

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1889-90.

(SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

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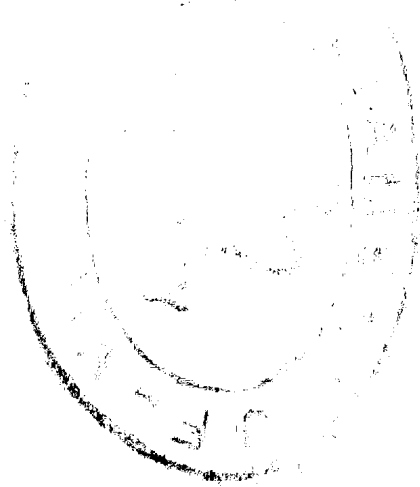
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ERRATA TO VOLUME I.

Page 24, paragraph 52, first line, after "New South Wales" *add* the words "and Queensland."

Page 227, paragraph 375, ninth line, after "shows the" *insert* "annual"; also tenth line, *omit* the words "during the ensuing financial year."

Page 241, table following paragraph 395, *read* price "obtained," *instead of* price "obtainable."

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1889-90.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. The territory embraced within the limits of the colony of Victoria was originally settled in 1834, the first place occupied being the land abutting on Portland Bay, situated near its western extremity. In the following year a settlement was established on the River Yarra where Melbourne now stands. The colony was then attached politically to New South Wales, of which it was called the Port Phillip District, but in 1851 it was separated from the mother colony, and was permitted to assume the name of Victoria after that of Her present Majesty. Colonization
of Victoria.

2. Up to this time progress had been comparatively slow, the population of the colony at the date of its severance from New South Wales being only about 80,000; but soon afterwards rich deposits of gold were discovered, and the advance was rapid. In less than two years the population had doubled, and in another year the revenue, imports, and exports had increased eightfold. After the lapse of some years the yield of gold diminished considerably, and a period of depression occurred, but as the people became settled on the land and the country was opened up by means of railways, prosperity revived, and this, with some intermissions, resulting generally from the reaction following upon periods of inflation and over speculation, has continued ever since. Subsequent
progress.

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

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., 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*.

* 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.*

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.—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.
1802. 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 report that the French contemplated a settlement on the south coast of Australia. This apprehension having been found to be groundless, 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 Fawcner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne on the site previously selected by Batman. (Fawcner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ 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 5 *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. 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.
- „ 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 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 Vict. 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.
1884. 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 Vict. 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. January 7th.—Second meeting of Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Held in Melbourne.
- „ 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 held in Hobart, 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. Representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand attended. Conference closed 18th March.

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

Position of
Victoria.

* In consequence of its position at the extreme south of the Australian continent, Victoria is often mistaken, by English writers and others not well acquainted with Australian geography, for an adjacent colony, which has been misnamed South Australia, the truth being that only a very small part of South Australia is situated further south than even the most northern portion of Victoria.

Boundaries.

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

Area of Victoria.

6. Victoria occupies about a thirty-fourth part of the surface of the Australian continent, and contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas, contains 88,006 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

Areas of Australasian colonies.

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

AREAS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

	Square Miles.					
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales	309,175
Queensland	668,224
South Australia	903,425*
Western Australia	975,920
Total Australia						2,944,628†
Tasmania	26,375
New Zealand	104,235
Total Australasia						3,075,238

* Inclusive of the Northern Territory, estimated to contain 523,620 square miles.
† Including islands and inland lakes. The area of Australia, as here given, is less by nearly 86,000 square miles, but that of Tasmania is greater by 160 square miles, than the areas derived from the returns furnished officially by the various Governments, which are as follow:—

Victoria .. ..	..	..	..	87,884	Square Miles.
New South Wales .. ..	..	..	..	310,700	..
Queensland .. ..	..	..	..	668,497	..
South Australia .. ..	..	..	..	903,425	..
Western Australia .. ..	..	..	..	1,060,000	..
Total Australia				3,030,506	..
Tasmania .. ..	..	..	..	26,215	..

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

Area of
Victoria
and other
colonies.

9. It may be mentioned that the area of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand is less by 680,764 square miles than the area of the Continent of Europe (3,756,002 square miles), but exceeds by 47,647 square miles the area of the United States, exclusive of the Alaska territory (3,027,591 square miles).

Area of
Australasia,
Europe, and
United
States.

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

Extreme
points on
Victoria.

11. The Melbourne Observatory is a building specially erected for observatory purposes in the Government reserve, on the south side of the River Yarra. According to the latest computation, its latitude is 37° 49' 53" south, and its longitude 144° 58' 32" east.

Position of
Melbourne.

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

Latitudes
and longi-
tudes.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF PLACES IN VICTORIA.

Name of Place.	Latitude S.	Longitude E.	Name of Place.	Latitude S.	Longitude E.
	° ' "	° ' "		° ' "	° ' "
Alexandra ...	37 12	145 43	Ballarat 	37 33	143 52
Amherst 	37 8	143 40	Beechworth 	36 22	146 41
Ararat 	37 17	142 57	Belfast 	38 23	142 14
Avoca 	37 6	143 29	Benalla 	36 33	145 59

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF PLACES IN VICTORIA—continued.

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

13. According to the latest and most reliable information, 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 :—

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

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

14. Victoria is traversed, with more or less regularity, throughout its entire length from east to west by a chain of mountains and lesser hills completely dividing it into two parts, and known as the Dividing

Range. The summit of this range runs generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the coast. The streams to the north of it flow towards the River Murray, and those to the south of it towards the sea. The eastern part of the range, which divides the Gippsland district from that of the Murray, is named the Australian Alps; and that part which separates the county of Ripon from that of Borung, and extends into the county of Kara Kara, is named the Pyrenees. The higher peaks of the Dividing Range are covered with snow for several months in the year. The mountainous country is, for the most part, densely wooded to the very summits with fine timber, but the peaks above the winter snow-line are quite bare, or only partially covered with dwarfed trees or shrubs. From near Kilmore eastward, a distance of 200 miles, the mountains are generally so steep and inaccessible as to present a considerable barrier between the parts of the colony north and south of them, and they can only be traversed with great labour by the few passes that exist. From Kilmore westward the range rapidly dwindles, so that, although presenting in places points of considerable height—such as Mount William and Mount Macedon—it is easily crossed. From Mount Macedon it becomes, as it stretches away to the Western district, a chain of hills, in parts only of considerable altitude, and offering no serious obstructions to crossing in very many places. That portion of the Murray basin commencing at Wodonga on the east as a point, and extending in the form of a regular triangle to a width of 200 miles along the western boundary of Victoria, has almost a flat surface, with a very slight inclination towards the Murray. The remaining country north and south of the Dividing Range and its spurs is moderately undulating; it is in some parts destitute of timber, but closely wooded in others. Besides the main Dividing Range, there are also other ranges extending in different parts of the country, many of them being spurs of the main chain; the highest peaks, however, are found in the Dividing Range and its offshoots between St. Clair and the eastern boundary of Victoria.

15. The highest mountain in Victoria is the Bogong Range, Mountains. situated in the county of that name, 6,508 feet above the sea level; * the next highest peaks are Mount Feathertop, 6,303 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; the Pilot Range, 6,020 feet; and Mount Cope, 6,015 feet; all situated in the same county; also the Cobberas, 6,025 feet, situated in the county of Tambo. Other lofty peaks are

* The highest mountain on the Australian continent is Mount Kosciusko, in New South Wales, one peak of which was set down by Neumayer as 7,175 feet, and by Mueller as 7,171 feet in height; a recent observer, however (Dr. Lendenfeld, of the Australian Museum, Sydney), states he found the height of this peak to be 7,256 feet.

Mount Buller, 5,934 feet; Gibbo Range, 5,764 feet; Mount Wills, 5,758 feet; Mount Howitt, 5,715 feet; Mount Buffalo, 5,645 feet; The Twins, 5,575 feet; Mount Tamboritha, 5,381 feet; Mount Wellington, 5,363 feet; Mount Cobbler, 5,342 feet; Mount Kent, 5,129 feet; and Mount Torbreck, 5,001 feet. So far as is at present known by observation, there are at least fifteen peaks between 5,000 and 6,000 feet high, and thirteen between 4,000 and 5,000 feet high; it is known, moreover, that there are many peaks rising to upwards of 4,000 feet above the level of the sea, whose actual heights have not yet been determined.*

Rivers.

16. The rivers in Victoria are, for the most part, inconsiderable; many of them are liable to be partially dried up during the summer months, so as to be reduced at that season to mere chains of pools or waterholes. With the exception of the Yarra, on the banks of which the metropolis is situated; the Goulburn, which empties itself into the Murray about eight miles to the eastward of Echuca; the La Trobe and the Mitchell, with, perhaps, a few other of the Gippsland streams; and the Murray itself, not one of them is navigable except by boats. As, however, they drain the watershed of large areas of country, some have already been, and others will ultimately be, made feeders to permanent reservoirs for the purposes of irrigation, gold washing, and manufactures. The Murray, which forms the northern boundary of the colony, is the largest river in Australia. Its total length is 1,300 miles, for 980 of which it flows along the Victorian border.† The names and lengths of the other principal Victorian rivers are as follow:—The Goulburn, 345 miles; the Snowy, 300 miles, 180 of which are in New South Wales; the Glenelg, 281 miles; the Wimmera, 228 miles; the Loddon, 225 miles; the Mitta Mitta, 175 miles; the Avoca, 163 miles; the Hopkins, 155 miles; the Campaspe, the Wannon, and the Yarra Yarra, each 150 miles; the Ovens, 140 miles; the La Trobe, 135 miles; the Tambo, 120 miles; the Mitchell, 80 miles.‡

Lakes.

17. Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh water lakes and lagoons; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 90 square miles, and is quite salt, notwithstanding it receives the flood waters of

* For a complete list of the mountains and hills in Victoria, with the approximate heights of the most important peaks, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, paragraph 12.

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

‡ For a complete list of the rivers in Victoria, with their approximate lengths, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, paragraph 13.

several fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, $10\frac{1}{2}$ square miles in extent, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 8 square miles. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are only separated from the sea by a belt of sand through which a permanent entrance navigable for vessels has recently been made. Lake Wellington, the largest of all the Gippsland lakes, lies more inland than the others, and is united with Lake Victoria by a narrow channel, called McLellan's Straits. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connearre, connected with the sea at Point Flinders.*

18. The principal inlet on the coast of Victoria is Port Phillip Bay, ^{Bays, inlets, etc.} which is an inland sea of an extreme length of over 30 geographical miles from north to south, and of about 35 from east to west. The entrance is about two miles across, and a short distance within it are sandbanks and islands, which, whilst they act as an excellent breakwater to the shipping, do not, as there are well-buoyed channels between them, seriously obstruct the navigation. In Port Phillip Bay are two minor bays, viz., Hobson's Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Melbourne, and the point at which the River Yarra, on which Melbourne is situated, empties itself; and Corio Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Geelong. The next inlet in point of natural importance to Port Phillip is Western Port, in part of which there is anchorage with good shelter in all winds. Corner Inlet, and the adjacent harbour of Welshpool, situated to the north of Wilson's Promontory in Gippsland, also possess considerable capabilities. The other bays and inlets are either roadsteads affording only partial shelter, or are small in extent, or so obstructed by sandbanks as to be suitable for small vessels only. Some of the roadsteads are now being improved by the construction of breakwaters. Towards the eastern part of the coast is a sandy beach, extending for 90 miles without an inlet, except one leading into the Gippsland lakes, which was formerly liable to be closed at intervals; extensive works have, however, been carried on at this spot, and a new entrance has been formed which there is every reason to believe will be permanent.†

19. A glance at the map of Victoria will show that the coast line ^{Capes, points, etc.} projects considerably to the south in two directions, one being to the west and the other to the east of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay.

* For a complete list of the lakes in Victoria, with their approximate areas, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, paragraph 14.

† For a complete list of the bays and inlets on the coast of Victoria, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1887-8, paragraph 15.

The extreme point of the western projection is Cape Otway, that of the eastern one Wilson's Promontory, the latter being, as has been already stated, the southernmost point on the continent of Australia. Besides these, there is a projection of less extent to the west of Portland Bay, the southernmost point of which is Cape Nelson. Other important points are Capes Bridgewater and Sir William Grant, situated upon the same promontory as Cape Nelson; Points Lonsdale and Nepean, the first at the western, the second at the eastern, side of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay; Cape Schanck, situated between Port Phillip and Western Port; Cape Liptrap, situated between Western Port and Wilson's Promontory; Cape Everard—the Point Hicks of Captain Cook—situated midway between the mouth of the Snowy River and Cape Howe; and Cape Howe itself, being the point at which the dividing line between Victoria and New South Wales meets the sea.*

Climate.

20. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other colony upon the continent of Australia, resembling that of the more favoured portions of Southern Europe. In the thirty-one years ended with 1889, the maximum temperature in the shade was $111\cdot2^{\circ}$ Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27° , viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was $57\cdot4^{\circ}$. Upon the average, on four days during the year the thermometer rises above 100° in the shade; and generally on about three nights during the year it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was $178\cdot5^{\circ}$, viz., on the 14th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, in the twenty-six years ended with 1889, $29\cdot94$ inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 131, and the average yearly rainfall was $25\cdot56$ inches.†

* For a complete list of the capes, points, etc., along the coast of Victoria, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1887-8, paragraph 16.

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

PART I.—CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

21. The *Constitution Act* of Victoria* originally provided for the establishment of two Houses of Parliament, viz., the Legislative Council or Upper House, to consist of 30 members elected for ten years, representing six districts, and a Legislative Assembly or Lower House, to consist of 60 members elected for five years, representing thirty-seven districts; a property qualification to be necessary for the members and electors of both Houses. Since the passing of the *Constitution Act* the number of members of the Council has been increased to 48, elected for six years, representing 14 provinces; and the number of members of the Assembly has been increased to 95, elected for three years (unless sooner dissolved by the Governor), representing 84 districts; the property qualification of the latter has been entirely abolished as regards both members and electors; that of the former has been reduced, and is at present 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 a £25 annual rating. Graduates of universities within the British dominions, barristers and solicitors, legally qualified medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, and officers in the army and navy—when not on active service, also have votes for the Legislative Council.

Parliament
of Victoria

22. 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.

Persons in-
capable of
becoming
members.

23. The *Constitution Act* provides for the sum of £14,000 being set aside annually for the payment of nine responsible ministers, of whom not more than eight may be members of the Assembly, but at

Number of
and pro-
vision for
ministers.

* Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vict., Cap. 55, Schedule I. For an account of the Victorian Constitution, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 610 *et seq.*

least four must be members of either the Council or Assembly. A subsequent Act* provides for the appointment of an additional minister, at a salary of £1,500 per annum.

Members
may not
accept
offices of
profit.

24. 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, 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.

Payment of
members.

25. 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.

Electors'
rights.

26. 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.

Plural
voting.

27. 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.

Franchise
extended
to Police.

28. By the *Police Franchise Act* 1888 (52 Vict. No. 969), assented to on the 20th November, 1888, members of the police force were for the first time allowed to vote at elections of members of either House of Parliament.

Foreigners
must be
naturalized

29. 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 1st July of any year, are not qualified to vote at elections of members of either House of Parliament.

* *The Officials in Parliament Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 780).

30. 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.

31. By the *Legislative Council Amending Act* 1888 (52 Vict. No. 995), passed on the 22nd December, 1888, it was provided that the number of members of the Legislative Council should be increased from 42 to 48, and accordingly the election of the six new members took place, as specially provided for, in September, 1889. The number and boundaries of the provinces not being changed, 8 provinces will be represented by 3 members each, and 6 provinces will be represented by 4 members each.

Upper House — members increased in.

32. By the *Electoral Act Amendment Act* 1888 (52 Vict. No. 1008), which as to registration of electors came into operation at its passing, viz., on the 22nd December, 1888, and in all other respects at the next subsequent dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, viz., on the 11th March, 1889, the number of electoral districts was increased from 55 to 84, and the number of members from 86 to 95.

Lower House — members increased in.

33. Of the present electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, 11 are represented by 2 members each, and 73 by 1 member each. Since the special election held in September, 1889, six of the electoral provinces for the Council have been represented by 4 members each, and eight by 3 members each.

Members to each district.

34. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1888-9 and 1889-90 is shown in the following table :—

Electors on the rolls.

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1889 AND 1890.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1888-9.	1889-90.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Ratepayers' Roll	137,450	150,739	207,341	218,958
General Roll	1,112	1,077	36,389	34,631
Total	138,562	151,816	243,730	253,589

35. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, their estimated populations, and the number of electors on the rolls of each province in 1889-90 ; also, at the date of the special election for the Legislative Council held in September, 1889, for the 6 new members, the number of electors on the rolls of the four provinces in which the election was contested, and the number and percentage of electors who recorded their votes :—

Population, electors, and voters, Legislative Council.

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

Electoral Provinces.	Estimated Population 1889.	Number of Members.	Electors on the Rolls 1889-90.	Electors in Contested Provinces at the Special Election, 1889.		
				On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
					Number.	Percentage.
Melbourne ...	113,000	4	17,253	...	†	...
North Yarra ...	117,000	3	15,012	...	...	...
South Yarra ...	132,000	4	19,543	17,675	8,283	46·86
Southern ...	85,000	3	13,928	...	...	...
South-Western ...	57,000	3	6,848	...	...	...
Nelson... ..	51,000	3	5,204	...	...	...
Western ...	50,609	3	6,837	...	...	...
North-Western ...	80,000	4	11,703	10,728	4,350	40·55
Northern ...	68,000	4	8,810	8,501	5,881	69·18
Wellington ...	76,000	4	8,805	...	†	...
North-Central ...	52,000	3	5,439	...	...	...
North-Eastern ...	74,000	3	9,448	...	...	...
Gippsland ...	68,000	4	8,922	8,337	2,784	33·39
South-Eastern ...	68,000	3	14,064	...	...	...
Total ...	1,091,609*	48	151,816	45,241	21,298	47·07

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

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1870 TO 1889.

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

37. The general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 28th March, 1889, was the first held under the new *Electoral Act*;† all the seats were contested except ten. Returns have been received from all the districts, and these show that nearly 67 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. The following table shows for each electoral district the population, number of members, total number of electors and number and proportion of electors who recorded their votes at the general election referred to :—

* This estimate refers generally to about the middle of August. The estimated total population of Victoria at that date was 1,107,800, or 16,200 more than this number. The total population includes inmates of ships, charitable institutions, gaols, etc., who are not taken into account in the municipal estimates, from which the above figures have been derived.
† Uncontested. ‡ 52 Vict. No. 1,008. See paragraph 32 ante.

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

Electoral Districts.	Estimated Population 1889.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on the Rolls 1889-90.	Electors who voted at the General Election, 28th March, 1889.	
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Albert Park	11,876	1	2,174	1,274	60·67
Anglesey	13,180	1	3,242	2,022	64·64
Ararat	9,432	1	1,865	1,210	66·08
Ballarat East	13,584	1	3,676	2,425	67·44
Ballarat West	24,529	2	5,725	4,558	80·19
Barwon	9,769	1	2,065	*	*
Benalla and Yarrawonga ...	11,715	1	2,827	1,885	67·49
Benambra	9,132	1	1,977	1,227	65·23
Bogong	9,031	1	1,724	1,193	67·21
Borong	10,709	1	2,217	1,629	72·43
Bourke East	10,088	1	2,451	1,603	73·36
Bourke West	9,303	1	2,216	*	*
East Bourke Boroughs ...	36,662	2	8,960	4,535	63·30
Brighton	13,767	1	3,412	1,924	66·09
Carlton	15,503	1	3,477	2,294	71·82
Carlton South	12,185	1	2,677	1,916	70·21
Castlemaine	16,620	2	3,328	2,672	77·05
Clunes and Allandale ...	10,044	1	2,284	1,960	81·63
Collingwood	29,273	2	6,259	4,108	68·87
Creswick	8,039	1	1,998	1,786	84·36
Dandenong and Berwick ...	12,667	1	3,909	1,834	54·26
Daylesford	9,492	1	2,246	*	*
Delatite	12,601	1	2,664	1,342	54·09
Donald and Swan Hill ...	11,521	1	2,212	1,338	62·12
Dundas	9,725	1	2,101	1,179	54·91
Dunolly	10,101	1	2,140	1,570	71·56
Eaglehawk	8,999	1	2,250	1,892	83·64
Eastern Suburbs	15,632	1	3,992	2,287	67·86
Emerald Hill	15,802	1	3,286	2,153	64·40
Essendon and Flemington ...	13,295	1	4,365	2,308	61·45
Evelyn	10,707	1	3,086	1,874	65·99
Fitzroy	28,419	2	5,790	3,602	64·39
Footscray	16,408	1	3,854	2,049	64·92
Geelong	20,383	2	5,193	3,405	67·82
Gippsland Central	11,678	1	2,609	1,599	60·14
Gippsland East	7,462	1	2,269	1,566	67·85
Gippsland North	8,843	1	2,249	1,241	57·94
Gippsland South	10,703	1	2,846	1,532	56·97
Gippsland West	13,551	1	3,820	1,641	45·22
Grant	7,876	1	2,082	1,361	67·61
Grenville	17,562	2	3,752	2,146	55·10
Gunbower	10,715	1	2,493	1,810	73·22
Hawthorn	16,436	1	3,499	2,144	68·54
Horsham	11,250	1	2,401	*	*
Jolimont and West Richmond	11,887	1	2,329	1,328	57·92

* No contest.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND
VOTES POLLED—*continued.*

Electoral Districts.	Estimated Population 1889.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on the Rolls 1889-90.	Electors who Voted at the General Election, 28th March, 1889.	
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Kara Kara ...	9,021	1	2,062	*	*
Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield ...	9,065	1	2,504	1,556	60·40
Korong	9,847	1	2,172	1,587	72·30
Kyneton ...	11,178	1	2,073	1,600	75·83
Lowan ...	10,466	1	2,464	1,649	67·31
Maldon ...	7,760	1	1,736	*	*
Mandurang ...	9,732	1	2,115	1,369	63·94
Maryborough ...	11,541	1	2,397	1,736	71·53
Melbourne ...	11,627	1	3,661	*	*
Melbourne East ...	21,992	2	5,084	4,491	88·25
Melbourne North ...	17,387	1	3,542	2,393	69·20
Melbourne South ...	14,791	1	3,180	2,071	63·47
Melbourne West ...	12,998	1	2,828	2,159	75·99
Mornington ...	14,029	1	4,038	1,327	39·75
Normanby ...	9,182	1	2,172	1,247	58·43
Numurkah and Nathalia ...	11,020	1	2,478	1,368	54·94
Ovens ...	8,032	1	1,767	1,186	67·23
Polwarth ...	9,239	1	2,805	1,606	61·51
Port Fairy ...	7,716	1	1,791	*	*
Port Melbourne ...	12,629	1	2,894	2,052	73·44
Portland ...	8,874	1	1,968	*	*
Prahran... ..	14,712	1	3,255	2,194	66·04
Richmond ...	29,877	2	7,465	4,478	62·97
Ripon and Hampden ...	9,818	1	2,231	1,321	58·12
Rodney ...	19,502	2	5,116	3,371	66·70
Sandhurst ...	22,815	2	5,218	3,732	70·70
Sandhurst South ...	10,188	1	2,051	1,624	79·37
Shepparton and Euroa ...	10,104	1	2,224	1,493	65·57
South Yarra ...	16,236	1	2,936	1,785	63·77
St. Kilda ...	17,747	1	3,630	2,167	67·24
Stawell ...	8,883	1	2,431	1,671	70·87
Talbot and Avoca... ..	9,432	1	1,908	1,468	73·03
Toorak ...	17,126	1	3,466	*	*
Villiers and Heytesbury ...	10,222	1	2,034	1,282	62·11
Wangaratta and Rutherglen	10,116	1	2,623	1,620	66·37
Warrenheip ...	7,731	1	2,095	1,044	49·98
Warrnambool ...	8,083	1	2,025	1,508	78·09
Williamstown ...	13,619	1	3,685	2,322	68·07
Windermere ...	9,066	1	1,474	1,230	81·62
Total ...	1,091,609†	95	253,589	147,129	66·58

* No contest.

† This estimate refers generally to about the middle of August. The estimated total population of Victoria at that date was 1,107,800, or 16,200 more than this number. The total population includes inmates of ships, charitable institutions, gaols, etc., who are not taken into account in the municipal estimates, from which the above figures have been derived.

38. 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 ten general elections of members of the Lower House in districts in which the election has been contested:—

Electors
who voted
Legislative
Assembly.

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1889.

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 (February)	66·56
1868	61·59	1880 (July)	65·85
1871	65·02	1883	64·96
1874	61·00	1886	64·70
1877	62·29	1889	66·58

39. The population of Victoria at the end of December, 1889, is estimated to have been 1,118,028, and there being 48 members and 151,816 electors for the Upper House, there is 1 member to every 23,292, and 1 elector to every 7·4 of the population. In like manner, there being 95 members of the Legislative Assembly, and 253,589 electors for that House, there is now 1 member to every 11,769, and 1 elector to every 4·4 of the population.

Proportion
of members
and electors
of both
Houses to
population.

40. The proportion of members to electors is 1 to every 3,163 for the Upper House, and 1 to every 2,669 for the Lower House.

Proportion
of members
to electors.

41. The estimated population of the United Kingdom about the middle of 1888 was 37,808,892, and the Upper House consisted of 560 peers. The proportion was therefore 1 peer to every 67,500 of the population. If Victoria were to be represented in the same proportion as far as the Upper House is concerned, that House would consist of no more than 17 members, instead of 48.

Proportion
of peers to
population
of United
Kingdom.

42. The United Kingdom returns 670 members to the Imperial Parliament, viz., 495 for England, 72 for Scotland, and 103 for Ireland. The proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom was 1 to every 56,431; or, for England, 1 member to every 58,617 persons; for Scotland, 1 member to every 56,626 persons; and for Ireland, 1 member to every 45,788 persons. If Victoria were to be represented according to population in the same proportion as the United Kingdom, she would, instead of sending 95 members to the Lower House, return only about 20; if in the same proportion as

Proportion
of members
of Imperial
Parliament
to popula-
tion.

Representa-
tion to
population
in Victoria
and United
Kingdom.

England, she would return 19; if in the same proportion as Scotland, about 20; and if in the same proportion as Ireland, 24.*

43. With the exception of Western Australia,† all the Australasian colonies 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 three they are nominated by the Governor. 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:—

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§	151,816
New South Wales ...	73	Nominated	Life||	...
Queensland	39	Nominated¶	Life	...
South Australia ...	24	Elected	Eight years§	33,741
Tasmania	18	Elected	Five years	6,135
New Zealand	44	Nominated	Life**	...

44. The following is a statement of the qualification of members of the Upper House in the various colonies. Victoria appears to be the only colony of the group in which a property qualification is necessary:—

* The population of England has been assumed to be 29,015,613, of Scotland 4,077,070, of Ireland 4,716,209.

† In Western Australia, where responsible Government does not at present exist, there is an Executive Council, presided over by the Governor, consisting of 5 official members, appointed by the Imperial Government, and 1 unofficial member. The only legislative body is the Legislative Council, consisting of 26 members, of whom 4 are official members, 5 Crown nominees, and 17 elected for five years. The qualification of an elected member is the possession of £1,000 freehold property; and that of an elector is £100 freehold or £10 household, or the lease of Crown lands to the same amount of annual rental. A Bill is now (July 1890) before the Imperial Parliament providing for the establishment of responsible Government in Western Australia.

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

§ One-third of the members retire by rotation every two years in Victoria, 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.

** 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.

Upper House in Australasian colonies—Members and electors.

Upper House—Qualification of members.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

Victoria ...	...	At least 30 years of age; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty; possessed of freehold property in Victoria of the value of £100 per annum.*
New South Wales ...	...	At least 21 years of age; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.
Queensland ...	...	At least 21 years of age; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.
South Australia ...	...	At least 30 years of age; resident 3 years in the colony; a natural born or naturalized subject; or legal denizen.
Tasmania ...	...	At least 30 years of age; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty; or a holder of letters of denization or certificate of naturalization.†
New Zealand ...	...	At least 21 years of age; a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.

45. A property qualification for electors of members of the Upper House exists in the three colonies in which the appointment is by election. The following is a description of the necessary qualifications :—

Upper House—Qualification of electors.

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Victoria ...	...	At least 21 years of age; possessed of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than £10 per annum, or occupying leasehold property of not less than a £25 annual rating; or being a graduate of some university in the British dominions, a barrister, a solicitor, a legally qualified medical practitioner, an officiating minister of religion, a certificated schoolmaster, or an officer of the Army or Navy not on active service.
South Australia ...	...	At least 21 years of age; possessed of a freehold estate of the value of £50, or a leasehold of £20 annual value, with three years to run; or occupying a dwelling-house of £25 annual value.
Tasmania ...	...	At least 21 years of age, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty; possessed of a freehold estate of the value of £20 per annum, or a leasehold of £80 per annum; or being a graduate of some university in the British dominions, an associate of arts of Tasmania, a barrister, a solicitor, a legally qualified medical practitioner, an officiating minister of religion, an officer or a retired officer of H. M. Army or Navy not on actual service, or a retired officer of the Tasmanian Volunteer Force.

* Judges of any court in Victoria; ministers of religion; persons attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or infamous offence, and uncertificated insolvents are disqualified from being elected, or continuing to be, members of this House.

† Judges of the Supreme Court; persons holding offices of profit or emolument by the appointment of the Governor in Council (except Responsible Ministers) and contractors on account of the Public Service are not eligible as members.

Upper House and money bills.

46. The Upper House cannot initiate money bills in any of the colonies. In New South Wales it claims the right to alter such bills, but this is not admitted by the Lower House. In South Australia, by a compact between the two Houses, the Upper House can return a money bill with a memorandum of the amendments they suggest. In Tasmania the Upper House has power to reduce, but not to increase the amounts proposed in such bills. In the other colonies, the Upper House cannot alter a money bill, but must either pass or reject it as a whole.

Upper House—Payment of members.

47. In South Australia, members of the Upper House receive £200 per annum for their services; in New Zealand they receive £100 for every session attended if they live more than three miles from the Parliament Buildings, in other cases no payment. In the remaining colonies, members of this House receive no remuneration for their services.

Upper House—Dissolution by the Governor.

48. In South Australia, the Upper House can be dissolved by the Governor, but only in the event of its rejecting the same Bill passed twice by the Lower House, a general election of the latter having intervened between the first and second passings and an absolute majority of the Lower House concurring in the second passing. In the other colonies, the Governor has no power to dissolve the Upper House.

Lower House—Members and electors.

49. In all the Australasian colonies which possess responsible Government the members of the Lower House are elected. The following table shows the number of members, the term for which they are elected, 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	253,589
New South Wales	137	Three years	285,408
Queensland	72	Five years	72,458
South Australia	54	Three years	62,434
Tasmania	36	Five years	25,312
New Zealand	95*	Three years	175,410

Lower House—Qualification of members.

50. No property qualification is necessary for members for the Lower House in any of the colonies. The following is the necessary qualification :—

* Four of these are Maoris. After the next election the total number of members is to be reduced to 74, viz., 70 European and 4 Maori members.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS.

Victoria	...	...	At least 21 years of age, and resident in Victoria for the space of two years.*
New South Wales	...	...	At least 21 years of age, absolutely free, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.†
Queensland	...	...	At least 21 years of age, absolutely free, and qualified and registered as a voter in any electoral district.‡
South Australia	...	...	Same qualification as an elector (<i>post</i>).
Tasmania	...	...	At least 21 years of age, and a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty.§
New Zealand	...	...	Same qualification as an elector (<i>post</i>).

51. To entitle a person to be an elector for members of the Lower House of Parliament, a property qualification is not essential in any of the Australasian colonies except Tasmania. A second vote in a different electoral district is, however, in most instances, acquired in respect to property. The following is a statement of the qualification of electors for this House in each of the colonies :—

Lower House—Qualification of electors.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

Victoria	...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, not subject to any legal incapacity, and having resided in Victoria for the space of one year, may vote by virtue of being included in the lists of ratepaying electors, or by virtue of being the holder of an “elector’s right,” but no person may vote twice in the same electoral district at one election.
New South Wales	...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, is entitled to be placed on the roll of electors either in respect to residence or property.
Queensland...	...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, absolutely free, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and being a resident in any electoral district for a period of six months, is entitled to be placed on the roll of electors either in respect to residence or property.
South Australia	...	...	Any person at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, untainted by crime, and having been on the electoral roll of his district for six months prior to the election is entitled to vote.

* Members of the Legislative Council, judges of any court in Victoria, ministers of religion, persons attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or nefarious crime, and uncertificated insolvents are disqualified from sitting or voting in this House.
† No person can be a member of this House who is a member of the Upper House, who holds any office of profit under the Crown, during pleasure or for a term of years, or who is interested in any contract for or on account of the Public Service.
‡ Members of the Upper House, ministers of religion, holders of an office of profit under the Crown (except Responsible Ministers and two other officers to be named by the Governor in Council), Crown pensioners (except officers in the Army or Navy) are incapable of being elected for this House.
§ Judges of the Supreme Court, persons holding offices of profit or emolument under the Crown (except Responsible Ministers), and contractors on account of the Public Service are not eligible as members.

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.—*continued.*

Tasmania ...	...	An elector must be at least 21 years of age, a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty, and must be the owner or occupier of property of any value, as shown on the assessment roll, or must be in receipt of income, salary, or wages of not less than £60 per annum, of which £30 must be received during the six months prior to the claim to vote being sent in.
New Zealand	...	For European representation:—Any male 21 years of age (not a Maori), if resident one year in the colony, and six months in an electoral district, is entitled to be placed on the register of voters. Freehold property, £25 in value, held for six months before registration entitles an adult male to register, if not already registered, under the residential qualification. For a Maori to be placed on the register it is necessary he should be possessed of a £25 freehold under Crown title, or be on a ratepayers' roll. For Maori representation:—Every Maori may vote for the district in which he resides without registration.

NOTE.—In most, if not all the colonies, lunatics, paupers, and criminals are disqualified from voting. In Victoria the police have recently been admitted to the franchise, but it is believed this privilege is not accorded to them in the other colonies.

Lower House—
Payment of
members

52. In Victoria and New South Wales each member of the Lower House is entitled to receive £300 per annum in reimbursement of expenses incurred in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties. In South Australia each member receives £200 per annum for his services. In New Zealand each member receives £100 per session for his services; also, in consideration of necessary expenses incurred, £25 per session if he lives within three miles, or £50 if he lives beyond that distance from the Parliament buildings.

Lower House—
Dissolution
by the
Governor.

53. In all the colonies the Lower House of Parliament can be dissolved at the pleasure of the Governor. In such cases His Excellency acts generally according to the advice of Ministers, but there are instances in which their advice has been disregarded and a dissolution has been refused.

Females
cannot be
elected, or
vote at
elections.

54. Females can neither be elected as members nor vote for the election of members of either House of Parliament in any of the Australasian colonies.

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

55. In the following table a summary is given for each Australasian colony, except Western Australia, of the number of inhabitants at the end of 1889; the number of members and electors for the Lower House of Parliament in 1890; 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.	Inhabitants at end of 1889.	Lower House, 1890.					Last General Election.	
		Mem- bers.	Electors.	Inhabi- tants to a Member.	Inhabi- tants to an Elector.	Electors to a Member.	Year.	Percentage of Electors who voted.
Victoria	1,118,028	95	253,589	11,769	4·41	2,669	1889	66·58
New South Wales	1,122,200	137	...	8,191	...	...	1889	59·09*
Queensland ...	406,658	72	73,957	5,648	5·50	1,027	1888	73·92
South Australia...	324,484	54	69,811	6,009	4·64	1,293	1890	55·09
Tasmania ...	151,472	36	26,054	4,208	5·81	724	1886	70·88†
New Zealand ‡ ...	620,279	91	175,410	6,816	3·54	1,928	1887	67·20

56. In proportion to population Victoria has a smaller number of representatives in the Lower House of Parliament than any other Australasian colony, or than Greece or Servia, but a larger number than any other country. New South Wales comes next to Victoria, but is more largely represented than Greece or Servia. All the other Australasian colonies are more largely represented than any other countries. By the following table,§ in which the countries are arranged according to the proportion of representatives they respectively have, the country least represented is shown to be the United States of America, and the next least is Brazil:—

Parliamen-
tary repre-
sentation
in various
countries.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Inhabitants. ||	Lower House of Parliament.	
		Number of Re- presentatives.	Inhabitants to a Repre- sentative.
Tasmania	151,472	36	4,208
Queensland	406,658	72	5,648
South Australia ...	324,484	54	6,009
New Zealand ¶ ...	662,280	95	6,971
Greece	1,979,453	245	8,079
New South Wales ...	1,122,200	137	8,191
Servia	1,810,606	160	11,316
Victoria	1,118,028	95	11,768
Uruguay	632,250	53	11,929
Norway	1,806,900	114	15,850
Denmark	1,969,039	102	19,304

* Or 60·10 if informal votes be counted.

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

§ This table has been compiled from official documents, many of the figures having been taken from a return prepared for the Government of Brazil, by Mr. J. P. Favilla Nunes, and published in Rio de Janeiro, 1889.

|| Some of the populations in this column differ somewhat from those given in other portions of this work.

¶ In the population of New Zealand, 42,000 Maoris, and in the number of representatives four Maoris are included. The figures, therefore, do not agree with those in the last table which are exclusive of Maoris.

† Estimated.

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*contd.*

Country.	Number of Inhabitants.*	Lower House of Parliament.	
		Number of Re- presentatives.	Inhabitants to a Repre- sentative.
Chile	2,526,969	126	20,055
Switzerland	2,940,602	145	20,280
Canada	4,406,640	215	20,496
Sweden	4,717,189	222	21,248
Bavaria	5,284,778	159	33,237
Hungary	16,570,146	453	36,579
Roumania	5,376,000	145	37,075
Argentine Republic	3,435,286	86	39,945
Spain	17,226,254	431	39,968
Venezuela	2,121,988	52	40,807
Belgium	5,909,975	132	44,772
Mexico	10,447,974	227	46,026
Holland	4,172,971	86	48,523
Italy	28,459,628	508	56,022
United Kingdom	37,808,892	670	56,431
Colombia	3,878,600	66	58,766
Prussia	27,279,111	432	63,146
Austria	23,070,688	353	65,356
France	38,218,903	584	65,443
Brazil	14,002,335	125	112,019
United States	56,785,456	334	170,016

Municipal
govern-
ment.

57. Municipal or local government is almost universal throughout Victoria, about eighteen-nineteenths 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 Acts* (28 Vict. No. 506, and 47 Vict. No. 786), 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 130. 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, charitable institutions, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, prevention of fire, and carrying on of noxious trades.

Cities,
Towns, and
Boroughs.

58. A borough must not be of a greater area than nine square miles,† and, on being constituted, must have a population of inhabitant householders of not less than three hundred. No point within its

* See footnote (II) on page 25.
† Or 5,760 acres. Notwithstanding this proviso, four boroughs have larger areas, viz., Sandhurst, with 7,900 acres; St. Arnaud, with 6,355 acres; Stawell, with 5,996 acres, and Port Fairy, with 5,902 acres.

limits must be more than six miles distant from any other point. Any borough having a gross revenue of not less than £10,000, may be declared by the Governor in Council a town, and any one having a gross revenue of not less than £20,000, may be declared by the Governor in Council a city.

59. Portions of country containing rateable property capable of Shires. yielding, upon a rate not exceeding one shilling in the pound on the annual value thereof, a sum of £500, may be proclaimed as shires.

60. The Governor in Council may divide any municipal district into any number of subdivisions not exceeding eight. Sub-division
of Districts.

61. The number of councillors in a municipality is fixed by the Governor in Council. It must by the Statute be some multiple of three, and must not be less than 6 or more than 24. The number is usually 9. If the district is subdivided, the number of councillors is 3 for each subdivision. Male persons liable to be rated in respect of property of the rateable value of £20 at least in any municipal district are qualified to hold the office of councillor. Being a contractor or the holder of any office of profit under the council, being an uncertificated or undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, or being convicted or attainted of felony, perjury, or any infamous crime, renders a person incapable of being, or continuing to be a councillor. The election of councillors takes place annually. A third part of the councillors retires each year by rotation, but retiring councillors may be re-elected. Municipal
Councillors

62. The councillors elect their own chairman, who, in the case of boroughs, is called the mayor; in the case of shires, the president. The chairman becomes a justice of the peace, by virtue of his position during the time he holds office and one year longer. Chairman of
Council.

