Mean of } 28 years }	15·62	15·24	17·30	14·35	16·10*	15·29	11·52

545. In the twenty-eight years over which the observations extend, the normal death rate of 17 per 1,000 persons living was reached in Queensland fourteen times, in Victoria five times, in New South Wales and South Australia four times, in Tasmania three

Normal death rate in colonies.

* Mean of 18 years.

times, and in New Zealand not at all. In the last twenty-one of those years it was reached six times in Western Australia. Queensland is the only one of the colonies in which, over a series of years, the death rate has exceeded 17 per 1,000.

Order of colonies in respect to death rates.

546. According to the average of a series of years, the death rate of Queensland was much higher, and that of New Zealand much lower, than that of any of the other colonies; next to Queensland in point of mortality stands Western Australia, and then follow— with death rates differing but slightly from one another—Victoria, Tasmania, and New South Wales; whilst the average death rate in South Australia is lower than that in any except New Zealand. In 1892, the death rates were low in all the colonies, but the death rate of Victoria was above that of any of the other colonies except Western Australia. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective death rates; the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DEATH RATES.

Order in 1892.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. Western Australia.	1. Queensland.
2. Victoria.	2. Western Australia.
3. Tasmania.	3. Victoria.
4. Queensland.	4. Tasmania.
5. New South Wales.	5. New South Wales.
6. South Australia.	6. South Australia.
7. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

Death rate in Australia and Australasia.

547. 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 twenty years ended with 1892:—

DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1892.

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.		Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	14·43	14·20	1884	16·35	15·30
1874	15·73	15·36	1885	15·98	15·02
1875	19·08	18·63	1886	15·27	14·44
1876	17·12	16·37	1887	14·43	13·78
1877	15·23	14·77	1888	14·49	13·64
1878	15·72	14·94	1889	15·39	14·37
1879	14·06	13·84	1890	14·25	13·51
1880	14·47	14·01	1891	14·75	14·04
1881	14·62	14·01	1892	12·77	12·36
1882	15·82	15·01			
1883	15·05	14·50	Means	15·25	14·10

548. 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 in 1892 the rate for the continent, as well as that for the whole of Australasia, was lower than in any previous year.

Normal death rate in Australia and Australasia.

549. The following table shows the death rates in as many British colonies outside Australasia as the particulars are available for. In many cases the average extends only over a short period, and in few, if any, of the colonies are the conditions affecting the duration of human life similar to those prevailing in the Australasian group:—

Death rates in certain British possessions.

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Gibraltar ...	1888-9	21·8
Malta ...	1886	27·0
British India ...	1880-88	24·9
Ceylon ...	1886-8	24·8
Straits Settlements ...	1888-9	30·4
Hong Kong ...	1879-86	26·6
Mauritius ...	1886-8	31·4
Seychelles ...	1886	20·1
St. Helena ...	1871-5	13·2
Gambia ...	1882	51·5
Sierra Leone ...	1887-9	18·3
Nova Scotia ...	1871-5	12·1
Bermudas ...	1875-89	24·0
British Guiana ...	1871-83	33·7
West Indies—		
Bahamas...	1888-9	22·8
Jamaica ...	1883-7	22·9
St. Lucia...	1869-84	25·3
St. Vincent ...	1886-9	21·2*
Barbados ...	1886	25·7
Grenada ...	1888-9	23·9*
Tobago ...	1886	21·0
Antigua ...	1883-4	39·5
Montserrat ...	1883-6	20·4
Dominica ...	1882-3	17·3
Trinidad ...	1881-90	27·8*

550. In all the European countries of which the information is at hand, except Sweden and Norway, the mean annual death rates are higher than in Queensland, and much higher than in any of the other Australasian colonies. Moreover, in all, with the exception of Sweden,

Death rates in European countries.

* Inclusive, it is believed, of still-births, which are recorded as deaths.

the mean rate is above 17 per 1,000, and, with the exception of that country and Norway, in not one of those countries did the rate during any of the years named ever fall as low as 17 per 1,000; whilst in Hungary, on the other hand, the average rate amounts to nearly twice that proportion. In the following table, the countries are arranged in the order of their mean death rates, as shown in the last column:—

DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1887 TO 1891.

Countries.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.					Mean of Five Years.
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	
Hungary	33·7	32·0	29·8	32·3	...	32·0*
Austria	28·8	29·2	27·3	29·4	27·9	28·5
Italy	28·0	27·6	25·6	26·4	26·2	26·8
German Empire ...	24·2	23·7	23·7	24·4	23·4	23·9
Prussia	23·8	22·8	23·2	24·1	22·9	23·4
France	22·0	21·8	20·5	22·6	22·6	21·9
Switzerland	20·2	19·9	20·3	20·9	20·8	20·4
Holland	19·7	20·4	20·1	20·5	20·7	20·3
Belgium	19·3	20·1	19·1	20·6	21·0	20·0
Scotland	19·0	18·0	18·4	19·7	20·7	19·2
Denmark	18·3	19·7	18·6	19·0	20·0	19·1
England and Wales ...	19·1	18·1	18·2	19·5	20·2	19·0
Ireland	18·2	17·9	17·4	18·2	18·4	18·0
Norway	16·0	16·9	17·4	17·9	17·5	17·1
Sweden	16·1	16·0	16·0	17·1	...	16·3*

Death rate
in United
Kingdom.

551. According to the reports of the Registrars-General of England and Scotland, the death rate of the latter country approximates very closely to that of the former, but in Ireland it is somewhat lower than in the other two countries.† From the figures for the United Kingdom it is found that the death rate in 1891 was higher than in any previous year since 1880. The following are the death rates for 1870 and each subsequent fifth year, also for 1891:—

DEATH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1870 to 1891.

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		
1870	21·8		1890	19·4	
1875	22·2		1891	20·0	
1880	20·4				
1885	19·1		Mean of 22 years	20·1	

Death rates
in town and
country,
1892.

552. In every country the death rate is higher in towns than it is in extra-urban districts. This circumstance, although no doubt partly attributable to the superior healthfulness and immunity from

* Mean of four years.

† Formerly the registrations in Ireland were admitted to be defective; but the Registrar-General of that country states that in recent years much improvement has taken place—especially since the passing of certain Acts of Parliament in the years 1878-80; and he has reason to believe that, in the more recent years, but few deaths escaped registration.

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 1892, the death rate was much lower in Melbourne and suburbs than in the country towns, whilst in the former it was nearly twice as high, and in the latter more than twice as high as in the country districts. The rate in Melbourne was considerably below, and that for country towns was slightly below, whilst that for rural districts was slightly above, the average of the ten years ended with 1890. The following are the figures:—

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1892.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1892.		
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1892.	Annual Mean, 1881-90.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	481,550	7,698	15·99	20·65
Extra-metropolitan Towns	194,182	3,700	19·05	19·90
Country districts ...	486,978	4,453	9·14	8·90
Total ...	1,162,710	15,851	13·63	15·20

553. The number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population of the metropolis and suburbs (Greater Melbourne), the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria, is given in the following table for 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also for 1891 and 1892:—

Death rates in town and country, 1875 to 1892.

DEATH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1892.*

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.			
	Greater Melbourne.†	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1875 ...	25·82	26·03	11·24	19·42
1880 ...	18·70	17·65	8·13	13·70
1885 ...	20·15	18·88	9·03	15·01
1890 ...	19·63	21·58	10·09	16·10
1891 ...	19·05	22·79	10·45	16·24
1892 ...	15·99	19·05	9·14	13·63

* For the death rates in urban and country districts during each of the nineteen years ended with 1891, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Volume I., paragraph 626.

† The death rate in Greater Melbourne would be considerably reduced if the deaths which occurred in the metropolitan hospitals, asylums, etc., the patients in which come from all parts of the colony, should be eliminated from the total. In 1891, it would be reduced to 15·75, and in 1892 to 13·13 per 1,000 persons living.

Normal
death rate
in town and
country.

554. In thirteen of the last twenty years,* including eight of the last eleven, the death rate in Melbourne and suburbs was higher than that in the other town districts; but in 1890, 1891, 1892, and the other four years the death rate in the extra-metropolitan towns was the higher. A greater mortality in proportion to population prevailed in the urban than in the country districts 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. In 1892 the death rate in Greater Melbourne was lower than in any year since 1872, in the extra-metropolitan towns than in any year since 1886, and in the country districts than in any year since 1888.

Death rates
in town and
country
districts of
England.

555. In England and Wales, during the ten years 1881-90, the death rate in urban districts was 20·3 per 1,000, and in country districts, 17·3 per 1,000; the difference between these rates being not nearly so great as in similar divisions of Victoria.†

Death rates
in Mel-
bourne and
suburbs.

556. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in 1892, also the number of deaths to every 1,000 persons living during the period of ten years ended with 1890, 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 in which they occurred, and are shown separately near the foot of the table:—

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1892.	Deaths.		
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population. †	
			1892.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1890.
Melbourne City	72,050	885	12·28	16·64
North Melbourne Town... ..	21,064	263	12·49	18·76
Fitzroy City	30,818	431	13·99	17·55
Collingwood City	34,203	475	13·89	19·84
Richmond City	34,822	598	17·17	19·03
Brunswick Town	20,984	302	14·39	18·39
Northcote Town	6,888	77	11·18	15·86§

* See first footnote on preceding page.

† See 53rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page li.

‡ In order to compare the death rate with density of population, see table following paragraph 67 ante.

§ Average of 7 years.

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE—continued.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1892.	Deaths.		
		Total Number, 1892.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.*	
			1892.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1890.
Prahran City	38,229	522	13·65	16·53
South Melbourne City	41,640	540	12·97	17·45
Port Melbourne Town †	12,481	164	13·14	19·53
St. Kilda City	19,838	250	12·60	14·15
Brighton Town	9,828	129	13·13	14·76
Essendon Town	14,986	171	11·41	12·28 ‡
Flemington and Kensington Borough	10,300	125	12·14	15·02 ‡
Hawthorn City	19,064	231	12·12	14·06
Kew Borough	7,424	70	9·43	12·01
Footscray City	18,142	266	14·66	18·39
Williamstown Town	15,780	194	12·29	16·55
Oakleigh Borough	1,150	20	17·39	15·33
Caulfield Shire	8,185	72	8·80	
Malvern Shire	8,662	109	12·58	
Boroondara Shire	6,432	55	8·55	
Preston Shire	3,209	42	13·09	
Coburg Shire	5,840	51	8·73	
Remainder of district	13,377	220	16·45	
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,965	10	5·09	7·22
Total	477,361	6,272	13·03	16·96
Hospitals, Asylums, etc. §	4,189	1,426	2·96 ||	3·69 ||
Grand Total	481,550	7,698	15·99	20·65

557. It will be observed that in 1892 the death rates were below the average of the decennial period in all the sub-districts. In the whole of these a low rate of mortality prevailed, more especially in the shires of Boroondara, Coburg, and Caulfield, the town of Northcote, and the borough of Kew.

Death rates in 1892 and series of years.

558. The only sub-districts which, according to the average of ten years, had a higher death rate than 19 per 1,000 ¶ are the low-lying

Places in which death rate was highest and lowest.

* In order to compare the death rate with density of population, see table following paragraph 67 ante.

† Port Melbourne was proclaimed a town on the 16th January, 1893.

‡ Average of 8 years.

§ Includes the Melbourne, Alfred, Women's, and Children's Hospitals, and the Immigrants' Home (partly also in South Melbourne), all situated in Melbourne City; the Benevolent Asylum, which is on the boundary between North Melbourne and Melbourne City; the Homœopathic Hospital, which is in South Melbourne; the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, which is in Northcote; the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, which is in Kew; and the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum and the Austin Hospital for Incurables, which are in "Remainder of district."

|| Per 1,000 of the population of the whole of Melbourne and suburbs.

¶ It should be remembered that the deaths in hospitals, asylums, etc., have been eliminated from the various sub-districts. If this had not been done, the death rates of several sub-districts would have been much higher than those shown in the table.

localities of Collingwood, Port Melbourne, and Richmond; the next highest death rate prevailed in the densely populated suburb of North Melbourne, and next in Brunswick and Footscray. In 1891 the highest death rate was in Footscray, which, with Port Melbourne, were the only districts with a rate exceeding 18 per 1,000; then followed in the order named, Brunswick and Collingwood, with rates of nearly 18 per 1,000. In 1892 no sub-district had as high a death rate as 18 per 1,000, and Richmond and Oakleigh were the only ones in which it exceeded 17 per 1,000; in "Remainder of District," the rate was about $16\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000, but in no other sub-district than those named did it reach as high as 15 per 1,000.

Death rate
in Greater
Melbourne,
excluding
hospitals,
etc.

559. The death rate of Greater Melbourne, taken as a whole, in the calculation of which the deaths in charitable institutions are included, was about 16 per 1,000 persons living in 1892, or $4\frac{2}{3}$ per 1,000 lower than the average during the period of ten years. It will be borne in mind that the deaths in hospitals, asylums, etc., are excluded from the returns of the individual districts; if such deaths should also be excluded from the total, the deaths in Greater Melbourne would only number 6,272, or a proportion of 13·03 per 1,000 living, a similar proportion for the ten years ended with 1890 being 16·96.

Deaths in
Austral-
asian
capitals,
1892.

560. In 1892, according to the following figures, the death rate of Melbourne was very much lower than that of Perth or Hobart, but somewhat higher than that of any of the other Australasian capital cities. In 1881, or eleven years previously, the death rate in Adelaide was higher than in Melbourne or any other capital; whilst that of Sydney was only slightly lower than in Melbourne; but the returns indicate a marked decline in the mortality of those cities since 1881. There is reason to believe, however, that in some of the colonies the metropolitan radius, so far as the deaths are concerned, is smaller than that for which the population is returned. In such cases the death rate would obviously appear to be lower than it really is. It should, moreover, be mentioned that the death rate of Melbourne is swelled by the large number of country residents who are admitted to, and die in, the metropolitan hospitals. In the Wellington returns, and possibly in those of some other of the capital cities, it is the custom to eliminate such entries, and it is probable that in Melbourne such deaths bear a higher proportion to the total number of deaths recorded than they do in any of the other capital cities named:—

DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1892.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population, 1892.	Deaths, 1892.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Perth ...	10,580	288	27·22
Hobart ...	34,450	762	22·12
Melbourne ...	481,550	7,698	15·99
Adelaide ...	134,670	1,900	14·11
Brisbane ...	98,900	1,387	14·02
Sydney ...	405,820	5,512	13·58
Wellington ...	35,348	438	12·39

561. According to the following figures, showing the death rates in the principal towns in the United Kingdom, and the figures just given (for 1892) showing the death rates in Australasian capital cities, the death rate is apparently lower in Wellington, Sydney, Brisbane, Adelaide, and Melbourne than in any British town; but the death rate in Perth is higher than in all of the towns given in the list except Dublin, Manchester, and Preston; and that in Hobart higher than in all except those towns together with Blackburn, Newcastle, Oldham, Liverpool, Glasgow, Huddersfield, Plymouth, and Salford :—

Death rates in towns of United Kingdom.

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH TOWNS.

	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Dublin ...	30·6	Halifax ...	21·0
Manchester ...	28·7	Birkenhead ...	21·0
Preston ...	27·9	Twenty-eight large towns	20·8
Blackburn ...	25·5	Bristol ...	20·4
Newcastle ...	25·3	Norwich ...	20·4
Oldham ...	23·8	Bradford ...	19·9
Liverpool ...	23·7	Edinburgh ...	19·8
Glasgow ...	23·2	Sunderland ...	19·7
Huddersfield ...	23·0	Birmingham ...	19·7
Plymouth ...	22·7	London ...	19·6
Salford ...	22·2	Portsmouth ...	19·5
Cardiff ...	21·9	Leicester ...	19·5
Wolverhampton ...	21·7	Hull ...	19·2
Sheffield ...	21·6	Nottingham ...	18·7
Bolton ...	21·3	Derby ...	17·1
Leeds ...	21·1	Brighton ...	16·9

562. It will be noticed that the death rate is higher in Dublin than in any other large town in the United Kingdom. In this respect it contrasts very unfavourably with London, which is one of the towns in which the death rate is lowest. Manchester is one in which the death rate had always been, and continued to be highest; but

Towns having highest and lowest death rates.

* With suburbs.

Liverpool, which some years previously stood at the head of the list, had, in 1887, six towns above it, and stood immediately above Glasgow. In Birmingham the mortality was comparatively low, and approximated closely to that of London.

563. The death rate in all the Australasian capitals will be found to be considerably lower than the average death rates of most of the 51 Colonial and Foreign towns named in the subjoined list:—

DEATH RATE IN 51 COLONIAL AND FOREIGN TOWNS, 1878-80.*

Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		
Vera Cruz	...	70·5	New York	...	26·2
Valparaiso	...	64·6	Leipsic	...	26·1
St. Petersburg	...	51·4	Zurich	...	25·6
Havanna	...	45·7	Turin	...	25·6
Madras (1887)	...	40·3	Dresden	...	25·4
Rio Janeiro	...	39·4	Stockholm	...	24·7
Madrid	...	37·4	Lyons	...	24·7
Buda-Pesth	...	35·2	Hamburg	...	24·5
Alexandria	...	34·2	Bucharest	...	24·5
Naples	...	33·1	Brussels	...	23·9
Munich	...	32·8	Paris (1887)	...	23·4
Breslau	...	32·5	Rotterdam	...	23·3
Rouen	...	31·3	Berlin (1889)	...	23·1
Calcutta	...	31·1†	Boston (1890-91)	...	22·9
Mexico	...	30·9	Quebec	...	22·9
Milan	...	30·6	Venice	...	22·7
Buenos Aires	...	30·1	New Orleans	...	22·7
Montreal (1889)	...	29·6	Copenhagen	...	22·1
Vienna	...	29·0	Amsterdam (1887)	...	22·1
Palermo	...	28·5	Geneva	...	21·2
Marseilles	...	28·0	Baltimore	...	21·1
Chicago	...	27·2	Philadelphia	...	20·3
Rome	...	26·8	St. Louis	...	19·3
Bordeaux	...	26·7	Christiania	...	18·8
Bombay (1887)	...	26·3	San Francisco	...	18·1

564. Of the 6 principal towns in Victoria next in importance to Melbourne, all, except Warrnambool, had a higher death rate than that city; but in only one of them—Castlemaine—was the death rate as high as in the majority of Colonial and Foreign towns just referred to. This will be seen by the following figures:—

DEATH RATES IN 7 VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1892.

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.	
1. Castlemaine	... 26·58	5. Ballarat	... 17·37
2. Stawell	... 23·85	6. Melbourne...	... 15·99
3. Bendigo (Sandhurst)	21·35	7. Warrnambool	... 14·44
4. Geelong	... 19·13		

* Except where other years are specially given. Many of the figures are taken from Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics* (1891), page 174.

† In 1889, the proportion was 34·36 per 1,000 living.

Death rates
in foreign
towns.

Death rates
in Victorian
towns.

565. The mortality of Victoria is 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 the decennium ended with 1890, the months in which most deaths occur appear to be January, March, and December, and then April, February, May, in the order named; whereas in the preceding decennium fewer deaths occurred in December than in any of the other months just named. In the year under review more deaths occurred in March, January, April, February, December, and June, in the order named, than in any other months. The number of deaths in each month of 1892, and their proportion to the total number in the year, also the proportion of the deaths in each month of the decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 to the total number of deaths during the same periods, will be found in the following table:—

Deaths in each month.

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

Months.	Year 1892.		Percentage in—	
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	Ten Years : 1881 to 1890.	Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.
January ...	1,515	9.56	10.05	10.29
February ...	1,412	8.91	8.69	9.09
March ...	1,716	10.83	9.46	10.17
April ...	1,456	9.19	8.77	9.73
May ...	1,294	8.16	8.52	8.55
June ...	1,310	8.26	7.51	7.44
July ...	1,220	7.69	7.78	7.89
August ...	1,267	7.99	7.93	7.37
September ...	1,112	7.02	7.17	6.81
October ...	1,090	6.88	7.04	7.09
November ...	1,094	6.90	7.62	7.12
December ...	1,365	8.61	9.46	8.45
Total ...	15,851	100.00	100.00	100.00

566. 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 usually occur during that period. Next to the summer, the autumn quarter is usually the most fatal, then the spring, and lastly the winter; but in 1892, after the summer quarter, most deaths occurred in the autumn quarter and fewest in the spring quarter. In the United Kingdom 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

Deaths at different seasons.

the experience of the past year and the two last decennial periods; in England and Wales, according to the experience of thirty-one years; in Scotland, according to the experience of ten years; and in Ireland, according to the experience of five years; together with the mean temperature in each quarter in Melbourne and Greenwich, will be found in the following table:—

RELATIVE MORTALITY OF EACH QUARTER IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Seasons.*	Mean Temperature in Shade.		Deaths per 100 at all Seasons.					
			Victoria.			England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	Melbourne, Victoria.	Greenwich, England.	Year 1892.	Average of Ten Years, 1881 to 1890.	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	29·29	28·20	29·55	23·24	22·34	20·21
Autumn	53·8	44·3	25·61	24·80	25·72	24·65	24·71	23·45
Winter	50·2	40·0	22·71	22·90	22·07	27·49	27·95	30·19
Spring	60·3	52·8	22·39	24·10	22·66	24·62	25·00	26·15
Year	57·6	49·4	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

567. The Chinese who died in 1892 numbered 171—of whom 2 were females; and the Aborigines who died numbered 19—of whom 6 were females. Supposing the Chinese in Victoria to have numbered 9,000, and the Aborigines 700; deaths of the former formed a proportion of 19, and the latter of 27 per 1,000 of their respective numbers. In the same year the proportion of deaths of all races to every 1,000 of the population was 13·63.

568. In 1892 only 3 of the Chinese who died were under the age of 5 years, and only 20 others were under 45 years of age; the great majority, or more than half, were between 45 and 65; whilst the oldest were said to be aged 81 and 86 respectively. Of the Aborigines who died, four were under 5.

569. The following table shows the number of deaths at various periods of age registered in Victoria during the year 1892, and during the decennial period 1881-90; also the proportion of the deaths at each age to the total at all ages:—

* 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.

Ages at death of Chinese and Aborigines.

Deaths at each age, 1892, and 1881-90.

DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1892 AND 1881-90.

Ages.	Number of Deaths at each Age.			Percentage of Deaths at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
YEAR 1892.						
Under 5 years ...	2,946	2,535	5,481	32·38	37·54	34·58
5 years to 10 years ...	228	187	415	2·51	2·77	2·61
10 „ 15 „ ...	127	117	244	1·40	1·73	1·54
15 „ 20 „ ...	204	196	400	2·24	2·90	2·52
20 „ 25 „ ...	277	299	576	3·04	4·42	3·63
25 „ 35 „ ...	744	648	1,392	8·18	9·60	8·80
35 „ 45 „ ...	566	463	1,029	6·22	6·86	6·49
45 „ 55 „ ...	715	513	1,228	7·86	7·60	7·75
55 „ 65 „ ...	1,305	676	1,981	14·34	10·01	12·49
65 „ 75 „ ...	1,202	608	1,810	13·21	9·00	11·42
75 years and upwards ...	784	511	1,295	8·62	7·57	8·17
Total ...	9,098	6,753	15,851	100·00	100·00	100·00
TEN YEARS, 1881-90.						
Under 5 years ...	29,885	25,679	55,564	34·38	39·79	36·69
5 years to 10 years ...	2,445	2,312	4,757	2·81	3·58	3·14
10 „ 15 „ ...	1,499	1,432	2,931	1·73	2·22	1·94
15 „ 20 „ ...	2,153	2,273	4,426	2·48	3·52	2·92
20 „ 25 „ ...	3,309	3,075	6,384	3·81	4·76	4·22
25 „ 35 „ ...	6,217	5,693	11,910	7·15	8·82	7·86
35 „ 45 „ ...	5,914	4,960	10,874	6·81	7·68	7·18
45 „ 55 „ ...	9,608	5,472	15,080	11·05	8·48	9·96
55 „ 65 „ ...	11,711	5,307	17,018	13·47	8·22	11·23
65 „ 75 „ ...	8,616	4,596	13,212	9·91	7·12	8·72
75 years and upwards ...	5,558	3,745	9,303	6·40	5·81	6·14
Total ...	86,915	64,544	151,459	100·00	100·00	100·00

570. It will be noticed that in the period of ten years, over one-third of the males and nearly two-fifths of the females who died had not reached their fifth year; that a fourth of the males and not quite a third of the females were between 5 and 45 years of age; that nearly a fourth of the males, but only a sixth of the females, were between 45 and 65 years of age; and that about a sixth of the males and more than an eighth of the females were over 65 years of age; it will moreover be found that, on the average, the females who died were about 15 years younger than the males—about half the former being under and half over 17 years of age, whilst about half the latter were under and half over 32 years of age. Owing to the growing proportion of elderly people in the population, the proportions in 1892 are, it will be observed, higher at all age-periods over 55 than in the decennial period.

Proportion of deaths at different ages.

571. Amongst the influences which tend to impair the efficacy of the ordinary death rate as a standard for comparing the hygienic conditions of one country with those of another, or those of the same

Proportion of deaths at each age to population.

country at different periods, the most important is the variation in the age constitution of the living population, a disturbing influence which can only be eliminated by ascertaining the death rates at various age-periods. The exact ages of the population of Victoria having been ascertained at the censuses of 1881 and 1891, accurate results for comparisons are obtainable for this colony. These are shown in the following table by taking into account at successive age-periods the numbers of the population and the deaths for the year 1892, and for the ten years 1881 to 1890:—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS TO POPULATION AT EACH AGE,
1881-90 AND 1892.

Ages.	Mean Population.		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 living at each age.	
	Ten years, 1881 to 1891. *	Year 1892.	Mean of ten years, 1881 to 1890.	Year 1892.	Mean of ten years, 1881 to 1890.	Year 1892.
MALES.						
Under 5 years ...	66,730	76,307	2,989	2,946	44·79	38·61
5 to 10 „ ...	60,082	66,398	244	228	4·06	3·43
10 to 15 „ ...	56,580	59,888	150	127	2·65	2·13
15 to 20 „ ...	53,303	58,105	215	204	4·03	3·53
20 to 25 „ ...	52,124	64,346	331	277	6·35	4·30
25 to 35 „ ...	80,591	112,570	622	744	7·72	6·61
35 to 45 „ ...	52,622	56,702	591	566	11·23	9·98
45 to 55 „ ...	49,844	45,600	961	715	19·28	15·68
55 to 65 „ ...	35,220	43,109	1,171	1,305	33·25	30·27
65 to 75 „ ...	14,100	18,651	862	1,202	61·13	64·45
75 and upwards	4,053	5,314	556	784	137·18	147·53
All Ages ...	525,249	606,990	8,692	9,098	16·55	14·99
FEMALES.						
Under 5 years ...	65,082	75,370	2,568	2,535	39·46	33·63
5 to 10 „ ...	58,977	65,615	231	187	3·92	2·85
10 to 15 „ ...	55,848	59,369	143	117	2·56	1·97
15 to 20 „ ...	54,483	59,352	227	196	4·17	3·30
20 to 25 „ ...	52,870	63,238	307	299	5·81	4·73
25 to 35 „ ...	71,983	97,496	569	648	7·90	6·65
35 to 45 „ ...	45,362	49,187	496	463	10·93	9·41
45 to 55 „ ...	36,867	40,057	547	513	14·84	12·81
55 to 65 „ ...	22,606	29,882	531	676	23·49	22·62
65 to 75 „ ...	9,142	12,289	460	608	50·32	49·48
75 and upwards	2,907	3,865	375	511	129·00	132·21
All Ages ...	476,127	555,720	6,454	6,753	13·56	12·15

* The figures in this column, being derived from the numbers returned at the censuses of 1881 and 1891, 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, 1890.

572. Comparing the figures in the last two columns, it is found that, as regards both males and females, whilst in 1892 the total mortality at all ages was less than the average of the decade 1881-90, this diminution was confined to all ages under 65 in the case of the males and all ages under 75 in that of the females, the death rate of males of 65 and upwards and that of females of 75 and upwards having been higher in 1892 than in the decennial period.

Death rate at each age, 1892, compared with average.

573. In the next table the death rates of males and females at different ages in Victoria, England and Wales, Germany, and France are compared—the observations being in all cases for periods of ten years:—

Death rates in Victoria, England, Germany, and France.

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND FRANCE.

Ages.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.							
	Victoria.		England and Wales.		Germany.		France.	
	1881 to 1890.		1881 to 1890.		1871 to 1881.		Average of 10 Years.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages ...	16.55	13.56	20.3	18.0	28.45	25.29	23.80	23.19
Under 5 years	44.79	39.46	58.7	49.7	81.4	73.2	84.55	75.45
5 to 10 ..	4.06	3.92	5.2	5.2	8.8	8.7	10.49	11.04
10 to 15 ..	2.65	2.56	3.0	3.2	3.9	4.2	5.36	6.41
15 to 20 ..	4.03	4.17	4.4	4.5	5.3	4.9	} 10.34	8.41
20 to 25 ..	6.35	5.81	5.8	5.7	8.2	7.0		
25 to 35 ..	7.72	7.90	7.9	7.5	9.3	9.6	10.02	9.69
35 to 45 ..	11.23	10.93	12.5	10.7	13.5	12.0	10.96	11.03
45 to 55 ..	19.28	14.84	19.7	15.2	21.4	16.0	14.76	14.88
55 to 65 ..	33.25	23.49	34.0	28.2	38.7	32.9	29.19	27.27
65 to 75 ..	61.13	50.32	71.2	62.0	83.4	77.3	60.69	63.49
75 to 85 ..	125.19	110.75	146.5	133.0	186.9	180.0	160.22	153.76

574. It will be noticed that the mortality of males at the age-period 20 to 25 and at all age-periods over 45, and that of females at the age-periods 25 to 45 and 65 to 75, is higher in Victoria than in England; it is higher than in France, in the case of males at from 35 to 75, but lower in the case of females at all age-periods, although the excess at the age-period 45 to 55 is very slight; and it is lower than in Germany, in the case of both males and females, at all periods of life.

Death rate in Victoria and other countries compared.

575. 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

Death rate of children less in Victoria than elsewhere.

opinion so far as England, France, and Germany 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 ten years.

576. According to the table, the death rate during a term of ten years of females exceeds that of males at from 15 to 20 and from 25 to 35 in Victoria; at from 10 to 20 in England and Wales; at from 10 to 15 and from 25 to 35 in Germany; and at from 5 to 15, from 35 to 55, and from 65 to 75 in France; moreover, in England and Wales, at from 5 to 10, the death rates of males and females are equal. At every other period of life the death rate of males exceeds that of females in the countries named.

577. For the two decades ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively, and for the year 1892 the “Adjusted death rates”* of males and females, are, in the following table, placed side by side with the “Ordinary death rates,” or those obtained by comparing the deaths with every 1,000 of the population of the same sex irrespective of age:—

“ORDINARY” AND “ADJUSTED” DEATH RATES, 1871-1880, 1881-1890, AND 1892.

Period.	Death Rate.			
	Ordinary. †	Adjusted. ‡	Ordinary in excess of adjusted rate.	Adjusted in excess of ordinary rate.
MALES.				
1871 to 1880 ...	16·45	16·48	...	·03
1881 to 1890 ...	16·55	15·97	·58	...
1892 ...	14·99	14·07	·92	...
FEMALES.				
1871 to 1880 ..	14·15	14·64	...	·49
1881 to 1890 ...	13·56	13·85	...	·29
1892 ...	12·15	12·06	·09	...

578. Comparing the death rates in 1881-90 with those in the previous decade, it is found that according to the “Ordinary” and less reliable method of computation, there was an apparent increase in the mortality of males, amounting to ·10 per 1,000, but a decrease

* For the method of calculating the “adjusted death rate” see *Victorian Year Book*, 1892, paragraph 655 *et seq.*

† Per 1,000 of the actual population.

‡ Per 1,000 of the standard population.

Death rate of males and females in Victoria and other countries.

“Ordinary” and “Adjusted” death rates.

Results of the two methods in 1881-90 and 1871-80.

in that of females, amounting to .59 per 1,000; whereas, according to the "Adjusted," or more correct method, there was a decrease in the case of both sexes, viz., of .51 per 1,000 in the case of the males, and of .79 per 1,000 in the case of females.

579. Comparing the death rates in 1892 with those in the decade 1881-90, a decreased mortality per 1,000 of 1.56 by the ordinary and of 1.90 by the adjusted method is shown in regard to the males, and a decreased mortality per 1,000 of 1.41 by the ordinary and of 1.79 by the adjusted method is shown in regard to the females.

Results of the two methods in 1892 and 1881-90.

580. The average mortality of both males and females at all ages is much lower in Victoria than in England, Germany, or France, but the difference is not so great when the new method of comparison is used ("Adjusted" death rate) as it is when the old one is used ("Ordinary" death rate). Thus, according to the old method, deaths of males per 100,000 living are, in England, 380, in Germany, 1,190, and in France, 725, more than in Victoria; but, according to the new method, only 265 more in England, 775 more in Germany, and 718 more in France. And, according to the old method, deaths of females per 100,000 living are, in England, 440, in Germany, 1,173, and in France, 963, more than in Victoria; but, according to the new method, only 226 more in England, 749 more in Germany, and 782 more in France. The following are the figures:—

Death rates by the two methods in Victoria, England, Germany, and France.

ORDINARY AND ADJUSTED DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND FRANCE.

Country.	Period.	Ordinary death rate.		Adjusted death rate.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ...	1881-90	16.55	13.56	15.97	13.85
England ...	"	20.30	18.00	18.62	16.11
Germany ...	1871-81	28.45	25.29	23.72	21.34
France ...	10 years	23.80	23.19	23.15	21.67

581. The mortality of infants in 1892, in proportion to the number born, was considerably below the average, and was by far the lowest recorded since 1866. The total number under 1 year of age who died in 1892 was 4,039, and as the births numbered 37,831, it follows that 1 infant died to every 9.4 births, or 10.7 infants to every 100 births. In the twenty-six years 1866 to 1891, the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12.53 to every 100 births.*

Infantile mortality, 1892.

* See table following paragraph 589 post.

Mortality of
male and
female
infants.

582. It has already been 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 two recent decades and for each of the last six years, of the number of births of boys and girls, and of the deaths of each before completing their first year, together with the proportion of deaths of infants of either sex to the births of the same sex:—

MORTALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS, 1871 TO 1892.*

Period.	Annual Births.		Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.			
			Annual Number.		Number per 100 Births.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1871-80 ...	13,728	13,144	1,782	1,482	12·98	11·28
1881-90 ...	16,006	15,251	2,158	1,805	13·48	11·83
1887 ...	16,876	16,167	2,354	1,942	13·95	12·01
1888 ...	17,617	16,886	2,390	2,011	13·57	11·91
1889 ...	18,713	17,646	2,989	2,560	15·97	14·51
1890 ...	19,175	18,403	2,372	2,040	12·37	11·09
1891 ...	19,598	18,907	2,575	2,286	13·14	12·09
1892 ...	19,405	18,426	2,196	1,845	11·32	10·01

Mortality of
male
greater
than of
female
infants.

583. According to a previous paragraph,† the births of male infants in a series of years were in the proportion of about 105 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 favor of male infants), the greater tendency of boys than of girls to die before completing one year of life may be considered to be invariable.

Proportion
of infants
dying to
births.

584. In proportion to every 1,000 born, the number of male infants dying varied from 118 in 1873 to 151 in 1875 and 1882, and 160 in 1889, and that of female infants dying from 103 in 1876 to 134 in 1875, and 145 in 1889—the mean number dying per 1,000 births during the ten years ended with 1880 being 130 of the former and 113 of the latter; and in the ten years ended with 1890, 135 and 118 respectively. In 1892, deaths of male infants occurred in the proportion of 113, and deaths of female infants in the proportion of 100, to every 1,000 of either sex born.

* For detailed particulars relating to each year, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 579.

† See paragraph 501 *ante*.

585. 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 1892, and the ten years ended with 1890, 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 1892 the mortality of both male and female infants was below the average at all the age-periods :—

Deaths of infants at different ages.

AGE AT DEATH OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS.

Ages.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.				
	Year 1892.			Average of 10 years, 1881-90.*	
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
BOYS.					
Under 1 month ...	683	31·10	3·52	30·99	4·20
1 to 3 months ...	388	17·67	2·00	17·92	2·37
3 to 6 „ ...	470	21·40	2·42	22·26	3·01
6 to 12 „ ...	655	29·83	3·38	28·83	3·90
Total ...	2,196	100·00	11·32	100·00	13·48
GIRLS.					
Under 1 month ...	510	27·64	2·77	27·41	3·24
1 to 3 months ...	325	17·62	1·76	18·68	2·21
3 to 6 „ ...	415	22·49	2·25	23·01	2·73
6 to 12 „ ...	595	32·25	3·23	30·90	3·66
Total ...	1,845	100·00	10·01	100·00	11·84

586. During the period of ten years, the mortality of male infants in proportion to the number born exceeded that 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 nearly a third; in the next two months this excess was reduced to about a fourteenth, in the next three months to about a tenth, and in the next six months to about a fifteenth.

More deaths of male than female infants at all ages.

587. In the same period of ten years, nearly a third of the male and nearly two-sevenths of the female infants who died before they were a year old did so in the first month after birth; about two-elevenths of both males and females in the next two months; between a fourth and fifth of both males and females in the next three months; between a third and a fourth of the males, and not quite a third of the females, in the next six months.

Periods at which infants die.

* For corresponding average for 1871-81, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., table following paragraph 635.

Probable
mortality
of infants.

588. As a practical result of these calculations, it may be mentioned that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 420 of the former and 324 of the latter may be expected to die before they are a month old; 237 more boys and 221 more girls may be expected to die between one and three months of age; 301 more boys and 273 more girls between 3 and 6 months; 390 more boys and 366 more girls between 6 and 12 months. At the end of a year it is probable that 1,348 of the boys and 1,184 of the girls will have died, and 8,652 of the former and 8,816 of the latter will be still living.

Infantile
mortality
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

589. The following table shows 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, for 1891, also for one quinquennial and two successive decennial periods (except in regard to Western Australia, for which the information is given at the foot of the table for the six years ended with 1891). All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Period.*	Annual Births.	Annual Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Annual Births.	Annual Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Annual Births.	Annual Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		
		Number.	Proportion to 100 Births.		Number.	Proportion to 100 Births.		Number.	Proportion to 100 Births.	
		VICTORIA.			NEW SOUTH WALES.			QUEENSLAND.		
1866-70	26,210	3,383	12·91	18,529	1,945	10·50	4,524	575	12·71	
1871-80	26,871	3,265	12·15	23,411	2,566	10·96	6,681	866	12·96	
1881-90	31,257	3,963	12·68	34,718	4,130	11·90	11,913	1,506	12·64	
1891 ...	38,505	4,861	12·62	39,458	4,691	11·89	14,715	1,489	10·12	
Mean of 26 Years. }	28,878	3,618	12·53	27,438	3,129	11·40	8,588	1,080	12·58	
		SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			TASMANIA.			NEW ZEALAND.		
1866-70	7,013	1,092	15·57	2,936	294	10·01	9,354	907	9·70	
1871-80	8,270	1,227	14·84	3,248	339	10·44	14,810	1,481	10·00	
1881-90	10,982	1,319	12·01	4,515	477	10·56	19,055	1,666	8·74	
1891 ...	10,737	976	9·09	4,971	470	9·45	18,273	1,667	9·12	
Mean of 26 Years. }	9,166	1,227	13·39	3,742	388	10·37	15,527	1,449	9·33	

NOTE.—In Western Australia the proportions for the last 6 years were as follow:—1886, 15·48; 1887, 15·68; 1888, 12·38; 1889, 8·79; 1890, 8·97; 1891, 11·98; or an average of 12·21 for the six years.

* For information relating to individual years prior to 1886, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. I., table following paragraph 586.

590. For many years the returns of South Australia showed a very high infantile death rate, much higher than that in any of the other Australasian colonies. It has since, however, been stated that the apparently high rate referred to had no existence in reality, but was due to the ages of young children and infants having been incorrectly classified through a misunderstanding on the part of the registering officers. Latterly this has been rectified, with the result that for several years past the infantile death rate of South Australia, as officially stated, has compared favourably with that of the other colonies.*

Apparently high infantile death rate in South Australia explained.

591. In the following lists the colonies are placed in order according to their respective rates of infantile mortality, the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and the rest in succession. The rate in 1891, as in the previous year, was highest in Victoria, although that colony was third on the list over a series of years. The reduced rate in South Australia is indicated by the low place it occupies in the list for 1891 as compared with that it occupied in the list extending over a series of years :—

Order of colonies in respect to infantile mortality.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Order in 1891.

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

Order over a Series of Years.

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

592. Of all the countries respecting which the information is procurable, infantile mortality is highest in the German States, Austria, and Italy. In France it is just below the average of the whole of the countries, and in England and Belgium it is next below that in France; then follow Denmark and Sweden; Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia stand just below Sweden; South Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania below these and Scotland; whilst New Zealand, with Ireland, stands below all the other countries :—

Infantile mortality in various countries.

* See issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 640.

† According to an average of 6 years only.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.	
Wurtemberg	...	31·25	Sweden	... 13·19
Bavaria	...	30·84	Victoria	... 12·68
Saxony	...	28·22	Queensland	... 12·64
Baden	...	26·17	Western Australia	... 12·26
Austria	...	25·63	Scotland	... 12·20
Alsace-Lorraine	...	21·27	South Australia	... 12·01
Italy	...	20·97	New South Wales	... 11·90
Prussia	...	20·78	Tasmania	... 10·56
Holland	...	19·32	Norway	... 10·49
Switzerland	...	18·79	Ireland	... 9·50
France	...	16·60	New Zealand	... 8·74
England	...	14·92		
Belgium	...	14·82	Mean of the countries named...	... 17·18
Denmark	...	13·75		

NOTE.—The information respecting all the countries except the Australasian colonies and Ireland is based upon the average of the 19 years ended with 1883. That respecting the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, which is for 5 years, is based on the average of the 10 years ended with 1890, and that respecting Ireland is for the year 1890. All the figures have been derived from official documents.

Infantile
mortality
in Mel-
bourne and
country.

593. 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 twenty years ended with 1892 averaged nearly 17 per 100 births, whilst in the extra-metropolitan districts of Victoria the mortality of infants at the same period of life averaged less than 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 the eight years 1873 to 1880 and in each subsequent quinquennial period, also in 1891 and 1892 :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF GREATER MELBOURNE,
1873 TO 1892.

Period.	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 to 1880	66,787	11,252	16·85	147,138	14,946	10·16
1881 to 1885	51,883	8,847	17·05	88,375	8,196	9·16
1886 to 1890	77,962	13,411	17·20	94,345	9,171	9·72
1891 ...	18,018	2,862	15·88	20,487	1,999	9·76
1892 ...	17,399	2,237	12·86	20,432	1,805	8·83
Sums and means }	232,049	38,609	16·64	370,777	36,117	9·74

594. In Brisbane and Adelaide the rate of infantile mortality is higher, and in Hobart and Wellington lower, than in Melbourne and Sydney—the rate in these two being nearly identical. In the four last-named cities the rate of infantile mortality compares favourably with that in the majority of the following towns, which are arranged in order according to the extent to which infantile mortality prevails in each :—

Infantile mortality in English and Australasian towns.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND AUSTRALASIA, 1877 TO 1886.

	Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.
Preston	21·8	Sheffield	16·3
Leicester	20·1	Bradford	16·2
Blackburn	18·7	Hull	16·1
Liverpool	18·3	Twenty-eight English Towns	16·1
Salford	17·8	Newcastle	16·0
Bolton	17·7	Wolverhampton	15·9
Nottingham	17·5	Halifax	15·9
Manchester	17·4	Sunderland	15·7
Brisbane (1883 to 1887)	17·4	Plymouth	15·7
Norwich	17·3	London	15·2
Adelaide (1884 to 1887)	17·2	Brighton	14·8
Leeds	17·2	Bristol	14·5
Cardiff	16·9	Hobart (1883 to 1887)	14·5
Huddersfield	16·9	Derby	14·3
Oldham	16·9	Wellington (1883 to 1887)	14·2
Melbourne (1878 to 1888)	16·9	Portsmouth	13·8
Sydney (1878 to 1888)	16·8	Birkenhead	13·7
Birmingham	16·4		

595. In, or in connection with, the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, 873 children were born alive during the year ended with 30th June, 1892, and of these 27, or about 3 per cent., died whilst under the care of the institution. In the previous year 3 per cent. ; in 1889-90, 4½ per cent. ; in 1888-9, 4 per cent. ; in 1887-8, 3 per cent. ; in 1886-7, 4 per cent. ; in 1885-6, 4⅔ per cent. ; in 1884-5 and 1883-4, 9 per cent. ; in the year 1882-3, 7 per cent. ; in 1881-2 (18 months), 11½ per cent. ; and in the year 1880, 5½ per cent. of the infants born in the Women's Hospital, or outside under the supervision of its medical officers and committee, died before the mother had been discharged. It is satisfactory to find that the proportions in the last seven years were the lowest recorded in the institution ; at the same time it may be pointed out that, in consequence of the bad class of cases which come to maternity hospitals for treatment, the infants who die in such institutions, in proportion to the numbers born, are, all over the world, in excess of a similar proportion outside.

Deaths of infants in Women's Hospital.

Deaths of
children
under 5.

596. In the year 1892 deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 2,944, and deaths of female children under that age numbered 2,535—the former being in the proportion of over 32 per cent., and the latter of over 37½ per cent., to the total number of deaths at all ages. These proportions are below the average; in the case of both males and females being the lowest in the last 22 years. Thus the mortality of young children of both sexes in the last three years was in striking contrast to that in 1889, when it was higher than it had been for several years previously. Comparing the average of the last decade with that of the previous one, a marked falling-off took place in the mortality of children relatively to that of persons of all ages, which is accounted for by the fact that the proportion of children to the total population has been diminishing from year to year, and is now very much lower than it was in the earlier period referred to. The following table shows the annual number of such deaths at each year of age, and their proportion to the deaths at all ages, in each of the last two years and during the two decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively:—

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE,
1871 TO 1892.

Period.	Years of Age at Death (last birthday).					Total Deaths under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion per 100 Deaths at all ages.
MALES.							
1871-80 ...	1,783	508	206	148	119	2,764	39·41
1881-90 ...	2,158	464	161	114	92	2,989	34·28
1891 ...	2,575	498	145	122	103	3,443	32·33
1892 ...	2,196	438	142	99	71	2,946	32·38
FEMALES.							
1871-80 ...	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46·06
1881-90 ...	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,568	39·61
1891 ...	2,286	463	146	103	77	3,075	38·57
1892 ...	1,845	392	151	81	66	2,535	37·55

More boys
die than
girls.

597. During the ten years ended with 1890, deaths of male children under 5 numbered 29,884, and deaths of female children under 5 numbered 25,679, and thus the former exceeded the latter by 4,205, or by 16 per cent. The deaths of male children in all the years bore a much smaller proportion to the total deaths of males than the

deaths of female children did to the total deaths of females, a circumstance mainly due to the small proportion of adults in the female as compared with that in the male population. During the same period the mortality of boys under 5 amounted to over 34 per cent., and that of girls under 5 amounted to nearly 40 per cent. of the whole mortality of their respective sexes. In none of the years to which the table relates did the former exceed 45 per cent., or the latter exceed 53 per cent., of that mortality.

598. The average number of male and female children at each year of age under 5 living, during the period of ten years ended with 1890, are compared in the next table with the average number of deaths of children of the same sexes at those ages which occurred annually during that period:—

Number of children under 5 and their deaths.

NUMBER AND DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1881 TO 1890.

Age last Birthday	Males.				Females.			
	Mean Number Living, 1881 and 1891.	Mean Annual Deaths, 1881 to 1890.	Per-centage of Deaths at each age.	Deaths per 1,000 Children Living.	Mean Number Living, 1881 and 1891.	Mean Annual Deaths, 1881 to 1890.	Per-centage of Deaths at each age.	Deaths per 1,000 Children Living.
0 ...	14,229	2,158	72·20	151·66*	13,891	1,805	70·29	129·94*
1 ...	13,123	464	15·52	35·36	12,778	423	16·47	33·10
2 ...	13,453	161	5·39	11·97	12,938	151	5·88	11·67
3 ...	13,005	114	3·81	8·77	12,818	105	4·09	8·19
4 ...	12,727	92	3·08	7·23	12,506	84	3·27	6·72
Total...	66,537	2,989	100·00	44·92	64,931	2,568	100·00	39·55

599. During the period to which the table refers, the mean number of children of both sexes under 5 living was 131,468, and the mean number of deaths of such children was 5,557, whence it results that 42 in every 1,000 children under 5, or about 1 in 24, died annually, as compared with 44 per 1,000 in the previous 11 years. In every 1,000 boys the proportion who died annually was 45, or 1 in 22, whilst in every thousand girls it was 40, or 1 in 25, whereas in the previous eleven years the proportion per 1,000 was 47 for males and 41 for females.

Proportion of children dying annually.

* These results, being based upon infants living at any one time instead of annual births, are naturally in excess of those given for the corresponding period in the last two columns of table following paragraph 582 ante.

Proportion
of infants
dying
annually.

600. Of every 1,000 boys under 1 year of age, 152, and of every 1,000 girls under 1 year of age, 130, died annually in the decade under notice; the corresponding proportions for the previous ten years being 146 and 125 respectively. These are higher proportions than those quoted in the table showing the comparison of deaths of children under 1 with the births, the proportions in which were 135 deaths of male infants and 118 deaths of female infants to every 1,000 births of infants of those sexes respectively during the recent decade, and 130 and 113 respectively during the previous one.*

More boys
died than
girls.

601. 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 22 at under 1,† but only about 2 at from 1 to 2, and less than 1 at subsequent ages.

Boys and
girls dying
under 1.

602. 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.

603. Of the whole number of children who died before they attained the age of 5, nearly three-fourths, viz., 72 per cent. of the boys and 70 per cent. of the girls, were under 1 year of age; less than a sixth of the boys and about a sixth of the girls were between 1 and 2; about 1 in 18 of the boys and about 1 in 17 of the girls were between 2 and 3; 1 in 26 of the boys and 1 in 24 of the girls were between 3 and 4; 1 in 32 of the boys and 1 in 30 of the girls were between 4 and 5.

Probable
mortality
of children
under 5.

604. 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, 1,348 boys and 1,184 girls may be expected to die before they complete a year of life, 301 more boys and 287 more girls before they complete 2 years, 99 more boys and 99 more girls before they complete 3 years, 72 more boys and 69 more girls before they complete 4 years, and 59 more boys and 56 more girls before they complete 5 years. At the end of that period it is probable that 1,879 of the boys and 1,695 of the girls will have died; and 8,121 of the boys and 8,305 of the girls will be still living. This

* See table following paragraph 582 *ante*.

† See also paragraph 598 *ante*.

‡ See table following paragraph 585, from which probable deaths at under 1 year of age have been deduced; also paragraph 588 *ante*. Probability of death at other ages under 5 has been calculated from the numbers in the last table.

result is more favourable than that deduced from the mortality of the decade 1871-80, which showed the number of survivors at the end of the first five years of life to be 8,015 for boys and 8,195 for girls.

605. The persons who died at the age of 80 or upwards numbered 695 in 1892, as against 831 in 1891 and 647 in 1890. Those in 1892 consisted of 405 males and 290 females. Fifty-three of the males and 45 of the females had passed the age of 90, and 3 males and 1 female had passed the age of 100. The following are the exact registered ages of such persons in the last twenty-two years:—

DEATHS OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1892.

Years of age.	Year 1892.		Ten Years, 1882-91.		Eleven Years, 1871-81.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
80	62	46	537	365	253	144
81	34	30	320	221	135	98
82	72	37	391	232	119	97
83	40	30	293	187	101	75
84	37	24	348	236	115	79
85	28	20	259	186	91	70
86	23	18	192	156	63	61
87	29	17	166	143	65	46
88	22	12	125	123	48	38
89	5	11	91	85	35	26
90	9	9	98	83	26	37
91	9	11	52	50	10	16
92	16	11	38	46	18	18
93	3	5	32	36	9	8
94	6	2	23	25	14	8
95	3	1	19	20	16	9
96	1	1	14	7	11	4
97	...	...	12	12	3	4
98	2	4	11	8	5	2
99	1	...	10	10	8	...
100	...	...	12	8	2	5
101	1	1	3	4	1	2
102	...	...	6	4	3	...
103	...	...	3	2	1	2
104	1	...	2	3	2	1
105	...	...	1	2	2	...
106	1	...	3	1	...	1
107	...	...	...	2	...	...
108	...	...	1	...	...	...
109	...	...	1	...	...	...
110	...	...	...	..	...	1
111	...	...	1	...	...	...
114	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	135*	98*
Total ...	405	290	3,064	2,257	1,291	951

* These figures are those relating to the years 1871 and 1872, in which the exact ages of octogenarians were not noted.

Deaths of
octogena-
rians, 1882
to 1891.

606. In the 10 years ended with 1891, 3,064 males and 2,257 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 90,557 and 67,231 respectively, therefore 1 male in every 30 males who died, and 1 female in every 30 females who died, had lived to be upwards of 80 years of age. In the same period, 342 of the males, or 1 in 265, and 323 of the females, or 1 in 208, had lived to be 90 years of age or upwards; and 33 of the males, or 1 in 2,744, and 26 of the females, or 1 in 2,586, had lived to be upwards of 100 years of age. Owing to the rapidly increasing proportion of old people in the population, these proportions are much higher than those prevailing in the preceding period of 11 years ended with 1881, when only 1 male in every 56 males and 1 female in every 58 females who died were upwards of 80 years of age; only 1 male in 496, and 1 female in 413, were upwards of 90 years; and only 1 male in 5,912, and only 1 female in 3,776, were upwards of 100 years.

Average age
at death.

607. The average age at death in 1892 was 33·21 years, or a fraction over 33 years and $2\frac{1}{2}$ months. For males the average was 35·45 years, or about 35 years and 5 months, and for females it was 30·19 years, or about 30 years and 2 months; the females being thus on the average about $5\frac{1}{4}$ years younger than the males. Until 1882, the average age at which both males and females died in Victoria had a tendency to advance from year to year, but since then the average has remained tolerably steady—the year 1889, however, being an exception, owing to the high mortality of children in that year having lowered the average. The following figures show the average age at death according to the means of the 23 years 1852-1874, the mean of each of the three succeeding quinquennial periods, and each of the three years ended with 1892:—

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN VICTORIA.

			Males. Years.		Females. Years.
23 years—1852 to 1874	...	...	21·70	...	15·01
5 years—1875 to 1879	...	...	27·98	...	22·22
5 years—1880 to 1884	...	...	32·15	...	26·59
5 years—1885 to 1889	...	...	32·59	...	27·10
1890	...	...	33·57	...	27·57
1891	...	...	35·86	...	29·98
1892	...	...	35·45	...	30·19

608. It should be explained that the average age of death, as given above, would not give a correct idea of the average duration of life, even if the ages of the population were in a normal condition. In an increasing population the former must be always considerably below the latter, in consequence of the undue proportion of children, which tends to lower the average age. A knowledge of the average duration of life can only be accurately obtained from a life table based upon actuarial calculations of a complex character. According to a life table constructed by Mr. A. F. Burridge, F.I.A., of London, based upon the mortality experienced in the ten years 1870-1881, the average duration of life (technically called "expectation of life" or "mean after lifetime") of males in Victoria is 46.37 years. Mr. Burridge did not publish a table for females in Victoria separately, but he gave a table for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland combined, according to which the "expectation of life" in the three colonies is 46.47 years for males and 49.64 years for females.* In England and Wales, according to the most recent life table, the "expectation of life" is 41.92 years for males and 45.25 years for females, so that, if the figures relating to the two countries hold good, an Australian male may expect to live 4.55 years longer than an Englishman, and an Australian female 4.39 years longer than an Englishwoman.

Expectation
of life
in Victoria
and Eng-
land.

609. The system of classifying the causes of death in Victoria was changed in 1886 in accordance with a system which had been adopted in England a few years previously. This new mode of classification was based upon one devised by a committee composed of members of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and was published by them, first in 1869, and afterwards, in a revised form, in 1885. The system of classification, now adopted, has superseded that of the late Dr. Farr, which, until the new system was introduced, had been the mode used for classifying the causes of death, both in England and Wales and in the Australasian colonies. A full account

New classi-
fication
adopted in
Victoria.

* See *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, Vol. XXIV., page 351. Prior to this (Vol. XXIII., page 325), Mr. Burridge published a life table for both sexes, based, however, upon the results of only one year (1879). According to this table the "expectation of life" in Victoria would be—males 49.20, females 52.33 years.

of the difference between the two systems was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7.*

Nosological
Index.

610. A Nosological Index was compiled by the present writer nearly thirty years since, under the sanction of the then Registrar-General, Mr. W. H. Archer, F.I.A., to be used in connection with Dr. Farr's classification, in order to facilitate the bringing of all the circumstances resulting in death under classified heads, 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. The adoption of a new system of classification has made it necessary that the Nosological Index should be completely altered to suit the change. This has been done according to the best knowledge possessed by the Department of the Government Statist, Melbourne, the place to be assigned to each disease or cause of death having been carefully considered by experienced officers and compared with the revised nomenclature proposed by the Royal College of Physicians. At the same time the opportunity has been taken greatly to increase the number of entries in the Index.†

Victorian
Index
in use
throughout
Austral-
asia.

611. From the date of its publication until the adoption of the new classification in 1886 the former Index had been in general use in the registration departments of all the Australasian colonies, some of which received such a supply of copies as they required from the Victorian Government, and others reprinted the work. Most of the colonies have now adopted the new system. To all the colonies adopting this system the revised Index is found as indispensable as the former one proved itself to be during a period of twenty-five years in connexion with the system which has been abandoned.

Causes of
death
classified.

612. 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 1892, also the total number who died from each cause during the ten year periods ended with 1890 and with 1880 :—

* Paragraph 635 *et seq.*

† A copy of the new Nosological Index was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7, page 853 *et seq.* Copies can be obtained at a small cost from the Government Printer, Melbourne.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.
(10 Years: 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1892.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.*	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years:		Year 1892.		
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total. †	Chinese	Aborigines.
		All causes	122,570	151,459	15,851	171	19
		CLASSES.					
I.		SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES:— Zymotici (ζύμη, leaven). Diseases of the whole body, dependent on morbid poisons.	28,430	23,270	1,773	8	1
II.		PARASITIC DISEASES:— Parasitici (παράσιτος, parasite). Diseases dependent on animal or vegetable parasites.	734	764	81	...	...
III.		DIETIC DISEASES:— Dietici (δίαιτα, way of life; diet). Diseases produced by errors of diet.	1,979	2,163	166	7	...
IV.		CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES:— Cachectici (κακεξία, bad habit of body). This class, according to the nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians, is designated "Diseases of the whole body—not classed." The term used by Dr. Farr in the old classification, however, is retained; Dr. Farr's definition being as follows:—"Sporadic diseases; affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited; sometimes hereditary."	17,205	24,011	2,853	30	4
V.		DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES:— Metamorphici (μεταμόρφωσις, change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative and nutritive processes.	6,042	10,617	1,188	11	1
VI.		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.	51,209	69,213	7,702	88	8
VII.		VIOLENT DISEASES OR DEATHS:— Thanatici (θάνατοι, violent deaths). Diseases which are the evident and direct results of physical or chemical forces, acting either by the will of the sufferer, of other persons, or accidentally.	8,607	9,678	1,047	9	3
VIII.		ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES:— This group includes several diseases which were formerly classed under specific heads, such as dropsy, debility, tumor, abscess, etc.	8,364	11,743	1,041	18	2

* The definitions given in this column are chiefly those of the late Dr. Farr.

† The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890 ; and Year 1892.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years.		Year 1892.			
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.*	Chinese.	Aborigines.	
		SUB-CLASSES.						
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases	15,459	10,949	869	2	...	
	2	Diarrhœal diseases	11,036	10,375	743	6	1	
	3	Malarial diseases	213	72	8	...	...
	4	Zoogenous diseases	1	8	...	...	...
	5	Venereal diseases	377	425	48	...	...
	6	Septic diseases	1,344	1,441	105	...	...
II.	...	Parasitic diseases	734	764	81	...	...
III.	...	Dietic diseases	1,979	2,163	166	7	...	
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases	17,205	24,011	2,853	30	4	
V.	...	Developmental diseases	6,042	10,617	1,188	11	1	
VI.	1	Diseases of the nervous system	13,532	15,999	1,540	13	1	
	2	Diseases of the organs of special sense	?	80	14	...	...
	3	Diseases of the circulatory system...	6,804	10,651	1,401	28	1	
	4	Diseases of the respiratory system...	15,534	21,285	2,108	32	6	
	5	Diseases of the digestive system	11,240	14,949	1,954	11	...	
	6	Diseases of the lymphatic system and ductless glands	44	105	14	...	...
	7	Diseases of the urinary system	1,875	3,767	441	2	...	
	8	Diseases of the organs of generation	295	339	41	...	...
	9	Diseases of parturition	1,267	1,213	114	1	...	
	10	Diseases of the organs of locomotion	290	375	39	...	...
	11	Diseases of the integumentary system	328	450	36	1	...	
VII.	1	Accident or negligence	7,447	8,274	874	8	3	
	2	Homicide	190	290	38	...	...
	3	Suicide	951	1,101	134	1	...	
	4	Execution	19	13	1	...	...
VIII.	...	Ill-defined causes, or unspecified	8,364	11,743	1,041	18	2	
		DISEASES, ETC.						
I.	1	Small-pox	2	7	...	...	...
		Chicken-pox	13	14	2	...	...
		Measles	2,080	534	1	...	...
		Epidemic rose rash ... ..	...	8	...	...	...
		Scarlet fever	4,101	430	26	...	...
		Influenza	276	398	111	2	...	
		Whooping-cough	1,974	1,392	179	...	...
		Mumps ... ..	...	7	2	...	...
		Diphtheria †	3,040	2,566	246	...	...
		Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	...	7	...	...	...
		Simple continued fever	3,973	5,585	301	...	...
		Typhoid (or enteric) fever						
		Others ... ..	...	1	1	...	...
	2	Cholera (simple)	523	834	99	1	...	
		Diarrhœa	7,667	8,304	549	3	1	
		Dysentery	2,846	1,237	95	2	...	
	3	Remittent fever	169	42	4	...	...
		Ague	44	27	3	...	...

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† See also Croup (VI., 4).

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1892.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years.		Year 1892.			
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborig- nes.	
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>						
I.	3	Beri-beri ... ..	...	3	1	...	...
	4	Glanders	1	...	...	...	...
		Cow-pox and other effects of vac- cination	?	8*	...	...	...
	5	Syphilis	286	332	40	...	...
		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra	91	93	8	...	...
	6	Phagedæna	?	5*	...	...	...
		Erysipelas	619	426	22	...	...
		Pyæmia, septicæmia †	264	370	22	...	...
		Puerperal fever ‡	461	640	61	...	...
II.	...	Thrush	327	220	18	...	...
		Others from vegetable parasites ...	?	1*	...	...	...
		Hydatids	379	537	63	...	...
		Others from animal parasites ...	28	6	...	...	...
III.	...	Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	1,322	1,192	89	3	...	
		Scurvy §	?	6*	...	...	...
		Intemperance	646	950	71	...	...
		Other dietic diseases	11	15	6	4	...	
IV.	...	Rheumatic fever, rheumatism of } heart	817	799	34	1	...	
		Rheumatism			68	...	...
		Gout	133	197	24	...	...
		Rickets	?	16	4	...	...
		Cancer, malignant disease || ...	2,957	4,864	684	5	...	
		Tabes mesenterica	723	1,192	93	...	...
		Tubercular meningitis (acute hydro- cephalus)	1,394	1,714	208	...	1	
		Phthisis	10,155	14,090	1,581	23	3	
		Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, etc.	780	594	90	..	...
		Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ¶ ...	100	114	10	...	...
		Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia**	?	136*	20	...	...
		Diabetes mellitus ††	146	268	35	...	...
		Other constitutional diseases ...	?	27*	2	1	...	
V.	...	Premature birth	2,715	3,860	458	1	...	
		Atelectasis ‡‡	?	191*	26	...	...
		Cyanosis	203	275	21	...	...
		Spina bifida	108	105	13	...	...
		Imperforate anus			11	...	...
		Cleft palate, harelip	289	334	9	...	...
		Other congenital defects			34	...	...
		Old age	2,727	5,852	616	10	1	

* For 5 years only.

† A few cases of mumps and other miasmatic diseases probably included under this head prior to 1886. ‡ See also accidents of childbirth (Class VI., Sub-class 9), *post.*

§ Included with purpura (IV.) prior to 1886. || Including lupus prior to 1886.

¶ Including scurvy prior to 1886.

** Distributed over other heads prior to 1886, viz., anæmia with dropsy (VIII.), chlorosis with disorders of menstruation (VI., 8), and leucocythæmia with other diseases of the circulatory system (VI., 3) prior to 1886. †† Includes diabetes insipidus prior to 1886, and diabetes undefined.

‡‡ Included with debility (VIII.) prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1892.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years.		Year 1892.			
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.	
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>						
VI.	1	Inflammation of brain or its membranes	2,383	2,265	128	3	...	
		Apoplexy	2,750	3,520	418	4	...	
		Softening of brain	†	*393	63	...	...
		Hemiplegia, brain paralysis	1,596	2,661	42	...	...
		Paralysis, undefined			167	4	...	
		Insanity (general paralysis of insane)			132	...	...
		Chorea	20	21	3	...	...
		Epilepsy	588	851	75	...	...
		Convulsions	3,390	3,471	335	...	...
		Laryngismus stridulus	?	*15	2	...	...
		Idiopathic tetanus	2,805	2,802	9	...	...
		Paraplegia, diseases of spinal cord			47	1	...	
		Other diseases of nervous system			119	1	1	
	2	Otitis, otorrhœa†	?	*61	7	...	...
		Epistaxis and diseases of nose†	?	*14	3	...	...
		Ophthalmia and diseases of eye†	?	*5	4	...	...
	3	Endocarditis, valvular disease	377	1,405	283	9	...	
		Pericarditis			88	...	...
		Hypertrophy of heart‡			12	...	...
		Angina pectoris‡	?	*51	17	1	...	
		Syncope‡	?	*619	225	1	...	
		Aneurism	785	670	57	1	...	
		Senile gangrene§	?	*69	22	...	...
		Embolism, thrombosis	5,642	7,747	30	...	...
		Phlebitis			3	...	...
		Varicose veins			3	...	...
		Other diseases of the circulatory system			661	16	1	
	4	Laryngitis	359	518	33	...	...
		Croup || ... ..	1,897	2,004	117	...	...
		Other diseases of larynx and trachea	?	*26	1	...	...
		Asthma, emphysema	392	635	90	6	...	
		Bronchitis	4,588	6,574	678	10	5	
		Pneumonia	5,077	7,875	921	14	1	
		Congestion of the lungs	1,812	1,955	132	2	...	
		Pleurisy	811	1,127	107	...	...
		Others	598	571	29	...	...
	5	Stomatitis¶	3	64	7	...	...
		Dentition	1,469	1,273	162	1	...	
		Sore throat, quinsy	153	130	8	...	...

* For five years only.

† Included with other diseases of nervous system prior to 1886.

‡ Included with other diseases of the circulatory system prior to 1886.

§ Included with mortification (VIII.) prior to 1886.

|| Including diphtheritic croup.

¶ The great majority of cases of stomatitis for years prior to 1886 are included with diseases of stomach.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1892.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years.		Year 1892.			
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.	
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>						
VI.	5	Dyspepsia ...	...	...	20	...	...
		Hæmatemesis ...	...	...	8	...	...
		Melæna ...	1,971	3,861	5	1	...	
		Diseases of stomach ...	...	...	156	2	...
		Enteritis ...	2,134	2,838	830	1	...	
		Ulceration of intestines ...	160	231	49	...	...
		Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	424	621	98	3	...	
		Stricture or strangulation of intestine ...	44	83	9	...	...
		Intussusception of intestine ...	93	139	10	...	...
		Hernia ...	191	304	39	...	...
		Fistula ...	17	22	3	...	...
		Peritonitis ...	771	1,014	144	1	...	
		Ascites ...	184	113	10	...	...
		Gallstones ...	...	...	9	...	...
		Cirrhosis of liver ...	3,623	4,176	162	1	...	
		Other diseases of liver ...	...	...	185	1	...
		Other diseases of the digestive system ...	3	80	40	...	...
	6	Diseases of lymphatic system ...	?	*36	6	...	...
		Disease of spleen ...	44	39	1	...	...
		Bronchocele ...	?	15	1	...	...
		Addison's disease† ...	?	*15	6	...	...
	7	Nephritis ...	218	536	116	1	...	
		Bright's disease ...	749	1,837	175	1	...	
		Uræmia† ...	?	*156	40	...	...
		Suppression of urine ...	29	76	6	...	...
		Calculus ...	48	104	3	...	...
		Hæmaturia† ...	?	*15	1	...	...
		Diseases of bladder and prostate ...	203	520	86	...	...
		Other diseases of the urinary system ...	628	523	14	...	...
	8	Ovarian disease ...	44	125	16	...	...
		Diseases of the uterus and vagina... ..	170	132	16	...	...
		Disorders of menstruation ...	52	47	2	...	...
		Pelvic abscess‡ ...	?	*13	7	...	...
		Perineal abscess‡ ...	?	*8	...	...	...
		Diseases of the testes, penis, scrotum, etc.	29	14	...	...	...
	9	Abortion, miscarriage ...	...	...	15	...	...
		Puerperal mania ...	...	...	5	...	...
		Puerperal convulsions ...	1,267	1,213	15	...	...
		Placenta prævia, flooding ...	...	...	25	1	...
		Phlegmasia dolens ...	...	...	...	...	...
		Other accidents of childbirth ...	...	...	54§	...	...
	10	Caries, necrosis|| ...	...	*123	25	...	...
		Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis ...	87	132	5	...	...
		Other diseases of the organs of locomotion	203	120	9	...	...

* For 5 years only.

† Included with other diseases of urinary system prior to 1886.

‡ Included with abscess (VIII.) prior to 1886.

§ Including cases undefined.

|| Included with "Other diseases," in same sub-class prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1892.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years :		Year 1892.			
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.	
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>						
VI.	11	Carbuncle ...	37	53	4	1	...	
		Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	20	61	6	...	...
		Lupus† ...	?	*11	4	...	...
		Ulcer, bedsore ...	86	107	2	...	...
		Eczema ...			16	...	...
		Pemphigus ...			2	...	...
		Other diseases of the integumentary system ...	185	218	2	...	...
VII.	1	Fractures, contusions ...	3,152	3,564	374	5	...	
		Wounds ...	262	274	22	...	...
		Burn, scald ...	885	941	103	...	1	
		Sunstroke ...	218	233	15	...	...
		Lightning ...	25	26	1	...	...
		Poison ...	178	204	26	...	...
		Bite of snake or insect‡ ...	37	38	6	...	1	
		Drowning ...	1,937	2,064	220	3	1	
		Suffocation ...	625	648	95	...	...
		Otherwise ...	128	282	12	...	...
	2	Murder and manslaughter ...	190	290	38	...	...
	3	Gunshot wounds ...	69	203	23	...	...
		Cut, stab ...	185	181	15	...	...
		Poison ...	188	183	31	...	...
		Drowning ...	217	206	25	...	...
		Hanging ...	256	278	32	1	...	
		Suicide by other means ...	36	50	8	...	...
	4	Judicial hanging ...	19	13	1	...	...
VIII.	...	Dropsy§ ...	613	457	26	2	...	
		Debility, atrophy, inanition|| ...	6,987	10,309	947	14	1	
		Mortification ...	131	92	12	...	...
		Tumour ...	269	325	9	...	...
		Abscess ...	38	95	5	...	...
		Hæmorrhage ...			10	...	...
		Sudden (cause unascertained) ...	326	465	...	...	...
		Causes not specified ...			32	2	1	

Causes of death in order of fatality.

613. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality, during 1892, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, and during the decennial periods ended with 1890 and 1880; also the order of fatality of the different causes during those periods:—

* For five years only.

† Included with cancer (IV.) prior to 1886.

‡ At least five of the deaths in the ten years 1881-90 were cases of insect-bite, but in most of those years such cases were not distinguished; in 1892 all the cases were of snake-bite.

§ Including anæmia (IV.) prior to 1886.

|| Including atelectasis (V.) prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.
(10 Years : 1871-80, and 1881-90; and Year 1892.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1892.		Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1892.
1	1	1	Phthisis	10,155	14,090	1,581
4	2	2	Heart disease, etc., exclusive of aneurism and pericarditis, endocarditis and valvular disease	5,642	8,576	973
5	5	3	Pneumonia	5,077	7,875	921
3	4	4	Accidents	7,447	8,274	874
19	15	5	Enteritis	2,134	2,838	830
12	9	6	Cancer, malignant disease ...	2,957	4,864	684
6	6	7	Bronchitis	4,588	6,574	678
16	7	8	Old age	2,727	5,852	616
2	3	9	Diarrhoea	7,667	8,304	549
17	12	10	Premature birth	2,715	3,860	458
15	13	11	Apoplexy	2,750	3,520	418
48	25	12	Endocarditis, pericarditis, valvular disease	377	1,405	371
9	10	13	Liver diseases not classed	3,623	4,176	356
26	17	14	Hemiplegia, paralysis, insanity ...	1,596	2,661	341
10	14	15	Convulsions	3,390	3,471	335
8	8	16	Typhoid (or enteric) and simple continued fever	3,973	5,585	301
11	18	17	Diphtheria	3,040	2,566	246
28	24	18	Tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus)	1,394	1,714	208
22	11	19	Dyspepsia, and other diseases of the stomach	1,971	3,861	189
21	26	20	Whooping-cough	1,974	1,392	179
36	23	21	Bright's disease	749	1,837	175
25	22		Childbirth and puerperal fever ...	1,728	1,853	175
14	16	22	Diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system	2,805	2,787	166
27	27	23	Dentition	1,469	1,273	162
35	32	24	Peritonitis	771	1,014	144
30	31	25	Suicide	951	1,101	134
24	21	26	Congestion of the lungs	1,812	1,955	132
18	19	27	Inflammation of brain or its membranes	2,383	2,265	128
23	20	28	Croup (including diphtheritic croup)	1,897	2,004	117
54	45	29	Nephritis	218	536	116
41	34	30	Malformation	600	905	114
52	52	31	Influenza	276	398	111
32	30	32	Pleurisy	811	1,127	107
31	38	33	Rheumatic fever and rheumatism ...	817	799	102
44	37	34	Cholera (simple)	523	834	99
45	41	35	Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	424	621	98
13	28	36	Dysentery	2,846	1,237	95
37	29	37	Tabes mesenterica	723	1,192	93
34	42	38	Forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, etc., not classed	780	594	90
46	40		Asthma, emphysema	392	635	90
29	29	39	Starvation, want of breast milk ...	1,322	1,192	89

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*
(10 Years : 1871-80, and 1881-90; and Year 1892.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1892.		Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1892.
55	48	40	Diseases of bladder and prostate ...	203	520	86
43	36	41	Epilepsy	588	851	75
38	33	42	Intemperance	646	950	71
...	53	43	Softening of brain†	?	*393	63
47	44		Hydatids	379	537	63
33	39	44	Aneurism	785	670	57
62	59	45	Ulceration of intestines	160	231	49
83	77	46	Diseases of the digestive system not classed	3	80	40
...	63		Uræmia	?	*156	40
51	55		Syphilis	286	332	40
56	56	47	Hernia	191	304	39
57	57	48	Murder and manslaughter	190	290	38
64	58	49	Diabetes mellitus	146	268	35
49	49	50	Laryngitis	359	518	33
42	43	51	Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	598	571	29
7	50	52	Scarlet fever	4,101	430	26
...	69	53	Caries, necrosis	?	*123	25
65	62	54	Gout	133	197	24
53	54	55	Pyæmia, septicæmia	264	370	22
40	51		Erysipelas	619	426	22
...	65	56	Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia	?	*136	20
58	61		Eczema	185	218	16
...	...		Pemphigus			2
...	...	Integumentary diseases not classed	2			
50	60	57	Thrush... ..	327	220	18
73	68	58	Ovarian disease	44	125	16
60	66		Diseases of the uterus and vagina	170	132	16
...	77	59	Diseases of the eye and ear (and nose?)	?	*80	14
39	47		Diseases of the urinary system not classed	628	523	14
59	72	60	Ascites	184	113	10
66	71		Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis	100	114	10
67	64		Intussusception of intestine	93	139	10
...	91	61	Idiopathic tetanus	?	*15	9
73	76		Stricture or strangulation of intestine	44	83	9
55	70	Diseases of the organs of locomotion not classed	203	120	9	
68	75	62	Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra	91	93	8
63	67		Sore throat, quinsy	153	130	8
...	93	63	Pelvic abscess	?	*13	7
83	79		Stomatitis	3	64	7
...	91	64	Addison's disease	?	*15	6
81	91		Dietic diseases not classed	11	15	6
...	85	Diseases of the lymphatic system	?	*36	6	
77	80	Phlegmon, cellulitis	20	61	6	
75	78	Suppression of urine	29	76	6	

* For 5 years only.

† Included with diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*
(10 Years: 1871-80, and 1881-90; and Year 1892.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years: 1871-80.	Ten Years: 1881-90.	Year 1892.		Ten Years: 1871-80.	Ten Years: 1881-90.	Year 1892.
69	66	65	Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis ...	87	132	5
...	94	} 66 {	Lupus	?	*11	4
...	90		Rickets	?	*16	4
61	83		Remittent fever	169	42	4
74	81	} 67 {	Carbuncle	37	53	4
77	89		Chorea	20	21	3
79	88	} 67 {	Fistula	17	22	3
73	86		Ague	44	27	3
72	74	} 68 {	Calculus	48	104	3
...	96		Mumps	?	*7	2
80	92	} 68 {	Chicken-pox	13	14	2
...	91		Laryngismus stridulus	?	*15	2
...	86		Constitutional diseases not classed ... ..	...	*27	2
71	82	} 69 {	Disorders of menstruation	52	47	2
70	73		Ulcer, bed sore	86	107	2
20	46	} 69 {	Measles	2,080	534	1
73	84		Disease of spleen	44	39	1
...	87	} 69 {	Diseases of the larynx and trachea not classed	?	*26	1
...	91		Hæmaturia	?	*15	1
...	91		Bronchocele	?	*15	1
78	93		Judicial hanging	19	13	1
...	99		Beri-beri	?	*3	1
...	100		Miasmatic diseases not classed ... ..	...	1	1
75	92		Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, etc.	29	14	...
...	95		Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination	?	*8	...
85	...		Glanders	1	...	...
...	95		Epidemic rose-rash	?	*8	...
...	95	Perineal abscess	?	*8	...	
76	96	Parasitic diseases not classed	28	*7	...	
84	96	Small-pox	2	7	...	
...	96	Cerebro-spinal fever	?	*7	...	
...	97	Scurvy	?	*6	...	
...	98	Phagedæna ... ..	...	*5	...	
Deaths from well-defined causes...				114,206	139,716	14,810
Deaths from "atrophy and debility" and other ill-defined and unspecified causes				8,364	11,743	1,041
Deaths from all causes				122,570	151,459	15,851

614. 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

Death rate from various causes in Victoria and England.

* For 5 years only.

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 total of each class and order is given, as also are some of the principal diseases. The Victorian results relate to the year 1892, the decennial periods ended with 1890 and 1880, and the results for England and Wales to the five years ended with 1890:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.			
			Victoria.			England and Wales.
			Year 1892.	Average of 10 Years: 1881-1890.	Average of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880.	Average of 5 Years: 1886 to 1890.
		All causes	1,363·28	1,512·50	1,538·01	1,889·54
		CLASSES.				
I.	...	Specific febrile or zymotic diseases	152·49	232·38	356·74	250·22
II.	...	Parasitic diseases	6·96	7·63	9·21	2·78
III.	...	Dietic diseases	14·27	21·60	24·83	6·72
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases	245·38	239·78	215·89	326·92
V.	...	Developmental diseases	102·18	106·02	75·82	158·92
VI.	...	Local diseases	662·42	691·18	642·57	986·16
VII.	...	Violent deaths	90·05	96·64	108·00	63·50
VIII.	...	Ill-defined and not specified causes	89·53	117·27	104·95	94·32
		SUB-CLASSES AND DISEASES.				
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases	74·74	109·34	193·98	158·34
		Measles	·09	5·33	26·10	46·84
		Scarlet fever	2·24	4·29	51·46	24·06
		Influenza	9·55	4·05	...	...
		Diphtheria*	21·16	25·62	38·15	16·96
		Whooping-cough	15·40	13·90	24·77	44·36
		Typhoid or enteric fever, etc.	25·89	55·77	49·85	19·58
	2	Diarrhoeal diseases	63·90	103·61	138·48	68·10
		Diarrhoea	47·22	82·92	96·21	} 66·70
		Dysentery	8·17	12·35	35·71	
	3	Malarial diseases	·69	·72	2·67	·64
	4	Zoogenous diseases ... ..	...	·08	·01	·28
	5	Venereal diseases	4·13	4·24	4·73	8·36
	6	Septic diseases	9·03	14·39	16·87	14·50
		Puerperal fever (see also Childbirth and Puerperal <i>infra</i>)	5·25	6·39	5·78	7·64

* Deaths from diphtheritic croup are not included with those from diphtheria, but under the head of croup, which is classed as a disease of the respiratory system, Class VI., Sub-Class 4.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES—continued.

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.			
			Victoria.			England and Wales.
			Year 1892.	Average of 10 Years : 1881-1890.	Average of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880.	Average of 5 Years : 1886 to 1890.
		SUB-CLASSES AND DISEASES.				
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases—				
		Rheumatism, rheumatic fever, and gout	10·84	9·95	11·92	12·22
		Cancer, malignant disease	58·83	48·57	37·10	63·16
		Phthisis	135·98	140·71	127·42	163·54
		Other tubercular and scrofulous diseases	33·63	34·95	36·35	68·68
V.	...	Developmental diseases—				
		Of children (premature birth or malformation)	49·20	47·58	41·60	61·34
		Of old age	52·98	58·44	34·22	97·58
VI.	...	Diseases of the systems—				
	1	Nervous (brain diseases, etc.)	132·45	159·77	169·80	254·92
	2	Organs of special sense (nose, ear, and eye diseases)	1·20	?	?	2·28
	3	Circulatory (heart diseases, etc.)	120·50	106·36	85·37	168·58
	4	Respiratory (lung diseases, etc.)*	181·30	212·56	194·92	376·54
	5	Digestive (stomach, bowels, liver diseases, etc.)	168·05	149·28	141·04	109·92
	6	Lymphatic, and ductless glands	1·20	1·05	·55	2·28
	7	Urinary (kidney, bladder diseases, etc.)	37·93	37·62	23·53	44·66
	8	Generative (diseases of ovary, uterus, and vagina, etc.)	3·53	3·39	3·70	5·50
	9	Childbirth (see also Childbirth and puerperal fever <i>infra</i>)	9·80	12·11	15·90	6·60
	10	Locomotive (arthritis, osteitis, etc.)	3·35	3·75	3·64	8·62
	11	Integumentary (carbuncle, phlegmon, ulcer, etc.)	3·10	4·49	4·12	6·26
VII.	1	Accident or negligence ...	75·17	82·63	93·45	54·38
	2	Homicide	3·27	2·89	2·38	1·10
	3	Suicide	11·52	10·99	11·93	7·94
	4	Execution	·09	·13	·24	·08
I. VI.	6 } 9 }	Childbirth and puerperal fever	15·05	18·50	21·68	14·24

NOTE.—See notes to table following paragraph 612 ante.

* There is some difficulty in making comparisons in the case of diphtheria, as diphtheritic croup, which is generally classed with croup, may sometimes be classed with diphtheria. See footnote on page 334.

Diseases
more fatal
in Victoria
than in
England.

615. 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:—Diphtheria,* typhoid fever, diarrhoeal diseases, malarial diseases, dietic diseases (including want of breast milk and alcoholism), parasitic diseases (including thrush, hydatids, etc.); diseases of the stomach, bowels and liver; violent deaths of all kinds; and the consequences of childbirth. From every other specified cause shown, also from all causes combined, the death rate is, on the average, higher in England and Wales than in Victoria.

New
nosology
prevents
returns
from being
strictly
compar-
able.

616. It should be explained that under the altered nosological classification, which has now been in force for seven years, the increased number of distinct diseases specified, and the numerous changes made in the grouping of diseases, have rendered it difficult in some instances to compare correctly the number of deaths resulting from many diseases, now stated separately, with the deaths which resulted from the same diseases before the change took place, when they were grouped with other complaints in such a way as to be now not distinguishable. Such discrepancies have, as far as possible, been pointed out in the footnotes to a previous table, by means of which it will generally be found possible to institute a fair comparison.

Specific
febrile or
zymotic
diseases.

617. Per 100,000 of the population, 152 deaths in 1892 were set down to specific febrile or zymotic diseases. The proportion was much below the average of the decade 1881-90, and very much below the average of the decade 1871-80, during which period, in consequence of the prevalence of epidemics, the rate of mortality from this class of complaints was considerably higher than in England during the five years 1886 to 1890. Of the 152 deaths per 100,000 persons referred to, 75 were set down to miasmatic, 64 to diarrhoeal, 9 to septic, 4 to venereal diseases, only a fraction to malarial diseases, and not one to zoogenous diseases. The influenza epidemic, which caused 90 deaths per 100,000 persons living in 1891, had become so much modified as to cause less than 10 such deaths in 1892. Typhoid fever, moreover, caused only 26 such deaths, as against 31 in 1891, 54 in 1890, and 53 according to the average of 20 years. The rate, however, although so much reduced, was still higher than that which prevails in England. Diphtheria in 1892 was not nearly so fatal as in the three preceding years; the mortality therefrom being 21 per 100,000, as compared with 28 in 1891, 66 in 1890, and 48 in 1889; the average during the ten years 1881-90 was only 26, and that of the previous

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

decade 38. The mortality from diarrhoeal diseases in 1892 (64 per 100,000) was less by one-tenth than that in 1891 or 1890, lower by two-fifths than during the decade 1881-90, and scarcely half as high as in the decade 1871-80. The mortality from most of the other zymotic diseases, except whooping cough, which was rather higher than in 1891 or 1890, was considerably below the average of the previous ten years.

618. The following is a statement of the number of deaths from zymotic diseases under the old classification, which now corresponds as nearly as possible with the zymotic, parasitic, and dietic classes of diseases together, and of the proportion of such deaths to the total mortality and to the population over a series of years in all the Australasian colonies. The colonies are placed in order according to the death rate from diseases of this class prevailing in each :—

Zymotic diseases, etc., in Australasian colonies.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC, PARASITIC, AND DIETIC DISEASES, 1878-87.

Colony.	Deaths from Zymotic, Parasitic, and Dietic Diseases, 1878-87.		
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	Annual Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
1. Queensland	13,190	28·11	49·5
2. Western Australia	1,099	20·34	34·2
3. South Australia	8,425	20·53	29·3
4. New South Wales	22,909	18·13	27·7
5. Victoria	23,776	17·71	26·2
6. Tasmania	2,793	14·59	22·7
7. New Zealand	11,544	20·25	22·3

619. It will be observed that in Victoria, during the 10 years 1878 to 1887, the mortality from zymotic, parasitic, and dietic diseases was less in proportion to the population as well as to the mortality from all causes than it was in any of the other Australasian colonies except Tasmania and New Zealand. Queensland was much above the other colonies in these respects, and was the only one of the colonies in which the death-rate from this class of complaints was higher than that in England. In New South Wales, on the other hand, the proportion was only slightly higher than in Victoria.

Results compared in different colonies.

620. Small-pox has never prevailed as an epidemic amongst the people of Victoria. On several occasions persons sickening from or affected by that complaint have arrived in vessels, and before the nature of the malady was discovered it has been caught by others; but in every case the patients have been promptly isolated by order of the Government, and the disease has soon disappeared. No death from small-pox has occurred in the last four years, and since the

Small-pox in various countries.

registration system was first introduced in 1853 only 26 deaths from it have been recorded, five of which occurred in 1884. Material for giving some statistics of deaths from small-pox in other countries is at hand in the valuable paper contributed by Dr. E. Raseri to the International Statistical Institute at its session held at Rome in the month of April, 1886. The following are the figures referred to, which relate generally to the mean of the four years 1881 to 1884:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SMALL-POX IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

Deaths from Small-pox Annually per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Small-pox Annually per 10,000 persons living.	
Spain (principal towns) ...	13·07	Holland ...	·57
Spain ...	8·46	Sweden ...	·41
Austria (principal towns) ...	8·43	Switzerland ...	·33
Austria ...	7·05	Prussia ...	·29
Belgium ...	4·09	Germany (principal towns)	·23
Belgium (principal towns)...	3·15	Ireland ...	·20
Russia ...	2·96	Massachusetts ...	·18
Italy ...	1·63	Denmark (towns) ...	·08
Switzerland (principal towns)	·80	Scotland (eight towns) ...	·05
Sweden (principal towns) ...	·69	Scotland ...	·03
England and Wales ...	·67		

Vaccina-
tions.

621. Although cases of small-pox have rarely occurred in Victoria, parents are required by law to cause their children to be vaccinated.† In 1892 the number of cases of successful vaccination performed in Victoria was 26,904; and, as the number of births was 37,831, it appears that 71 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. This proportion is higher than in any of the previous four years. Part of the remainder are accounted for by death—2,790, or over 7 per cent., of those born having died before they were 6 months old. The average proportions of vaccinations to infants born is $75\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., as is seen by reference to the following figures, which indicate the proportions during each of the 17 years ended with 1892:—

PROPORTION OF VACCINATIONS TO BIRTHS, 1876 TO 1892.

Vaccinations per 100 Births.		Vaccinations per 100 Births.	
1876 ...	80	1886 ...	70
1877 ...	87	1887 ...	78
1878 ...	82	1888 ...	67
1879 ...	82	1889 ...	70
1880 ...	73	1890 ...	68
1881 ...	100‡	1891 ...	66
1882 ...	75	1892 ...	71
1883 ...	67		
1884 ...	74	Mean of 17 years	$75\frac{1}{4}$
1885 ...	69		

* For an account of the mortality from small-pox amongst the Australian aborigines, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 228.

† An interesting report on the efficacy of vaccination was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 615.

‡ In this year, owing to an alarm occasioned by an outbreak of small-pox, first in Sydney and subsequently on board vessels arriving at Melbourne, the vaccinations exceeded the births by 100.

622. Dr. Raseri* gives the following as the proportions of successful vaccinations to births in different countries, generally during the years 1880 to 1884. To these have been added the proportions in such of the Australasian colonies as the information is available for:—

Vaccinations in various countries.

PROPORTION OF VACCINATIONS TO BIRTHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Vaccinations per 100 Births.		Vaccinations per 100 Births.
Ireland	89	Italy	73
Scotland	88	Germany	71
Norway	87	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	69
England and Wales	86	New Zealand (1886 to 1887)...	68
Hungary	86	France	64
Holland	82	Russia in Europe	56
Sweden	80	Tasmania (1878 to 1887) ...	55
Austria	78	New South Wales (1878 to 1887)	25
Victoria (1878 to 1887) ...	77		

623. It appears by the figures that the proportion of infants vaccinated is larger in Ireland than in any other country, and next so in Scotland; and that whilst in Victoria more than three-fourths of the children born are vaccinated, in South Australia and New Zealand little more than two-thirds, in Tasmania little more than half, and in New South Wales only one-fourth, of the infants are vaccinated.

Vaccinations in Australasia and elsewhere.

624. The number of public vaccinators in Victoria is 201, and the amount paid in 1892 for vaccinations, including fees to deputy-registrars and travelling allowances to vaccinators, was £5,419 11s. 6d.

Cost of vaccination.

625. The seven zymotic diseases which chiefly affect children are measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, croup, whooping-cough, dysentery, and diarrhoea. The following table shows the number of deaths from such diseases which occurred during the years 1891 and 1892; the annual means of the seven years 1864-70, and of the decades 1871-80 and 1881-90, being also given:—

Zymotic diseases affecting children.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN, 1864 TO 1892.†

Year or Period.	Annual Number of Deaths from—							Total.
	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Dysentery.	Diarrhoea.	
1864-70 ...	161	326	410	148	185	338	801	2,369
1871-80 ...	208	410	304	190	197	285	767	2,361
1881-90 ...	54	43	257	200	139	124	830	1,647
1891 ...	4	25	326	170	168	83	655	1,431
1892 ...	1	26	246	117	179	95	549	1,213

NOTE.—Croup is included in this table, although not now classed as a zymotic disease, since a large number of deaths are set down to diphtheria and croup conjointly.

* *Bulletin*, etc., page 189.

† For the numbers in each year, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 616.

Children's
zymotic
diseases,
1892.

626. As compared with the previous year, a decrease took place in 1892 in the mortality from measles, diphtheria, croup, and diarrhoea, but an increase in the other diseases named in the table. Taken as a whole, these diseases in 1892 caused 218 fewer deaths than in 1891, and a still smaller number than in any previous year since 1881.*

Measles.

627. Measles in a fatal form has been almost non-existent in Victoria for some time.† An epidemic of that complaint occurred in 1884, and caused in that and the following year 302 deaths, or 12 less than resulted from the preceding epidemic of the same complaint in 1880 and 1881. Neither of these outbreaks of measles was so serious in its effects as the two previous ones of 1874-5 and 1866-7, when the resulting deaths numbered 1,797 and 1,057 respectively. Per 10,000 of the population, the proportion of deaths from measles was .9 in 1892 and .82 in the ten years ended with 1887, the latter proportion being lower than in any of the following European countries, but very slightly higher than that in the other Australasian colonies, except South Australia, as is shown by the following figures :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM MEASLES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1881 TO 1884.