63. Every person (male or female) 21 years of age or upwards, liable to be rated in respect of property within a municipal district, is entitled to be enrolled as a voter, provided the rates on such property have been fully paid. Municipal
electors.

64. Plurality of votes for the election of councillors is allowed upon the following scale:— Plurality of
votes.

IN BOROUGHES.

Properties rated at an annual value of £50 ...	... One vote
“ “ “ from £50 to £100 ...	... Two votes
“ “ “ over £100 ...	... Three votes

IN SHIRES.

Properties rated at an annual value of £25 ...	... One vote
“ “ “ from £25 to £75 ...	... Two votes
“ “ “ over £75 ...	... Three votes

- Ten pounds rating in-sufficient without occupation.** 65. No person is allowed to vote for property of less than £10 annual value unless he is the occupier thereof. In other cases, either the owner or occupier, but not both, may vote.
- Enrolment in sub-divisions.** 66. Where any municipal district is subdivided, the ratepayers are enrolled for the subdivision in which the property in respect of which they are enrolled is situated.
- Rateable Property.** 67. All land situated in a municipal district, except Crown land and land used for public purposes, is rateable property.
- General and separate rates.** 68. General rates are made and levied in each municipal district. They must not be more than 2s. 6d., or less than 6d. in the pound of the net annual value of such property. Separate rates in addition, not exceeding 6d. in the pound, may, by consent of one-third of the ratepayers in a particular portion of the district, be levied upon the property within such portion, for the execution of works intended for its special benefit.
- Incorporation of Melbourne and Geelong.** 69. Melbourne and Geelong, the latter of which was for many years the place of second importance in the colony, having been incorporated under special statutes prior to the establishment of municipal government on a large scale throughout the colony, are not subject to the Local Government Acts except in a few comparatively unimportant particulars. Melbourne was incorporated as a town by Act 6 Vict. No. 7, which was assented to on the 12th August, 1842, and was afterwards ordained a city by Royal letters patent dated at Westminster on the 25th June, 1847, and gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848. Geelong was incorporated as a town on the 12th October, 1849, under Act 13 Vict. No. 40.
- Metropolitan Board of Works.** 70. A Bill is now (July 1890) before Parliament for the creation of a Metropolitan Board of Works, to consist of 38 members to be elected by the City of Melbourne and the twenty-three surrounding municipalities.
- Federal Council Act.** 71. 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

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

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

72. Saving Her Majesty's prerogative, and subject to the provisions of the Act, the Council was authorized thereby to have legislative authority in respect to the following matters:—

Matters on which Federal Council may legislate.

- (a) The relations of Australasia with the islands of the Pacific.
- (b) Prevention of the influx of criminals.
- (c) Fisheries in Australasian waters beyond territorial limits.
- (d) The service of civil process in the courts of any colony within Her Majesty's possessions in Australasia out of the jurisdiction of the colony in which it is issued.
- (e) The enforcement of judgments of courts of law of any colony beyond the limits of the colony.
- (f) The enforcement of criminal process beyond the limits of the colony in which it is issued, and the extradition of offenders, including deserters of wives and children, and deserters from the imperial or colonial naval or military forces.
- (g) The custody of offenders on board ships belonging to Her Majesty's Colonial Government beyond territorial limits.
- (h) Any matter which at the request of the legislatures of the colonies Her Majesty by Order in Council shall think fit to refer to the Council.
- (i) Such of the following matters as may be referred to the Council by the legislatures of any two or more colonies, that is to say—general defences, quarantine, patents of invention and discovery, copyright, bills of exchange and promissory notes, uniformity of weights and measures, recognition in other colonies of any marriage or divorce duly solemnized or decreed in any colony, naturalization of aliens, status of corporations and joint stock companies in other colonies than that in which they have been constituted, and any other matter of general Australasian interest with respect to which the legislatures of the several colonies can legislate within their own limits, and as to which it is deemed desirable that there should be a law of general application. Provided that in such cases the Acts of the Council shall extend only to the colonies by whose legislatures the matter shall have been so referred to it, and such other colonies as may afterwards adopt the same.

73. It was expressly provided that bills relating to the first three items in the list—(a), (b), and (c)—should be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure; other bills might be assented to by the Governor of the colony in which the Federal Council was held, subject, however, to the subsequent disallowance by Her Majesty, if Her Majesty should so determine.

Assent to Bills passed by Federal Council.

74. It was further provided that the necessary expenditure connected with the business of the Council should be defrayed in the first instance by the colony wherein the expenditure was incurred, and should be ultimately contributed and paid by the several colonies in proportion to their respective populations; in case of difference, the

Expenses of Federal Council.

Governor of Tasmania being empowered to assess and apportion the amounts payable.

Colonies in which Federal Council Act should operate.

75. It was also provided that the Act was only to operate in respect to such colonies as should pass Acts or Ordinances declaring it to have force therein, it being provided, however, in the latter case, that all Acts of the Council passed while the Act was in operation should continue to be in force unless altered or repealed by the Federal Council.

Colonies represented at Federal Council.

76. An Act (49 Vict. No. 843) to bring this Act into operation was passed into law in Victoria on the 9th December, 1885, and similar Acts or Ordinances were passed in Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, Fiji, and subsequently in South Australia; but up to the present time the other two Australasian colonies, viz., New South Wales and New Zealand, have not joined the Federal Council.

Members of Federal Council.

77. The following are the names of and offices held by the Representatives of the various colonies present at each of the three sessions of the Federal Council, which have been held up to the present time :—

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF AUSTRALASIA.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony Represented.
FIRST SESSION.		
Victoria	James Service ...	Premier and Treasurer
	Graham Berry ...	Chief Secretary
Queensland	Samuel Walker Griffith ...	Premier and Colonial Secretary .
	James Robert Dickson ...	Colonial Treasurer
Western Australia	James George Lee-Steere ...	Member of Executive and Legis- lative Councils
Tasmania	Adye Douglas ...	Premier and Chief Secretary
	John Stokell Dodds ...	Attorney-General
Fiji ...	William McGregor, C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary
SECOND SESSION.		
Victoria	Duncan Gillies ...	Premier and Treasurer
	Henry John Wrixon ...	Attorney-General
Queensland	Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, Q.C., K.C.M.G.	Premier and Colonial Secretary
	James Robert Dickson ...	Colonial Treasurer
Western Australia	James George Lee-Steere ...	Speaker of Legislative Council
Tasmania	Edward Nicholas Coventry Braddon	Minister of Lands and Works
	Andrew Inglis Clark ...	Attorney-General
THIRD SESSION.		
Victoria	Duncan Gillies ...	Premier and Treasurer
	Alfred Deakin ...	Chief Secretary

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF AUSTRALASIA—continued.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony Represented.
Queensland	John Murtagh Macrossan ... Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, Q.C., K.C.M.G.	Secretary for Mines Member of Legislative Assembly
South Australia	Thomas Playford...	Premier and Treasurer
Western Australia	Charles Cameron Kingston...	Attorney-General
	Sir James George Lee-Steere, Knt.	Speaker of Legislative Council
Tasmania	Bolton Stafford Bird ... Andrew Inglis Clark ...	Treasurer Attorney-General

78. The first session of the Federal Council was opened on the 25th January, 1886 ; the second on the 16th January, 1888 ; and the the third on the 29th January, 1889. All the sessions were held in Hobart, and were opened by the Governor of that colony, His Excellency Sir R. G. C. Hamilton, K.C.M.G.

Dates and
place of
sessions of
Federal
Council.

79. 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. The following is a statement of the names of the members of this conference, and the positions they occupied in their respective colonies :—

Austral-
asian
Federation
Conference
1890.

MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION CONFERENCE, 1890.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony represented.
Victoria	Duncan Gillies ...	Premier (President of the Conference)
	Alfred Deakin ...	Chief Secretary
New South Wales	Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G. ...	Premier
	William McMillan ...	Colonial Treasurer
Queensland	Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, K.C.M.G.	Member of the Legislative Assembly
	John Murtagh Macrossan ...	Colonial Secretary
South Australia	John Alexander Cockburn, M.D. Lond.	Premier
	Thomas Playford ...	Member of the Legislative Assembly
Western Australia...	Sir James George Lee Steere ...	Speaker of the Legislative Council, and Member of the Executive Council
Tasmania	Andrew Inglis Clark ...	Attorney-General
	Bolton Stafford Bird ...	Treasurer
New Zealand ...	Captain William Russell Russell ...	Colonial Secretary
	Sir John Hall, K.C.M.G. ...	Member of the House of Representatives

Resolutions
of Federa-
tion Con-
ference.

80. The Hon. Duncan Gillies, Premier of Victoria, was elected President of the conference. The first meeting was held on the 6th, and the conference closed on the 14th February, 1890. The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to:—

RESOLUTIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION CONFERENCE, 1890.

1. That, in the opinion of this Conference, the best interests and the present and future prosperity of the Australian Colonies will be promoted by an early union under the Crown, and while fully recognising the valuable services of the members of the Convention of 1883 in founding the Federal Council, it declares its opinion that the seven years which have since elapsed have developed the national life of Australia in population, in wealth, in the discovery of resources, and in self-governing capacity to an extent which justifies the higher act, at all times contemplated, of the union of these colonies under one legislative and executive government on principles just to the several colonies.
2. That to the union of the Australian Colonies contemplated by the foregoing resolution, the remoter Australasian Colonies shall be entitled to admission at such times and on such conditions as may be hereafter agreed upon.
3. That the members of the Conference should take such steps as may be necessary to induce the legislatures of their respective colonies to appoint, during the present year, delegates to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution.
4. That the Convention should consist of not more than seven members from each of the self-governing colonies, and not more than four members from each of the Crown colonies.

Governors.

81. Subjoined is a list of the Governors and Acting Governors of Victoria, with the dates of their assumption 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
	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879

* At the first of these dates Mr. La Trobe assumed the office of Superintendent of Port Phillip ; 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.

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875 ...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ...	15th Nov., 1889*
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	6th November, 1886†	12th March, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	{ 9th March, 1889 { 16th Nov., 1889	17th October, 1889 27th November, 1889
The Right Honourable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	Still in office

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.

82. 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. Duration of Governorships.

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

84. Since the inauguration of responsible government, twenty-three Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names of the members of these ministries, and the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office:— Ministries.

* 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.

MINISTRIES.

** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
I.			
William Clark Haines ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
William Foster Stawell ...	Attorney-General ...	28 Nov. 1855	25 Feb. 1857*
succeeded by			
Thos. Howard Fellows ...	Ditto ...	25 Feb. 1857	11 Mar. 1857
Charles Sladen ...	Treasurer ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
Charles Pasley ...	Commissioner of Public Works	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
Hugh Culling Eardley Childers	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	28 Nov. 1855	25 Feb. 1857
succeeded by			
John Goodman ...	Ditto ...	25 Feb. 1857	11 Mar. 1857
Andrew Clarke ...	Surveyor-General ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
Robert Molesworth ...	Solicitor-General ...	28 Nov. 1855	17 June 1856†
succeeded by			
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Ditto ...	27 June 1856	25 Feb. 1857
succeeded by			
Robert Sacheverel Wilmot Sitwell	Ditto ...	25 Feb. 1857	11 Mar. 1857
William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, M.L.C.‡	(Without office) ...	28 Nov. 1855	11 Mar. 1857
II.§			
John O'Shanassy ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	11 Mar. 1857	29 April, 1857
Henry Samuel Chapman|| ...	Attorney-General ...		
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster	Treasurer ...		
Charles Gavan Duffy ...	Commissioner of Public Works		
Augustus Frederic Adolphus Greeves¶	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
George Samuel Wegg Horne	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
John Dennistoun Wood** ...	Solicitor-General ...		
III.			
William Clark Haines ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	29 Apr. 1857	10 Mar. 1858
Archibald Michie ..	Attorney-General ...		
Charles Hotson Ebdon ...	Treasurer... ..		
David Moore ...	President of the Board of Land and Works		
James McCulloch ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Solicitor-General ...		
William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, M.L.C.	Postmaster-General ...		
James Ford Strachan, M.L.C.††	(Without office) ...		

* Appointed Chief Justice at this date.

† Appointed Puisne Judge at this date.

‡ Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 21st November, 1856.

§ This Ministry having been met by a vote of want of confidence immediately on the assembling of Parliament, no representative in the Upper House was appointed.

|| Not a Member of Parliament.

¶ Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

** Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until the 20th April, 1857.

†† Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 27th May, 1857.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
IV.			
John O'Shanassy ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Henry Samuel Chapman ...	Attorney-General ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
George Harker ...	Treasurer ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Charles Gavan Duffy	President of the Board of Land and Works	10 Mar. 1858	22 Mar. 1859
	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	21 Dec. 1858	22 Mar. 1859
succeeded by			
George Samuel Evans ...	Ditto ...	22 Mar. 1859	27 Oct. 1859
Henry Miller ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Richard Davies Ireland ...	Solicitor-General ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
George Samuel Evans ...	Postmaster-General ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
George Samuel Wegg Horne	Commissioner of Public Works	21 Dec. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
Thomas McCombie, M.L.C.* ...	(Without office) ...	10 Mar. 1858	27 Oct. 1859
V.			
William Nicholson ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860
John Dennistoun Wood ...	Attorney-General ...	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860
James McCulloch ...	Treasurer ...	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860
James Service ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	27 Oct. 1859	3 Sept. 1860
succeeded by			
Vincent Pyke ...	Ditto ...	3 Sept. 1860	24 Sept. 1860
succeeded by			
Augustus Frederic Adolphus Greeves ...	Ditto ...	24 Sept. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
John Charles King ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	27 Oct. 1859	25 Nov. 1859
succeeded by			
James Goodall Francis ...	Ditto ...	25 Nov. 1859	3 Sept. 1860
succeeded by			
John Robinson Bailey ...	Ditto ...	3 Sept. 1860	2 Oct. 1860
succeeded by			
Vincent Pyke ...	Ditto ...	2 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	27 Oct. 1859	29 Oct. 1860
succeeded by			
John Robinson Bailey ...	Ditto ...	29 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
Travers Adamson ...	Solicitor-General ...	27 Oct. 1859	5 Mar. 1860
succeeded by			
James Frederic Martley ...	Ditto ...	5 Mar. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
John Robinson Bailey ...	Postmaster-General ...	27 Oct. 1859	29 Oct. 1860
succeeded by			
Hibbert Newton ...	Ditto ...	29 Oct. 1860	26 Nov. 1860
Thomas Howard Fellows, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...	27 Oct. 1859	26 Nov. 1860

* Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 27th October, 1859.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
VI.			
Richard Heales ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
Richard Davies Ireland ...	Attorney General ...	26 Nov. 1860	29 July 1861
succeeded by			
Butler Cole Aspinall ...	Ditto ...	29 July 1861	14 Nov. 1861
George Frederic Verdon ...	Treasurer ...	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
John Henry Brooke ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
James Stewart Johnston ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	26 Nov. 1860	20 Feb. 1861
succeeded by			
James Macpherson Grant ...	Ditto ...	20 Feb. 1861	14 Nov. 1861
Robert Stirling Anderson ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	26 Nov. 1860	20 Feb. 1861
succeeded by			
George Brodie ...	Ditto ...	20 Feb. 1861	4 March 1861
succeeded by			
Thomas Loader* ...	Ditto ...	6 March 1861	21 Mar. 1861
succeeded by		21 Mar. 1861	10 June 1861
James Forrester Sullivan ...	Ditto ...	10 June 1861	14 Nov. 1861
Thomas Loader ...	Commissioner of Railways ...	26 Nov. 1860	4 Dec. 1860
succeeded by			
John Houston ...	Ditto ...	21 May 1861	14 Nov. 1861
John Basson Humffray ...	Commissioner of Mines ...	26 Nov. 1860	14 Nov. 1861
Thomas Loader ...	Postmaster-General ...	4 Dec. 1860	21 March 1861
succeeded by			
John Macadam ...	Ditto ...	26 April 1861	14 Nov. 1861
Thomas Turner a'Beckett, M.L.C.†	(Without office) ...	26 Nov. 1860	11 Nov. 1861
David Elliot Wilkie, M.L.C.‡			
VII.			
John O'Shanassy ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	14 Nov. 1861	27 June 1863
William Clark Haines ...	Treasurer ...	14 Nov. 1861	
Richard Davies Ireland ...	Attorney-General ...	14 Nov. 1861	
John Dennistoun Wood ...	Minister of Justice ...	14 Nov. 1861	
Charles Gavan Duffy ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	14 Nov. 1861	
James Stewart Johnston ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	14 Nov. 1861	
Robert Stirling Anderson ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	14 Nov. 1861	
George Samuel Evans ...	Postmaster-General ...	30 Dec. 1861	
William Henry Fancourt Mitchell, M.L.C. ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	30 Dec. 1861	
Charles MacMahon ...	(Without office) ...	14 Nov. 1861	

* Resigned office, without salary, on 21st March, 1861 ; re-appointed on the same date with salary.
† Sworn in as a member of the Executive Council, 7th January, 1861.
‡ Sworn in as a member of the Executive Council, September, 1861.

MINISTRIES—continued.

** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
VIII.			
James McCulloch ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
George Higinbotham ...	Attorney-General ...	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
George Frederic Verdon ...	Treasurer ...	27 June 1863	5 May 1868
Richard Heales ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	27 June 1863	19 June 1864*
succeeded by			
James Macpherson Grant ...	Ditto ...	5 Sept. 1864	6 May 1868
Matthew Hervey ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	27 June 1863	22 July 1865
succeeded by			
Wm. Mountford Kinsey Vale	Ditto ...	18 July 1866	6 May 1868
James Goodall Francis ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
James Forrester Sullivan ...	Minister of Mines ...	27 June 1863	18 July 1866
succeeded by			
John Macgregor ...	Ditto ...	18 July 1866	6 May 1868
James Macpherson Grant ...	Vice-President of the Board of Lands and Works and Commissioner of Railways and Roads	27 June 1863	5 Sept. 1864
succeeded by			
Henry Miller ...	Ditto ...	18 July 1866	16 Jan. 1867
succeeded by			
John Macgregor ...	Ditto ...	21 Jan. 1867	4 March 1867
succeeded by			
James Forrester Sullivan ...	Ditto ...	4 March 1867	6 May 1868
Archibald Michie ...	Minister of Justice ...	14 July 1863	18 July 1866
succeeded by			
Samuel Henry Bindon ...	Ditto ...	18 July 1866	6 May 1868
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Postmaster-General ...	14 Oct. 1863	24 March 1864
succeeded by			
James McCulloch ...	Ditto ...	9 May 1864	6 May 1868
George Ward Cole, M.L.C.†...	(Without office) ...	27 June 1863	6 May 1868
IX.			
Charles Sladen, M.L.C. ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	6 May 1868	} 11 July 1868
Thomas Howard Fellows ...	Minister of Justice ...	6 May 1868	
Morgan Augustus MacDonnell	Attorney-General ..	6 May 1868	
Edward Langton ...	Treasurer ...	6 May 1868	
Duncan Gillies† ..	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	6 May 1868	
Michael O'Grady ‡	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Public Works	6 May 1868	
William Bayles ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	6 May 1868	
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Minister of Mines and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	8 May 1868	

* Died at this date.

† Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 20th November, 1867.

‡ Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	
X.				
James McCulloch ...	Chief Secretary and Treasurer (Premier)	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869	
James Macpherson Grant ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869	
James Forrester Sullivan	Minister of Mines ...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869	
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	1 Feb. 1869	20 Sept. 1869	
	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	12 April 1869	2 Sept. 1869	
George Higinbotham ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	11 July 1868	1 Feb. 1869	
Wm. Mountford Kinsey Vale	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	11 July 1868	25 May 1869	
George Paton Smith ...	Attorney-General ...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869	
James Joseph Casey	Minister of Justice...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869	
	Solicitor-General ...	2 Sept. 1869	20 Sept. 1869	
Charles Edwin Jones	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	11 July 1868	9 March 1869	
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	3 Aug. 1868	9 March 1869	
George Verney Smith ...	Postmaster-General ...	11 July 1868	20 Sept. 1869	
John McCrae, M.L.C. ...	Commissioner of Public Works	25 Jan. 1869	20 Sept. 1869	
George Rolfe* ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	2 Sept. 1869	20 Sept. 1869	
William Wilson ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	2 Sept. 1869	20 Sept. 1869	
XI.				
John Alexander MacPherson	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	} 20 Sept. 1869	{ 9 April 1870 21 Jan. 1870	
Robert Byrne† ...	Treasurer ...			
succeeded by				
Graham Berry ...	Ditto ...	21 Jan. 1870	} 9 April 1870	
Morgan Augustus MacDonnell	Attorney-General ...	} 20 Sept. 1869		
James McKean ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey			
Isaac Godfrey Reeves† ...	Commissioner of Public Works		19 Jan. 1870	
succeeded by				
William McLellan ...	Ditto ...	19 Jan. 1870	} 9 April 1870	
Edward Cohen ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	} 20 Sept. 1869		
John Thomas Smith ...	Minister of Mines ...			
Francis Longmore ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads			
Butler Cole Aspinall ...	Solicitor-General ...	19 Jan. 1870	} 9 April 1870	
Caleb Joshua Jenner, M.L.C.‡	(Without office) ...	20 Sept. 1869		

* Not a Member of Parliament at time of appointment; but was elected for Crowlands, 9th October, 1869, after the retirement of the Ministry. † Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office. ‡ Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 15th October, 1869.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XII.			
James McCulloch	Chief Secretary (Premier)	9 April 1870	19 June 1871
Archibald Michie	Attorney-General		
James Goodall Francis	Treasurer		
Thomas Turner a'Beckett, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
William Wilson	Commissioner of Railways and Roads		
John Alexander MacPherson	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Henry John Wrixon	Solicitor-General		
William Bates	Commissioner of Public Works		
Angus Mackay	Minister of Mines		
XIII.			
Charles Gavan Duffy	Chief Secretary (Premier)	19 June 1871	} 10 June 1872
James Macpherson Grant	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	19 June 1871	
Graham Berry	Treasurer	19 June 1871	} 21 May 1872
Michael O'Grady	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	19 June 1871	
Francis Longmore	Commissioner of Railways and Roads and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	19 June 1871	} 10 June 1872
William McLellan	Minister of Mines	19 June 1871	
Howard Spensley	Solicitor-General	19 June 1871	} 23 Nov. 1871
Graham Berry	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	19 June 1871	
succeeded by			
William Mountford Kinsey Vale	Ditto	23 Nov. 1871	} 10 June 1872
Robert Walsh	Attorney-General	5 July 1871	
William Arthur Callander a'Beckett, M.L.C.*	(Without office)	19 June 1871	
succeeded by			
Caleb Joshua Jenner, M.L.C.	Ditto ... ..	...	...

* Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 31st July, 1871.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XIV.			
James Goodall Francis ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	10 June 1872	31 July 1874
Edward Langton ...	Treasurer and Postmaster-General		
James Joseph Casey ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and President of the Board of Land and Works		
James Wilberforce Stephen	Attorney-General ...		1 May 1874*
succeeded by			
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Ditto ...	2 May 1874	31 July 1874.
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	10 June 1872	
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Solicitor-General ...		
Edward Cohen ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Angus Mackay ...	Minister of Mines ...		4 May 1874
Alexander Fraser, M.L.C. {	Commissioner of Public Works	14 June 1872	
succeeded by	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	17 June 1872	31 July 1874.
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Ditto ...	4 May 1874	
James Joseph Casey ...	Minister of Agriculture ...	19 June 1872	1 May 1874*
James Wilberforce Stephen ...	Minister of Public Instruction	2 Jan. 1873	
succeeded by			
Angus Mackay ...	Ditto ...	4 May 1874	31 July 1874
Robert Ramsay ...	(Without office) ...	10 June 1872	
XV.			
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General (Premier)...	31 July 1874	7 August 1875.
James Joseph Casey ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, President of the Board of Land and Works, and Minister of Agriculture		
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Edward Cohen ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Angus Mackay ...	Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction		
James Service ...	Treasurer ...		
Robert Ramsay ...	Postmaster-General ...		
Townsend MacDermott ...	Solicitor-General ...		

*Appointed Puisne Judge at this date.

MINISTRIES—continued.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters " M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XVI.			
Graham Berry	{ Premier and Treasurer ... Chief Secretary in lieu of Premier, which office he vacated (Premier)	7 Aug. 1875	{
		10 Aug. 1875	
James Munro ...	{ Minister of Public Instruction President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	{ 7 Aug. 1875	
Francis Longmore ...			
	Minister of Agriculture ...	23 Aug. 1875	
	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	7 Aug. 1875	
John Woods ...	{ Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	23 Aug. 1875	
William Collard Smith ...			
Peter Lalor ...	Minister of Mines ...	{ 7 Aug. 1875	
	Commissioner of Trade and Customs and Postmaster-General		
James Brown Patterson	Commissioner of Public Works Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works			23 Aug. 1875
Robert Le Poer Trench* ...	Attorney-General ...	{ 9 Aug. 1875	
James Macpherson Grant ...	Minister of Justice ...		
William Arthur Callander a'Beckett, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...	7 Aug. 1875	
XVII.			
Sir James McCulloch, Knt. ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...	{	{
John Alexander MacPherson	Chief Secretary ...		
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General ...		
	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and President of the Board of Land and Works	{ 20 Oct. 1875	
Duncan Gillies ...			
	Minister of Agriculture ...	25 Oct. 1875	
Robert Ramsay ...	Minister of Public Instruction and Postmaster-General	{ 20 Oct. 1875	
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
John Madden† ...	Minister of Justice...		
William McLellan ...	Minister of Mines ...		
Joseph Jones‡ ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads, Commissioner of Public Works, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		

* Not a Member of Parliament.
† Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until the 27th July, 1876.
‡ Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until the 27th January, 1876.

MINISTRIES—continued.

** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M. L. C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XVIII.			
Graham Berry* ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	21 May 1877	5 March 1880
succeeded as Treasurer by	Treasurer ...	21 May 1877	27 Dec. 1878
William Collard Smith ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	27 Dec. 1878	3 Nov. 1879
succeeded by			
Graham Berry ...	Ditto ...	3 Nov. 1879	5 March 1880
Francis Longmore ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	21 May 1877	
	Minister of Agriculture ..	28 May 1877	
William Collard Smith ...	Minister of Mines and Minister of Public Instruction	21 May 1877	
James Brown Patterson	Commissioner of Public Works ..	28 May 1877	
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Robert Le Poer Trench ...	Attorney-General ...	22 May 1877	27 March 1878
succeeded by			
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.*	Ditto ...	27 Mar. 1878	5 March 1880
James Macpherson Grant ...	Minister of Justice ...		
Peter Lalor ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	22 May 1877	
John Woods ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads		
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	11 June 1877	
Peter Lalor ...	Postmaster-General ...	22 May 1877	3 July 1877
succeeded by			
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Ditto ...	3 July 1877	29 July 1878
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	29 July 1878	5 March 1880
XIX.			
James Service ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...	5 Mar. 1880	3 Aug. 1880
Robert Ramsay ...	Chief Secretary ...		
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General ...		
John Madden ...	Minister of Justice...		
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Railways ..		
John Gavan Duffy...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Thomas Bent ...	Commissioner of Public Works		
Robert Clark ...	Minister of Mines ...		
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Robert Ramsay ...	Minister of Education (without salary)		
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Postmaster-General (without salary)		
James Goodall Francis	(Without office) ...	16 Mar. 1880	
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...		
Duncan Gillies ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
Thomas Bent ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
John Gavan Duffy ...	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)	19 Mar. 1880	
Robert Clark ...	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)	2 April 1880	

* Sir Bryan O'Loughlen was sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council, 4th March, 1878; he acted as Chief Secretary, without salary, during the absence from Victoria of the Hon. Graham Berry, from the 27th December, 1878, to the 17th June, 1879.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

* ** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XX.			
Graham Berry	Chief Secretary and Treasurer (Premier)	3 Aug. 1880	9 July 1881
William Mountford Kinsey Vale	Attorney-General and Minister of Justice		
Richard Richardson ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
James Brown Patterson ...	Commissioner of Railways ...		
William Collard Smith ...	Minister of Education ...		
Alfred Thomas Clark ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	12 Aug. 1880	
Henry Roberts Williams ...	Minister of Mines		
George David Langridge ...	Commissioner of Public Works		
Richard Richardson ..	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		
George David Langridge ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
James Brown Patterson ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	3 Aug. 1880	
Charles Henry Pearson ...	(Without office)		
Robert Dyce Reid, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)	5 Aug. 1880	
XXI.			
Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart. ...	Attorney-General (Premier)...	9 July 1881	8 March 1881
James Macpherson Grant ...	Chief Secretary		
Thomas Bent	Commissioner of Railways ...		
Frank Stanley Dobson, M.L.C.	Solicitor-General		
James Howlin Graves ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Charles Young	Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture	19 Aug. 1881	2 Aug. 1881
Henry Bolton	Postmaster-General		
David Gaunson *	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
succeeded by			
Walter Madden	Ditto, ditto		
Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart. ...	Treasurer (without salary) ...	9 July 1881	8 March 1881
James Macpherson Grant ...	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)		
Thomas Bent	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
Charles Young	Minister of Mines (without salary)		
succeeded by			
Robert Burrowes	Ditto	19 Aug. 1881	8 March 1881
Charles Young	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
Louis Lawrence Smith ...	(Without office)		
James MacBain, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)		

* Not re-elected after vacating seat in Parliament upon acceptance of office.

MINISTRIES—continued.

*** The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXII.			
James Service	Treasurer (Premier)	8 March 1883	18 Feb. 1886
Raham Berry	Chief Secretary		16 Feb. 1886 *
George Briscoe Kerferd	Attorney-General		1 Jan. 1886 †
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Minister of Justice... ..		26 Oct. 1883 ‡
uncan Gillies	Commissioner of Railways	8 March 1883	18 Feb. 1886
lbert Lee Tucker	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
lfred Deakin	Commissioner of Public Works		13 Nov. 1883
onas Felix Levien	Minister of Mines		18 Feb. 1886
George David Langridge	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	10 April 1884	
James Service	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)	10 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
succeeded by		8 March 1883	10 April 1884
uncan Gillies	Ditto	10 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
raham Berry	Postmaster-General (without salary)	8 March 1883	10 April 1884
succeeded by			
James Campbell, M.L.C.	Ditto	10 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
lfred Deakin	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)	8 March 1883	23 April 1884
onas Felix Levien	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		18 Feb. 1886
uncan Gillies	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	12 Mar. 1883		23 April 1884
lfred Deakin	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
	Solicitor-General	13 Nov. 1883	18 Feb. 1886
	Acting Commissioner of Public Works		
Frederick Thomas Sargood, M.L.C.	Minister of Defence	23 April 1884	
lfred Deakin	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)		
	Commissioner of Public Works (without salary)	10 April 1884	
Nathaniel Thornley, M.L.C.	(Without office)		

* Appointed Agent-General at this date.
† Appointed Puisne Judge at this date, after which there was no actual Attorney-General until the appointment of the Hon. Henry John Wrixon on the 18th February; but the business requiring the attention of a Law Officer was attended to by the Solicitor-General, the Hon. Alfred Deakin.—See Section 6 of Act 21 Vict. No. 22.
‡ Died at this date.

MINISTRIES—*continued*.

* * The Representatives of the Government in the Upper House are indicated by the letters "M.L.C."

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XXIII.			
Duncan Gillies	Treasurer (Premier)	18 Feb. 1886	} Still in office 6 Sept. 1889*
Alfred Deakin	Chief Secretary		
Henry John Wrixon	Attorney-General		
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Minister of Justice... ..		
Sir James Lorimer, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Minister of Defence		
succeeded by			
James Bell, M.L.C.	Ditto	16 Sept. 1889	} Still in office 21 May 1890
Charles Henry Pearson	Minister of Public Instruction		
John Lamont Dow || ... ..	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Duncan Gillies	Minister of Railways (without salary)	18 Feb. 1886	} Still in office 21 May 1890 24 Aug. 1886
Alfred Deakin	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)		
John Lamont Dow || ... ..	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		
John Lamont Dow †	Minister of Mines (without salary)		
succeeded by			
Duncan Gillies	Ditto	24 Aug. 1886	} Still in office 4 Oct. 1887†
Frederick Thomas Derham... ..	Postmaster-General	20 Feb. 1886	
Matthew Henry Davies	(Without office)	20 Feb. 1886	
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies	Ditto	28 Oct. 1887	} Still in office 1 June 1889
John Nimmo	Commissioner of Public Works	18 Feb. 1886	
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies	Ditto	1 June 1889	} Still in office 1 June 1889
John Nimmo	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	23 Feb. 1886	
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies	Ditto	1 June 1889	} Still in office 5 March 1889
William Froggatt Walker	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	18 Feb. 1886	
succeeded by			
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C.	Ditto (without salary)	5 March 1889	} Still in office 16 April 1889
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson	Ditto (with salary)	16 April 1889	} Still in office 16 Sept. 1889
James Bell, M.L.C.	(Without office)	20 April 1886	

* Died at this date.

† The duties appertaining to the office of Minister of Mines were attended to by the Hon. John James from 20th February to the 6th April, 1886. Mr. James, however, was not appointed Minister of Mines, and official documents requiring the Minister's signature were signed by Mr. Dow. Mr. James failed to obtain a seat in Parliament, and resigned the Acting Office on the 6th April, 1886.

‡ Mr. M. H. Davies resigned his Ministerial office on being appointed Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

§ At this date appointed Minister of Defence.

|| The offices of Commissioner of Crown Lands and Minister of Agriculture, vacated by Mr. Dow, are at present temporarily administered by Dr. Pearson.

Duration of
Ministries.

85. The number of days each Ministry remained in power is given in the following table :—

DURATION OF MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier.*	Duration of Office.†	Name of Premier.*	Duration of Office.†
	Days.		Days
1. William Clark Haines ...	469	13. Charles Gavan Duffy ...	357
2. John O'Shanassy ...	49	14. James Goodall Francis ...	781
3. William Clark Haines ...	315	15. George Briscoe Kerferd ..	372
4. John O'Shanassy ...	596	16. Graham Berry ...	74
5. William Nicholson ...	396	17. Sir James McCulloch,	579
6. Richard Heales ...	353	K.C.M.G.	
7. John O'Shanassy ...	590	18. Graham Berry ...	1,019
8. James McCulloch ...	1,775	19. James Service ...	151
9. Charles Sladen ...	66	20. Graham Berry ...	340
10. James McCulloch ...	436	21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.	607
11. John Alexander MacPherson	201	22. James Service ...	1,078
12. James McCulloch ...	436	23. Duncan Gillies ...	Still in office.

Average
duration of
Ministries.

86. 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 502 days, or about 1 year and 4½ months.

Parliaments.

87. The present is the fourteenth 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.

Number of Parlia- ment.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parlia- ment.
				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			9th August, 1859	637
	1	13th October, 1859 ..	18th September, 1860...	341	
	2	20th November, 1860 ...	3rd July, 1861 ...	225	
3			11th July, 1861	1,091
	1	30th August, 1861 ...	18th June, 1862 ...	292	
	2	7th November, 1862 ...	11th September, 1863	308	
	3	26th January, 1864 ...	2nd June, 1864 ...	128	
			25th August, 1864	

* 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.

† For the date of assumption of, and retirement from, office by each Ministry, see last table.

PARLIAMENTS—*continued.*

Number of Parlia- ment.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parlia- ment.
				Days.	Days.
4	1	28th November, 1864	28th November, 1865	366	
			11th December, 1865	...	378
5	1	12th February, 1866 ...	5th April, 1866 ...	52	
	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	
			30th December, 1867	...	686
6	1	13th March, 1868 ...	29th September, 1868	200	
	2	11th February, 1869 ...	29th December, 1869...	321	
	3	15th February, 1870 ...	15th July, 1870 ...	150	
	4	27th October, 1870 ...	29th December, 1870...	63	
			25th January, 1871 ...	...	1,048
7	1	25th April, 1871 ...	23rd November, 1871...	212	
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	17th December, 1872	231	
	3	13th May, 1873 ...	25th November, 1873...	196	
			9th March, 1874 ...	...	1,049
8	1	19th May, 1874 ...	24th December, 1874...	219	
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	7th April, 1876 ...	317	
	3	11th July, 1876 ...	22nd December, 1876...	164	
			25th April, 1877 ...	...	1,072
9	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	9th April, 1878 ...	322	
	2	9th July, 1878 ...	6th December, 1878 ...	150	
	3	8th July, 1879 ...	5th February, 1880 ...	212	
			9th February, 1880 ...	...	993
10	1	11th May, 1880 ...	26th June, 1880 ...	46	
			29th June, 1880 ...	...	49
11	1	22nd July, 1880 ...	2nd August, 1881 ...	376	
	2	4th August, 1881 ...	24th December, 1881...	142	
	3	25th April, 1882 ...	3rd February, 1883 ...	284	926
12	1	27th February, 1883 ...	19th April, 1883 ...	51	
	2	3rd July, 1883 ...	3rd November, 1883 ...	123	
	3	10th June, 1884 ...	12th December, 1884...	185	
	4	17th June, 1885 ...	18th December, 1885...	184	
			19th February, 1886 ...	...	1,088
13	1	16th March, 1886 ...	16th December, 1886...	275	
	2	7th June, 1887 ...	17th December, 1887 ..	193	
	3	19th June, 1888 ...	21st December, 1888...	185	
			11th March, 1889 ...	...	1,091
14	1	9th April, 1889 ...	29th November, 1889...	235	
	2	21st May, 1890 ...			

88. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for 854 days, or about 2 years and 4 months. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for 199 days, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ months. Duration of Parliaments

89. With the view of showing the number of persons of different grades in the service of the Victorian Government, and their emoluments, the Departments, in the following table, have been placed in classified arrangement, the number of persons employed and the Persons employed by Government.

total amount of salaries and wages paid annually being also shown. Persons temporarily employed, or any whose services are not wholly retained by the State, are not included:—

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT.—NUMBERS AND SALARIES OR WAGES.

(Exclusive of Persons temporarily or only partially employed.)

Office.	Number of Persons.	Annual Payment.
		£
Executive—		
His Excellency the Governor	1	10,000
Ministers of the Crown	10	15,500
Executive Council, Officers of	2	1,320
Total	13	26,820
Legislature—		
Legislative Council, Officers of	16	6,028
Legislative Assembly, Officers of	28	9,963
Parliament Library	6	1,965
Parliament Refreshment Rooms and Gardens	4	541
<i>Victorian Hansard</i>	4	2,175
Total	58	20,672
Administrative—		
Public Service Board	15	6,300
Premier's Office	9	2,471
Chief Secretary's Office	21	7,304
Government Shorthand Writer	6	2,092
Treasury*	110	29,605
Audit Office	40	11,749
Agent-General	8	4,482
Total	209	64,003
Judicial and Legal—		
Their Honors the Judges	6†	18,500
Supreme Court	8	5,766
Law Officers of the Crown	21	10,914
Crown Solicitor	26	6,533
Prothonotary	7	2,413
Master in Equity and Lunacy	12	4,887
Registrar-General	51	9,460
Registrar of Titles	141	31,688
Registrar of Friendly Societies	1	400
Sheriffs	41	8,831
County Courts, Courts of Mines, Insolvency, General and Petty Sessions	10	9,878
Police Magistrates and Wardens	22	14,527
Clerks of Courts	111	21,952
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	7	1,606
Total	464	147,355

* Including two Inspectors of Officers in charge of Stores, and Paymaster of Imperial Pensions.

† A seventh Judge has recently been temporarily appointed.

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT.—NUMBERS
AND SALARIES OR WAGES—*continued.*

(Exclusive of Persons temporarily or only partially employed.)