	Deaths from Measles per 10,000 persons living.	Deaths from Measles per 10,000 persons living.	
Spain (principal towns) ...	11.44	Switzerland (principal towns) ...	2.46
Spain	8.84	Sweden	2.40
Italy	7.04	Austria (principal towns) ...	2.32
Scotland (eight towns) ...	5.34	Ireland	1.81
Belgium	5.24	Massachusetts	1.16
Austria	4.60	Russia in Europe	1.09
England and Wales	4.01	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	1.00
Denmark (towns)	3.66	Switzerland ... ..	.88
Scotland... ..	3.58	Victoria (1878 to 1887) ...	.82
Prussia	3.51	New Zealand ... ..	.64
Sweden (principal towns) ...	3.27	New South Wales ... ..	.63
Germany (principal towns) ...	3.15	Tasmania ... ..	.54
Holland	2.88	Queensland ... ..	.27
Belgium (principal towns) ...	2.80		

NOTE.—A useful circular issued under the direction of the Central Board of Health, describing the symptoms of measles, the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent its spread, and mode of treatment in the absence of medical aid, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 661.

Scarlet
fever.

628. On the occasion of the earlier visitations of measles in 1866-7 and 1874-5, the epidemic was accompanied or followed by one of scarlet fever, which proved to be even more fatal than the former complaint; but no such calamity has attended the last two outbreaks

* See footnote (†) on page 239.

† An epidemic of measles has broken out during the present year (1893), the mortality caused by which cannot be known until after the year has been completed.

of measles, during the whole period of which, especially the last outbreak, the mortality from scarlet fever was exceedingly low. The fatality attending this complaint has very much diminished of late years, the deaths from it—notwithstanding the increased population—having numbered only 430 in the ten years 1881-90, or an average of 43 per annum; as against 5,101, or an average of 510 per annum, in the preceding ten years; and 2,284, or an average of 326 per annum, in the seven years ended with 1870. In 1892, scarlet fever caused 26 deaths, or .22 per 10,000 of the population, as against .43 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 5.15 in the ten years ended with 1880. Whilst the death rate from this complaint in the ten years 1881-90 was lower than the average prevailing in any of the following countries except Queensland, that in the decade preceding those years was higher than in most of the countries named:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

	Deaths from Scarlet Fever per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Scarlet Fever per 10,000 persons living.
Sweden (principal towns) ...	6.10	Spain ...	2.00
Austria ...	5.86	Russia in Europe ...	1.79
Prussia ...	5.30	Belgium (principal towns) ..	1.58
England and Wales ...	5.29	Switzerland (principal towns)	1.49
Germany (principal towns) ...	5.09	Spain (principal towns) ...	1.46
Sweden ...	4.85	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	1.27
Scotland (8 towns) ...	4.77	Holland ...	1.15
Austria (principal towns) ...	4.45	Switzerland ...	1.01
Scotland ...	4.44	New South Wales (1878 to 1887)	.89
Ireland ...	3.00	New Zealand	.75
Italy ...	2.94	Victoria ...	.58
Belgium ...	2.90	Tasmania ...	.49
Denmark (towns) ...	2.64	Queensland	.13
Massachusetts ...	2.54		

NOTE.—A useful circular on scarlet fever, issued by the Central Board of Health, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 238.

629. In consequence of the similarity of the complaints, and the number of deaths set down to a combination of both, it is misleading to consider the deaths caused by diphtheria apart from those caused by croup. Taking the two affections together, they were to every 10,000 of the population in the proportion of only 3.12 in 1892, as against 4.32 in 1891, 9.11 in 1890, 7.32 in 1889, 4.54 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 6.19 in the ten years ended with 1880. The proportion, over a series of recent years, is lower than that for any of the foreign countries of which information is at hand, except Ireland, England, Holland, and Belgium, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Diphtheria
and croup.

* These proportions, except those for the Australasian colonies, have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Raseri's paper already alluded to, page 193.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

	Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup per 10,000 persons living.	Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup per 10,000 persons living.	
Austria	16.63	Sweden (principal towns) ...	9.74
Prussia	15.45	Italy	9.18
Spain (principal towns) ...	11.83	Switzerland (principal towns)	8.49
Germany (principal towns) ...	11.54	Belgium	7.72
Massachusetts	11.13	Spain	6.85
Austria (principal towns) ...	10.36	Denmark (towns)	6.28
Sweden	9.79	Switzerland	6.09
South Australia (1878 to 1887)	5.93	Victoria (1878 to 1887) ...	4.17
Scotland (8 towns)	4.99	Belgium (principal towns) ...	3.79
New South Wales (1878 to 1887)	4.77	Holland	3.76
Queensland	4.75	England and Wales	3.05
Russia in Europe	4.67	Ireland	2.70
Scotland	4.55	New Zealand (1878 to 1887) ...	2.42
Tasmania (1878 to 1887) ...	4.46		

NOTE.—A circular, giving the symptoms of diphtheria and directions for its management in the absence of medical assistance, was issued by the Central Board of Health during the early part of 1888, and was republished in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Volume I., paragraph 664.

Whooping
cough.

630. Deaths from whooping-cough in 1892 were in the proportion of 1.54, in 1891 of 1.46, in the ten years ended with 1890 of 1.34, and in the ten years ended with 1880 of 2.48 per 10,000 persons living. All these proportions, as well as those in the other Australasian colonies, are lower than those generally prevailing in most of the foreign countries named in the following table:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM WHOOPING-COUGH IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

	Deaths from Whooping-cough per 10,000 persons living.	Deaths from Whooping-cough per 10,000 persons living.	
Austria	10.63	Austria (principal towns) ...	2.74
Scotland (8 towns)	9.64	Spain (principal towns) ...	2.68
Belgium	7.18	Italy	2.45
Denmark	6.62	New Zealand (1878 to 1887) ...	2.42
Scotland	6.23	Switzerland	2.31
Prussia	5.40	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	2.19
England and Wales	4.67	New South Wales	1.93
Holland	3.82	Sweden	1.80
Germany (principal towns) ...	3.48	Victoria (1878 to 1887) ...	1.79
Belgium (principal towns) ...	3.37	Queensland	1.51
Ireland	3.18	Tasmania	1.44
Spain	3.14	Massachusetts	1.16
Sweden (principal towns) ...	2.98	Russia in Europe ... ..	.23
Switzerland (principal towns)	2.74		

NOTE.—A circular on whooping-cough and its treatment, issued by the Central Board of Health, was republished in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Volume I., paragraph 666.

* Except those for the Australasian colonies, the figures have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

631. Typhoid fever caused 301 deaths in 1892, as against 356 in the previous year. The rate of mortality from this complaint in 1892 was only 2·59 per 10,000 persons living, which is the lowest recorded during a period of 27 years; although three years previously (in 1889) it was as high as 8·35. During the last 27 years the death rate from typhoid fever has fluctuated considerably, but, nevertheless, there were four pretty well-marked maximum periods, viz., 1866-7, 1877-8, 1883, and 1889, when the rates rose to over 6½ per 10,000 persons living. The minimum periods are not so well marked; but the principal ones appear to be 1871-3, 1880-81, and 1891-2, when the average rate was below 4 per 10,000; and 1885, when it was a little above that proportion. Typhoid fever causes, on the average, nearly 3¼ per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, and as many as 13 per cent. of those at between 10 and 25 years of age. The following table shows the number of deaths from typhoid fever, and their proportion to the population, during each of the past 27 years:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1866 TO 1892.*

Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.		Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
1866 ...	528	8·39	1880 ...	297	3·49
1867 ...	455	7·06	1881 ...	351	4·04
1868 ...	295	4·45	1882 ...	472	5·30
1869 ...	360	5·24	1883 ...	661	7·26
1870 ...	416	5·83	1884 ...	456	4·89
1871 ...	269	3·65	1885 ...	424	4·43
1872 ...	323	4·29	1886 ...	530	5·38
1873 ...	282	3·68	1887 ...	631	6·21
1874 ...	470	6·04	1888 ...	541	5·13
1875 ...	455	5·78	1889 ...	910	8·35
1876 ...	375	4·71	1890 ...	611	5·46
1877 ...	532	6·58	1891 ...	356	3·10
1878 ...	532	6·48	1892 ...	301	2·59
1879 ...	438	5·25			
			Mean ...	454	5·30

NOTE.—A useful circular issued under the direction of the Central Board of Health, describing the symptoms of typhoid fever, the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent its spread, and mode of treatment in the absence of medical aid, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 242.

632. According to the average of the ten years ended with 1890, the death rate from typhoid fever ranged from 2·5 per 10,000 persons living in New Zealand to 5·7 in Victoria and 9·6 in Queensland. The

* In the new classification, simple continued fever is entered as a separate complaint from typhoid fever, but as no such distinction was observed in former years, cases occurring in 1886 and subsequent years, which might possibly have been placed under the former head, have, for the sake of comparison, been still placed under the latter.

following table shows the mortality from that complaint in the Australasian colonies during the periods 1873-80 and 1881-90, also for each of the five years ended with 1891, except in the case of Western Australia, for which the information is given for only the last five of those years:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1891.

Period.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever Annually.					
	Number.	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.	Number.	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.	Number.	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 to 1880	423	5.25	337†	4.12†	108	5.79
1881 to 1890	559	5.69	448	4.77	301	9.61
1887 ...	631	6.21	434	4.32	245	7.07
1888 ...	541	5.13	441	4.26	228	6.31
1889 ...	910	8.35	571	5.35	385	10.28
1890 ...	611	5.46	311	2.82	131	3.40
1891 ...	356	3.10	269	2.35	126	3.11
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 to 1880	88	3.89	38	3.53	184	4.74
1881 to 1890	128	4.18	62	4.76	140	2.48
1887 ...	153	4.92	112	8.37	168	2.82
1888 ...	120	3.84	84	6.12	139	2.30
1889 ...	137	4.37	113	8.06	121	1.98
1890 ...	99	3.13	49	3.41	149	2.40
1891 ...	80	2.52	83	5.57	124	1.97

NOTE.—In Western Australia the deaths from typhoid fever numbered 13 in 1887, 7 in 1888, 5 in 1889, 2 in 1890, and 12 in 1891, the respective proportions per 10,000 persons living being 3.12, 1.65, 1.16, .42, and 2.34, resulting in an average during the 5 years of 1.74.

Deaths from typhoid fever in the colonies, 1891 and previous years compared.

633. In 1891 the death rate from typhoid fever was above the average in Tasmania, but considerably below it in all the other colonies; in the previous year the rate was also below the average in all the colonies except Victoria. In Queensland in 1891 the rate per 10,000 persons living was only 3.11, as compared with an average extending over the ten years ended with 1890 of 9.61.

Typhoid fever in England and Wales.

634. In England and Wales the mortality from typhoid or enteric fever‡ has been considerably reduced of late years, and it is now lower than in any of the Australasian colonies, although only slightly lower than in New Zealand. During the ten years ended with 1880 the mean death rate therefrom was 4.30, but in the ten years ended with 1890 only 2.23 per 10,000 persons living, the latter being much lower

* Including simple continued and ill-defined fever. It is possible that in some of the colonies a few cases of remittent fever may be returned under one or other of these heads. For mortality in each year since 1872, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 623.

† Years 1875 to 1880.

‡ The English figures quoted are those of enteric, or typhoid, and simple continued fever, which probably correspond with the fevers tabulated as typhoid in Victoria.

than even the minimum rate (3·10) recorded in Victoria during the last twenty-nine years.*

635. In the returns of most European countries deaths from typhoid fever are not distinguished from those caused by typhus, the latter being a complaint which it is said does not exist in the Australasian colonies. In England and Wales these fevers have been returned separately since 1869, and it is probable the following figures, so far as they relate to that country, apply to typhoid only, whilst those for most of the other countries, it is believed, refer to the two descriptions of fever combined:—

Typhoid and typhus in various countries.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TYPHOID AND TYPHUS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.†

	Per 10,000 Persons Living.		Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Italy	9·37	Sweden (principal towns) ...	3·95
Spain (towns)	8·35	Denmark (towns) ...	3·85
Austria	7·31	Scotland	3·77
Belgium	6·17	Scotland (8 towns) ...	3·62
Spain	5·63	Ireland	3·57
Massachusetts	5·30	Germany (principal towns)	3·56
Prussia	5·14	Sweden	2·87
Belgium (principal towns) ...	4·69	England and Wales ..	2·70
Austria (15 towns)	4·49	Switzerland	2·30
Switzerland (17 towns) ...	4·31	Russia in Europe ...	2·07
Holland	4·24		

636. Influenza, in an epidemic form, prevailed in Victoria, as well as in most other countries, during 1890 and 1891, and to a limited extent in 1892; whilst it proved fatal to persons of all ages, it pressed most hardly upon the old and the very young. The following is a statement of the deaths of males and females at various ages set down to this complaint in the three years:—

DEATHS AT EACH AGE FROM INFLUENZA IN VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1892.

Ages.	1890.			1891.			1892.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 Years	23	13	36	96	64	160	9	8	17
5 to 15 "	5	7	12	11	16	27	6	1	7
15 to 25 "	6	9	15	21	27	48	7	4	11
25 to 35 "	18	5	23	24	57	81	8	5	13
35 to 45 "	5	6	11	39	50	89	7	3	10
45 to 55 "	12	7	19	55	50	105	2	6	8
55 to 65 "	20	10	30	121	84	205	20	6	26
65 to 75 "	6	6	12	109	87	196	8	3	11
75 and upwards	3	3	6	63	61	124	3	5	8
Total ...	98	66	164	539	496	1,035	70	41	111

* See footnote (*) on page 344.

† See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The fevers referred to are there termed "Febbre tifoide e tifo esantematico."

Complaints
superven-
ing on
influenza.

637. It may be remarked that, besides the deaths set down to influenza, many deaths were registered as from bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the respiratory system which originated in attacks of influenza, and were complications of that complaint.

Venereal
diseases.

638. Deaths from venereal diseases averaged annually 38 in the ten years ended with 1880, and 43 in the ten years ended with 1890, and numbered 48 in 1892, being in the ratio per 10,000 of the population of .47 during the first period, of .42 during the second period, and of .41 in the last year. If deaths from syphilis be considered apart from those caused by other venereal diseases, the annual numbers at the same periods would be 29, 33, and 40, and the proportions .36, .33, and .34, which contrast favourably with those in six of the ten following countries. It should be mentioned that in a considerable proportion of cases occurring in Victoria the disease was congenital:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SYPHILIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1881 TO 1884.*

	Per 10,000 Persons Living.		Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Italy ... ..	... 1.65	Scotland ... ..	... .63
Sweden (towns) ...	... 1.16	Massachusetts ...	... .32
Scotland (8 towns)	... 1.01	Switzerland ... ..	... .24
Denmark (towns)	... .94	Ireland ... ..	... .16
England and Wales	... .84	Holland ... ..	... .11

Venereal
disease
amongst
the Abori-
gines.

639. Venereal disease has long prevailed amongst the Australian aborigines, and was no doubt first communicated to them by Europeans. The late Mr. Curr† gave it as his opinion that “it was first introduced into Australia by the whites many years ago, and has never since ceased to commit terrible ravages among our tribes. Probably this disease alone would suffice to exterminate them.”

Parasitic
diseases.

640. Parasitic diseases, chief amongst which are thrush and hydatids, caused 7 deaths in 1892 per 100,000 of the population, which was 1 below the average of the ten years ended with 1890, and about $2\frac{1}{4}$ below the average of the ten years 1871 to 1880. These diseases are more prevalent in Victoria than in England.

Hydatids.

641. Hydatid disease, which is said to be communicated to man by reason of the ova of the tape worm in dogs (*Tænia Echinococcus*) being taken into the stomach, generally in water, and to prove fatal to 25 per cent. of the human victims it attacks, during the twenty years ended with 1892 has caused 993 deaths, or an average of 50 per annum. Per 100,000 of the population, deaths from this disease ranged from 3.79 in 1873 to 7.19 in 1879, the average for the first

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

† *The Australian Race*, Vol. I., page 227.

eight years being 5·18, for the ten succeeding years 5·50, and for the whole period 5·35. The following are the figures for the last twenty years :—

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS, 1873 TO 1892.

Year.	Deaths from Hydatid Disease.		Year.	Deaths from Hydatid Disease.	
	Total Number.	Number per 100,000 Living.		Total Number.	Number per 100,000 Living.
1873 ...	29	3·79	1884 ...	59	6·33
1874 ...	41	5·27	1885 ...	47	4·92
1875 ...	47	5·97	1886 ...	51	5·18
1876 ...	36	4·52	1887 ...	51	5·02
1877 ...	37	4·57	1888 ...	53	5·03
1878 ...	37	4·50	1889 ...	61	5·61
1879 ...	60	7·19	1890 ...	53	4·75
1880 ...	48	5·64	1891 ..	58	5·06
1881 ...	48	5·50	1892 ...	63	5·42
1882 ...	58	6·52			
1883 ...	56	6·16	Mean ...	50	5·35

642. According to the returns of the ten years ended with 1891, as embodied in the following table, hydatids in a fatal form appear to be much more common in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. It should be mentioned, however, that medical men sometimes enter the cause of death simply as “disease of the liver, lungs, kidney, etc.” In such cases inquiry should be made as to whether the “disease” referred to was hydatid disease or not, which may possibly not be done so rigidly in the other colonies as it is in Victoria, and for this reason the mortality from the complaint may appear to be relatively higher here than it really is :—

Hydatids in Australasian colonies.

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1891.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Hydatids.					
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
1882 ...	58	6·52	12	1·50	3	1·26
1883 ...	56	6·16	10	1·19	4	1·50
1884 ...	59	6·33	20	2·26	8	2·71
1885 ...	47	4·92	28	3·02	3	·97
1886 ...	51	5·18	23	2·37	Nil.	...
1887 ...	51	5·02	27	2·69	1	·29
1888 ...	53	5·03	22	2·12	Nil.	...
1889 ...	61	5·61	24	2·25	3	·80
1890 ...	53	4·75	35	3·18	2	·52
1891 ...	58	5·06	33	2·89	3	·74
Means ...	54·7	5·46	23·4	2·35	2·7	·88

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1891
—continued.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Hydatids.					
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1882 ...	12	4.14	4	3.35	7	1.37
1883 ...	6	2.01	4	3.35	1	.19
1884 ...	13	4.21	6	4.79	3	.55
1885 ...	5	1.60	2	1.56	3	.53
1886 ...	18	5.78	2	1.53	4	.68
1887 ...	9	2.89	3	2.24	3	.50
1888 ...	13	4.16	2	1.46	5	.83
1889 ...	11	3.51	5	3.56	2	.33
1890 ...	8	2.53	Nil.	...	3	.48
1891 ...	12	3.78	3	2.01	3	.48
Means ...	10.7	3.46	3.1	2.39	3.4	.59

NOTE.—In Western Australia only 1 death in 1888, but none in the other years, were set down to this disease.

Hydatids in
England.

643. Hydatid disease is much more fatal in all the Australasian colonies than it is in England and Wales, where there were only 46 deaths from it in 1891, or a proportion of .16 per 100,000 persons living, as compared with a mean of .20 in the five years 1881 to 1885.*

Dietic
diseases.

644. Dietic diseases, consisting principally of want of breast milk and alcoholism, caused in 1892 over 14 deaths per 100,000 persons living, which was 2 less than in 1891, and $7\frac{1}{3}$ below the average of the previous ten years. These diseases appear to be over three times as fatal in Victoria as in England.

Intemper-
ance.

645. In 1892, 71 deaths were set down to intemperance—of which 20 ended with delirium tremens—as against 90 in 1891, and an average of 95 during the ten years 1881-90, and of 65 in the ten years preceding that period. These figures furnish annual proportions per million persons living of 61 for 1892, 77 for 1891, 92 for 1890, 95 for the decennium 1881 to 1890, and 81 for the decennium 1871 to 1880, and would appear to indicate that the mortality from this cause was decreasing. As a matter of fact, however, returns of the mortality from intemperance are of doubtful value, as comparatively few deaths are set down to alcoholism pure and simple, although a large number of complaints are no doubt brought on or aggravated, and many lives

* For further information respecting hydatid disease, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraphs 253 and 254.

are doubtless shortened, from that cause, which, however, is not mentioned in the returns. By the following figures, taken from Dr. Raseri's paper*—which must only be accepted for what they may be worth—the mortality from alcoholism would appear to be as high in Victoria as that prevailing in most of the countries and towns named:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM ALCOHOLISM IN VARIOUS TOWNS AND COUNTRIES.

	Deaths from Alcoholism per 1,000,000 persons living.		Deaths from Alcoholism per 1,000,000 persons living.
Denmark (towns) ...	274	Massachusetts ...	65
Sweden (principal towns) ...	99	Scotland ...	61
Paris ...	95	Italy ...	47
Switzerland ...	88	England and Wales ..	46
Scotland (8 towns) ...	83	Berlin ...	40
Connecticut ...	80	Vienna ...	36
Belgium ...	76	Sweden ...	34
London ...	74	Ireland ...	30
Russia in Europe ...	70	Holland ...	21

646. Of complaints classed under the head of "Constitutional Diseases," the most prominent are phthisis and other tubercular diseases, and cancer; also rheumatism, gout, and diabetes mellitus. Under this class there were, in 1892, 245 deaths per 100,000 of the population, or 6 more than the average of the decade 1881-90, and 30 above the average of the decade 1871-80. Of the 245 deaths per 100,000 referred to, 136 resulted from phthisis, or pulmonary consumption; 58 were set down to cancer; 34 to tabes mesenterica, acute hydrocephalus, and other tubercular or scrofulous diseases; and 17 to other constitutional diseases.

647. Phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, caused 1,581 deaths in 1892, or 98 more than in the previous year. Except during the prevalence of epidemics, phthisis is the occasion of more deaths in Victoria than any other disease;† next to phthisis, diarrhoea‡ is usually the most fatal disease on the list (although in 1892 eight diseases stood before it), but this complaint causes barely two-thirds of the number of deaths set down to phthisis. It should, moreover, be borne in mind, as showing the baneful effects of phthisis as compared with those of the other diseases named, that the deaths ascribed to diarrhoea are for the most part those of infants and young children,

* Page 186.

† See table following paragraph 613 ante.

‡ During recent years heart diseases (undefined) have sometimes caused more deaths than diarrhoea.

whilst the majority of the victims of phthisis are at the adult period of life. The following table shows the number of deaths from phthisis, and their proportion to the total population, in 1860 and each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891 and 1892:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1860 TO 1892.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.		Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.*		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.*
1860 ...	772	14·46	1890 ...	1,631	14·58
1865 ...	741	12·12	1891 ...	1,483	12·93
1870 ...	888	12·45	1892 ...	1,581	13·60
1875 ...	1,027	13·04			
1880 ...	1,175	13·82			
1885 ...	1,384	14·46	Total in 33 years	35,015	13·42

NOTE.—Deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis are included in this table.

Death rate from phthisis.

648. The death rate from phthisis fell with tolerable steadiness from 1860 to 1871, but since that period there has, on the whole, been a gradual increase. During the whole period of thirty-three years the deaths from this complaint were in the proportion of 13·42 to every 10,000 persons living; during the first ten of those years that proportion was about 12·68, in the second ten it was 12·64, in the third ten it was 14·25, and in the last three it was 13·70. In regard to the increased rate since 1870, it will be borne in mind that the proportions living at the ages at which phthisis is most fatal, viz., between 15 and 45, have also increased.† It will be observed that the death rate from phthisis in 1892 (13·60 per 10,000), although higher than in the previous year, was lower than that in 1890, 1885, or 1880.

Deaths of males and females from phthisis.

649. Phthisis in Victoria generally affects males more heavily than females. In 1892, 936 of the former, and 645 of the latter, died of that complaint; the males being in the proportion of 15·42, but the females of only 11·61, per 10,000 of their respective sexes living.

Ages at death from phthisis.

650. The following table gives the number of deaths from phthisis at each age in 1892; also the proportion which such deaths bore to the total deaths from all causes in 1892 and in the decennial period 1881-90:—

* For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, see table "Breadstuffs Available for Consumption" in Part "Production" in the second volume.

† In 1871, the proportion of persons living between the ages referred to was 45 per cent., and in 1891 48½ per cent., of the whole population.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1892 AND 1881-90.—AGES AT DEATH.

Ages.	Number who Died from Phthisis, 1892.			Percentage of Deaths from Phthisis to those from all Causes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1892.	Ten Years : 1881-90.
Under 5 years ...	11	13	24	·44	·40
5 to 10 „ ...	4	4	8	1·92	2·40
10 „ 15 „ ...	5	16	21	8·57	7·91
15 „ 20 „ ...	33	48	81	20·25	21·96
20 „ 25 „ ...	105	121	226	39·24	31·91
25 „ 35 „ ...	271	217	488	35·06	31·42
35 „ 45 „ ...	158	104	262	25·46	22·16
45 „ 55 „ ...	133	66	199	16·21	15·33
55 „ 65 „ ...	154	42	196	9·89	9·06
65 „ 75 „ ...	55	12	67	3·71	3·32
75 years and upwards	7	2	9	·69	·74
Total ...	936	645	1,581	9·97	9·30

651. From a comparison of the figures in the last two columns, it will be observed that, in proportion to the total deaths, the mortality from phthisis in 1892, at all the age-periods except 5 to 10, 15 to 20, and 75 and upwards, was considerably above the average. In the year under review, about one-third of the deaths in the colony between the ages of 20 and 35, about one-fifth of those between 15 and 20, about one-fourth of those between 35 and 45, and nearly a sixth of those between 45 and 55, were caused by phthisis. Phthisis most fatal to adults.

652. Of the 1,581 deaths from phthisis in 1892, 925 occurred in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) and 656 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 is shown by the following figures, which are the results for 1861, 1865, and each subsequent fifth year, also for 1891 and 1892 :— Phthisis in Melbourne and country.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN AND OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1892.

Year.	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.
1861 ...	23·44	10·63
1865 ...	22·11	8·57
1870 ...	22·49	8·56
1875 ...	21·46	9·25

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN AND
OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1892—*continued.*

Year.	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.
1880	23·95	8·92
1885	23·92	9·12
1890	20·02	10·59
1891	17·27	9·68
1892	19·21	9·63
Mean of 32 years	21·91	9·14

Death rate
from
phthisis in
England.

653. In England and Wales, in the twenty-five years ended with 1891, the death rate from phthisis, per 10,000 persons living, ranged from 25·39 in 1867 to 15·68 in 1888, the mean of the first five years of the period having been as high as 23·96, whilst that of the last five years was as low as 16·07.* The latter proportion, though considerably lower than that of Greater Melbourne, is still much higher than that of Victoria taken as a whole. It may be remarked that there is no doubt the death rate from phthisis in the metropolis has for years past been swelled by the presence of persons who started from Europe whilst suffering from the disease in an advanced stage, and who were 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

654. Of the 171 Chinese who died in Victoria in 1892, 23, or 13 per cent., fell victims to phthisis. In the ten years ended with 1890 16 per cent. of the deaths of Chinese were from phthisis.

Phthisis
among
Aborigines.

655. Although only 3 out of the 19 deaths of Aborigines in 1892 were set down to phthisis, it is stated on good authority that phthisis is the chief cause of the death of the Australian Aborigines, who, when once affected, very seldom recover.

Phthisis
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

656. Over a series of years the rate of mortality from phthisis has been much higher in Victoria than in any other of the Australasian colonies, excepting Queensland, where the proportion is unduly

* See Fifty-third Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xl., where it is stated that nearly one-third of the apparent decrease in the death-rate from phthisis is due to a large number of deaths formerly classed as resulting from that complaint being now set down to bronchitis, which disease consequently appears to have become more fatal than formerly. Thus the death rate from diseases of the respiratory system (except croup) rose from 33·94 in 1866-70 to 36·39 in 1886-90 per 10,000 living.

swelled by the high mortality among the Polynesians.* The figures of the other colonies exhibit more variation from year to year than those of Victoria, and Queensland is the only colony besides Victoria in which the rate habitually exceeds 13 per 10,000 :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1891.

Period.	Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.†	
1873 to 1880 ...	1,055	13·10	671	8·22	233	12·52
1885 ...	1,384	14·44	1,078	11·58	593	19·20
1890 ...	1,631	14·58	1,029	9·34	515	13·35
1891 ...	1,483	12·93	1,053	9·21	501	12·38

Period.	Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 to 1880 ...	223	9·84	110	10·25	328	8·44
1885 ...	307	9·80	145	10·97	514	9·08
1890 ...	294	9·29	138	9·60	520	8·38
1891 ...	329	10·36	134	9·00	495	7·86

NOTE.—In Western Australia, the deaths from phthisis in the last seven years were as follow :— 29 in 1885, 24 in 1886, 46 in 1887, 42 in 1888, 39 in 1889, 43 in 1890, and 49 in 1891 ; the proportions per 10,000 of the population being respectively 8·51, 6·45, 11·03, 9·93, 9·06, 8·97, 9·56 ; average of seven years 9·07.

657. Deaths from tubercular diseases, viz., tabes mesenterica, tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus), phthisis, and “other forms of tuberculosis,”† taken as a whole, numbered 13,052 in the ten years 1871 to 1880, 17,590 in the ten years 1881 to 1890, 1,962 in 1891, and 1,972 in 1892. These numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 16·38 deaths annually at the first period,

Tubercular diseases.

* It is pointed out by the Registrar-General of Queensland, in his Annual Reports, that the death rate from phthisis as well as from other complaints in that colony is considerably swelled by the high mortality amongst the Polynesians. Nearly half the deaths from phthisis in 1884 and 1885, nearly two-fifths in 1886 and 1887, nearly one-third in 1889, nearly one-fourth in 1890, and more than one-third in 1891, were of Polynesians, although they form a very small section (about 2½ per cent.) of the total population. Excluding the Polynesians from the calculation, the death rate from phthisis in Queensland in 1886 was only 9·2, in 1887 only 10·2, in 1888 only 8·75, in 1889 only 8·87, in 1890 only 10·47, and in 1891 only 7·94 per 10,000. The general death rate of Polynesians in Queensland during 1890 was as high as 48, and during 1891 it was 62 per 1,000.

† For an interesting report on the causes and methods of prevention of tuberculosis, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 647.

17·57 at the second, 17·11 at the third, and 16·96 at the last, which are all lower than the proportions relating to any of the subjoined countries except Spain:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

Deaths from Tubercular Diseases per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Tubercular Diseases per 10,000 persons living.	
Austria (principal towns)	72·20	Denmark (towns)	30·42
Austria ...	38·39	Spain (towns)	29·24
Belgium (towns)	35·11	Scotland	25·93
Germany (principal towns)	34·40	Italy	25·54
Massachusetts ...	34·25	Ireland	22·43
Switzerland (towns)	32·50	Switzerland	21·79
Sweden (towns)	31·61	England and Wales	21·09
Scotland (8 towns)	31·12	Holland	19·73
Prussia	30·88	Spain	12·32
Belgium	30·48		

Deaths from cancer in Victoria.

658. Next to phthisis, the most fatal of the constitutional diseases is cancer. This complaint caused 684 deaths in 1892, or 15 less than in the previous year. Cancer in a fatal form has apparently been fast increasing of late years, for during the ten years ended with 1880 it caused only one death in every 41 from all causes, but in the ten years ended with 1890 the proportion had risen to 1 in 29; moreover since 1861 the death rate from it has increased steadily from less than 2 to over 5 per 10,000 of the population; whilst in the last three years the average rate of 5·86 was reached. The following table shows the annual number of deaths from cancer, and the number per 10,000 persons living, in the three decades ended with 1890, and in each of the last three years:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1892.

Period.	Annual Deaths from Cancer.			
	Total Number.			Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1861 to 1870 ...	68	70	138	2·23
1871 to 1880 ...	158	138	296	3·73
1881 to 1890 ...	253	233	486	4·95
1890 ...	338	288	626	5·60
1891 ...	407	292	699	6·09
1892 ...	359	325	684	5·88
Total in 32 years ...	5,549	5,035	10,584	4·01

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The diseases referred to are there termed "Tubercolosi diffusa, Tisi polmonare, Tubercolosi meningeae, ed Idrocefalo."

659. Cancer is a complaint which generally affects females more than males.* In the thirty-two years to which the table relates, 91 of the former have died of it to every 100 of the latter, whereas the proportion of females to males at ages at which cancer is most prevalent (*i.e.*, above 30 years of age) has over the whole period† been considerably below the proportion named. In the year 1892, 91 females died of cancer to every 100 males, females over the age of 30 in the total population being in the proportion of 80 to every 100 males.

Proportions of the sexes who died of cancer.

660. Judging from the experience of the ten years ended with 1891, cancer is much more fatal in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony except Tasmania, the rate in which differs but little from the Victorian rate. Tasmania is a colony in which—as cancer is essentially a complaint of advanced life—the large proportion of old people would naturally lead to the expectation of a high death rate therefrom:—

Cancer in Australasian colonies.

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1891.

Colony.	Period.	Annual Deaths from Cancer.	
		Number.	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882 to 1884	423	4.64
	1885	445	4.65
	1890	626	5.60
	1891	699	6.09
New South Wales ...	1882 to 1884	221	2.65
	1885	267	2.87
	1890	392	3.56
	1891	516	4.51
Queensland ...	1882 to 1884	73	2.69
	1885	53	1.71
	1890	117	3.03
	1891	134	3.31
South Australia ...	1882 to 1884	95	3.16
	1885	100	3.19
	1890	129	4.08
	1891	156	4.92

* The difference may not really be so great as it appears to be from the figures. See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 699.

† At the age referred to, females in the population were in the proportion of 42 at the census of 1861, of 59 at the census of 1871, of 74 at the census of 1881, and of 80 at the census of 1891, to every 100 males.

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1891—*continued.*

Colony.	Period.	Annual Deaths from Cancer.	
		Number.	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
Western Australia ...	1882 to 1884	10	3·08
	1885	17	4·99
	1890	15	3·15
	1891	20	3·90
Tasmania ...	1882 to 1884	64	5·14
	1885	60	4·54
	1890	79	5·50
	1891	68	4·57
New Zealand ...	1882 to 1884	165	3·12
	1885	177	3·13
	1890	295	4·75
	1891	295	4·68

Deaths from cancer in England and Wales.

661. In England and Wales there has for years past been a progressive increase in the death rate from cancer. This rate, in the five years ended with 1890, was much higher than that prevailing in any Australasian colony. The following figures are taken from the reports of the Registrar-General, who, however, indicated that he entertained doubts as to whether the increase shown by the figures was not partly due to improved diagnosis and more careful statement of the cause* :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.
1861 to 1865 ...	3·68	1881 to 1885 ...	5·48
1866 to 1870 ...	4·04	1886 to 1890 ...	6·32
1871 to 1875 ...	4·46		
1876 to 1880 ...	4·95	Mean	4·82

Deaths from cancer in various countries.

662. According to the following figures, cancer would appear to be less fatal in Victoria and Tasmania than in any of the countries named except Prussia, Ireland, and Austria; less fatal in Western Australia and New Zealand than any except Ireland and Prussia; less fatal in New South Wales and South Australia than in any except Prussia; and, apparently, less fatal in Queensland than in any one of the countries referred to :—

* See Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xviii; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 699.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM CANCER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1881 TO 1884.*

	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.
Austria (15 principal towns) ...	11.20	England and Wales ...	5.35
Denmark (towns) ...	10.98	Massachusetts ...	5.30
Sweden (towns) ...	8.71	Scotland (8 towns) ...	5.27
Switzerland ...	8.46	Scotland ...	5.26
Italy ...	6.13	Austria ...	4.23
Holland ...	5.82	Ireland ...	3.69
		Prussia ...	3.13

663. Any part of the body is liable to be affected by cancer. The affected part is seldom mentioned in the Victorian returns, but the Registrar-General of Ireland† succeeded in obtaining information as to the seat of the complaint in 1,810 out of 2,145 fatal cases which occurred in Ireland during 1890. The figures are rearranged in the following table, the sexes being distinguished, and the number placed in the order of the frequency of their occurrence in different parts of the body:—

SEAT OF CANCER IN MALES AND FEMALES.

Males.			Females.		
Part affected.	Deaths from Cancer.		Part affected.	Deaths from Cancer.	
	Number.	Proportions per Cent. †		Number.	Proportions per Cent. †
Stomach ...	276	36.36	Stomach ...	255	24.26
Liver ...	73	9.62	Breast ...	236	22.46
Lips ...	66	8.69	Uterus ...	166	15.79
Face ...	55	7.25	Liver ...	106	10.09
Rectum ...	51	6.72	Intestines ...	45	4.28
Tongue ...	41	5.40	Rectum ...	45	4.28
Throat ...	37	4.87	Face ...	39	3.71
Jaw ...	30	3.95	Leg ...	33	3.14
Intestines ...	28	3.69	Throat ...	28	2.66
Hand ...	21	2.76	Pylorus ...	18	1.71
Neck ...	20	2.64	Neck ...	14	1.33
Leg ...	18	2.37	Tongue ...	12	1.14
Penis ...	11	1.45	Hand ...	10	.95
Eye ...	10	1.32	Eye ...	9	.86
Pylorus ...	10	1.32	Lips ...	9	.86
Head ...	4	.53	Jaw ...	9	.86
Breast ...	4	.53	Foot ...	9	.86
Foot ...	4	.53	Head ...	8	.76
Total ...	759	100.00	Total ...	1,051	100.00
Parts unspecified	179	...	Parts unspecified	156	...
Grand Total ...	938	...	Grand Total ...	1,207	...

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

† See 27th Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 17.

‡ These calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.

Parts most
frequently
affected.

664. It appears from the figures that in both sexes the stomach is the part most liable to cancer, next the liver in men, also in women after the breast and uterus. The much greater frequency of cancer on the lips, tongue, throat, and jaw in men than in women would seem to point to smoking as a probable exciting cause. It would be interesting to know whether cancer of these parts occurs more commonly to smokers than to non-smokers.

Develop-
mental
diseases.

665. Developmental diseases,* Class V., caused 102 deaths in 1892 to every 100,000 of the population. Of these 49 were due to diseases peculiarly affecting infants, such as premature birth and malformations, and 53 to old age. The rate of mortality from the whole class in 1892—viz., 102 per 100,000—appears to have been 4 below the average of the ten years 1881-90, but 26 above that of the ten years ended with 1880; the increase, as compared with the last named period, being chiefly confined to deaths from old age. The death rate from this class of complaints is always much higher in England than in Victoria.

Local
diseases.

666. Local diseases, Class VI., or diseases of special organs or systems, usually cause a much higher mortality than any other class of complaints; thus, in 1892, 7,702 deaths, or 49 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, were ascribed to them, as against 47 per cent. in the ten years 1881 to 1890. The deaths from diseases placed in this class in 1892 were in the proportion to every 100,000 of the population of 662, or 29 below the average of the decade. A fifth of these diseases were due to affections of the brain and nerves; over a sixth to those of the circulatory system, including heart disease; between a fourth and a third to lung and throat diseases—viz., croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, etc.; rather over a fifth to diseases of the digestive organs; $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. to diseases of the urinary organs; $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. to accidents of childbirth; and the remainder to diseases of the generative, locomotive, and integumentary systems; of the organs of special sense; and of the lymphatic and ductless glands. In the year under review the death rates from complaints classed under all the principal sub-classes of local diseases, except diseases of the nervous, respiratory, locomotive, and integumentary systems and childbirth, in which there was a falling-off, especially in the last named, were above the average of the ten years ended with 1890, and, with the same exceptions, they were even higher still than in the earlier period 1871-80. In England, the death rate from local diseases is, on

* This class of diseases differs from that under the old nosology; dentition, paramenia, and childbirth, and atrophy and debility not being now classed as developmental diseases.

the average, fully 40 per cent. higher than the death rate from that class of complaints in Victoria.

667. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory system in 1892 was much below the average. The proportion in 1892 was 181 deaths to every 100,000 persons living, while it was 213 in the ten years 1881-90, and 195 during the ten years 1871-80. The diseases in this group cause, on the average, half as many deaths again as phthisis (which is not included amongst "lung diseases," being classed as a "constitutional disease*"). The victims are, for the most part, both young children and old people, the majority dying in the winter quarter (July to September). In the year under review the actual number of deaths from these causes was 2,108, being equal to not quite one-eighth of the total mortality; and of these pneumonia caused 921, bronchitis 678, congestion of the lungs 132, and croup 117. Of those who died from these complaints, 752 were under 5 years—about three-fifths of these being under 1 year—and 901 were over 50 years of age. If deaths from phthisis be added to those from diseases of the respiratory system, it will be found that altogether 3,689 deaths in 1892 (or 491 less than in 1891) were from diseases particularly affecting the organs of respiration, which is equal to nearly one-fourth of the total mortality.

Diseases of respiratory system.

668. Bronchitis and pneumonia, with congestion of the lungs, caused 11,477 deaths in the ten years ended with 1880, 16,404 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 1,731 in 1892, which numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 14.40 deaths annually for the first period, of 16.38 annually for the second period, and of 14.89 for 1892. The complaints referred to are, according to the following figures, much less fatal here than in any of the countries named, it being assumed that congestion of the lungs is included with bronchitis and pneumonia in the returns of the various countries:—

Bronchitis and pneumonia in various countries.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.†

	Per 10,000 persons living.		Per 10,000 persons living.
Spain (principal towns) ...	53.15	Germany (principal towns)	27.87
Italy ...	45.31	Denmark (towns) ...	27.47
Scotland (8 towns) ...	38.06	Belgium (principal towns)	27.06
Austria (principal towns)...	37.95	Ireland ...	26.76
Holland ...	36.32	Switzerland (principal towns)	26.69
Scotland ...	34.13	Spain ...	24.12
Belgium ...	32.87	Sweden (principal towns)	24.10
England and Wales ...	32.25	Massachusetts ...	21.03
Switzerland ...	31.52	Prussia ...	16.63
Austria ...	28.09		

* See paragraph 646 ante.

† See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The complaints referred to are there termed "Bronchite Polmonite."

Deaths in
childbed.

669. 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 childbearing without specific disease, it is set down under the head of Childbirth, Class VI., Sub-class 9; but, if it should arise from Puerperal Fever, it is placed under that head, Class I., Sub-class 6. In 1892 the proportion of deaths of child-bearing women to the number of children born was lower than that recorded in 1891, and was also lower than the average of either of the decennial periods ended with 1890, 1880, or than that of the septennial period ended with 1870. The proportions which prevailed in each of those periods, and in the last two years, are shown in the following table:—

DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1864 TO 1892.*

Period.	Number of Mothers who died annually of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children born alive.
	Childbirth.	Puerperal Fever (Metria).	Total.	
1864-70 ...	108	20	128	49·06
1871-80 ...	127	46	173	64·38
1881-90 ...	121	64	185	59·19
1891 ...	125	67	192	49·86
1892 ...	113	61	174	45·99

Deaths in
childbed in
Victoria
and United
Kingdom.

670. The proportion of women dying in childbed during the period of twenty-seven years ended with 1890 was 1 to 171 births, and in 1892 the proportion was 1 to every 217 births. In the decennial period ended with 1890, the proportion was 1 to every 169 births; in that ended with 1880, it was as high as 1 to every 155 births; and in the septennial period 1864-70 it was as low as 1 to every 204 births. The average proportions for the two latest periods are much higher than those in England and Wales, where, in the ten years ended with

* For number in each year see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., table following paragraph 657.

1889, 206 births occurred to each recorded death of a mother.* In Scotland, 1 woman died in childbirth to every 149 births in 1874, and 1 to every 197 births during 1889; and in Ireland, during the ten years, 1869-78, 1 woman died in childbirth to every 151 births, and in 1890, 1 to every 152.

671. In the Midwifery Department of the Melbourne Women's Hospital, 920 women were confined, and 873† infants were born alive, during the year ended 30th June, 1892. Eleven deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition, or 1 death of a mother to every 84 deliveries, or to every 79 births, as compared with 1 such death to 170 deliveries, or 159 births, in 1890-91; to 89 deliveries, or 83 births, in 1889-90; to every 76 deliveries, or 71 births, in 1888-9; and 1 to every 168 deliveries, or 158 births, in 1887-8. The average in the hospital during the five years referred to (viz., 1 to every 117 births) was nearly twice that for the whole colony, where a proportion of 1 to every 202 births prevailed during the corresponding period; but it should be mentioned that, all over the world, maternity hospitals are subject to receive a worse class of cases than the average of those dealt with outside, women not unfrequently being brought in such a state as to render their recovery from the first 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 from
childbirth
in Women's
Hospital.

672. In proportion to the number of confinements, deaths of lying-in women appear to be on the average more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony.‡ In 1891, however, the proportion was higher in South Australia and New Zealand, and very much higher in Queensland, than it was in Victoria. The following table contains a statement of the deaths recorded as having occurred from childbirth and metria in the Australasian colonies according to the average of two periods since 1872, and in each of the last two years, also the proportion of such deaths to every 10,000 children born alive in each colony:—

Deaths in
childbed in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

* There is reason to believe that the mortality from childbirth and metria in England is much understated, as the sending out of letters of inquiry in 1882—an exceptional proceeding—respecting certain ill-defined causes of death had the effect of increasing the recorded mortality from childbirth and metria ten per cent. If this correction be applied to the average above stated, the proportion would be 1 death of a mother to as few as 185 births.—See 45th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvii.

† There were 7 cases of twins.

‡ It is certain that in most, if not all, countries many deaths occurring from circumstances connected with childbirth are not certified to by medical men as due to that cause. For remarks on this subject, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Volume I., paragraph 719.

**DEATHS FROM CHILDBIRTH AND PUERPERAL FEVER (OR METRIA)
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1891.**

Period.	Deaths from Childbirth and Puerperal Fever.					
	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 to 1880...	186	69·50	128*	51·17*	39	55·91
1881 to 1890...	185	59·28	148	42·70	64	54·14
1890 ...	199	52·96	183	46·97	74	48·03
1891 ...	192	49·86	165	41·82	92	62·52
Sums and Means	3,532	63·09	2,416	46·22	1,052	55·33
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 to 1880...	42	49·33	21	63·60	76	48·06
1881 to 1890...	48	44·09	15	33·89	106	55·78
1890 ...	38	36·67	17	35·32	99	54·16
1891 ...	61	56·81	18	36·21	95	51·99
Sums and Means	883	46·97	339	46·52	1,767	52·33

NOTE.—In Western Australia 6 deaths of child-bearing women occurred in 1887, 3 in 1888, 4 in 1889, 3 in 1890, and 6 in 1891, or at the rates of 36·7, 19·8, 25·1, 19·2, and 33·6 per 10,000 births, respectively.

673. The above figures show that, in proportion to the children born alive, the number of deaths of child-bearing women in 1891 was below the average of the ten years ended with 1890 in all the colonies except Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania. In those colonies the rates were above the average.

674. Comparing the deaths of child-bearing women in Victoria with every 10,000 of the population, the proportions annually were 2·17 for the decennial period 1871 to 1880, 1·85 for the decennial period 1881 to 1890, and 1·50 for 1892. These and the following figures show Victoria to stand rather high in regard to the mortality of women in child-bed as compared with many other countries, and especially so as it would appear that deaths from diseases of pregnancy, as well as from circumstances attendant upon child-bearing, are included in the following list, which they are not in the figures for Victoria:—

* Average of years 1875-80.

Low death rate from childbirth in colonies, 1891.