Office.	Number of Persons.	Annual Payment.
Police and Gaols—		£
Police	1,511	216,234
Penal Establishments and Gaols...	245	41,324
Total	1,756	257,558
Defences—		
Defence Department—Civil Staff	34	6,568
Naval Forces—Permanent	238*	28,818
Land Forces—Permanent	350†	38,209
Total	622	73,595
Collection of Taxes—		
Customs	329	59,627
Distilleries and Excise	48	10,878
Land Tax	2	900
Total	379	71,405
Education, Science, Health, etc.—		
Education Department—		
Officers, Inspectors, etc.	147	38,438
Teachers	4,600‡	543,812
Melbourne University§	51	20,078
Public Library, Museums and Gallery	59	10,142
Government Statist	19	4,283
Government Astronomer	11	3,589
Government Botanist	6	1,772
Public Health Department	18	4,829
Hospitals for the Insane	569	57,600
Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves	6	972
Botanical and Domain Reserves	54	7,140
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	47	7,770
Inspector of Reformatory Schools	3	1,120
Inebriate Asylum	15	600
Aborigines	7	1,308
Total	5,612	703,453
Commercial—		
Victorian Railways—		
Administrative Officers	1,600	287,416
Employed in working lines open	9,573	1,039,984
Employed in construction	671	112,578

* Embracing 39 officers, 53 non-commissioned officers, and 146 men.

† Including Head Quarters' Staff, 8; Victorian Artillery, 256; Submarine Mining Company, 31; Drill Instructors, 32; and officers and non-commissioned officers of Mounted Rifles, Victorian Rangers and Cadet Corps, 23.

‡ Of these about 4,280 are classified, and the remainder unclassified.

§ The University and Mint are not under the direct control of the Victorian Government although the former is largely and the latter entirely maintained by Government grants.

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT.—NUMBERS
AND SALARIES OR WAGES—*continued*.
(Exclusive of Persons temporarily or only partially employed.)

Office.	Number of Persons.	Annual.
		£
Commercial—		
Melbourne Water Supply	91	17,131
Country Water Supply	58	12,530
Post and Telegraph Offices	2,710	308,484
Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands ...	205	46,943
Marine Board	8	2,050
Ports and Harbours	108	17,152
Mercantile Marine	6	1,124
Powder Magazine and Dynamite Hulk	8	1,224
Total	15,038	1,846,616
Industrial—		
Public Works	183	43,453
Government Printer	194	33,638
Royal Mint*	54	10,838
Inspector of Factories and Shops	8	2,141
Total	439	90,070
Agricultural, Pastoral, Mining, etc.—		
Agriculture, Forests, and Industries	10	2,921
State Forests and Nurseries	26	4,628
Scab Prevention and Diseases of Stock	22	6,805
Mines Department	167	20,571
Fisheries Department	1	420
Total	226	35,345
Grand Total	24,816	3,336,892

90. According to this table the persons regularly employed in the service of the Government of Victoria number 24,816, and the amount paid to them annually is £3,336,892, or an average of £134 per head. Comparing these figures with the estimated population at the end of 1889, viz., 1,118,028, it appears that, exclusive of persons casually or not wholly employed, one person in every 45 is in Government employment, at a cost of £2 19s. 8d. per head of population. It will be observed however, that over 15,000 persons, or about 60 per cent. of the whole, at a cost of about 1¼ million, or 55 per cent. of the whole are engaged upon the construction and working of the railways or in other commercial departments of the Government—services which, in many other countries, are wholly or partially performed by private enterprise.

* See footnote (§) on page 49.

91. Of the whole number of persons referred to in the last table, about 10,000 are under the Public Service Board, 11,800 under the Railway Commissioners, and the bulk of the remainder are in the Police and Defence Forces, as is shown by the following figures :—

Persons under Public Service, Railways, and Police Acts.

Under <i>Public Service Act</i> —				Under <i>Railway Commissioners Act</i>			
Public Service Board	...	...	3	...	...	...	11,844
First Division	...	...	11	Police	...	...	1,501
Professional Division	...	...	165	Defence Forces	...	...	588
Clerical Division	...	...	2,033	Residue	...	...	788
Non-clerical Division	...	...	3,283				
Teachers	...	...	4,600				
				Grand Total...	...	...	<u>24,816</u>
Total	...	...	10,095				

92. Under the Public Service and Railway Commissioners Acts persons may be temporarily employed from time to time to meet the exigences of the service for any period not exceeding three* months in the Public Service proper, and six months in the Railway Department. The following are the numbers of such persons in 1889, together with the annual rate of salaries or wages payable. The information respecting the General Public Service has been taken from a return† to an order of the Legislative Assembly, dated 3rd September, 1889:—

Super-numeraries in Public Service.

PERSONS TEMPORARILY EMPLOYED IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE AND RAILWAYS, 1889.

Department.	Number Employed.	Rate of Annual Payment.
		£
Parliament	3	120
Chief Secretary	39	4,761
Minister of Public Instruction	40	3,030
Attorney-General	73	4,969
Minister of Justice	148	1,430
Treasurer	274	21,965
Commissioner of Lands, etc.	165	19,028
Minister of Agriculture	14	1,247
Commissioner of Public Works	283‡	36,419
Commissioner of Trade and Customs	111	7,339
Postmaster General	371	11,014
Minister of Mines	119	5,965
Water Supply Works	434§	54,750
Victorian Railways||—		
Working Lines Open	1,941	207,885
Engaged in Construction	1,784	221,821
Total	5,799	601,743

* Recently extended to nine months as a maximum in special cases.

† Parliamentary paper C, No. 9, Session 1889.

‡ Increased to 442 in May, 1890.

§ Including 73 men in the Melbourne and 361 in the Country Water Supply Department. The latter had increased to 508 in May, 1890.

|| On the 31st December, 1889. Information supplied by the Secretary for Railways

Persons in
State em-
ployment
in Victoria
and New
South
Wales.

93. The following is a comparative statement of the number and salaries of persons in the permanent employment of the State in Victoria and New South Wales. The information for the latter colony has been taken from a return prepared in the office of the Civil Service Board of New South Wales* :—

PERSONS EMPLOYED BY THE STATE IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1889.

Branches in the Public Service.	No. of Persons.		Annual Payment.	
	Victoria.	N.S. Wales	Victoria.	N.S. Wales.
Police and Gaols—			£	£
Police	1,511	1,585	216,234	288,452
Penal Establishments and Gaols ...	245	457	41,324	64,799
Total	1,756	2,042	257,558	353,251
Defences (exclusive of Militia, etc.) ...	622	641	73,595	73,755
Customs and Excise	377	200	70,505	49,541
State Education—				
Education Department	4,747	4,042	582,250	490,342
University	51	77	20,078	17,242
Total	4,798	4,119	602,328	507,584
Charitable Institutions—				
Hospitals for the Insane	569	358	57,600	34,439
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	50	28	8,890	3,503
Total	619	386	66,490	37,942
Commercial and Revenue-yielding Depart- ments—				
Railways	11,844	11,091	1,439,978	1,483,000
Water Supply and Sewerage... ..	149	198	29,661	32,000
Post and Telegraph Offices	2,710	2,138	308,484	287,712
Crown Lands, Sale, Survey, etc. ...	205	818	46,943	162,465
Marine Board	8	221	2,050	36,975
Ports and Harbours	122†	287	19,500	50,660
Total	15,038	14,753	1,846,616	2,052,812
Royal Mint	54	43	10,838	9,711
All other Departments, including execu- tive, legislative, administrative and legal departments, public works, etc., etc.	1,552	1,325	408,962	380,309
Grand Total	24,816	23,509	3,336,892	3,464,905

* A copy of the return referred to was kindly furnished by Mr. J. T. Wilshire, M.P. for Canterbury, N.S.W.

† Including mercantile marine, and powder magazines.

94. Whilst the Government of Victoria employs about 1,300 more persons than the Government of New South Wales, the latter pays £128,000 more than the former in salaries and wages. The payment per person employed is £134 in Victoria, and £147, or £13 more, in New South Wales.

Payments in
Victoria
and New
South
Wales.

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

Governors
British
Dominion

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	The Right Honorable Charles Robert Carington, Baron Carrington, G.C.M.G.	12 Dec., 1885
„ „ „	Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., (Lieutenant-Governor)	25 Nov., 1875*
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.	8 April, 1889
Western Australia ...	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G.	1890
Tasmania	Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, K.C.B.	11 Mar., 1887
New Zealand	The Right Honorable William Hillier Onslow, Earl of Onslow, G.C.M.G.	2 May, 1889
Fiji	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G. ...	Feb., 1888
New Guinea (British) ...	Sir William MacGregor, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	4 Sept., 1888
EUROPE.		
Gibraltar	General The Honorable Sir Arthur Edward Hardinge, K.C.B., C.I.E.	3 Nov., 1886
Malta	Lieutenant-General Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., C.M.G.	1890
Cyprus	Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne Bulwer, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner)	9 Mar., 1886
Heligoland†	Arthur Cecil Stuart Barkly, C.M.G. ...	26 Dec., 1888
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.	12 Mar., 1890 *
Hong Kong	Sir George William Des Vœux, K.C.M.G.	6 Oct., 1887
Mauritius	Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G. ...	Dec., 1889
Straits Settlements ...	Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G. ...	20 Oct., 1887
Labuan	Charles Vandeleur Creagh ...	1 Jan., 1890
British North Borneo }		Mar., 1888

* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.
† Whilst these pages were passing through the press, Heligoland was ceded to Germany

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
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 Ship- pard, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	1 Oct., 1885
Basutoland ...	Sir Marshall James Clarke, late R.A., K.C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	8 April, 1884
Natal and Zululand ...	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 (Acting) ...	4 Oct., 1887
Sierra Leone ...	Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G. ...	24 Oct., 1888
Gambia ...	Gilbert T. Carter (Administrator) ...	6 June, 1888
Gold Coast ...	Sir William Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.	27 April, 1885
Lagos ...	Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G.	8 Jan., 1886
AMERICA.		
Canada ...	The Right Honorable Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, G.C.B. (Governor-General)	11 June, 1888
Ontario ...	Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	8 Feb., 1887*
Quebec ...	A. R. Angers, Q.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	24 Oct., 1887*
Nova Scotia ...	A. W. McLelan (Lieutenant-Governor)	9 July, 1888*
New Brunswick ...	Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	31 Oct., 1885*
Manitoba ...	John C. Shultz (Lieutenant-Governor)	1 July, 1888*
N. W. Territories ...	Joseph Royal (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	1 July, 1888*
British Columbia ...	Hugh Nelson (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	8 Feb., 1887*
Prince Edward Island	J. S. Carvell (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	2 Sept., 1889*
Newfoundland ...	Sir J. Terence N. O'Brien, K.C.M.G. ...	18 Jan., 1889
Jamaica ...	Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G. ...	9 March, 1889
British Honduras ...	Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.	17 July, 1884
Turks and Caicos Islands	Henry M. Jackson (Chief Commissioner)	Nov. 1885
British Guiana ...	The Right Honorable Jenico William Joseph Preston, Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	13 Jan., 1888
"	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 William Robinson, K.C.M.G. ...	9 Oct., 1885
Barbados ...	Sir Walter Joseph Sendall, K.C.M.G. ...	2 Nov., 1889
St. Vincent ...	Irwin Charles Maling (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 ...	Robert Baxter Llewelyn, C.M.G. (Ad- ministrator)	4 April, 1889
Leeward Islands and Antigua	Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.	13 Jan., 1888
Montserrat ...	Edward Baynes (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1889*

* 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.
<i>AMERICA—continued.</i>		
St. Christopher and Nevis	John Spencer Churchill (Commissioner)	1888
Virgin Islands ...	Edward J. Cameron (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1887
Dominica ...	George Ruthven Le Hunte (Commissioner)	
Bermuda ...	Lieutenant-General E. Newdigate-Newdegate, C.B.	29 Oct., 1888
Falkland Islands ...	Thomas Kerr, C.M.G. ...	24 Nov., 1880

96. Both Victoria and Canada pay their Governor £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 New South Wales with £7,000. The lowest salaries paid to Governors are in Virgin Islands (£300) and St. Helena, 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	Western Australia ...	3,000
Canada (Governor-General) ...	10,000	Barbados ...	3,000
Cape of Good Hope ...	9,000*	Leeward Islands ...	3,000
Straits Settlements ...	7,040†	Bermudas ...	2,946
New South Wales ...	7,000	Newfoundland ...	2,500
Ceylon ...	6,666	Windward Islands ...	2,500
Jamaica ...	6,000	Sierra Leone ...	2,500
Hong Kong ...	6,000†	Fiji ...	2,000
Queensland ...	5,000	Quebec ...	2,000
South Australia ...	5,000	Ontario ...	2,000
Tasmania... ..	5,000	Manitoba ...	2,000
New Zealand ...	5,000	Bahamas ...	2,000
Mauritius ...	5,000	Lagos ...	1,950
Gibraltar ...	5,000	British Honduras... ..	1,800
Malta ...	5,000	Nova Scotia ...	1,800
British Guiana ...	5,000	New Brunswick ...	1,800
Trinidad ...	5,000	British Columbia ...	1,800
Natal ...	4,000‡	British Bechuanaland ...	1,800
Cyprus ...	4,000	Labuan and British North Borneo	1,800
Gold Coast ...	3,500		.

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

† Including allowances.

‡ Including £1,000 as Governor of Zululand.

SALARIES OF GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Salary of Governor.	Colony.	Salary of Governor
	£		£
British New Guinea ...	1,700	Seychelles ...	833
Basutoland ...	1,500	Heligoland* ...	800
Prince Edward Island ...	1,400	St. Vincent ...	800
N. W. Territories of Canada (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,400	St. Lucia ...	800
British Guiana (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,350	Dominica ...	600
Zululand (Resident Commissioner)	1,200	St. Christopher and Nevis ...	600
Falkland Islands ...	1,200	Tobago ...	600
Gambia ...	1,100	Turks and Caicos Islands ...	500
		Montserrat ...	500
		St. Helena ...	500
		Virgin Islands ...	300

NOTE.—The salaries of the Governors of Newfoundland, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements and Labuan are paid in dollars; and the salaries of the Governors of Ceylon, Mauritius, and Seychelles are paid in rupees. The former have been reduced to pounds sterling upon the assumption that a dollar is worth 4s. 2d., and the latter have been similarly reduced under the assumption that a rupee is worth 1s. 8d.

Reigning
sovereigns.

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

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	OFFICE.	
			Title.	Year of Assump-tion of.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria I. ...	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
"	"	"	Empress of India ...	1877
Argentine Republic ..	M. J. Celman ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Austria-Hungary ...	Franz Josef I. ...	1830	Emperor of Austria ...	1843
"	"	"	King of Hungary ...	1867
Belgium ...	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians ..	1865
Bolivia ...	A. Arce ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Brazil ...	T. Fonseca ...	...	President of the Republic	1889
Bulgaria ...	Ferdinand I. ...	1861	Prince of Bulgaria ...	1887
Chile ...	J. M. Balmaceda ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
China ...	Tsait'ien ...	1871	Hwangti of China ...	1875
Colombia ...	R. Nuñez ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Congo Free State ...	C. Janssen ...	...	Governor-General ...	...
Corea ...	Li H'ung ...	...	King of Corea ...	1864
Costa Rica ...	B. Soto ...	...	President of the Republic	1885
Denmark ...	Christian IX. ...	1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Ecuador ...	A. Flores ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Egypt ...	Mohamed Tewfik ...	1852	Khedive of Egypt ...	1879
France ...	M.F.Sadi-Carnot ...	1837	President of the Republic	1887

* Ceded to Germany whilst these pages were passing through the press.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	OFFICE.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Germany ...	Wilhelm II. ...	1859	Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia	1888
Alsace-Lorraine ...	Prince Schilling-fürst	1819	Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine	1885
Anhalt ...	Friedrich ...	1831	Duke of Anhalt ...	1871
Baden ...	Friedrich I. ...	1826	Grand Duke of Baden ...	1852
Bavaria ...	Otto I. ...	1848	King of Bavaria ...	1886
Brunswick ...	Albrecht ...	1837	Regent of Brunswick ...	1885
Hesse ...	Ludwig IV. ...	1837	Grand Duke of Hesse ...	1877
Lippe ...	Woldemar ...	1824	Prince of Lippe ...	1875
Mechlenburg-Schwerin	Friedrich Franz III.	1851	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Schwerin ...	1883
Mechlenburg-Strelitz	Friedrich Wilhelm I.	1819	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Strelitz	1860
Oldenburg ...	Peter I. ...	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	Ernst II. ...	1818	Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1844
Saxe-Meiningen ...	Georg II. ...	1826	Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1866
Saxe-Weimar ...	Karl Alexander	1818	Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar	1853
Saxony ...	Albert I. ...	1828	King of Saxony ...	1873
Schaumburg-Lippe	Adolf ...	1817	Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1860
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Georg ...	1838	Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1869
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen ...	Karl II. ...	1830	Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1880
Waldeck ...	Georg Victor ...	1831	Prince of Waldeck ...	1845
Württemberg ...	Karl I. ...	1823	King of Württemberg...	1864
Greece ...	Georgios I. ...	1845	King of the Hellenes ...	1863
Guatemala ...	M. Barillas ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Haiti ...	General Légitime	...	President of the Republic	1888
Hawaii ...	Kalakaua I. ...	1836	King of Hawaii ...	1874
Holland ...	Willem III. ...	1817	King of the Netherlands	1849
Honduras ...	L. Bogran ...	...	President of the Republic	1883
Italy ...	Umberto I. ...	1844	King of Italy...	1878
" ...	Leone XIII. (Giacchino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan ...	Mutsu Hito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Liberia ...	H.R.W. Johnson	...	President of Liberia ...	1884
Madagascar...	Ranavalona III.	1862	Queen of Madagascar ...	1882
Mexico ...	P. Diaz ...	...	President of the Republic	1884
Montenegro ...	Nicholas I. ...	1841	Hospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco ...	Muley-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873
Nicaragua ...	R. Sacaza ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Orange Free State ...	Judge Reitz ...	...	President of the Republic	1889

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	OFFICE.	
			Title.	Year of Assump- tion of.
Paraguay ...	P. Escobar ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Persia ...	Nâsr-ed-Dîn ...	1829	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Peru ...	A. A. Caceres ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Portugal ...	Luis I. ...	1838	King of Portugal ...	1861
Roumania ...	Carol I. ...	1839	Domnul of Roumania ...	1866
" ...	" ...	"	King "	1881
Russia ...	Alexander III ...	1845	Czar of Russia ...	1881
Salvador ...	F. Menendez ...	...	President of the Republic	1885
San Domingo ...	U. Heureaux ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Servia ...	Alexander I. ...	1876	King of Servia ...	1889
Siam ...	Chulalonkorn I. ...	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... ...	B. Hammer ...	...	President of the Republic	1889
Tunis ...	Sidi Ali ...	1817	Bey of Tunis ...	1882
Turkey ...	Abdul-Hamid II. ...	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States ...	Benjamin Har- rison	1833	President of the United States	1889
Uruguay ...	M. Tages ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Venezuela ...	P. R. Paúl ...	...	President of the Republic	1888
Zanzibar ...	Khalifa bin Säid	1846	Seyyid of Zanzibar ...	1888

Oldest and
longest
reigning
sovereigns.

98. It will be observed that, omitting the Supreme Pontiff, the only European sovereigns older than the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland are Willem III. of Holland, and Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, both born in 1817; and Christian IX. of Denmark, Ernst II. of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, all born in 1818; also that Her Majesty has reigned longer than any other monarch.

* 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.

PART II.—POPULATION.

99. The usual decennial census will be taken in Victoria about the end of the first quarter of 1891; and an enumeration of the population will also be made in the other Australasian Colonies, the United Kingdom, and most of the other dominions of the British Empire at the same date. Census of 1891.

100. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1889* was as follows:— Population, 1889.

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.						
Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	593,798
Females	...	...	...	...	...	524,230
Total ...						<u>1,118,028</u>

101. This estimate shows an increase of 27,159, viz., 12,465 males and 14,694 females, upon that for the end of 1888, published in the last issue of this work. The figures have, as usual, been derived from the numbers returned at the last census, with the addition of those expressing the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures since the census was taken. The official records 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 5,972, viz., 4,668 males and 1,304 females, in 1889, or to 47,229, viz., 37,560 males and 9,669 females, during the whole period since the census was taken. These numbers have accordingly been deducted from the totals. Had no such deductions been made, the apparent population at the end of 1889 would have been 1,165,257, viz., 631,358 males and 533,899 females. Mode of computing population estimate.

102. 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. 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 sum of the returns for 1889 was 1,096,450,* 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 1,109,350, or 55,907 less than the apparent population,† but only 8,678 less than the reduced estimate adopted. It may be remarked that, when the census of 1881 was taken, the population according to the municipal estimate was found to differ by several thousands from the number then returned, although the difference was not nearly so great as that shown by the apparent population brought on throughout the ten years which had intervened between it and the previous census, which, it will be remembered, was found to exceed the truth by 67,000.

Mean popu-
lation, 1889.

103. Supposing the apparent population had been correct, the mean or average population during 1889 would have been 1,148,690, viz., 525,900 males and 622,790 females; but, calculating upon the basis of the reduced estimate, the mean population of the year may be set down as follows:—

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1889.

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	587,550
Females	...	...	...	...	...	516,750
						<hr/>
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,104,300
						<hr/>

Increase of
population,
1889.

104. According to the records of births and deaths, and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1889 was 33,131, viz., 17,133 males and 15,998 females. Of this increase, 16,967, consisting of 7,649 males and 9,318 females, resulted from excess of births over deaths; and the remainder, viz., 16,164, consisting of 9,484 males and 6,680 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

Increase of
population,
1871 to 1889.

105. 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 a large number of persons leave the colony by sea without being recorded by the Immigration Office. This causes a constant loss in the account of population, unrecognised at the time, which can only be counter-balanced by a surplus of arrivals over departures overland, a circumstance, which, it is believed, has of late years not occurred to any great extent. In 1889, the apparent increase of population was less by 26,888 than in 1888, by 5,933 than in 1887, and by 8,043 than in

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

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

1886; it was, however, much larger than in any other year since 1870. 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. Fourteen years ago (1875), according to the figures, the increase of population was at a minimum; but since then a marked improvement has taken place from year to year, especially since 1883. The following are the figures for the last nineteen years:—

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.*

1871	...	...	25,846	1881	...	...	22,165
1872	...	...	18,282	1882	...	...	23,993
1873	...	...	19,765	1883	...	...	25,565
1874	...	...	17,945	1884	...	...	29,486
1875	...	...	14,835	1885	...	...	30,593
1876	...	...	17,028	1886	...	...	41,174
1877	...	...	20,487	1887	...	...	39,064
1878	...	...	18,655	1888	...	...	60,019
1879	...	...	19,891	1889	...	...	33,131
1880	...	...	26,157				

106. 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 1889 was not so great as in 1888 by 1,249, or as in 1887 by 71, but was greater than in any other year since 1871. The following are the numbers in the last nineteen years:—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.†

1871	...	...	17,464	1881	...	...	14,843
1872	...	...	16,530	1882	...	...	13,113
1873	...	...	16,599	1883	...	...	14,535
1874	...	...	14,578	1884	...	...	15,345
1875	...	...	11,433	1885	...	...	15,611
1876	...	...	13,208	1886	...	...	15,872
1877	...	...	13,234	1887	...	...	17,038
1878	...	...	13,879	1888	...	...	18,216
1879	...	...	14,719	1889	...	...	16,967
1880	...	...	14,496				

* 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.

† 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.

Increase by
immigra-
gration.

107. Leaving out of the question the arrivals and departures over-land, of which no attempt to take an account is made, the main source of error in the estimates of population is doubtless to be found in the returns of emigration by the seaboard. The arrivals by sea are, it is believed, noted with much accuracy, as also are the departures for distant countries; but, in consequence of many persons travelling from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies without taking their passage beforehand, their names do not appear in the lists supplied by the shipping agents to the immigration authorities, and hence, although they have quitted this colony, they are still supposed to form part of its population, for which reason the real increase by excess of arrivals over departures is always less than the figures show. This subject has often been referred to in previous issues of this work,* and has been the occasion of some correspondence between the Government Statist and the Immigration Agent in Melbourne. There is reason to believe that the records now are more accurate than they used to be, but there is no doubt that each year many persons still leave the colony unrecorded. Attempts have been made to rectify the figures by procuring a statement of the recorded arrivals from Victoria in the neighbouring colonies, and this was for some years tolerably successful; but since the steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company have gone on to Sydney, and the Orient, Messageries, and Imperial German mail lines of steamers—which, like the first-named, call at Adelaide, Melbourne, and Sydney—have been established, the plan has entirely failed; the reason being that the Melbourne passengers are not always distinguished in the returns, the authorities in Sydney frequently setting them down as coming from Colombo or England, and the authorities in Adelaide entering them as coming from Sydney. The desirability of the immigration authorities of the different colonies meeting in conference for the purpose of making arrangements for keeping their accounts of immigration and emigration upon a correct and uniform principle has been urged upon the Victorian Government by the Government Statist,† but this recommendation has not yet been adopted. In the meantime the figures, which are as follow for the last nineteen years—and which, it will be observed, show a considerable decrease for 1889 as compared with the numbers for the three previous years, but an increase as compared with those given for any

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

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

other year of the period—must be taken only for what they may be worth :—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.*

1871	...	...	8,382	1881	...	...	7,322
1872	...	...	1,752	1882	...	...	10,880
1873	...	...	3,166	1883	...	...	11,030
1874	...	...	3,367	1884	...	...	14,141
1875	...	...	3,402	1885	...	...	14,982
1876	...	...	3,820	1886	...	...	25,302
1877	...	...	7,253	1887	...	...	22,026
1878	...	...	4,776	1888	...	...	41,803
1879	...	...	5,172	1889	...	...	16,164
1880	...	...	11,661				

108. The following table shows the estimated population of each Australasian colony at the end of 1888 and 1889, and the increase of each during the twelve months ended with the latter :—

Population of Australasian colonies.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888 & 1889.†

Colony.	Estimated Population at end of—		Increase.
	1888.	1889.	
Victoria ...	1,090,869	1,118,028	27,159
New South Wales ...	1,085,740	1,122,200	36,460
Queensland ...	387,463	406,658	19,195
South Australia‡ ...	318,308	324,484	6,176
Western Australia ...	42,137	43,698	1,561
Total ...	2,924,517	3,015,068	90,551
Tasmania ...	146,149	151,472	5,323
New Zealand ...	607,380	620,279	12,899
Grand Total ...	3,678,046	3,786,819	108,773

NOTE.—The *apparent* population of Victoria was 1,132,126 at the end of 1888, and 1,165,257 at the end of 1889 : that of New South Wales was 1,127,245 and 1,169,924 at the end of the same two years. The *apparent* increase of population in 1889 was 33,131 in the case of Victoria, and 42,679 in the case of New South Wales. The population in this table is exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.

109. Both Victoria and New South Wales have reduced their estimates of population to allow for unrecorded departures which have taken place since the census of 1881 was taken, the former by 47,229 and the latter by 44,699. Moreover, Queensland and New Zealand took censuses in 1886, which led to a reduction on previous estimates of 11,427 persons in the case of the former, and 7,194 in that of the latter. It appears, however, that these two colonies have

Colonies which have amended their population estimates.

* The number of arrivals and departures recorded in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume.

† The estimated population of each Australasian colony for 1873 and each subsequent year will be found in the Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) published in the second volume.

‡ Inclusive of the Northern Territory, which at the end of 1889 was estimated to contain 5,318 inhabitants.

not reduced their population estimates since 1886, whilst the other three colonies have probably not done so since 1881, and as the record of persons departing is more or less incomplete in all of them there is little doubt that the figures given, especially in the case of the last three colonies, overstate the truth.

Order of colonies in respect to increase of population.

110. The subjoined figures show the estimated percentage of increase of the population of each colony during the year 1889, the colonies being arranged in order according to the rate of increase in each:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONATE INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1889.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. Queensland...	4.95	5. Victoria ...	2.49
2. Western Australia...	3.70	6. New Zealand ...	2.12
3. Tasmania ...	3.64	7. South Australia ...	1.94
4. New South Wales ...	3.36		

Increase in Australia and Australasia, 1889.

111. By the totals in the last table it may be ascertained that, in 1889, the population of Continental Australia increased by 3.10 per cent., and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 2.96 per cent.

Population of Australasian colonies, 1861 to 1889.

112. The populations of the Australasian colonies in 1881,* at the two previous decennial census periods, also the estimated population in 1889, are shown in the following table:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1861, 1871, 1881, AND 1889.†

Colony.	Population at end of First Quarter of—			Estimated Population, 31st December, 1889.
	1861.	1871.	1881.	
Victoria ...	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,118,028
New South Wales ...	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,122,200
Queensland ...	30,059	117,960†	213,525	406,658
South Australia ...	126,830	185,626	279,865	324,484
Western Australia ...	15,100‡	25,270‡	29,708	43,698
Total Australia ...	1,063,171	1,564,365	2,136,912	3,015,068
Tasmania ...	89,977	101,020†	115,705	151,472
New Zealand ...	84,536‡	257,810‡	489,933	620,279
Total Australasia ...	1,237,684	1,923,195	2,742,550	3,786,819

* Including enumerated Aborigines, the population of the Australian continent at the census of 1881 was 2,166,189, and the population of that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was 2,815,924.

† Exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.

‡ In these cases, where the census was not taken near the end of the first quarter, the figures have been estimated on the basis of the nearest census.

113. From this table it appears that, during the $8\frac{3}{4}$ years which have elapsed since the census of 1881, the population of the Australasian colonies as a whole is estimated to have increased by about 1,040,000, as compared with not quite 820,000 during the 10 years 1871 to 1881, and with less than 700,000 during the 10 years 1861 to 1871. In the last $8\frac{3}{4}$ years the increase of New South Wales was about 370,000, or over a third of the whole; Victoria 250,000, or nearly a fourth; Queensland 190,000, or nearly a fifth; and New Zealand 130,000, or about an eighth.

114. The following table shows the annual rate of increase of the population of each colony between 1881 and 1889, and in the two previous decennial periods:—

ANNUAL INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1861 TO 1889.

Colony.	Annual Rate of Increase per cent. between—		
	1861 and 1871.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1889. (Estimated).
Victoria	3·07	1·66	3·01
New South Wales	3·69	4·08	4·69
Queensland	14·65	6·11	7·64
South Australia	3·88	4·19	1·70
Western Australia	5·28	1·63	4·51
Total Australia	3·94	3·17	4·01
Tasmania	1·14	1·37	3·12
New Zealand	11·80	6·63	2·73
Total Australasia	4·51	3·61	3·76

115. Except in very small communities, an annual increase to the population of 3 per cent. may be regarded as a high rate, and even that could not under ordinary conditions be maintained except by the aid of immigration. For it rarely happens that over a series of years the rate of natural increase (*i.e.* by excess of births over deaths) exceeds 2 per cent. Indeed, in almost every country it is below $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.*; although exceptional instances occur, as in the case of some of the Australasian Colonies, where the rates have over a series of years considerably exceeded even 2 per cent.—notably New Zealand, where the rate has averaged as high as 2·8 per cent.* Such high rates, however, are unusual, and are generally due to the presence of an abnormally large proportion of the population being at the reproductive ages, consequent on a considerable influx of immigrants.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., page 59.

A glance at the last table will show that, assuming the estimates for 1889 to be correct, which can only be verified when a census is taken, an increase of over 3 per cent. per annum had taken place in the populations of all the colonies except South Australia and New Zealand. Whilst the annual rates of increase in Victoria and Tasmania only slightly exceeded that proportion, those in New South Wales and Western Australia were over $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the rate of increase in Queensland was as high as $7\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. The last-named colony, however, has little more than a third of the population of either Victoria or New South Wales.

Rates of
increase at
three
periods
compared.

116. On comparing the rates of increase at the three periods, it will be observed that the population of Victoria apparently increased nearly twice as fast at the last as at the second period, but not quite so fast as at the first period; also that the population of New South Wales has apparently increased much faster at the last than at either of the former periods. Queensland and New Zealand appear to have had by far the highest rates of increase at the first and second periods, but, whilst Queensland still appears to maintain its high position, New Zealand at the last period is shown to have had the lowest rate of any colony except South Australia.

Probable
Austral-
asian popu-
lations,
1891.

117. In view of the increases shown in the table, it may fairly be estimated that when the next simultaneous census of the colonies is taken, viz., in 1891, the inhabitants of the Australian continent will be found to number at least 3,150,000, and those of that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand will be found to number close upon 4,000,000.

Probable
rate of
increase,
1881-1891.

118. In the ten years ended with the date of the census of 1881, the rate of increase of the population of the Australian continent was about 36 per cent., and of the continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, about 42 per cent. Judging from the increase which is estimated to have taken place in the $8\frac{3}{4}$ years intervening between the date of the census and the end of 1889, it appears probable that both these increases, especially the first-named, will be much exceeded in the ten years ending with the next census (1891), and that the rate of increase of the population of Continental Australia will be found to have been about 47 per cent., and that of Continental and Insular Australasia combined, about 44 per cent.

Time Vic-
torian
population
will double.

119. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, the increase of the Victorian population was only 18 per cent. At this rate, the population of this colony would double itself in 42 years. There is reason

to believe, however, that since the last census the population has been increasing at a much faster rate, and that it may be expected to double itself in a considerably shorter period.

120. In the following table giving an estimate of the birthplaces and allegiance of the people of this colony at the middle of 1889, the number of Victorian born has been found by adding the estimated net increase since the last census, which has been obtained by deducting from the births an estimated allowance for deaths and emigration.* Those born in “Other Australasian Colonies” have been increased in the same ratio as Victorians; the number of Chinese has been brought on from the census by means of the returns of arrivals, departures, and deaths of Chinese which have occurred since the census was taken, and the remainder of the population has been distributed amongst the other nationalities according to the census proportions†:—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1889 (ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population, 1888-9.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	320,377	329,988	650,365
Other Australasian Colonies ...	24,770	27,230	52,000
England and Wales	111,627	71,837	183,464
Scotland	34,276	25,397	59,673
Ireland	53,886	52,646	106,532
Other British Possessions ...	7,926	4,706	12,632
Germany	8,096	2,808	10,904
The United States	2,182	814	2,996
China	11,590	89	11,679‡
Other Foreign Countries ...	12,820	1,235	14,055
Total	587,550	516,750	1,104,300
ALLEGIANCE.			
British Subjects (by birth) ...	552,862	511,804	1,064,666
Foreign Subjects (by birth) ...	34,688	4,946	39,634

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

* Between 1871 and 1881 the actual loss amongst Victorian born due to death and emigration was equivalent to 78·65 per cent. for males, and 83·69 per cent. for females, of the total deaths and departures of persons of the same sexes amongst all nationalities. Since 1881 slightly higher ratios have been assumed, viz., 80 per cent. for males, and 85 per cent. for females.
† This mode of computation necessarily causes the relative proportions of males and females in the various nationalities to differ from those of the census.
‡ This does not include half-castes, of which there are probably not less than 400 in Victoria.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Birthplace.	Numbers of each birthplace enumerated in—						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	New Zealand.
MALES.							
The Colony* ...	247,528	234,453	54,281	85,228	10,528	39,894	136,772
Other Australasian Colonies	19,051	24,665	8,640	5,236	400	2,059	8,788
England and Wales	85,426	70,787	22,608	33,833	4,980	11,383	70,704
Scotland ...	26,224	15,828	6,070	6,028	575	1,931	31,005
Ireland ...	41,226	36,494	14,842	9,060	1,519	3,401	27,666
Other British Possessions	2,348	2,674	884	903	23	364	2,429
France ...	1,042	1,205	261	213	21	28	614
Germany ...	6,144	5,367	6,891	5,234	61	464	3,188
The United States ...	1,645	1,947	261	†	68	96	637
China ...	11,743	10,141	11,224	4,146	145	842	5,017
Other Foreign Countries	5,888	6,038	9,339	2,390	305	303	5,885
Residue‡ ...	3,818	1,550	743	737	77	397	1,268
Total ...	452,083	411,149	136,044	153,008	18,702	61,162	293,973
FEMALES.							
The Colony* ...	251,671	232,749	52,540	84,625	9,591	40,097	130,729
Other Australasian Colonies	20,715	19,849	6,025	4,330	260	1,928	8,489
England and Wales	62,027	39,887	14,782	25,318	1,780	5,924	50,483
Scotland ...	21,929	9,251	3,859	4,609	157	1,813	21,748
Ireland ...	45,507	32,698	13,453	9,186	1,456	3,791	21,697
Other British Possessions	1,311	1,087	278	445	12	301	1,585
France ...	292	292	79	80	9	31	234
Germany ...	2,427	2,154	4,747	3,567	10	318	1,631
The United States ...	698	571	83	†	19	45	204
China ...	56	64	29	5	...	2	16
Other Foreign Countries	795	740	1,755	476	9	94	2,351
Residue‡ ...	2,835	977	436	562	49	199	890
Total ...	410,263	340,319	98,066	133,203	13,352	54,543	240,057

122. It is estimated that in 1859 there were about 43,000 Chinese in the Australasian colonies, of whom 42,000 were in Victoria, chiefly upon the gold-fields. A year later a number of Chinese left Victoria, mainly for New South Wales, whilst some returned to their native country, with the effect that when a census was taken in 1861 the number was found to have become reduced in Victoria to 24,732, and in all the Australasian colonies to 38,300. At the census taken ten years later, viz., in 1871, the number had become still further reduced in Victoria to 17,935, and in Australasia to 31,100. Ten years still

* Including enumerated Aborigines.

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

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

later, viz., at the census of 1881, the number of Chinese had fallen to 12,128 in Victoria; but in all Australasia it had increased to 43,706, that being, however, only 1,700 in excess of the estimated number resident in Victoria alone in 1859, or 22 years previously. The following table shows the number of Chinese of either sex in each colony as returned at the census of 1881:—

CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

123. It will be noticed that the numbers in this table differ in some instances from the numbers set down in a previous table* as born in China, the reason being that some persons of the Chinese race were returned at the census as born elsewhere than in that country, and, on the other hand, some persons of European extraction were returned as born in China. The differences in all cases are only slight.

Not all
Chinese
born in
China.

124. According to information brought down to the beginning of 1890, the total number of Chinese in the Australasian colonies was then 47,433, the increase since the census of 1881 having been 3,727. The following are the numbers in each colony compared with the numbers returned at the census of 1881:—

Chinese
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies,
1890.

CHINESE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 AND 1890.

Colony.	Number of Chinese.		
	1881. (Enumerated).	1890. (Estimated).	Increase (+). Decrease (-).
Victoria ...	12,128	11,290	- 838
New South Wales ...	10,205	15,581	+ 5,376
Queensland ...	11,229	7,691	- 3,538
South Australia†... ..	4,151	6,660	+ 2,509
Western Australia ...	145	626	+ 481
Total ...	37,858	41,848	+ 3,990‡
Tasmania ...	844	1,000	+ 156
New Zealand ...	5,004	4,585	- 419
Grand Total ...	43,706	47,433	+ 3,727‡

* See table following paragraph 121 *ante*. † Chiefly in the Northern Territory. ‡ Net figures.

Aborigines.

125. At the first colonization of the district now called Victoria, the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000; but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000.* When the colony was separated from New South Wales the number was officially stated to be 2,693. According to the census of 1881, the number returned was 780, viz., 460 males and 320 females; all, however, were not enumerated at that time, and there are now believed to be about 800 in the colony, of whom 570 are pure blacks and the remainder half-castes. The existence of the few of the Aboriginal race that still remain alive has no political or social significance whatever, and it will probably become extinct in the course of a few years.

Aborigines
at stations,
etc.

126. Aboriginal stations, under the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, have been founded at Coranderrk, near the junction of the Yarra and Watts Rivers; at Framlingham and Lake Condah, in the Western District; at Lakes Wellington and Tyers, in Gippsland; and at Lake Hindmarsh, in the Wimmera District. There are, moreover, twelve depôts, where Aborigines who object to live on stations can obtain supplies. The following are the areas of the reserves at the stations, the average number of Aborigines living on each reserve, also the average number who from time to time receive supplies at the depôts or occasionally visit the stations:—

ABORIGINES, 1890.

Name of Station.	Area of Reserve.	Number of Aborigines. (including half-castes), May, 1890.
	Acres.	
Coranderrk	6,000	96
Framlingham	3,500	25
Lake Condah	4,000	90
Lake Wellington	2,363	62
Lake Tyers	5,000	90
Lake Hindmarsh	3,000	35
Occasional visitors to stations and depôts ...	...	250
Total	23,863	648

Aborigines
Protection
Act.

127. An Act came into operation on the 1st January, 1887,† in which provision was made for the gradual separation of the half-castes from the pure blacks, and the absorption of the former into

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

† *The Aborigines Protection Act 1886* (50 Vict. No. 912).

the general population. Half-castes of either sex over 34 years of age habitually living and associating with the Aborigines, female half-castes married to Aborigines, children unable to earn their own living, and other half-castes receiving licences from the Board to reside on an Aboriginal station, are excluded from the operation of the Act. Other half-castes, who prior to the passing of the Act had been maintained either wholly or in part by moneys granted by Parliament for the benefit of the Aborigines, might at the discretion of the Board, if in necessitous circumstances, be supplied with rations or their equivalent in money for three years, with clothing for five years, and with blankets for seven years after the coming into operation of the Act.

128. In their report for 1888-9, dated the 4th November, 1889, the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines in the colony of Victoria wrote as follows:—

Report on
Aborigines
1889.

“The number of half-castes who, under the operation of the new Act for the merging of half-castes among the general population of the colony, are earning their living with some assistance from the Board is 113. Rations and clothing are still supplied to those of the half-castes who, according to the *Amended Act*, satisfy the Board of their necessitous circumstances. The Board are drawing up regulations for apprenticing boys and girls to trades and other useful occupations. The *Amended Act* makes provision that all able-bodied half-castes, who were under 34 years when the Act came into operation, will have to leave the stations by the last day of the present year. As the number of pure blacks is very small, the Board unanimously adhere to their general policy with regard to the amalgamation of stations, with the twofold object of first and primarily improving the condition and comfort of the full blacks themselves, and in the second place of reducing the annual expenditure. There are still some full blacks who have not settled down on any station. These are supplied with clothing and rations at depôts in different parts of the colony, and are regularly visited by the general inspector. The number of these depôts can soon be considerably reduced without any hardship to the Aborigines.”

129. According to the same report, the total amount expended on the Aboriginal stations in the year ended 30th June, 1889, was £9,206, from which if the income be deducted, amounting to £1,829, the net cost of the stations will be reduced to £7,377.

Expenditure
on Abori-
gines.

130. In all the colonies on the Australasian continent the enumeration of the Aborigines obtained at the census of 1881 was incomplete. This is of little importance, so far as this colony is concerned, the numbers here being so small. In New South Wales, only the “civilized” Aborigines were returned, which probably represented only a small portion of the whole; in Queensland, only a few Aborigines were returned in the first instance, but an estimate was subsequently made by officers of the Police Department, and the census figures were supplemented by the numbers so obtained. The figures for South Australia do not include the Aborigines in the Northern Territory; and those for Western Australia only relate to

Aborigines
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

the Aborigines in service. No Aborigines remain on the island of Tasmania.* In New Zealand, an enumeration of the Maoris was made by the officers of the Native Department, and this is believed to have been tolerably correct. The following are the returns obtained in the different colonies in 1881, either by enumeration or estimate. Since then no attempt has been made to number the Aboriginal population :—

ABORIGINES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

131. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1889, the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being identical with those obtaining at the last census ; except in

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

† Returns were obtained of the “civilized” Aborigines only.

‡ In Queensland the numbers were partly derived from estimates. Mr. Henry Jordan, who in 1881 was Registrar-General of that colony, considered the estimates too low. He wrote as follows in his report on the census :—“In the northern parts of the colony the Aborigines are comparatively numerous, and some persons resident in the Cook and Palmer districts have supposed there may be 70,000 in Queensland. This, however, is a very crude estimate, and may be far wide of the truth.”

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

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

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

Religions,
1889.

the case of the Buddhists, Confucians, etc., which, as at the census, have been considered to be in the proportion of 92 per cent. to the number of Chinese:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1889 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England*	213,868	184,893	398,761
Presbyterians	89,308	80,406	169,714
Methodists†	70,330	68,418	138,748
Independents	12,809	12,609	25,418
Baptists	12,632	13,436	26,068
Other Protestants	19,154	13,952	33,106
Roman Catholics‡	130,906	129,498	260,404
Jews	3,114	2,428	5,542
Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	10,660	50	10,710
Residue	24,769	11,060	35,829
Total	587,550	516,750	1,104,300

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

Religions in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

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

Religions.	Number of Persons|| of each Denomination enumerated in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	New Zealand.
MALES.						
Church of England	164,520	187,055	42,359	40,991	9,573	111,653
Presbyterians	68,753	40,162	12,687	9,531	633	61,543
Methodists	54,097¶	32,965	7,479	26,506	1,096	23,646
Independents	9,859	7,126	2,470	5,047	656	3,449
Baptists	9,698	3,833	2,818	6,680	...	5,785
Other Protestants	14,765	9,984	10,315	24,830	...	7,588
Roman Catholics	100,644	108,533	28,528	21,871	4,537	36,963
Jews	2,396	1,858	278	412	..	844
Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	11,122	9,285	16,486**	4,146††	...	4,931
Residue‡‡	16,229	10,348	1,905	9,516	567	13,203
Total	452,083	411,149	125,325	149,530	17,062	269,605

* Including also Free Church of England and Protestants not otherwise defined.
† Including also Bible Christians. ‡ Including also Catholics not otherwise defined.
§ Except Tasmania, in which no census of religion was taken.
|| Not including Aborigines, except the few enumerated in Victoria and New South Wales.
¶ Not including Bible Christians, who are combined with " Other Protestants."
** The Mahometans were combined with the Buddhists, Confucians, etc., in Queensland.
†† The Buddhists, Confucians, etc., in South Australia, not having been distinguished in the census returns, have been assumed to be equal to the number of Chinese.
‡‡ Including those of other religions than those named, those objecting to state their religion, those returning themselves of no denomination or no religion, and the unspecified.

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

Religions.	Numbers of Persons† of each Denomination enumerated in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	New Zealand.
FEMALES.						
Church of England ...	146,771	155,304	31,561	34,821	6,690	91,680
Presbyterians ...	63,838	32,383	9,922	8,386	371	51,565
Methodists ...	54,296‡	31,387	6,872	26,282	988	22,636
Independents ...	10,019	7,202	2,294	4,861	606	3,250
Baptists ...	10,675	3,474	2,765	7,299	...	5,691
Other Protestants ...	11,101	5,637	7,838	21,392	...	5,485
Roman Catholics ...	102,836	99,073	25,848	20,757	3,876	32,021
Jews ...	1,934	1,408	179	350	...	692
Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	37	60	385§	5||	...	5
Residue¶ ...	8,756	4,391	536	6,182	115	7,303
Total ...	410,263	340,319	88,200	130,335	12,646	220,328

Religions in various countries.

133. The following table contains a statement of the number of persons nominally adhering to different religious bodies in most of the countries of the world; the information has, for the most part, been obtained from an excellent American publication, *McCarthy's Annual Statistician*,** where it is mentioned that the particulars have been got principally by direct correspondence:—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	CHRISTIANS.			Jews.	Mahometans.	Pagans.	Buddhists, Confucians, Hindoos, etc.	Residue.	Total.††
	Protes- tants.	Catholics.							
		Roman.	Greek, Arme- nian, etc.						
Algeria ..	15,402	408,479	..	35,665	2,850,866	..	..	..	3,310,412
Annam ..	113,000	420,000	..	120	232,000	4,000,000	1,234,880	..	6,000,000
Argentine Republic	27,300	2,621,094	3,200	3,000	448	3,406	2,552	281,000	2,942,000
Australasia††	2,745,000	846,000	..	16,000	..	..	67,000	113,000	3,787,000
Austria-Hun- gary	3,759,586	26,528,762	7,210,294	1,676,951	9,417	..	232	59,660	39,244,902
Belgium ..	15,000	5,835,278	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	5,853,278
Bolivia ..	..	1,251,900	..	189	..	700,000	..	..	1,952,089
Bosnia and Herzegovina	509	265,738	571,250	5,805	492,710	..	..	29	1,336,091
Brazil ..	72,311	10,702,771	..	21,059	..	2,019,350	..	106,884	12,922,375
Bulgaria ..	11,520	2,965	1,411,010	20,212	562,212	..	..	..	2,007,919
Canada ..	2,422,285	1,791,982	378	2,393	..	4,478	2,922	100,372	4,324,810
Chile ..	26,898	2,412,280	..	359	..	..	..	..	2,439,537
China ..	100,000	1,392,800	3,700	3,500	15,500,000	..	395,000,000	..	412,000,000

* See footnote (§) to preceding page.

† See footnote (¶) to preceding page.

|| See footnote (††) to preceding page.

** Edition 1890, pages 430 and 431: San Francisco.

†† The populations in this column (taken from the *Annual Statistician*) sometimes differ considerably from those given in subsequent tables prepared in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and derived generally from official documents.

‡‡ Estimated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.

† See footnote (||) to preceding page.

§ See footnote (§§) to preceding page.

¶ See footnote (††) to preceding page.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Countries.	CHRISTIANS.			Jews.	Mahometans.	Pagans.	Buddhists, Confucians, Hindoos, etc.	Residue.	Total.*
	Protes- tants.	Catholics.							
		Roman.	Greek, Arme- nian, etc.						
Corea ..	777	3,500	12	125	350,600	..	10,163,923	..	10,518,937
Denmark ..	1,959,031	2,985	96	3,946	8	..	..	2,973	1,969,039
Egypt ..	5,979	27,800	35,699	8,524	15,739,263	2,000,000	..	..	17,817,265
France ..	692,800	29,572,557	3,174	53,436	1,494	57	510	7,348,020	37,672,048
Germany ..	29,339,515	16,810,808	12,601	581,681	222	429	367	106,827	46,852,450
Great Britain and Ireland	28,961,927	6,023,015	3,861	70,763	1,835	1,054	1,250	2,000,347	37,064,052
Greece ..	7,877	10,094	1,902,386	5,792	25,672	740	..	27,000	1,979,561
Guiana ..	33,345	7,517	..	1,114	1,429	24,457	4,198	473	72,533
Haiti ..	5,674	542,890	..	386	..	1,050	..	..	550,000
Hawaii ..	33,261	20,072	..	84	..	9,000	18,055	106	80,578
Holland ..	2,503,011	1,458,377	..	82,847	..	..	..	291,777	4,336,012
India ..	899,576	963,058	2,142	12,009	50,121,585	10,589,047	191,356,034	773,974	254,717,425
Italy ..	64,927	27,977,393	79,997	38,474	1,004	..	..	1,537,990	29,699,785
Japan ..	11,678	32,382	11,275	630	242,407	16,419	37,554,206	..	37,868,997
Java and Madura	32,824	3,764	..	378	16,366,097	4,012,632	214,407	..	20,630,102
Liberia ..	13,000	5,000	..	..	..	1,050,000	..	..	1,068,000
Luxemburg	1,167	211,077	21	866	..	..	..	152	213,283
Madagascar	350,000	55,000	..	1,000	..	5,094,000	..	..	5,500,000
Mexico ..	20,000	9,000,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	1,430,703	10,460,703
Montenegro	..	26,000	207,380	2,000	10,000	..	..	..	245,380
Morocco ..	500	700	300	340,000	5,798,500	..	..	..	6,140,000
Nepaul ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000,000	2,000,000	..	3,000,000
Orange Free State	53,833	340	..	67	..	72,496	..	6,782	133,518
Persia ..	4,500	3,500	66,000	19,000	6,860,000	700,000	600	..	7,653,600
Peru ..	5,087	2,644,055	2,544	498	43	282,165	37,532	..	2,971,924
Portugal ..	500	4,301,554	..	..	..	..	..	4,500	4,306,554
Roumania ..	15,072	115,435	4,803,351	401,051	18,493	22,593	..	..	5,376,000
Roumelia (Eastern)	4,320	1,114	735,974	6,993	200,498	27,201	..	..	976,100
Russia ..	3,476,925	14,182,077	71,343,279	3,574,627	10,407,240	497,049	106,327	325,148	103,912,672
Samos ..	2	26	40,062	1	..	422	..	..	40,513
Servia ..	465	4,178	1,880,072	3,492	15,143	..	..	..	1,903,350
Siam ..	..	..	..	..	..	750,000	5,000,000	..	5,750,000
Sokoto ..	..	..	..	..	11,000,000	1,600,000	..	..	12,600,000
Spain ..	8,352	16,927,263	428	402	271	516	213	24,297	16,961,742
Sweden and Norway	6,587,105	1,482	193	3,393	..	..	..	3,596	6,595,769
Switzerland	1,703,331	1,185,954	369	7,902	..	..	..	9,196	2,906,752
Transvaal ..	52,693	1,900	..	407	..	745,000	..	..	800,000
Tripoli ..	5,000	35,000	..	35,000	935,000	..	..	..	1,010,000
Tunis ..	100	35,000	400	45,000	1,419,500	..	..	..	1,500,000
Turkey ..	2,000,000	500,000	3,500,000	100,000	14,701,000	..	..	..	20,801,000
United States	18,986,874	7,712,875	43,936	82,390	1,205	275,000	106,980	29,576,196	56,785,456
Other coun- tries	5,850,161	12,114,159	1,124,616	717,469	133,838	14,501,434	1,127,812	174,868,998	210,438,487
The World ..	113,000,000	207,000,000	95,000,000	8,000,000	154,000,000	50,000,000	644,000,000	219,000,000	1,490,000,000

134. In the following table the numbers of either sex have been Ages, 1889.
carefully brought on in quinquennial periods of age from the census
of 1881 by means of a calculation based upon the age at which the
survivors of those then returned and born since must have arrived
about the middle of 1889, the number being supplemented by the
excess of arrivals over departures, as recorded by the immigration

* See footnote (††) on preceding page.

authorities, the ages of those composing such excess having been estimated :—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1889
(ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	70,602	67,639	138,241
5 to 10	60,100	57,962	118,062
10 to 15	59,442	57,168	116,610
15 to 20	60,729	58,260	118,989
20 to 25	67,274	59,347	126,621
25 to 30	63,202	54,555	117,757
30 to 35	42,552	37,602	80,154
35 to 40	26,610	23,161	49,771
40 to 45	22,968	20,756	43,724
45 to 50	24,162	20,455	44,617
50 to 55	25,015	19,376	44,391
55 to 60	25,444	16,524	41,968
60 to 65	18,922	10,913	29,835
65 to 70	10,190	6,272	16,462
70 to 75	6,675	4,061	10,736
75 to 80	2,336	1,673	4,009
80 years and upwards	1,327	1,026	2,353
Total	587,550	516,750	1,104,300

135. It is evident that a population which, relatively to the total number of units of which it is composed, contains a great many children and very old people, is not so physically effective as one which has a larger proportion of persons at the middle period of life. Speaking generally, it may be said that persons between 15 and 65 years of age are able to contribute largely to their own maintenance, and generally to support themselves altogether, whilst those under 15 and over 65 are supported by others. According to the estimated ages of the population of Victoria at the middle of 1889, as shown in the last table, a large accession to the population (amounting to 78 per cent. of the whole increase) at the stronger period of life, and a comparatively small one at the weaker periods, has taken place since the census ; in consequence of this, the numbers in every 10,000 living capable of aiding, protecting, and supporting the others rose in $8\frac{1}{4}$ years from 5,908 to 6,319, whilst those to be aided, protected, and supported became reduced from 4,092 to 3,681. This is made plain by the figures in the following table :—

Relative
effective-
ness of
population,
1881 and
1889

TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT
AGES, 1881 AND 1889.

Ages.	Numbers.			Numbers in every 10,000 Persons Living.	
	1881 (3rd April).	1889 (30th June).	Increase in 8½ years.	1881 (3rd April).	1889 (30th June).
Under 15 years... ..	331,762	372,913	41,151	3,847	3,377
15 to 65 years	509,479	697,827	188,348	5,908	6,319
65 years and upwards ...	21,105	33,560	12,455	245	304
Total	862,346	1,104,300	241,954	10,000	10,000

136. In the same 8½ years the increase of males at the supporting ages amounted to 77 per cent. of the whole male increase; per 10,000 males living, the proportion at the stronger period of life thus rose from 6,024 to 6,415, whilst the proportion at the weaker periods fell from 3,976 to 3,585. The following are the numbers and proportions, as derived from the census returns and the estimate brought on to the middle of 1889:—

Relative
effective-
ness, 1881
and 1889—
Males.

MALE POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT
AGES, 1881 AND 1889.

Ages.	Number of Males.			Numbers in every 10,000 Males Living.	
	1881 (3rd April).	1889 (30th June).	Increase in 8½ Years.	1881 (3rd April).	1889 (30th June).
Under 15 years	167,019	190,144	23,125	3,695	3,236
15 to 65 years	272,341	376,878	104,537	6,024	6,415
65 years and upwards ...	12,723	20,528	7,805	281	349
Total	452,083	587,550	135,467	10,000	10,000

137. From 20 to 40, being the age at which the first call upon the male inhabitants of a country would be made in order to repel an invasion, is designated “the soldier’s age.” The returns of the census of 1881 showed that the Australasian colonies as a whole could then have raised an army of over 450,000 such males, of which the contingent available from Victoria would have numbered 114,142, or 1,324 per 10,000 of her total population of both sexes. The table of estimated ages at the middle of 1889 shows that up to that time the males at the soldier’s age in Victoria had increased to 199,638, or to 1,808 per 10,000 of the population.

Men at
“soldier’s
age.”

138. From 15 to 45 years of age may be called the fruitful or reproductive period of female life. At the last census the number of women between those ages in Victoria was found to be 186,277, and

Women at
reproduc-
tive period
1881 and
1889

their proportion to every 10,000 of the whole female population was found to be 4,540. At the middle of 1889 the number of women at the fruitful period had increased to 253,681, and their proportion per 10,000 of the female population had increased to 4,908.

Ages in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

139. The ages of the people in the various Australasian colonies were as follow when the census of 1881 was taken :—

AGES OF THE PEOPLE* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
MALES.							
Under 5 years	57,846	56,169	16,178	21,028	2,070	8,127	41,636
5 to 10 „	54,843	49,877	13,637	17,407	1,878	7,274	34,305
10 to 15 „	54,330	45,071	11,704	16,207	1,802	6,997	28,875
15 to 20 „	49,445	38,169	9,357	14,801	1,505	6,701	21,060
20 to 25 „	40,593	40,056	12,228	16,907	1,386	6,001	22,078
25 to 30 „	27,482	35,050	12,811	15,032	1,102	4,195	23,916
30 to 35 „	22,633	29,361	10,882	10,965	830	3,168	20,202
35 to 40 „	23,434	27,338	10,506	9,625	1,036	2,565	20,318
40 to 45 „	25,948	24,242	9,600	7,344	1,155	2,577	20,099
45 to 50 „	28,354	19,426	6,214	5,672	1,232	2,435	13,972
50 to 55 „	26,439	15,649	4,181	4,897	1,114	2,677	9,553
55 to 60 „	15,967	9,086	2,168	3,336	698	2,180	4,855
60 to 65 „	12,046	8,350	1,615	2,770	595	2,375	3,809
65 to 70 „	6,156	5,134	810	1,607	262	1,553	1,879
70 to 75 „	3,686	3,461	449	1,102	182	1,246	1,175
75 to 80 „	1,782	1,645	189	537	75	638	581
80 and upwards	1,099	1,277	113	293	40	453	322
Unspecified† ...	...	1,788	2,683	...	100	...	970
Total ...	452,083	411,149	125,325	149,530	17,062	61,162	269,605
FEMALES.							
Under 5 years	56,359	54,954	15,756	20,656	2,071	8,065	40,653
5 to 10 „	54,461	49,141	13,410	17,357	1,847	6,968	33,610
10 to 15 „	53,923	43,408	11,200	16,068	1,744	6,663	28,747
15 to 20 „	51,191	37,565	8,703	14,991	1,547	6,665	21,549
20 to 25 „	43,324	34,481	8,679	13,844	1,222	5,938	19,287
25 to 30 „	26,992	25,488	6,678	10,195	849	3,811	16,670
30 to 35 „	21,954	21,278	5,631	7,689	685	2,776	14,393
35 to 40 „	21,571	19,067	5,542	6,670	648	2,561	13,244
40 to 45 „	21,245	15,293	4,405	6,045	616	2,483	11,001
45 to 50 „	19,439	11,896	2,943	4,949	494	2,264	7,369
50 to 55 „	15,296	8,835	1,996	3,871	323	1,926	5,010
55 to 60 „	9,118	5,923	1,215	2,691	216	1,389	2,965
60 to 65 „	7,008	5,528	896	2,250	187	1,290	2,530
65 to 70 „	3,801	3,148	476	1,406	94	772	1,353
70 to 75 „	2,524	2,057	266	904	59	514	912
75 to 80 „	1,215	992	132	447	25	269	411
80 and upwards	842	637	81	302	14	189	262
Unspecified† ...	...	628	191	...	5	...	362
Total ...	410,263	340,319	88,200	130,335	12,646	54,543	220,328

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

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

140. Comparing the total populations of the Australasian colonies with those of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and the United States, the following are the proportions at the supporting and the dependent periods of life, the figures being all for 1881, except those of the United States, which are for 1880 :—

Relative
effective-
ness of
populations
of various
countries.

TOTAL POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES.

Country.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living—		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 Years.	65 Years and Upwards.
France	6,530	2,660	810
Queensland	5,993	3,888	119
United States	5,940	3,710	350
Victoria	5,908	3,847	245
England and Wales	5,897	3,645	458
Western Australia... ..	5,891	3,855	254
South Australia	5,879	3,885	236
Ireland	5,860	3,500	640
Scotland... ..	5,840	3,660	500
New South Wales	5,768	3,987	245
Tasmania	5,692	3,821	487
New Zealand	5,604	4,254	142

141. France, it will be observed, is at the head of the list, the proportion at the supporting period being 537 per 10,000 above that in Queensland, which heads the Australasian colonies, and 926 per 10,000 above that in New Zealand, which stands last of those colonies. In France, however, in consequence of the low birth rate prevailing, the proportion of children under 15 is very much smaller, whilst that of old persons over 65 is very much larger than in any of the other countries. The absence of a youthful population to take the place of those who pass on to old age must materially weaken the population of France in the course of a few years. Queensland stands next to France, after which follows the United States, which is only slightly above Victoria, England and Wales being next below this colony, whilst Ireland and Scotland stand also below Western Australia and South Australia, but above New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Countries
compared.

142. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1889, in the same manner as the religions, the only exception being the miners, an estimate of

Occupations,
1889.

the number of which has been obtained from the Department of Mines :—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF 1889
(ESTIMATED).

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to Government	6,169	310	6,479
„ religion	1,410	258	1,668
„ health	2,526	2,015	4,541
„ law	1,645	...	1,645
„ education	3,466	5,270	8,736
„ art, science, and literature ...	3,408	1,344	4,752
Traders	18,802	2,480	21,282
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities ...	8,696	827	9,523
Ministering to entertaining and clothing... ..	19,272	34,157	53,429
Domestic servants	3,819	27,543	31,362
Contractors, artizans, and mechanics	60,283	1,344	61,627
Miners*	24,400	...	*24,400
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining ...	600	...	600
„ pastoral pursuits and agriculture ...	101,235	52,243	153,478
„ pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	4,348	1,292	5,640
„ land carriage	18,919	413	19,332
„ sea navigation	4,289	52	4,341
Dealing in food	18,214	2,222	20,436
Labourers	31,258	...	31,258
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	1,234	103	1,337
Of independent means	3,114	1,447	4,561
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars ...	218,216	378,779	596,995
Public burthen	8,226	4,599	12,825
Of no occupation	1,586	52	1,638
Occupation unknown*	22,415	...	22,415
Total	587,550	516,750	1,104,300

Caution
necessary
in accepting
figures.

143. In the absence of accurate information of a recent date, this table, like the table of birthplaces and religions in 1889, has, except in the case of the miners, necessarily been for the most part constructed according to the proportions prevailing at the census ; but there is no doubt that important changes have taken place since then, consequently the figures in the table must be taken only for what they may be worth.

Occupations
in Austral-
asian
colonies.—
Sub-orders.

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

* According to the census proportions the number of persons engaged in mining pursuits should be 46,815, but the officers of the Department of Mines state the number does not exceed 24,400. The difference (22,415) has been set down as “unknown” near the foot of the table.

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

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.
1	1	Officers of general government..	3,477	1,283	1,965	289	593	1,972
„	2	„ local government ...	518	118	142	14	34	261
„	3	Engaged in defence ...	499	25	22	180	34	730
2	1	Clergymen, ministers, and church officers	1,237	374	469	119	203	747
„	2	Law court officers, lawyers, and their immediate subordinates	1,243	285	268	25	205	844
„	3	Physicians, surgeons, druggists, etc.	1,595	406	765	46	170	810
„	4	Authors, literary persons, etc. ...	197	39	97	4	16	121
„	5	Scientific persons ...	300	84	204	19	26	270
„	6	Teachers ...	6,795	1,365	1,661	250	860	3,437
„	7	Artists ...	734	104	143	4	55	331
„	8	Musicians, music teachers, etc....	1,289	138	224	15	91	447
„	9	Actors, etc. ...	560	104	64	...	33	256
3	1	Wives and widows of no specified occupation	101,035	24,782	43,743	10,318	16,621	70,347
„	2	Sons, daughters, relatives, visitors (not otherwise described)	179,922	10,091	77,675		25,849	120,607
„	3	Scholars (so described) ...	184,655	76,912	42,141		21,215	105,658
4	1	Engaged in boarding and lodging	7,475	1,597	2,089	127	790	3,196
„	2	„ in attendance ...	31,234	9,056	9,388	1,018	4,487	16,742
5	1	Mercantile persons ...	11,332	2,027	3,795	242	723	6,770
„	2	Other general dealers ...	6,284	1,809	1,774	230	832	2,907
6	1	Carriers on railways (not railway construction)	3,098	668	808	55	263	1,157
„	2	Carriers on roads ...	8,291	3,115	3,466	503	700	3,574
„	3	„ seas and rivers ...	3,363	1,911	2,530	431	969	4,518
„	4	Engaged in storage ...	1,257	342	621	33	131	1,006
„	5	Messengers and porters ...	1,559	870	294	7	266	1,118
„		Engaged—						
7	1	In agricultural pursuits ...	108,919	22,004	30,330	3,336	17,748	42,722
„	2	„ pastoral pursuits ...	10,608	8,333	3,686	1,288	860	5,541
„	3	On land (not cultivating or grazing)	1,377	1,478	738	42	293	3,924
„	4	About animals ...	3,298	1,452	66	97	507	2,260
8	1	In books ...	3,492	805	831	67	281	2,031
„	2	„ musical instruments ...	139	16	25	..	10	63
„	3	„ prints and pictures ...	200	21	31	2	7	58
„	4	„ carving and figures ...	162	18	33	...	4	32
„	5	„ tackle for sports and games	26	4	...	...	...	5
„	6	„ designs, medals, and dies...	87	12	104	3	...	7
„	7	„ watches and philosophical instruments	570	100	148	13	58	338
„	8	„ surgical instruments ...	21	4	5	...	...	3
„	9	„ arms ...	71	25	16	3	7	35
„	10	„ machines and tools ...	994	327	537	6	69	750
„	11	„ carriages, harness, and im-plements	3,556	971	1,545	159	368	1,521
„	12	„ ships and boats...	608	212	254	53	188	752
„	13	„ houses and buildings ...	16,162	3,458	6,834	516	1,892	11,947
„	14	„ furniture ...	1,748	358	531	34	209	1,079
„	15	„ chemicals ...	229	12	16	1	6	71

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

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupation.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.
		Engaged—						
9	1	In textile fabrics ...	4,642	645	988	11	390	2,026
	2	„ dress ...	29,599	3,485	5,875	515	2,941	9,653
	3	„ fibrous materials ...	307	44	31	3	4	251
10	1	„ animal food ...	6,693	1,875	1,873	118	586	3,043
	2	„ vegetable food ..	4,309	837	1,405	102	695	2,305
	3	„ drinks and stimulants ...	4,275	776	1,065	35	355	1,715
11	1	„ animal matters...	1,950	260	320	153	274	746
	2	„ vegetable matters ...	6,322	2,906	1,027	370	1,276	4,126
12	1	„ mining ...	36,066	11,439	2,196	102	3,090	14,273
	2	„ coal ...	444	339	46	12	59	294
	3	„ stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	3,499	2,063	4,706	88	754	4,181
	4	„ water... ..	124	388	64	1	15	56
	5	„ gold, silver, and precious stones	648	83	86	7	24	157
	6	„ metals other than gold and silver	7,724	1,634	2,941	233	922	3,749
13	1	Labourers (branch undefined) ...	22,033	4,609	8,660	1,003	3,970	14,904
	2	Other indefinite occupations ...	3,703	924	3,491	108	514	1,807
14	...	Persons of property or rank not returned under any office or occupation	1,979	116	729	96	559	399
15	1	Persons supported from voluntary sources and public revenue	7,924	1,739	1,397	494	516	2,719
	2	Criminal classes ...	1,977	412	526	285	105	751
...	...	Occupation not stated ...	7,912	1,836	2,361	96	983	1,813
		Total population ...	862,346	213,525	279,865	29,708	115,705	489,933
		Population of specified occupations	854,434	211,689	277,504	29,612	114,722	488,120

Occupations in Australasian colonies.—Orders.

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

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—ORDERS.

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Aus-tralia.	Western Aus-tralia.	Tas-mania.	New Zealand.
	NUMBERS.						
1	Government and defence ...	4,494	1,426	2,129	483	661	2,963
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	13,950	2,899	3,895	482	1,659	7,263
3	Domestic duties and scholars ...	465,612	111,785	163,559	16,645	63,685	296,612
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging, and attendance	38,709	10,653	11,477	1,145	5,27	19,938

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—ORDERS—*continued*.

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Aus- tralia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand
NUMBERS— <i>continued</i> .							
5	Traders	17,616	3,836	5,569	472	1,555	9,677
6	Carriers by land and sea	17,568	6,906	7,719	1,029	2,329	11,375
	Engaged in—						
7	Agricultural and pastoral pursuits ...	124,202	33,267	34,820	4,763	19,408	54,447
8	Art and mechanic productions	28,065	6,343	10,910	857	3,099	18,692
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	34,548	4,174	6,894	529	3,335	11,930
10	Food and drinks	15,277	3,488	4,343	255	1,636	7,063
11	Animal and vegetable substances ...	8,272	3,166	1,347	523	1,550	4,872
12	Minerals and metals	48,505	15,946	10,039	443	4,864	22,710
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	25,736	5,533	12,151	1,111	4,484	16,711
14	Persons of property or rank	1,979	116	729	96	559	399
15	Supported by the community	9,901	2,151	1,923	779	621	3,470
	Population of specified occupations	854,434	211,689	277,504	29,612	114,722	488,120
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.							
1	Government and defence	·53	·67	·77	1·63	·57	·61
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	1·63	1·37	1·40	1·63	1·45	1·49
3	Domestic duties and scholars	54·49	52·81	58·94	56·21	55·51	60·77
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging and attendance	4·53	5·03	4·13	3·87	4·60	4·09
5	Traders	2·06	1·81	2·01	1·59	1·36	1·98
6	Carriers by land and sea	2·06	3·26	2·78	3·48	2·03	2·33
	Engaged in—						
7	Agricultural and pastoral pursuits ...	14·54	15·72	12·55	16·09	16·91	11·15
8	Art and mechanic productions	3·28	3·00	3·93	2·89	2·70	3·83
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	4·04	1·97	2·48	1·79	2·91	2·44
10	Food and drinks	1·79	1·65	1·57	·86	1·43	1·45
11	Animal and vegetable substances ...	·97	1·50	·49	1·77	1·35	1·00
12	Minerals and metals	5·68	7·53	3·62	1·49	4·24	4·65
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	3·01	2·61	4·38	3·75	3·91	3·42
14	Persons of property or rank	·23	·05	·26	·32	·49	·08
15	Supported by the community	1·16	1·02	·69	2·63	·54	·71
	Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

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

Occupations
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales.

147. In consequence of the occupations in New South Wales having been classified on a different principle, it has been found impossible to make any regular comparison between them and the occupations pursued in the other colonies. The following, however, are a few of the groups which it appears probable, although not certain, are comparable with those of Victoria, and in which, therefore, the numbers and proportions in the two colonies are shown :—

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1881.

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

Occupations
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales com-
pared.

148. If the occupations in New South Wales, so far as they are named in the table, are correctly compared with those of Victoria—of which, as has been already stated, there is some doubt, the comparison being only given for what it may be worth—there were, when the census was taken, more Government officers, more persons employed in defence, more servants, more merchants and shopkeepers,

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

† Including those engaged in storage.

‡ Including 9,813 unemployed.

more officers and sailors of the mercantile marine, and more persons engaged in pastoral pursuits, in New South Wales than in Victoria. The number of wives and widows engaged in domestic duties, and of young children, was higher in Victoria than in New South Wales; the proportion of such persons to the total population was, however, about the same in the two colonies.

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

Unemployed
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales.

150. 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, viz., 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, viz., the extra-urban or rural, including the remaining portions of the colony. In each of these districts the population is shown at the end of 1889, 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, 1889.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Population at end of 1889.			Mean Population, 1889.
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Towns { Metropolitan ...	256	458,470	41·01	1,791	445,220
	Extra-Metropolitan†	376	196,110	17·54	522	196,400
Total Urban ...	632	654,580	58·55	1,036	641,620
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,252	463,448	41·45	5·3	462,680
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	1,118,028	100·00	12·7	1,104,300

* 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 estimated populations in 1888, are as follow :—Avoca, 1000; Beechworth, 2,300; Chiltern (1881), 1,243; Gisborne, 600; Graytown, 120; Guildford (1881), 765; Jamieson, 300; Kilmore (1881), 1,092; Kyneton, 3,800; Maldon, 2,650; South Barwon (1881), 1,474; Steiglitz (1881), 275; Taradale, 300; Walhalla, 2,000; Woodend, 800. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table.

Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

151. In 1889 the population of the metropolis was equal to over two-fifths of that of the whole colony. This proportion is 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	1881	...	...	32·81
1871	...	...	28·87	1889	...	...	41·01

Area and population of metropolitan sub-districts.

152. The following table shows the estimated area in acres, the estimated population and the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1889, also the estimated mean population during that year, in each of the cities, towns, and boroughs comprised in Greater Melbourne :—

SUB-DISTRICTS OF GREATER MELBOURNE.—AREA AND
POPULATION, 1889.

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	At end of 1889.		Mean Population 1889.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the Acre.	
Melbourne City	5,020	74,985	14·9	74,985
North Melbourne Town	565	22,305†	39·5	22,155
Fitzroy City	923	31,930	34·6	31,780
Collingwood City	1,139	34,820	30·6	33,790
Richmond City	1,430	37,070	25·9	36,610
Brunswick Town	2,722	19,585	7·2	17,915
Northcote Borough	2,850	6,380	2·2	5,880
Prahran City	2,320	36,100	15·6	35,600
South Melbourne City	2,311	42,960	18·6	41,980
Port Melbourne Borough	2,366	12,735	5·4	12,480
St. Kilda Borough	1,886	18,490	9·8	18,187
Brighton Town	3,288	8,966	2·7	8,596
Essendon Borough‡	4,000	10,960	2·7	10,215
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	9,129	8·4	8,664
Hawthorn Town... ..	2,389	16,436	6·9	15,440
Kew Borough	3,553	6,730	1·9	6,630
Footscray Town... ..	3,075	15,736	5·1	14,940
Williamstown Town	2,775	13,840	5·0	13,620
Remainder of District	120,242	37,835	·31	34,275
Total	163,942	456,992	2·8	443,742
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River§	...	1,478	...	1,478
Total Population including shipping	...	458,470	...	445,220

* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 37,120 acres.
† Including the Benevolent Asylum.
‡ Essendon was proclaimed a town on the 7th January, 1890.
§ Census figures.

153. It will be observed that Melbourne within its corporate limits is estimated to contain 75,000* inhabitants, or about 32,000 more than South Melbourne, which has a larger population than any other of the suburban municipalities. The most populous suburbs are—South Melbourne, with 43,000 inhabitants; Richmond, with 37,000; Prahran, with 36,000; Collingwood, with 35,000; and Fitzroy, with 32,000. Northcote, with 6,400 inhabitants, is the least populous of the suburban boroughs; the next one being Kew, with 6,700.

Populations
of suburban
municipi-
palities.

154. 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 35; Collingwood, with 31; Richmond, with 26; South Melbourne, with 19; Prahran City, with 16; and Melbourne City, with 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, 474 acres; Williamstown, 446 acres; Flemington and Kensington, 307 acres; St. Kilda, 250 acres; Richmond, 190½ acres; Brighton, 166½ acres; Port Melbourne, 80¼ acres; Essendon, 54 acres; Fitzroy, 41 acres; Collingwood, 39 acres; Footscray, 36 acres; and 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, 36·2; Collingwood, 31·6; Richmond, 29·9; South Melbourne, 23·4; Melbourne City, 22·7; Flemington and Kensington, 11·7; Williamstown, 5·9; Port Melbourne, 5·6; Footscray, 5·2; Brighton, 2·9; Kew, 2·3; and Essendon, 2·8.

Density of
metropoli-
tan popula-
tion.

155. According to the following figures, which show the density of the population in 21 towns situated in various parts of the world, North Melbourne is about as thickly peopled as Antwerp and Dresden, and Fitzroy rather less than Lille and Buenos Aires; the density of the population in Collingwood is about the same as that in Bordeaux, whilst the density in Richmond is greater than that in Ghent and less than that in Liège; and the density in South Melbourne, Prahran,

Density of
population
in various
towns.

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

† For a complete list of reserves in Melbourne and suburbs, see Part "Social Condition," in the second volume.

and Melbourne City is less than that in any of the towns named except Marseille:—

DENSITY OF THE POPULATIONS IN VARIOUS TOWNS.*

Persons to the Acre.			Persons to the Acre.		
Buda-Pesth ...	...	775·3	Dresden ...	...	39·3
Paris ...	...	121·8	Lyon ...	...	37·7
Hamburg ...	...	108·1	Lille ...	...	36·0
Glasgow ...	...	85·4	Buenos Aires ...	...	36·0
Berlin ...	...	83·8	Bordeaux ...	...	28·7
Brussels ...	...	76·5	Liège ...	...	28·3
Dublin ...	...	65·6	Ghent ...	...	23·9
London ...	...	53·4	Munich ...	...	22·7
Edinburgh ...	...	43·3	Hanover ...	...	22·7
Breslau ...	...	40·1	Marseille ...	...	6·5
Antwerp ...	...	39·7			

Estimate of metropolitan population not altered.

156. It may be remarked that whilst the last census revealed the fact that the estimate of the total population of Victoria was much too high, the estimate for Melbourne and suburbs, made then as now, by the municipal authorities, was not very wide of the truth. For this reason, whilst it has been deemed advisable to reduce the present estimate for the whole colony,† it has not been thought necessary to alter that of Melbourne and suburbs.

Metropolitan populations of Australasian colonies, 1881.

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

METROPOLITAN POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Name of City.		Males.	Females.	Total.
Melbourne	...	139,006	143,941	282,947
Sydney	...	113,928	110,283	224,211
Adelaide	...	51,716	52,148	103,864
Brisbane	...	15,296	15,813	31,109
Hobart	...	13,162	14,086	27,248
Wellington	...	10,226	10,337	20,563
Perth	...	2,981	2,841	5,822

Proportions of the sexes in Australasian capitals.

158. In Hobart, Melbourne, Brisbane, Wellington, and Adelaide, when the census of 1881 was taken, females were more numerous than males, but in the other chief cities named the latter were slightly in

*The figures have been derived from a report on the census of Buenos Aires, dated 1880, there given in hectares, which have been turned into acres upon the assumption that a hectare is the equivalent of 2·47 acres.
†See paragraph 101 ante.

excess. The following are the proportions of the sexes according to the returns of that census :—

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

	Females per 100 Males.		Females per 100 Males.
Hobart ...	107·02	Adelaide ...	100·84
Melbourne ...	103·55	Sydney ...	96·80
Brisbane ...	103·38	Perth ...	95·30
Wellington ...	101·09		

159. Estimates, without distinction of sexes, of the population of all these cities have been made for the middle of the year 1889, and in the following table the figures representing these are placed side by side with the figures derived from the returns of the census of 1881 ; the numerical and centesimal increases in the $8\frac{1}{4}$ years since the census was taken being also shown :—

Metropoli-
tan popula-
tions, 1881
and 1889.