Deaths from child-bearing in various countries.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND
CHILD-BEARING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881-4.*

Deaths from Pregnancy and Child-bearing per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Pregnancy and Child-bearing per 10,000 persons living.	
Spain (principal towns)...	3·77	Massachusetts ...	1·80
Spain ...	3·56	Denmark (towns) ...	1·76
Belgium ...	2·32	Belgium (principal towns)	1·72
Prussia ...	2·20	Ireland ...	1·65
Italy ...	2·13	England and Wales ...	1·60
Scotland (eight towns) ...	2·10	Holland ...	1·43
Switzerland ...	2·06	Sweden ...	1·29
Switzerland (principal towns) ...	2·02	Sweden (principal towns)	1·27
Scotland ...	1·87	Germany (principal towns)	1·23

675. Deaths from external causes, Class VII., in proportion to population, were formerly twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Wales; but in recent years, as the number of individuals engaged in mining operations has decreased, and greater precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents, the rate in the former has fallen considerably. Over a series of twenty-seven years, the average annual number of violent deaths per 100,000 of the population was 136, but during the ten years 1871-80 it was only 108, and in the subsequent ten years it fell to as low as 97, and in 1892 to 90. The last-named rate is higher by nearly one-half than the rate prevailing in England and Wales, where it averages only $63\frac{1}{2}$. The greater frequency of violent deaths in Victoria than in England appears in all classes of such deaths, those from accidents and executions being generally, in proportion to population, about a third more numerous, suicides half as numerous again, and homicides twice as numerous. Violent deaths.

676. The number of violent deaths recorded in Victoria during 1892 was 1,047, of which 874, or 83 per cent., were ascribed to accident; 38, or $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to homicide; and 134, or $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., to suicide. Deaths from accidents were formerly more numerous than those from any single disease, and more recently than those from any specific disease except phthisis and diarrhoea.† Forty-three per cent. of the deaths from accidents in 1892 were due to fractures, 25 per cent. to drowning, and 11 per cent. to burns and scalds. Allowing for increase of population, homicides were 6 above, and suicides 2 above, the average of the ten years ended with 1890. The following table shows the number of deaths and the exact modes of death under Violent deaths, 1892 and previous years.

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193; the complaints referred to are there termed "Malattie di gravidanza, parto e puerperio."

† See table following paragraph 613 ante.

the heads of accident and suicide, also the number of deaths from homicide and execution, during the year 1892 and the ten years ended with 1890, the sexes of those who died being distinguished:—

VIOLENT DEATHS.

Causes of Death.	Year 1892.			Ten Years : 1881 to 1890.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents :—						
Fractures and contusions	333	41	374	3,175	389	3,564
Gunshot wounds ...	12	3	15	138	12	150
Cuts, stabs, etc. ...	6	1	7	94	30	124
Burns and scalds ...	48	55	103	400	541	941
Sunstroke ...	11	4	15	161	72	233
Lightning ...	1	...	1	23	3	26
Poison ...	14	12	26	142	62	204
Snake, insect—bite ...	3	3	6	32	6	38
Drowning ...	192	28	220	1,691	373	2,064
Suffocation ...	59	36	95	402	246	648
Others ...	7	5	12	222	60	282
Total ...	686	188	874	6,480	1,794	8,274
Homicide ...	18	20	38	163	127	290
Suicide :—						
Gunshot wounds ...	22	1	23	196	7	203
Cuts, stabs, etc. ...	13	2	15	159	22	181
Poison ...	22	9	31	122	61	183
Drowning ...	19	6	25	153	53	206
Hanging ...	29	3	32	258	20	278
Otherwise ...	6	2	8	41	9	50
Total ...	111	23	134	929	172	1,101
Execution ...	1	...	1	13	...	13
Grand Total ...	816	231	1,047	7,585	2,093	9,678

Violent deaths in proportion to total deaths.

677. During the ten years ended with 1890, 80,559 males and 59,157 females died of specified causes; and it results from these figures, and those in the foregoing table, that, of the males, 1 in every 11 died a violent death; 1 in every 13 died of an accident; 1 in every 494 was a victim to homicide; 1 in every 87 committed suicide; and 1 in every 6,197 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 28 died a violent death; 1 in every 33 died of an accident; 1 in every 466 died by the hand of another; 1 in every 344 committed suicide; but, happily, not one was executed.

678. Males are much more subject to violent deaths than females. Of those who so died in 1892, 816, or 78 per cent., belonged to the male, and 231, or 22 per cent., to the female sex. These proportions are identical with those which prevailed during the ten years ended with 1890.

Violent deaths of males and females.

679. 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 commits suicide, 5 males do so; and about one-third more males are murdered than females. Only 1 woman has been executed in the colony since its first settlement; but in the 41½ years since Victoria has been an independent colony as many as 140 males have been executed.

Violent deaths: proportion of males and females.

680. 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, as a rule, bear more hardly upon males than upon females.

Burns and scalds.

681. One hundred and thirty-four persons took their own lives in 1892, as compared with 119 in 1891, 123 in 1890, and 143 in 1889. During the ten years ended with 1890 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 110.

Suicidal deaths.

682. Hanging is the most common mode by which men commit suicide, shooting the next, cutting or stabbing and drowning, with almost equal frequency, the next, and taking poison the next. In 1892, however, as many men committed suicide by poison as by shooting, which is an unusual circumstance. Females most frequently take their lives by drowning or by taking poison, next by stabbing or hanging, but only seven times in the 172 cases which occurred during the ten years ended with 1890 by shooting. It may be mentioned that suicide by shooting is much more common now than formerly, the cases in that decennial period being nearly three times as numerous as in the preceding one.

Modes of suicide in Victoria.

683. The Registrar-General of England in his 46th Report gives the following table, showing the proportion, during the ten years ended with 1880, of suicides effected by different methods in England and Wales. With the exception of shooting, the relative frequency

Modes of suicide in England.

of each method follows substantially the same order as that obtaining in Victoria:—

MODES OF COMMITTING SUICIDE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Methods.	Number by each Method per 1,000 by all Methods.	
	Males.	Females.
Hanging or strangulation	400	268
Drowning	165	333
Cut or stab	212	149
Poison	79	172
Shooting	68	2
Jump from height	20	36
Railway train	24	7
Otherwise	32	33
Total	1,000	1,000

Suicides of Chinese.

684. Suicide frequently occurs amongst the Chinese. Seven men of this race committed that act in 1891, and one in 1892. Of the 8 referred to, all but two hanged themselves. The total number of Chinese males in the colony was, according to the census of 1891, 8,772; so that those who committed suicide during 1891 were in the proportion of 1 in about 1,250, and during 1892 1 in about 8,800. In the general male population the proportion of persons committing self-destruction averages 1 in about 5,650.

Suicides in Austral- asian colonies.

685. According to the results in the following table, it would appear that, in proportion to population, suicide over a series of years is more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony, except Queensland. It should, however, be stated that the death records frequently do not upon the surface show that the death has been suicidal, and close examination, with sometimes further inquiry, is therefore necessary to determine that fact. It is hence likely that the full extent to which suicide prevails in some of the colonies is not ascertained. The following are the average annual suicides and their proportion to every 100,000 of the population during the nineteen years ended with 1891, divided into two periods of eight and ten years, also during each of the last two years, recorded in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia, for which the information is obtainable for only four of those years:—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1891.

Period.	Deaths from Suicide.					
	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 to 1880	99	12·3	58	9·3	25	13·2
1881 to 1890	110	11·2	95	10·1	47	15·0
1890 ...	123	11·0	118	10·7	67	17·4
1891 ...	119	10·4	119	10·4	73	18·0
Mean of 19 years ...	105	11·6	81	9·8	39	14·4
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 to 1880	19	8·2	7	6·4	32	8·4
1881 to 1890	28	9·2	7	5·3	53	9·3
1890 ...	22	7·0	17	11·8	64	11·8
1891 ...	31	9·8	9	6·0	56	8·9
Mean of 19 years ...	24	8·8	7	5·8	44	8·9

NOTE.—In Western Australia, there were recorded 5 suicides in 1888, 1889, and 1890, and 6 in 1891; the proportions per 100,000 of the population being 11·9, 11·7, 10·4 and 11·7 respectively.

686. It will be observed that, according to the records of the ten years 1881-90, the suicides which take place annually in Queensland are on the average equivalent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per 10,000 persons living; those in Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia* are somewhat above, and those in South Australia and New Zealand somewhat below, 1 per 10,000; whilst those in Tasmania averaged only one-half that proportion. In 1891 suicides were above the average in all the colonies except Victoria and New Zealand, in the former it was below and in the latter just up to the average.

Proportion of suicides in different colonies.

687. By the following figures, which have been derived from various sources, it appears that suicide is more common in seven countries out of Australasia than in Queensland, in ten than in Western Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, or South Australia, whilst there are only eight out of the twenty-two countries named in which suicide is less common than it is in Tasmania:—

Suicides in various countries.

* According to the average of only 4 years.

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

	Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.	
Saxony	31.1	South Australia ...	9.2
Denmark	25.8	Bavaria ...	9.1
Schleswig-Holstein	24.0	Sweden ...	8.1
German Empire	20.8	England and Wales ...	7.9
France	20.5	Norway ...	7.5
Switzerland	20.2	Tasmania ...	5.3
Austria	15.9	Hungary ...	5.2
Queensland	15.0	Italy ...	4.5
Hanover	14.0	Scotland ...	4.0
Prussia	13.3	Netherlands ...	3.6
Belgium	13.0	United States ...	3.5
Western Australia	11.3	Russia ...	2.9
Victoria	11.2	Ireland ...	2.5
New South Wales	10.1	Spain ...	1.4
New Zealand	9.3		

688. According to the following figures, violent deaths in Victoria, during the eight years ended with 1890 as also in 1890 and 1891, occurred in a higher proportion to the population than in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but were less common than in any of the other Australasian colonies, except on one occasion (1890) when Western Australia had a lower proportion:—

VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1891.

Colony.	Period.	Violent Deaths.	
		Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882 to 1890	981	9.83
	1890	1,165	10.42
	1891	1,079	9.41
New South Wales...	1882 to 1890	1,056	10.88
	1890	1,163	10.56
	1891	1,165	10.19
Queensland ...	1882 to 1890	543	16.45
	1890	737	19.10
	1891	562	13.88
South Australia ...	1882 to 1890	227	7.30
	1890	238	7.52
	1891	207	6.52
Western Australia...	1882 to 1890	57	15.23
	1890	43	8.97
	1891	61	11.90
Tasmania ...	1882 to 1890	109	7.99
	1890	138	9.60
	1891	121	8.12
New Zealand ...	1882 to 1890	526	9.04
	1890	521	8.39
	1891	506	8.03

Violent
deaths in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

689. In the following table, the Australasian colonies and certain European countries are arranged in order in accordance with the proportion of deaths from violence to the population of each country which have occurred during a series of years; the proportion of such deaths from accident or negligence, homicide, and suicide being also shown. The figures relating to European countries have been partly derived from the 40th Report of the Registrar-General of England:—

Death rate from violence in various countries.

DEATH RATE FROM VIOLENCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Proportion per 100,000 Living of Deaths from—			
	Violence of all kinds.	Accident or Negligence.	Homicide.*	Suicide.
Queensland	163·8	141·1	6·4	13·5
Western Australia	161·7	133·9	12·1	9·2
New South Wales	111·7	94·9	3·1	9·3
New Zealand	95·7	84·0	1·4	9·0
Victoria	94·6	82·6	2·9	11·0
Switzerland	92·4	68·9	3·9	20·2
United Kingdom†	77·5	69·7	1·6	6·2
England and Wales	75·7	66·7	1·7	6·9
Tasmania	74·5	68·5	1·5	5·3
South Australia	74·2	63·4	1·4	8·9
Norway	72·4	64·1	1·3	7·5
Scotland	72·0	68·2	·1	4·0
Finland	62·6	55·7	3·5	3·4
Sweden	61·9	50·7	2·0	8·1
Russia	61·6	46·1	2·1	13·3
Bavaria	51·9	37·7	3·9	9·1
Belgium	48·3	38·5	1·6	6·9
Austria	47·1	...	...	21·2
Ireland	39·1	35·3	1·7	1·7
Italy	24·0	14·9	5·4	3·7

NOTE.—In some instances the proportions of deaths from accident, homicide, and suicide are not for the same period as those from violence of all kinds.

690. It will be seen that the list is headed by five Australasian colonies, in all of which the proportion of violent deaths is higher than in any of the European countries named. Victoria, however, stands below the other four colonies referred to, and immediately above Switzerland, which, with the United Kingdom and England and Wales, stands immediately above Tasmania and South Australia. According to the figures, the countries in which the proportion of accidents is greatest are Queensland and Western Australia; the country in which the proportion of homicides is greatest is Western Australia; and the countries in which the proportion of suicides is greatest are Austria and Switzerland.

Proportion of violent deaths in different countries.

* Not including executions.

† Including the Shipping.

Railway
accidents.

691. 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 thirty-three and a half years ended with 30th June, 1892, embracing the whole period of the existence of railways in Victoria:—

DEATHS FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1891-2.

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 to 1878 ...	97	...	1	1	10	38	48	5	35	8
1879 to 1887-8* ...	322	10	14	24	8	126	134	41	111	12
1888-9 ...	78	1	4	5	4	23	27	7	37	2
1889-90 ...	74	1	8	9	9	21	30	7	22	6
1890-91 ...	72	...	3	3	7	14	21	9	37	2
1891-2 ...	52	1	5	6	1	14	15	3	21	7
Total killed ...	732	13	35	48	42	255	297	73	277	37

PERSONS INJURED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1891-2.

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 ...	84	22	2	24	5	45	50	1	7	2
1869 to 1878 ...	165	87	6	93	24	30	54	1	10	7
1879 to 1887-8 ...	1,415	679	142	821	101	369	470	26	36	62
1888-9 ...	358	116	82	198	24	107	131	5	12	12
1889-90...	401	20	115	135	49	186	235	5	13	13
1890-91...	345	19	82	101	60	133	193	6	8	37
1891-2 ...	342	37	86	123	63	115	178	7	13	21
Total injured	3,110	980	515	1,495	326	985	1,311	51	99	154

NOTE.—For the number of deaths and injuries from railway accidents in each year from 1869 to 1890-91, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Volume I., table following paragraph 774.

* The high mortality in this period was chiefly due to the Windsor railway accident, which occurred on the 11th May, 1887. So far as the numbers killed and injured are concerned, this was the worst railway accident which has occurred in Victoria.

692. It will be observed that, in the whole period of thirty-three and a half years, 732 persons were killed and 3,110 were injured on the State lines of railway, and that, exclusive of trespassers, persons crossing the lines, etc., 290 of the former and 1,500 of the latter met their death or injury in consequence of their own misconduct or want of caution. Of the persons killed throughout the period, 48 were passengers, and as many as 297 railway or contractors' servants; 35 of the former, and 255 of the latter, having suffered in consequence of their own carelessness. The passengers injured numbered 1,495, and the railway servants 1,311; as many as 985 of the latter, but only 515 of the former, suffered from their own action. At crossings, 73 persons were killed, and 51 injured. As many as 277 trespassers were killed; these no doubt include persons who committed suicide by placing themselves in the way of trains. The trespassers injured have numbered 99.

Railway passengers and servants killed and injured.

693. In the nineteen years ended with 1892, embracing the whole period during which the Regulation and Inspection of Mines and Machinery Statutes* have been in operation, 940 persons lost their lives, and 2,100 persons were injured, from accidents connected with gold-mining operations. The following were the numbers and their proportions to the number of miners at work in the periods embracing the first seven and the next ten of those years, also in 1891 and 1892:—

Gold-mining accidents.

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM GOLD-MINING ACCIDENTS,
1874 TO 1892.

Year.	Miners at work in periods named.	Number of Persons—			Numbers per 1,000 Miners at work—		
		Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1874 to 1880...	281,444	430	1,093	1,523	1.47	3.75	5.22
1881 to 1890...	290,194	455	880	1,335	1.57	3.03	4.60
1891 ...	23,763	21	57	78	.88	2.39	3.27
1892 ...	23,370	34	70	104	1.45	2.99	4.44
Mean of 19 years	32,567	49	110	160	1.50	3.41	4.91

NOTE.—For the number of deaths and injuries from gold-mining accidents during each of the eighteen years ended with 1891, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Volume I., table following paragraph 776.

694. In 1892, both fatal and non-fatal mining accidents numbered 13 more than in the previous year. In neither case, however, was the proportion to the number of miners at work nearly so high as the

Gold-mining accidents, 1892.

* 37 Vict. No. 480, 41 Vict. No. 583, 45 Vict. No. 719, and 47 Vict. No. 783, now consolidated under 54 Vict. No. 1,098.

mean proportion prevailing during the whole period of nineteen years to which the table refers.

Gold-mining accidents in Victoria and England.

695. According to the mean of the nineteen years to which reference is made, 1 gold-miner in every 664 loses his life annually. In 1892 the proportion was as low as 1 in 687. These proportions contrast favourably with the proportions of fatal accidents in the metalliferous mines of Great Britain and Ireland, where, according to the report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines for 1883, 1 person in every 584 employed in and about mines lost his life by accident during the year, and 1 in every 607 during the ten years 1874 to 1883. This is exclusive of coal mines, in respect to which the proportion of fatal accidents is much higher. Dr. Raseri says that in Italy, during the six years 1879 to 1884, 1 miner in 450 lost his life annually by accident.

Causes of gold-mining accidents.

696. It appears by the following table that, in the nineteen years named, 1,537, or 51 per cent., of the gold-mining accidents in Victoria were caused by the fall of earth or materials; 572, or 19 per cent., by falling down shafts, etc., and cage accidents; 383, or 13 per cent., by explosions, principally of blasting charges; and the balance, or 17 per cent., by timber and truck accidents, machinery in motion, foul air, flooding, and undescribed casualties:—

CAUSES OF GOLD-MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1892.

Nature of Accident.	Number of Persons—		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Fall of earth or rock underground... ..	395	724	1,119
" " on surface	117	83	200
" materials down shafts, passes, etc.	50	166	216
" " winzes, etc.... ..	2	...	2
Falling down shafts	132	168	300
" " winzes, shoots, etc.	17	87	104
Cage accidents	51	117	168
Truck accidents... ..	7	51	58
Machinery in motion	23	97	120
Explosion of charges of gunpowder	29	154	183
" " guncotton	1	10	11
" " nitro-glycerine compounds	33	84	117
" stored explosives	7	32	39
" boilers	2	6	8
" fire damp	2	23	25
Foul air	12	1	13
Flooding of mines	27	...	27
Undescribed	33	297	330
Total	940	2,100	3,040

697. Two miners were injured through coal-mining accidents in 1892. During the four years 1889-92 nine persons were injured at coal mines, but there is no record of anyone having been killed in this class of mining during the same period. Coal mining accidents.

698. Under the *Factories and Shops Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1091) it is prescribed, under a penalty not exceeding £5 for non-compliance, that notices shall be sent to the Inspector of Factories, and to the certifying medical practitioner for the district, of any accident causing loss of life to a person employed in a factory or workroom, also of any accident whereby a person so employed receives bodily injury, provided it is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, or through a vat, pan, or other structure, filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by escape of gas, steam, or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workroom within forty-eight hours of the occurrence of the accident. The following cases of injury were reported in the last two years:— Accidents in factories, 1892.

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES OR WORKROOMS, 1891 AND 1892.

Nature of Injury.	Males.		Females.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
Death	5	2	...	...
Loss of arm or hand ...	2	...	...	...
„ fingers or toes ...	24	20	1	...
Fractures... ..	13	7	...	...
Lacerations, contusions, etc....	45	32	3	2
Total	89	61	4	2

699. In 1892, the year under review, there were no fewer than 1,041 deaths in Victoria from ill-defined or unspecified causes, or 6½ per cent. of the deaths from all causes, as compared with 7 per cent. in 1891 and 1890, 7¾ per cent. in the ten years ended with 1890, and 7 per cent. in the ten years ended with 1880. The great majority of these—viz., 947 in 1892—were returned as from atrophy and debility; whilst 9 (in 1892) were set down to tumors, 26 to dropsy, 5 to abscess, 22 to other ill-defined causes, and in 32 cases the causes of death were altogether unspecified. Ill-defined and unspecified causes of death.

700. The mortality under the head of atrophy and debility is almost entirely confined to infants and young children—thus, of the 1,041 deaths set down thereto in 1892, 869 were under 5 years, 798 were under 1 year, and 240 were under 1 month, of age. It is probable Atrophy and debility in Victoria.

that a large number of these deaths might have been returned more definitely if medical men had attached to accuracy of record the importance it merits. The following are the numbers of both sexes recorded as having died from atrophy and debility in each of the last two years; also the averages for three periods between 1867 and 1890:—

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY, 1867 TO 1892.

Period	Males.	Females.	Total.
1867-70 (Annual mean) ...	386	345	731
1871-80 „ ...	377	322	699
1881-90 „ ...	557	474	1,031
1891	554	538	1,092
1892	510	437	947

NOTE.—For the number of deaths set down to atrophy and debility in the twenty-four years ended with 1890, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Volume I., table following paragraph 690.

Sex of those who died of atrophy, etc.

701. Notwithstanding the proportions of the sexes of persons at ages likely to be affected by atrophy and debility were about equal, it happened that in every one of the last twenty-six years except the year 1890 more males died than females. During the last two years, females died of these complaints in the proportion of about 92 to every 100 males.

Atrophy and debility in Australasian colonies.

702. The practice of returning atrophy and debility as causes of death appears to be generally no less frequent in most of the other Australasian colonies than in Victoria; but in Queensland for some years past comparatively few deaths were so recorded. The following are the figures for all those colonies during the two years ended with 1891, and the average for the nine years 1882-90:—

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1891.

Colony.	Period.	Annual Deaths from Atrophy and Debility.	
		Number.	Proportion Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria	1882 to 1890	1,064	10·74
	1890	1,139	10·18
	1891	1,092	9·52
New South Wales ...	1882 to 1890	863	9·03
	1890	701	6·36
	1891	870	7·61

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1891—continued.

Colony.	Period.	Annual Deaths from Atrophy and Debility.	
		Number.	Proportion Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Queensland ...	1882 to 1890	233	7.85
	1890	57	1.48
	1891	64	1.58
South Australia	1882 to 1890	287	9.29
	1890	213	6.73
	1891	265	8.35
Western Australia ...	1882 to 1890	42	10.93
	1890	37	7.63
	1891	44	8.59
Tasmania ...	1882 to 1890	135	9.91
	1890	124	8.63
	1891	152	10.20
New Zealand ...	1882 to 1890	284	4.99
	1890	240	3.87
	1891	269	4.27

NOTE.—For the number and proportion to population of deaths from atrophy and debility in each Australasian colony during each of the nine years ended with 1890, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Volume I., table following paragraph 692.

703. The number of deaths of persons over 80 years of age, and their exact ages at death, have been already quoted for the year 1892, and the two preceding periods of ten and eleven years respectively.* The following table shows the causes of death of these persons:—

Causes of death of octogenarians.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1892.

Causes of Death.	Year 1892.		Ten Years, 1882-91.		Eleven Years ended with 1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh ...	...	3	44	41	5	11
Diphtheria ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever, etc. ...	...	...	6	3	3	2
Cholera ...	1	...	1	4	6	1
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	14	14	95	73	51	36
Splenic fever ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases ...	...	...	4	...	4	...
Erysipelas ...	2	...	9	3	3	7
Hydatids ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Privation ...	1	...	2	...	3	...
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	1	...

* See table following paragraph 605 ante.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1892—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Year 1892.		Ten Years, 1882-91.		Eleven Years ended with 1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Intemperance ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	1
Rheumatism	2	2	10	11	7	4
Gout ... ..	...	1	6	3	2	...
Cancer	13	7	64	50	35	13
Tabes Mesenterica ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Phthisis	2	1	18	4	3	3
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia ... ..	...	...	2	2	...	...
Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	...	...	2	2	...	...
Old Age	159	135	1,495	1,249	631	538
Brain Diseases, etc.	43	29	273	194	136	103
Ear and Nose Diseases ... ..	...	...	...	3	...	...
Heart Diseases, etc.	74	29	287	173	66	46
Lung Diseases, etc.	59	40	402	281	183	116
Quinsy ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	1
Stomach Diseases, etc.	13	16	107	70	37	21
Kidney Diseases, etc.	16	3	113	19	47	1
Genetic Diseases ... ..	...	1	1	1	...	1
Bone Diseases	1	...	3	...	...	...
Carbuncle, Boil ... ..	...	...	1	1	3	2
Skin Diseases, etc. ... ..	...	...	2	1	4	2
Accidents	10	10	72	44	22	18
Suicide	1	...	6	3	4	...
Dropsy ... ..	...	...	12	12	20	18
Mortification ... ..	...	...	5	2	9	3
Tumour ... ..	...	...	5	2	...	3
Abscess, etc. ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...
Unspecified Causes	2	3	10	6	2	...
Total	413	294	3,064	2,257	1,291	951

Complaints most fatal to octogenarians—1871-92.

704. It will be noticed that during the twenty-two years referred to, no complaint was set down except old age in the case of 48 per cent. of the males and 55 per cent. of the females. Little is to be learnt from such a vague definition, and it is much to be wished that medical men would endeavour to describe the causes of death with more precision. Of the remainder, about one-eighth of both sexes died of diseases of the organs of respiration, chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis, and over one-eleventh died of affections of the brain and nerves.

Sickness and death in general hospitals.

705. There are 42 general hospitals in Victoria, 9 of which are also benevolent asylums. The total number of patients discharged from these institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1892, was 16,653, and the number of deaths was 2,144. There was thus 1 death to every 7·8 discharges during the year 1892, as against 1 death to every 8·3 discharges in the previous year. The following table gives a

list of the various hospitals throughout the colony, also a statement of the number of discharged, the number of deaths which occurred in the year ended 30th June, 1892, and the proportion of deaths to cases in each hospital during that and the previous year:—

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Name of Hospital.	Year ended 30th June, 1892.			Percentage of Mortality to Discharges, Year ended 30th June, 1891.
	Number of Patients Discharged.*	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Discharged.	
Alexandra	35	6	17.14	14.58
Amherst	311	31	9.97	12.05
Ararat†	255	32	12.55	13.14
Bairnsdale	116	21	18.10	7.48
Ballarat	1,350	113	8.37	10.09
Beechworth	661	57	8.62	5.90
Belfast (Port Fairy)† ...	34	7	20.59	13.79
Bendigo	1,343	144	10.72	9.11
Castlemaine	401	59	14.71	15.85
Clunes	102	9	8.82	8.64
Colac	96	10	10.42	16.25
Creswick	166	19	11.45	8.89
Daylesford†	134	35	26.12	7.97
Dunolly	306	37	12.09	10.39
Echuca	324	22	6.79	6.87
Geelong†	636	91	14.31	11.14
Hamilton†	269	32	11.89	16.93
Heathcote	69	7	10.14	11.29
Horsham	152	15	9.87	6.26
Inglewood	358	56	15.64	9.15
Kilmore	141	23	16.31	12.45
Kyneton	438	39	8.90	6.21
Maldon†	53	8	15.09	23.53
Mansfield	121	7	5.79	3.54
Maryborough	318	31	9.75	8.61
Melbourne	4,071	714	17.53	16.42
Melbourne (Alfred)	1,414	161	11.39	12.36
Melbourne (Austin)‡	91	69	75.82	67.44
Melbourne (Homœopathic) ...	755	64	8.48	9.04
Mildura	14	5	35.71	...
Mooroopna	489	40	8.18	8.01
Nhill	127	11	8.66	7.14
Pleasant Creek (Stawell)† ...	219	36	16.44	15.14
Portland†	19	7	36.84	33.33
Sale	205	21	10.24	7.02
St. Arnaud	312	33	10.58	9.02
Swan Hill	146	10	6.85	8.40
Walhalla	1	...	...	...
Wangaratta	304	31	10.20	9.44
Warracknabeal	64	7	10.94	...
Warrnambool†	147	17	11.56	7.19
Wood's Point	86	7	8.14	7.69
Total	16,653	2,144	12.87	12.01.

* Including deaths.

† These institutions are also Benevolent Asylums.

‡ For incurables.

Highest and
lowest
death rates.

706. In proportion to the cases discharged in 1891-2, the greatest mortality occurred in the Austin (Melbourne),* Portland, Mildura, Daylesford and Belfast (Port Fairy) Hospitals; and the lowest in the Mansfield, Echuca, Swan Hill, Wood's Point, Mooroopna, Ballarat, Melbourne (Homœopathic), and Beechworth Hospitals. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Portland, Daylesford, and Belfast (Port Fairy) Hospitals are also Benevolent Asylums.

Period of
residence in
hospitals.

707. Taking the General Hospitals as a whole, the average time patients, discharged in 1892, remained in those institutions was 34 days, but the duration of their stay was found to vary according to the complaint, the period of residence having averaged as much as 137 days in the case of patients afflicted with paralysis, and as little as 11 or 12 days in the case of those suffering from epilepsy, intemperance, or measles. In the following table the principal diseases are arranged in order, according to the average number of days the patients suffering from such disease, who were discharged in 1892, were resident in hospital:—

**DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN HOSPITALS OF PATIENTS SUFFERING
FROM VARIOUS COMPLAINTS, 1892.**

Disease.	Average Number of Days.	Disease.	Average Number of Days.
Paralysis	137	Bronchitis	29
Bright's Disease	52	Rheumatic Fever	28
Cancer	47	Ague	28
Diabetes	47	Diseases of Parturition	27
Phthisis	46	Diarrhœal Diseases	26
Scurvy	45	Diseases of Digestive Organs	25
Atrophy, Debility, and Inanition	45	Influenza	24
Rheumatism	45	Nephritis	23
Gout	41	Apoplexy	23
Typhoid Fever	40	Scarlet Fever	22
Heart Diseases	40	Laryngitis	21
Pleurisy	38	Pneumonia	21
Asthma	36	Erysipelas	21
Puerperal Fever	35	Croup	15
Venereal Disease	31	Diphtheria	14
Whooping Cough	30	Intemperance	12
Diseases of Generative System (chiefly females)	30	Measles	12
Accidents	30	Epilepsy	11

Proportions
of deaths in
hospitals in
various
countries.

708. The following figures, calculated from numbers given in Dr. Raseri's paper,† show the proportions of deaths to inmates of

* For incurables.

† Page 195.

hospitals in various countries; those for Victoria during the six years ended with 1885 being added:—

PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS TO INMATES OF HOSPITALS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

						Per cent.
Victoria	...	...	...	1880-85	...	11.85
England and Wales	...	...	...	1884	...	11.11
Austria	...	...	...	1883	...	10.43
Italy	...	...	...	1885	...	10.22
Saxony	...	...	...	1882	...	9.40
Norway	...	...	...	1883	...	9.36
France	...	...	...	1883	...	9.14
Portugal	...	...	...	1884	...	9.02
Hungary	...	...	...	1882	...	8.68
Prussia	...	...	...	1882	...	8.24
German Empire	...	...	...	1882	...	7.18
Sweden	...	...	...	1883	...	6.23
Baden	...	...	...	1882	...	4.86
Bavaria	...	...	...	1882	...	3.86
Württemberg	...	...	...	1882	...	3.49

709. The rate of mortality in hospitals would appear by the figures to be higher in Victoria than in any of the other countries named. In the absence of information, it is impossible to say whether the cases treated in the hospitals of this colony may not be of a worse class than those in the other countries, or whether hospitals for special complaints—ophthalmic, maternity, etc., where the mortality would naturally not be so great as in general hospitals—may not be included with the latter in the returns of some of the countries.

Deaths in Victorian and other hospitals.

710. The patients discharged* from the Infirmary Department of the Women's Hospital numbered 262 during the year 1890-91, and 254 in 1891-2. The deaths in the same institution numbered 12 in the former, and 11 in the latter year. Therefore, 1 patient in 22 who left the institution in 1890-91, and 1 in 23 who left it in 1891-2 came out of it a corpse.

Sickness and deaths in Women's Infirmary Department.

711. In the Midwifery Department of the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, 848 women were confined in 1890-91, and 920 in 1891-2. Five died in the former period, and 11 in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 170 died in 1890-91, and 1 woman in 84 in 1891-2. From the founding of the institution to the end of June, 1892, 17,046 women were accouched therein,† of whom 282 died, which is equivalent to 1 death to every 60 confinements.‡

Deaths of mothers in Women's Midwifery Department.

712. The infants born alive in the Women's Hospital numbered 795 in the year 1890-91, and 873 during the year 1891-2, and of these

Deaths of infants in Women's Hospital.

* The discharges referred to in this and the following paragraphs in all cases include deaths.
 † Including women accouched outside the hospital by midwives connected with the institution.
 ‡ See paragraph 595 ante.

25 in the former and 27 in the latter year died before being taken from the institution; thus, 1 infant in 32 died in each year.*

Sickness and deaths in Children's Hospital.

713. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children the discharges numbered 683, and the deaths 59, in the year 1890-91; there were, moreover, 759 discharges, and 67 deaths, during the year 1891-2. These numbers furnish a proportion of 1 death to every 12 patients in 1890-91, and 1 death to every 11 patients in 1891-2.

Sickness and deaths in benevolent asylums.

714. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums (exclusive of the Melbourne Immigrants' Home) numbered 3,050 in 1890-91, and 2,580 in the year 1891-2; deaths numbered 234 and 260. The deaths were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to every 13 in 1890-91, and of 1 to 10 in 1891-2.

Sickness and deaths in Immigrants' Home.

715. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in the year 1890-91 amounted to 845, and the deaths to 114, or 1 death to every 7 cases of sickness. In the year 1891-2 the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 665, and the deaths 92, or 1 death to every 7 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in orphan asylums.

716. In 1890-91 the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 21, and the deaths 6. In the year ended 30th June, 1892, these numbers were 21 and 5 respectively. Thus 1 death occurred to every $3\frac{1}{2}$ cases of sickness in 1890-91, and 1 death in every 4 cases in 1891-2.

Sickness and deaths in lunatic asylums.

717. In hospitals for the insane, during 1891 the cases discharged numbered 909, and during 1892 they numbered 824. The deaths amounted to 293 at the former period, and 283 at the latter, or an average of 1 death to every 3 cases of disease in both years.

Sickness and deaths in gaols.

718. In gaols and penal establishments 2,377 cases of sickness occurred in 1891, and 2,931 in 1892. The deaths in the same years were 68 and 55 respectively, exclusive of those by execution. Thus 1 death occurred to every 35 cases of sickness in the former, and 1 in every 53 cases in the latter year.

Deaths in public institutions.

719. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions during 1891-2† was 3,022, being in the proportion of 1 to every 5·2 deaths which took place in Victoria during the year. The deaths in such institutions in the ten years ended with 1890 were in the proportion of 1 to every 6·4 deaths; and in the four years 1877-80, in that of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in the whole

* See paragraph 595 *ante*.

† 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, 1892.

colony. The following are the names of the institutions and the number of deaths which occurred in each during the year 1891-2 :—

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1891-2.

	Number of Deaths.
General hospitals	2,144
Women's Hospital—	
Infirmery Department	11
Midwifery Department	38*
Hospital for Sick Children	67
Benevolent asylums... ..	260
Melbourne Immigrants' Home	92
Orphan Asylums	6
Eye and Ear Hospital	1
Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind	1
Hospitals for the insane	283
Female refuges	22†
Victorian Infant Asylum	7
Industrial and reformatory schools	35‡
Gaols (inclusive of Police gaols)	55
Total	3,022

NOTE.—No deaths occurred in 1891-2 in the Deaf and Dumb Institution, or the Penal Establishment.

720. The total number of persons returned as suffering from Sickness and infirmity. infirmity at the date of the census of 1891 was 23,916, viz., 14,675 males and 9,241 females. These numbers furnish proportions of 210 infirm persons in every 10,000 of the population; or of 245 infirm males in every 10,000 males, and 171 infirm females in every 10,000 females.

721. The infirmities are of two classes :—(1) Those causing total Two classes of infirmities. disablement for the time being, but from which it is probable complete recovery might take place sooner or later; (2) those of a permanent character, but which would not generally prevent the sufferer from engaging in some kind of bread-winning occupation. Besides these, some persons were returned as suffering from ailments of a minor description, which in a few instances have been considered of sufficient importance to be mentioned in the tables, whilst in others they have been entirely disregarded.

722. The persons included in the first of these classes are those Sickness and accidents. returned as unable to attend to their ordinary occupations by reason of sickness or accident. These numbered as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Disabled from sickness	7,590	5,334	12,924
" accident	1,379	289	1,668
Total	8,969	5,623	14,592

* Including the deaths of 27 infants born in the institution.

† Thirteen of this number were infants, who were admitted with their mothers.

‡ Including deaths of boarded-out and licensed children.

Proportion
of disabled
persons.

723. The sick were in the proportion of 113 and those laid up in consequence of accidents were in that of 15 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 128 to every 10,000 living, or 1 in 78. A similar combination gives a proportion of 150 disabled males in every 10,000 males living, or 1 in 67; of 104 disabled females in every 10,000 females living, or 1 in 96.

Time lost
through
disable-
ment.

724. It will be easily realized that the community sustains considerable loss as well as inconvenience in consequence of some portion of its component parts being always laid up on account of illness or bodily injury. Of those so affected, the children are obliged to discontinue their studies, the men their work or business, and the women their household duties as long as the disablement lasts. Taking the sick and those suffering from accidents together, there were on the census day 14,592 persons—viz., 8,969 males and 5,623 females—in a disabled condition. Supposing the census day to have been an average one as regards the amount of infirmity prevailing, there would obviously in one year be an amount of work lost from this cause equal to that of 1 person for 14,592 years, or of 1 male for 8,969 years, and of 1 female for 5,623 years. Or putting it in other words, there would, if Sundays be included, be 5,326,080 days' work lost on account of illness in the year, viz., 3,273,685 by males, and 2,052,395 by females; or, if Sundays be not included, there would be 4,567,296 days' work lost, viz., 2,807,297 by males and 1,759,999 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 were not to be returned, or of the loss to others occasioned by attendance on sick persons, or by reason of deaf-muteism, blindness, lunacy, etc. A consideration of these figures will show that, irrespective of the distress, destitution, and mental suffering occurring amongst families by reason of the deaths of their members, the outbreak of every epidemic disease which visits a country must seriously affect its material wealth and prosperity, and therefore that, on economic as well as on moral grounds, those who promote and enforce sanitary laws and regulations are deserving of high commendation and support.

Average
period
of disable-
ment.

725. 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 4.67, or 5.47 days by each male and 3.79

days by each female. If working days only be considered, each person on the average loses by this 4 such days, each male losing 4.69 and each female 3.25 such days.

726. All the Australasian colonies took advantage of the taking of the census to obtain returns of sickness and accidents. According to the following figures, the proportion of those disabled from these causes was higher in Victoria than in any other colony :—

Sickness and accidents in Australasian colonies.

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Persons Disabled from Sickness or Accidents.	
	Number.	Persons living to each Disabled Person.
1. Victoria	14,592	78
2. South Australia	3,938	81
3. New South Wales	11,578	98
4. Queensland	3,746	105
5. Tasmania	1,321	111
6. New Zealand	5,076	123
7. Western Australia	304	164
Total	40,555	94

727. With reference to the high position of Victoria relatively to several of the other colonies in regard not only to sickness but to most of the other infirmities respecting which information was obtained, it may be remarked that whilst Victoria has made inquiries on these subjects at the last four censuses, some of the other colonies of the group made such inquiries for the first time in 1891. For obvious reasons, a new inquiry is not likely to be so fully or so correctly responded to as one to which both the census collectors and the public have become accustomed, and a first attempt is likely to result in defective information and partial failure, as did the first attempt made in Victoria to obtain particulars of sickness and infirmity 30 years prior to the census which forms the subject of this report, viz., in 1861. It will be readily understood, in regard to such a return as that under notice, that the more accurate and perfect the statistics, the worse position the country to which they relate appears to be in, and the more unfavourably will it seem to compare with other countries in which the returns are of a less complete character.

Defective returns in some colonies.

728. Leprosy is included amongst the disabling infirmities, as, although a sufferer from that complaint may not be altogether disabled physically, the necessity of keeping him apart from the remainder of

Leprosy.

the population prevents him from rendering any service to the community at large. Only three lepers were returned at the census. These were all Chinese, and were resident at the Leper Station at Point Nepean. Since the census was taken one has died, whilst another man, a European, has been found to be suffering from leprosy, and has been sent to the Nepean Station, where, however, he lives apart from the Chinese lepers. There are thus still three lepers, all male adults, known to exist in the colony.

Lepers in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

729. Lepers are present in all the Australasian colonies except Tasmania. The existence of 36 has been ascertained, viz., 3 in Victoria (as already stated), 15 in New South Wales, 10 in Queensland, 3 in South Australia, 1 in Western Australia, and 4 in New Zealand; all these are males. The numbers of different races in each colony are as follow:—

LEPERS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.—ALL MALES.

Colony.	Race.							Total.
	Euro- pean.	Aus- tralian Abori- ginal.	Maori.	South Sea Islands.	Chinese.	Singha- lese.	Java- nese-	
Victoria	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
New South Wales ...	5	...	...	...	9	...	1	15
Queensland	2	1	...	3	3	1	...	10
South Australia* ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Western Australia ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
New Zealand ... ..	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Total	8	1	4	3	18	1	1	36

Proportion
of Chinese
and Euro-
pean lepers.

730. It will be observed that exactly half the lepers are of Chinese and nearly a fourth of European race. It is believed that in all the colonies an endeavour is made to prevent the lepers from coming in contact with the remainder of the population, but it is stated that in Queensland 2 of the lepers mentioned, viz., 1 white and 1 South Sea Islander, had escaped from the depôt at Friday Island, and are still at large. It was formerly believed that the leprosy with which the Maoris were afflicted was a native malady (*ngere-ngere*), but there now seems to be no doubt that it is true leprosy.†

The
partially
disabled.

731. The second class of infirmities embraces defects or injuries which are generally permanent, but which often do not disable the

* All in the Northern Territory.

† There is a credible tradition that this complaint (also called *puhipuhi* and *tuwhenna*) was introduced into New Zealand by the marooning of a leper (probably a whaler) at or near Hauraki. Dr. A. Ginders, in a report dated 4th July, 1890, expresses his firm conviction that the disease is true leprosy.

sufferers from following some description of labour, and do not always prevent them from earning their own livelihood. These, with the number of persons affected, were as follow :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sufferers from Paralysis	650	447	1,097
„ „ Epilepsy	203	217	420
„ „ Deaf-muteism	204	160	364
„ „ Blindness	612	383	995
„ „ Eye affections	94	90	184
„ „ Lunacy	2,077	1,693	3,770
„ „ Idiocy and imbecility	214	141	355
„ „ Lameness, Mutilation, Deformity, etc.	1,652	487	2,139
Total	5,706	3,618	9,324

732. Some of the paralyzed persons were, no doubt, entirely disabled, and therefore might, with propriety, have been placed with the sick in the first class had it been possible to separate them from the partially paralyzed, of whom a considerable number were included in the returns. The number set down as paralyzed, embracing those entirely as well as those only partially affected, furnishes a proportion of 9·62 paralyzed persons to every 10,000 of the population, or 1 in 1,039; or of 10·86 paralyzed males to every 10,000 males, or 1 in 921; and of 8·25 paralyzed females to every 10,000 females, or 1 in 1,213.

733. A return of the number of paralyzed persons was obtained in three of the Australasian colonies besides Victoria. The following are the proportions of such persons to the respective populations of each of those colonies :—

PARALYSIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

- | | | |
|--|-----|---------------|
| 1. Victoria* had 1 paralyzed person in every | ... | 1,039 persons |
| 2. South Australia | „ | 1,068 „ |
| 3. New South Wales | „ | 1,322 „ |
| 4. New Zealand | „ | 1,339 „ |

734. Epileptic persons were in the proportion of 3·68 per 10,000 of the population of Victoria, of 3·39 per 10,000 males, and of 4·00 per 10,000 females; or in other words, 1 person in every 2,715, or 1 male in every 2,948, and 1 female in every 2,497 was subject to attacks of epilepsy.

735. Statistics of epilepsy were obtained in all the colonies of the Australasian group except Queensland. The following are the proportions of epileptic subjects to the total population of each colony, the colonies being arranged in order according to the amount of epilepsy said to be prevailing in each :—

* See paragraph 727 ante.

EPILEPSY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. South Australia	had 1 epileptic subject in every	2,322	persons.
2. New Zealand	„ „ „	2,701	„
3. Victoria*	„ „ „	2,715	„
4. Western Australia	„ „ „	2,766	„
5. New South Wales	„ „ „	3,315	„
6. Tasmania	„ „ „	3,964	„

Deaf-muteism.

736. The deaf and dumb were in the proportion of 3·19 per 10,000 persons living; of 3·41 deaf and dumb males per 10,000 males, and of 2·95 deaf and dumb females per 10,000 females. These proportions, stated in other words, are 1 deaf-mute in 3,133 of the total population, or 1 in 2,933 of the males, and 1 in 3,387 of the females.

Deaf-muteism in Australasian colonies.

737. In proportion to population, deaf-mutes appear to have been most common in South Australia, and more common than in Victoria not only in that colony but in Queensland, Tasmania, and New South Wales. The following are the proportions:—

DEAF-MUTEISM IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. South Australia	had 1 deaf-mute in every	... 1,369	persons
2. Queensland	„ 1 „ „	... 2,557	„
3. Tasmania	„ 1 „ „	... 2,716	„
4. New South Wales	„ 1 „ „	... 2,867	„
5. Victoria*	„ 1 „ „	... 3,133	„
6. New Zealand	„ 1 „ „	... 3,775	„
7. Western Australia	„ 1 „ „	... 4,526	„

Deaf-muteism in various countries.

738. As compared with most other countries, the proportion of deaf-muteism existing in all the Australasian Colonies is very small. This is shown by the figures in the following list, which has been compiled from the latest and best authorities available:—

DEAF-MUTEISM IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Deaf-mutes per 10,000 living.		Deaf-mutes per 10,000 living.
Switzerland	... 24·52	England (1881)	... 5·73
Grenada, West Indies (1891)	16·54	Italy	... 5·37
Austria	... 13·07	Scotland (1891)	... 5·28
Hungary	... 12·63	Spain	... 4·59
Sweden	... 10·23	Belgium	... 4·45
Prussia	... 10·19	Queensland (1891)	... 3·91
Finland	... 10·18	Australia (1891)	... 3·80
Ireland (1891)	... 9·45	Tasmania (1891)	... 3·68
Germany (exclusive of Prussia)	9·31	Cape of Good Hope (1891)	3·67
Norway	... 8·64	Australasia (1891)	... 3·61
Canada	... 8·05	New South Wales (1891)	3·49
Portugal	... 7·47	Holland	... 3·35
South Australia (1891)	... 7·30	Victoria (1891)	... 3·19
United States (1880)	... 6·73	New Zealand (1891)	... 2·65
Greece	... 6·46	Sierra Leone (1891)	... 2·54
France	... 6·26	Ceylon (1891)	... 2·31
Denmark	... 6·20	Western Australia (1891)	2·21

* See paragraph 727 ante.

739. Blind persons in Victoria were in the proportion of 8·72 per 10,000 persons living; blind males in that of 10·23 to every 10,000 males; blind females in that of 7·07 to every 10,000 females. There was thus 1 blind person in every 1,146 of mixed sexes, or 1 blind male in every 978 males, and 1 blind female in every 1,415 females.*

740. The colony which, according to the following figures contained the largest proportion of blind persons was Tasmania, Western Australia standing second, and Victoria third. In New Zealand the proportion of blind persons to the total population appears to be very low indeed:—

BLINDNESS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. Tasmania had 1 blind person in every	...	889 persons
2. Western Australia	”	922 ”
3. Victoria†	”	1,146 ”
4. South Australia	”	1,297 ”
5. New South Wales	”	1,517 ”
6. Queensland	”	1,978 ”
7. New Zealand	”	2,287 ”

741. In regard to the proportion of blindness to the population, New Zealand, Queensland, and New South Wales stand low, and Tasmania and Western Australia stand high as compared with many other countries, whilst Victoria and South Australia occupy a middle position. The following is the latest information available respecting the amount of blindness prevailing in a number of countries:—

BLINDNESS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Blind Persons per 10,000 living.		Blind persons per 10,000 living.
Portugal	21·90	France	8·37
Finland	21·15	Prussia	8·31
Sierra Leone	16·04	Belgium	8·11
Spain	14·79	Sweden	8·06
Norway	13·57	Germany (exclusive of Prussia)	7·93
Hungary	13·24	Denmark	7·86
Ireland (1891)	11·35	Italy	7·63
Tasmania	11·25	Switzerland	7·61
Grenada, West Indies (1891)	10·90	Australia (1891)	7·38
Western Australia	10·85	Australasia	7·04
Cape of Good Hope	10·67	Scotland (1891)	6·95
United States (1880)	9·73	New South Wales (1891)	6·59
Austria	9·07	Canada	6·19
Greece	8·96	Queensland (1891)	5·05
England (1881)	8·79	Holland	4·45
Victoria (1891)	8·72	New Zealand (1891)	4·37
South Australia (1891)	8·71	Ceylon (1891)	3·37

* In addition to the returns of the blind, 184 persons were stated to be suffering from eye affections. No instruction was given to obtain this information, and it was no doubt incomplete.

† See paragraph 727 ante.

Lunacy.

742. The lunatics returned at the census numbered 3,770, viz., 2,077 males and 1,693 females. All of these—except 100, viz., 78 males and 22 females—were detained in the Government lunatic asylums. Lunatics were in the proportion of 33·06 per 10,000 of the population, viz., 34·71 male lunatics per 10,000 males living, and 31·24 female lunatics per 10,000 females living. Thus 1 person in every 302, or 1 male in every 288, and 1 female in every 320 was a lunatic.

Lunacy in Australasian colonies.

743. The census gave a return of the number of lunatics in all the Australasian colonies except Queensland. The proportion to the population appears to have been highest in Victoria and next highest in New Zealand, whilst the proportions were lowest in Western Australia and Tasmania:—

LUNACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. Victoria* had 1 lunatic in every	...	...	302 persons
2. New Zealand	”	”	349 ”
3. New South Wales	”	”	359 ”
4. South Australia	”	”	376 ”
5. Tasmania	”	”	383 ”
6. Western Australia	”	”	386 ”

Idiots and imbeciles.

744. The persons returned as idiots or imbeciles in Victoria numbered 355, viz., 214 males and 141 females. Of these, 98, viz., 66 males and 32 females, were in the Kew Idiot Asylum. Idiots and imbeciles were in the proportion of 3·11 per 10,000 of the population; 3·58 such males per 10,000 males, 2·60 such females per 10,000 females. These proportions may be otherwise stated as 1 idiot or imbecile person in every 3,212 persons, 1 such male in every 2,796 males, 1 such female in every 3,844 females.

Idiocy and imbecility in Australasian colonies.

745. Idiots and imbeciles, like lunatics, were returned in all the Australasian colonies except Queensland. They seem to have borne the highest proportion to the population in Tasmania, and next in Victoria, the proportions in New Zealand and Western Australia—especially the latter—being very low indeed. The following are the proportions in each of the colonies in which the return was obtained:—

IDIOCY AND IMBECILITY IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. Tasmania had 1 idiot or imbecile person in every	3,188 persons
2. Victoria*	3,212 ”
3. South Australia	3,815 ”
4. New South Wales	3,930 ”
5. New Zealand	4,896 ”
6. Western Australia	7,112 ”

* See paragraph 727 *ante*.

746. Lunacy combined with idiocy and imbecility may be designated insanity. If the combination be made the sufferers in Victoria would number 4,125, viz., 2,291 males and 1,834 females, the proportions being 36·17 insane persons per 10,000 of both sexes, or 1 in 276; 38·29 insane males per 10,000 males, or 1 in 261; 33·84 insane females per 10,000 females, or 1 in 296.

747. The idiots and imbeciles being but few in number as compared with the lunatics, the different colonies stand in the same order in reference to the combination of the two as they do in reference to the lunatics when dealt with singly, except in the case of South Australia and Tasmania, which change places. The following are the figures:—

INSANITY IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. Victoria*	had 1 lunatic or idiot in every	...	276 persons
2. New Zealand	” ” ”	...	325 ”
3. New South Wales	” ” ”	...	329 ”
4. Tasmania	” ” ”	...	341 ”
5. South Australia	” ” ”	...	342 ”
6. Western Australia	” ” ”	...	366 ”

748. By the following figures, which have been derived, where possible, from official sources, it would appear that insanity (embracing lunacy, idiocy, and imbecility) is more prevalent in Victoria than in any of the countries named except Ireland and Scotland. Too much reliance, however, must not be placed upon the figures, for it is probable that in some of the countries named only such insane persons as are confined in asylums are returned, whilst those boarded out, or living at large, or with friends—which would embrace the major portion of the idiots and imbeciles—are altogether ignored:—

INSANITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Insane persons per 10,000 living.		Insane persons per 10,000 living.
Ireland (1891)	... 45·04	Grenada, West Indies (1891)	27·81
Scotland ”	... 38·43	Western Australia ”	27·32
Victoria ”	... 36·17	France (1881)	... 25·10
Germany (1880)	... 33·90	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (1885)	... 20·59
United States (1880)	... 33·67	Austria (1881)	... 20·09
England (1881)	... 32·53	Italy (1871)	... 16·45
Sierra Leone (1891)	... 31·13	Russia ”	... 11·08
Scotland (1881)	... 31·09	Switzerland (1880)	... 10·89
New Zealand (1891)	... 30·73	Holland and Belgium (1886)	10·09
New South Wales (1891)	... 30·38	Argentine Republic	... 9·50
Tasmania ”	... 29·25	Ceylon (1891)	... 9·33
South Australia ”	... 29·21	Spain and Portugal (1879)	... 6·10
Canada ”	... 28·00†		

* See paragraph 727 ante.

† Exclusive of idiots and imbeciles.

749. The census under review was the first at which an inquiry was made as to the number of crippled, mutilated, or deformed persons in Victoria. Some particulars respecting such persons were voluntarily given in 1871 and 1881, but, as may be supposed, the numbers set down on these occasions fell very short of those actually existing. The following is the return obtained in 1891:—

LAMENESS, MUTILATION, DEFORMITY, ETC.

Nature of Affliction.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lost an arm	86	12	98
„ both arms	2	...	2
„ „ and one leg	1	1	2
„ use of an arm	3	4	7
„ „ and both feet	1	...	1
„ a hand	61	4	65
„ use of a hand	2	1	3
„ a leg	146	25	171
„ „ and two fingers	1	...	1
„ use of a leg	9	2	11
„ a foot	43	5	48
„ limbs	183	37	220
„ use of limbs	1	3	4
„ an eye	887	256	1,143
„ „ and deaf	2	...	2
„ „ deaf, and a cripple	1	...	1
„ „ and fingers	6	...	6
„ „ and injury to leg	2	...	2
„ „ and lame	1	...	1
„ „ and nearly blind	1	...	1
„ „ and rheumatic	1	...	1
Lame	117	83	200
„ and deaf ... ..	...	1	1
„ and nearly blind ... ..	...	1	1
Injured knee	3	2	5
Bad leg	1	1	2
Cripple	61	34	95
„ and infirm ... ..	...	1	1
Contracted sinews	1	...	1
Deformed back	4	...	4
„ foot	5	1	6
„ hip	1	...	1
„ leg	1	...	1
„ eyes	1	...	1
„ undefined	14	8	22
Born with only one arm ... ..	...	1	1
„ „ hand	1	1	2
Cleft palate ... ..	...	1	1
Curatvure of spine	2	2	4
Total	1,652	487	2,139

750. The total number of injured and deformed persons, as given in the table, was in the proportion of 18·76 to every 10,000 of the population, or 1 in 533; the proportion of males so afflicted was 27·61

Proportions of injured and deformed persons.

per 10,000 males living, or 1 in 362; and the proportion of females so afflicted was 8·99 per 10,000 females living, or 1 in 1,113.

751. Besides the maimed and deformed persons to whom reference is made in the table, a number were returned who had received minor injuries or who were only slightly deformed. Amongst these, who were not considered sufficiently important to be tabulated, there were 115 males and 17 females who had lost fingers, and 12 males who had lost toes.

752. For the first time, in pursuance of a suggestion made by the Government Statist of Victoria in his Report upon the Census of 1881,* all the Australasian colonies except Queensland obtained returns of lameness, mutilation, and deformity in 1891. Comparing the numbers in the different colonies with their respective populations, Victoria, according to the following figures, occupied the lowest position but one, the highest place being occupied by Tasmania, and the lowest by New Zealand:—

LAMENESS, MUTILATION, AND DEFORMITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. Tasmania had 1 crippled, mutilated, or deformed person in every 104 persons.	
2. Western Australia " " " " "	178 "
3. New South Wales " " " " "	312 "
4. South Australia " " " " "	413 "
5. Victoria " " " " "	533 "
6. New Zealand " " " " "	640 "

NOTE.—For further information respecting the sickness and infirmity prevailing see General Report on the Census of Victoria, 1891, pages 141 to 171, by H. H. Hayter, C.M.G., Government Statist, 4to., Brain, Melbourne, 1893.

753. As bearing upon the rate of sickness, as also upon that of the mortality, it is important to consider whether the number of medical men is sufficient to minister to the health of the population. In 1891 there were in Victoria 835 legally qualified medical practitioners, which number gives a proportion of 1 to every 1,366 persons, or to every 105 square miles. The first of these proportions compares most favourably with that in other countries, the only one known to have a higher proportion being Switzerland. In regard to the second proportion, in consequence of Victoria being much more thinly peopled than any of the countries of the old world, it is naturally low; lower, in fact, than in any other countries respecting which the information is at hand, except Sweden, Norway, and Russia. These results are shown in the following table, in which the countries are arranged in order according to the proportion of medical men to the population and to the area of each country:—

* See that Report, paragraphs 530 and 540.

**MEDICAL MEN IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION AND AREA IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.**

Countries.	Year.	Medical Men per 100,000 Persons Living.	Countries.	Square Miles to a Medical Man.
Switzerland ...	1880	75	England and Wales ...	3·9
Victoria ...	1891	73	Belgium ...	4·7
Italy ...	1885	60	Italy ...	6·2
England and Wales ...	1881	58	Holland ...	6·9
Scotland ...	1881	50	Switzerland ...	7·3
Ireland ...	1881	48	Ireland ...	13·2
Holland ...	1884	43	France ...	13·9
Belgium ...	1884	42	Germany ...	15·1
France ...	1883	39	Austria ...	15·8
Germany ...	1876	32	Scotland ...	15·9
Austria ...	1884	32	Hungary ...	33·6
Norway ...	1882	32	Spain ...	37·1
Spain ...	1877	31	Portugal ...	43·4
Hungary ...	1876	24	Victoria ...	105·3
Portugal ...	1880	18	Russia in Europe ...	148·4
Russia in Europe ...	1882	16	Norway ...	205·0
Sweden ...	1883	13	Sweden ...	294·9

NOTE.—The figures, except those relating to Victoria, have been taken (with some corrections) from a table given by Dr. Raseri. The area per medical man is there stated in square kilometres, which have been converted into square miles on the assumption that one of the former is equal to $\cdot 386$ of one of the latter.

Meteorological
observations,
1892.

754. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1892. These places are arranged in the table in the order of their altitude above the level of the sea. The last three are situated in the interior, but the others are on the sea-board. The times at which the observations for mean temperature and mean atmospheric pressure are obtained differ at the various stations; but a correction is applied, in order to make the results equivalent to those which would be derived from hourly observations taken throughout the day and night:—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1892.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
	Feet.	°	°	°
Portland ...	37·0	97·0	32·0	56·2
Gabo Island ...	50·0	87·0	41·0	57·3
Melbourne ...	91·3	104·0	31·0	57·4
Cape Otway ...	270·0	105·0	40·0	55·4
Wilson's Promontory ...	300·0	85·0	36·0	55·8
Echuca ...	314·0	105·0	31·0	60·8
Bendigo ...	701·0	104·0	30·0	58·1
Mount Pleasant (Ballarat)	1,636·0	99·5	31·5	52·7

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1892
—continued.

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	29·963	190	33·73	0·76	...
Gabo Island	29·883	151	42·26	0·86	...
Melbourne	29·925	124	24·96	0·74	6·1
Cape Otway	29·675	178	33·11	0·82	...
Wilson's Promontory ...	29·605	157	44·99	0·70	...
Echuca	29·634	62	17·51	...	...
Bendigo	29·267	105	26·85	0·67	...
Mount Pleasant (Ballarat)	28·379	179	32·73	0·80	...

755. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the twenty-nine years ended with 1892:—

Meteorology in Melbourne, 1864 to 1892.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE—RETURN FOR TWENTY-NINE YEARS.

(Observatory 91·3 feet above the Sea-level.)

Year.	Temperature in the Shade.			Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Mean Amount of Cloud.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.					
				inches.	No.	inches.	0—1.	0—10.
1864	96·6	30·5	57·1	29·94	144	27·40	·72	6·1
1865	103·4	30·9	56·5	29·94	119	15·94	·68	5·6
1866	108·2	28·0	57·8	29·95	107	22·41	·70	5·5
1867	108·4	29·7	57·7	29·92	133	25·79	·72	5·7
1868	110·0	27·4	57·1	29·98	120	18·27	·70	5·7
1869	108·4	27·0	57·2	29·94	129	24·59	·71	6·0
1870	109·0	29·6	57·4	29·93	129	33·76	·74	5·8
1871	106·0	32·1	57·7	29·93	125	30·17	·74	5·9
1872	103·3	32·5	57·6	29·92	136	32·52	·74	6·4
1873	102·4	30·2	58·0	29·94	134	25·61	·72	6·0
1874	102·7	29·3	56·6	29·93	134	28·10	·72	6·1
1875	110·4	31·1	56·6	29·89	158	32·87	·72	6·2
1876	110·7	29·0	57·0	29·93	134	24·04	·70	5·8
1877	100·7	31·0	56·7	29·99	124	24·10	·70	5·8
1878	103·4	31·1	57·4	29·90	116	25·36	·71	6·0
1879	106·0	30·5	56·8	29·92	127	19·28	·71	5·8
1880	106·5	29·0	57·8	29·92	147	28·48	·72	6·0
1881	99·9	31·9	57·1	29·97	134	24·08	·68	5·9
1882	110·5	31·5	57·4	29·90	131	22·39	·68	5·6
1883	104·9	31·7	58·0	29·92	130	23·71	·69	5·9
1884	100·7	29·9	56·7	29·94	128	25·85	·71	6·2
1885	101·6	29·9	57·1	30·00	123	26·94	·71	6·3
1886	104·1	28·1	57·1	29·96	128	24·00	·71	6·0
1887	104·9	33·0	58·1	29·94	153	32·39	·74	6·1
1888	104·0	28·3	57·5	29·99	123	19·42	·71	5·5
1889	99·8	31·3	58·5	29·94	125	27·14	·71	5·8
1890	103·4	29·0	58·7	29·92	140	24·24	·72	6·2
1891	103·0	33·9	57·6	29·98	126	26·73	·73	5·8
1892	104·0	31·0	57·4	29·92	124	24·96	·74	6·1
Means	104·7	30·3	57·4	29·94	130	25·54	·71	5·9

Observations in 1892 compared with means.

756. It will be noticed that in 1892, according to the observations taken at the Melbourne Observatory, the mean temperature was identical with, and the mean atmospheric pressure was almost identical with, similar means extending over the 29 years to which the table relates; that whilst rainy days in 1892 were 6 below the average, the amount of rain which fell was less than the average by little more than half an inch, but the mean relative humidity and mean amount of cloud during the year were both slightly above the average.

Observations in 1892 and former years compared.

757. Comparing the meteorological observations made in 1892 with those in the previous 28 years, it is found that the maximum temperature was exceeded in 14, the minimum temperature in 10, and the mean temperature in 12 of those years; that the mean atmospheric pressure was exceeded in 19 of these years; and, moreover, that whilst there were more rainy days in 21, the amount of rainfall was only greater in 15 of those years.

Mean rainfall in Melbourne and elsewhere.

758. The mean rainfall in Melbourne (25·54 in.) corresponds approximately with that of Ventnor in England, and Perth in Western Australia, Goulburn in New South Wales, and Toulouse in France. It is somewhat above that in London, Paris, or Berlin, is 2 inches above that in Hobart, is 4½ inches above that in Adelaide, but is little more than half as much as that in Sydney or Brisbane. The following is the average rainfall in some of the principal Australasian towns and in a few British and foreign towns:—

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

AUSTRALASIAN TOWNS.

Name of City or Town.	Days' Rain.	Rainfall.	Name of City or Town.	Days' Rain.	Rainfall.
		Inches.			Inches.
Brisbane	139	49·37	Melbourne	131	25·56
Sydney	147	49·17	Perth ... ..	...	25·00
Newcastle	113	46·98	Bathurst	73	23·62
Auckland	168	38·29	Hobart	141	23·46
Orange	104	37·71	Warrnambool	130	23·12
Dunedin	144	35·90	Wagga Wagga	77	22·73
Wellington	170	35·68	Bendigo	108	21·87
Portland	183	33·00	Geelong	92	20·99
Belfast	161	28·43	Adelaide	120	21·09
Albury	80	28·36	Echuca	76	20·73
Ballarat	132	27·22	Stawell	100	20·62
Goulburn	84	26·13	Deniliquin	64	17·06
Castlemaine	122	25·65	Bourke	43	16·15

AVERAGE RAINFALL IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS—*continued.*

EXTRA-AUSTRALASIAN TOWNS.

Name of City or Town.	Rainfall.	Name of City or Town.	Rainfall.
	Inches.		Inches.
Bombay... ..	75	Geneva	32
Lake District of Wales ...	75	Rome... ..	31
New York	47	Dublin	30
Boston	45	Brussels	29
Florence	41	Ventnor (England) ...	25½
Washington	41	Toulouse	24¾
Cork	40	Berlin	24
Naples	39	London	24
Plymouth	39	Paris	23
Milan	38	Marseilles	19
Liverpool	37	Madrid	9
Manchester	33		

NOTE.—The averages in this table, which in most cases refer to a long series of years, have been derived, for all the towns except Melbourne, Auckland, Dunedin, Wellington, and Ventnor, from a work entitled *Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations made in New South Wales*, by H. C. Russell, C.M.G., Government Astronomer of that colony : Potter, Sydney, 1890.

759. The Board of Visitors to the Melbourne Observatory, in their report dated 12th October, 1891,* state that, as the result of communications from the maker of the great Melbourne telescope, Sir Howard Grubb, with reference to the expediency of erecting a refractor on the equatorial mounting of that instrument, they are now disposed to think it would be better to have a separate instrument, whenever funds can be spared for the purpose.† An interesting report by the Government Astronomer is appended to the Board's report, in which is described a new telescope recently received for stellar photography, to be used in connection with the portion undertaken by Melbourne of the charting of the heavens in accordance with the plans adopted by a Congress recently held in Europe. Mirrors of great telescope.

760. 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.

* Parliamentary Paper, No. 185, Session 1891.

† An interesting description of the Melbourne Observatory and of the great Melbourne telescope, by Mr. E. J. White, the then acting Government Astronomer, will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, page 231, *et seq.*

PART V.—ACCUMULATION.

Coins and
accounts.

761. 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.).

Foreign
moneys.

762. In dealing with moneys or money values taken from returns where foreign moneys have been quoted, such values, for the purpose of this work, have been converted into their British equivalents according to the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade, which is given in the following table:—

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.	Foreign Moneys.	British Equivalents.		
		£	s.	d.
Austria-Hungary ...	Gulden ...	0	1	8
		or 12 to the £		
Argentine Republic ...	Peso nacional ...	0	4	0
Belgium ...	Franc ...	0	0	9·6
		or 25 to the £		
Bulgaria ...	Lew ...	0	0	9·6
		or 25 to the £		
Chile ...	Peso fuerte ...	0	4	2
China ...	Tael ...	Various*		
Denmark ...	Krone ...	0	1	1½
		or 18 to the £		
Egypt ...	Piastre ...	0	0	2½
		or 96 to the £†		
France ...	Franc ...	0	0	9·6
		or 25 to the £		
Germany ...	Mark ...	0	1	0
	Krone ...	0	10	0
	Doppel krone ...	1	0	0
Greece ...	Drachme ...	0	0	9·6
		or 25 to the £		
Holland ...	Gulden ...	0	1	8
		or 12 to the £		
Italy ...	Lira ...	0	0	9·6
		or 25 to the £		
Japan ...	Yen ...	0	3	1†

* The Tael is not a coin, but a weight. The ideal tael should consist of sycee (pure) silver, and should weigh 583·2 grains. As a matter of fact, however, the weight as well as the purity of the tael varies in different localities. The weight of the Haikwan tael—which is that employed by the Chinese Government in collecting revenue—is about 580 grains, and the fineness about 9855. The value of the tael is regulated by the price of silver; that of the Haikwan tael has been as follows in the nine years prior to the year under notice:—1891, 4s. 11d.; 1890, 5s. 2½d.; 1889, 4s. 8½d.; 1888, 4s. 8½d.; 1887, 4s. 10½d.; 1886, 5s. 0½d.; 1885, 5s. 3½d.; 1884, 5s. 7d.; 1883, 5s. 7½d.

† An Egyptian pound is 100 piastres, or £1 0s. 10d.

‡ The average value of the yen has been as follows in the years named:—1891, 3s. 4d.; 1890, 3s. 3d.; 1889, 3s. 0½d.; 1888, 3s.; 1887, 3s. 2d.; 1886, 3s. 3d.; 1885, 3s. 6d.; 1884 and 1883, 3s. 7½d.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS—*continued.*

Countries.	Foreign Moneys.	British Equivalents.		
		£	s.	d.
Mexico	Dollar	0	4	2*
Norway	Krone	0	1	1½
Portugal	Milreis	0	4	6
Roumania	Lei	0	0	9·6
Russia	Credit rouble	0	2	0
	Metallic rouble (gold)	0	3	2
Spain	Peseta	0	0	9·6
Sweden	Krona	0	1	1½
Switzerland	Franc	0	0	9·6
Turkey	Piastre	0	0	2·16
United States	Dollar †	0	4	2
Uruguay	Peso fuerte	0	4	2

763. The following is a statement of the metallic money which circulates in the various dominions of the British Empire:—

Coins in
British
dominions.

METALLIC CURRENCY IN BRITISH DOMINIONS. ‡

Countries.	Metallic Circulation.
Great Britain and Ireland Australasian Colonies (including Fiji) South African Colonies Falkland Islands St. Helena Channel Islands Malta West African Settlements West Indian Colonies	£ s. d. £ s. d., and a special subsidiary copper coinage. £ s. d., and a special ⅓ farthing called a grain. £ s. d., supplemented with other coins. British silver and bronze. In some places accounts are kept in dollars at 4s. 2d.
Canada Newfoundland Gibraltar Cyprus India	Dollars at 4s. 1·31d. Dollars at 4s. 2d. Mixed British and Spanish coins. British, French, and Turkish gold; British silver, and special bronze piastres. Rupees, annas, and pies.

* In making payments from the Imperial funds in places where the dollar is current, the valuation of the Mexican dollar is fixed by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury quarterly, according to the market price of silver. Upon this basis the price of the dollar was fixed at 3s. 5d. for the June, 3s. 2d. for the September, and 3s. 2d. for the December quarter of 1891; and at 3s. 2d. for the March, 3s. 1d. for the June, and 2s. 11d. for the September quarter of 1892. See 22nd Report of the Deputy Master of the Imperial Mint, page 32.

† The intrinsic value of the gold dollar (at par of exchange) is 4s. 1⅙d.; 4·8665 being equivalent to £1. The silver dollar, although maintained by the United States at the same value as the gold dollar, was in 1890 intrinsically worth only 3s. 4d; it is .9 fine, and weighs 412½grs. and contains, therefore, 371½grs. of pure silver. See also paragraph 799 *post*.

‡ The information in this table was obtained for the most part from a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute, London, on the 11th February, 1890, by Mr. L. C. Probyn.

METALLIC CURRENCY IN BRITISH DOMINIONS*—*continued.*

Countries.	Metallic Circulation.
Ceylon	Rupees, and local subsidiary coins.
Mauritius	Rupees, and local subsidiary coins.
British Honduras	Guatemalan, and other dollars worth 2s. 11.15d.; special bronze cents.
Hong Kong	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2.21d., with special subsidiary silver and bronze coins.
Labuan	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2.21d., with subsidiary silver and copper coins of Straits Settlements and copper coins of British North Borneo.
Straits Settlements	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2.21d., with special subsidiary silver and copper coins.
British North Borneo... ..	Mexican dollar worth 3s. 2.21d., with special subsidiary copper coins.

Royal Mint.

764. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872, and was opened to the public on the 12th June of that year. The premises occupy 2 acres 1 rood and 26 perches of land, valued in October, 1880, at £8,500, but now probably worth ten times that amount; the original cost of the buildings, machinery, fittings, and furniture was £68,350.†

Gold
received
at Mint.

765. From the time of the opening of the Mint to the end of 1892, nearly $13\frac{3}{4}$ million ounces of gold were received thereat. In point of average purity, the gold sent to the Mint is considerably above the standard (viz., 22 carats, worth £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.), and thus the value of the whole quantity was rather over $54\frac{4}{5}$ millions sterling, or almost exactly £4 per oz.‡ The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold received in each year:—

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1892.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Oz.	£		Oz.	£
1872§	190,765	765,024	1883	786,021	3,159,609
1873	221,904	887,256	1884	945,709	3,803,320
1874	335,366	1,349,290	1885	836,433	3,351,767
1875	489,823	1,948,067	1886	756,611	3,029,783
1876	543,304	2,149,890	1887	770,222	3,075,487
1877	378,410	1,492,207	1888	757,813	3,023,414
1878	570,079	2,268,001	1889	761,931	3,030,958
1879	656,724	2,638,393	1890	752,923	3,003,635
1880	758,937	3,062,663	1891	805,231	3,208,352
1881	692,425	2,793,810	1892	880,052	3,491,757
1882	819,142	3,311,894	Total	13,709,825	54,844,577

* See footnote (†) on page 397.

† See Amended Return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Paper C.—No. 4*, Session 1880.

‡ See also paragraphs 766 and 774 *post*.

§ From the 12th June, the day the Mint was opened to the public.

766. A simple calculation, based upon the total value as shown in the lowest line of the last column of the table, will show that the gold received was equivalent to 14,085,285 ounces standard, valued at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, or 375,460 ounces more than the actual weight of gold received at the Mint. Gold received in standard ounces.

767. It will be observed that the gold received at the Mint in 1892 was more by 74,821 ounces than the quantity in 1891 and was also more than in any other year since 1884. In 1892 the number of deposits of gold was 3,814, and the average weight of a deposit was 231 ounces, as against averages varying from 276 to 410 in the previous nine years. Gold received, 1892.

768. Gold is issued from the Mint as coin or as bullion. The former, with the exception of 555,614 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 from Mint.

GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1892.

Year.	Coin.		Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.
	Sovereigns.	Half-Sovereigns.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Number.	Number.	Oz.	£	£
1872*	748,180	...	1,313	4,028	752,208
1873	752,199	165,034	3,129	11,126	845,842
1874	1,373,298	...	2,912	10,416	1,383,714
1875	1,888,405	...	3,553	13,857	1,902,262
1876	2,124,445	...	3,624	14,145	2,138,590
1877	1,487,316	80,016	3,326	13,004	1,540,328
1878	2,171,457	...	3,691	14,640	2,186,097
1879	2,740,594	...	1,743	6,839	2,747,433
1880	3,053,454	...	1,861	7,219	3,060,673
1881	2,325,303	42,009	106,999	448,767	2,795,074
1882	2,465,781	107,522	189,837	789,687	3,309,229
1883	2,050,450	...	266,679	1,112,478	3,162,928
1884	2,942,630	48,009	200,766	835,728	3,802,364
1885	2,967,143	11,003	91,335	379,839	3,352,483
1886	2,902,131	38,008	25,701	107,719	3,028,854
1887	2,856,424	64,013	45,030	186,395	3,074,825
1888	2,830,612	...	46,611	194,219	3,024,831
1889	2,732,590	...	72,497	299,285	3,031,875
1890	2,473,537	...	126,430	527,144	3,000,681
1891	2,749,592	...	110,928	460,064	3,209,656
1892	3,488,750	...	1,318	5,184	3,493,934
Total ...	49,124,291	555,614	1,309,283	5,441,783	54,843,881

769. The difference in value between the gold coin issued from the Mint in 1891 and 1892 was £739,000, the excess being in favour of Gold coin issued.

* From the 12th June, the day the Mint was opened to the public.

the latter. The gold coin issued in 1892 was much in excess of that in any other year.

Gold bullion issued.

770. Nearly all the gold issued in the form of bullion is in 10 oz. ingots, and goes to India. The amount is very irregular, and depends on the amount of trade with India and on the exchange. The quantity so issued has fallen off very considerably since 1883, when its value amounted to over £1,100,000, or to 35 per cent. of the total value of coin and bullion issued; and in 1892 it amounted to only £5,184.

Victorian and other gold minted.

771. Over four-fifths of the gold received at the Mint since its first establishment was raised in Victoria, and rather less than a seventh came from New Zealand. The bulk of the remainder was contributed by the other Australasian colonies—chiefly Tasmania, South Australia (Northern Territory), and Western Australia—and a very small quantity by Natal. The following were the quantities received from these countries respectively prior to and during 1892:—

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT,
1872 TO 1892.

Colony in which the Gold was raised.	Gold Received.		
	Prior to 1892.	During 1892.	Total.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Victoria	10,128,659	665,804	10,794,463
New South Wales	11,483	1,632	13,115
Queensland	9,171	265	9,436
South Australia	247,734	26,625	274,359
Western Australia	64,727	50,573	115,300
Tasmania	519,916	36,992	556,908
New Zealand	1,730,692	87,282	1,817,974
Natal	1,731	...	1,731
Light Gold Coin*	8,986	268	9,254
Unknown	106,674†	10,611	117,285
Total	12,829,773	880,052	13,709,825

Mint charges.

772. Gold deposited at the Mint is subject to a charge of 1½d. per ounce on the gross weight before melting if the deposit contains 1,000 ounces of standard gold or over; and 2d. per ounce if the deposit contains less than 1,000 ounces—the minimum charge on any deposit being four shillings.

Mint allowances.

773. 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

* Prior to the year 1890 all deposits of Light Gold Coin were included under "Unknown."

† Including not quite 1 oz. from India.

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.

774. Standard gold contains 91·667 per cent. (22 carats out of 24) of pure gold, but the gold (chiefly dust and bars) received at the Mint in 1892 contained as much as 94·09 per cent. of pure gold, and therefore it had to be considerably reduced in fineness to bring it to a fit state for converting into coin. The silver in the gold received in 1892 amounted to 4·44 per cent., and the base metals to 1·47 per cent. These proportions vary but little from year to year.

Fineness of gold received at Mint.

775. The standard weight of the sovereign is ·25682 of an ounce (equal to 7·988 grammes, or 123·27447 grains troy), and the standard weight of the half-sovereign is ·12841 of an ounce. The standard fineness of those pieces is 916·6667 parts (or $\frac{1}{12}$) of pure gold in every 1,000 parts. In practice a small margin is allowed, and the actual fineness of the gold coins struck at the Melbourne Mint in 1891 and 1892 was 916·70.

Weight and fineness of gold pieces coined, 1891 and 1892.

776. 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, the unexpended portion of the subsidies to be paid back to the Treasury. The following table shows the amount of such unexpended balances, also the receipts, expenditure, and cost of the Mint to the colony in each of the last 10 years, and also the totals from the year in which the Mint was established to 1892:—

Mint receipts and expenditure.

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1872 TO 1892.

Year or Period.	Paid into the Treasury.			Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts from the Public (Cost of Mint to the Colony).†
	Unexpended Balance of Subsidy.*	Receipts from the Public.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1872 to 1882	61,672	87,525	149,197	158,328	70,803
1883 ...	5,304	10,835	16,139	14,696	3,861
1884 ...	4,612	12,494	17,106	15,388	2,894
1885 ...	1,986	11,471	13,457	18,014	6,543
1886 ...	3,874	11,340	15,214	16,126	4,786
1887 ...	3,641	10,759	14,400	16,359	5,600
1888 ...	4,478	9,967	14,445	15,522	5,555
1889 ...	4,760	11,012	15,772	15,240	4,228
1890 ...	5,044	11,672	16,716	14,956	3,284
1891 ...	5,456	10,932	16,388	14,544	3,612
1892 ...	5,136	12,152	17,288	14,864	2,712
Total ...	105,963	200,159	306,122	314,037	113,878

NOTE.—The particulars for each year prior to 1883 will be found in the last issue of this work, Vol. I., table following paragraph 831.

* The Mint subsidy in each year was £20,000, or £420,000 in 21 years.

† Exclusive of the cost of lands, buildings, and machinery. See paragraph 764 ante.

777. In the period to which the table relates, leaving the interest on the value of lands, buildings, and machinery out of account,* the net cost of the Mint to the colony has averaged £5,423 per annum; during the ten years 1883-92 it averaged £4,308; and during the three years 1890-92, £3,203. The Mint authorities claim, however, that this loss is compensated many times over by the advance in the price of gold since the opening of the Mint, viz., from 76s. to 77s. 8½d. per oz., whereby the colony has gained during a period of 18½ years close on £70,000 per annum.†

778. Prior to 1887, the expenditure of the Melbourne Mint exceeded its revenue by a much smaller proportion than the expenditure of the Sydney Mint exceeded its revenue; but in 1887 and subsequent years the business of the Sydney Mint—and consequently its revenue—was increased by large accessions of gold, chiefly from Mount Morgan in Queensland; and as the Mint expenditure did not increase in a corresponding ratio, the proportional excess of it over the Mint revenue considerably diminished, and in each of the six years ended with 1892 was lower than the Victorian proportion. In 1892 the receipts of the Melbourne exceeded those of the Sydney Mint by £500, but the expenses were also higher by £1,520, and hence the deficiency in the former was over £1,000 larger than in the latter colony. In the London Mint, on account of the large profit made on the purchase of silver and bronze for coinage, the receipts in 1892 amounted to more than four times the expenditure, and it may be inferred that if Victoria and New South Wales were allowed the profit on the silver and bronze coinage used in the currency of the Australasian colonies, these establishments would become more than self-supporting institutions. 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, 1892.

Locality of Mint.	Mint Receipts.‡	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	
Melbourne ...	12,152	14,864	2,712	22·32
Sydney ...	11,652	13,344	1,692	14·52
London ...	343,726	83,722	+ 260,004	+ 310·56

NOTE.—The plus sign (+) indicates that the receipts exceeded the expenditure.

* See paragraph 764 *ante*.

† See 21st Annual Report of the deputy master of the London Mint, Appendix H., page 109.

‡ Receipts from the public only. The Government subsidy, amounting to £20,000 in Victoria and £15,000 in New South Wales, is not included.

Excess of expenditure over receipts.

Mint receipts, etc., Melbourne, Sydney, and London.

779. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in Sydney Mint, 1855 to 1892. 1855, and from that date to the end of 1892, 19,490,467 ounces* of gold were received thereat, of which it is believed that 7,703,075 ounces, or about two-fifths, were raised in the colony of New South Wales; 7,684,888 ounces, or about two-fifths, in Queensland; 2,306,904 ounces, or about an eighth, in New Zealand; and 1,442,318 ounces, or about a thirteenth, in Victoria. In the same period, 67,538,500 sovereigns, 4,995,000 half-sovereigns, and 734,460 ounces of bullion (valued at £2,943,339), were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £72,979,339. It should be mentioned that since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint only about 4,966 ounces of Victorian gold have been coined in Sydney.

780. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1892 was 785,208† ounces, valued at £2,780,829, nearly three-fourths of which was produced in Queensland, nearly one-fifth in New South Wales, about one-fourteenth in New Zealand, but only a very small quantity in the other colonies. The total value of coin and bullion issued in that year amounted to £2,837,872, consisting of 2,837,000 sovereigns, and 216 ounces of gold bullion valued at £872. The value of coin and bullion issued from the Sydney Mint was less by nearly half a million in 1891, and by £656,000 in 1892, than that issued from the Melbourne Mint in those years.

781. Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint in 1872, the value of gold coin exported from Victoria (£42,845,001), less the value of that imported (£3,070,683), has amounted to £39,774,318, or less by £9,627,780 than the total value of such coin issued from the Mint. In 1892 the value of the gold coin exported amounted to £1,844,388, or less by £373,346 than in the previous year; and the value of that imported was £10, or £325,552 less than in the previous year. The destination and value of the exports of gold coin in that year were as follow:—

EXPORTS OF GOLD COIN, 1892.

Destination.	£
United Kingdom	1,718,475
Tasmania	1,500
New Zealand	44,500
Hong Kong	37,889
Western Australia	10,000
Ceylon	500
New South Wales	31,400
France	124
Total	1,844,388

* Including 243,136 ounces of coin.

† Including 117 ounces of coin.

Australian
coinage at
Bank of
England.

782. 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 the period 1875 to 1892, and in the following table are collated with those showing the amount of coinage struck during this period and in each of the last ten years at the two Australian Mints, the difference between the amount coined and the amount lodged in the Bank of England being also shown:—

AUSTRALIAN GOLD COINAGE.—AMOUNT STRUCK AND AMOUNT RECEIVED AT BANK OF ENGLAND.

Year or Period.	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 Mel- bourne Mint.	Struck at Sydney Mint.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1875 to 1882	18,371,528	12,304,000	30,675,528	20,825,000	9,850,528
1883 ...	2,050,450	1,218,000	3,268,450	1,518,000	1,750,450
1884 ...	2,966,635	1,595,000	4,561,635	284,040	4,277,595
1885 ...	2,972,644	1,486,000	4,458,644	3,012,000	1,446,644
1886 ...	2,921,135	1,708,000	4,629,135	2,187,000	2,442,135
1887 ...	2,888,431	2,069,000	4,957,431	202,000	4,755,431
1888 ...	2,830,612	2,187,000	5,017,612	3,535,000	1,482,612
1889 ...	2,732,590	3,294,000	6,026,590	3,423,500	2,603,090
1890 ...	2,473,537	2,808,000	5,281,537	1,361,000	3,920,537
1891 ...	2,749,592	2,673,000	5,422,592	3,778,000	1,644,592
1892 ...	3,488,750	2,837,000	6,325,750	2,485,090	3,840,660
Total ...	46,445,904	34,179,000	80,624,904	42,610,630	38,014,274*

NOTE.—With reference to this table, Mr. James Anderson, the Deputy-Master of the Mint at Melbourne, has made the following remarks:—"This table has been used in other quarters to show of how little value the Colonial Mints are to England, and in that point of view it is utterly unfair. England is not the whole Empire, and whether Colonial coin goes to the Bank of England or to India, or to any colony that has no Mint of its own, it is equally for the service of the Empire more than for the colony that coins it, though that colony bears the cost of coinage." The figures for each year prior to 1883 are given in the last issue of this work, Vol. I., table following paragraph 854.

Proportion
of Aus-
tralian
coinage
sent to
Bank of
England.

783. It will be noticed that although the value of the Australian gold coinage which found its way to the Bank of England in 1892 was exceeded in only 4 of the previous 9 years, the amount of their own coin retained by the colonies was, owing to the heavy coinage in 1892, considerably above the average. Thus the value of gold coin retained in 1892 was £3,840,000, or 60 per cent. of that coined, as compared with only $1\frac{2}{3}$ millions, or only 30 per cent. in 1891; an average of $2\frac{8}{9}$ millions per annum, or 54 per cent., in the five years 1887-91, and of nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions, or 56 per cent., in the nine years 1883-91; whilst

* Net figures.

the proportion in the whole period of eighteen years was 47 per cent. The large proportion of coin retained in the years 1886-90 was due to the large and continuous remittances of British money to Australia during that period on account of public and private borrowings, as well as on account of British investments, the public debt of Australia and Tasmania alone having increased by $41\frac{3}{4}$ millions.

784. Besides supplying the silver and bronze coinage required for circulation in the Australasian colonies, as already stated, the London Mint also withdraws silver coin from the colonies after it has become worn or defaced, allowing for the same at its full nominal value. The following are the values of the coin supplied and withdrawn in the last fourteen years:—

Silver and bronze coin supplied and withdrawn.

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1892.

Colony.	Period.	Value of Coin Supplied.			Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn.
		Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1879-90	591,900	17,185	609,085	227,328
	1891	35,200	2,500	37,700	2,521
	1892	...	...	...	1,566
New South Wales ...	1879-90	407,400	16,000	423,400	70,540
	1891	24,000	3,500	27,500	2,855
	1892	6,000	1,500	7,500	3,100
Queensland ...	1879-90	158,500	1,020	159,520	...
	1891	...	...	...	...
	1892	...	...	...	...
South Australia ...	1879-90	151,000	4,080	155,080	...
	1891	25,000	1,500	26,500	...
	1892	...	...	...	...
Western Australia ...	1879-90	5,000	400	5,400	3,290
	1891	5,000	...	5,000	...
	1892	...	...	...	...
Tasmania...	1879-90	32,400	620	33,020	10,045
	1891	...	...	...	...
	1892	...	...	...	...
New Zealand ...	1879-90	84,795	6,080	90,875	...
	1891	...	...	...	...
	1892	40,555	1,745	42,300	...
Total ...	1879-90	1,430,995	45,385	1,476,380	311,203
	1891	89,200	7,500	96,700	5,376
	1892	46,555	3,245	49,800	4,666

Proposition
to coin
silver in
Melbourne.

785. As far back as February, 1873, a memorial from representatives of ten banks doing business in Melbourne was forwarded to the then Governor (Lord Canterbury) setting forth the inconvenience entailed upon the public by the scarcity of silver coin circulating in the colonies, and praying His Excellency to petition Her Majesty to authorize the manufacture and issue of silver coin by the Melbourne Mint. This memorial was strongly supported by the then Treasurer, and was duly forwarded to the Colonial Office. Some correspondence ensued, and objections were raised. The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury represented that the nominal value of silver tokens exceeded the intrinsic value, and that the privilege of issuing implied the duty of withdrawing the tokens at their full nominal value. On this point the question was complicated. They further were of opinion that the coins should be distinct in character from those of the United Kingdom, in order that the British Government might not be called upon to withdraw, when worn, silver not issued from the Royal Mint; and that an adequate safeguard would have to be secured against the temptation to over-issue silver coinage. The then Deputy Master of the Melbourne Mint pointed out, moreover, that, as but little silver was at that time produced in the colonies, it would be necessary to import what silver was required for coining, and consequently little or no profit would result. It was, therefore, decided to proceed no further in the matter. Subsequently, silver mines of great richness having been discovered in Australia, the question was revived in 1890 by the then Treasurer (Mr. D. Gillies), and, in July, 1891, the subject was brought under the notice of the Governor by the successor to Mr. Gillies (Mr. J. Munro), who pointed out that, whilst the Imperial Government made an average profit of £11,000 per annum by coining the silver supplied to this colony, the Victorian Government lost on an average £5,000 per annum by coining gold. The Treasurer also showed how the objections previously raised might, in his opinion, be met, and suggested that the matter should be again brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for the colonies, with the view of its being again considered by Her Majesty's Government. The matter is at present the subject of negotiations between the Agent-General and the Imperial Government on the one hand, and Victoria and New South Wales on the other.

London
Mint, 1892.

786. No other metal than gold is coined at the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, the silver and bronze coinage required by the colonies being obtained from England. Besides gold, silver, and bronze

British money, silver, nickel, and bronze coins of various denominations are struck at the Royal Mint, London, for several of Her Majesty's possessions. The following table shows the number and value of coins of twenty-six different denominations issued from that Mint in 1892 :—

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1892.

Denomination.	Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Imperial—				
Gold—Sovereigns	7,104,720	7,104,720	0	0
„ Half-sovereigns	13,680,486	6,840,243	0	0
Silver—Crowns	451,334	112,833	10	0
„ Half-crowns	1,710,946	213,868	5	0
„ Florins	283,401	28,340	2	0
„ Shillings	4,591,622	229,581	2	0
„ Sixpences	6,245,746	156,143	13	0
„ Fourpences (Maundy money only)	8,524	142	1	4
„ Threepences	2,582,714	32,283	18	6
„ Twopences (Maundy money only)	11,583	96	10	6
„ Pence „ „ „	15,525	64	13	9
Bronze—Pence	10,501,671	43,756	19	3
„ Half-pence	2,478,335	5,163	3	11½
„ Farthings	887,240	924	4	2
Total	50,553,847	14,768,161	3	5½
Colonial—				
Canada, Silver—Fifty cents	151,000	15,513	14	0
„ „ Twenty-five cents	510,000	26,198	12	7
„ „ Ten cents	520,000	10,684	18	7
„ „ Five cents	860,000	8,835	12	4
„ Bronze cents	1,200,000	2,465	15	0
Hong Kong, Silver—Fifty cents	90,000	6,750	0	0
„ „ Twenty cents	450,000	13,500	0	0
„ „ Ten cents	5,550,000	83,250	0	0
„ „ Five cents	4,200,000	31,500	0	0
Ceylon, Silver—Fifty cents	250,000	8,723	19	2
„ „ Twenty-five cents	500,000	8,723	19	2
„ „ Ten cents	2,500,000	17,447	18	4
Total	67,334,847	15,001,755	12	7½

787. According to the table, the silver coined at the London Mint in 1892 represented an aggregate nominal value of £1,004,483, which was less by £340,441 than that coined in 1891, but was slightly below the average of the last ten years. Silver coined at London Mint, 1892.

788. In 1892 gold to the value of nearly £13,945,000 was coined at the London Mint, which was nearly twice the value of that coined in any of the preceding three years, and also much more than in any year since 1872. This is due to the re-coinage of the gold coins of Gold coined at London Mint, 1883 to 1892.

former reigns, and of light gold coinage of the current reign, which has been called in. No sovereigns were struck at the London Mint in 1881, 1882, 1883, or 1886, and no half-sovereigns in the first two and last of those years, or in 1888 or 1889. In 1892 nearly one-half of the gold coinage consisted of half-sovereigns. The following is the nominal value of the gold coins struck thereat during the last ten years:—

NOMINAL VALUE OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT,
1883 TO 1892.