METROPOLITAN POPULATION OF THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,*
1881 AND 1889.

Name of City.	Population.		Increase in $8\frac{1}{4}$ years.	
	1881 (End of First Quarter, enumerated).	1889 (Middle of the Year, estimated).	Numerical.	Centesimal.
Melbourne ..	282,947	445,220	162,273	57·35
Sydney ...	224,211	374,207	149,996	66·90
Adelaide ...	103,864	120,600	16,736	16·11
Brisbane ...	31,109	91,300	60,191†	193·48†
Hobart ...	27,248	35,043	7,795	28·61
Wellington ...	20,563	32,050‡	11,487	55·86
Perth ...	5,822	9,000	3,178	54·59

160. According to the figures, the numerical increase of the Melbourne population has been greater than that of any of the other metropolitan cities of Australasia. In point of centesimal increase, Brisbane and Sydney appear to have outstripped Melbourne, but it is doubtful whether the boundaries within which the population was calculated as at the middle of 1889, do not extend further than those

Increases
of metro-
politan
populations
compared.

* The population of Suva, the capital of Fiji, is stated to be about 700.

† As regards Brisbane it is thought probable that the population given for 1889 has been estimated over a larger suburban area than that given for 1881. If this is the case, the numerical and centesimal increases shown would obviously be too high.

‡ According to the census of New Zealand, 1886, the population of Wellington was then 27,833. Three New Zealand towns had larger populations, viz., Christchurch with 44,688, Dunedin with 45,518, and Auckland with 57,048 inhabitants. In all these cases the suburbs are included.

within which that population was made up when the returns of the census of 1881 were compiled.

Proportions
of metro-
politan to
total popu-
lations.

161. When the census of 1881 was taken, the metropolitan population formed a larger proportion of the total population in South Australia than it did in any other of the Australasian colonies; in the middle of 1889, however, that position was occupied by Melbourne, Adelaide having fallen to the second place. The following were the proportions in each colony at that time:—

PROPORTION OF METROPOLITAN TO TOTAL POPULATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

Per Cent.			Per Cent.		
Melbourne	...	40·32	Brisbane	...	22·99
Adelaide	...	37·52	Perth	...	20·97
Sydney	...	33·90	Wellington	...	5·22
Hobart	...	23·55			

Population
of chief
extra-
metropoli-
tan towns.

162. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Sandhurst, comprising two; Geelong, comprising three; and Castlemaine, comprising two municipalities. The estimated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, in 1889, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF FOUR EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1889.

Town.		Population.	Town.		Population.
Ballarat	...	42,547	Geelong	...	21,380
Sandhurst	...	36,630	Castlemaine	...	9,220

Population
of principal
towns of
the world.

163. There is often considerable difficulty in obtaining a true statement of the populations of towns, as, in some instances, the population within the limits of the city or municipality only is returned, whilst in others the population of the suburbs is also included; for these reasons, the populations of the different towns given in the published lists are rarely comparable with one another. The populations of the Australasian towns given in this work include their immediate suburbs, but it is not by any means certain that the same rule applies to all the towns in the following statement, which, however, has been compiled from the latest and best authorities, and will be found to embrace nearly all towns having as many as 100,000 inhabitants* :—

* Some towns in China, and a few in Japan, not included in the list, are stated to have more than 100,000 inhabitants, but the populations of these are not known with accuracy, and little is heard of them outside their respective countries; they have, therefore, been omitted. All towns in China and Japan having important commercial relations with Europeans, if stated to contain as many as 100,000 inhabitants, have, it is believed, been included in the list.

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD.

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
London	England	1881	4,766,661*
Paris	France	1886	2,344,550
New York	United States	1889	1,775,000†
Canton	China	1859	1,600,000
Pekin	China ... ..	...	1,600,000
Berlin	Prussia	1889	1,454,000
Vienna (with suburbs)	Austria	1887	1,270,000
Philadelphia	United States	1889	1,200,000
Tokio	Japan	1886	1,121,883
Chicago	United States	1889	1,100,000
Tientsin	China ... ..	...	950,000
Constantinople (with suburbs)	Turkey	1885	873,565
Calcutta (with suburbs)	India	1881	871,504
St. Petersburg	Russia	1888	842,883‡
Brooklyn	United States	1889	840,000
Hankow	China ... ..	...	800,000
Bombay	India	1881	773,196
Moscow	Russia	1884	753,469
Glasgow	Scotland	1881	674,095
Foo-chow	China ... ..	...	630,000
Bangkok	Siam ... ..	...	600,000
Liverpool	England	1888	599,738§
Naples	Italy	1888	512,000
St. Louis	United States	1889	500,000
Nankin	China ... ..	...	500,000
Madrid	Spain	1889	480,000
Baltimore	United States	1889	480,000
Brussels (with suburbs)	Belgium	1889	471,606
Buenos Aires (with suburbs)	Argentine Republic	1888	466,267||
Melbourne (with suburbs)	Victoria	1889	458,470
Warsaw	Russian Poland	1885	454,298
Buda-Pesth... ..	Hungary	1888	452,907
Birmingham	England	1888	447,912
Boston	United States	1889	416,000
Rio de Janeiro (with suburbs)	Brazil	1888	409,000
Milan	Italy	1885	407,000
Madras	India	1881	405,848
Lyon	France	1886	401,930
Rome	Italy	1888	401,000
Amsterdam... ..	Holland	1888	399,424
Sydney (with suburbs)	New South Wales	1889	381,730
Manchester... ..	England	1888	378,164¶
Marseille	France	1886	376,143

* This was the population of Greater London, as returned at the census of 1881. The population of Inner London (Registration District) at the same time was 3,816,483. It is estimated that by the middle of 1888 the population of Greater London had increased to 5,500,000, and that of Inner London to 4,282,921.

† New York, combined with Brooklyn, from which it is separated by the East River, and Jersey City and Hoboken, from which it is separated by the North River, contained 2,885,000 inhabitants. This combination, if allowed, would show New York to be the most populous city in the world except London.

‡ This is the summer population ; it is said to be much larger in winter.

§ Liverpool, with Birkenhead, contained 699,831 inhabitants. This combination would place Liverpool above Glasgow.

|| Without suburbs, 404,173.

¶ Manchester, with Salford, contained 604,500 inhabitants.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Cairo	Egypt	1882	374,838
Osaka	Japan	1886	361,694
Shanghai	China ... ..	...	355,000
Hyderabad	India	1881	354,692
Leeds	England	1888	351,210
Dublin (with suburbs)	Ireland	1881	349,648
Mexico	Mexico	1888	329,535
Cincinnati	United States	1889	325,000
Sheffield	England	1888	321,711
San Francisco	United States	1889	320,000
Hamburg (with suburbs)	Germany	1885	305,690
Turin	Italy	1888	305,000
Prague (with suburbs)	Bohemia	1889	304,356
Breslau	Prussia	1885	299,640
Copenhagen (with suburbs)	Denmark	1887	286,900
Munich	Bavaria	1885	285,000
Odessa	Russia	1887	270,643
Detroit	United States	1889	270,500
Cleveland	United States	1889	270,000
Buffalo	United States	1889	265,000
Palermo	Sicily	1888	265,000
Dresden	Saxony	1888	264,196
Edinburgh	Scotland	1888	262,733
Lucknow	India	1881	261,303
Cologne (Köln)	Prussia	1885	261,000
New Orleans	United States	1889	255,000
Kioto	Japan	1886	245,675
King Ki-Tao	Corea ... ..	...	250,000
Lisbon	Portugal	1878	246,343
Pittsburg	United States	1889	245,000
Barcelona	Spain	1887	241,962
Bordeaux	France	1886	240,582
Ningpo	China ... ..	...	240,000
Alexandria	Egypt	1882	231,396
Nottingham	England	1888	230,921
Minneapolis	United States	1889	230,000
Bradford	England	1888	229,721
Washington	United States	1889	229,000
Stockholm	Sweden	1887	227,964
Bristol	England	1888	226,510
Salford	England	1888	226,336
Antwerp	Belgium	1889	225,000
Bucharest	Roumania	1876	221,805
Leipzig	Saxony	1888	213,000
Teheran	Persia ... ..	...	210,000
St. Paul	United States	1889	210,000
Milwaukee	United States	1889	209,000
Belfast	Ireland	1881	208,122
Genoa	Italy	1888	206,000
Hull	England	1888	202,359
Benares	India	1881	200,000
Santiago	Chile	1885	200,000
Gwalior	India	1881	200,000

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Montreal	Canada	1888	200,000
Louisville	United States	1889	200,000
Victoria	Hong Kong	1889	200,000
Havana	Cuba ... ..	...	199,000
Rotterdam	Holland	1888	197,722
Kansas City	United States	1889	195,000
Jersey City	United States	1889	190,000
Lille	France	1886	188,272
Manila	Philippine Islands ... ..	...	182,242
Florence	Italy	1885	180,000
Riga	Russia	1885	175,332
Newark	United States	1889	175,000
Delhi	India	1881	173,393
Kharkoff	Russia	1885	171,416
Patna	India	1881	170,654
Kieff	Russia	1887	170,216
Toronto	Canada	1888	166,809
Bremen	Germany	1885	165,255
Tabriz	Persia ... ..	...	165,000
Trieste	Austria-Hungary	1889	161,000
Agra	India	1881	160,208
Newcastle	England	1888	159,003
Königsburg	Prussia	1889	158,000
Bangalore	India	1881	155,857
Frankfort	Prussia	1885	154,513
The Hague	Holland	1888	153,440
Amritsar	India	1881	151,896
Cawnpore	India	1881	151,444
Allahabad	India	1881	150,378
Fez	Morocco ... ..	...	150,000
Venice	Italy	1888	150,000
Hanoi	Tonquin ... ..	...	150,000
Smyrna	Asiatic Turkey ... ..	...	150,000
Damascus	Syria ... ..	...	150,000
Lahore	India	1881	149,369
Ghent	Belgium	1888	147,912
Toulouse	France	1886	147,617
Leicester	England	1888	146,790
Jeypore	India	1881	142,578
Valencia	Spain	1887	141,842
Kazan	Russia	1883	140,726
Liege	Belgium	1888	140,261
Dundee	Scotland	1881	140,239
Bahia	Brazil	1883	140,000
Hanover	Prussia	1885	139,731
Portsmouth	England	1888	139,575
Oldham	England	1888	138,220
Portland	England	1887	137,917
Bologna	Italy	1888	137,000
Christiania	Norway	1888	135,615
Rangoon	India	1881	134,176
Montevideo (with suburbs)	Uruguay	1887	134,000
Nagoya	Japan	1886	131,492
Seville	Spain	1887	131,048

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD—*continued.*

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Indianapolis	United States ...	1889	130,000
Providence	United States ...	1889	130,000
Pernambuco	Brazil	1883	130,000
Poonah	India	1881	129,751
Sunderland	England	1887	129,684
Dusseldorff	Prussia	1885	129,000
Ahmedabad	India	1881	127,621
Nantes	France	1886	127,482
Nuremberg	Bavaria	1885	126,000
Stuttgart	Wurttemberg ...	1885	125,906
Tunis	Tunis ... ..	...	125,000
Saratoff	Russia	1885	122,829
Chemnitz	Saxony	1888	122,000
Adelaide (with suburbs)	South Australia ...	1889	121,735
Soerabaya	Java ... ..	...	121,637
Kishineff	Russia	1885	120,074
Leon	Mexico	1882	120,000
Yarkand	Turkestan	1886	120,000
Brighton	England	1888	119,983
Blackburn	England	1888	119,039
St. Etienne	France	1886	117,875
Altona	Schleswig-Holstein ...	1885	115,000
Danzig	Prussia	1885	114,822
Magdeburg	Prussia	1885	114,291
Bolton	England	1888	113,506
Surat	India	1881	113,417
Lodz	Russia	1885	113,413
Havre	France	1886	112,074
Strasburg	Alsace-Lorraine ...	1885	111,987
Colombo	Ceylon	1881	111,942
Malaga	Spain	1887	110,575
Lemberg	Galicia	1884	110,250
Bareilly	India	1881	109,844
Valparaiso	Chile	1885	109,584
Cardiff	Wales	1888	108,570
Barmen	Prussia	1888	108,000
Rouen	France	1886	107,163
Elberfeld	Prussia	1885	106,492
Catania	Italy	1885	106,000
Oporto	Portugal	1878	105,838
Howrah	India	1881	105,206
Aberdeen	Scotland	1881	105,189
Tiflis	Asiatic Russia ...	1883	104,024
Preston	England	1888	103,234
Aachen	Prussia	1888	103,000
Vilna	Russia	1885	102,845
Stettin	Pomerania	1885	102,000
Baroda	India	1881	101,818
Lima	Peru	1876	101,488
Krefeld	Prussia	1888	101,000
Roubaix	France	1886	100,299
Birkenhead	England	1888	100,093
Bogota	Colombia	1881	100,000
Bagdad	Asiatic Turkey ...	...	100,000

164. According to the figures in the table, Melbourne is now more populous than any other town in the Southern Hemisphere except Buenos Aires; than any town in the United Kingdom except London, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester (with Salford); than any town on the continent of Europe except Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Naples, Madrid, and Brussels; or than any town in the United States except New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Brooklyn, St. Louis, and Baltimore. It should, however, be remembered that the population of the suburbs is included in the case of Melbourne, but it may not be so in the case of some of the towns which appear by the table to have smaller populations.

Population
of Mel-
bourne and
other cities
compared.

165. Between the censuses of Victoria taken in 1871 and 1881, the number of gold miners decreased from 52,425 to 35,189; and the population on the gold-fields from 270,428 to 230,944, notwithstanding an increase of 131,000 in the total population. At the end of 1889 the Mining Department estimated the gold miners to number 24,047, or 1,095 less than the estimate of the previous year, and 11,142 less than the number returned at the census. These were divided as follow:—

Mining
population.

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1889.

Alluvial miners	...	...	11,686	European miners	...	...	20,668
Quartz miners	...	...	12,361	Chinese miners	...	...	3,379
Total	...	...	<u>24,047</u>	Total	...	...	<u>24,047</u>

166. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1889 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 3,758, the numbers being 12,213 and 8,455 respectively. The Chinese seldom practice quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 148, as against 3,231 engaged in alluvial mining.

European
and Chinese
miners.

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

Populations
of Austral-
asian
colonies.

* For areas of the Australasian colonies, see paragraph 7 *ante*.

POPULATIONS* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria† ...	1881	462,491	417,727	880,218	90·32	10·015
	1882	472,770	427,452	900,222	90·41	10·243
	1883	484,961	436,782	921,743	90·06	10·486
	1884	498,479	447,566	946,045	89·79	10·765
	1885	512,953	458,192	971,145	89·32	11·050
	1886	531,452	471,591	1,003,043	88·74	11·413
	1887	550,044	486,075	1,036,119	88·37	11·790
	1888	581,333	509,536	1,090,869	87·65†	12·413†
	1889	593,798	524,230	1,118,028	88·28	12·722
New South Wales...	1881	426,944	351,746	778,690	82·39	2·519
	1882	443,314	367,519	810,833	82·90	2·623
	1883	470,009	387,735	857,744	82·50	2·774
	1884	495,581	408,377	903,958	82·40	2·924
	1885	527,533	430,381	957,914	81·58	3·098
	1886	551,343	450,623	1,001,966	81·73	3·241
	1887	574,012	468,907	1,042,919	81·69	3·373
	1888†	599,107	486,633	1,085,740	81·23	3·512
	1889	618,300	503,900	1,122,200	81·50	3·630
Queensland ...	1881	132,904	94,064	226,968	70·78	·340
	1882	145,592	102,663	248,255	70·51	·372
	1883	169,990	117,485	287,475	69·11	·430
	1884	178,530	123,560	302,090	69·21	·452
	1885	185,735	129,754	315,489	69·86	·472
	1886	201,024	141,590	342,614	70·43	·513
	1887	214,531	152,409	366,940	71·04	·549
	1888	225,516	161,947	387,463	71·81	·580
	1889	235,607	171,051	406,658	72·60	·609
South Australia§ ...	1881	152,318	134,006	286,324	88·00	·317
	1882	155,335	138,174	293,509	88·95	·325
	1883	160,589	143,926	304,515	89·62	·337
	1884	164,877	147,904	312,781	89·70	·346
	1885	163,641	149,782	313,423	91·53	·347
	1886	162,980	149,778	312,758	91·89	·346
	1887	165,199	152,247	317,446	92·16	·351
	1888†	164,121	154,187	318,308	93·95	·352
	1889	167,441	157,043	324,484	93·79	·359
Western Australia...	1881	17,216	12,797	30,013	74·33	·031
	1882	17,551	13,215	30,766	75·29	·032
	1883	18,005	13,695	31,700	76·06	·032
	1884	18,623	14,335	32,958	76·97	·034
	1885	19,989	15,197	35,186	76·03	·036

* The figures for Victoria and New South Wales contain a few Aborigines. In other cases the Aborigines are omitted. For populations in each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet in the second volume).

† On the 31st March, 1890, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,125,193.

‡ Figures revised and amended since last publication.

§ 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 1881 was taken, 4,521 persons, of whom 3,804 were Chinese; and in 1889, about 5,320 inhabitants.

POPULATIONS* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Western Australia— <i>continued.</i>	1886	23,044	16,540	39,584	71·78	·041
	1887	24,807	17,681	42,488	71·27	·044
	1888	24,275	17,862	42,137	73·58	·043
	1889	25,066	18,632	43,698	74·33	·045
Tasmania ...	1881	63,234	55,689	118,923	88·07	4·509
	1882	65,131	57,348	122,479	88·05	4·644
	1883	66,972	59,248	126,220	88·47	4·786
	1884	69,140	61,401	130,541	88·81	4·949
	1885	71,081	62,710	133,791	88·22	5·073
	1886	73,323	63,888	137,211	87·13	5·202
	1887	76,245	66,233	142,478	86·87	5·402
	1888	78,029	68,120	146,149	87·30	5·541
New Zealand† ...	1889	80,811	70,661	151,472	87·44	5·743
	1881	274,986	225,924	500,910	82·16	4·806
	1882	283,303	234,404	517,707	82·74	4·967
	1883	294,665	246,212	540,877	83·56	5·189
	1884	301,374	255,736	557,110	84·86	5·345
	1885	310,732	264,494	575,226	85·12	5·519
	1886	317,632	271,734	589,366	85·55	5·654
	1887	324,558	278,803	603,361	85·90	5·788
	1888	324,948	282,432	607,380	86·92	5·827
	1889	331,771	288,508	620,279	86·96	5·951

168. Victoria is by far the most densely populated colony of the group; but in South Australia there exists a nearer approach to equality in the numbers of the sexes than in Victoria. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect of these two matters:—

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1889.

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES, 1889.

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

169. It will be noticed that in the last five years the male population of New South Wales has been more numerous than that of Victoria; but, until 1887, the effect of this upon the numbers of the total population was neutralized by the large excess of females in the

More persons now in New South Wales than in Victoria.

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.
† The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, estimated to number about 42,000.

latter. In 1887, however, for the only time since 1853, the total population of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria, the excess in favour of the mother colony being 6,800; and, although Victoria temporarily regained her position in 1888 as the most populous colony of the Australasian group, she was again overtaken by New South Wales by the end of 1889, when the excess of her population over that of Victoria amounted to 4,172.

Sexes
diverging
from
equality in
some
colonies.

170. If reference be made to the last column but one of the table, it will be observed that in Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania the proportion of males preponderates over that of females in a higher degree now than it did in 1881; but in Queensland, South Australia and New Zealand the tendency since the census has been for the sexes to approach nearer to equality.

Increase of
population
in all the
colonies.

171. In 1889, as compared with 1888, a substantial increase, it will be noticed, took place in the populations of all the Australasian colonies.

Population
of Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

172. At the end of 1889 there were on the Continent of Australia over three million inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were close on three million seven hundred and eighty-seven thousand. The estimated numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population in each of the nine years ended with 1889, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA, 1881 TO 1889.

—	Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia	1881	1,191,873	1,010,340	2,202,213	84·77	·748
	1882	1,234,562	1,049,023	2,283,585	84·97	·775
	1883	1,303,554	1,099,623	2,403,177	84·36	·816
	1884	1,356,090	1,141,742	2,497,832	84·19	·848
	1885	1,409,851	1,183,306	2,593,157	83·93	·881
	1886	1,469,843	1,230,122	2,699,965	83·70	·917
	1887	1,528,593	1,277,319	2,805,912	83·56	·953
	1888*	1,594,352	1,330,165	2,924,517	83·43	·993
	1889	1,640,212	1,374,856	3,015,068	83·82	1·024
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1881	1,530,093	1,291,953	2,822,046	84·44	·918
	1882	1,582,996	1,340,775	2,923,771	84·70	·951
	1883	1,665,191	1,405,083	3,070,274	84·39	·999
	1884	1,726,604	1,458,879	3,185,483	84·50	1·036
	1885	1,791,664	1,510,510	3,302,174	84·30	1·074
	1886	1,860,812	1,565,750	3,426,562	84·14	1·114
	1887	1,929,396	1,622,355	3,551,751	84·09	1·155
	1888*	1,997,329	1,680,717	3,678,046	84·15	1·196
	1889	2,052,794	1,734,025	3,786,819	84·47	1·231

* Figures for 1888 revised and altered since last publication.

173. According to the experience of the nine years named, the proportionate excess of males over females shows a tendency to increase rather than to diminish on the Australian continent, but this is not the case in Australasia as a whole. Sexes diverging from equality.

174. A comparison of the figures in the last two tables will show that considerably more than one-third of the inhabitants of Australia, and more than two-sevenths of the inhabitants of the Australasian group, are living in Victoria. Proportion of Victorians in Australasia.

175. 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	1889	29,015,613	496
Scotland ...	29,820	„	4,077,070	137
Ireland ...	32,531	„	4,716,209	145
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	(c) 1881	215,974	...
Total United Kingdom ...	120,840	1889	38,024,866	315
Gibraltar† ...	2	1888	18,464	9,232
Malta† ...	119	„	162,423	1,365
Heligoland‡ ...	1	1887	2,200	2,200
Total ...	120,962	1888	38,207,953	316
ASIA.				
British India § ...	868,314	1887	210,754,578	243
Upper Burmah ...	190,500	...	3,000,000	16
Ceylon ...	24,702	1887	3,000,000	121
Straits Settlements ...	1,472	1888	552,000	375
Protected Malay States ...	15,664	„	450,000	29
British North Borneo ...	31,100	„	220,000	...
Sarawak ...	41,000	„	300,000	...
Labuan and smaller islands† ...	30	„	6,000	200
Hong Kong ...	32	„	215,800	6,744
Aden... }	71	(c) 1881	34,860	491
Perim ... }	3,584	1888	200,000	56
Cyprus ...				
Total ...	1,176,469	...	218,733,238	186

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

† Ceded to Germany when these pages were passing through the press.

§ Inclusive of Assam and Lower Burmah, but exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, which in 1887 covered an estimated area of 509,730 square miles, and contained a population of over 55 millions.

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.
AFRICA.				
Mauritius and dependencies* ...	881	1888	385,323	437
Natal	18,750	"	481,361	26
Zululand	8,900	"	119,000	13
Cape Colony and dependencies † ...	213,917	"	1,428,729	7
Basutoland	10,293	"	176,000	17
British Bechuanaland	162,000	"	44,000	·3
St. Helena	47	1887	5,100	109
Ascension	34	1888	300	9
Lagos	1,071	"	100,000	93
Gold Coast (including Protectorate)	29,401	"	1,500,000	51
Sierra Leone	3,000	"	75,000	25
Gambia	69	"	16,000	232
Total	448,363	...	4,330,813	10
AMERICA.				
Canada	3,470,257	1888	4,972,101	1·4
Newfoundland... ..	162,000	"	200,000	1·2
Bermuda	19	"	15,534	818
Honduras	7,562	"	30,000	4
British Guiana	109,000	"	278,477	2·6
West Indies—				
Bahamas	4,466	"	49,062	11
Turks Island	169	"	5,200	31
Jamaica	4,282	"	617,446	144
St. Lucia	238	"	42,504	179
St. Vincent	133	"	46,872	352
Barbados	166	"	181,000	1,090
Grenada	133	"	49,337	371
Tobago	115	"	20,679	180
Virgin Islands	58	"	5,000	86
St. Christopher	} 153	"	44,101	288
Nevis				
Antigua				
Montserrat				
Dominica	291	"	29,000	100
Trinidad	1,754	"	189,566	108
Total	3,761,013	1888	6,821,879	1·8
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,238§	1889	3,781,550||	1·23
Fiji ‡	7,500	1888	125,441	17
Falkland Islands	7,500	"	1,890	·3
Total	3,090,238	1888-89	3,908,881	1·3
Grand Total British Dominions ...	8,597,045	...	272,002,764	31·6

* Exclusive of the military.

† Including not only Cape Colony proper (including British Kaffraria), but also Griqualand and the Transkeian territories.

‡ 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, in 1881, 115,635 were Fijians ; 2,193 Europeans ; 5,637 Polynesians ; and 588 Asiatics (chiefly natives of British India).

§ For areas of the various colonies, see paragraph 7 *ante*.

|| Exclusive of Aborigines.

176. The Australasian colonies occupy less than three-eighths, and Victoria nearly a ninetieth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian colonies contain nearly a seventieth, and Victoria contains nearly a two hundred and fortieth, 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 not quite a million and a quarter. The population of Victoria is exceeded by that of no British dependency except India, Canada, Burmah, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope and the Gold Coast.

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

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION *

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary† ...	264,443	1887-8	40,727,418	154
Belgium ...	11,370	1888	6,030,043	530
Denmark ...	14,784	1886	2,096,780	142
„ colonies of ...	75,107	(c)1880	127,428‡	2
Total Danish dominions ...	89,891	1880-6	2,224,208	25
France ...	204,092	1886	38,218,903	187
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	257,420	„	3,817,465§	15
„ „ others ...	432,739	1882-4	12,642,530	29
„ protectorates of, Tunis ...	44,910	1882-6	2,000,000	45
„ „ others ...	139,864	„	7,553,000	54
Total French dominions ...	1,079,025	1882-6	64,231,898	60
Germany ...	208,640	(c)1885	46,855,704	224
Greece|| ...	24,970	(c) 1879-81	1,979,561	79
Holland ...	12,648	1888	4,505,932	356
„ colonies of, Java and Madura ...	50,848	1886	21,997,560	433
„ other colonies ...	713,500	1887	8,520,095	12
Total Dutch dominions ...	776,996	1886-8	35,023,587	45

* The figures of population in this table have been taken principally from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1889.

† Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-bazar, which contain an area of 23,262 square miles, with a population in 1879 of 1,504,091.

‡ Including Farøe islands.

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

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

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<i>EUROPEAN—continued.</i>				
Italy	114,410	1888	30,565,253	267
Luxemburg	998	1885	213,283	214
Montenegro	3,486	(c)1880	236,000	68
Portugal	34,595	1881	4,306,554	124
„ possessions of, Azores ...	1,005	„	269,401	268
„ „ Madeira ...	505	„	132,223	262
„ „ others ...	704,546	1872-85	4,987,900	7
Total Portuguese dominions	740,651	1872-85	9,696,078	13
Roumania	48,307	1888	5,376,000	111
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,887,043	(c)1885	81,725,185	43
Poland	49,142	„	7,960,304	162
Finland	144,210	1886	2,232,378	15
Total	2,080,395	1885-86	91,917,867	44
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	395,453	1885	7,284,547	18
Siberia	4,823,112	„	4,313,680	9
Central Asia	1,170,744	„	5,327,098	5
Total	6,389,309	„	16,925,325	3
Total Russian Empire ...	8,469,704	„	108,843,192	13
Servia	18,756	1887	2,010,612	107
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	197,667	1887	17,545,160	89
Spain, colonies of	163,876	1877-83	9,996,058	61
Total Spanish dominions ...	361,543	...	27,541,218	76
Sweden and Norway	295,327	1885-8	6,707,257	22
Switzerland	15,892	1888	2,934,057	185
Turkey †	1,192,088	...	21,964,056	19
Eastern Roumelia	13,858	1885	975,030	70
Bulgaria	24,369	(c)1881	2,007,919	82
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,315	...	24,947,005	20

* See footnote (*) on page 101.

† Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 63,850 square miles, and 4,790,000 inhabitants; the portion in Asia (inclusive of the tributary principality of Samos), 729,380 square miles, and 16,174,056 inhabitants; and the portion in Africa (exclusive of the Protectorate of Egypt), 398,873 square miles, and 1,000,000 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)	1,553,530	1879-85	381,555,000	246
„ dependencies of	2,914,170	...	21,180,000	7
Total Chinese Empire † ...	4,467,700	...	402,735,000	90
Corea	84,222	1886	12,000,000	142
Japan ‡	147,589	1888	39,069,007	265
Persia	636,203	1881	7,653,600 §	12
Siam	280,560	...	5,750,000	20
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper)	12,826 ||	(c) 1882	6,806,381	531
Liberia	14,300	...	1,068,000	75
Madagascar	228,500	...	3,500,000	15
Morocco ¶	219,000	...	6,000,000	27
South African Republic ...	112,600	1887	360,000	3
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation ** ...	1,125,086	1888	3,807,530	3
Bolivia	500,740	1884	3,303,000	7
Brazil	3,204,654	1888	14,002,335 ††	4
Chile ‡‡	293,970	1889	3,115,000	11
Colombia	504,773	1881	4,000,000 §§	8
Costa Rica	23,000	1886	213,785	9
Ecuador	248,370	(c) 1885	1,004,651 |||	4
Guatemala	46,800	1888	1,417,116	30
Haiti	10,204	1887	960,000 ¶¶	94
Honduras	46,400	„	331,917	7
Mexico	751,268	1888	11,487,210	15
Nicaragua	51,647	1886	262,372	5
Paraguay	91,980	1887	239,774 ***	3
Peru ‡‡	413,983	1884	2,994,675	7
San Domingo	10,045	1887	504,000	50
San Salvador	7,226	1887	664,513	92

* See footnote (*) on page 101.

† 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. 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 1,910,000 nomads.

|| 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, according to *L'Almanach de Gotha*, vary from six to ten millions.

** Including Patagonia.

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

‡‡ The populations given for Peru and Chile include wild Indians, estimated to number 350,000 in the former, and about 50,000 in the latter.

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

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

¶¶ Of these nine-tenths are negroes, and the rest principally mulattoes.

*** Exclusive of about 60,000 semi-civilized 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>				
United States †	3,557,000	1884	55,554,000	16
Uruguay	72,151	1887	614,257	9
Venezuela	429,855 ‡	1886	2,198,320	5
<i>OCEANIC.</i>				
Hawaiian Islands	6,541	1888	86,647 §	13
Samoa	1,076	1874	35,570	33
Tonga	385	1884	22,937	60
Grand total of countries named	31,355,378	...	1,007,903,971	32
Grand total of British Dominions	8,597,045	1887-9	272,002,764	31·6
Grand total of British and Foreign Countries	39,952,423	...	1,279,906,735	32

British dominions, compared with foreign countries.

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

Density of population in various countries.

179. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former containing over five hundred and thirty, and the latter four hundred and ninety-six, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and fifty-six; next Italy, with two hundred and sixty-seven; Japan with two hundred and sixty-five; and then China, which, according to the latest estimate, contains, even without its dependencies, over a fourth of the total population of the world,

* See footnote (*) on page 101.

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

‡ Exclusive of disputed territory, which, if included, would bring the total area up to 632,695 square miles.

§ Of this number 40,000 are Aborigines, 18,000 Chinese, and 17,300 whites—principally Portuguese

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

180. In most European countries, females are more numerous than males, the only exceptions in the following list being Russia, Italy, Servia, Greece, Roumania, and Bosnia. The Asiatic portion of the Russian Empire and the United States also contain more males than females:—

Proportions
of sexes in
various
countries.

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
Portugal (1878) ...	108·4	Holland (1888) ...	101·9
Scotland ...	107·6	Hungary (1880) ...	101·8
Norway and Sweden (1875-87)	106·1	European Russia (1885) ...	101·4
Switzerland (1888) ...	105·6	France (1881) ...	100·8
England and Wales ...	105·5	Belgium (1886) ...	100·3
United Kingdom (1881) ...	104·7	Croatia and Slavonia ...	100·1
Austria (1887) ...	104·7	Russian Empire ...	99·7†
Spain (1877) ...	104·5	Italy (1881) ...	99·5
Finland ...	104·4	Servia (1887) ...	95·5
Germany (1885) ...	104·3	Greece (1881) ...	90·6
Ireland ...	104·3	United States (1880) ...	96·5
Denmark (1880) ...	103·6	Roumania ...	94·4
Prussia (1885) ...	103·8	Bosnia (1885) ...	89·5
Finland (1886) ...	103·5		

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

Area and
population
of the
world.

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.‡

Continents.	Area in English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe ...	3,713,340	349,873,000	94·2
Asia ...	17,150,210	830,599,000	48·4
Africa ...	11,514,770	203,321,000	17·7
America ...	15,311,400	121,335,000	7·9
Australasia and Polynesia ...	3,455,760	5,071,000	1·47
Polarland ...	1,728,640	82,000	·05
Total ...	52,874,120	1,510,281,000	28·6

* Some of the figures in this list have been derived from Hübner's *Geographisch-Statistische Tabellen aller Länder der Erde* for 1889: Wilhelm Rommel, Frankfurt.

† 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 areas and populations in this table have been taken from Otto Hübner's tables for 1889. The areas are given in that work in square kilometers, but these have been reduced to English square miles, upon the assumption that one square kilometer is ·386 of a square mile.

Proportion
of countries
named to
world.

182. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 177 *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 British
dominions,
etc., to
world.

183. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover nearly a sixth of the earth's surface, and contain between a fifth and a sixth of its population; that the Australasian colonies cover nearly a seventeenth 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.

Overland
migration
not
recorded.

184. In the following paragraphs the immigration and emigration referred to is by sea only; the results given would probably be greatly modified if the overland traffic, of which no record exists, were to be taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland intercourse with the neighbouring colonies have been increased by the extension of railways. For many years past two lines have extended from Melbourne to the River Murray, and complete railway communication has for some time existed between the capitals of Victoria and New South Wales, and this has now been extended on to the capital of Queensland. Similar communication has also existed since the 19th January, 1887, between the capitals of this colony and South Australia, by means of a railway running westward in Victoria to the South Australian border, where it is connected with the lines of that colony. With such facilities as these, it is natural to suppose that many persons about to come to Victoria from, or leave it for, one of the adjacent colonies, would find it more convenient, as well as more expeditious, to take the land route rather than that by the seaboard. As time advances, there is little doubt that the records kept by the Immigration Department will less and less account for the actual immigration and emigration of the colony. The insufficiency of the present returns of immigration and emigration to supply material for supplementing the returns of births and deaths, for the purpose of forming estimates of population between the census periods, has more than once been brought under the notice of the Government by the Government Statist, who has suggested that steps should be taken to obtain a record of the arrivals and departures overland; but it seems that difficulties, at present supposed to be insuperable, stand in the way of taking note of such persons, and therefore there is no alternative but to leave them out of account altogether. It is evident that, supposing the returns of those who come and go by the seaboard

are correct, and the births and deaths are all registered, the population estimates must always understate or overstate the truth, according as the arrivals or the departures overland are the greater.

185. In consequence of the system pursued in keeping the records of immigration and emigration—the practice being to set down all who pass through Victorian ports on their way to other colonies and countries as both arriving in and departing from this colony—Victoria, being situated between South Australia and Western Australia on the one hand and New South Wales and Queensland on the other, seems always to have an unduly large number of persons coming in and leaving, whereby an impression is created that great numbers come to Victoria, but, being dissatisfied with their prospects in this colony, betake themselves elsewhere. If all are recorded accurately, the result showing those who remain would be correct; still it is to be regretted that some means could not be found of keeping the account without including a number of persons who have had no connexion whatever with the colony, and perhaps may have never so much as even landed on its shores.

Returns of arrivals and departures unduly swelled.

186. The arrivals and departures by sea* recorded during 1889, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

Immigration and emigration, 1889.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1889.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea	56,163	28,419	84,582
Departures by sea	46,679	21,739	68,418
Excess of arrivals	9,484	6,680	16,164

187. Whilst the records of arrivals show smaller numbers for 1889 than for 1888 by 17,450, the records of departures show larger numbers by 8,189, the apparent net gain by excess of immigration over emigration was therefore less in the year under review than the previous one by 25,639. In reference to this large falling off in the net immigration it should be explained that the immigration in 1888 was much swelled by the large number of persons who were attracted by the opening of the Melbourne International Exhibition in that year,

Gain by immigration, 1888 and 1889 compared.

* 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.

whilst the emigration in 1889 was swelled by these persons who left the colony about the time of the closing of the Exhibition in that year.

Adults and children arriving and departing.

188. 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 1889 :—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, 1889.

—	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	75,421	8,104	1,057	84,582
Departures	61,859	5,630	929	68,418
Immigration in excess	13,562	2,474	128	16,164

Arrivals from and departures for different countries.

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

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1889.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of Immigration.
New South Wales and Queensland ...	30,142	30,401	259
South and Western Australia	6,625	6,118	507
Tasmania	18,436	13,177	5,259
New Zealand	5,288	4,927	361
The United Kingdom	19,282	8,995	10,287
Foreign Countries	4,809	4,800	9
Total	84,582	68,418	16,164

Net immigration from various countries.

190. It appears from the records that in each of the six years ended with 1886 persons passing from Victoria to New South Wales and Queensland by sea greatly outnumbered those coming in an opposite direction, but in the two subsequent years the reverse was the case, the balance of sea migration between those colonies and Victoria being against the former by 939 persons in 1887, and by 10,517 in 1888. In 1889, however, the excess was again slightly in

favour of New South Wales and Queensland. From all the other Australasian colonies, as well as from the United Kingdom and foreign countries, Victoria gained considerably in population in most of the years; the gain in 1889, however, from South and Western Australia, New Zealand, and foreign countries having been considerably below the average. On the other hand, the gain from the United Kingdom was only exceeded in 1886, and that from Tasmania was fully up to the average. The following table shows the recorded balance of immigration over emigration, or the contrary, from or to each country in the last nine years. The figures must be accepted subject to the caution given in the paragraph immediately preceding the last table:—

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1889.

Year.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—						Emigration to, in Excess of Immigration from New South Wales and Queensland.	Net Immigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.		
1881	192	2,868	1,272	3,960	954	1,924	7,322
1882	2,929	3,455	165	6,702	607	2,978	10,880
1883	2,362	4,500	407	10,276	926	7,441	11,030
1884	768	5,332	796	9,863	1,029	3,647	14,141
1885	6,136	5,076	1,628	8,875	759	7,492	14,982
1886	7,248	5,556	2,694	11,722	2,561	4,479	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	507	5,259	361	10,287	9	259	16,164
Total	27,535	43,801	17,336	80,392	11,350	16,764*	163,650

191. It appears from the table that, in the nine years ended with 1889, Victoria lost 16,764 persons to New South Wales and Queensland, but gained 88,672 from the other colonies of the group. The net gain from her neighbours during the period was thus 71,908.

Net immigration from neighbouring colonies.

192. 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.

* Net figures.

Legislation
respecting
Chinese.

193. Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853; and, at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1855 an Act* was passed limiting the number of Chinese males a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every 10 tons, and making it compulsory that the sum of £10 should be paid in respect to each of such immigrants. But, notwithstanding the stringent provisions of this Statute, which, however, were largely evaded by Chinese being landed in the adjacent colonies and coming overland to Victoria, the Chinese had in 1857, when the next census was taken, increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in that colony. In consequence of this, the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 692 less than in 1857. In 1865 the Act which imposed restrictions on Chinese immigration was repealed†; but, notwithstanding this, the number of Chinese in the colony had decreased, by the time the census of 1871 was taken, to 17,935, or by 6,797 as compared with 1861; which number at the census of 1881 had been still further reduced to 12,128, or by 5,807 more. Since the census, two Acts imposing restrictions of Chinese immigration have been passed, the first being the *Chinese Act* 1881, 45 Vict. No. 723 (1st April, 1882), which limited the number of Chinese immigrants a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every 100 tons, and imposed on each of such immigrants a tax of £10, to be paid before he left the vessel. These provisions were repealed by the *Chinese Immigration Restriction Act* 1888, 52 Vict. No. 1005 (22nd December, 1888), which was introduced in accordance with resolutions passed at a meeting of representatives of Australasian Governments held at Sydney in June, 1888, each colony engaging to introduce a similar measure. The Victorian Act provided that no vessel should enter any port in this colony having on board more than one Chinese to every 500 tons of her burden, and that, in the event of any vessel bringing more than this proportion, her owner, master, or charterer should be liable to a penalty of £500 for every Chinese by which it should be exceeded; also that any Chinese who should enter Victoria by land should obtain a permit in writing from an officer duly appointed to grant it, and, failing to do so, should be liable to a penalty ranging from £5 to £20, and in addition to or substitution for such penalty, to be

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

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

deported to the colony whence he came; the Governor in Council, however, being at liberty to hold this provision in abeyance should he see fit to do so. Chinese duly accredited or sent on a special mission to an Australasian Government by any other Government; Chinese forming portion of the crews of vessels, and Chinese naturalized in Victoria are exempted from the provisions of this Act. The result of this Act will be virtually to put a stop to Chinese immigration in the future.

194. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1889 numbered 124, all males, or 248 less than in 1888, and 1,925 less than in 1887. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1889 was 655, viz., 646 males and 9 females, as compared with 575 males and 7 females in 1888. In addition to the Chinese immigrants and emigrants referred to, 51 Chinese arrived during 1889 from Tasmania, but were transhipped to Hong Kong without landing.

Chinese im-
migration
1889.

195. Of the Chinese who arrived 2 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 107 from Tasmania, 9 from New Zealand, and 6 from Hong Kong. Of those who left 147 went to New South Wales, and 508 returned to Hong Kong.

Chinese,
where from
and where to.

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

Arrivals of
Chinese,
1861 to 1889.

ARRIVALS OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1861 TO 1889.

1861	...	...	154	1876	...	...	377
1862	...	...	175	1877	...	...	449
1863	...	...	80	1878	...	...	819
1864	...	...	978	1879	...	...	875
1865	...	...	1,085	1880	...	...	947
1866	...	...	974	1881	...	...	1,348
1867	...	...	317	1882	...	...	327
1868	...	...	300	1883	...	...	433
1869	...	...	1,121	1884	...	...	557
1870	...	...	584	1885	...	...	670
1871	...	...	704	1886	...	...	1,108
1872	...	...	385	1887	...	...	2,049
1873	...	...	269	1888	...	...	372
1874	...	...	386	1889	...	...	124
1875	...	...	521				

197. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 29 years was 18,438, or an average of 638 per annum. It will be observed that only 124 Chinese arrived in 1889, and that only in five years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000.

Average
number of
Chinese
immigrants

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese,
1882 to 1889.

198. If the arrivals of Chinese by sea be considered in connexion with the departures, it will be found that in the last eight years, during which period an approximately correct account has been taken of the departures as well as the arrivals of Chinese by vessels—the Chinese population increased by 536. In the first three years and in the last two of that period there was a loss by the departures of Chinese being in excess of the arrivals, which, however, was more than 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 BY SEA, 1882 TO 1889.

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
Total	...	...	5,640	5,104	+ 536

Immigration
and emigra-
tion in Aus-
tralasian
colonies,
1889.

199. 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 1889; the sexes of those who came and who went away being also distinguished:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

Colony.	Immigrants.			Emigrants.*			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Victoria ..	56,163	28,419	84,582	46,679	21,739	68,418	9,484	6,680	16,164
New South Wales	44,348	19,849	64,197	29,789	13,768	43,557	14,559	6,081	20,640
Queensland ..	24,713	10,893	35,606	18,141	6,539	24,680	6,572	4,354	10,926
South Australia	6,608	2,622	9,230	5,866	2,870	8,736	742	- 248	494†
Western Australia	2,086	764	2,850	1,708	564	2,272	378	200	578
Total ...	133,918	62,547	196,465	102,183	45,480	147,663	31,735	17,067†	48,802†
Tasmania ..	15,249	8,194	23,443	13,699	7,072	20,771	1,550	1,122	2,672
New Zealand ..	10,158	5,234	15,392	9,493	5,685	15,178	665	- 451	214
Grand Total ..	159,325	75,975	235,300	125,375	58,237	183,612	33,950	17,738†	51,688†

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

* 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.

‡ Net figures.

200. 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 1889, the Australian continent apparently gained 48,802, and the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, apparently gained 51,688 inhabitants. The corresponding figures for 1888 were 73,844 and 65,599; those for 1887 were 61,372 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 gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

201. It will be noticed that the net immigration during the year was very much larger to Victoria than to any other colony of the group, except New South Wales; also that whilst South Australia gained 742 males, she lost 248 females, the net gain being 494; and that New Zealand lost 451 females, but gained 665 males, the net gain during the year being 214. It will also be noticed that to New South Wales the net immigration was greater than to Victoria in the case of males only, that of females having been less by 599.

Male and female immigration to colonies.

202. The following, according to the table, is the order in which the colonies stood during 1889, 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, 1889.

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

203. The arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and their difference, were as follow in the ten years ended with 1889, 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, 1880-89.

* It has not been possible to give the returns of assisted and free immigrants for Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand later than 1888; the figures for 1889 will be published in an Appendix.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1880 TO 1889.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Victoria ...	1880	56,950	5	56,955	45,294	11,661
	1881	59,066	...	59,066	51,744	7,322
	1882	59,402	2	59,404	48,524	10,880
	1883	66,592	...	66,592	55,562	11,030
	1884	72,202	...	72,202	58,061	14,141
	1885	76,976	...	76,976	61,994	14,982
	1886	93,404	...	93,404	68,102	25,302
	1887	90,147	...	90,147	68,121	22,026
	1888	102,032	...	102,032	60,229	41,803
	1889	84,582	...	84,582	68,418	16,164
New South Wales ...	1880	42,736	3,134	45,870	26,559	19,311
	1881	45,146	2,577	47,723	24,825	22,898
	1882	44,056	3,233	47,289	27,972	19,317
	1883	58,837	8,369	67,206	34,396	32,810
	1884	64,918	7,568	72,486	40,254	32,232
	1885	72,584	5,554	78,138	38,455	39,683
	1886	66,307	4,081	70,388	41,896	28,492
	1887	66,243	1,362	67,605	44,089	23,516
	1888	64,698	528	65,226	43,681	21,545
	1889	63,766	431	64,197	43,557	20,640
Queensland ...	1880	10,246	3,150	13,396	10,349	3,047
	1881	12,282	3,941	16,223	9,209	7,014
	1882	16,705	10,295	27,000	9,957	17,043
	1883	21,085	25,245	46,330	11,959	34,371
	1884	22,164	14,719	36,883	18,263	18,620
	1885	24,718	9,616	34,334	22,768	11,566
	1886	23,650	10,451	34,101	20,911	13,190
	1887	22,993	9,400	32,393	16,414	15,979
	1888	26,515	8,349	34,864	23,059	11,805
	1889	...	...	35,606	24,680	10,926
South Australia ...	1880	13,957	808	14,765	13,002	1,763
	1881	18,769	783	19,552	16,800	2,752
	1882	13,748	1,122	14,870	14,136	734
	1883	15,701	4,129	19,830	15,562	4,268
	1884	16,322	968	17,290	16,082	1,208
	1885	14,207	293	14,500	21,917	-7,417
	1886	17,623	...	17,623	25,231	-7,608
	1887	15,468	...	15,468	17,667	-2,199
	1888	12,637	...	12,637	12,750	-113
	1889	9,230	...	9,230	8,736	494

* 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.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1880 TO 1889—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Western Australia ...	1880	577	...	577	777	— 200
	1881	611	146	757	690	67
	1882	...	...	932‡	838	94
	1883	1,211	296	1,507	1,071	436
	1884	2,083	351	2,434	1,563	871
	1885	2,666	381	3,047	1,419	1,628
	1886	4,059	1,556	5,615	1,877	3,738
	1887	2,921	1,529	4,450	2,400	2,050
	1888	1,548	50	1,598	2,794	— 1,196
	1889	...	...	2,850	2,272	578
Tasmania ...	1880	10,359	52	10,411	10,025	386
	1881	12,520	59	12,579	11,163	1,416
	1882	12,681	141	12,822	11,403	1,419
	1883	13,642	598	14,240	12,636	1,604
	1884	13,308	949	14,257	12,524	1,733
	1885	14,240	582	14,822	14,173	649
	1886	15,231	168	15,399	14,630	769
	1887	14,797	183	14,980	12,288	2,692
	1888	18,834	32	18,866	17,936	930
	1889	23,424	19	23,443	20,771	2,672
New Zealand ...	1880	12,465	2,689	15,154	7,923	7,231
	1881	9,585	103	9,688	8,072	1,616
	1882	10,219	726	10,945	7,456	3,489
	1883	13,313	5,902	19,215	9,186	10,029
	1884	16,133	3,888	20,021	10,700	9,321
	1885	15,127	1,072	16,199	11,695	4,504
	1886	15,559	542	16,101	15,037	1,064
	1887	12,403	1,286	13,689	12,712	977
	1888	13,121	485	13,606	22,781	— 9,175
	1889	...	...	15,392	15,178	214

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

204. The returns show that more persons have in all the years departed from Victoria than from any of the other colonies; but it has been already explained§ that many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In the three years ended with 1885, the arrivals in New South Wales were more numerous than those in Victoria, but in all the other years 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.

Immigration
and
emigration
in different
years.

* See footnote (*) on page 114.

† See footnote (†) on page 114.

‡ The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

§ See paragraph 185, *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

205. In 1888 immigration received little or no State assistance in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia or Tasmania ; but it was still largely subsidized in Queensland, and to a less extent in New South Wales and New Zealand. The following are the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the various colonies entirely at their own expense and those who left them in that year ; the colonies being placed in order :—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, OR THE CONTRARY,* 1888.

	Excess.†		Excess.†
1. Victoria	41,803	5. South Australia ...	— 113
2. New South Wales ...	21,017	6. Western Australia ...	— 1,246
3. Queensland	3,456	7. New Zealand ...	— 9,660
4. Tasmania	898		

Imperial emigration returns.

206. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade,‡ the emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1889 numbered 342,641, and of these 28,834, or about $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., went to the Australasian colonies. The whole number shows a decrease of nearly 56,000, and the number to Australasia a decrease of nearly 2,900, as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia during the last seventeen years ; also, taken from colonial returns, the number of assisted emigrants and those unassisted, as represented by the balance, during the same period :—

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1889.

Year.				From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
				Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants (Balance).
1873 to 1880				285,003	195,143	89,860
1881				24,093	7,609	16,484
1882				38,604	15,519	23,085
1883				73,017	44,539	28,478
1884				45,944	28,443	17,501
1885				40,689	17,498	23,191
1886				44,055	16,798	27,257
1887				35,198	13,760	21,438
1888				31,725	9,444	22,281
1889				28,834	6,976	21,858
Total in 17 years ...				647,162	355,729	291,433

* Indicated by the minus sign (—).

† See footnote (†) on page 114.

‡ See Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration, 1889, and Mr. Robert Giffen's report thereon, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 21st March, 1890.

207. In the eight years, 1873 to 1880, 17 per cent. of the whole emigration from the United Kingdom was to Australasia. The proportion fell to little over 6 per cent. in 1881, but again suddenly rose to over 18 per cent. in 1883. Since then it has been gradually falling off, the proportion in 1888 and 1889 being only about 8 per cent. The following figures express the emigration to the countries named during the seventeen years referred to:—

Destination
of emi-
grants from
the United
Kingdom.

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1873 TO 1889.

Period.	Total Number of Emigrants.	Destination of Emigrants.			
		Australasia.	British North America.	United States.	Other Countries.
NUMBERS.					
1873 to 1880 ...	1,680,748	285,003	167,337	1,099,261	129,147
1881 ...	392,514	24,093	34,561	307,973	25,887
1882 ...	413,288	38,604	53,475	295,539	25,670
1883 ...	397,157	73,017	53,566	252,226	18,348
1884 ...	303,901	45,944	37,043	203,519	17,395
1885 ...	264,385	40,689	22,928	184,470	16,298
1886 ...	330,801	44,055	30,121	238,386	18,239
1887 ...	396,494	35,198	44,406	296,901	19,989
1888 ...	398,494	31,725	49,107	293,087	24,575
1889 ...	342,641	28,834	38,056	240,395	35,356
Total in 17 Years ..	4,920,423	647,162	530,600	3,411,757	330,904
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.					
1873 to 1880 ...	100·00	16·96	9·96	65·40	7·68
1881 ...	100·00	6·14	8·80	78·46	6·60
1882 ...	100·00	9·34	12·94	71·51	6·21
1883 ..	100·00	18·38	13·49	63·51	4·62
1884 ...	100·00	15·12	12·19	66·97	5·72
1885 ...	100·00	15·39	8·67	69·77	6·17
1886 ...	100·00	13·32	9·11	72·06	5·51
1887 ...	100·00	8·88	11·20	74·88	5·04
1888 ...	100·00	7·96	12·32	73·55	6·17
1889 ...	100·00	8·41	11·11	70·16	10·32
Total in 17 Years ...	100·00	13·15	10·78	69·34	6·73

208. The emigration from Great Britain to the United States, which had considerably fallen off between 1881 and 1885, but had been gradually reviving since the latter year, again fell off in 1889, when it was lower than in any of the previous years shown except 1884, 1885, and 1886. It is noteworthy that the number of emigrants to that country during the last seventeen years is greater by nearly 400,000 than the whole population of Continental Australia (3,015,000) at the end of 1889.

Emigration
to the
United
States.

Emigration
to British
North
America.

209. The emigration from the United Kingdom to British North America has also undergone similar fluctuations to that to the United States. The emigration to the former became greatly diminished in the three years ended with 1886; in 1887 and 1888 they were more numerous than in any year since 1883; but in 1889 they again fell off, and were fewer than in any previous year except 1881, 1884, 1885, and 1886.

Conjugal
condition
and occu-
pations of
emigrants
from
Britain to
Australasia.

210. Included in the 28,834 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1889 were 24,404 so-called adults (*i.e.*, persons over twelve years), *viz.*, 14,602 males and 9,802 females. Of the former, 3,162, or 22 per cent., and of the latter, 4,119, or 42 per cent., were married. Of the adult males, the following are the occupations:—Farmers and graziers, 948; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, etc., 2,536; miners, quarrymen, 303; builders, 33; bricklayers, plasterers, etc., 122; brick and tile makers, etc., 13; iron and brass founders, moulders, etc., 10; blacksmiths, braziers, tinsmiths, etc., 47; engineers, 130; engine-drivers, stokers, 19; cabinetmakers, 16; carpenters and joiners, 225; turners (wood), 8; coachmakers, wheelwrights, millwrights, etc., 18; printers, 76; coopers, 5; tanners and curriers, 7; spinners and weavers, 54; shipwrights, 2; clock and watch makers, 31; saddlers, 10; painters, plumbers, etc., 126; railway servants, 29; bootmakers, 54; tailors, 55; other artisans and mechanics, 175; shopkeepers, etc., 322; butchers, etc., 73; bakers, etc., 173; millers and maltsters, 15; seamen, 38; domestic servants, 79; general labourers, 1,724; sawyers, 5; clerks and agents, 599; army and navy officers and men, 50; gentlemen, professional men, etc., 1,747; other trades and professions, etc., 269; not stated, 4,456. Of the 9,802 adult females, 2,304 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, etc.; 44 gentlewomen and governesses; 82 milliners, etc.; 10 shopwomen; 2 spinners or weavers; 53 of other occupations; and 7,307 unspecified.

Net emigra-
tion from
Britain to
Australasia.

211. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 10,632 in 1888, and 10,637 in 1889. The balance of emigration in favour of these colonies was 21,093 in the former and 18,197 in the latter year.

Cities,
towns, and
boroughs,
1889.

212. The following is a list of the cities, towns, and boroughs, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population, and number of dwellings, the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, or borough during the year 1889* :—

* For an account of the system of Municipal Government in Victoria, see paragraph 57 *et seq. ante*.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1889.*

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population †	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	£
Ararat ...	3,840	3,500	530	160,000	16,000	2,312
Ballarat, City ...	4,090	21,321	5,222	2,340,636	162,544	29,335
Ballarat East, Town	4,331	16,000	3,500	688,900	68,890	11,773
Brighton, Town ...	3,288	8,319	1,839	2,797,740	139,887	13,732
Browns & Scarsdale...	5,760	857	205	11,210	2,242	404
Brunswick, Town ...	2,722	18,472	3,908	1,843,790	184,379	26,590
Buninyong ...	3,424	1,440	305	64,055	6,405	917
Carisbrook ...	5,395	1,550	288	58,000	5,580	1,122
Castlemaine ...	5,760	6,500	1,500	210,350	30,050	4,553
Chewton ...	5,760	1,522	450	34,250	6,850	1,291
Clunes ...	5,760	3,574	862	131,550	13,155	2,561
Collingwood, City ...	1,139	34,395	8,100	3,288,000	273,961	29,230
Creswick ...	4,760	3,170	773	90,512	11,314	2,189
Daylesford ...	4,062	3,897	866	166,080	16,608	4,238
Dunolly ...	5,760	1,380	410	68,000	8,573	1,654
Eaglehawk ...	3,640	7,562	1,750	316,010	31,601	4,682
Echuca ...	4,308	4,850	1,076	391,530	32,627	4,140
Essendon, Town ...	4,000	9,226	2,014	2,165,984	180,732	19,220
Fitzroy, City ...	923	31,783	5,453	3,897,984	324,832	51,458
Flemington & Kensington }	1,088	9,069	1,750	1,760,115	83,815	12,586
Footscray, Town ...	3,075	15,506	3,530	3,112,960	155,648	21,135
Geelong, Town ...	3,012	10,281	2,520	879,060	87,906	12,988
Geelong West ...	859	4,840	1,400	283,344	23,612	2,872
Hamilton ...	5,100	2,999	668	189,670	18,960	3,292
Hawthorn, Town ...	2,389	16,436	3,449	2,028,740	202,874	39,301
Heathcote ...	3,594	1,052	262	28,350	5,655	1,043
Horsham ...	5,760	3,000	630	205,384	25,673	2,967
Inglewood ...	2,560	1,355	404	44,704	8,128	1,380
Kew ...	3,553	6,700	1,179	1,821,180	121,412	11,686
Koroit ...	5,599	1,720	281	183,432	15,286	1,922
Majorca ...	5,005	2,000	314	36,160	4,520	900
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,500	260	60,000	7,031	1,054
Maryborough ...	5,760	4,800	1,010	255,570	25,570	4,152
Melbourne, City ...	5,020	76,536	15,535	17,161,660	1,716,166	215,867
Newtown & Chilwell	1,422	4,714	1,000	420,180	28,012	4,098
Northcote ...	2,850	6,300	1,141	1,768,040	88,402	12,483
North Melbourne, Town }	565	21,600	4,320	1,167,757	167,757	22,041
Port Fairy ...	5,902	1,857	330	158,295	13,191	3,525
Portland ...	2,860	1,950	560	123,670	12,367	4,296
Port Melbourne ...	2,366	12,629	2,815	1,215,477	101,289	12,474
Prahran, City ...	2,320	36,066	8,237	7,488,544	534,896	50,685
Queenscliff ...	2,173	2,000	335	145,740	12,145	2,082
Raywood ...	5,760	519	110	21,825	2,172	359
Richmond, City ...	1,430	36,996	8,652	4,503,300	300,220	35,958
Rutherglen ...	1,280	560	130	39,630	3,963	716
Sale ...	5,442	5,000	775	353,000	28,227	6,661

* 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.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1889—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	£
Sandhurst, City ...	7,900	26,627	6,330	1,649,870	164,987	23,900
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,300	520	71,050	7,105	1,034
Smythesdale ...	1,440	399	125	20,755	2,075	274
South Melbourne, } City ... }	2,311	42,469	8,725	13,404,300	674,215	69,128
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	2,974	656	167,850	16,785	3,016
St. Kilda ...	2,046	18,435	3,967	3,586,044	298,837	31,141
Stawell ...	5,996	4,785	1,219	120,000	18,000	3,095
Talbot ...	5,578	1,700	443	34,765	6,953	1,209
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	772	270	40,000	5,283	857
Wangaratta ...	3,932	2,000	350	129,310	12,931	2,254
Warrnambool ...	3,450	5,839	1,180	786,320	39,316	11,584
Williamstown, Town	2,775	13,619	3,000	1,010,000	100,300	13,864
Wood's Point ...	2,560	263	90	10,926	1,821	140
Total ...	221,036 or 345 sq. mls.	589,485	127,523	85,211,558	6,659,735	861,420

NOTE.—Besides the cities, towns, and boroughs, there are several large towns in Victoria which form portions of shires. These, with their populations at the latest dates, were as follow :—Kyneton, 3,800 ; Bairnsdale, 3,000 ; Maldon, 2,650 ; Benalla, 2,455 ; Beechworth, 2,300 ; Shepparton, Walhalla, Colac, about 2,000 each ; Camperdown, 1,434 ; Avoca, 1,000.

Shires, 1889. 213. The next table gives a list of the shires, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population, and number of dwellings, and the total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each shire, during the year 1889 :—

SHIRES, 1889.*

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,737	7,750	1,530	629,040	52,420	✓10,460
Alexandra...	745	2,648	740	250,000	30,069	6,405
Arapiles ‡...	780	3,000	605	716,380	35,819	3,182
Ararat ...	1,461	5,500	1,200	1,635,540	81,777	8,612
Avoca ...	437	4,018	1,000	248,422	24,842	3,099
Avon ...	620	2,500	480	506,190§	33,937	3,931
Bacchus Marsh ...	227	2,500	580	328,900	25,300	3,568
Bairnsdale ...	1,150	5,479	2,090	1,033,001	67,055	15,180
Ballan ...	347	5,688	1,300	373,780	37,378	5,237
Ballarat ...	182	7,560	800	845,210	42,260	5,437

* The financial year of the shires ends on the 30th September.
† The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average period being about the beginning of August.
‡ The Shire of Arapiles was created on the 22nd May, 1888, being severed from the Shire of Wimmera.
§ Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1889—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Population	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
Bannockburn ...	139	2,050	331	265,000	18,286	2,288
Barrabool ...	191	2,050	408	313,430	24,110	2,749
Beechworth ...	308	7,985	1,800	368,850	36,885	5,808
Belfast ...	200	3,070	522	1,011,700	40,468	4,653
Bellarine ...	124	4,278	956	513,168	42,764	4,274
Benalla ...	1,150	9,195	2,400	875,180	87,518	8,702
Berwick* ...	387	4,730	1,100	1,305,900	65,297	9,368
Bet Bet ...	345	5,000	1,100	200,000	22,740	2,463
Boroondara ...	12	4,416	1,049	3,013,540	150,677	17,457
Braybrook ...	89	1,441	299	701,420	35,071	4,031
Bright ...	1,320	3,654	1,000	230,300	23,030	3,714
Broadford ...	223	1,196	300	202,960	10,148	1,040
Broadmeadows ...	69	1,300	312	502,570	50,257	3,371
Bulla ...	105	2,030	235	760,000	37,832	2,393
Bulleen ...	33	1,680	300	879,040	43,952	3,382
Buln Buln ...	630	7,380	1,200	1,205,240	60,262	10,028
Bungaree ...	89	5,000	1,060	503,226	27,957	5,795
Buninyong ...	290	9,591	1,610	499,430	49,943	5,938
Caulfield ...	9	6,406	1,600	3,835,674	213,093	21,139
Chiltern ...	89	2,300	584	48,585	9,717	1,321
Coburg ...	7	4,268	1,050	931,940	93,194	10,567
Colac ...	1,091	6,337	1,300	1,617,015	107,801	12,007
Corio ...	230	2,083	500	300,000	29,150	3,175
Cranbourne ...	228	1,359	270	704,460	35,223	4,234
Creswick ...	202	8,199	1,690	1,262,340	63,117	7,309
Dandenong ...	58	2,008	470	525,792	43,816	4,905
Darebin ...	79	1,072	170	248,279	16,553	2,025
Dimboola ...	4,700	4,232	1,100	719,787†	41,221	4,122
Dundas ...	1,364	3,309	500	1,796,650	89,832	9,198
Dunmunkle ...	545	5,035	940	862,400	54,953	6,028
East Loddon ...	455	2,100	400	317,033	31,703	4,257
Echuca ...	1,304	7,585	1,900	1,887,740	94,387	10,776
Eltham ...	208	2,049	560	630,000	31,553	3,163
Euroa ...	887	6,379	1,250	756,408	63,034	7,133
Fern Tree Gully* ...	113	1,373	259	682,560	34,128	...
Flinders & Kangerong	176	1,700	440	487,600	24,380	3,151
Gisborne ...	100	1,677	376	234,290	23,429	2,865
Glenelg ...	1,311	4,060	842	921,000	92,100	10,671
Glenlyon ...	127	2,611	500	170,250	17,025	2,331
Gordon ...	845	3,907	700	1,132,520	56,626	5,211
Goulburn ...	290	2,393	511	216,800	27,100	3,166
Grenville ...	320	4,560	1,192	272,750	33,010	4,165
Hampden ..	1,738	6,825	1,380	2,650,460	132,523	14,917
Healesville ...	230	1,225	200	250,000	12,851	3,772
Heidelberg ...	41	4,000	400	1,224,000	61,200	7,050
Howqua ...	842	2,390	500	27,755	5,551	1,366
Huntly ...	327	4,000	720	360,018	30,019	3,896
Kara Kara ...	915	4,389	1,400	436,827	43,682	4,865
Keilor ...	53	670	133	48,390	9,677	1,185

* The Shire of Berwick was reduced on the 21st May, 1889, by the creation of the Shire of Fern Tree Gully.

† Estimated from the annual value.

SHIRES, 1889—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Population	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
Kilmore ...	86	2,186	650	209,785	20,978	2,346
Korong ...	1,113	9,626	2,600	1,207,583	72,455	7,755
Kowree ...	1,448	4,310	1,163	1,106,480	55,324	6,936
Kyneton ...	253	10,000	1,870	129,551	64,775	10,792
Leigh ...	379	1,560	500	378,540	37,845	4,777
Lexton ...	297	2,700	550	423,950	26,435	3,145
Lilydale ...	166	3,542	790	734,000	48,935	6,598
Lowan ...	4,670	7,840	2,100	1,598,505	93,465	9,638
Maffra ...	985	3,500	600	893,080	44,654	5,435
Maldon ...	215	5,000	1,380	360,000	28,420	4,292
Malvern ...	6	6,405	1,500	4,060,000	203,000	20,841
Mansfield ...	836	4,500	700	610,000	34,577	3,839
Marong ...	560	7,473	1,784	622,810	62,281	9,364
Melton ...	104	1,000	200	360,000	18,067	2,478
Meredith ...	171	1,299	255	137,405	13,740	1,867
Merriang ...	123	1,095	183	323,940	16,469	1,579
Metcalfe ...	204	3,824	780	129,865	25,973	2,571
Minhamite ...	542	1,918	475	1,354,881	46,235	4,830
Moorabbin ...	31	5,615	1,113	1,788,060	149,005	11,993
Mornington ...	115	3,500	720	1,570,000	78,500	6,372
Mortlake ...	915	2,513	450	840,265	84,026	6,909
Mt. Alexander ...	52	2,750	726	70,050	11,675	2,327
Mt. Franklin ...	118	3,293	720	146,700	14,663	2,123
Mt. Rouse ...	537	2,150	500	1,213,900	60,695	6,821
McIvor ...	570	2,459	795	538,100	26,905	2,978
Narracan *	712	3,500	900	671,300	33,565	11,947
Newham ...	90	3,366	600	264,375	17,625	2,503
Newstead ...	105	1,798	607	240,828	16,055	2,240
North Ovens ...	229	1,948	390	417,080	20,854	2,202
Numurkah ...	648	6,800	1,400	1,292,920	64,646	6,483
Nunawading ...	23	3,465	718	1,516,840	75,842	7,188
Oakleigh ...	29	2,384	473	1,667,800	83,398	5,390
Omeo ...	2,210	2,850	450	550,000	28,175	7,277
Oxley ...	1,025	4,739	839	664,700	33,235	3,876
Phillip Island ...	290	1,420	330	450,000	22,500	2,489
Portland ...	1,560	6,050	900	1,191,500	59,575	6,349
Preston ...	11	3,300	452	1,824,800	91,242	5,125
Pyalong ...	216	900	290	281,620	14,081	1,556
Ripon ...	587	3,842	1,270	771,437	61,715	8,144
Rodney ...	433	3,940	863	678,870	45,258	5,575
Romsey† ...	126	2,569	700	285,313	40,759	4,395
Rosedale ...	810	2,988	529	492,370	49,237	7,086
Rutherglen ...	212	2,317	590	572,810	28,640	2,847
Seymour ...	370	3,163	270	293,920	36,990	3,859
Shepparton ...	220	4,525	753	410,000	41,000	4,892
South Barwon ...	53	2,046	580	146,600	14,660	2,187
Springfield ...	113	816	160	304,760	15,238	1,557
St. Arnaud ...	2,580	11,402	2,485	1,779,471	98,859	11,259
Stawell ...	995	4,286	1,000	808,352	50,522	5,578
Strathfieldsaye ...	229	4,576	910	205,115	20,511	2,333

* The Shire of Woorayl was created on the 22nd May, 1888, out of portion of the Shire of Narracan.

† See footnote (§) on page 123, *post*.

SHIRES, 1889—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.	Estimated Popula- tion.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
Swan Hill...	10,233	9,812	1,800	1,631,020	81,551	9,706
Talbot ...	183	2,366	500	172,760	17,276	2,108
Tambo ...	4,965	2,866	650	530,300	26,515	4,424
Towong ...	2,545	5,197	1,526	960,200	48,010	9,698
Traralgon ...	480	4,178	820	368,830	36,883	7,895
Tullaroop ...	219	4,600	925	264,170	26,417	3,537
Upper Yarra*	436	500	250	236,900	11,845	1,738
Walhalla ...	404	2,465	817	55,412	13,853	5,509
Wannon ...	753	2,607	550	1,464,880	73,244	8,912
Waranga ...	693	5,636	1,047	1,201,960	60,098	6,401
Warragul ...	155	3,507	390	958,640	47,932	9,582
Warrnambool ...	610	9,300	1,862	2,509,880	125,494	14,481
Whittlesea ...	138	1,512	282	271,890	18,126	2,486
Wimmera †	980	4,385	900	1,206,380	60,319	7,771
Winchelsea ...	608	2,902	650	650,000	44,792	6,127
Wodonga ...	97	1,559	319	132,300	13,230	2,387
Wyndham...	275	1,535	290	1,705,640	85,282	3,746
Woorayl ‡...	172	1,500	450	417,800	20,892	5,906
Yackandandah ...	836	5,500	1,100	735,400	36,770	7,936
Yarrawonga ...	830	9,800	2,000	2,112,320	105,616	9,925
Yea ...	602	3,000	650	693,300	34,665	8,316
Total§ ...	86,860	506,965	109,485	102,346,953	6,271,791	754,069

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

Area of mu-
nicipalities.

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1889.

				Sq. Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	345
Shires ...	...	...	...	86,860
Total	...	...	...	87,205

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

Proportion
to total
area of
Victoria.

216. The population of the two kinds of districts, as estimated by the municipal authorities, was as follows in 1889 :—

Population
of muni-
cipalities.

* Shire only created on the 16th October, 1888; the country included had not previously been included in any municipality.
† See footnote (‡), page 120, ante.
‡ See footnote (*), page 122, ante.
§ In addition to the shires named in the table, the Shire of Lancefield has been created quite recently, viz., on the 7th January, 1890; it was severed from the Shire of Romsey.

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1889.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	589,485
Shires	...	...	...	506,965
Total				1,096,450

Population of Victoria by municipal estimate.

217. Including the persons living in ships, the population living outside municipalities, including the shipping, is believed to amount to 2,675, and it is estimated that the increase between the date of the municipal returns of population and the end of the year was 10,225. Adding these numbers to the municipal estimate, there results a total of 1,109,350, or 8,678 less than the estimated population of the colony already adopted, viz., 1,118,028.

Ratepayers in municipalities.

218. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow, in 1889. 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, 1889.*

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	129,314
Shires	...	...	...	129,666
Total				258,980

Dwellings in municipalities.

219. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts in 1889 :—

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1889.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	127,523
Shires	...	...	...	109,485
Total				237,008

Persons to a dwelling in municipalities.

220. According to the figures for 1889, the average number of inhabitants to a dwelling is something less than $4\frac{2}{3}$ in both descriptions of municipalities; the exact proportions being 4.62 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 4.63 in shires.

Persons to a dwelling in Victorian towns and other owns.

221. The average number of persons to a dwelling is generally much smaller in Victorian towns than it is in those of other countries. This is made plain by the figures placed opposite the various towns in the following lists :—

* Including both male and female ratepayers; also ratepayers whose rates are in arrear as well as the others.

PERSONS TO A DWELLING IN TOWNS OF VICTORIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES.*

Turin	...	65·0	Brussels	...	9·0	†St. Kilda	...	4·6
Berlin	...	62·0	Marseille	...	9·0	†Ballarat East	...	4·6
Vienna	...	60·0	London	...	8·0	†Port Melbourne	...	4·5
Milan	...	49·0	Boston	...	8·0	†Williamstown	...	4·5
St. Petersburg	...	43·0	Antwerp	...	7·0	†Brighton	..	4·5
Madrid	...	40·0	†Fitzroy	...	5·8	†Pahran	..	4·4
Bombay	...	31·0	†Kew...	...	5·7	†Footscray	...	4·4
Paris	...	29·0	†Northcote	...	5·5	†Richmond	...	4·3
Rome	..	27·0	†Flemington	...	5·2	†Sandhurst	...	4·2
Genoa	...	25·0	†North Melbourne	...	5·0	†Collingwood	...	4·2
Hamburg	...	17·0	Philadelphia	...	5·0	†Ballarat	...	4·1
New York	...	13·0	†South Melbourne	...	4·9	†Geelong	...	4·1
Buenos Aires	...	13·0	†Melbourne	...	4·9	Naples	...	4·0
Calcutta	...	11·0	†Hawthorn	...	4·8	Baltimore	...	4·0
Amsterdam	...	11·0	†Brunswick	...	4·7	Chicago	...	3·0
Pekin	...	10·0	†Essendon	...	4·6			

222. The area contained in shires is about 250 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs ; but the population and dwellings in the latter exceed those in the former by about a sixth.

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

223. 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 seven years at the amounts set down in the first column :—

Amount of rating in municipalities.

RATINGS‡ IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1883 TO 1889.

Amount levied in the £.			Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.							Number of Shires.						
			1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
s.	d.															
0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	2	3	4	4
0	10	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	0	...	26	26	25	25	22	21	19	111	113	109	112	114	112	113
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1
1	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
1	3	...	10	9	4	7	6	6	6	2	1	3	4	2	2	5
1	4	...	2	2	2	2	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	6	...	11	11	18	14	17	16	18	1	1	4	3	2	2	4
1	6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	...	4	6	4	3	3	4	3	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	0	...	3	2	3	3	5	4	8	1	...	2	1	1	3	1
2	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated...			...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	1	2	...
Total ...			60	60	60	59	59	59	59	119	120	123	125	126	128	130

* The figures, except those relating to Victorian towns, have been derived for the most part from an official report upon the census of Buenos Aires, dated 1889. They must be received with some caution.

† Victorian towns. Figures are for 1889.

‡ Including general and special rates.

224. It will be observed that no municipality during the last six years was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that no municipality in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound, the highest being 2s. 5d. in 1885.

225. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 43 per cent. in 1883 and 1884, 42 per cent. in 1885 and 1886, 37 per cent. in 1887, 36 per cent. in 1888, and 32 per cent in 1889, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 93 per cent. in 1883, 94 per cent. in 1884, 89 per cent. in 1885, 90 per cent. in 1886 and 1887, 88 per cent. in 1888, and 87 per cent. in 1889, were rated at the same amount.

226. In 1883, 5; in 1884, 4; in 1885 and 1886, 3; in 1887, 4; in 1888, 6; and in 1889, 5 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1883, 37; in 1884, 35; in 1885, 44; in 1886, 43; in 1887, 44; in 1888, 45; and in 1889, 52 municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

227. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the sixteen years ended with 1889, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1889, as compared with 1888, the increase of the whole number of properties was 30,254, of which 10,293 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 19,961 in shires. All the groups relating to both kinds of municipalities showed increase:—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1889.

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
1875	94,769	8,253	3,040	782	301	160	242	107,547
1876	94,893	8,466	3,035	786	300	162	265	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
1878	98,942	8,895	3,211	829	363	151	294	112,685
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1880	99,949	9,021	3,181	856	345	146	276	113,774
1881	103,188	9,055	3,240	852	348	153	274	117,110
1882	105,312	9,327	3,358	891	376	163	310	119,737
1883	109,811	10,326	3,782	958	427	175	338	125,817
1884	114,615	11,003	3,947	1,018	445	194	362	131,584
1885	119,385	11,693	4,116	1,083	495	227	439	137,438
1886	123,147	14,095	4,560	1,224	545	270	519	144,360
1887	132,887	15,244	5,053	1,254	530	288	578	155,834
1888	141,416	15,714	5,519	1,355	708	376	897	165,985
1889	149,068	17,434	6,077	1,582	723	401	993	176,278

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1889—*continued*.

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.
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1875	79,425	8,326	2,671	568	279	128	696	92,093
1876	82,817	8,407	2,654	563	256	157	705	95,559
1877	83,583	9,067	2,778	641	283	149	726	97,227
1878	84,338	10,442	2,901	666	300	140	702	99,489
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1880	90,874	10,232	3,151	762	342	157	706	106,224
1881	93,266	9,858	3,013	687	294	154	679	107,951
1882	95,615	9,964	3,108	721	320	157	673	110,558
1883	96,048	10,514	3,283	723	336	148	703	111,755
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711	114,175
1885	102,041	11,462	3,790	811	377	176	727	119,384
1886	110,440	12,164	4,346	883	423	181	755	129,192
1887	113,583	12,912	4,632	1,050	413	201	765	133,556
1888	121,794	14,717	5,342	1,289	622	282	1,008	145,054
1889	138,466	16,764	6,123	1,547	648	326	1,141	165,015

SHIRES.

TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.

1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,350	580	288	933	199,640
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,918	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1880	190,823	19,253	6,332	1,618	687	303	982	219,998
1881	196,454	18,913	6,253	1,539	642	307	953	225,061
1882	200,927	19,291	6,466	1,612	696	320	983	230,295
1883	205,859	20,840	7,065	1,681	763	323	1,041	237,572
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073	245,759
1885	221,426	23,155	7,906	1,894	872	403	1,166	256,822
1886	233,587	26,259	8,906	2,107	968	451	1,274	273,552
1887	246,470	28,156	9,685	2,304	943	489	1,343	289,390
1888	263,210	30,431	10,861	2,644	1,330	658	1,905	311,039
1889	287,534	34,198	12,200	3,129	1,371	727	2,134	341,293

228. In the fifteen years ended with 1889 the total increase in the number of properties was 150,251, of which 72,572 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 77,679 in shires. Increase in fifteen years.

229. The following table gives the estimated total value (or value in fee simple) of rateable property in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the sixteen years ended with 1889, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1889, as compared with 1888, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in both kinds of districts. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of £20,173,301, made up of an increase of £8,260,318 in urban, and of £11,912,983 in country properties :— Total value of rateable property.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1889.