				£					£
1883	...	...	...	1,403,713	1889	...	...	...	7,257,455
1884	...	...	...	2,324,015	1890	...	...	...	7,662,898
1885	...	...	...	2,973,453	1891	...	...	...	6,869,119
1886	...	...	...	Nil	1892	...	...	...	13,944,963
1887	...	...	...	1,999,075					
1888	...	...	...	2,287,841					
					Total	...	...	...	£46,722,532

Value of
Australian
Mints to
the Empire.

789. It has been pointed out that, although of late years the productive power of the London Mint has been so much extended that it could easily coin gold enough for all wants in addition to the other coinage, it was not always so; and the Australian Mints have been of great, though unacknowledged, value to the Empire during some years when the London Mint could coin little or no gold.

Gold coins
in the
United
Kingdom.

790. Some years ago, it was estimated that 80,000,000 sovereigns, and 45,000,000 half-sovereigns, of a nominal value in all of £102,500,000, were circulating in the United Kingdom, and that about half these were light. The Mint authorities stated that, exclusive of the expense of re-coinage, it would cost £804,390 to make good the deficient weight.

Loss of
weight of
gold coins
by circula-
tion.

791. It may be mentioned that, according to an inquiry made by the London Mint authorities in 1888,* the sovereign when in circulation loses .040 grain, and the half-sovereign .055 grain per annum. According to this rate of wear, the "legal life" of a sovereign would be $19\frac{1}{2}$ years, and of a half-sovereign 9 years of circulation.

Pre-Vic-
torian
gold coins
called in.

792. In 1889 light gold coins to the value of £603,531 were received at the London Mint, and were paid for according to weight;

* The deficiency permissible below the standard was thus raised from .774 grain for the sovereign, and .512 grain for the half-sovereign, under the Act of 1870, to 3 grains for either coin.

and subsequently, under the *Coinage Act* 1889, on the calling in of all gold coins issued prior to the reign of Her present Majesty—(allowing at their full nominal value for those which had become light by fair wear and tear, and were not more than 4 grains below the standard weight)—gold coins to the value of £2,463,148 (of which £45,671 was the value of withdrawals from Australia and the Cape) were received up to the 28th February, 1891, after which date they ceased to be legal tender in the United Kingdom. The deficiency in weight and standard of the whole of the pre-Victorian coins received amounted to a value of £51,300. To this has to be added the cost of re-coinage. Since the 28th February, 1891, it is estimated that pre-Victorian gold coins, of a nominal value of £25,000, were received at the Bank of England, and paid for according to weight.

793. All the pre-Victorian coin having been called in, steps were taken to restore the coinage of the current reign, and with this view the *Coinage Act* 1891 was passed on similar lines to the Act of 1889. This Act provides that gold coins of the realm which had not been called in by proclamation, and were below the least current weight (122·5 grains for the sovereign and 61·125 for the half-sovereign), as provided by the *Coinage Act* 1870, but which had become light by fair wear and tear, and were not more than 3 grains below the standard weight (123·274 grains for the sovereign and 61·637 for the half-sovereign), might be received and paid for at their nominal value ;* the sum of £650,000, of which £250,000 was provided by the *Coinage Act* 1893, to be set aside to meet expenses to be incurred in effecting this object—that amount being considered sufficient to provide for £29,000,000 in sovereigns, and £14,000,000 in half-sovereigns. An Order in Council was subsequently issued declaring that such coins would be received at the Bank of England at any time after the 17th March, 1892. The amount of coin so withdrawn up to the 30th April, 1893, was £18,900,000, consisting of £11,026,000 in sovereigns, and £7,874,000 in half-sovereigns; and the total value of the deficiency in weight amounted to £313,463, viz., £121,576 for sovereigns, and £191,887 for half-sovereigns. Thus the average deficiency per sovereign was 2·646d., corresponding to 1·359 grains, and per half-sovereign 2·924d., corresponding to 1·501 grains.

Light gold
coins of
current
reign
called in.

* See London Mint Report 1889, page 96.

Coinage of
the world.

794. The value of gold and silver coin issued from the mints of the different countries of the world in the three years ended with 1891 is stated to have been as follows* :—

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1889 TO 1891.†

Countries.	1889.		1890.		1891.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia ...	6,026,590	...	5,281,537	...	5,422,592	...
Europe—						
Austria-Hungary ...	686,456	943,387	587,240	803,566	601,159	699,249
Denmark ...	...	5,751	114,152	...	...	25,364
France ...	702,753	15	828,403	...	700,510	...
" colonies of ...	...	...	...	1,341	...	...
Germany ...	10,034,634	36,891	4,965,732	...	2,934,750	237,344
Great Britain ...	7,604,695	2,255,750	7,786,558	1,735,882	6,816,798	1,071,165
Italy ...	...	12,543	54,860	227	52,083	...
Eritrea (Italian colony)	...	...	...	118,295	...	132,917
Monaco ...	...	...	...	...	80,416	...
Netherlands ...	171,655	27,638	...	41,456	...	76,458
Norway ...	...	11,167	...	25,125	...	27,916
Sweden ...	225,008	29,636	173,632	52,889	...	4,583
Portugal ...	20,025	141,750	84,825	112,500	35,325	1,516,050
Russia ...	3,928,145	240,344	4,526,300	336,338	439,789	560,604
Spain ...	703,881	982,506	1,885,327	308,157	...	2,550,417
Switzerland ...	80,417	45,235	100,521	58,302	80,416	30,156
Turkey ...	...	...	9,342	...	696,250	90,083
Asia—						
China ...	...	...	...	...	...	594,612
Cochin China ...	...	271,371	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong ...	...	229,167	...	89,583	...	312,500
India ...	22,985	7,903,712	...	12,069,026	24,460	6,806,354
Japan ...	369,794	1,982,575	248,760	1,520,134	225,776	1,775,813
Siam ...	...	301,380	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	...	62,500	...	...	...	70,000
Africa—						
British Africa ...	...	...	...	6,031	...	...
Egypt ...	...	...	...	...	...	67,182
Great Comoro ...	...	...	...	412	...	...
German East Africa	...	...	...	15,237	...	16,902
Morocco ...	...	...	...	...	...	50,000
South Africa Republic	...	...	...	...	15,626	...
Tunis ...	...	...	...	...	482,500	140,729
Zanzibar ...	...	...	...	...	...	12,500
America—						
Bolivia ...	...	...	...	185,000	...	350,937
Brazil ...	...	...	17,936	171,249	26,308	104,154
British West Indies	...	...	...	...	...	4,792
Canada ...	...	3,455	...	7,917	...	41,668
Columbia ...	...	45,028	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica ...	...	53,752	...	...	...	...
Hayti ...	...	...	...	62,500	...	...
Mexico ...	66,647	5,269,735	59,346	5,016,915	58,452	5,102,723
Peru ...	...	592,194	...	559,816	...	...
San Domingo ...	...	...	...	...	...	24,583
United States ...	4,461,236	7,395,142	4,263,996	8,167,272	6,087,918	5,733,095
Total ...	35,104,921	28,842,624	30,988,467	31,465,170	24,781,128	28,230,850

* Taken, except the figures for Australia, from the report for 1892 of Mr. Edward O. Leech, director of the United States Mint. Mr. Leech gives the amount in dollars, which have been turned into pounds sterling upon the assumption that £1 is equal to 4½ dollars.

† Calendar years, except for India and Mexico.

795. The figures in the table show that the value of the gold coin issued from the Australian Mints in 1891 was less by £1,394,000 than that issued from the Mint of Great Britain; and less by £665,300 than that issued from the Mint of the United States, but more by £4,983,000 than that issued from the Mint of Russia, more by £2,488,000 than that issued from the Mint of Germany, and considerably more than that issued from the mints of any of the other countries shown. It will moreover be noticed that the nominal value of silver coinage in 1891 was greater than that of gold; and that over three-fifths of the whole silver coinage was coined by India, the United States, and Mexico.

Coinage in
Australia
and other
countries.

796. The subjoined particulars of the currency system of the United Kingdom has been abstracted from a statement submitted by the Right Honorable G. J. Goschen to a monetary conference held in Paris in 1878* :—

Currency
system of
United
Kingdom.

“Gold is the only standard metal.

“The silver coinage is a legal tender to the amount of 40 shillings only.

“The bronze coinage is legal tender to the amount of one shilling.

“The gold coined is .917 fine, *i.e.*, $\frac{11}{12}$ pure gold, and $\frac{1}{12}$ alloy.

“The sovereign, representing the pound sterling, contains 113.001 grains of pure gold, or 123.27447 grains of standard gold. The half-sovereign precisely half of the above.

“Sovereigns and half-sovereigns are legal tender to any amount, provided that the pieces be not worn below 122.5 and 61.125 grains respectively.

“Below these weights they may be refused, and the Bank of England cuts all such light coins tendered to it, and receives them only as so much standard gold. The loss on light gold is thus borne by the public. Special arrangements have, however, been made under which the State will bear the loss on light pre-Victorian gold coins presented up to a certain date.

“Every person is entitled to bring gold to the Mint for coinage, and to receive it back, in his turn, cut into coins, stamped with the proper die, as a certificate of due weight and fineness, at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce troy of standard gold—that is to say, 1,869 sovereigns for 40 lbs. troy of standard gold.

“If the gold so brought to the Mint is higher or lower than the standard, the Mint adds alloy or fine gold for the account of the owner, according as it is needed, to bring it down to the standard or to bring it up.

“The Bank of England is by law obliged to receive all gold brought to it by the public, paying for it immediately at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per ounce standard.

“The silver to be coined is .925, or $\frac{37}{40}$ fine, and one troy pound, costing about 45 shillings at the present market price, is coined into 66 shillings, a sum fixed when the price was nominally about 60 shillings.

“One pound avoirdupois of bronze is coined into 48 pence. The same quantity is coined into 80 halfpence or into 160 farthings. Thus, two halfpence, or four farthings, weigh more than one penny.

“It will be seen that, beyond the cost of making the subsidiary coins, a considerable seigniorage is charged on both silver and copper, which contributes towards the cost of coining the sovereign, and of replacing the silver coinage which is withdrawn from circulation as soon as any pieces are so worn by use that neither effigy nor legend are distinguishable.”

* See also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 751.

Seigniorage
on silver
coinage.

797. Although British silver coins are merely token money, and since 1816 have been limited as a legal tender to the sum of forty shillings, yet they were at first only slightly below their intrinsic value. For prior to 1873, standard silver ($\cdot 925$ fine) was worth $60\frac{7}{8}$ d. per oz.—on the then existing bi-metallic relation of $15\frac{1}{2}$ parts of silver (by weight) to 1 part of gold, and as the nominal value of 1 oz. of standard silver is 66d. when coined, the difference—being profit or seigniorage obtained by the Mint—was only 5d., or less than $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on the then market price of the metal. Ever since that period, however, the rate of seigniorage has gradually increased with the fall in the price of silver. Starting with from 9 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the years 1870-2, it gradually rose, with some fluctuations, to $17\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1877, 36 per cent. in 1885, and 54 per cent. in 1889, and although it fell back again to $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1890, and $45\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1891, it rose in 1892 to nearly $65\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.—its highest point. In 1892 the average price of silver purchased by the London Mint was $39\frac{1}{6}$ d., and thus the seigniorage was $26\frac{3}{6}$ d., or at the rate of $65\frac{1}{6}$ d. per cent. The total profit made by the Mint upon silver bullion purchased for coinage in the same year was £287,323; in addition to which there was a profit on bronze coinage of £45,840. As against this, however, there was a loss of £25,943 on worn silver coin exchanged. In the ten years ended with 1892, the total profit or seigniorage on silver bullion purchased amounted to nearly £4,747,000. This large profit accruing is apt to lead to excessive issues of silver coin, unless proper safeguards be used, and it was found by means of a census taken by the London Institute of Bankers in 1892 that the banks of the United Kingdom (except about 2 per cent. which did not furnish returns) had about $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling of silver coin on hand at the close of a certain fixed day, of which about $1\frac{1}{6}$ millions (net) was in excess of average requirements.*

Fall in
price of
silver.

798. Prior to 1871 both gold and silver were used in unlimited quantities for the coinage of money in almost all the countries of the world, except the United Kingdom, which has had a mono-metallic gold standard since 1816; and by this extended use of the two metals in bi-metallic relation, it so happened that an almost uniform ratio prevailed between the values of the two metals closely approximating to $15\frac{1}{2}$ of silver to 1 of gold.† In 1871, however, Germany, followed by Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, broke the spell by adopting a gold standard, and ever since 1873, an almost continuous fall has taken

* See *Bankers' Magazine* for July, 1893, page 10.

† This proportion is still adhered to in the Latin Union, whilst in the United States the proportion of 16 to 1 is maintained.

place in the value of silver, whilst the ratio of value between the two metals has increased to over 20 to 1, the maximum reached being 22 to 1, in 1889. The causes which brought about this result have been the subject of much controversy; it is generally recognized, however, that although partly to be attributed to the increased production of silver,* it was much accelerated by the general scramble for gold which followed the demonetization of silver, and by the restriction or entire suspension of the free coinage of silver in silver-using countries—especially in those comprised in the “Latin Union” (including France, Belgium, Greece, Italy, and Switzerland) and the United States—which causes, moreover, tended to appreciate gold, and, as a consequence, to depreciate the gold prices of commodities. As fine gold is worth £4 4s. 11½d. per ounce, fine silver, as measured by the gold standard, would be worth, on the basis of the original ratio of 15½ to 1, 65¾d. per oz., and standard silver (.925 fine) 60⅞d. per oz., which was actually the average which prevailed during the ten years 1861-70. Starting with this level, the gradual decline in the price of silver may be traced by the following quotations of the average price on the London market from 1861-70 to the present time:—

AVERAGE PRICE OF STANDARD SILVER (.925 FINE) IN THE LONDON MARKET, 1861 TO 1892.

Year.	Price per Ounce Standard.	Year.	Price per Ounce Standard.
	d.		d.
Average 10 years† } 1861 to 1870	60⅞	1881 ...	51⅞
1871 ...	60 ⁹ / ₁₆	1882 ...	51 ¹³ / ₁₆
1872 ...	60 ¹ / ₄	1883 ...	50 ⁹ / ₁₆
1873 ...	59 ¹ / ₄	1884 ...	50 ¹¹ / ₁₆
1874 ...	58 ⁵ / ₁₆	1885 ...	48 ⁵ / ₈
1875 ...	56 ¹³ / ₁₆	1886 ...	45 ³ / ₈
1876 ...	53	1887 ...	44 ⁵ / ₈
1877 ...	54 ³ / ₄	1888 ...	42 ⁷ / ₈
1878 ...	52 ⁹ / ₁₆	1889 ...	42 ¹¹ / ₁₆
1879 ...	51 ³ / ₁₆	1890 ...	47 ³ / ₄
1880 ...	52 ¹ / ₄	1891 ...	45 ¹ / ₁₆
		1892 ...	39 ¹³ / ₁₆

NOTE.—These quotations were taken from the Annual Reports of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, England. The price of silver in the United States appears to closely correspond with that in London; as the average price of fine bar silver at New York in 1891 was \$99033, equivalent, at par of exchange, to 45³/₁₆d. per oz. (British) standard; whilst the price paid by the United States Mint, during 1891-92, averaged \$94 per fine oz., being equivalent to 42⁷/₈d. per oz. standard.

799. In order to indicate the serious effect of this fall on the intrinsic value of the silver coinage in the various silver-using countries of the world—notably India and the United States—the

Effect of fall of price of silver on silver coinage.

* In the decade 1851-60 the annual production averaged 4½ silver to 1 of gold; in 1861-70, 6½ to 1; in 1871-80, 13 to 1; and in 1881-90, 18¾ to 1.

† During this period the extreme average prices were 60½d. in years 1868-69-70 and 61½d. in 1863.

following table, extracted from the report of the Director of the U.S. Mint for 1892, has been selected, which shows the commercial value of the American silver dollar for each year since 1873, when it was slightly above par. With exchange at par, the silver dollar is nominally worth $\text{£}\frac{1}{4.8665}$, or 4s. $1\frac{5}{8}$ d.; it weighs $412\frac{1}{2}$ grains, and is of the fineness of .9, *i.e.*, it consists of nine-tenths pure silver and one part alloy:—

BULLION VALUE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR, 1873-1891.

Calendar Year.				Average Price.	Calendar Year.				Average Price.
1873	...	...	...	\$1.004	1883	...	...	...	\$0.858
1874	...	...	...	.988	1884	...	...	...	.861
1875	...	...	...	.964	1885	...	...	...	.823
1876	...	...	...	.894	1886	...	...	...	.769
1877	...	...	...	.929	1887	...	...	...	.758
1878	...	...	...	.891	1888	...	...	...	.727
1879	...	...	...	.868	1889	...	...	...	.724
1880	...	...	...	.886	1890	...	...	...	.809
1881	...	...	...	.881	1891	...	...	...	.764
1882	...	...	...	.878					

Drastic measures adopted by the United States in 1878 and 1890.

800. With a view of raising the price, and thus paving the way for the free coinage of silver, the United States Government had since 1878, under the authority of Acts of the Legislature, been buying up largely, and coining certain fixed quantities of silver bullion—the produce of mines of the United States. Under *The Bland Act* of 1878, the annual purchases were not to be less than 24 million nor more than 48 million dollars' worth (equivalent to from 20,625,000 to 41,250,000 fine ounces), and the minimum fixed was purchased in each year; but in August, 1890, a new law (*The Sherman Act*), repealing the former one, came into force, requiring the purchase of as much as 54,000,000 oz. of silver per annum. The latter is equivalent to over one-third of the whole annual production of the world. According to these laws, the United States Treasury bought up during the fiscal year 1890-91, 56,878,325 U.S. standard (.9 fine) ounces, and paid therefor \$53,626,925, being at the average rate of \$1.0475 per fine ounce (or $47\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ounce British standard); and in 1891-2 it purchased 54,355,748 fine ounces, and paid therefor \$51,106,608, being at the rate of \$.9402 per fine ounce (or $42\frac{7}{8}$ d. per ounce British standard). Owing, however, to the increased stimulus given to silver production by this action,* the object aimed at failed, and although the price was temporarily raised—reaching a maximum of $54\frac{5}{8}$ d. in

* In 1891-2, the quantity offered to the Mint exceeded 97,800,000 fine ounces. It is possible, however, that this amount may have been swelled by the same parcels of silver having been offered several times during the year, more especially as the annual production of the United States in 1891 did not exceed 60 million ounces.

September, 1890—it subsequently fell lower than it had ever been previously.* The climax was reached in July, 1893, when the President summoned a special Congress for the purpose of repealing the Act by means of the following proclamation†:—

“Whereas the distrust and apprehension concerning the financial situation which pervade all business circles have already caused great loss and damage to our people, and threaten to cripple our merchants, stop the wheels of our manufactures, bring distress and privation upon our farmers, and withhold from our workmen the wages of their labour, and whereas the present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the Executive branch of the Government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by Congress. Therefore, I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, in performance of my constitutional duty, do, by this proclamation, declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both Houses of Congress on the 7th of August, to the end that the people may be relieved, through legislation, from the present impending danger and distress.”

801. Three important events have quite recently occurred having an important bearing on the silver currency question, viz., the meeting of another International Monetary Conference at Brussels, convened by the United States, to devise remedies for the continued depreciation of silver, and means for extending the use of silver money, which, however, was unable to come to any unanimous decision whatever on the questions at issue; the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver on the 26th June, 1893, and fixing the gold price of the rupee at 1s. 4d.; and the summoning in July, 1893—as already stated—of the United States Congress to repeal the Sherman Act, under the compulsory provisions of which 54 million ounces of silver were purchased annually by the Government, as stated in the last paragraph. In connexion with these circumstances it should be borne in mind that more than one-third of the world's annual production‡ of silver has been consumed in the United States, and nearly one-fourth in India, for currency purposes alone.

Important events affecting the silver currency question.

802. The fourth Monetary Conference, convened by the United States, assembled at Brussels on the 22nd November, 1892, at which the principal European countries and the United States were represented. The proposals of the United States were framed with the object of arriving at an international agreement for the free coinage of gold and silver, and for fixing a ratio between the two metals. Although the proposals were favoured by France, Holland, Spain, and Mexico,§ they were rejected by the Conference as a whole; and no scheme propounded was seriously entertained until at length, on the suggestion of the president (Mr. Alfred de Rothschild),

Brussels monetary conference.

* On 31st May, 1893, the price of standard silver in London fell to 37½d., which was, probably, the lowest on record. See *London Bankers' Magazine* for July, 1893, page 65.

† See *Bankers' Magazine* for August, 1893, page 247. The Silver Act was repealed in October, 1893.

‡ See Part “Production” in Vol. II., *post*.

§ See *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for December, 1892, page 868.

a plan was considered for the purchase by the European countries of 30 million ounces of silver annually for at least 5 years, the purchases to be suspended as soon as the quotation to be agreed upon should be reached, provided that the United States continued their purchases, which plan, however, was eventually rejected by 7 votes against 6; but another scheme, in favour of the withdrawal of gold coins and notes (except those representing silver) of smaller value or for smaller sums than 20 francs, was adopted by a large majority. The president (a monometallist), in urging the conference to take some action to arrest the depreciation of silver, reminded it that the stock of silver in the world was estimated at some thousands of millions, and was of opinion that if the conference were to break up without arriving at any definite result, there would be a depreciation in the value of that commodity which it would be frightful to contemplate, and out of which a monetary panic would ensue, the far-spreading effects of which it would be impossible to foretell.*

803. Anticipating that the Brussels Conference would fail, as it signally did, to agree to any course tending to check the demonetization and depreciation of silver, the India Office appointed, in October, 1892, a committee of seven members—called the Indian Currency Committee—presided over by Lord Herschell (the Lord High Chancellor), to consider the expediency of adopting the recommendations of the Indian Government, viz., to at once close the Indian Mints to the free coinage of silver, if no satisfactory result be arrived at by the Brussels Conference, and to establish a gold standard for India, although it possessed little or no gold currency, with a view of checking the further depreciation of the rupee. The recommendations of this committee were on the whole favourable to the project, as will be seen from the following extracts from their report, dated 31st May, 1893†:—

“It is impossible thus to review foreign systems of currency without feeling that, however admirable may be the precautions of our own currency system, other nations have adopted different systems which appear to have worked without difficulty, and have enabled them to maintain for their respective currencies a gold standard and a substantial parity of exchange with the gold-using countries of the world, which has, unfortunately not been the case with India. This has been effected under all the following conditions, viz.:—(a) with little or no gold coin, as in Scandinavia, Holland, and Canada; (b) without a mint or gold coinage, as in Canada and the Dutch East Indies; (c) with a circulation consisting partly of gold, partly of overvalued and inconvertible silver, which is legal tender to an unlimited amount, as in France, and other countries of the Latin Union, in the United States, and also in Germany, though there the proportion of over-valued silver is more limited, the mints in all these countries being freely open to gold, but not to silver, and in some of them the silver coinage having ceased; (d) with a system under which the banks part with gold freely for export as in Holland, or refuse it for export as in France; (e) with mints closed

* See *Bankers' Magazine* for January, 1893, page 40.

† See British Parliamentary Paper [C. 7,060], 1893, pages 26 and 38.

against private coinage of both silver and gold, and with a currency of inconvertible paper, as has been temporarily the case in Austria; (f) with a circulation based on gold, but consisting of token silver, which, however, is legal tender to an unlimited extent, as in the West Indies.

* * * * *

“ While conscious of the gravity of the suggestion, we cannot, in view of the serious evils with which the Government of India may at any time be confronted if matters are left as they are, advise your Lordship to overrule the proposals for the closing of the mints, and the adoption of a gold standard, which that Government, with their responsibility and deep interest in the success of the measures suggested, have submitted to you. But we consider that the following modifications of these proposals are advisable:—The closing of the mints against the free coinage of silver should be accompanied by an announcement that, though closed to the public, they will be used by Government for the coinage of rupees in exchange for gold at a ratio to be then fixed, say 1s. 4d. per rupee; and that at the Government treasuries gold will be received in satisfaction of public dues at the same ratio. We do not feel ourselves able to indicate any special time or contingency when action should be taken. It has been seen that the difficulties to be dealt with have become continually greater; that a deficit has been already created, and an increase of that deficit is threatened; that there are at the present moment peculiar grounds for apprehension; and that the apprehended dangers may become real with little notice. It may also happen that if action is delayed until these are realized, and if no step is taken by the Indian Government to anticipate them, the difficulty of acting with effect will be made greater by the delay. It is obvious that nothing should be done prematurely or without full deliberation; but, having in view these considerations, we think that it should be in the discretion of the Government of India, with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council, to take the necessary steps if and when it appears to them and to him necessary to do so.”

804. Almost immediately after the receipt of this report the Indian Government passed a law embodying these recommendations, which was communicated to the House of Commons by Mr. Gladstone on the 26th June, 1893, in the words of the following telegram received from India:—

Closing of
Indian
Mints and
fixing value
of rupee.

“ Council has passed an Act, which takes effect at once, to carry out the plan recommended by Lord Herschell’s committee. Act provides for close of Indian Mints to free coinage of silver from and after date of passing. Arrangements will be made to issue rupees from the mints in exchange for gold and sovereigns at the rate of 16d. per rupee [until further notice] and to receive sovereigns and half-sovereigns at public treasuries, in payment of Government dues, at the same rate. It is intended to introduce a gold standard into India, but gold will not be made legal tender at present.”*

805. The rupee weighs 180 grains, and consists of 15 grains of alloy and 165 grains of pure silver, which, being valued at 16d., is equivalent to 7.533 grains of pure gold. Silver and gold are thus fixed by the Indian Government at the ratio of 21.90 to 1.

Weight and
value of the
rupee.

806. The following extract from a speech by the British Premier, Mr. Gladstone, which was delivered in the House of Commons on the 28th February, 1893, in opposition to a motion by Sir W. H. Houldsworth, Bart., bearing on the silver question, may be taken as an exposition of the views of the British monometallists:—

Mr. Glad-
stone on bi-
metallism.

* See *London Bankers' Magazine* for August, 1893, page 156.

“ I will come to the consideration of what is the standard of value, and what are the qualities which give to that standard of value those merits which have led mankind to seek it through a long and painful process, to find their way, step by step, towards it. What is to take place in this country with respect to the enormous sums of money that are held at call? What is the state of the facts? The complaint is a complaint of low prices. The desired condition which it is sought to bring about is a state of rising prices; the means to be adopted are to supply the people who require money for the payment of debts or purchase of commodities, with a currency to which they will have access on easier terms. They are to get that currency cheaper. Very well, the consequence of that will be, if that currency is to be obtained cheaper, that any given nominal amount will be worth less in that currency than it is in the present currency. It is unquestionably easier to lower the currency a little by a very mild and genial process, like some of those medicines which are administered to the system and which work without violence or pain. Now, I ask any gentleman in this House to put himself in the position of a man who has money at call. That money must be paid to him under the law, every farthing of it, in sovereigns. But suppose this House to pass a Bill, by which after a particular day the money out at call, and now repayable in sovereigns (and in nothing worse), would become repayable in either sovereigns or silver in a ratio arbitrarily fixed by the State, what would be the effect? After that particular date they would get for the money out at call rather less in real value than they would get before that date. The consequence would be that monometallists, bimetalists, silver men, and gold men—every one of you—would call in every farthing you have out at call. You are not going to be content with £90 or £95 after a given date if you can get £100 by calling in your money before that given date. By-the-bye, I think Mr. Giffen estimates that the sum out at call is about £600,000,000; and I want to know what is to be the effect of saying to the owners of that £600,000,000, “ Allow your money to remain where it is, and you will have to take £90 or £95 for every £100, but before a given date you could get £100.” I want to know whether they would not call in their money when they could get £100. I want to know, too, what would be the effect on the credit of the country and on the stability and firmness of the best banking houses in the land. What I have endeavoured to bring to my own mind, and what I should like to bring to the minds of others, is the consideration of this question—What is the standard of value? We know perfectly well that gold is our standard of value. But what is meant by a standard of value? Until we know this I do not see how we are to attain to a right position for judging of the qualities which ought to recommend to us this or that form of legislation, including the estimation of our own standard of value. I understand by a standard of value a common measure of commodities. It is a commodity itself. I admit that ought to be fully recognised, but when you seek for a good standard of value, you seek for that by the terms of which you may express the real value—that is, the real purchasing power and force of every other commodity whatsoever. What is important to the owners of, or the persons interested in, those other commodities? To supply them with a good standard of value. We have passed beyond the stage of barter. Barter and exchange are the primary necessity of mankind in their first efforts towards civilisation. Barter may be the first form of that exchange, but barter is so inconvenient, and so hampered by the conditions under which it acts, that no large extension of human intercourse or commerce can take place under that system, and, consequently, from the very first stages of the history of mankind there are efforts, sometimes of barbarous tribes, more energetic and more forcible as they attain more strongly towards civilisation, to get at something like a standard of value. The object of it is this—that to the man who has goods to sell, and is going to accept for those goods a certain portion of the standard of value, the object of the standard of value is that he should know the real compensation he receives for the thing he is going to give up, and what he can make of the money which is to be given to him as representing the value of the object he is parting with. In the same way, with regard to the man who buys, he also wants a standard of value which will represent to him as exactly as possible the power that will be in his hands when he has bought the commodity with its value measured by the amount of circulating medium that he is willing to give for it. It is exactly like the case of a standard of height by which you can compare with the utmost exactitude the man of five feet with the man of six

feet. What you want in this standard of value to make it do its work properly is fixity, steadiness, stability, and continuity. You want its properties to be such that what it is to-day it shall be to-morrow, and what it is to-morrow it shall be the next day. Fixity and invariability are the first elements of a standard of value. It should be valuable, uniform, and portable, and these are qualities which gold possesses. But the grand thing is, if it is to be a good standard of value it should have fixity and invariability. That fixity and invariability cannot be absolute. If you find any commodity which should always maintain exactly one and the same relation to the sum total of all the exchanges effected in the world, then you will have an absolutely perfect standard; but that you cannot do. We do not pretend that gold is an absolutely unchangeable standard of value, but the belief is at any rate held by a large portion of mankind—it is a belief growing and gaining ground from year to year—that gold is the best standard of value, because, above all, it is the least variable standard. The Commission which sat some time ago did not admit that the supposed scarcity of gold had been proved. There are no proofs. There are some great commodities which were very low. It is not for me to dogmatize about it; but this I will say, that no proof of a gold famine has been supplied. It is just to observe that the fall in some commodities, in wheat most conspicuously, is the natural result of the combined action of certain causes the existence of which is well known, one of them being the long continuance of peace, and, therefore, the larger and the more free application of human industry to the business of production, and the enormous cheapening of the means of communication. Is it true that every great commodity has fallen in value? Quite the contrary. Let us look at another very great commodity, at what is, perhaps, the greatest commodity in the world—that of human labour. I want to know whether that is not rising all over the world, and whether it has not risen enormously in this country, in almost every branch that can be named. Compare the wages of domestic servants with what they were thirty or forty years ago. Take also the limited class, about whom I happened to hear the other day—the theatrical profession. I have it on unquestionable authority that the ordinary payments received by actors and actresses have risen largely. No one is unaware of the increase of fees in the medical profession, and I am bound to say that there are none more nobly earned in the world. I do not know whether there are any in this House who are personally cognizant of all the circumstances connected with the gold discoveries. They were extremely curious and of the greatest interest; and I make this concession—that at the period of the gold discoveries, had it not been for those discoveries, we must have had a gold famine in the world; but owing, as some would say, to a happy accident, or, as others would say, under the influence of an old-fashioned belief, to the wise, providential adaptations constantly at work, the gold discoveries in California and afterwards in Australasia corresponded with the most astonishing development of industrial power ever known in the history of the world. It was at that very time when the railway system began, when the ocean steamer system was transformed, when the telegraph came into existence, and a multitude of material changes were operating in the same direction, and at that very time came what is probably more powerful than all—free-trade legislation. The result was an enormous extension of human industry, and a vast enlargement of the exchanges which had to be effected in the world. The gold discoveries appeared to meet the great want thus created, and certainly no gold famine was experienced in England at the time; but these gold discoveries became exceedingly large, especially when the Australian discoveries were rapidly and constantly accumulated on the Californian supply. The effect was that there went abroad an opinion entertained just as strongly and as conscientiously as the present opinion about a gold famine, that there was a gold plethora. I am not exaggerating when I say that not only the ignorant herd, but many men of sense, and practical men who were high authorities on questions of economy, believed firmly about forty or forty-five years ago that gold was depreciated 20 per cent. I might mention a few names. There was the late Viscount Cardwell, as good an economist as I have ever known among purely political men; there was Mr. Cobden, who, in addition to his other great gifts and powers, undoubtedly stood very high as a political economist; and there was a distinguished friend of Mr. Cobden, M. Chevalier, who published a book, the main proposition of which was that gold had undergone a real depreciation of 20 per cent. All that has blown over now, and nobody believes at present in any such depreciation.

It happened, too, at that period, that silver was in a state of considerable steadiness, and afforded a very fair test of values in the market. I think I am right in saying that silver then rose from 5s. to 5s. 3d. per ounce and that gold fell about 3 per cent. That was a most severe trial, and there is no epoch in history, not even in the 16th century, when such remarkable changes were produced by the discovery of America, when so vast and enormous an addition had been made, almost at a moment's notice, to the monetary transactions of the world, and to the necessity thereby created for an enlargement of the circulating medium. Yet gold has not varied more than about 3 per cent. I should say that is a very respectable case to make out for gold as a circulating medium. If under such pressure and such an agony of trial, the fluctuation of gold amounted to only a trifle, the position of gold as a standard of value is splendidly demonstrated. It is now proposed that silver shall be used as a circulating medium, but what has been the case with regard to silver? The supply of silver appears to be subjected to more extraordinary variations than any ever known in the case of gold. The variation in the value of silver within the last twenty or thirty years is not less than 40 per cent., and not only that, but we are told that we are not at the end of that variation, and that the rupee, which was once worth 2s., and which is now worth 1s. 2½d., will probably go down further to 1s. or even to 9d. That means, therefore, that unless you step in and give the artificial assistance of the law, this great commodity of silver, which it is proposed to bring into partnership with gold as supplying a standard of value for the conduct of all exchanges, will, under the operation of actual facts, aided a little by prophecies, fall between 60 per cent. and 70 per cent. Am I right in contending that fixity is the proper requirement of a standard of value? If it is, I want to know how you can improve that standard of value which, under the severest circumstances, has never varied more in this country than 3 per cent. or 4 per cent., by associating with it a commodity which has actually varied to the extent of 40 per cent., and with respect to which those who regard it with the largest amount of favour anticipate a further variation of 25 per cent. or 30 per cent. Do you suppose this is all to be set right by fixing a ratio? On what day will you fix a ratio? And if you fix your ratio, what will be the state on the next day of the markets with reference to the commodities for which you are fixing a ratio? Do you think a man who has money to receive will be content to take less because, stepping out of your province, you have told him that he ought to be satisfied with a less valuable commodity than that which he expects? I do not believe it. I believe the opinion of those who look to fixing a ratio is that it must be a mutable ratio. I do not enter into the question whether a double standard is conceivable under certain circumstances. I believe it is. I look at the actual facts which are before me, and I ask--Is there any period during the last thirty years when you could have fixed a ratio between gold and silver by law on a given day, and when you would not have been compelled to change it again and again? If that is so, what is our standard of value to be? Are we to choose it for its fixity, or are we to choose it for its liability to indefinite and eternal change? This country is the great creditor country of the world; of that there can be no doubt whatever; and it is increasingly the great creditor country of the world. I suppose there is not a year which passes over our heads which does not largely add to the mass of British investments abroad. I am almost afraid to estimate the total amount of the property which the United Kingdom holds beyond the limits of the United Kingdom; but of this I am well convinced, that it is not to be counted by hundreds of millions. One thousand millions probably would be an extremely low and inadequate estimate. Two thousand millions, or something even more than that, is very likely to be nearer the mark. I think under these circumstances it is rather a serious matter to ask this country to consider whether we are going to perform this supreme act of self-sacrifice. I have a profound admiration for cosmopolitan principles. I can go a great length in moderation in recommending their recognition and establishment; but if there are these two thousand millions, or fifteen hundred millions of money which we have got abroad, it is a very serious matter as between this country and other countries. We have nothing to pay to them; we are not debtors at all; we should get no comfort, no consolation out of the substitution of an inferior material, of a cheaper money, which we could obtain for less and part with for more. We should get no consolation, but the consolation throughout the world would be great. This splendid spirit of philanthropy, which

we cannot too highly praise—because I have no doubt all this is foreseen—would result in our making a present of fifty or a hundred millions to the world. It would be thankfully accepted, but I think that the gratitude for your benevolence would be mixed with very grave misgivings as to your wisdom. I have shown why we should pause and consider for ourselves once, twice, and thrice before departing from the solid ground on which you have within the last half-century erected a commercial fabric unknown in the whole history of the world—before departing from that solid ground you should well consult and well consider, and take no step except such as you can well justify to your own understanding, to your fellow-countrymen, and to those who come after us.”

807. In commenting on this speech, the *London Statist*, whilst commending Mr. Gladstone's as a sound policy, incidentally disagreed with the view that gold had remained stable in value, whereupon Sir W. Houldsworth (in a letter to that paper) pointed out that the stability of the gold standard was not only the foundation of the argument, but was put forward as the great primary consideration which governed the whole question. Sir William Houldsworth maintains that silver has changed but little, but gold very materially, in relation to other commodities; and this is borne out by figures as calculated by Sauerbeck, given in a subsequent table.*

Comments
on Mr.
Gladstone's
views.

808. Some idea of the principles, arguments, and objects of the Bimetallic League will be obtained from the following extracts from manifestoes promulgated by that body:—

Objects of
bimetallic
league.

THE CASE FOR BIMETALLISM.†

“Until the year 1873 the ratio at which gold and silver were interchangeable was steady, because the Mints of France and other European countries were open to all the world for the unlimited coinage of both metals, on the fixed basis of 15½ oz. of silver to 1 oz. of gold.

“‡ It may be stated generally that during the last century the national unit of coinage which constituted the standard of value in the principal countries practically rested on both metals, silver being usually the nominal standard with gold rated to it, at the discretion of each Government.

“In the United Kingdom, from 1717 to 1816, this system prevailed, the ratio of gold to silver having been fixed at 1 to 15·21.

“In the United States of America the joint gold and silver standard was originally adopted in 1786 with a ratio of 15·25 to 1; changed in 1792 to 15 to 1, and in 1834 to 16 to 1.

“In 1803 the joint standard, with a ratio of 15½ to 1, was definitely adopted by France, and in 1865 the formation of the Latin Union, ultimately consisting of France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece, extended and confirmed it.

“Owing to this, the par of exchange between gold and silver standard countries kept practically uniform, and silver, as fully as gold, performed the functions of money throughout the world.

“The action of England, in 1816, in adopting the single gold standard, did not disturb the steadiness of the ratio between the two metals, so long as the Continental Mints remained open to the unrestricted coinage of silver; but when Germany, which

* See table following paragraph 809 *post*.

† See *Bankers' Magazine* for December, 1892, page 848.

‡ This and the three following paragraphs are from the “Note” appended to the final report of the Royal Commission on gold and silver, by the late Right Hon. Sir Louis Mallet, C.B., one of the Royal Commissioners.

had previously had a silver standard, in 1873 introduced a single gold standard, the old equilibrium was destroyed, because France and the other bimetallic countries, in view of the heavy sales of silver made by Germany, suspended their free coinage.

“This action caused the price of silver, as quoted in gold, to fall, and it (the gold price of silver) has since fluctuated violently, affecting all international exchanges between silver standard and gold standard countries. In the case of India the rupee, formerly worth about 2s., has gradually dropped to 1s. 3½d. in English money, with increasing uncertainty as to its prospective exchangeable value as against gold.

“The substitution of gold for silver, and the greater amount of exchange work that is in consequence thrown upon gold, has led to the ‘appreciation’ of that metal, and to a fall in price of commodities, as measured in gold, which is everywhere visible, and everywhere baneful in its effects upon commerce, upon manufacturing and agricultural industry, and upon the growth of employment necessary to provide work for our rapidly increasing population.

“The aim of the Bimetallic League, as already mentioned, is to secure, by international agreement, the opening of the mints of the leading commercial nations to the unrestricted coinage of silver and gold at such fixed ratio as may be mutually agreed upon amongst those nations. By this means a par of exchange would be secured; the two metals would again acquire an international character as money, and would move freely from nation to nation, according to the monetary requirements of the various markets, whilst prices and wages in all countries would be adjusted by a uniform standard.

“Convinced of the evils resulting from existing conditions of our monetary system, and of the hindrance to trade and agriculture, which are largely due to the disturbed relation between gold and silver, we appeal to everyone for co-operation in carrying out the objects of the league.

“There is every encouragement to press the matter, seeing that the United States of America, France (with the other States of the Latin Union), Germany, and Holland are willing and eager to co-operate. These powers, it is known, will not move without England, and under an erroneous conception of the advantages of a single gold standard, this country has hitherto stood aloof.

“The final report of the Royal Commission on gold and silver is however of a character so favourable to the cause advocated by the league that the question is now thoroughly ripe for settlement.

“It is advisable, therefore, that the facts of the case may be made widely known throughout the country in order to bring the force of public opinion to bear upon Parliament and upon the Government, so that England, instead of being a barrier in the way of international convention, may take her due share in the settlement of a question so vital to the well-being of the Empire, so essential to the interests of British and Irish agriculture, and of commerce everywhere, and to the financial stability of India.”

COMMENTS ON THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT.*

“The step is a very grave one, and must lead to consequences affecting more or less all the nations of the world. Misapprehensions seem to exist in some quarters as to the relation between this new policy of the Government and the policy which has been, and is, advocated by the Bimetallic League. The Council of the League desire, in the clearest and strongest language, to disown any connection whatever between the two. It is true that at last the British Government has been compelled to recognise and to admit the existence of some of those evils which the League has for years pointed out. It has also been forced to attempt a remedy so far as the finances and trade of India are concerned. Moreover, it is evident that the Government now admits the economic principle that it is in the power of legislation to secure a par of exchange between gold and silver moneys, and recognises that it is one of the duties of Government, under certain circumstances, to take steps to attain such parity.

“The measure just adopted, however, aims at remedying only one particular phase of the currency difficulty, and that by no means the most important or the most

* See *Bankers' Magazine*, 1893, page 196

comprehensive. The policy of the league, on the other hand, which it has consistently advocated, has been the establishment of one money for the whole world, and the settlement of the monetary question upon a broad international basis.

* * * * *

“But there is a more serious aspect of this question. The appreciation of gold has been the chief cause of the depression which has for so long afflicted manufacturing, agricultural, and other productive industries. It is manifest that the new policy of the Government of India must still further intensify this appreciation. If the limited scheme of the Government is to succeed at all, and the rupee is to be maintained at its artificial value, India must increase her imports of gold. To that extent there will be a new demand for gold, and if there is a new demand for gold it must still further appreciate the value of that metal. It is important also to remember that the effect of the actual accumulation of gold in India, however serious that may be, is insignificant compared with the danger inseparable from the increased general scramble for gold which this policy will naturally bring about. Then not only must the gold price of commodities fall, but the burden of debt must be largely increased both upon Governments and upon individuals, on whose financial stability and prosperity the commercial development of the British Empire so much depends. In any case, it is certain that there must be months, perhaps years, of disturbance; while, on the other hand, there is no assurance that solid ground will at any time be reached under a novel and empirical system which unsettles everything and establishes nothing.”

809. The following figures, taken from a paper read before the Index of
prices. Royal Statistical Society in April, 1893, by Mr. Augustus Sauerbeck,* affords an indication of the relative fall in the prices of commodities as compared with that in the price of silver, and, on the other hand, with the appreciation of gold as indicated by the price of consols. The index prices of commodities are based on an arithmetical mean of the index numbers of 45 leading articles of consumption, the average index price of the period 1866-77 being represented by 100, which was also identical with the price in 1871. Mr. Sauerbeck, whilst admitting the importance of lower freights and the expansion of railways in cheapening production, does not consider that a lowering of freights must necessarily be followed by a fall in prices, as it seemed to him that freights helped to open up new countries, and make production more remunerative. More would therefore be provided, and the quantities acted on prices, but from 1850 to 1873 there had been an enormous increase in production without a fall. Notwithstanding the economy now made in the use of money, he did not consider that much was economized in international trade, as the precious metals were still sent about as much as ever; the exact connection between the quantity of money and prices was difficult to define. With a uniform system of banking and currency, the increase of population and commerce would require more money to be in circulation if prices were to be kept up:—

* See Journal for June, 1893, page 247.

SUMMARY OF SAUERBECK'S INDEX NUMBERS OF PRICES IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1892.

(Prices 1867-77 = 100.)

Year.	Index of Prices, Grand Total.	Silver.*	Wheat Harvest. †	Average Price of Consols. ‡	Average Bank of England Rate. ‡
1871 ...	100	99·7	90	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 $\frac{7}{8}$
1872 ...	109	99·2	92	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
1873 ...	111	97·4	80	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
1874 ...	102	95·8	106	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1875 ...	96	93·3	78	93 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
1876 ...	95	86·7	96	95	2 $\frac{5}{8}$
1877 ...	94	90·2	74	95 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{7}{8}$
1878 ...	87	86·4	108	95 $\frac{3}{16}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1879 ...	83	84·2	64	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{3}{8}$
1880 ...	88	85·9	93	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
1881 ..	85	85·0	97	100	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882 ...	84	84·9	100	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{8}$
1883 ...	82	83·1	93	101 $\frac{3}{16}$	3 $\frac{9}{16}$
1884 ...	76	83·3	103	101	3
1885 ...	72	79·9	108	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	3
1886 ...	69	74·6	93	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	3
1887 ...	68	73·3	110	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{10}$
1888 ..	70	70·4	96	101	3 $\frac{3}{10}$
1889 ...	72	70·2	103	98	3 $\frac{6}{10}$
1890 ..	72	78·4	106	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{5}{10}$
1891 ...	72	74·1	108	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 $\frac{3}{10}$
1892 ...	68	65·4	91	96 $\frac{3}{4}$ §	2 $\frac{5}{10}$

Relative fall in price of silver and commodities, and rise in value of Consols.

810. It will be observed that, between 1871 and 1892, the fall in the prices of commodities and in the price of silver was almost in the same proportion, the falling-off being 32 per cent. and 34 per cent. respectively, whilst, on the other hand, there was a remarkable rise of about 22 per cent. in the value of standard Stock Exchange securities based on gold, as indicated by the price of Consols, which, if expressed uniformly in 3 per cents., will be found to have risen from 92 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 113 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Money and currency of United States.

811. The metallic circulation of the United States amounts to nearly 250 millions sterling, of which more than one-half is gold, and the remainder silver; whilst more than one-half of the whole is in the United States Treasury. The paper currency is nearly equal in value to the coin and bullion, but over 62 per cent. of it is covered by coin and bullion held in reserve, so that less than 38 per cent. can be

* Silver, 60·84 per oz. = 100.

† Wheat harvest in the United Kingdom, 1849-83, 28 bushels per acre = 100; from 1884, 29 bushels = 100.

‡ Consols and bank rate actual figures, not index numbers; consols, 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. from 1889.

§ Equivalent to about 113 $\frac{1}{4}$ in 3 per cents, allowing also for rate of interest falling to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1903

considered as an addition to the metallic currency. Of paper money there are five kinds—Greenbacks, Gold Certificates, both repayable in gold; National Bank Bills, which may be redeemed with Greenbacks; Silver Certificates, authorized under the Act of February, 1878, payable in silver only; and Currency Certificates, issued under the Act of July, 1890, payable in coin, either silver or gold, at the option of the Government. The following are the figures, which are taken from the Report of the Director of the United States Mint:—

METALLIC AND PAPER MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES, 1892.
(000'S OMITTED.)

Moneys.	Value.	Equivalent in Sterling.*
METALLIC.		
	Dollars.	£
Gold coin... ..	589,180,	117,836,
„ bullion	75,096,	15,019,
Silver dollars	413,989,	82,798,
„ bullion	78,803,	15,761,
Subsidiary silver coin	77,521,	15,504,
Total (in Treasury, \$704,174,) ...	1,234,589,	246,918,
PAPER.		
Legal-tender Notes (Greenbacks) ...	448,393,	89,678,
Gold Certificates	156,624,	31,325,
Silver Certificates	331,614,	66,323,
National Bank Notes	172,684,	34,537,
Currency Certificates	30,430,	6,086,
Total (in Treasury \$67,078,) ...	1,139,745,	227,949,

812. At the end of 1885, Herr Soetbeer, a distinguished German economist, estimated that, in the civilized countries of the world, are circulating gold coins to the value of 669 millions sterling, and silver coins to the value of 393 millions sterling, or 1,062 millions in all. Of these values, about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., viz., $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the gold and $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the silver, circulated in the United Kingdom.† The following later estimates for some of the countries—together with the amount of uncovered paper money in circulation—has been taken partly from the Report of the Director of the United States Mint for 1892, and partly from information furnished to the Indian Currency Committee, 1892-3, by the Crédit Lyonnais, and published in the appendix to its report:—

Value of
coinage
in civilized
countries.

* Assuming a dollar to be worth 4s.

† For tables showing Herr Soetbeer's estimate of the amount of gold and silver coin, and of the gold and silver used in arts, etc., in different countries, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraphs 833 and 836.

ESTIMATED STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER AND UNCOVERED PAPER
MONEY IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES, 1892 (000'S OMITTED).

Countries.	Metallic Stock of—		Uncovered Notes.	Grand Total.
	Gold.	Silver.		
	£	£	£	
United Kingdom	115,000,	21,000,	10,000,	146,000,
France	166,000,	146,000,	17,000,	329,000,
Germany	125,000,	44,000,	22,000,	191,000,
Italy	19,400,	10,120,	33,880,	63,400,
Belgium	11,120,	12,000,	11,200,	34,320,
Holland and Colonies	5,640,	14,880,	8,200,	28,720,
Switzerland	3,600,	3,600,	2,400,	9,600,
Sweden and Norway	5,480,	2,120,	5,720,	13,320,
Greece	1,600,	640,	3,200,	5,440,
United States	136,000,	120,000,	85,000,	341,000,
Canada	3,200,	1,200,	6,000,	10,400,
Europe, United States, and Australasia*	670,000,	430,000,	325,000,	1,425,000,
Amount per Head of Population.				
	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
United Kingdom	3 0	0 11	0 6	3 17
France	4 5	3 15	0 9	8 9
Germany	2 10	0 18	0 9	3 17
Italy	0 13	0 7	1 2	2 2
Belgium	1 16	1 19	1 16	5 11
Holland and Colonies	1 5	3 6	1 17	6 8
Switzerland	1 3	1 3	0 15	3 1
Sweden and Norway	1 5	0 5	0 13	2 3
Greece	0 15	0 6	1 9	2 10
United States	2 2	1 17	1 6	5 5
Canada	0 13	0 5	1 15	2 13
Europe, United States, and Australasia	1 11	1 0	0 15	3 6

NOTE.—The dollars and francs in the original tables have been reduced to their equivalents in pounds sterling.

Gold and silver in world.

813. Adding to the metallic stock of gold and silver in Europe, the United States and Australasia (as shown in the last table), an estimate of 100 millions of gold and 350 millions of silver (at present value) for other countries, the total value of the metallic stock of the world is found by Sauerbeck to be 770 millions sterling of gold, and 780 millions sterling of silver at the beginning of 1893.

Gold and silver in various countries.

814. The following, derived from the appendices to the Report of the Indian Currency Committee, is a statement of the gold and silver (coin and bullion) of various countries of the world at the end

* Estimated by Messrs. Haupt & Sauerbeck. See *Journal of Statistical Society* for June, 1893, page 234. The silver is taken at its nominal value.

of 1891—the information having been furnished by the *Crédit Lyonnais*. This bank, moreover, estimates that countries having a double standard hold 50 per cent. of the whole stock of gold, and 40 per cent. of that of silver; countries with a gold standard, 45 per cent. of the gold and 15 per cent. of the silver; and those with a silver standard, 5 per cent. of the gold and 45 per cent. of the silver. The importance of the silver question will be realized when it is observed that that metal forms more than one-half (in value) of the whole metallic stock of the world:—

GOLD AND SILVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1891.*

(Estimate by *Crédit Lyonnais*.)

Country.	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£
United Kingdom	96,000,000	26,000,000
France	157,520,000	139,800,000
Italy	19,400,000	10,120,000
Belgium	11,120,000	12,000,000
Switzerland	3,600,000	3,600,000
Germany	124,800,000	44,200,000
Austria-Hungary	5,440,000	20,000,000
Russia	60,800,000	8,400,000
United States	139,600,000	111,280,000
Holland and colonies	5,600,000	14,880,000
Scandinavia	5,520,000	2,120,000
Canada	3,200,000	1,200,000
Australia	22,000,000	1,600,000
Cape Colony	6,800,000	600,000
Egypt	26,600,000	3,200,000
Other countries	60,000,000	398,800,000
Total	748,000,000	797,800,000

815. Herr Soetbeer estimates that the gold used annually in arts and manufactures by the civilized nations of the world amounts to 3,298,590 oz., and the silver so used to 19,289,200 oz. The value of the gold at £4 per oz. would be £13,194,360, or at £3 15s. per oz., £12,369,712; and the value of the silver at 3s. per oz. would be £2,893,380. In the United States in 1891 the consumption was estimated by the Director of the U.S. Mint at 805,200 oz. of fine gold, valued at £3,467,700; and 7,449,554 oz. of fine silver, valued at £2,006,610.

816. Fine silver sold by the Melbourne Mint in 1892 amounted to 37,323 oz., as against 23,369½ oz. in 1891 and 41,279 oz. in 1890.

* Originally in francs, which have been reduced to pounds sterling at the rate of 25 francs to the pound.

Of the quantity sold in 1892, as much as 23,117 oz. was purchased by the Royal Mint in London, and the balance was disposed of to silversmiths and others. At the end of 1892 12,926 oz. remained in store at the Mint.*

Number
of banks.

817. During 1892 there were 13† banks of issue in Victoria, possessing therein 512 branches or agencies. There were only 12 banks of issue in the colony both in 1887 and 1882.

Liabilities,
assets, etc.,
of banks.

818. The position of the banks as regards the liabilities and assets in Victoria, and the capital and profits of those banks not only in Victoria but elsewhere, according to the sworn returns for the last quarter of the three years just named, was as follows:—

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1882, 1887, AND 1892.

In Victoria.	1882.	1887.	1892.
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.			
Notes in circulation	1,448,953	1,461,068	1,210,565
Bills in circulation	121,206	67,899	132,235
Balances due to other banks ...	301,053	448,435	170,191
Deposits‡ not bearing interest ...	6,826,822	9,241,018	9,672,997
„ bearing interest	16,798,271	25,974,529	30,355,173
Total	25,496,305	37,192,949	41,541,161
TOTAL ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	2,860,645	6,512,573	7,805,397
Gold and silver in bullion or bars ...	341,088	326,146	373,890
Landed and other property	959,301	1,388,617	1,962,707
Notes and bills of other banks ...	144,650	178,933	131,786
Balances due from other banks ...	380,475	292,994	264,935
Debts due to the banks §	26,562,427	38,034,062	52,631,227
Total	31,248,586	46,733,325	63,169,942
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.||			
Capital stock paid up	9,432,250	10,109,742	11,556,250
Average rate per annum of last dividend declared	10·221 per cent.	12·094 per cent.	11·149 per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared ...	482,050	611,371	644,250
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	2,913,070	5,187,750	6,131,579

* See London Mint Report, 1892, page 103.

† One of these did not issue notes in 1892.

‡ Including Government deposits, the amount of which was not returned in 1882, but in 1887 consisted of £79,055 not bearing interest, and £2,820,130 bearing interest; and in 1892 of £193,989 not bearing interest, and £1,809,541 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.

|| The property of shareholders in all parts of the world.

819. It will be observed that the shareholders' capital and reserves—much of which, however, belonged to shareholders in other parts of the world—amounted in 1892 to nearly $17\frac{3}{4}$ millions, having increased by £5,343,000, or by nearly three-sevenths, since 1882. The total liabilities showed an increase of 16 millions—or 63 per cent.—since 1882, or of more than $4\frac{1}{3}$ millions—or 12 per cent.—since 1887; whilst the total assets increased by 32 millions—or 102 per cent.—since 1882, and by $16\frac{1}{2}$ millions—or 35 per cent.—since 1887. This expansion in banking business has been greater than that of the population, which, during the ten years ended with 1892, increased by only 27 per cent. Of the liabilities, the notes and bills in circulation have fallen off by 15 per cent. since 1882, and 12 per cent. since 1887, the former having been restricted by a Government tax and other charges, which are said to average as much as $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.* The deposits, which amounted to 96 per cent. of the total liabilities, have increased by nearly $16\frac{1}{2}$ millions in the last ten, and by more than $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions in the last five years, and amounted to over 40 millions. Under the head of assets it will be noticed that in 1892 the banks had $8\frac{1}{8}$ millions sterling in coin and bullion—which was over 1 million more than in 1891, about 1 million more than in 1890, over $1\frac{1}{3}$ millions more than in 1887, and about 5 millions more than in 1882†; the landed property also represented close on 2 millions sterling, showing an increase of over £574,000 since 1887, or of £1,003,000 since 1882; but the most important item of all, the advances (debts due to the banks), which embrace 83 per cent. of the total assets, shows a marked advance from period to period, for since 1882 they have increased by 26 millions, and since 1887 by more than $14\frac{1}{2}$ millions; and in 1892 they amounted to over $52\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling.‡ It will be observed that in 1892 the advances exceeded the deposits by more than $12\frac{1}{2}$ millions, as against an excess of less than 3 millions in 1887 or 1882. The average rate of the last dividend declared in 1892 (£11 3s per £100) was lower than at the middle period, but higher than at the first period. This dividend, it may be remarked, varied in different banks in 1892 from 5 to $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Liabilities,
assets, etc.,
compared
at three
periods.

820. The following table shows the proportion of each item of the liabilities to the total liabilities, and of each item of the assets to the total assets, of the banks at the same periods:—

Percentage
of items of
liabilities
and assets.

* Including a tax on bank notes of 2 per cent. per annum payable to the general revenue. See *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for May, 1884, p. 191; McCarron, Bird & Co., 479 Collins-street.

† See paragraph 823 *post*.

‡ See also paragraph 824 *post*.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS.

In Victoria.	1882.	1887.	1892.
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Notes in circulation ...	5·68	3·93	2·91
Bills in circulation ...	·48	·18	·32
Balance due to other banks ...	1·18	1·20	·41
Deposits not bearing interest ...	26·78	24·85	23·29
„ bearing interest ...	65·88	69·84	73·07
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00
TOTAL ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver and other metals	9·16	13·94	12·35
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	1·09	·69	·59
Landed and other property ...	3·07	2·97	3·11
Notes and bills of other banks ...	·46	·38	·21
Balance due from other banks ...	1·22	·63	·42
Debts due to the banks ...	85·00	81·39	83·32
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00

Analysis of
bank
returns.

821. The following results are arrived at by analyzing the bank returns at the three periods:—

The liabilities amounted to ...	{	81·59 per cent. of the assets in 1882
	{	79·59 „ „ „ 1887
	{	65·76 „ „ „ 1892
Coin and bullion formed ...	{	10·25 per cent. of the assets in 1882
	{	14·63 „ „ „ 1887
	{	12·94 „ „ „ 1892
Of the moneys deposited ...	{	71·10 per cent. bore interest in 1882
	{	73·76 „ „ „ 1887
	{	75·83 „ „ „ 1892

Former
periods and
1892 com-
pared.

822. It will be observed that in 1892 the liabilities bore a very much lower proportion to the assets than in 1887 or 1882; that coin and bullion bore a decidedly larger proportion to the assets than in 1882, but a smaller proportion than in 1887; and that of the moneys deposited a somewhat larger proportion bore interest at the last period than in 1887 or 1882.

Coin and
bullion in
banks.

823. The coin and bullion held by the banks, which has been fast increasing since 1885, increased by as much as a million sterling in 1892 as compared with the two previous years, when it was stationary at a little over 7 millions. In 1885 the amount in hand was less than $4\frac{1}{4}$ millions, and in previous years, with one exception, it was less than 4 millions. The following figures show the value of coin and bullion held by the Victorian banks in the last quarter of 1892, and in each of the previous sixteen years:—

COIN AND BULLION HELD BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1892.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

£			£		
1876	...	3,519,377	1885	...	4,230,618
1877	...	2,438,657	1886	...	4,932,940
1878	...	2,387,972	1887	...	6,838,719
1879	...	3,475,345	1888	...	5,604,097
1880	...	3,854,635	1889	...	6,533,037
1881	...	3,008,491	1890	...	7,183,319
1882	...	3,201,733	1891	...	7,124,497
1883	...	3,245,472	1892	...	8,179,287
1884	...	5,014,749			

824. In all the years the bank advances exceeded the moneys on deposit. The maximum of excess, viz., over $13\frac{1}{2}$ millions, was reached in 1891; the next largest excesses being over $12\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1892, close on 11 millions in 1890, 10 millions in 1889, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions in 1888. In no other previous years except 1877 and 1878 did the excess exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The enormous increases in the last five years were brought about by large speculations, chiefly in land, which received a sudden check in the latter part of 1888. The great commercial depression of 1879-80 is indicated by the restriction of advances in 1880, when the excess was as low as £66,000. The chief periods of inflation, as indicated by the advances during the last 17 years, were the four years 1876 to 1879 and the five years 1888 to 1892 respectively, as is shown by the figures in the following table:—

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1892.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.	Excess of Advances over Deposits.
	Government.*	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1876 ...	1,956,619	12,893,529	14,850,148	19,138,461	4,288,313
1877 ...	1,148,176	15,355,352	16,503,528	22,493,261	5,989,733
1878 ...	422,211	15,684,370	16,106,581	22,430,329	6,323,748
1879 ...	1,120,809	15,305,356	16,426,165	20,717,750	4,291,585
1880 ...	1,953,241	16,019,462	17,972,703	18,039,020	66,317
1881 ...	2,470,880	18,681,030	21,151,910	22,783,420	1,631,510
1882 ...	951,809†	22,673,284	23,625,093	26,562,427	2,937,334
1883 ...	575,058	23,484,111	24,059,169	26,994,137	2,934,968
1884 ...	2,147,035	26,270,009	28,417,044	29,487,969	1,070,925
1885 ...	2,268,435	28,325,129	30,593,564	33,212,694	2,619,130
1886 ...	2,023,687	29,215,785	31,239,472	34,625,144	3,385,672
1887 ...	2,899,185	32,316,362	35,215,547	38,034,062	2,818,515
1888 ...	2,559,702	35,011,136	37,570,838	45,325,559	7,754,721
1889 ...	1,585,834	37,183,102	38,768,936	48,817,112	10,048,176
1890 ...	1,091,007	39,201,058	40,292,065	51,276,841	10,984,776
1891 ...	789,021	39,627,046	40,416,067	53,770,624	13,354,557
1892 ...	2,003,530	38,024,640	40,028,170	52,631,227	12,603,057

* The figures in this column, for years prior to 1883, represent the amounts at the end of the year. The figures of 1883 and subsequent years represent, like the other figures in the table, the average amounts during the last quarter of the year.

† Excluding an advance of £2,000,000 obtained from the contracting banks on account of a new loan of £4,000,000, floated in 1883 under the *Railway Loan Act 1881* (45 Vict. No. 717).

Banks and
Currency
Statute
1887.

825. By *The Banks and Currency Statute* 1887 (52 Vict. No. 1002),* passed on the 22nd December, 1888, it was provided that bank notes issued in Victoria should be a first charge on the assets in Victoria in the case of insolvency or bankruptcy; that banks issuing notes must have a subscribed capital of at least £250,000, and a paid-up capital of £125,000; and that the banks may advance or lend money on the security of lands, houses, ships, or pledges of merchandise. The provisions of the Banking Statute were, moreover, extended so as to apply to every foreign banking company, firm, or individual banker trading in Victoria engaged in the ordinary business of banking by receiving deposits and issuing in Victoria or elsewhere bills or notes payable to the bearer at sight or on demand; whilst banks publishing misleading advertisements as to their capital were made liable to certain penalties.

Rates of
exchange.

826. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1892, 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, 1882, 1887, AND 1892.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1882.	1887.	1892.
London	$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ per cent. premium	Par to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. premium
New South Wales ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
Queensland ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium
South Australia ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
Tasmania ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
New Zealand ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
British India ..	Nominal to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	..	..

Rates of
discount.

827. The average rates of discount on local bills were higher at the last than at either of the two previous quinquennial periods, although the maximum rates were lower than at the middle period, as will be seen by the following figures:—

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1882, 1887, AND 1892.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.		
	1882.	1887.	1892.
Under 65 days	Per Cent. 5 to 7	Per Cent. 6 to 8	Per Cent. $6\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$
65 to 95 „	5 to 7	6 to 8	7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$
95 to 125 „	6 to 8	6 to 9	7 to $8\frac{1}{2}$
Over 125 „	6 to 9	7 to 9	$7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9

* Since embodied in Consolidated Act (54 Vict. No. 1164).

829. For overdrafts, the bank rate was from 8 to 9 per cent. during 1892 and the three previous years. Interest on overdrafts.

830. The average Bank of England rate of discount was as follows, during the first and second half of each of the eleven years ended with 1892* :— Bank of England rate of discount.

AVERAGE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1882-1892.

Year.	January to June.			July to December.			Average for the Year.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1882	3	19	0	4	6	3	4	2	8
1883	3	14	3	3	8	10	3	11	6
1884	2	16	4	3	2	4	2	19	4
1885	3	9	7	2	7	1	2	18	2
1886	2	12	6	3	9	7	3	1	2
1887	3	4	1	3	9	7	3	6	11
1888	2	12	0	3	19	6	3	6	4
1889	3	1	0	4	3	0	3	12	0
1890	4	4	0	4	16	0	4	10	0
1891	3	10	0	3	1	0	3	6	8
1892	2	12	0	2	8	6	2	10	0
Average ...	3	5	0	3	10	2	3	7	8

831. The rate of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the principal Victorian banks for a period of 12 months stood at 5 per cent. during the first three months of 1892, and at 4½ per cent. during the remainder of the year. It may be mentioned that the rate on deposits for 6 months is usually 1 per cent. lower than that for 12 months, and the rate for three months 1 per cent. lower than that for 6 months. No interest is allowed by the leading Banks on deposits at call.† Rate of interest on bank deposits, 1892.

832. In 1887 and the first nine months of 1888 extensive speculations took place in land, mining, and other securities, but these, which had no doubt been partly induced by the cheapness of money—only 4 per cent. being allowed by the banks on deposits for 12 months—were suddenly checked in October of the latter year by the rate being raised to 5 per cent. The 4 per cent. rate lasted for 14 months, that being the first period since 1882 in which the rate had been below 5 per cent. For the succeeding twenty months the rate stood firm at 5 per cent.; since when several fluctuations have taken place, the rate generally ranging from 4 to 5 per cent. According to the Fluctuation in rate of interest on deposits, 1880 to 1893.

* For the first six months of 1893 the average was £2 18s. 6d.

† One or two of the smaller banks allow from ½ to 1 per cent. above the rates quoted, and allow also interest on current accounts and deposits at call.

Australasian Insurance and Banking Record, the following are the periods at which the changes in the rate of interest allowed by the banks on deposits are reported to have taken place since August, 1880 :—

**BANK RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS* FOR TWELVE MONTHS,
1880 TO 1893.**

Date of Alteration.	Duration of Rate. (Months.)	Rate.
From August, 1880 †	6	4 per cent.
„ February, 1881	9	3 „
„ November, 1881	9	4 „
„ August, 1882 ...	3	5 „
„ November, 1882	1	5½ „
„ December, 1882	19	6 „
„ July 8th, 1884	½	5½ „
„ July 25th, 1884	23	5 „
„ June 22nd, 1886	7	6 „
„ January 17th, 1887	7	5 „
„ August 12th, 1887	14	4 „
„ October 22nd, 1888	20	5 „
„ July 28th, 1890	7½	4 „
„ March 18th, 1891	12⅔	5 „
„ April 7th, 1892	12⅔	4½ „
„ February 20th, 1893	10½	4 „
„ June 8th, 1893	3⅔	4½ „
„ August 21st, 1893	2½	5 „

Rates of interest on bank deposits in London.

833. The average annual rates of interest for “deposits at notice” given by the London joint stock banks are thus quoted for the ten and a half years ended with June, 1893 :—

INTEREST PER £100 DEPOSITED IN LONDON BANKS.

1883	...	...	£	s.	d.	1889	...	...	£	s.	d.
1884	...	...	2	10	10	1890	...	...	2	2	0
1885	...	...	1	17	10	1891	...	...	2	17	9
1886	...	...	1	17	2	1892	...	...	1	16	8
1887	...	...	1	12	11	1893 (first 6 months)	...	...	1	4	6
1888	...	...	1	19	6				1	8	6
			1	18	0						

Proportion of Government moneys with the banks.

834. The following are the proportions which the Government deposits bore to the total amounts on deposit with the Victorian banks during each of the sixteen years ended with 1892. Until 1883, the proportions are based upon the amount of Government deposits at

* See footnote (†) on last page.

† Immediately prior to this date, 5 per cent.

the end of the year, but, on and after 1883, upon the average amount during the last quarter of the year. The exceptionally small proportion in 1891 will be at once noticed :—

PROPORTIONS OF GOVERNMENT MONEYS TO ALL BANK DEPOSITS,
1877 TO 1892.*

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1877 ...	6·96	1885 ...	7·41
1878 ...	2·62	1886 ...	6·48
1879 ...	6·82	1887 ...	8·24
1880 ...	10·87	1888 ...	6·81
1881 ...	11·68	1889 ...	4·09
1882 ...	4·03	1890 ...	2·71
1883 ...	2·39	1891 ...	1·95
1884 ...	7·56	1892 ..	5·00

835. 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 :—

Banks in
Austral-
asian
colonies,
1893.

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 31st March, 1893.)

Colony.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities.				
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits. †	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	12§	1,208,186	103,307	185,284	39,379,238	40,876,015
New South Wales...	13	1,423,898	89,848	67,929	35,994,353	37,576,028
Queensland ...	11	547,745	26,680	100,708	10,759,527	11,434,660
South Australia ...	8	422,457	11,915	52,581	7,649,718	8,136,671
Western Australia...	5	102,028	32,801	9,583	1,419,182	1,563,594
Tasmania ...	4	111,059	18,499	258	3,800,749	3,930,565
New Zealand ...	6	1,003,393	48,751	23,972	14,550,942	15,627,058
Total ...	59||	4,818,766	331,801	440,315	113,553,709	119,144,591

* For figures on which these proportions were based, see table following paragraph 824 ante.

† *Record* for May, 1893, page 319.

‡ Including Government deposits, which in Victoria amounted to £2,239,631, in Queensland to £2,027,944, in South Australia to £371,918, and in New Zealand to £450,014.

§ A year previously there were 15, but 3 had gone into liquidation.

|| There are really only 24 distinct Banks; the above number arises from the branches of the same Banks in different colonies being counted as distinct institutions.

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 31st March, 1893.)

Colony.	Assets in each Colony.					
	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	All Debts due to Banks. *	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	8,287,002	1,947,516	135,166	258,677	49,998,827	60,627,188
New South Wales...	5,869,010	1,773,129	232,929	2,278,025†	42,577,267	52,730,360
Queensland ...	2,044,371	737,442	32,542	243,912	17,391,172	20,449,439
South Australia ...	1,659,463	398,924	33,090	105,079	7,068,076	9,264,632
Western Australia...	435,751	118,737	8,086	6,784	2,237,354	2,806,712
Tasmania ...	687,493	110,363	...	76,844	3,163,330	4,038,030
New Zealand ...	2,501,903	527,453	42,397	30,896	15,048,340	18,150,989
Total ...	21,484,993	5,613,564	484,210	3,000,217	137,484,366	168,067,350

Liabilities and assets in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

836. It will be noticed that both the bank liabilities and the bank assets are smaller in New South Wales than in Victoria, notwithstanding the fact that in New South Wales the bank assets include the large amount of £2,278,025 as due from other banks, which, in addition to sums due from independent institutions, is said to embrace 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.

Proportion of liabilities to assets in Australasian banks.

837. In Tasmania the assets of the banks only slightly exceed the liabilities, but in all the other colonies the former are considerably in excess. In Victoria the liabilities amount to 67 per cent. of the assets, which is a higher proportion than obtains in Queensland or Western Australia, but a lower one than in any of the other colonies. 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, the figures showing the percentage of liabilities to assets being placed against each colony:—

* Including Government securities, which in New South Wales amounted to £881,415, in Queensland to £38,273, in South Australia to £224,115, in Western Australia to £7,500, in Tasmania to £223,124, and in New Zealand to £120,333. If any Government securities were held by the Victorian banks, they were not distinguished in the returns.

† This amount probably includes capital lent by the New South Wales banks to their own branches outside the colony.

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS OF BANKS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1893.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	55·70	5. New Zealand ...	86·10
2. Queensland ...	55·91	6. South Australia ...	87·83
3. Victoria ...	67·43	7. Tasmania ...	97·31
4. New South Wales ...	71·26		

838. Coin and bullion in 1893, which bore about the same proportion to the total assets of the banks in Victoria as they did to those in New Zealand, bore a higher proportion than that borne in Queensland and New South Wales, but a lower proportion than that borne in the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to this matter about the beginning of 1893:—

Proportion of specie to assets of Australasian banks.

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1893.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. South Australia ...	17·92	5. Victoria ...	13·67
2. Tasmania ...	17·02	6. New South Wales ...	11·13
3. Western Australia ...	15·53	7. Queensland ...	10·00
4. New Zealand ...	13·78		

839. In his evidence before a Royal Commission on banking laws appointed in February, 1877,* Mr. J. F. McMullen, a Victorian banker of great experience, and at the time general manager of the Union Bank of Australia, gave it as his opinion that every bank ought to possess a metallic reserve equal to three shillings in the pound (15 per cent.) of its liabilities. By the following figures it is shown that on the 31st March, 1893, this proportion was exceeded in all the Australasian colonies; also that the average for the whole of Australasia was 18 per cent., or nearly 3s. 7d. in the pound:—

Proportion of specie to liabilities of Australasian banks.

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO LIABILITIES OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1893.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	27·87	6. New Zealand...	16·01
2. South Australia ...	20·39	7. New South Wales ...	15·62
3. Victoria ...	20·28		
4. Queensland ...	17·88	Australasia ...	18·03
5. Tasmania ...	17·49		

840. 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:—

Australasian banks' deposits not bearing and bearing interest.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7, page 500; also Parliamentary Paper No. 65 Session 1887.

DEPOSITS IN BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES* NOT BEARING
AND BEARING INTEREST.

(Average during the Quarter ended 31st March, 1893.)

Colony.	Amount of Deposits. †		Proportion of Deposits.	
	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Victoria	9,673,066	29,706,172	24·57	75·43
New South Wales	9,610,841	26,383,512	26·70	73·30
Queensland	2,666,393	8,093,134	24·78	75·22
South Australia	1,880,127	5,769,591	24·58	75·42
Western Australia	547,226	871,956	38·56	61·44
New Zealand	4,044,084	10,506,858	27·79	72·21

Proportion of interest-bearing deposits in Australasian banks.

841. It will be seen that between seven-tenths and three-fourths of the bank deposits are interest-bearing in all the colonies except Western Australia, in which only about three-fifths of the deposits bear interest.

British deposits in Australasian banks.

842. It is stated on the authority of the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* ‡ that if the deposits held in the colonies, as shown by the quarterly average statements of the banks, be deducted from the total deposits shown in the bank balance sheets, the difference approximately indicates the amount received from British depositors. If this be correct, the British deposits in Australasian banks amounted to nearly 40 millions in March, 1891, to over 43 millions in March, 1892, and to over 39 millions in March, 1893, the decrease in the last twelve months being over 4 millions, and in the last two years nearly half a million sterling. The *Banking Record* considers, however, that the amount for 1893 is somewhat overstated, and should be written down to £37,500,000. This is indicated by the following figures:—

BRITISH DEPOSITS IN AUSTRALASIAN BANKS, 1891 TO 1893.

Deposits in Australasian Banks.	On the 31st March—		
	1891.	1892.	1893.
	£	£	£
As per Balance Sheets	150,459,324	154,032,304	149,331,058
„ Quarterly Statements	110,677,864	110,689,931	110,081,673
Difference, being British Deposits	39,781,460	43,342,373	39,249,385
Corrected Estimate ... ..	...	...	37,500,000

* Exclusive of Tasmania.

† Including Government deposits, amounting in Victoria to £2,239,631, of which £262,909 did not bear, and £1,976,722 bore, interest; in Queensland to £2,027,944, all bearing interest; in South Australia to £371,918, of which £116,124 did not bear, and £255,794 bore, interest; and in New Zealand to £450,044, all of which bore interest.

‡ *Record* for June, 1892, page 400.

843. This corrected estimate published in the *Banking Record* closely corresponds with the total amount of British deposits lodged in the 24 leading Australasian banks about the time of the banking crisis in 1893, as shown in the subjoined statement; the particulars relating to twelve suspended and re-constructed banks were obtained by direct correspondence with those institutions,* whilst those for the twelve banks which survived the crisis have been taken from an official publication, issued by the Government Statistician of New South Wales, entitled *The Seven Colonies of Australasia*.† It must, of course, be remembered that the deposits were exceptionally low just before the crisis:—

British and colonial deposits in banks at time of crisis.

DEPOSITS IN AUSTRALASIAN BANKS, 1893.

	£
Colonial deposits	105,003,671
British „	37,009,071
Total deposits	<u>142,012,742</u>

844. The following particulars taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*‡ show the capital and profits of the banks of issue carrying on business in the Australasian colonies, according to the sworn averages of the quarter ended 31st December of the last three years:—

Capital and profits of Australasian banks.

CAPITAL AND PROFITS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890 TO 1892.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£
Capital paid up	17,518,750	16,896,928	15,988,754
Amount of reserved profits at declaration of dividend	9,052,831	9,135,658	8,820,497
Capital and reserved profits ...	26,571,581	26,032,586	24,809,251
Amount of last dividend declared (half-year)	1,041,318	1,016,835	897,618
Average per cent. per annum of dividend on paid-up capital	11·89	12·03	11·23

NOTE.—There were 29 banks in 1890, 27 in 1891, and 24 in 1892.

845. The following is a summary of figures derived from the last issued balance sheets of the 24 banks in Australasia. The balance sheets are of different dates, the latest being the 31st May, 1893:—

Summary of bank balance sheets.

* The returns from the re-constructed banks refer to the dates of their suspension.

† Page 368. Sydney: Potter, Government Printer, 1893.

‡ *Record* for March, 1893, page 152.

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET OF 24 AUSTRALASIAN BANKS, 1893.*

TOTAL LIABILITIES.

To Shareholders—			
Capital Paid up	..	...	£15,574,570
„ Uncalled and Reserved	£7,470,670	...	
Reserve and Undivided Profits	...	...	8,430,209
Dividend	...	...	695,404
			£24,700,183
To the Public—			
Notes in circulation	...	...	£5,007,426
Bills payable and in circulation	...	...	14,774,686
Deposits, Balances to other Banks, etc.	...	...	151,229,908
			171,012,020
			£195,712,203

TOTAL ASSETS.

Cash and Bullion, Cash at Bankers, Money at Call and at Short Notice, and Notes of other Banks	...	...	£27,597,228
Government and other Public Securities	...	...	7,601,156
Premises, Furniture, etc.	...	...	6,162,283
Bills, receivable, discounted, or <i>in transitu</i> , and other debts due	...	...	154,351,536
			£195,712,203

Average Dividend, £8 18s. 7d. per cent. per annum on paid-up capital.

846. In the quarter ended 31st March, 1893, the circulation of bank notes ranged from £1 14s. 9d. in Western Australia to 14s. 6d. per head in Tasmania; the proportion in Victoria being £1 0s. 8d. As compared with the same quarter of the previous year, the note circulation fell off considerably in all the colonies except Western Australia and New Zealand; whilst the amount for the colonies as a whole was less by £400,000, and the average per head by 2s. 6d. The following are the figures for the different colonies during the first quarter of 1893:—

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

Colony.	Estimated Population on 31st December, 1892.	Bank Note Circulation (First Quarter of 1893).	
		Total.	Per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.
Western Australia	58,674	102,028	1 14 9
New Zealand	650,433	1,003,393	1 10 10
Queensland	421,297	547,745	1 6 0
South Australia	331,721	422,457	1 5 6
New South Wales	1,197,050	1,423,898	1 3 9
Victoria	1,167,373	1,208,186	1 0 8
Tasmania	153,144	111,059	0 14 6
Total	3,979,692	4,818,766	1 4 3

* Exclusive of the Federal Bank of Australia, which stopped payment on 30th January, 1893, but did not re-open, and of the Standard Bank of Australia, which first suspended on 3rd December, 1891, but resumed on 30th May, 1892, again suspended on 28th April, 1893, and resumed after re-construction on 11th August, 1893.

847. At the end of 1892 the average note circulation was only 18s. 11d. per head in England and Wales, whereas it was as high as £1 15s. 1d. in Scotland, and £1 8s. 5d. in Ireland. In the United Kingdom, as a whole, the paper currency was more than 41½ millions sterling, the proportion per head being £1 1s. 10d. It will be remembered that whilst the lowest denomination of bank notes in England and Wales is five pounds, in Scotland and Ireland, as in the Australasian colonies, it is one pound :—

Note circulation in United Kingdom.

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1892.

Division.	Estimated Population. (000's omitted.)	Bank Note Circulation, December, 1892.	
		Total. (000's omitted.)	Per Head of Population.
England and Wales ...	29,403,	£ 27,794,	£ s. d. 0 18 11
Scotland... ..	4,063,	7,128,	1 15 1
Ireland	4,643,	6,604,	1 8 5
United Kingdom ...	38,109,	41,526,	1 1 10

848. 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. It has been contemplated to amalgamate the two kinds of Savings Banks, and to place both under Government control; no decision, however, has yet been arrived at, and meanwhile the deposits of the General Savings Banks are guaranteed by the State. The following figures show the number of institutions, the number of depositors having accounts at the last dates of balancing in 1892, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates* :—

Savings banks.

SAVINGS BANKS, 1892.

Description of Institution.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.	
			Total.	Average to each Depositor.
Post Office Savings Banks ...	370	111,943	£ 2,269,404	£ s. d. 20 5 5
General Savings Banks ...	18	201,550	3,714,244	18 8 7
Total	388	313,493	5,983,648	19 1 9

* 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, 1872
to 1892.

849. In the twenty-one years 1872 to 1892, the number of depositors in savings banks has increased sixfold. For several years prior to 1880 the amount standing to the credit of the depositors had been tolerably uniform, but since then a steady increase has taken place, and by 1892 it had risen to nearly 6 millions sterling, or £268,000 more than in the previous year, about $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions more than in 1887, and more than three and a half times the amount in 1880—twelve years previously. The average amount to each depositor was highest in 1872 and lowest in 1887, the proportion of the latter being £1 3s. 11d. less than in the year under review. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and the amount remaining on deposit during the period referred to:—

SAVINGS BANKS, 1872 TO 1892.

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	76,696	1,510,273	19 13 7
1879	82,941	1,520,296	18 6 7
1880	92,115	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	136,087	2,818,122	20 14 2
1884	152,342	2,981,083	19 11 4
1885	170,014	3,337,018	19 12 7
1886	189,359	3,589,916	18 19 2
1887	206,596	3,696,699	17 17 10
1888	237,433	4,669,541	19 13 4
1889	261,067	5,021,522	19 4 8
1890	281,509	5,262,105	18 13 10
1891	300,781	5,715,687	19 0 1
1892	313,493	5,983,648	19 1 9

Post Office
savings
banks.

850. The following particulars respecting the Post Office Savings Banks have been taken from a pamphlet compiled and issued under the direction of the Postmaster-General:—

Depositors have direct Government security for the prompt repayment of their money. A depositor in any one of the Government Post Office Savings Banks can continue his deposits at any other of such banks without notice or change of book,

and can withdraw his money at any Post Office Bank which is most convenient to him. Deposits of one shilling, or of any number of shillings, or of pounds and shillings, will be received from any depositor at the Post Office Savings Banks, provided the deposits made by such depositor do not exceed £100 (one hundred pounds) within any period of fourteen days, without special permission in writing having first been obtained by such depositor from the Postmaster-General. No interest will be allowed on any sum in excess of £250. Every deposit received by any officer of the Postmaster-General appointed for that purpose will be entered by him at the time in a numbered book, and the entry will be attested by him and by the dated stamp of his office, and the said book, with the entry so attested, will be given to the depositor, and retained by him as primary evidence of the receipt of the deposit. The depositor must sign his name in the place provided for his signature in the Depositor's Book. The amount of each deposit, and the name, occupation, and residence of the depositor, will, upon the day of the receipt thereof, be reported to the Postmaster-General, and the acknowledgment of the Postmaster-General for the said deposit, signified by the officer appointed for the purpose, will be forthwith transmitted by post to the depositor, as the conclusive evidence of his claim to the repayment of the deposit with interest thereon. If the depositor does not receive the acknowledgment within ten days from the day on which he made the deposit, he must apply for the same to the Postmaster-General by letter, and, if necessary, he must renew his application to the Postmaster-General until he receives the said acknowledgment. Interest, calculated yearly, not exceeding the rate of four pounds per cent. per annum, will be allowed on every complete sum of one pound deposited, and will be computed from the first day of the calendar month next following the day on which a complete sum of one pound shall have been deposited, or on which deposits of a less amount shall have made up a complete sum of one pound, up to the first day of the calendar month in which moneys are withdrawn. The interest will be calculated to the 31st December in every year, and will then be added to and become part of the principal money.

Deposits may be made by—

- (a) A trustee on behalf of another person, in the joint names of such trustee and the person on whose account such money shall be so deposited; but repayment of the same, or any part thereof, will not be made without the receipt and receipts of both the said parties.
- (b) By any person under 21 years of age, and repayment will be made to such minor in the same manner as if he were of full age.
- (c) By a parent or relative of a minor in the name and on behalf of such minor.
- (d) By married women: deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman, unless her husband (in any case where no order has been made by a court, judge, magistrate, or justice protecting the earnings and property of the wife) shall give notice in writing of such marriage to the Postmaster-General, and shall require payment to be made to him.
- (e) By the trustees of any legally established Friendly, Charitable, or Provident Society.

NOTE.—In cases of Friendly Societies, the trustees must first make special application by post to the Postmaster-General, accompanied by a copy of their rules.

Depositors' books must be forwarded *once in each year, on the anniversary of the day on which the first deposit was made*, to the principal office of the Postmaster-General, in a cover, to be obtained at any Post Office Savings Bank, in order that the entries may be compared with the entries in the books of the Postmaster-General, and that the interest due to the depositor may be inserted in it. Any depositor residing at a distance from Melbourne may withdraw any sum not exceeding £20 on the same day, on his making application through the electric telegraph, and paying the cost of two telegrams, at a uniform charge of one shilling for each telegram. Deposits may be withdrawn at chief office, Melbourne, *at call*.

Rate of interest in savings banks.

851. 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 named. On the 1st September, 1893, however, the rate was reduced to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. 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. No interest is allowed on deposits exceeding £250.

Male and female depositors.

852. In the General Savings Banks, the male depositors in 1892 numbered 111,225, and the female depositors 90,325, or about 81 of the latter to 100 of the former. In the general population the proportion of females per 100 males is 92, so that relatively to their respective numbers females do not appear to use the savings banks as much as males.

Small depositors.

853. About four-fifths of the depositors in General Savings Banks have less than £20 to their credit, and nearly an eleventh have between £20 and £50.

Savings banks in Melbourne.

854. The deposits in the General Savings Banks of Melbourne and suburbs amount to over three-fifths of the whole, and the depositors to about two-thirds.

Savings banks in Australasian colonies.

855. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and their proportion to population, also the total and average amount standing to their credit in the savings banks of the various Australasian colonies at the end of 1891 :—

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.*

(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 †	305,559	26·39	£ 5,670,137	£ s. d. 18 11 2
New South Wales	158,426	13·60	5,342,135	33 14 5
Queensland	46,259	11·27	1,660,753	35 18 0
South Australia	76,091	23·72	2,100,672	27 12 2
Western Australia	3,564	6·69	46,181	12 19 2
Tasmania	26,916	17·64	554,417	20 12 0
New Zealand	126,886	20·01	3,406,949	26 17 0
Total	743,701	19·10	18,781,244	25 5 1

* For later figures see *Australasian Statistics* for 1892, in Appendix to the second volume.

† These figures relate to the 31st December, both for General and Post Office Savings Banks, and therefore differ slightly from the figures given in the table following paragraph 849 *ante*.

856. In Victoria in 1891 the rate of interest paid in both descriptions of savings banks was 4* per cent., as already stated, but the rate paid in the other Australasian colonies was often higher than in Victoria. Thus, in New South Wales, whilst the rate in the Post Office Savings Banks was 4 per cent., as in Victoria, that in the General Savings Banks was 5 per cent. for accounts which remained open at the end of the year, only 4 per cent, however, having been allowed on closed accounts; in Queensland the rate was 4 per cent. on deposits below £200; in South Australia it was 5 per cent.; in Tasmania the rates were 5 per cent. on sums up to £150 in the General, and 3 per cent. in the Post Office Savings Banks; and in New Zealand they were 5 and 4½ per cent. respectively. On the other hand, the rate was only 3¾ per cent. in Western Australia.

Rate of interest in Australasian savings banks.

857. In proportion to population, the number of depositors is greatest in Victoria, and the next in South Australia, in both of which the proportion is much higher than in the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of depositors to population.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS TO POPULATION.

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

858. Judged by the average amounts to the credit of depositors, the savings banks of Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia appear to attract the larger investors in a greater degree than any of the other colonies; but those of Victoria, more than any other colony, except Western Australia, appear rather to attract 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 respect to average amount of deposits.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AVERAGE BALANCE OF DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS.

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

859. The amount lying to the credit of depositors in the savings banks of the United Kingdom about the end of 1891 was £114,483,567,

Savings banks of United Kingdom.

* Reduced to 3½ per cent. on the 1st September, 1893.

of which £42,875,565 was in Trustee Savings Banks, and £71,608,002 in Post Office Savings Banks; and the number of accounts remaining open in 1889-90 was 6,043,591, viz., 1,535,782 in Trustee, and 4,507,809 in Post Office, Savings Banks—an average of £18 8s. 3d. per depositor; whilst the proportion per head of population was £2 18s. By September, 1893, the deposits had increased to £121,599,216.

Savings
banks of
European
countries.

860. By the following figures relating to the savings banks of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and Holland, it will be noticed that, in proportion to population, the depositors are much more numerous in Victoria and South Australia than in any of those countries; whilst in point of average value the deposits in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia are greater than in any of them—the average value in Victoria, however, being only slightly above that in the United Kingdom and France:—

SAVINGS BANKS OF CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1890-91.

Country.	Year.	Number of Depositors.		Amount Remaining on Deposit.		
		Total.	Per 100 of Population.	Total.	Average per Depositor.	
				£	£	s. d.
France	1890	7,262,726	18·94	132,787,212	18	5 8
United Kingdom	1890	6,043,591	15·86	111,285,911	18	8 3
Belgium	1891	800,074	13·04	13,337,150	16	13 5
Holland	1890	281,870	6·18	1,770,875	6	5 8

NOTE.—The Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks are given for the United Kingdom, the State Savings Banks only for Belgium and Holland; whilst Private are included with State Post Office Savings Banks in the case of France. In Belgium there were also 14,482 depositors and £361,229 on deposit in Corporation Banks; 2,122,420 juvenile depositors with £172,287 in 5,027 scholars' Savings Banks in Public Schools; and 27,423 depositors with £982,192 on deposit in Private Establishments; whilst in Holland, in 1888, there were 297,682 depositors and £4,815,000 on deposit in the Private Savings Banks.

Life
assurance.

861. The substance of the following table, which embodies the returns for 1891 and 1892 of the Life Assurance Companies whose head offices are in the Australasian colonies, has been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.* It contains a summary of the results of eleven offices, one of which is the Government Life Insurance Department of New Zealand, the remainder being proprietary or mutual companies. It should be mentioned that there are many English, and three large American, offices also doing business in Australasia, but no returns are available of the local business done by these institutions:—

* *Record* for January, 1893, page 54.

LIFE ASSURANCE RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1891 AND 1892.

Particulars.	1891. 11 offices.	1892. 11 offices.	Increase(+) or Decrease(-)	
			Numerical.	Cente- simal.
New Policies during the Year*—				
Assurances and Endowments No.	30,776	30,876	+ 100	+ 32
„ amount assured £	9,119,915	8,677,055	- 442,860	- 4.86
Annuities† ... No.		62		
„ amount per annum† £		4,736		
Premiums, single ... £	34,813	47,026	+ 12,213	+ 3.51
„ annual ... £	294,386	282,629	- 11,757	- 3.99
Funds at beginning of the year £	15,325,547	16,858,197	+ 1,532,650	+ 10.01
Receipts—				
New premiums ... £	277,733	266,888	- 10,845	- 3.95
Renewal „ ... £	2,083,491	2,186,547	+ 103,056	+ 4.95
Consideration for annuities £	25,702	42,519	+ 16,817	+ 65.43
Interest ... £	959,648	1,021,451	+ 61,803	+ 6.44
Other ... £	15,038	13,541	- 1,497	- 9.95
Disbursements—				
Claims (with bonus addi- tions) and endowments matured £	877,924	1,077,759	+ 199,835	+ 22.76
Surrenders‡ ... £	297,171	342,517	+ 45,346	+ 15.26
Annuities ... £	21,715	24,220	+ 2,505	+ 11.54
Bonuses and dividends ... £	76,530	80,470	+ 3,940	+ 5.15
Expenses ... £	502,598	516,396	+ 13,798	+ 2.75
Funds at the end of the year £	16,865,682	18,328,009	+ 1,462,327	+ 8.67

862. The total receipts of these offices amounted to £3,361,612 in 1891, and to £3,530,946 in 1892; and the total disbursements to £1,775,938 and £2,041,362 respectively. The balance in favour of receipts thus amounted to £1,585,674 in the former, and £1,489,584 in the latter, year. Receipts and disbursements.