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				Total.
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	
	£	£	£	£	
CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603	27,324,605
1875	13,425,920	5,236,868	3,710,671	5,750,344	28,123,803
1876	14,107,710	5,615,811	3,774,874	6,140,120	29,638,515
1877	13,878,561	5,442,678	3,901,064	6,109,727	29,332,030
1878	15,120,374	5,778,025	4,148,800	6,840,617	31,887,816
1879	14,833,220	5,960,162	4,045,167	6,514,331	31,352,880
1880	14,911,152	5,896,372	4,071,366	6,320,593	31,199,483
1881	15,718,312	6,063,311	4,144,817	6,382,354	32,308,794
1882	16,809,572	6,338,181	4,459,555	6,952,045	34,559,353
1883	18,004,909	6,982,466	4,896,619	7,471,377	37,355,371
1884	19,855,306	7,715,575	5,064,994	8,625,789	41,261,664
1885	22,478,820	8,663,192	5,831,623	10,370,965	47,344,600
1886	24,669,900	10,369,594	6,756,713	12,109,385	53,905,592
1887	27,794,412	11,415,365	7,796,400	13,941,350	60,947,527
1888	33,157,265	13,041,125	9,989,043	20,763,807	76,951,240
1889	36,840,166	14,534,828	10,907,233	22,929,331	85,211,558
SHIRES.					
1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702	34,897,034
1875	14,807,648	6,106,437	3,749,993	15,138,977	39,803,055
1876	18,218,513	6,790,706	4,328,945	16,805,458	46,143,622
1877	19,185,139	7,430,460	4,578,389	17,088,731	48,282,719
1878	19,922,055	9,111,830	5,197,287	18,314,493	52,545,665
1879	20,914,381	8,653,809	5,304,667	17,018,379	51,891,236
1880	21,429,941	8,647,484	5,239,721	17,330,790	52,647,936
1881	23,122,683	8,912,526	5,518,599	17,779,857	55,333,665
1882	24,380,465	9,119,805	5,720,403	18,012,521	57,233,194
1883	24,017,782	9,780,685	5,998,661	18,458,460	58,255,588
1884	26,106,636	10,335,547	6,573,698	19,518,287	62,534,168
1885	27,630,512	11,327,732	7,239,846	20,740,880	66,938,970
1886	29,470,220	12,066,750	8,482,142	21,954,044	71,973,156
1887	31,081,250	13,538,713	9,161,183	23,157,028	76,938,174
1888	34,243,310	15,571,870	10,960,090	29,658,700	90,433,970
1889	38,784,570	18,258,460	12,920,346	32,383,577	102,346,953
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305	62,221,639
1875	28,233,568	11,343,305	7,460,664	20,889,321	67,926,858
1876	32,326,223	12,406,517	8,103,819	22,945,578	75,782,137
1877	33,063,700	12,873,138	8,479,453	23,198,458	77,614,749
1878	35,042,429	14,889,855	9,346,087	25,155,110	84,433,481
1879	35,747,601	14,613,971	9,349,834	23,532,710	83,244,116
1880	36,341,093	14,543,856	9,311,087	23,651,383	83,847,419
1881	38,840,995	14,975,837	9,663,416	24,162,211	87,642,459
1882	41,190,037	15,457,986	10,179,958	24,964,566	91,792,547
1883	42,022,691	16,763,151	10,895,280	25,929,837	95,610,959
1884	45,961,942	18,051,122	11,638,692	28,144,076	103,795,832
1885	50,109,332	19,990,924	13,071,469	31,111,845	114,283,570
1886	54,140,120	22,436,344	15,238,855	34,063,429	125,878,748
1887	58,875,662	24,954,078	16,957,583	37,098,378	137,885,701
1888	67,400,575	28,612,995	20,949,133	50,422,507	167,385,210
1889	75,624,736	32,793,288	23,827,579	55,312,908	187,558,511

230. According to the above table the total value of rateable property in urban and rural municipalities combined has about doubled in the last seven and a half years; and that in cities, towns, and boroughs has more than doubled in the last five years; but that in shires has not quite doubled in the last eleven years.

231. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1889, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £358,535 in the urban, and of £659,518 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £1,018,053. The increase was spread over the whole of the groups:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1889.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1875	1,384,125	539,887	382,546	592,823	2,899,381
1876	1,414,565	563,091	378,503	615,664	2,971,823
1877	1,436,377	563,296	403,745	632,333	3,035,751
1878	1,489,722	569,275	408,757	673,966	3,141,720
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1880	1,498,284	592,472	409,094	635,098	3,134,948
1881	1,559,989	601,763	411,359	633,427	3,206,538
1882	1,636,258	616,964	434,097	676,718	3,364,037
1883	1,721,321	667,544	468,131	714,285	3,571,281
1884	1,851,434	719,449	472,292	804,323	3,847,498
1885	2,041,264	786,690	529,560	941,770	4,299,284
1886	2,208,121	928,148	604,771	1,083,871	4,824,911
1887	2,335,021	959,010	654,979	1,171,219	5,120,229
1888	2,715,100	1,067,880	817,960	1,700,260	6,301,200
1889	2,879,254	1,135,974	852,458	1,792,049	6,659,735
SHIRES.					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1875	1,320,284	544,464	334,358	1,349,826	3,548,932
1876	1,441,050	537,132	342,412	1,329,280	3,649,874
1877	1,488,197	576,383	355,147	1,325,578	3,745,305
1878	1,474,572	674,431	384,688	1,355,585	3,889,276
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1880	1,621,249	654,212	396,403	1,311,134	3,982,998
1881	1,658,451	639,242	395,816	1,275,242	3,968,751
1882	1,733,662	648,497	406,770	1,280,846	4,069,775
1883	1,699,193	691,957	424,389	1,305,886	4,121,425
1884	1,774,831	702,650	446,907	1,326,928	4,251,316
1885	1,855,081	760,531	486,075	1,392,519	4,494,206
1886	1,963,868	804,117	565,242	1,462,997	4,796,224
1887	2,033,435	885,746	599,354	1,515,007	5,033,542
1888	2,125,117	966,380	680,176	1,840,600	5,612,273
1889	2,376,707	1,118,873	791,755	1,984,456	6,271,791

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1889—continued.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1875	2,704,409	1,084,351	716,904	1,942,649	6,448,313
1876	2,855,615	1,100,223	720,915	1,944,944	6,621,697
1877	2,924,574	1,139,679	758,892	1,957,911	6,781,056
1878	2,964,294	1,243,706	793,445	2,029,551	7,030,996
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1880	3,119,533	1,246,684	805,497	1,946,232	7,117,946
1881	3,218,440	1,241,005	807,175	1,908,669	7,175,289
1882	3,369,920	1,265,461	840,867	1,957,564	7,433,812
1883	3,420,514	1,359,501	892,520	2,020,171	7,692,706
1884	3,626,265	1,422,099	919,199	2,131,251	8,098,814
1885	3,896,345	1,547,221	1,015,635	2,334,289	8,793,490
1886	4,171,989	1,732,265	1,170,013	2,546,868	9,621,135
1887	4,368,456	1,844,756	1,254,333	2,686,226	10,153,771
1888	4,840,217	2,034,260	1,498,136	3,540,860	11,913,473
1889	5,255,961	2,254,847	1,644,213	3,776,505	12,931,526

Increase in annual value of property.

232. During the fifteen years ended with 1889 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £6,936,049, viz., to £3,803,253 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £3,132,796 in shires.

Increase in number and value of properties rated.

233. 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 fifteen years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1889, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1889.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Fifteen Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
Under £50 ...	120,362	£49,898,716	£2,682,955
£50 to £100 ...	18,680	22,521,915	1,224,649
£100 to £200 ...	6,838	16,790,638	947,272
£200 and upwards ...	4,371	36,125,603	2,081,173
Total increase ...	150,251	£125,336,872	£6,936,049

Largest increase in small properties.

234. 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 was in the value of properties rated at £200 and upwards, which, in each case, amounted to not quite a third of the whole increase.

235. 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 Statute* 1865 (28 Vict. No. 256), he must present a memorial to the Governor, stating his name, age, birthplace, residence, occupation, period of residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein, which memorial must be accompanied by a certificate from a magistrate, to the effect that he is known to be the person signing and is of good repute. Should letters be granted, the applicant, before they are issued, must take an oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1889 and the previous eighteen years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1889.

Native Countries.					Eighteen Years : 1871 to 1888.	Year 1889.
France	...	...	...	...	65	4
Belgium	...	...	...	...	11	...
Holland	...	...	...	...	13	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	47	7
Germany	...	...	...	...	720	48
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	38	...
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	2	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	36	13
Other European countries	...	...	...	...	422	38
United States ...	...	...	...	...	22	...
South and Central American States	...	...	...	...	1	...
China ...	...	...	...	...	2,969	...
Other countries...	...	...	...	...	17	2*
Total	...	...	...	...	4,368	112

* Syrians.

Chinese
naturalized

236. 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 in 1888 or 1889.

Occupations
of persons
naturalized
1889.

237. The persons naturalized in 1889 were of the following occupations:—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 1889.

Agent	1	Hawker... ..	1
Agriculturist	1	Hospital wardsman	1
Barber and hairdresser	1	Hotelkeeper	2
Barman	1	Hotel manager	1
Boardinghouse-keeper	2	Importer	4
Bootmaker	2	Labourer	8
Butcher	2	Lady	1
Cabinetmaker	1	Master mariner	2
Carpenter	4	Mariner	8
Caterer	1	Miner	5
Clergyman	1	Pawnbroker	3
Clerk	3	Physician and surgeon	1
Clothier	1	Printer	1
Commercial traveller	2	Restaurant-keeper	5
Contractor	1	Shipwright	1
Cook	1	Stonemason	1
Cordialmaker	1	Storekeeper	2
Dealer	1	Tanner and currier	1
Draper	1	Tailor	3
Electric engineer	1	Timber merchant	1
Engine-driver	1	Upholsterer	1
Farmer	6	Vigneron	2
Farmer and hawker	1	Violinist... ..	1
Fireman	1	Warehouseman	1
Fruit dealer	3	Watchmaker and jeweller	2
Fruit grower	1	Wine and champagne manu- facturer	1
Gardener	2	Wine dealers	3
Gentleman	2		
Grocer	1		
Hardware merchant	2		
		Total	112

* The tax has since been abolished. See paragraph 193 *ante*.

PART III.—FINANCE.

238. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of Victoria in the financial year ended on the 30th June, 1889; the excess of the former over the latter; the credit balance brought forward from 1887-8, and that carried forward to 1889-90:—

FINANCE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA, 1888-9.*

(Exclusive of recoups and advances to be recouped.)†

	£	s.	d.
Receipts	8,675,989	17	7
Expenditure	7,919,902	0	1
Receipts in excess of expenditure	756,087	17	6
Credit balance from 1887-8	948,758	4	7†
Credit balance carried forward to 1889-90	1,704,846	2	1

239. It is thus shown that during the financial year under review there was a surplus of revenue amounting to £756,088, which being added to a credit balance of £948,758 brought forward from 1887-8, a total is arrived at of £1,704,846 to be carried forward to 1889-90. This exceeds by close on £1,100,000 the largest credit balance ever previously remaining in Victoria at the end of any financial year.

240. With reference to this credit balance, it should be stated that sums amounting in the aggregate to £658,936—as set forth in the report of the Commissioners of Audit upon the Treasurer's Accounts for the year 1888-9—were expended during the financial year 1888-9 over and above the amounts voted for the services to which such sums were applied, and which therefore could not be legally charged to the expenditure of that year. These being deducted, the credit balance is at once reduced to £1,045,910; and if a deduction be also made of the amount of interest on the public debt which had accrued to the 30th June, 1889—viz, £540,998 payable on the 1st July, and £113,546 payable on the 1st October following, or £654,544 in all—the

* According to a statement distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly in July, 1890, by the Honorable the Treasurer, the revenue of 1889-90 was £8,511,105, and the expenditure was £9,750,204, the latter thus exceeding the former by £1,239,099, which amount being deducted from the balance at the beginning of the financial year leaves a credit balance of £465,747 to be carried forward. This credit balance would have been increased to £983,000, but for an alteration in the method of charging the expenditure. See first footnote on next page. The estimated mean population of the same twelve months was about 1,118,200; so that the revenue per head was £7 12s. 3d., and the expenditure per head £8 14s. 5d. These figures are not final. Further details are given in an Appendix published at the end of this volume.

† In consequence of recoups being excluded, as explained in the last edition of this work, the balance carried forward from 1887-8 is here set down as £948,758, instead of £893,493, as shown in the Treasurer's Finance Statement. For particulars of recoups, etc., see paragraph 266, and tables following paragraph 260 *et seq. post.*

credit balance is still further reduced to £391,366. It should, however, be pointed out that the system of carrying forward sums expended but not voted, and making no allowance for interest accrued but not yet payable, has prevailed for years past,* the amounts so treated in the previous financial year (1887-8) being as follow:—Sums expended in the year carried forward to 1888-9, £507,123;† interest accrued in the year, but not due until 1888-9, £603,994 or £1,111,117 in all.

241. In the following table the receipts and expenditure, exclusive of advances recouped and to be recouped, are given for each of the fifteen financial years ended with 1888-9; also the surplus or deficiency of revenue in each year, and the credit or debit balances carried forward from year to year:—

NET PUBLIC REVENUE AND NET PUBLIC EXPENDITURE,
1874-5 TO 1888-9.

Year.	Excluding Advances Recouped and to be Recouped.‡			
	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	Balances carried forward. Credit (+). Debit (-).
	£	£	£	£
1874-5	4,169,700	4,296,649	-126,949	+120,155
1875-6	4,325,156	4,394,066	-68,910	+51,245
1876-7	4,513,738	4,336,139	+177,599	+228,844
1877-8	4,485,412	4,536,062	-50,650	+178,194
1878-9	4,520,277	4,809,724	-289,447	-111,253
1879-80	4,600,627	4,803,790	-203,163	-314,416
1880-81	5,115,041	5,100,225	+14,816	-299,600
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

242. As the amounts of revenue and expenditure as given in this table are exclusive of recoups and advances to be recouped, the figures will not agree with those in the first folding sheet published in the second volume of this work, or in the next table, in which the gross amounts are given.

* The same principle in regard to the charging of interest has been followed since the first loan was floated thirty years ago. The Treasurer in his budget speech, delivered on the 31st July, 1890, stated that he proposed thenceforth to alter the system of charging expenditure forward, and accordingly brought down supplementary estimates to provide for the change; the system of charging interest to the year in which it is paid, is, however, to be continued.
† See Report of the Commissioners of Audit upon the Treasurer's Accounts for the year 1887-8.
‡ For particulars of advances and recoups, see tables following paragraphs 260 and 264 *post*.

243. The following, according to the folding sheet just referred to,* are the amounts of surplus or deficiency of revenue in each year, and the balances carried forward from year to year from 1856 to 1888-9:—

**GROSS SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE, AND BALANCES,
1856 TO 1888-9.**

Year.	Including Advances Recouped and to be Recouped.†		Year.	Including Advances Recouped and to be Recouped.†	
	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	Balances carried forward. Credit (+). Debit (-).		Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	Balances carried forward. Credit (+). Debit (-).
	£	£		£	£
1856 ...	+ 303,662	+ 249,994	1871-2...	+ 74,888	+ 101,858
1857 ...	+ 359,645	+ 609,639	1872-3...	+ 139,182	+ 241,040
1858 ...	- 119,337	+ 490,302	1873-4...	- 70,548	+ 170,492
1859 ...	- 132,842	+ 357,460	1874-5...	- 81,698	+ 88,794
1860 ...	- 232,846	+ 124,614	1875-6...	- 247,688	- 158,894
1861 ...	- 139,920	- 15,306	1876-7...	+ 365,781	+ 206,887
1862 ...	+ 229,582	+ 214,276	1877-8...	- 129,936	+ 76,951
1863 ...	- 108,251	+ 106,025	1878-9...	- 211,859	- 134,908
1864 ...	+ 26,435	+ 132,460	1879-80	- 253,747	- 388,655
1865 ...	+ 93,108	+ 225,568	1880-81	+ 77,369	- 311,286
1866 ...	- 142,865	+ 82,703	1881-2...	+ 446,598	+ 135,312
1867 ...	- 25,501	+ 57,202	1882-3...	- 40,632	+ 94,680
1868 ...	+ 41,432	+ 98,634	1883-4 ..	+ 219,394	+ 314,074
1869 ...	+ 157,819	+ 256,453	1884-5...	+ 150,005	+ 464,079
1870 ...	- 166,499	+ 89,954	1885-6...	- 32,519	+ 431,560
1871 ^{six} mths	- 62,984	+ 26,970	1886-7...	+ 172,575	+ 604,135
			1887-8...	+ 289,358	+ 893,493
			1888-9...	+ 811,353	+ 1,704,846

244. It will be noticed that the gross revenue showed a surplus in seventeen and a deficiency in sixteen of the years named; a deficiency also in the six months ended with June, 1871. On the whole, the deficiencies were smaller than the surpluses, as the balance carried forward at the end of the last year exceeded that at the end of the first year of the period by £1,454,852. By far the largest surplus of revenue was in the year under review (1888-9), when it exceeded by over one-third of a million sterling that in 1881-2, which came next. The credit balance carried forward at the end of 1888-9 was also much larger than that in 1887-8, which in turn was much larger than in any previous year. The largest deficiency of revenue was in

* The figures in the folding sheet agree with those in the Treasurer's Finance Statements, except as regards the sum of £500,000 raised in 1880-81 by means of Treasury bonds for the temporary relief of the revenue, and the amounts paid for the redemption of these bonds, viz., £471,900 in 1881-2, £18,000 in 1882-3, and £10,100 in 1883-4. These amounts are included in the figures of revenue or expenditure (as the case may be) given in the Finance Statements, but not in those given in the folding sheet.

† See footnote to the last table.

1879-80, that being also the year at the end of which the largest debit balance was carried forward.

Changes in
sources of
revenue.

245 During the year 1888-9 no changes were made affecting the incidence of taxation, or tending to increase or diminish the amounts derived from other sources of revenue, excepting the railway income. As the railways were extended by an average length of 197 miles during the year, the extra revenue derivable therefrom, allowing £1,000 per mile,* should have been £197,000. Moreover an unforeseen increase of £84,600, as compared with 1887-8, occurred in the amount received from duties on estates of deceased persons—a source of income which is naturally subject to fluctuations. Thus, in consequence of the extension of railways and accidental circumstances, the receipts of 1888-9, as compared with those of the previous twelve months, show an increase of £281,600.†

Revenue
1887-8 and
1888-9
compared.

246. The total revenue raised in 1888-9 was about £1,070,000 in excess of that in the previous year; but by making allowances for receipts from sources not common to both years, as shown in the last paragraph, the excess is reduced to £787,000, thus :—

COMPARATIVE REVENUES, 1887-8 AND 1888-9.

	1887-8. £	1888-9. £
Revenue proper (<i>i.e.</i> , exclusive of recoups,‡ etc.) ...	7,607,598	8,675,990
Deduct amonnts from sources not common to both years ...	...	281,600
Comparative amounts	<u>£7,607,598</u>	<u>8,394,390</u>

Revenue
1888-9 and
previous
years.

247. The revenue of 1888-9 was by far the largest ever raised in Victoria. It exceeded the revenue of 1887-8, which was the year in which the largest revenue had previously been realized, by £1,070,000, as already stated; and exceeded the revenue of 1886-7, which was the year in which the next highest revenue had been raised, by over £940,000.§ In the ten years ended with the year under review the revenue increased from £4,600,000 to £8,700,000, or by 89 per cent., the population during the same period having increased by only about 29 per cent.

Expenditure
1888-9 and
former
years.

248. The expenditure of 1888-9 was also much above that of any previous year, it being larger than in 1887-8—the year in which the

* See table of "Earnings and Expenses of Railways per mile open," in part "Interchange," in the second volume.
† There was also a small increase of about £2,600 in consequence of the Government Telephone Exchange having been open for two months longer than in 1887-8.
‡ See table following paragraph 260 *post*.
§ Figures showing the revenue and expenditure in each year from the first settlement of the colony will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) published in the second volume of this work.

next largest expenditure occurred—by over £630,000, larger than in 1886-7, which came next by about £1,360,000.* 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, and from 1884-5 to 1888-9, it increased from six to close on eight millions sterling.

249. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1888-9 will be found in the following table:—

Revenue
and expen-
diture per
head, 1851
to 1888-9.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1888-9.†

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

* 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 1889-90, see footnote to paragraph 238 *ante*.

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

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1888-9—continued.

Year.			Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
				£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1879-80	...	...	840,620	5	9	11	5	16	0
1880-81	...	...	860,067	6	0	7	5	18	10
1881-2	...	...	880,218	6	7	1	5	16	11
1882-3	...	...	900,222	6	4	8	6	5	7
1883-4	...	...	921,743	6	8	9	6	4	0
1884-5	...	...	946,045	6	13	0	6	9	10
1885-6	...	...	971,145	6	13	6	6	14	2
1886-7	...	...	1,003,100	6	14	3	6	10	10
1887-8	...	...	1,038,130	7	6	7	7	0	5
1888-9	...	...	1,085,630	7	19	10	7	5	11

250. The revenue per head in 1888-9 was larger by 13s. 3d., and the expenditure per head larger by 5s. 6d., than in the previous year. Both were larger than in any year since 1855. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, both revenue and expenditure declined pretty steadily year by year from 1862 to 1872-3, but ever since the latter a gradual increase has taken place, which, with slight fluctuations, has been maintained up to the present time.

251. In the thirty-three and a half years ended with 1888-9 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on twenty occasions, or by £4,598,865; and was less than that estimate on fourteen occasions, or by £2,426,619. Deducting the latter from the former, the net amount by which the result exceeded the estimate is found to have been £2,172,246. The following table shows the revenue estimated and actually raised, also the difference between those amounts, in each of the years :—

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1856 TO 1888-9.

Year.				Revenue.		
				According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or Less (–) than Estimate.*
				£	£	£
1856	...	...	...	2,738,600	2,972,496	+ 233,896
1857	...	...	...	3,005,130	3,328,303	+ 323,173
1858	...	...	...	3,197,900	2,973,382	– 224,518

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

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1856 TO 1888-9—*continued*.

Year.	Revenue.		
	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or Less (-) than Estimate.
	£	£	£
1859	3,384,000	3,261,104	— 122,896
1860	3,150,000	3,082,461	— 67,539
1861	3,136,000	2,952,101	— 183,899
1862	3,113,105	3,269,079	+ 155,974
1863	2,945,600	2,774,686	— 170,914
1864	2,973,000	2,955,338	— 17,662
1865	3,095,400	3,076,885	— 18,515
1866	3,186,265	3,079,160	— 107,105
1867	3,439,078	3,216,317	— 222,761
1868	2,963,050	3,230,754	+ 267,704
1869	3,241,500	3,383,984	+ 142,484
1870	3,332,200	3,261,883	— 70,317
1871 (six months)	1,664,700	1,691,266	+ 26,566
1871-2	3,538,750	3,734,422	+ 195,672
1872-3	3,611,920	3,644,135	+ 32,215
1873-4	3,883,650	4,106,790	+ 223,140
1874-5	4,259,135	4,169,700	— 89,435
1875-6	4,109,750	4,325,156	+ 215,406
1876-7	4,385,716	4,513,738	+ 128,022
1877-8	4,672,880	4,485,412	— 187,468
1878-9	4,855,666	4,520,277	— 335,389
1879-80	5,208,828	4,600,627	— 608,201
1880-81	5,093,647	5,115,041	+ 21,394
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

NOTE.—Recoups are deducted for all the years since 1873-4. See summary at end of table following paragraph 260 *post*.

The revenue for 1889-90 was estimated at £8,328,270, or about £183,000 below the actual result. The probable revenue for 1890-91 was estimated, in July, 1890, at £8,631,345.

252. The year in which the revenue exceeded the estimate by the largest amount is shown to have been that under review, 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 1879-80, viz., by £608,201.

Years of excessive and defective estimates.

253. The sums voted by the Legislature in any year exceed, as is well known, those actually spent, the difference being sometimes erroneously designated the “savings” of the year. The following table shows the amounts voted and expended and the difference, in each of the thirty-three and a half years ended with 1888-9:—

Expenditure authorized and incurred.

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1856 TO 1888-9.*

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1856 ...	2,588,086	2,327,919	260,167
1857 ...	2,965,610	2,733,562	232,048
1858 ...	3,343,812	2,764,350	579,462
1859 ...	3,273,642	2,982,664	290,978
1860 ...	3,065,784	2,818,107	247,677
1861 ...	2,771,100	2,535,095	236,005
1862 ...	2,617,664	2,359,280	258,384
1863 ...	2,163,855	2,003,961	159,894
1864 ...	2,153,324	1,968,053	185,271
1865 ...	2,399,936	1,976,587	423,349
1866 ...	2,493,213	2,227,297	265,916
1867 ...	2,316,423	2,190,279	126,144
1868 ...	2,355,307	2,199,504	155,803
1869 ...	2,378,772	2,202,798	175,974
1870 ...	2,338,927	2,086,736	252,191
1871 (six months)	1,077,228	1,004,283	72,945
1871-2 ...	2,175,505	2,064,436	111,069
1872-3 ...	2,405,238	2,074,127	331,111
1873-4 ...	3,045,430	2,751,313	294,117
1874-5 ...	3,197,493	2,848,016	349,477
1875-6 ...	2,903,710	2,753,866	149,844
1876-7 ...	2,993,036	2,812,405	180,631
1877-8 ...	3,276,921	2,973,815	303,106
1878-9 ...	3,418,656	3,183,240	235,416
1879-80 ...	3,594,139	3,446,795	147,344
1880-81 ...	3,765,422	3,621,954	143,468
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

Amount un-
expended,
1856-89.

254. By adding the figures in the last column, it is found that the sum of the unexpended balances in the thirty-three and a half years amounted to over 8½ millions sterling, the exact amount being £8,591,751, or to an average of about £256,000 per annum.

Heads of
revenue,
1887-8 and
1888-9.

255. 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 1888-9, £3,750,000, or 43½ per cent., was derived from taxation ; £616,000, or 7 per cent., from Crown Lands ; £3,909,000, or 45 per cent., from what may be termed

* The amount voted for 1889-90 was £7,850,859 (including £417,328 under supplementary estimates), and the approximate expenditure from votes in that year was £7,305,952, leaving an unexpended balance of about £544,900. The probable expenditure from votes in 1890-91 was estimated in July, 1890, at £6,723,146.

the commercial undertakings of the Government, viz. :—Public Works and Post and Telegraphs, to which the State railways contributed as much as £3,105,000, or 36 per cent. of the total revenue; whilst the balance, amounting to £401,000, or about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole, was derived from other sources. Of the Land Revenue, amounting to £616,000, by far the greater proportion, or £495,000—being equal to $5\frac{3}{4}$ 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. Portion of this amount is properly treated as capital, for on reference to the statement of expenditure it will be seen that a sum of nearly £121,000 was paid during the year towards the construction of railways as directed by the *Land Act* 1884,* which provides that all proceeds arising from the sale of public lands by auction shall be paid to the credit of the Railway Construction Account. In 1888-9, however, the amount so paid represented barely one-fifth of the total proceeds from land sales, the great bulk of land alienated being disposed of otherwise than at auction. The following is a statement of the amounts received under various heads† in each of those divisions during the last two financial years, together with the increase or decrease under each head :—

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1887-8 AND 1888-9.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887-8.	1888-9.		
TAXATION.				
	£	£	£	£
Customs duties (including also wharfage rates)	2,353,050	2,879,830	526,780	...
Excise	128,369	146,555	18,186	...
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	34,327	45,884	11,557	...
Licences (business)	21,002	23,904	2,902	...
Duties on estates of deceased persons...	151,861	236,449	84,588	...
Duties on bank notes	27,879	34,023	6,144	...
Stamp duty‡	230,000	260,000	30,000	...
Land tax	124,515	123,025	...	1,490
Total	3,071,003	3,749,670	678,667§	...

* 48 Vict., No. 812, section 78.

† 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 the stamps hitherto used to denote stamp duty, postage, and fees having been made interchangeable, and only one class of stamps for all purposes being now issued. The telegraph revenue is now also collected by means of stamps; but there are other means of ascertaining this, so the figures may be taken as correct. The "Postal receipts" include commission on money orders and postal notes.

§ Net figures.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1887-8 AND 1888-9—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887-8.	1888-9.		
LAND REVENUE.				
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	£ 549,149	£ 494,733	£ ...	£ 54,416
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	106,817	119,778	12,961	...
Penalties under Land Acts ...	301	1,517	1,216	...
Total ...	656,267	616,028	...	40,239*
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways ...	2,741,488	3,104,907	363,419	...
Water Supply † ...	235,743	245,734	9,991	...
Other public works ...	4,764	5,805	1,041	...
Total ...	2,981,995	3,356,446	374,451	...
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.				
Postal receipts, etc.‡ ...	354,796	402,834	48,038	...
Telegraph receipts, etc. ...	130,737	150,043	19,306	...
Total ...	485,533	552,877	67,344	...
OTHER SOURCES.				
Mint charges ...	10,377	10,051	...	326
„ subsidy returned ...	3,874	3,642	...	232
Fees, fines, etc. (inclusive of fee stamps)‡	164,721	174,998	10,277	...
Interest on public account ...	136,811	107,888	...	28,923
Rents (other than Crown lands) ...	2,908	3,224	316	...
Reimbursements in aid§ ...	69,041	67,130	...	1,911
Miscellaneous receipts ...	25,068	34,036	8,968	...
Total ...	412,800	400,969	...	11,831*
Grand Total || ...	7,607,598	8,675,990	1,068,392*	...

NOTE.—For further details of the revenue under each head, see table following paragraph 257 *post*, and for particulars of revenue in 1889-90, see Appendices at the end of this volume.

Increased revenue 1888-9 under various heads.

256. Comparing the revenue of 1888-9 with that of the previous year, it will be observed that, although there was a net increase of over £1,068,000 in the total revenue, there was a small decrease in the receipts from Land tax, a decrease of over £40,000 in the Land Revenue, and of nearly £12,000 under that derived from “Other

* Net figures.
† Including interest on loans to local bodies for waterworks, etc.
‡ See footnote (†) on page 141.
§ 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 recouped from loans in 1888-9 was £55,265.

Sources.” The decrease in the land revenue resulted from a decrease of £54,000 under land sales, less an increase of £14,000 in the rents from temporary occupation, etc. The decrease from land sales was entirely confined to the deferred payments counting towards the purchase of selected land, which fell off by £61,000;* there being an increase of £7,000 in the proceeds from auction sales. It may be mentioned that a falling-off in the former item, but of minor degree, was noticeable in the previous year. The only falling-off worthy of notice under “Other Sources,” was one of £29,000 under interest on public account, which however was largely counterbalanced by increases under other heads in the same division. Large increases, however, appear in the other divisions of the revenue, viz.:—£679,000 under Taxation, £374,000 under Public Works, and £67,000 under Posts and Telegraphs. In the Public Works division the railway revenue shows the chief increase, viz., one of £363,419, which moreover exceeds by £166,000 the amount which might have been expected (viz., £197,000),† from the increased length of lines open for traffic. The Telegraph revenue continues to show remarkable expansion, the increase in 1888-9 being £19,000, whilst the total increase during the past five years was £63,100, or 73 per cent. It should be noted, however, that over £20,000 of this is derived from the telephone exchanges, taken over by the Government in September, 1887. The postal receipts also show an apparent increase of £48,000; but it should be pointed out that, although carefully estimated in the office of the Government Statist, it may be 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 1888-9 was £875,314, but after deducting the amount received on account of telegrams, which is known, there remains a balance of £749,856 for stamp duty, postage, and fees, as compared with £667,570 in 1887-8. Thus the stamp revenue, exclusive of telegraphs, showed an increase as compared with that revenue in the previous year of £82,286, as against an increase of £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 increase in 1888-9, about £40,400 was estimated to have been derived from postage, and, after allowing a reasonable increase for fees, a balance of £30,000 was set down to stamp duty (taxation). The desirability of distinguishing stamp duty, which is

* See next table.

† See paragraph 245 *ante*.

‡ See footnote (§) to last table.

taxation, from the postal revenue and fees, which are for actual services rendered, is of great importance, and attention has often been drawn in previous issues of this work to the want of reliable information on the subject. The increase in the amount raised by taxation will be subsequently referred to.

Heads of
revenue
detailed.

257. 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, 1887-8 AND 1888-9.

Heads of Revenue.	1887-8.	1888-9.
LAND SALES.	£	£
Sales by Auction*	118,482	125,130
„ under Deferred Payments—Progress payments ...	359,549	292,238
„ „ „ „ Final „ ...	65,013	70,920
„ otherwise	6,105	6,445
Total	549,149	494,733
RENTS OF CROWN LANDS.		
Pastoral Occupation—Rents of pastoral and grazing lands†	21,147	28,920
„ „ Grazing licences	21,789	20,896
„ „ Mallee pastoral leases	6,890	5,998
Auriferous and Mineral Lands (including Miners' Rights) ...	16,965	18,144
Licences and Leases (not agricultural)	39,724	45,556
Business Licences on goldfields	302	264
Total	106,817	119,778
WATER SUPPLY, ETC.		
Melbourne (Yan Yean)	174,415	181,814
Geelong	8,415	9,009
Goldfields	21,218	21,345
Interest on Loans to Municipalities	17,546	19,551
„ „ Water Trusts	14,149	14,015
Total	235,743	245,734
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.		
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slips	2,245	3,429
Fifty-ton Crane and Ferry Fares (from Harbour Trust) ...	853	732
Interest on Loans to Municipalities (bridges)	1,666	1,644
Total	4,764	5,805

* Including £4,535 in 1887-8, and £4,228 in 1888-9 for interest on deferred payments. The purchase money of land sold by auction may be spread over three years with interest at 6 per cent. added.
† Under Parts II. and III. of *Land Act* 1884.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	1887-8.	1888-9.
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.		
	£	£
Postal receipts, etc. :—		
Postage on letters, etc. (estimated)* ...	334,600†	375,000
„ parcels ...	4,790	6,305
Private boxes, transit rates, etc. ...	3,563	8,195
Commission on money orders and postal notes ...	11,843	13,334
Electric Telegraphs ...	114,879	125,458
Telephone Exchanges ...	13,018‡	} 24,510
Private telephone wires, etc. ...	2,728	
Expenses reimbursed ...	112	75
Grand Total ...	485,533	552,877
FINES, FEES, ETC.		
Fee Stamps sold (estimated) * ...	98,180	108,551
Fees, Preparation and Registration of Grants and Leases, and Survey of Lands	35,564	35,244
„ Customs and Harbour Departments ...	9,072	9,570
„ Law Courts ...	4,125	4,021
„ Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ...	2,076	1,723
„ Mines and Water Supply Departments ...	943	1,125
„ Transfers of Victuallers' Licences ...	2,298	2,464
„ Factories and Shops ...	2,220	2,339
„ Public Service Board Examinations ...	472	382
„ Other ...	1,510	1,511
Fines, etc.—Law Courts ...	5,307	5,091
„ Customs ...	1,277	1,234
„ Factories and Shops ..	111	547
„ Under <i>Public Service Act</i> , etc. ...	537	424
„ Other§ ...	1,029	772
Total ...	164,721	174,998
REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.		
Towards Maintenance of Industrial School children, prisoners, and lunatics	22,390	23,159
Receipts for Miscellaneous Services rendered (Police protection, storage of gunpowder, etc.)	11,986	11,374||
Sale of Books and Documents (Government Printer) ...	30,948	29,450
Aboriginal Stations—Sale of produce ...	851	936
Local Forces—Sale of rifles, etc. ...	2,649	2,092
Other Reimbursements ...	217	119
Total ...	69,041	67,130

* See note (†) on page 141 *ante*.

† Estimated from the amount of correspondence transmitted.

‡ Revenue for 10 months only, viz., from 1st September, 1887, the date of purchase by the Government.

§ Including £653 confiscated money and property in 1887-8, and £594 costs, etc., mining leases, etc., in 1888-9.

|| Consisting of £2,945 storage of gunpowder, £3,881 for Police protection, £616 percentage on payment of Imperial pensions, £1,000 from Harbour Trust for collection of wharfage, £258 for work performed by Lands Department, £571 for services of dock staff, £500 charter of steamer, £637 towards maintenance of lighthouses from Colonial Governments, £558 recouped from loans for surveys by Lands Department, etc.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	1887-8.	1888-9.
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
	£	£
Sale of Government Property...	4,481	5,697
Transfers from Intestate Estates Fund to Revenue	3,007	6,895
„ „ Other Trust Funds	...	...
Balance of Intestate Estates	4,824	5,426
Melbourne City Council, etc. (on account of public gardens, etc.)	3,438	3,313
Bridge at Queen-street—Contributions of South and Port Melbourne Municipalities	...	928
Immigration Tax on Chinese	1,370	...
Repayments to the Credit of Appropriations	832	834
Customs Overtime Receipts	2,835	2,810
Education Department—Sale of property, rents, etc.	1,060	5,650
Australian Lloyds, etc.—Bonuses	...	117
Kara Kara Shire—First instalment loan for fencing	...	54
Sale of Police Barracks Site, Ballarat	1,659*	...
<i>Marine Board Act</i>	...	262
Pilots' Earnings—Percentage	...	427
Receipts by Agent-General	367	941
„ under Public Service Regulations	323	218
Other Receipts	1,562	464
Total	25,758	34,036

Recoups.

258. Not included in the revenue shown in the last table but one is an amount of £54,265 recouped in 1888-9 from the Loan Account to reimburse the revenue on account of moneys advanced in the previous year for the erection of State school buildings; also an amount of £1,000 from the trustees of the General Cemetery at Frankston, which had been also advanced in 1887-8. The total amount recouped was thus £55,265. Such amounts were formerly included in the returns of Revenue, but so far as this work is concerned, they are now (except in the table headed “Gross Surplus or Deficiency of Revenue,”† and the first folding sheet published in the second volume), and will in future be, excluded from the accounts of revenue, as will also the advances to be recouped be excluded from the accounts of expenditure.

Unrecouped
advances
1888-9.

259. At the end of the financial year 1888-9, the total amount owing to the revenue was about £171,000, as compared with £150,500 at the end of June, 1888. Of the former sum all but 4 per cent. is for interest due by local bodies on moneys lent for the construction of waterworks, it being arranged not only that the interest should be paid annually, but that a further amount, generally equal to about

* This amount has been previously expended on erection of Police Barracks.

† See table following paragraph 243 *ante*.

2 per cent. upon the sum advanced, should be lodged each year to the credit of a sinking fund, in order that the debt might be eventually extinguished. The following are the particulars of the outstanding balances referred to :—

AMOUNTS DUE TO THE REVENUE, 30TH JUNE, 1889.

When Advanced.	Particulars.	Balance Outstanding.
		£
1874-5 {	Advanced Mining Companies, to assist in development of Mining industry, etc.	4,000
1888-9 & previous years. {	Interest due on Loans for Waterworks—	
	By Corporations	89,197
	„ Waterworks Trusts	31,734
	„ Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts	1,333
1875-6 & subseqt. years {	Ballarat Water Commission—Arrears of Interest on Loans capitalized	32,019
	Municipal Bodies—Ditto	9,627
	Balance of Compensation—to be refunded	208
1887-8	Trustees, Coburg Cemetery	300
1888-9 {	Council of Agriculture—	
	Improvements on Tobin Yallock Swamp	2,205
	Rabbit proof fencing, Kara Kara Shire	500
	Total	171,123

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

Heads of revenue, 1874-5 to 1888-9.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1888-9.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION.		£	TAXATION— <i>continued.</i>		£
Custom duties (including wharfage rates)	1874-5	1,628,235	Excise§ ...	1874-5	32,475
	1875-6	1,657,788		1875-6	33,437
	1876-7	1,631,832		1876-7	34,768
	1877-8	1,487,448†		1877-8	36,309
	1878-9	1,378,384		1878-9	36,088
	1879-80	1,377,782		1879-80	41,230
	1880-81	1,474,778		1880-81	136,661
	1881-2	1,694,652		1881-2	216,547
	1882-3	1,769,004		1882-3	134,711
	1883-4	1,769,108		1883-4	123,654
	1884-5	1,919,539‡		1884-5	141,225
	1885-6	2,004,460		1885-6	137,709
	1886-7	2,132,361		1886-7	120,701
	1887-8	2,353,050		1887-8	128,369
	1888-9	2,879,830		1888-9	146,555

* See footnote (†) on page 141 *ante*.

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

‡ Duty on spirits increased on 17th July, 1884.