863. The working expenses of the same offices amounted to 15 per cent. in 1891 and to 14.6 per cent. in 1892 of the total receipts. In both years they amounted to 21 per cent. of the premium income. Working expenses.

864. The average rate of interest realized in 1892 on the total funds standing to the credit of these institutions was 5.80 per cent., or a little less than the average of the previous ten years. The rates in those years were as follow:— Rate of interest realized.

* Information relating to the number of policies in force and amount assured will be given in an Appendix to the second volume.

† Information incomplete.

‡ Information incomplete, but including surrenders, advances reduced by surrender, and endowment premiums returned.

RATES OF INTEREST REALIZED ON FUNDS OF AUSTRALASIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1882 ...	6.07	1888 ...	5.91
1883 ...	5.61	1889 ...	5.95
1884 ...	6.10	1890 ...	5.81
1885 ...	6.00	1891 ...	5.96
1886 ...	6.06	1892 ...	5.80
1887 ...	5.98		

Liabilities and assets of life offices.

865. The following statement of the liabilities and assets of the life assurance offices in the last two years has been taken from the same publication* :—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF AUSTRALASIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES, 1891 AND 1892.

	1891.	1892.	Increase. †
LIABILITIES.			
Life, endowment, and annuity funds ...	£ 16,847,793	£ 18,316,025	1,468,232
Investment fluctuation funds ...	72,524	135,814	63,290
Paid-up capital ...	100,000	100,000	...
Reserve funds ...	205,000	205,000	...
Deposits and interest ...	14,860	7,496	-7,364
Profit and loss balances ...	140,895	91,993	-48,902
Outstanding claims, annuities, and surrenders	167,803	249,312	81,509
Outstanding accounts ...	87,894	75,539	-12,355
Total ...	17,636,769	19,181,179	1,544,410
ASSETS.			
Mortgages ...	9,860,785	10,618,052	757,267
Loans on policies and on personal security ...	3,000,580	3,359,053	358,473
Government securities and debentures ...	1,393,667	1,459,348	65,681
Shares ...	128,313	124,018	-4,295
Cash on deposit, in hand, and on current account	860,794	1,040,364	179,570
Freehold and leasehold property ...	1,849,557	1,999,405	149,848
Agents' balances ...	17,058	17,543	485
Outstanding premiums ...	278,267	296,997	18,730
Outstanding and accrued interest ...	153,312	169,624	16,312
Sundries ...	94,436	96,775	2,339
Total ...	17,636,769	19,181,179	1,544,410

Life assurance in the United Kingdom.

866. In 1890 the total income of the ordinary life assurance companies doing business in the United Kingdom (exclusive of American companies) amounted to £22,875,000, of which £6,745,000 was from interest, £14,833,000 from premiums, and £1,188,000 from sales of annuities; and their working expenses amounted to £2,122,000, or about 9 per cent. of the receipts. The claims satisfied during the year amounted to £11,784,000, and £871,000 was paid to annuitants; the amount paid as cash bonuses or allowed in reduction of premiums

* *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for January, 1893, page 56.

† When the minus sign (-) occurs a decrease has taken place.

was £1,057,000; for surrender, £792,000; and as dividends, etc., to shareholders, £498,000.

867. The following is a statement of the capital and reserves of 22 fire and marine insurance companies doing business in Australasia in 1892* :—

Capital of fire and marine insurance companies.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CAPITAL AND RESERVES, 1892.

Colony in which Head Office is situated.	Number of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Funds and Unappropriated Profits.	Total Paid-up Capital and Reserves.
		£	£	£
Victoria	8	282,125	421,325	703,450
New South Wales	6	184,699	196,252	380,951
South Australia	1	62,500	66,830	129,330
Queensland	1	14,382	1,822	16,204
Tasmania	2	98,943	4,633	103,576
New Zealand	4	437,665	515,288	952,953
Total	22	1,080,314	1,206,150	2,286,464

868. It will be noticed that the amount of capital and reserves of the four New Zealand companies is nearly equal to that of the 14 companies having their head offices in Victoria and New South Wales.

Large proportion of capital in New Zealand companies.

869. The profits, losses, dividends, etc., of the same companies in 1892, of 25 companies in 1891, and of 30 companies in 1890, were as follow :—

Profits of fire and marine insurance companies.

PROFITS, ETC., OF AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1890 TO 1892.

Profits, Losses, Dividends, etc.	1890. (30 Companies.)	1891. (25 Companies.)	1892. (22 Companies.)
	£	£	£
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	1,414,567	1,353,616	1,219,999
Interest, rents, and fees	144,141	107,483	97,428
Total	1,558,708	1,461,099	1,317,427
Losses	985,038	927,691	744,209
Expenses and commission	405,859	372,094	343,538
Total	1,390,897	1,299,785	1,087,747
Net profits	167,811	161,314	229,680
Dividends paid	180,219	151,926	160,892
Proportion of losses and expenses to premium income	Per cent. 98·33	Per cent. 96·02	Per cent. 89·16

* The figures relating to these companies have been rearranged from figure statements contained in tables at page 642 of the *Insurance and Banking Record* for June, 1893. Statistics of fires in Victoria will be published as an Appendix to the second volume.

Dividends compared with profits of fire and marine companies.

870. The dividends paid exceeded the net profits by £12,408 in 1890, but the net profits exceeded the dividends by £9,388 in 1891, and by £68,788 in 1892. The losses and expenses were less than the premium income by 1·67 per cent. in 1890, by 3·98 per cent. in 1891, and by 10·84 per cent. in 1892.

Fire and marine business in certain companies.

871. In the returns of 17 of these companies in 1890, 12 in 1891, and 10 in 1892, the premiums and losses on fire business were distinguished from those on marine business, but in other cases no distinction was made. The results for the years named for the two classes of companies referred to were as follow:—

PREMIUMS, LOSSES, ETC., OF CERTAIN AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1890 TO 1892.

Premiums, Losses, etc.	1890.	1891.	1892.
FIRE ASSURANCE.*			
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	£ 270,846	£ 233,653	£ 175,029
Losses	141,597	120,188	62,840
Premiums in excess of losses	129,249	113,465	112,189
MARINE ASSURANCE.*			
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	202,907	162,541	75,760
Losses	168,384	133,686	63,866
Premiums in excess of losses	34,523	28,855	11,894
FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE.†			
Premiums in excess of losses	429,529	425,925	475,790
Interest, rents, and fees	144,141	107,483	97,428
Expenses and commission	573,670 405,859	533,408 372,094	573,218 343,538
Net profits	167,811	161,314	229,680

Price of debentures and stock in Melbourne.

872. 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. Although 4 per cent. stock had hitherto been uniformly quoted at par, it will be seen that the price fell as low as 99¼ during the latter half of 1892, and in 1893:—

* Offices distinguishing between Fire and Marine business only, viz., 17 in 1890, 12 in 1891, and 10 in 1892. Of these 15 in 1890, 11 in 1891, and 9 in 1892 carried on Fire business only; and 10, 6, and 5 respectively Marine business only.

† Including offices which do not distinguish between Fire and Marine Insurance, viz., 13 in 1890 and 1891, and 12 in 1892.

‡ See tables following paragraphs 312 and 337 ante.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES AND STOCK IN MELBOURNE,
1892 AND 1893.

Interest.		Outstanding Debt.		Closing Price per £100.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.	Amount.	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
1892.							
5	Jan. 1 and July 1	312,900*	1894	102-103	100-100½	102	102
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	1,150,487	†	100	100	99¾	99¼
	Total ...	1,463,387					
1893.							
5	Jan. 1 and July 1	312,900*	1894	100	...	101	...
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	1,150,487	†	99¼	...	99¼	..
	Total ...	1,463,387					

NOTE.—The quotations of Government debentures and stock on the Melbourne Exchange are exclusive of accrued interest.

873. Selecting one of the leading 4 per cent. and one of the leading 3½ per cent. Victorian stocks, and finding the highest prices quoted in 1885 and each subsequent year, an adequate idea may be formed of the general course of prices during the last 8 or 9 years. These are shown in the following table, together with the equivalent returns to the investor, which are also collated with the actual rate of interest payable by the Government on the loans floated in each year:—

Comparative prices of Victorian stocks, 1885 to 1893.

PRICES OF VICTORIAN REPRESENTATIVE STOCKS IN LONDON,
1885 TO 1893.

Year.	Highest Prices quoted on Stock Exchange.		Minimum Return to Investor. †		Actual Interest payable by Government on Loans floated each year. §
	4 per cents. (due 1920).	3½ per cents. (due 1923).	4 per cents.	3½ per cents.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885 ...	104½	...	3 15 10	...	4 2 5
1886 ...	107¾	...	3 13 2	...	3 15 5
1887 ...	108¾	...	3 13 1	...	3 18 9
1888 ...	114⅛	...	3 6 5	...	3 12 9
1889 ...	114¼	105	3 5 8	3 5 5	3 8 5
1890 ...	111½	103⅛	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 11 1
1891 ...	109⅛	100½	3 10 3	3 9 9	3 15 6
1892 ...	106¾	98	3 13 9	3 13 5	4 1 5
1893 (to August)	103¼	90½	3 18 6	4 3 4	3 19 10

* Government stock. The figures in the other line represent debentures.

† In 1897, or at any time thereafter at option of Government.

‡ Allowing for accrued interest, and redemption at par on maturity, the former being assumed to be equal to half a year's interest.

§ After allowing for expenses of floating loans, which adds about 1s. 3d. to the interest. See table following paragraph 338 ante.

Yield to
investors in
Victorian
securities
in various
years.

874. It will be observed that, according to the highest quotations on the London Stock Exchange, the interest yield to investors in Victorian securities fell from over $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1885 to a little over $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. in 1889, but again rose to about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1891; whilst a further exceptional rise occurred in 1892 and 1893, especially the latter year, when it reached to over 4 per cent. On comparing the amounts in the last column in the table with those in the two preceding columns, it will be found that the colony, when raising a loan, has as a rule to pay about one-quarter ($\frac{1}{4}$) per cent. more than is received by British investors on similar securities at maximum prices.

Prices of
Austral-
asian stock
in London.

875. The sudden rise in Australasian stocks in 1888 and 1889, together with the causes which led up to it, was described in a previous issue of this work.* Since 1889, when the prices were at a maximum, however, there has been a falling off, most accentuated in 1892 and 1893, owing to the prevailing financial depression existing not only in Australia but in other countries of the world. Taking the highest rates quoted in the official list, the price of the Victorian 4 per cents. fell from $113\frac{3}{4}$ in 1889 to $106\frac{3}{4}$ in 1892, and that of New South Wales from $118\frac{3}{4}$ to 111; whilst the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. of the same colonies fell from 105 to 98, and from 106 to $97\frac{1}{2}$ respectively. But it was in 1893 that a most unusual depreciation occurred. Victorian $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. once falling as low as 79 during the week ended 19th May, when the Australian banking crisis was at its height, although the price immediately afterwards rose to $85\frac{3}{4}$, whilst the latest quotations (7th December) indicate a recovery to 92. Queensland stocks also experienced an extraordinary fall to 75. This most recent fall in the prices of Australian securities is probably only of a temporary nature, and can hardly be due to any loss of confidence in the character of these securities, but to a severe crisis in London, consequent on heavy losses in South American securities. The following are the highest and lowest prices for the principal stocks of the Australasian colonies in the years 1890 to the 26th August, 1893 :—

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 891. See also paragraph 343 *ante*.

PRICES OF STOCK OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN LONDON,
1890 TO 1893.

Colony.	Stock redeemable in	Prices.*							
		1890.		1891.		1892.		1893. (to 26th Aug.)	
		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	4 per cents.								
Victoria ...	1920	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	100	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	95
New South Wales ...	1933	116	112	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{4}$	111	105	111	97 $\frac{1}{2}$
Queensland ...	1915-24	112	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	106 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{5}{8}$	89
South Australia ...	1917-36	110 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	93
Western Australia ...	1934	110 $\frac{1}{8}$	106	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	102
Tasmania ...	1911†	105	101	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	103 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{5}{8}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{4}$
New Zealand ...	1929	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	106 $\frac{5}{8}$	100	107 $\frac{1}{4}$	97
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.								
Victoria ...	1923	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	97	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	98	89 $\frac{7}{8}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	79§
New South Wales ...	1924	105	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	103 $\frac{7}{8}$	94	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	83 $\frac{1}{8}$
Queensland ...	1924	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{8}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	87 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	75
South Australia ...	1939	101 $\frac{7}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{7}{8}$	93	96	85 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tasmania ...	1920-40‡	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{8}$	98	92 $\frac{3}{4}$	96	84
New Zealand ...	1940	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	91 $\frac{1}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	90

876. In 1891 the Government securities of Victoria, together with those of New South Wales and South Australia, returned a lower rate of interest to the investor, and consequently ranked higher in public estimation, than the loan securities of any of the other British colonies or dependencies, except India and Canada; and in 1892 ranked, with those of New Zealand and Western Australia, higher than in any other colonies, except India, Canada, Ceylon, and the Cape. In the first half of 1893, however, owing to the financial and banking crisis, a considerable fall took place in all Australasian securities, except those of New Zealand and Western Australia, and Victoria for the first time occupied the lowest position on the list of leading British Colonial borrowers. When, however, it is known abroad how, by the exercise of rigid economy, the deficit of the public revenue has been checked, and the accounts balanced, and that borrowing on an extensive scale has entirely ceased, whilst the natural industries are being rapidly developed, and exports of home products increased, there is little doubt that full confidence in our securities will be restored.

Prices of
and yield
to investors
in British
and colo-
nial stocks.

* Taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence* and the *Weekly Official Intelligence*.

† Debentures in the case of Tasmanian 4 per cents.

‡ At any time on or after 1st January, 1920, on giving 12 months' notice.

§ This exceptionally low rate occurred during the week ending 19th May, when the Australian banking crisis prevailed.

The interest returned to investors in British Colonial securities varied from about 3 per cent. in the case of India to $3\frac{3}{4}$ or 4 per cent. in the case of Natal or Newfoundland; whilst British Consols return little more than $2\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. The following is a list—arranged according to the yield in 1892—of representative British and Colonial stocks, together with the highest prices quoted in 1891, 1892, and 1893 (to 26th August), also the estimated yield to the investor:—

PRICES OF REPRESENTATIVE BRITISH AND COLONIAL STOCKS IN
LONDON, 1891, 1892, AND 1893.

Country.	Rate of Interest on Stock.	Highest Price Quoted.			Return to Investor.*		
		1891.	1892.	1893 (to 26th Aug.)	1891.	1892.	1893.
United Kingdom—	Per cent.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
“Consols” † ...	$2\frac{3}{4}\dagger$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{5}{8}$	2 13 0	2 12 6	2 13 3
“Local Loans” † ...	3	105	104 $\frac{5}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 14 8	2 15 0	2 13 8
“Metropolitan Consolidated” † } ...	3	103 $\frac{7}{8}$	104 $\frac{7}{8}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 17 7	2 16 10	2 15 8
India † ...	3	99 $\frac{3}{8}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	3 0 11	3 1 8	3 0 4
Canada ...	3	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	96	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 4 10	3 4 7	3 4 0
Ceylon ...	4	109 $\frac{3}{4}$	112	115	3 12 10	3 10 8	3 8 2
Cape of Good Hope ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11 5	3 11 0	3 8 4
New Zealand ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	98	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 12 4	3 13 5	3 13 11
Victoria ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 11 3	3 14 0	4 3 4
Western Australia ...	4	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	108 $\frac{1}{2}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 13 9	3 14 0	3 14 9
Tasmania ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	98	96	3 13 5	3 14 4	3 16 9
New South Wales ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{7}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 $\frac{1}{8}$	3 7 10	3 14 6	3 15 1
South Australia ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{7}{8}$	96	3 11 2	3 14 6	3 15 3
Newfoundland ...	4	105 $\frac{5}{8}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105	3 15 1	3 15 1	3 15 8
Queensland ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{1}{2}$	90 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 13 2	3 15 8	4 2 7
Natal ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$	95 $\frac{7}{8}$	98 $\frac{7}{8}$	3 13 9	3 18 1	3 13 10

NOTE.—The stocks referred to are all “inscribed,” except those of Canada, which are “registered.”

Value of Colonial Government securities in London.

877. According to *Burdett's Official Intelligence* for 1893, the par value of all Colonial and Provincial Government securities taken cognizance of by the London Stock Exchange at the end of 1892 was £256,538,259; and it was calculated that, at the end of 1892, the market value of £70,791,000 of these securities was £73,211,000, as compared with £72,632,000 at the end of 1891, £73,974,000 at the end of 1890, and £76,017,000 at the end of 1889. § The excess above

* After allowing for accrued interest, and repayments at *par* on maturity; the former assumed to be equal to half a year's interest when interest is payable half-yearly, and to one quarter's interest when it is payable quarterly.

† Bearing $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. interest until 1903, then $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; redeemable 1923 or subsequently.

‡ Interest payable quarterly; half-yearly in all other cases.

§ See *Bankers' Magazine*, February, 1893, page 243.

the par value was thus not quite $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1892, as against $2\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. in 1891, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1890, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1889; but in connexion with this it should be borne in mind that most of the securities were disposed of in the first instance at a discount.

878. 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 1892, also the number and amount of releases registered in that year. It should be mentioned that the figures do not express the full amounts secured and released, as the amounts were frequently not given,* especially in the case of live stock released:—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, AND RELEASES, 1892.

Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Land under <i>Transfer of Land Statute</i> ...	11,869	£ 10,918,026	4,962	£ 4,667,850
„ under old system...	1,608	2,114,460	880	806,483
Live stock ...	1,735	540,125	46	4,870†
Wool ...	500	294,771	3	691
Crops ...	1,414	252,518	...	...
Total ...	17,126	14,119,900	5,891	5,479,894

879. The number of registered mortgages and liens of all descriptions, and the amounts advanced in respect thereof, during each of the twenty-three years ended with 1892, were as follow:—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1870 TO 1892.

Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.	Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.
		£			£
1870 ...	4,410	4,203,743	1882 ...	9,416	6,985,689
1871 ...	4,849	4,278,197	1883 ...	9,023	6,021,120
1872 ...	5,151	4,076,229	1884 ...	9,236	7,139,774
1873 ...	5,155	5,248,365	1885 ...	10,738	9,476,724
1874 ...	5,929	6,019,904	1886 ..	13,547	12,224,992
1875 ...	6,035	4,542,569	1887 ...	12,981	11,427,243
1876 ...	6,417	5,081,387	1888 ...	13,685	16,772,497
1877 ...	6,510	4,706,138	1889 ...	15,453	18,876,605
1878 ...	9,655	6,233,752	1890 ...	15,645	16,359,698
1879 ...	12,063	7,358,952	1891 ...	15,471	16,454,628
1880 ...	10,722	5,615,401	1892 ...	17,126	14,119,900
1881 ...	10,636	6,672,733			

* Assuming that the average amount was the same in all cases as in those for which the information was returned, the following would be the total amounts:—Mortgages of land—under *Transfer of Land Statute*, £13,032,824; under old system, £2,411,642. Releases of land—under *Transfer of Land Statute*, £5,306,599; under old system, £961,364.

† This amount relates to only a few releases; the particulars were not stated in the great majority of cases.

Mortgages and liens, 1892 and former years.

880. It will be observed that in the last fifteen years the amount secured under mortgage fell to the lowest point in 1883, and reached by far the highest point in 1889, when it was $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions larger than in either 1890 or 1891, and over $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions larger than in 1892. The number of mortgages in 1892 shows a marked increase on the numbers in the three previous years, and was far larger than in any previous year.

Proportion of releases to mortgages.

881. In 1892 the number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to about 43 and 42 per cent. respectively of the number of mortgages effected and the amounts lent thereon, as compared with 61 and 45 per cent. respectively in the previous year. The number of releases of live stock is small as compared with the number of mortgages, and of liens on wool and crops only three releases were 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 mortgaged.

882. The live stock mortgaged in 1892 consisted of 1,045,680 sheep, 59,216 head of cattle, 7,240 horses, and 899 pigs.

Difference between mortgages and releases, 1861 to 1892.

883. During the thirty-two years ended with 1892, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property amounted in the aggregate to £196,603,062, and the sums paid off amounted in all to £99,251,422. The balance is £97,351,640, or nearly 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.

884. In 1892, the number of bills of sale filed was less numerous than in any other year since 1887, the falling-off as compared with 1891 being 114. The amount secured under such instruments also fell off considerably in 1892 as compared with the four previous years, when it averaged about one million sterling annually. In 1892 the amount was little more than half a million, which, however, was a larger amount than that secured in any other year since 1876 except 1880 and the four years just referred to. The following are the number and amounts of those filed and satisfied in each of the last nineteen years:—

BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1892.

Year.	Bills of Sale Filed.		Bills of Sale Satisfied.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1874	3,207	727,370	251	98,492
1875	3,182	788,339	189	85,477
1876	3,330	747,717	194	56,318
1877	1,063	288,015	131	79,746
1878	1,117	348,319	76	28,710
1879	849	239,793	59	42,459
1880	752	593,857	47	25,628
1881	842	432,251	65	56,739
1882	812	461,710	68	51,804
1883	839	253,863	40	24,385
1884	866	248,768	36	30,761
1885	954	379,864	51	38,882
1886	980	436,900	48	32,724
1887	1,395	420,400	25	19,164
1888	1,547	1,317,122	25	21,443
1889	1,616	994,690	27	23,897
1890	1,551	1,048,629	22	18,751
1891	1,613	773,193	9	4,914
1892	1,499	591,610	3	1,789

885. The decrease in the number and amount of bills of sale filed in 1877 and subsequent years was 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, which rendered it necessary to give 15 days' notice to the Registrar-General previous to any bill of sale being filed, during which period any creditor may lodge a caveat against its registration. Decrease in bills of sale since 1876.

886. The contracts of 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. 577,* during the last sixteen years, were as follow:— Contracts of sale and letting.

CONTRACTS OF SALE AND FOR LETTING AND HIRING, 1877 TO 1892.

Year.	Contracts of Sale Filed.		Contracts for Letting and Hiring Filed.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Average Rents.
		£		Per Week.
1877	605	47,720	668	} 2/6 to £5
1878	1,074	83,608	1,074	
1879	1,803	142,809	1,802	
1880	1,828	137,959	1,829	
1881	1,730	90,699	1,730	
1882	1,612	73,892	1,611	
1883	1,472	63,434	1,472	
1884	1,495	57,061	1,495	

* Consolidated Act, 54 Vict. No. 1103.

CONTRACTS OF SALE AND FOR LETTING AND HIRING,
1877 TO 1892—continued.

Year.	Contracts of Sale Filed.		Contracts for Letting and Hiring Filed.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Average Rents.
		£		Per Week.
1885	1,617	49,221	1,617	} 2/6 to £5
1886	1,703	50,769	1,703	
1887	924	37,418	924	
1888	429	24,702	430	
1889	480	32,286	480	
1890	429	26,406	429	
1891	458	26,058	457	
1892	747	53,514	747	

Fluctuations
in contracts
of sale and
letting.

887. It would seem that contracts of sale and for letting and hiring appeared at first to be more convenient for the security of the creditor without injuring the credit of the person giving the security than bills of sale, as they 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. In the last six years, however, there has been a decided falling-off in the number and amount of these contracts as compared with previous years, although the number and amount for 1892 were above the average of the six years.

Building
societies.

888. Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the colony's history, and until lately much success both to borrowers and investors had attended their operations. Fifty-six such institutions sent in returns during 1892, as against 60 in 1891, and 70 in 1890. The following are the principal items furnished for the last three years. It should be mentioned that the returns of some of the societies were not perfect :—

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1890 TO 1892.

	1890.	1891.	1892.
Number of societies	70	60	56
Number of shareholders	21,858	17,050	13,898
Number of borrowers	23,529	22,103	16,210
Paid-up capital	£3,493,380	£3,243,983	£2,687,138
Value of landed property	£552,088	£335,873	£334,782
Advances during the year	£2,426,127	£2,059,627	£504,089
Repayments during the year	£2,335,331	£2,150,160	£1,127,143
Working expenses during the year	£79,597	£68,463	£55,869
Bank overdraft at end of the year	£194,532	£309,731	£418,126
Deposits at end of the year	£5,285,702	£4,439,625	£2,636,022

Advances by
building
societies,
1876-1892.

889. In 1892 the business done by building societies, as measured by the advances made, was less than in the previous year by £1,555,538, was not one-eighth as large as that done in 1888, and

was also less than in any other of the last seventeen years. A run upon the deposits lodged in building societies, which set in towards the end of 1891, and continued during 1892, affected those institutions disastrously, and the large majority of even the soundest of them were eventually obliged, owing to the heavy withdrawal of deposits, to close their doors. They have, however, in many cases since re-opened, after reconstruction on a basis mutually agreed upon by shareholders and depositors. The advances made by these institutions during the last seventeen years have been as follow :—

ADVANCES BY BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1876 TO 1892.

£			£		
1876	...	870,203	1885	...	2,073,189
1877	...	815,860	1886	...	2,358,729
1878	...	703,932	1887	...	2,544,688
1879	...	489,312	1888	...	4,381,330
1880	...	564,411	1889	...	3,264,984
1881	...	805,551	1890	...	2,426,127
1882	...	1,040,965	1891	...	2,059,627
1883	...	1,089,480	1892	...	504,089
1884	...	1,469,542			

890. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys left with them for a period of twelve months generally ranged, in 1883 from 5 to 7 per cent.; in 1884 from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 per cent.; in 1885 and 1886 from 6 to 7 per cent.; in 1887 from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1888 from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to 7 per cent.; in 1889, 1890, 1891, and 1892, from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 7 per cent. Most of the societies allow interest on the daily balance of current accounts, the rates ranging from 3 to 5 per cent.

Rates of interest in building societies.

891. The sums deposited with building societies at the end of 1892 amounted in the aggregate to £2,636,022, or £2,649,680 less than was on deposit at the end of 1890, and £1,803,603 less than at the end of 1891.

Deposits with building societies.

892. The following is a statement of the total amount of moneys on deposit at or about the end of each of the last five years with banks of issue, savings banks, and building societies. Other institutions, such as deposit banks and some of the insurance companies, also receive deposits; but of these no returns are furnished :—

Total moneys on deposit.

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT AT END OF YEARS 1888 TO 1892.

Amount deposited with—	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	£	£	£
Banks ...	37,570,838	38,768,936	40,292,065	40,416,067	40,028,170
Savings banks ...	4,669,541	5,021,523	5,262,105	5,715,687	5,983,648
Building societies	5,292,364	5,062,328	5,285,702	4,439,625	2,636,022
Total ...	47,532,743	48,852,787	50,839,872	50,571,379	48,647,840

NOTE.—Information respecting the following subjects has been compiled, and will be published as an Appendix to the second volume :—Australian Banking Crisis; Statistics of Fires in Victoria; Life Insurance Policies in force.

Moneys on
deposit,
1892.

893. According to the table, the moneys on deposit about the close of the last year amounted in the aggregate to nearly $48\frac{2}{3}$ millions sterling, or nearly two millions less than in the previous year, and over a million more than in 1888, four years previously. There is no doubt, however, that in all the years some of the savings banks' money, and a portion of that deposited with building societies, is re-deposited with the banks, and thus counted twice over; but considering there are many institutions for the receipt of deposits from which no returns are obtained, it is not at all likely that the whole amount at deposit is less than that stated in the table. It may be pointed out that in the reconstruction schemes of most of the institutions which suspended payment during the first six months of 1893 an arrangement was made with the depositors to the effect that their money should remain on deposit for a series of years. The bulk of the deposits will therefore not be available for a considerable period.

Melbourne
Clearing
House.

894. A decrease of about $62\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or 23 per cent., took place in the amounts passed through the Melbourne Clearing House in 1892, as compared with 1891; the amount was, moreover, 100 millions below that in 1890, and nearly 116 millions below that in 1888, which will be memorable as a year of unusual speculation and inflation. Particulars respecting the clearances during the eight years ended with 1892 are given in the following table:—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE.—TRANSACTIONS, 1885 TO 1892.
(000's omitted.)

Year.	Clearances.			Amount Cleared.		
	By Exchange of Instruments.		Total.	By Payments in Coin.	Total.	Weekly Ave- rage.
	Notes.	Cheques, Bills, etc.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1885	16,776,	129,213,	145,989,	21,097,	167,086,	3,213,
1886	17,431,	134,566,	151,997,	20,842,	172,839,	3,324,
1887	19,086,	157,614,	176,700,	25,508,	202,208,	3,889,
1888	28,293,	261,698,	289,991,	37,128,	327,119,	6,291,
1889	26,564,	231,180,	257,744,	30,672,	288,416,	5,546,
1890	26,568,	255,233,	281,801,	33,389,	315,190,	6,061,
1891	21,831,	223,628,	245,459,	28,468,	273,927,	5,268,
1892	15,283,	172,593,	187,876,	23,492,	211,368,	3,613,

NOTE.—In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. If the receipt and the payment should each be considered as a separate transaction, the amounts would obviously have to be doubled.

APPENDIX.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF VICTORIA, 1891-2 TO 1893-4.

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APPENDIX.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF VICTORIA, 1891-2 TO 1893-4.

(Taken partly from a preliminary statement presented to Members of the Legislative Assembly in July, 1893. The figures of revenue for 1892-3 are final; those of expenditure sometimes do not quite agree with the final figures.)

I.—REVENUE.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1891-2 AND 1892-3, AND ESTIMATED REVENUE 1893-4.

	Net Revenue.		
	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4. (Estimated.)
CUSTOMS.	£	£	£
Spirits	692,193	376,225	380,000
Wine	37,871	23,410	20,000
Beer and Cider	46,294	38,284	35,000
Tobacco and Snuff	239,468	222,756	220,000
Cigars	60,588	38,654	40,000
Tea	48,590	68,458	85,000
Sugar and Molasses	106,138	113,032	105,000
Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	7,364	4,404	4,000
Opium	12,269	11,293	11,000
Rice	20,483	18,817	19,000
Hops	4,134	2,801	3,000
Malt	37	70	50
Dried and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	56,977	48,586	50,000
Import Duty on Live Stock	68,939	79,755	91,000
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> Duties	575,991	421,505	480,000
All other Articles	370,768	248,207	275,000
Wharfage	40,857	23,028	32,000
Total Customs	2,388,961	1,739,285	1,850,050
EXCISE AND INLAND REVENUE.			
Spirits Distilled in Victoria	114,428	96,581	110,000
Auctioneers' Licences	14,042	12,722	12,800
Licences—Tobacco and Cigars	1,428	1,474	1,800
All other Licences	4,262	4,457	4,000
Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons	247,534	183,928	190,000
Duties on Bank Notes	27,954	23,720	30,000
Land Tax	126,651	119,216	122,000
Stamp Duty	*	*	*
Tobacco Duties	29,147	29,287	28,500
Beer Duty ... ..	...	125,386	150,000
Total Excise and Inland Revenue	565,446	596,771	649,100

* Included under "Fees." The amount derived from this duty has been roughly estimated at £175,000 for 1891-2, and £154,000 for 1892-3. It is not possible, however, to state the amount with any certainty.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1891-2 AND 1892-3, AND ESTIMATED
REVENUE 1893-4—continued.

	Net Revenue.		
	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
TERRITORIAL.			
Sales by Auction (including interest) ...	78,023	57,341	80,000
Alienation otherwise than by Auction ...	314,523	307,365	301,050
Licences and Leases other than Agricultural Pastoral Occupation, etc. ...	40,048	31,731	36,000
Harbor Trust Contributions—Rents and Licences ...	64,347	62,663	68,500
Miners' Rights ...	2,629	3,320	4,500
Business Licences ...	6,235	6,556	6,340
Leases, Auriferous and Mineral Lands ...	133	143	130
Water-right and Searching Licences, etc. ...	10,156	9,734	9,960
Rents under <i>Mining on Private Property Act</i> ...	1,124	1,052	1,680
	2,169	2,005	2,435
Total Territorial ...	519,387	481,910	510,595
PUBLIC WORKS.			
Railway Income ...	3,101,491	2,912,788	3,100,000
Water Supply—Yan Yean ...	*	*	*
" " On the Gold Fields ...	21,794	22,356	21,250
" " Geelong ...	10,577	10,946	10,250
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip ...	4,081	1,131	2,000
Ferry Fares and Crane ...	1,361	646	650
Total Public Works ...	3,139,304	2,947,867	3,134,150
PORTS AND HARBOURS.			
Tonnage and Pilotage at Outports ...	18,880	15,507	16,500
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.			
Postage ...	†	†	†
Post Office—Private Boxes, etc. ...	11,580	10,564	10,000
Commission on Money Orders ...	15,528	15,882	16,000
Electric Telegraph—Messages ...	†	†	†
" Telephone Exchange, etc. ...	40,035	40,308	40,000
Total Post and Telegraph Offices ...	67,143	66,754	66,000
STAMP REVENUE† ...	685,112	714,158	753,800
FEEES (exclusive of Stamps) ...	53,662	48,453	46,335
FINES ...	9,554	8,522	9,200

* Now collected by the newly constituted Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

† The revenues from postage and telegraph stamps are included under the heading "Stamp Revenue." The revenue from postages is not known, but it has been estimated roughly at £309,450 for 1891-2, and at £389,000 for 1892-3; whilst the actual revenue from telegrams was £126,155 in 1891-2, and £109,154 in 1892-3.

‡ Including postage, telegraph, duty, and fee stamps; cash collections, formerly paid in stamps, are also included.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1891-2 AND 1892-3, AND ESTIMATED
REVENUE 1893-4—continued.

	Net Revenue.		
	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Rents, exclusive of Lands	1,856	1,996	2,985
Government Printer	32,229	27,978	23,000
Penal Establishments	7,364	7,451	7,500
Education—Examination fees, etc.	436	264	310
" Sale of Books	434	450	1,000
Defence Department	2,881	1,707	1,600
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	1,726	1,514	1,200
Sale of Produce, Aboriginal Stations	1,111	467	500
Sale of Government Property	4,245	3,159	3,650
Master-in-Lunacy	14,880	12,759	11,000
Mint Charges	11,755	13,305	12,000
Interest on Public Account, etc.	31,906	69,782	42,000
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies... ..	22,384	10,897	15,000
" " Water Trusts	23,127	20,883	24,000
" " Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts	6,396	5,820	7,000
" from Bungaree Loan Liquidation Account	96	75	...
" from Municipalities— <i>Prince's Bridge</i> <i>Act 1885</i>	1,572	1,546	1,519
Surplus Mint Subsidy	10,498	5,136	5,000
Contributions, Public Gardens	150	...	...
Contribution towards Bridge, south end of Queen-street	955	941	928
Contributions, <i>Marine Board Act</i> , No. 1165	2,151	2,033	1,900
Inebriate Asylum, Beaconsfield	904	367	...
All other Receipts	33,117	46,106	35,000
Repayments towards Loans— <i>Vermin Act</i> , No. 1153	11,857	7,684	15,000
Metropolitan Board of Works—Interest	57,349	97,682	95,325
Total Miscellaneous	281,379	340,002	307,417
Total	7,728,828	6,959,229*	7,343,147

II.—EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE 1891-2 AND 1892-3, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1893-4.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
His Excellency the Governor	10,000	10,000	10,000
The Ministers of the Crown	15,354	13,730	12,400
Clerk and Expenses of the Executive Council	1,494	1,403	1,344

* Final figures.

EXPENDITURE 1891-2 AND 1892-3, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1893-4—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1891-2.	1892-3. (Approximate)	1893-4. (Estimated.)
Legislature :—	£	£	£
Legislative Council	7,799	7,439	5,650
Legislative Assembly	13,367	12,132	10,284
Parliament Library	2,375	2,522	2,387
Refreshment Rooms	1,466	1,478	1,605
* Victorian Parliamentary Debates ...	2,970	2,954	1,939
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly	22,953	24,225	22,950
Electoral Expenses	34,160	32,000	20,000
Standing Committee on Railways ...	8,871	...	1,500
	93,961	82,750	66,315
Civil Establishments :—			
Chief Secretary's Office	9,456	8,530	8,052
Government Statist†	15,176	15,616	13,588
Shorthand Writer	2,588	1,890	1,967
Inspection of Officers in Charge of Stores	820	815	790
Inspection of Factories and Shops ...	2,338	2,320	1,473
Medical	1,800	1,760	1,739
Quarantine, etc.	11,796	11,350	10,503
Vaccination	7,991	6,000	6,000
Commissioners of Audit and Office ...	12,509	11,154	13,803
Public Service Board	7,377	6,390	
Treasury	28,850	26,402	26,311
Premier	6,928	5,109	4,114
Agent-General and Office	6,999	5,707	5,428
Government Printer	78,002	60,738	54,655
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock ...	7,561	6,557	5,570
	200,191	170,338	153,993
Judicial and Legal :—			
Their Honors the Judges	26,196	23,864	24,610
Law Officers of the Crown	20,942	20,594	18,528
Crown Solicitor	5,566	5,157	5,037
Prothonotary	2,536	2,007	1,916
Master in Equity and Lunacy	4,425	4,443	4,544
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles	41,405	32,993	31,485
Registrars of Births, Deaths, etc. ...	6,750	‡	‡
Patents	3,198	3,091	2,909
Sheriffs	26,339	23,806	23,268
County Courts, Courts of Insolvency, Courts of Mines, and General Sessions ...	27,688	24,608	24,354
Police Magistrates and Wardens	17,963	17,188	16,753
Clerks of Courts and Interpreters ...	21,576	21,831	20,647
Coroners	7,322	6,714	6,398
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ...	1,704	1,713	1,614
Expenses of carrying out the <i>Land Tax Act</i>	590	868	864
Miscellaneous	1,078	103	82
	215,278	188,980	183,009

* Called *Hansard* prior to 1891-2.

† Portion of the cost of taking the census is included in the figures for 1891-2; and the payments to Registrars are included for 1892-3 and 1893-4. ‡ Included under Government Statist.

EXPENDITURE 1891-2 AND 1892-3, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1893-4—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1891-2.	1892-3. (Approximate)	1893-4. (Estimated.)
Public Instruction, Science, etc. :—	£	£	£
Education	721,124	686,187	608,619
University of Melbourne	20,750	15,750	13,750
Working Men's Colleges	8,800	} 17,065	13,000
Schools of Mines	19,714		
Schools of Design, etc....	802		
The Observatory	4,986	3,746	3,294
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	27,336	21,029	18,569
Free Libraries, etc.	20,000	12,000	10,000
Government Botanist	2,523	1,472	1,607
Miscellaneous	1,359	245	5
	827,394	757,494	668,844
Charitable Institutions :—			
Hospitals for the Insane	112,461	112,771	113,798
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	40,986	40,790	39,428
Inspection of ditto	2,026	1,769	1,633
Charitable Institutions	120,000	115,623	110,000
Inebriate Asylum	1,806	420	...
	277,279	271,373	264,859
Mining :—			
Mining Department	22,852	26,114	19,748
Mining Boards	3,500	3,500	...
Prospecting	88,377	71,950	34,156
Miscellaneous	11,651	8,235	11,387
	126,380	109,799	65,291
Police	283,410	271,162	264,173
Gaols and Penal	65,678	59,336	67,093
Crown Lands and Survey :—			
Survey, Sale, and Management	67,203	58,854	55,646
Extirpation of Rabbits, etc.	39,535	30,609	13,589
Botanic and Domain Gardens	9,236	7,509	6,604
Parliament Gardens	1,020	678	658
Experimental Cultivation	259	300	300
Agriculture	4,031	3,745	4,024
Vine Diseases	447	375	375
Forests and Industries... ..	19,411	8,260	11,391
Agricultural Societies, etc.	35,674	63,397	27,940
Public Parks, etc.	4,667	3,179	3,160
Miscellaneous	7,561	2,376	1,169
To promote the Agricultural and Wine Industries	44,500	60,343	24,750
	233,544	239,625	149,606

EXPENDITURE 1891-2 AND 1892-3, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1893-4—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1891-2.	1892-3. (Approximate)	1893-4. (Estimated.)
Railways:—	£	£	£
Railways	2,104,495	1,761,438	1,705,000
Commissioners' Salaries	6,000	3,700	3,400
Increase of Wages to Permanent Way Employés on the Staff	7,638	...	...
Miscellaneous	18,014	35,249	8,132
	2,136,147	1,800,387	1,716,532
Water Supply:—	*	*	*
Melbourne	} 38,500	32,095	31,127
Geelong			
Country			
Water Trusts			
	38,500	32,095	31,127
Public Works:—			
Department	48,123	42,278	38,525
Works and Buildings	241,660	247,523	243,472
Defence Works	5,000	...	8,600
Telegraph Lines	41,647	27,718	30,838
Road Works and Bridges	38,576	28,498	10,843
Endowment to Municipalities	380,000	427,500	310,000
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	5,750	...
	755,006	779,267	642,278
Customs:—			
Department	70,557	64,694	64,000
Distilleries, Immigration, Mercantile Marine, etc.	} 14,266	14,695	12,436
<i>Licensing Act</i>			
Marine Board	5,687	5,775	3,775
Miscellaneous	1,409	7,844	8,729
	91,919	93,008	88,940
Harbours and Lights, and Marine Survey ...	33,803	31,117	34,321
Defences	292,292	220,784	202,859
Post and Telegraphs:—			
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels... ..	3,183	3,500	3,500
Post and Telegraph Offices	453,415	426,250	417,815
Mail Service—Inland	130,984	127,153	117,500
„ Foreign	38,319	37,901	38,500
Duplicate Telegraph Cable	13,977	14,100	14,000
Miscellaneous... ..	609	258	60
	640,487	609,162	591,375

* Now defrayed by the newly constituted Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

EXPENDITURE 1891-2 AND 1892-3, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1893-4—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1891-2.	1892-3. (Approximate)	1893-4. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
Aborigines	6,745	5,919	5,952
Pensions, Compensations, Gratuities, etc.:—			
Under <i>Constitution Act</i>	6,667	6,267	6,667
„ <i>Other Acts</i>	145,498	172,589	202,167
Contribution to Police Superannuation Fund	12,700	24,100	26,000
Voted Annually	20,459	35,577	7,826
	185,324	238,533	242,660
Expenses in connexion with Floating and Redemption of Loans	12,285	...	5,268
Interest :—			
On Loans (and expenses of paying) ...	1,705,139	1,827,696	1,912,904
On Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures	9,277	8,500	7,800
On Post Office Savings Banks Deposits ...	73,232	78,522	85,000
<i>Public Buildings Protection Act</i> ...	3,003	3,000	3,000
	1,790,651	1,917,718	2,008,704
The Royal Mint	20,000	20,000	20,000
Land Sales by Auction Fund	73,599	53,818	80,000
Miscellaneous Services :—			
Assistance to Fire Brigades	11,684	13,500	12,896
Transport	3,133	800	4,000
Advertising	6,666	6,500	6,000
Exhibitions	5,106	3,100	1,000
Contribution towards New Guinea ...	5,000	5,000	5,000
„ „ Imperial Institute ...	1,494	2,500	500
Imperial Pensions	377	444	438
Commissions of Inquiry	3,790	500	500
Reward for Apprehension of Offenders ...	370	...	...
Friendly Societies	400	390	382
Powder Magazines	2,982	2,863	2,380
Unforeseen Expenditure	1,897	1,540	5,000
All other	13,297	9,662	8,870
	56,196	46,799	46,966
Total	8,482,917	8,024,957*	7,623,909

* On closing the accounts, the actual amount was found to be £7,989,757.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE HEADS OF
AND REPRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS

REVENUE.

	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
1. Taxation :—			
Customs	2,388,961	1,739,285	1,850,050
Excise and Inland Revenue, including Land Tax	565,446	596,771	649,100
Ports and Harbours	18,880	15,507	16,500
Fees (exclusive of Lands and Mining Departments)*	711,352	739,385	779,890
Fines	9,554	8,522	9,200
Miscellaneous Receipts	148,052	186,279	149,092
Total	3,842,245	3,285,749	3,453,832
2. Public Estate :—			
Territorial	519,387	481,910	510,595
Fees, Lands Department	26,380	22,310	18,500
„ Mines „	1,042	916	1,745
Contribution by the Melbourne Corporation for Maintenance of Public Gardens within the City Boundaries	150	...	...
Total	546,959	505,136	530,840
3. Commercial Services and Reproductive Public Works :—			
Railways	3,101,491	2,912,788	3,100,000
Waterworks	32,371	33,302	31,500
Post and Telegraph*	67,143	66,754	66,000
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies	24,052	10,897	15,000
Interest, Metropolitan Board of Works	57,349	97,682	95,325
Interest on Loans to Water Trusts, and Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts	29,523	26,703	31,000
Alfred Graving Dock, Patent Slip, Fifty-ton Crane, and Ferry Fares	5,442	1,777	2,650
Mint, Returned Subsidy	10,498	5,136	5,000
„ Earnings	11,755	13,305	12,000
Total	3,339,624	3,168,344	3,358,475
Grand Total	7,728,828	6,959,229	7,343,147

* Owing to the amalgamation of all stamps, the revenue from postage stamps is included under "Fees." It is estimated by the Government Statist that, of the amount received in 1892-3 for "Fees, etc.," as above stated (viz., £739,385), £154,000 was for stamp duty, £389,000 for postage, etc., £109,154 for telegraph duty, and the remainder for fee stamps.

TAXATION, PUBLIC ESTATE, AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES,
FOR THE YEARS 1891-2, 1892-3, AND 1893-4.

EXPENDITURE.

	1891-2.	1892-3. (Approximate)	1893-4. (Estimated.)
1. Taxation :—	£	£	£
Public Instruction, etc.	827,394	757,494	668,844
Judicial and Legal	215,278	188,980	183,009
Treasury	28,850	26,402	26,311
Defences, except Works	292,292	220,784	202,859
Public Works—			
Establishments	48,123	42,278	38,525
Works and Buildings	241,660	247,523	243,472
Defence Works	5,000	...	8,600
Roads and Bridges	38,576	28,498	10,843
Trade and Customs	125,722	124,125	123,261
All others not enumerated	1,220,714	1,178,769	1,145,550
Total	3,043,609	2,814,853	2,651,274
2. Public Estate :—			
Railway Construction Account	*	*	*
Land Sales by Auction Fund	73,599	53,818	80,000
Subsidies to Municipalities	380,000	427,500	310,000
Lands and Agriculture	233,544	239,625	149,606
Mining	126,380	109,799	65,291
Total	813,523	830,742	604,897
3. Commercial Services and Reproductive Public Works :—			
Interest on Loans, etc. †	1,790,651	1,917,718	2,008,704
Railway Department	2,136,147	1,800,387	1,716,532
Waterworks	38,500	32,095	31,127
Post and Telegraphs	640,487	609,162	591,375
Mint	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total	4,625,785	4,379,362	4,367,738
Grand Total	8,482,917	8,024,957 ‡	7,623,909

* Payments temporarily diverted into the "Lands Sales by Auction Fund."

† Mostly for Railways, but in a smaller degree for Waterworks, Public Buildings, etc.; also for Savings Banks' deposits.

‡ See footnote on page 469 ante.



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