§ Beer and tobacco duties imposed on the 1st November, 1880, the former having expired by effluxion of time on the 31st August, 1882. Duty on spirits increased on 17th July, 1884.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1888-9—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
		£			£
TAXATION— continued.	1874-5	19,935	TAXATION— continued.	1874-5	...
	1875-6	22,104		1875-6	7,191†
	1876-7	20,993		1876-7	27,248
	1877-8	22,647		1877-8	26,672
	1878-9	20,310		1878-9	24,956
	1879-80	19,194		1879-80	22,470
	1880-81	20,577		1880-81	23,807
	1881-2	26,263		1881-2	27,324
	1882-3	27,787		1882-3	28,685
	1883-4	30,871		1883-4	28,575
	1884-5	31,176		1884-5	27,529
	1885-6	32,710		1885-6	28,769
	1886-7	34,920		1886-7	28,104
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	1887-8	34,327	Duties on bank notes	1887-8	27,879
	1888-9	45,884		1888-9	34,023
	1874-5	10,714		1874-5	...
	1875-6	10,712		1875-6	...
	1876-7	11,688		1876-7	...
	1877-8	17,150*		1877-8	...
	1878-9	20,116		1878-9	...
	1879-80	21,761		1879-80	83,005
	1880-81	23,906		1880-81	115,844
	1881-2	25,977		1881-2	131,020
	1882-3	28,381		1882-3	133,433
	1883-4	31,623		1883-4	133,651
	1884-5	32,535		1884-5	143,382
Licences (business)	1885-6	33,922		1885-6	165,313
	1886-7	18,898†		1886-7	165,000
	1887-8	21,002		1887-8	230,000
	1888-9	23,904		1888-9	260,000
	1874-5	32,526	Stamp duties§ ...	1874-5	...
	1875-6	48,963		1875-6	...
	1876-7	44,104		1876-7	...
	1877-8	72,500		1877-8	50,227
	1878-9	47,983		1878-9	202,251
	1879-80	37,928		1879-80	87,553
	1880-81	78,141		1880-81	129,990
	1881-2	74,368		1881-2	121,555
	1882-3	86,648		1882-3	125,606
	1883-4	77,154		1883-4	123,884
	1884-5	124,370		1884-5	128,415
	1885-6	104,907		1885-6	126,770
	1886-7	114,909		1886-7	124,742
Duties on estates of deceased per- sons	1887-8	151,861		1887-8	124,515
	1888-9	236,449		1888-9	123,025
	1874-5	32,526	Land Tax|| ...	1874-5	...
	1875-6	48,963		1875-6	...
	1876-7	44,104		1876-7	...
	1877-8	72,500		1877-8	50,227
	1878-9	47,983		1878-9	202,251
	1879-80	37,928		1879-80	87,553
	1880-81	78,141		1880-81	129,990
	1881-2	74,368		1881-2	121,555
	1882-3	86,648		1882-3	125,606
	1883-4	77,154		1883-4	123,884
	1884-5	124,370		1884-5	128,415
	1885-6	104,907		1885-6	126,770
	1886-7	114,909		1886-7	124,742
	1887-8	151,861		1887-8	124,515
	1888-9	236,449		1888-9	123,025

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

† Decrease due to the proportion of revenue formerly derived from publicans' licences, etc., now payable into a Trust Fund, as directed by the *Licensing Act* 1885.

‡ For six months only.

§ The duties were imposed on the 18th December, 1879, and consequently the amount received in 1879-80 was for only 6½ months. Since 1st January, 1884, the revenue therefrom has been estimated. See footnote (‡) on page 141 *ante*. Particulars of the duties levied are given in a subsequent paragraph.

|| 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 later on.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1888-9—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION— <i>continued.</i>		£	PUBLIC WORKS.		£
Tolls	1874-5	937	Railways ...	1874-5	921,714
	1875-6	197		1875-6	983,033
	1876-7	52		1876-7	1,078,082
				1877-8	1,202,280
				1878-9	1,222,241
				1879-80	1,468,909*
				1880-81	1,578,432
				1881-2	1,715,260
				1882-3	1,838,284
				1883-4	2,079,249
LAND REVENUE.	1874-5	767,624	Water supply†...	1884-5	2,200,067
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	1875-6	782,069		1885-6	2,306,791
	1876-7	783,311		1886-7	2,453,345
	1877-8	756,674		1887-8	2,741,488
	1878-9	802,254		1888-9	3,104,907
	1879-80	694,321			
	1880-81	701,276		1874-5	96,707
	1881-2	697,558		1875-6	102,438
	1882-3	563,790		1876-7	115,869
	1883-4	614,548		1877-8	112,183
	1884-5	555,507		1878-9	120,346
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	1885-6	465,766		1879-80	121,103
	1886-7	504,734		1880-81	139,411
	1887-8	549,149		1881-2	138,274
	1888-9	494,733		1882-3	152,328
	1874-5	173,601		1883-4	165,033
	1875-6	184,776		1884-5	165,968
	1876-7	208,872		1885-6	190,815
	1877-8	186,337		1886-7	215,401
	1878-9	163,207		1887-8	235,743
	1879-80	147,994		1888-9	245,734
Penalties under Land Acts	1880-81	133,913	Other Public works	1874-5	5,897
	1881-2	126,268		1875-6	5,845
	1882-3	114,845		1876-7	5,638
	1883-4	103,189		1877-8	5,190
	1884-5	110,777		1878-9	5,879
	1885-6	97,658		1879-80	4,142
	1886-7	81,562		1880-81	2,470
	1887-8	106,817		1881-2	4,035
	1888-9	119,778		1882-3	2,357
	1874-5	5,528		1883-4	1,866
	1875-6	53,167		1884-5	3,325
	1876-7	54,232		1885-6	3,364
	1877-8	14,704		1886-7	5,062
	1878-9	3,774		1887-8	4,764
	1879-80	1,749		1888-9	5,805
	1880-81	1,281			
	1881-2	2,313			
	1882-3	1,298			
	1883-4	1,572			
	1884-5	273			
	1885-6	184			
	1886-7	795			
	1887-8	301			
	1888-9	1,517			

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

† Including interest on loans to local bodies.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1888-9—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
POST AND TELE- GRAPHS.		£	OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£
	1874-5	198,326		1874-5	111,304
	1875-6	209,213		1875-6	112,664
	1876-7	226,597		1876-7	121,676
	1877-8	239,002		1877-8	119,632
	1878-9	244,761		1878-9	113,177
	1879-80	249,414		1879-80	110,639
Postage, tele-	1880-81	272,316	Fees, fines, etc.†	1880-81	113,736
graphs, tele-	1881-2	297,701	(exclusive of	1881-2	120,768
phones, money	1882-3	324,967	<i>Land Act</i> pen-	1882-3	117,296
orders, etc.*	1883-4	349,278	alties)	1883-4	111,695
	1884-5	380,556		1884-5	123,428
	1885-6	394,184		1885-6	128,523
	1886-7	413,535		1886-7	131,095
	1887-8	485,533		1887-8	164,721
	1888-9	552,877		1888-9	174,998
OTHER SOURCES.					
	1874-5	7,504		1874-5	66,874
	1875-6	7,659		1875-6	38,595
	1876-7	7,512		1876-7	79,456
	1877-8	7,247		1877-8	70,716
	1878-9	7,906		1878-9	42,281
	1879-80	10,158	Interest on public	1879-80	45,611
	1880-81	10,197	Account, etc.	1880-81	78,605
Mint charges ...	1881-2	10,917		1881-2	92,025
	1882-3	11,292		1882-3	55,922
	1883-4	10,415		1883-4	85,537
	1884-5	13,042		1884-5	98,341
	1885-6	11,705		1885-6	84,973
	1886-7	11,058		1886-7	93,216
	1887-8	10,377		1887-8	136,811
	1888-9	10,051		1888-9	107,888
	1874-5	4,299		1874-5	749
	1875-6	10,695		1875-6	674
	1876-7	7,104		1876-7	730
	1877-8	447		1877-8	824
	1878-9	6,624		1878-9	935
	1879-80	6,350		1879-80	799
Mint subsidy re-	1880-81	5,628	Rents (other than	1880-81	921
turned	1881-2	5,344	Land)	1881-2	997
	1882-3	4,103		1882-3	1,548
	1883-4	4,852		1883-4	3,058
	1884-5	5,304		1884-5	2,031
	1885-6	4,613		1885-6	14,905†
	1886-7	1,986		1886-7	5,049
	1887-8	3,874		1887-8	2,908
	1888-9	3,642		1888-9	3,224

* Partly estimated since 1882-3. See also footnote (†) on page 141 ante.

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

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1888-9—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£	OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£
	1874-5	28,981		1874-5	55,770
	1875-6	37,619		1875-6	16,317
	1876-7	34,372		1876-7	19,609
	1877-8	36,774		1877-8	20,449
	1878-9	28,637		1878-9	28,167
	1879-80	23,860		1879-80	24,655
	1880-81	31,290		1880-81	41,861
Reimbursements in aid	1881-2	33,675	Miscellaneous re- ceipts *	1881-2	27,131
	1882-3	33,570		1882-3	46,211
	1883-4	49,441		1883-4	36,325
	1884-5	52,232		1884-5	31,339
	1875-6	49,187		1885-6	29,178
	1886-7	54,033		1886-7	23,320
	1887-8	69,041		1887-8	25,068
	1888-9	67,130		1888-9	34,036

SUMMARY OF HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1888-9.

Year.	Revenue derived from—					Total Revenue Proper.	Recoups from Loans and Assets realized.	Grand Total Revenue.
	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

261. Of the total expenditure of Victoria in 1888-9, £1,302,000—or 16½ per cent—was disbursed to defray the cost of Government, maintenance of law and order, and provision against foreign attacks; £774,000—or 10 per cent.—was contributed towards public instruction and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge; £284,000—or nearly 4 per cent.—was expended on public charities, or devoted to

Heads of ex-
penditure,
1887-8 and
1888-9.

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

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

the preservation of the public health; £101,000—or nearly $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.—was expended on the management and survey of the Crown lands, being slightly less than the gross annual rental therefrom during the same financial year; as much as £3,837,000—or 48 per cent.—was absorbed in working the various commercial undertakings of the Government, viz., £1,875,000 on Railways and Waterworks, £619,000 on Post and Telegraphs, and £1,343,000* in interest upon loans raised for their construction; £116,000 was paid as interest on amounts borrowed for the construction of other public works; £87,000 was the cost of collecting the revenue from Customs duties and Excise, whilst £35,000 was spent on the maintenance of Ports and Harbours; and £192,000—or $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—was granted in aid of the agricultural and mining industries. The amounts just enumerated, together with £261,000,† expended on miscellaneous services, form the ordinary annual expenditure for the year; but besides this, an amount of £930,000—or $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total expenditure—was spent on productive and unproductive public works of a permanent character, viz., £121,000 on Railways, and £809,000 on “Miscellaneous Public Works,” which embraces the cost of erection of public offices and buildings of all kinds, expenditure on roads and bridges, and municipal subsidies (£341,000). These amounts might be considered as a set off against the proceeds of land sales, before referred to,‡ which they even exceeded by £435,000. The following is a classification of the expenditure§ under 9 divisions and 26 subsidiary heads, during the years 1887-8 and 1888-9, also the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,|| 1887-8 AND 1888-9.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887-8.	1888-9.		
GENERAL GOVERNMENT.				
Civil list¶	£ 45,361	£ 40,564	£ ...	£ 4,797
Legislature	58,631	73,216	14,585	...
Civil Establishment**	132,983	146,617	13,634	...
Retiring allowances and pensions	88,484	96,610	8,126	...
Gratuities, compensations, etc.	43,329	53,916	10,587	...
Total	368,788	410,923	42,135	...

* The total amount of interest and expenses of the public debt was £1,459,000, but the amount here given is that payable for Railways and Waterworks only.

† This, however, includes the exceptional item of £178,700 towards defraying the cost of the Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne.

‡ See paragraph 255 *ante*.

§ See footnote (†) on page 141 *ante*.

|| For further details see table following paragraph 263 *post*.

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

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,* 1887-8 AND 1888-9—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887-8.	1888 9.		
LAW, ORDER, AND PROTECTION.	£	£	£	£
Judicial and legal ...	211,111	217,180	6,069	...
Police ...	240,840	261,329	20,489	...
Gaols and penal establishments ...	65,385	66,163	778	...
Defences—Naval and Military† ...	322,119	346,623	24,504	...
Total ...	839,455	891,295	51,840	...
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CHARITY, ETC.				
Public instruction, science, etc.‡ ...	722,102	774,449	52,347	...
Charitable institutions, medical, etc.§ ...	278,879	283,986	5,107	...
Total ...	1,000,981	1,058,435	57,454	...
CROWN LANDS.				
Administration and survey ...	106,408	100,573	...	5,835
Agriculture, etc. ...	69,947	73,229	3,282	...
Mining ...	117,837	119,139	1,302	...
Total ...	294,192	292,941	...	1,251
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways—Working expenses|| ...	1,574,786	1,803,124	228,338	...
„ Construction account ...	118,090	120,873	2,783	...
Water supply ...	46,966	71,989	25,023	...
Other public works¶ ...	718,427	808,803	90,376	...
Total ...	2,458,269	2,804,789	346,520	...
Post and Telegraphs** ...	645,113	619,070	...	24,043
PUBLIC DEBT.				
Interest and expenses—Railways ...	1,070,950	1,126,765	55,815	...
„ „ Water supply ...	199,718	216,195	16,477	...
„ „ Other works ...	114,453	116,282	1,829	...
Total ...	1,385,121	1,459,242	74,121	...

* For further details, see table following paragraph 263 *post*.

† For Expenditure on Defences. See also Part “Defences,” *post*.

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

|| 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 £1,753,000 in 1887-8, and £1,945,000 in 1888-9. See also footnote (*) on page 160 *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 of £310,000—but increased to £340,854 in 1888-9—to Municipalities. For a summary of the various works, see detailed table, page 160 *post*.

** Including interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,* 1887-8 AND 1888-9—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1887-8.	1888-9.		
TRADE, NAVIGATION, ETC.				
Customs†	83,975	87,412	3,437	...
Harbours and lights	32,460	34,595	2,135	...
Total	116,435	122,007	5,572	...
OTHER EXPENDITURE.				
Mint subsidy‡	20,000	20,000	...	...
Aborigines	10,982	10,949	...	33
Miscellaneous services§	149,815	230,251	80,436	...
Total	180,797	261,200	80,403	...
Grand Total	7,287,151	7,919,902	632,751	...

NOTE.—For particulars of Expenditure in 1889-90 see Appendices at the end of this volume.

Chief items
of increased
expendi-
ture, 1888-9.

262. It will be observed that an increase appears in the expenditure under all the heads but four, the net increase amounting to £632,751. The most prominent increases were £228,300|| in the working expenses of Railways; £90,400 under Miscellaneous Public Works—which includes £30,554 increased municipal subsidy, £28,000 expended on Parliamentary Buildings and the General Post Office, and £27,000 on Roads and Bridges; £80,400—of which nearly £79,000 was in connexion with the late Exhibition—under Miscellaneous Services; £52,300 under Public Instruction; £25,000 under Water Supply—of which about £24,100 was on account of expenses of boring for water, projects of water supply, and in connexion with Water Supply and Irrigation Trusts; £24,500 under Defences—being more than accounted for by an increase of £28,000 in Defence works and buildings; £20,500 under Police; £18,700 under Retiring Allowances and Pensions; £14,600 under Legislature, in consequence of expenses in connexion with the new Electoral Bill; and £13,600 under Civil Establishment—practically confined to only one department, viz., the Government Printer's. The increase of £52,300 under

* For further details see table following paragraph 263 *post*.

† Including refunds of duty £275 in 1887-8, and of licence fees £52 in 1888-9.

‡ 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 255 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

§ Including £100,000 in 1887-8, and £178,694 in 1888-9, towards the expenses of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition.

|| This represents merely the increase in the amounts charged to the two years. The increase in the *actual* working expenses was only £192,800. See footnote (||) on page 153 *ante*.

Public Instruction was partly due to the increased cost of State education—£37,400, and partly to additional endowments and grants to educational institutions generally. It has already been stated that nearly half the total expenditure is in connexion with the working of the Railways, Waterworks, and Post and Telegraphs. The most important of these is, of course, the Railways, and a comparison of the Railway finances of 1888-9 with those of the previous year shows that, whilst the actual working expenses* increased by £192,800, the revenue increased by £363,400. Owing to the constantly-increasing amount borrowed for railway construction, the interest paid thereon increased during the year referred to by nearly £56,000. The next most important commercial undertakings are the Postal and Telegraph services, which it has been the policy of the Government to work, irrespective of loss; thus, whilst the annual expenditure in 1888-9 on these services was £619,000, it is estimated that the annual revenue did not quite reach £553,000, and thus the deficiency in that year amounted to about £66,000† as against as much as £158,000 in the previous year;‡ if, however, allowance were made for official correspondence, transmitted free of cost, the deficit would probably have been wiped out. In previous years the deficit, under the head of Post and Telegraphs, averaged fully £100,000. This highly satisfactory improvement in 1888-9 was due not only to a substantial increase in the postal revenue (respecting which, however, there is some doubt),‡ but to a decrease of £24,000 in the expenditure. This decrease was, however, not due to a saving in the cost of administration—which on the contrary was higher by £25,000, whilst an increase of £10,000 also appears in the interest paid on the Savings Bank deposits, and of £5,000 under the Telephone Exchange—but partly to the fact that the expenditure of 1887-8 included the exceptional item of £40,000 for the purchase of the Telephone Exchange, and partly to a saving of £23,400 in the cost of steam postal services consequent on the co-operation of the different colonies in establishing one uniform Australian foreign mail service. The decrease under the head of Civil List was merely accidental, and was due to the contribution to the protectorate of New Guinea for both 1886-7 and 1887-8 having been paid in the latter year.

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

Heads of expenditure, detailed.

* See last footnote.

† For further details see postal receipts and expenditure in Part "Interchange" in the second volume.

‡ The amount of postal revenue is not accurately known. See footnote (†) to table on page 141 *ante*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1887-8 AND 1888-9.

Heads of Expenditure.						1887-8.	1888-9.
CIVIL LIST.						£	£
Governor's Salary	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	10,000
Salaries of Ministers	...	...	...	...	...	15,500	15,344
Executive Council	...	...	...	...	...	1,474	1,490
Agent-General	...	...	...	...	...	2,500	2,500
Commissioners of Audit	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	2,000
Public Service Board	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	4,446
Protectorate of New Guinea—Contribution towards	...	...	...	...	...	9,387*	4,784
Total	...	...	...	...	...	45,361	40,564
LEGISLATURE.							
Legislative Council	...	...	...	...	...	6,108	6,028
„ Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	11,281	11,087
Parliamentary Library	...	...	...	...	...	3,134	2,997
„ Refreshment Rooms	...	...	...	...	...	1,105	1,242
Parliament Buildings Commission	...	...	...	...	...	493	402
Victorian <i>Hansard</i>...	...	...	...	...	...	2,225	2,219
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly	...	...	...	...	...	22,656	21,709
Electoral Expenses	...	...	...	...	...	10,736	27,450
Federal Council—Contribution to	...	...	...	...	...	893	82
Total	...	...	...	...	...	58,631	73,216
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.							
Public Service Board—Office	...	...	...	...	...	2,527	2,640
Chief Secretary's Office	...	...	...	...	...	9,270	9,091
Secretary to Premier	...	...	...	...	...	5,995	4,939
Shorthand Writer	...	...	...	...	...	2,110	2,093
Agent-General's Office	...	...	...	...	...	3,495	3,530
Audit Office	...	...	...	...	...	9,101	9,260
Treasury	...	...	...	...	...	31,636	30,656
Government Printer	...	...	...	...	...	59,000	72,608
„ „ Stamp Printing	...	...	...	...	...	5,527	5,610
Inspector of Stores	...	...	...	...	...	595	668
Registrar of Friendly Societies†	...	...	...	...	...	367	401
Inspector of Factories and Shops	...	...	...	...	...	2,627	2,375
Marine Board	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,146
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	733	600
Total	...	...	...	...	...	132,983	146,617
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.							
Judges' Salaries (including Master-in-Equity)	...	...	...	...	...	20,000	20,750
„ other Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	5,193	5,105
Crown Law Officers	...	...	...	...	...	20,328	20,357
„ Solicitor	...	...	...	...	...	7,226	6,993
Prothonotary	...	...	...	...	...	2,317	2,282
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy	...	...	...	...	...	4,403	4,723

* Including arrears from 1886-7.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1887-8.	1888-9.
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL—<i>continued.</i>	£	£
Court of Insolvency	1,023	..
Registrar of Titles	} 43,461	{ 28,095
Registrar-General		
„ Interest on purchase money of land, etc., bought near Titles Office *	2,972	3,003
Deputy Registrars	6,500	6,498
Sheriffs	25,898	27,170
Judges—County Courts, Courts of Insolvency, Courts of Mines, and General and Petty Sessions	10,431	9,297
„ other Expenditure	14,586	16,690
Police Magistrates and Wardens	17,928	18,091
Clerks of Courts	20,005	20,407
Coroners	6,047	7,145
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons... ..	1,633	1,648
<i>Land Tax Act</i> Administration	1,157	1,060
Sundries	3	...
Total	211,111	217,180
DEFENCES.		
Special Appropriation authorized under Act 47 Vict. No. 777 (for 5 years)	110,000	110,000
Voted to augment special appropriation consequent upon the increase of the permanent forces	21,278	23,958
Civil Staff	6,198	6,059
Ammunition Fund—To replace loss on supply to Rifle Clubs, etc.	3,000	5,000
Purchase of Rifles and modern warlike stores	{ 2,088† 6,000 }	{ 2,600†
Cadet Corps	3,239	3,954
Mounted Rifles	5,388	6,619
Grants to Rifle Associations, etc., for prizes; also prizes for drill and shooting	1,975	3,426
Expenses in connexion with Easter Encampment	11,689	5,000
Rifle Volunteers and Rifle Clubs	3,208	4,524
Grant for invention of Torpedo Dropping Gear ... ..	..	150
Grant for strengthening two private vessels to render them eligible as armed cruisers	1,000	...
Compensation for injuries sustained	147	356
Sundries	148	136
Total	65,358	61,782
Defence Works and Buildings ..	146,761	174,841
Grand Total	322,119	346,623

* 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*.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1887-8.	1888-9.
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.		
	£	£
State School Education*	626,739	664,118
University—Endowment	14,500	16,500
„ Grant in aid of laboratories ... ..	...	3,500
„ School for Biology	7,000	...
College of Pharmacy	900	1,000
Schools of Mines and Technical Schools—Working Men's College	3,000	8,000†
Schools of Mines	6,200	12,400
„ Design	1,399	1,393§
„ Arts	500	2,300
Melbourne Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery... ..	23,865	25,971
Mechanics' Institutes, Public Libraries, etc.†	15,600	17,000
Victorian Academy of Arts	250	...
Art Galleries—Ballarat, Sandhurst, etc.... ..	2,000	2,250
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, etc.	4,200	3,200
Royal Society	200	200
Geographical Society... ..	...	1,000
Government Statist	6,918	6,666
„ Astronomer	6,067	6,166
„ Botanist	2,744	2,703
Other Expenditure	20	82
Total	722,102	774,449
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC.		
Charitable Institutions—Grant in aid	120,382	119,999
Industrial and Reformatory Schools—State	41,730	41,308
Grant in Aid of Private Institutions	1,764	1,638
Hospitals for the Insane	101,994	106,276
Public Health, Quarantine, etc.	7,310	7,816
Vaccination Allowances	5,496	5,499
Allowance to Instructor of the Blind, etc.	100	240
Intercolonial Medical Congress ... ..	...	1,108
Relief of Ship-wrecked Seamen	103	102
Total	278,879	283,986
CROWN LANDS.		
General Staff for Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands	63,689	62,501
Surveys by contract, including surveys in Mallee districts	4,571	3,987
Surveys of "Grazing Areas"	2,945	2,070
Feature Surveys of Rivers in Gippsland	769	...

* Including cost of maintenance (with fittings and furniture) of school buildings, amounting to about £24,994 in 1888-9, but exclusive of pensions and gratuities. See also table following paragraph 270 *post*.

† Including £8,100 in 1887-8, and £1,000 in 1888-9, in aid of buildings.

‡ Including £5,000 in aid of buildings.

§ Including £5,000 in aid of buildings.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1887-8.	1888-9.
CROWN LANDS—<i>continued.</i>	£	£
Parks, Gardens, etc.—		
Botanical Gardens and Reserves	8,757	9,734
Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves in and around Melbourne	11,557	9,007
Public Parks and Gardens in Country Districts—Fencing and Improving	8,717	8,683
Land Purchased as Site for Public Park ... ..	...	1,667
Other Expenditure	5,403*	2,924
Total	106,408	100,573
• AGRICULTURE, ETC.		
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, etc. ...	23,477	22,153
Special Prizes awarded by National Agricultural Society (including £500 during Centennial Exhibition)	...	955
Special Prizes and Awards for invention of improvements in Agricultural machinery	80	100
Prizes for best managed farms in Victoria	150	150
Expenses of Judges in connexion with Grants referred to in the two preceding lines, etc.	...	393
Grant to the Board of Viticulture	500	300
State Forests and Nurseries	6,860	8,783
Experimental Cultivation	297	167
Eradication of Vine Diseases	1,614	645
„ Bathurst burr at Swan Hill ... ..	...	122
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock	7,968	8,230
Extermination of Rabbits and Wild Animals	21,051	25,138
Rates on Mallee Blocks held by Government	327	175
Cost of Rabbit-proof Fencing in the Mallee Country ..	5,630	...
Machinery and Appliances for use in Technical Education of an Agricultural Character	...	1,731
Instruction in Dairying, Fruit-growing, etc.; also Expenses connected with Employment of Experts	...	833
Departmental and other Expenditure	1,993	3,354
Total	69,947	73,229
MINING.		
Mining Department... ..	20,730	20,952
Mining Boards	3,500	3,500
Purchase and Working of Diamond Drills to assist Miners in Prospecting Operations, etc.	80,742	81,072
Prospecting and Boring for Coal	4,344	2,909
Geological Surveys, etc.	2,480	3,500
Underground Surveys of Mines	1,193	1,327
Cutting Tracks and opening up unexplored areas... ..	2,493	3,396
Construction of Dynamite and Powder Magazines	1,566	1,410
Reward for Discovery of Ararat Goldfield	100	...
Miscellaneous	689	1,073
Total	117,837	119,139

* Including £4,250 purchase of Commercial Bank of South Australia's share in the interest of certain Mallee blocks resumed by the Crown.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1887-8.	1888-9.
RAILWAYS.		
	£	£
Commissioners' Salaries	6,000	6,000
Salaries and Wages	119,512	134,588
Working Expenses	1,421,252	1,547,362
Ditto on account of preceding year	25,000	115,000
Compensation to injured persons	3,022	174
Total Working Expenses*	1,574,786	1,803,124
Paid to "Railway Construction Account" †	113,946	120,873
Towards Construction	4,144	...
Total (including Capital Account)	1,692,876	1,923,997
WATER SUPPLY.		
Melbourne—Salaries and Maintenance	21,930	23,863
Country Waterworks—		
Salaries	8,725	9,233
Coliban District—Travelling Expenses, Contingencies, etc.	4,399	5,578
Geelong District do. do.	1,332	1,092
Boring for Water and Repairs to Government Reservoirs	7,930	17,824
Cost of making wells in the Mallee country ... ..	...	1,169
Surveys and Reports <i>re</i> Projects of Water Supply and Gauging Rivers	2,650	9,677
Water and Irrigation Trusts—Preliminary Expenses, Expenses of Surveys ... ..	...	3,315
Prizes for best Irrigated Farm and Crops ... ..	...	238
Total	46,966	71,989
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.		
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, etc.)—		
Government House	}	2,454
Country Residence for Governor		
" " " Maintenance		
Parliamentary Buildings	193	11,743
Public Offices, etc.—		
Public Offices, Melbourne	2,819	132
New Printing Office... ..	20,000	10,000
" " Fittings, Furniture for, etc....	497	998
Treasury Buildings (country)—Buildings, Repairs, Additions, etc.	2,000	1,091
Registrar-General's Offices—Addition to Strong room	203	...
Sandhurst Public Offices—Erection of	3,343†	...
Ballarat Public Offices—Erection of	819§	...
Land purchased near Law Courts ... ..	...	6,225
Rents and Furniture	23,439	24,984

* The actual expenditure for and on account of 1887-8 was about £1,753,000, and on account of 1888-9 about £1,945,800, as shown in the Railway Commissioners' reports, but only the above amounts could be charged to the year in consequence of the estimates, on which the *Appropriation Acts* were based, having been insufficient.

† See footnote (†) on page 168 *post*.

‡ Including Law Courts.

§ Extension of Post Office.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1887-8.	1888-9.
	£	£
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS— <i>continued.</i>		
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, etc.)—		
Public Offices, etc.—		
Repairs and Additions	495	1,163
Fencing Public Buildings, Sites, and Reserves under Government, including Repairs	13	888
Telephonic communication for police and other buildings	784	635
Insurance	505	219
Court Houses	18,799	16,858
Police Buildings, etc.	31,009	36,557
Gaols and Penal Establishments	2,408	6,633
State Schools, etc.—Erection of Training College ...	...	8,000
Public Library, National Gallery, and Museums ...	8,488	958
Observatory	192	87
Lunatic Asylums	20,220	16,471
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	494	1,231
Immigrants Aid Society—Painting and Improvements to Building	499	...
Cemeteries	1,027	1,034
Sanatory Station—Fencing, Repairs, etc.	1,422	1,417
Lands and Agriculture (including parks, gardens, etc.)	2,725	2,960
Laboratory for Agricultural Chemist	398	200
Raising Low-lying Lands, Draining Lands, Spreading Silt, etc.	37,656	38,886
Preventing Encroachment by Sand, etc.	650	294
Post and Telegraph Offices—		
General Post Office, Melbourne—Extension of Building, etc.	31,998	49,219
Post Offices at other places*	17,230	23,898
Customs Buildings	1,560	1,289
Wharfs, Jetties, Harbours, Rivers, etc.	62,689	56,166
Lighthouses and Lightships	6,112	12,791
Miscellaneous	430	213
Total Works and Buildings, etc. ...	303,570	335,969
Subsidy to Municipalities	310,300	340,854
Roads and Bridges	53,202	80,202
Departmental Expenses	51,355	51,778
Total	718,427	808,803
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.†		
Post and Telegraph Offices—Administration	340,834	365,617
Inland Mail Service	108,174	106,841‡
Steam Postal Communication§	70,106	46,739

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

† 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."

‡ Of which £50,986 was paid to the Railway Department, and £55,855 to the private contractors, etc.

§ Including sums paid as gratuities to masters of vessels, £1,934 in 1887-8, and £4,383 in 1888-9; also subsidy for steamer calling at Hayannah Harbour, New Hebrides (including £500 arrears), £1,300.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1887-8.	1888-9.
POST AND TELEGRAPHS—<i>continued</i>		
	£	£
Telegraph Lines—Construction, Repairs, etc. ...	13,554	14,718
Pneumatic tubes between City Telegraph Offices... ..	...	11
Telephones—		
Purchase of property, goodwill, etc., of the Victorian Telephone Exchange Company; and Solicitors' costs, £204	40,204	...
Telephone Exchanges, telephones, battery materials, wire, etc.	7,497	12,497
New multiple switch-boards, cost of ... ..	...	527
Maintenance of lines to various departments... ..	370	370
Subsidy towards Duplicate Telegraph Cable (Port Darwin to Penang)	14,544	13,163
,, to Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Tasmania* ...	629	1,045
Interest on Post Office Savings Banks Deposits—4 per cent.	46,870	57,091
Towards a new steam launch ... ..	...	410
Miscellaneous†	331	41
Total	643,113	619,070
PUBLIC DEBT.		
Interest payable—		
In London	1,291,755	1,363,753
In Melbourne	74,019	74,971
Total Interest	1,365,774	1,438,724
Expenses of paying Interest in London—		
Commission to Banks of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	3,182	3,161
Commission to Bank of from £450 to £500 per million for inscribing stock and paying interest thereon	7,984	8,709
Premium on remittances	7,187	7,540
Stamps, advertising, etc.	994	1,108
Total	1,385,121	1,459,242
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry	3,406	3,167
Expenses <i>re</i> Chinese Immigration (including Conference at Sydney)	482	...
Law Costs, Awards, etc.	284	3,434‡
<i>Poisons and Pharmacy Act</i> —Administration	300	300
Advertising	5,329	5,000
Transport, etc.	2,066	2,405
Exhibitions—		
Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886 ...	4,900	548
Melbourne Centennial International do.	100,000	178,694

* 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 £43 in 1887-8 and £41 in 1888-9 towards expenses of International Bureau at Berne; also £277 in 1887-8 for plaintiff's costs of action *re* illegal detention of letters.

‡ Including costs (final) *In re Merry v. The Queen*, £3,225.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1887-8.	1888-9.
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES— <i>continued.</i>		£
Exhibitions—		
Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition, to reimburse His Excellency the Governor for expenses of entertaining distinguished visitors	...	6,000
Adelaide Jubilee do.	2,998	399
Paris Universal do., 1889... ..	...	8,988
Victorian Juvenile Industrial do. ... ..	...	1,000
Geelong Juvenile Jubilee do.	500	...
Expenses incurred by the Exhibition Trustees	299	447
Powder Magazines*	1,434	1,625
Fisheries	836	1,015
Payments from Estates of Deceased Persons ... ..	...	314
Refunds, etc.	316	1,171
Assistance to Volunteer Fire Brigades	4,000	4,000
Fire Escape and Life-saving Apparatus... ..	...	1,000
Expenses <i>re</i> the celebration of Her Majesty's Jubilee	7,781	...
Imperial Institute†—Contribution towards	5,922	...
Banquet to the late Earl of Carnarvon... ..	360	...
Expenses of visits of Governor and party to country districts	206	32
Victorian Liedertafel's and Ballarat Firemen's travelling expenses in connexion with Adelaide Exhibition and Centennial Commemoration in Sydney	321	287
Purchase of a "Sketch of Melbourne in the year 1841" ... ..	...	420
Victorian International Regatta, 1888, contribution towards expenses of	...	1,000
New Prince's Bridge, expenses connected with opening of ... ..	...	112
International Free Trade Conference Delegates, travelling expenses to Sandhurst and Ballarat	...	104
Coal Strike at Newcastle, hire of engines in case of failure of gas supply	...	183
Bonuses for manufacture in the colony of the first 10,000 yards of worsted woollen tweeds	5,000	4,000
Services of experts deciding on claims to last-mentioned bonus for 1887-8	...	368
Discounts in London and premiums on remittances (sundry)	178	1,247
Other Expenditure‡... ..	2,897	2,991
Total	149,815	230,251

264. The following are the heads of expenditure during the last fifteen 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:—

Heads of expenditure, 1874-5 to 1888-9.

* Exclusive of amounts provided for under the head of "Other Public Works."

† The National Memorial of the completion of fifty years of the reign of Queen Victoria to be established in London.

‡ Including balance at credit of Pension Fund, returned to revenue, viz., £500 in 1887-8, and £938 in 1888-9.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1888-9.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil list* ...	1874-5	70,984	...	70,984
	1875-6	71,227	...	71,227
	1876-7	29,604	...	29,604
	1877-8	29,564	...	29,564
	1878-9	29,636	...	29,636
	1879-80	27,728	...	27,728
	1880-81	24,509	...	24,509
	1881-2	28,469	3,000	31,469
	1882-3	29,926	...	29,926
	1883-4	31,127	...	31,127
	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
Legislature ...	1874-5	40,813	15,739	56,552
	1875-6	41,612	15,909	57,521
	1876-7	43,918	14,889	58,807
	1877-8	48,162	15,878	64,040
	1878-9	42,710	16,502	59,212
	1879-80	44,306	16,502	60,808
	1880-81	45,664	16,964	62,628
	1881-2	39,677	16,810	56,487
	1882-3	47,768	18,020	65,788
	1883-4	35,930	17,751	53,681
	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
Civil establishment* ...	1874-5	...	90,422	90,422
	1875-6	...	87,647	87,647
	1876-7	...	89,837	89,837
	1877-8	...	90,215	90,215
	1878-9	...	90,059	90,059
	1879-80	...	91,872	91,872
	1880-81	...	89,987	89,987
	1881-2	...	90,833	90,833
	1882-3	...	117,610	117,610
	1883-4	...	113,628	113,628
	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

* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 261 *ante*. State aid to religion is also included in "Civil List" prior to July, 1876, when it was abolished.

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

‡ Marine Board.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1888-9—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Retiring allowances and pensions *	1874-5	26,529	2,587	29,116
	1875-6	27,423	2,426	29,849
	1876-7	26,214	4,725	30,939
	1877-8	28,370	5,587	33,957
	1878-9	33,952	9,153	43,105
	1879-80	35,202	9,336	44,538
	1880-81	36,817	12,499	49,316
	1881-2	41,749	16,040	57,789
	1882-3	40,474	20,095	60,569
	1883-4	41,334	24,355	65,689
	1884-5	43,589	26,598	70,187
	1885-6	52,685	20,529	73,214
	1886-7	64,844	20,316	85,160
Gratuities, compensations, etc.	1887-8	71,583	16,901	88,484
	1888-9	80,101	16,509	96,610
	1874-5	3,078	10,884	13,962
	1875-6	1,752	5,963	7,715
	1876-7	3,478	7,187	10,665
	1877-8	42,582	7,146	49,728
	1878-9	13,159	33,444	46,603
	1879-80	2,544	19,416	21,960
	1880-81	12,970	34,085	47,055
	1881-2	9,299	22,828	32,127
	1882-3	2,911	25,345	28,256
	1883-4	10,173	20,889	31,062
	1884-5	22,673	25,099	47,772
Judical and legal	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
	1874-5	16,417	156,558	172,975
	1875-6	16,125	154,469	170,594
	1876-7	16,750	154,932	171,682
	1877-8	16,567	154,498	171,065
	1878-9	14,000	158,056	172,056
	1879-80	14,000	157,664	171,664
	1880-81	15,047	142,444	157,491
	1881-2	16,919	141,263	158,182
	1882-3	17,000	159,689	176,689
	1883-4	16,655	158,319	174,974
	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

* Including vote of £2,600 in 1880-81, of £5,000 in 1881-2, of £8,000 in 1882-3, of £10,000 each year from 1883-4 to 1886-7, £7,000 in 1887-8 and 1888-9, to meet deficiencies in the Police Superannuation Fund.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1888-9—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Police	1874-5	...	198,312	198,312
	1875-6	...	199,738	199,738
	1876-7	...	197,371	197,371
	1877-8	...	207,119	207,119
	1878-9	...	209,041	209,041
	1879-80	...	233,732	233,732
	1880-81	...	207,674	207,674
	1881-2	...	201,063	201,063
	1882-3	...	204,561	204,561
	1883-4	...	216,973	216,973
	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
Gaols and penal establishments	1874-5	...	60,469	60,469
	1875-6	...	61,051	61,051
	1876-7	...	60,008	60,008
	1877-8	...	58,132	58,132
	1878-9	...	58,442	58,442
	1879-80	...	56,636	56,636
	1880-81	...	53,565	53,565
	1881-2	...	53,032	53,032
	1882-3	...	57,128	57,128
	1883-4	...	55,836	55,836
	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
Defences	1874-5	...	53,507	53,507
	1875-6	...	58,233	58,233
	1876-7	...	74,020	74,020
	1877-8	...	121,266	121,266
	1878-9	...	118,122	118,122
	1879-80	...	93,779	93,779
	1880-81	...	78,732	78,732
	1881-2	...	79,442	79,442
	1882-3	...	191,360	191,360
	1883-4	...	231,038	231,038
	1884-5	110,000	88,773	198,773
	1885-6	110,000	209,938	319,938
	1886-7	110,000	194,764	304,764
	1887-8	110,000	212,119*	322,119
	1888-9	110,000	236,623	346,623

* Including vote of £21,278 in 1887-8, and £23,958 in 1888-9, to augment special appropriation.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1888-9—*continued*.

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

* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 261 *ante*.

† Since 1874-5 the amount expended on school buildings has been paid entirely out of loans.—See table following paragraph 268 *post*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1888-9—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Agriculture, etc. ...	1874-5	...	21,473	21,473
	1875-6	...	21,023	21,023
	1876-7	...	24,878	24,878
	1877-8	...	28,139	28,139
	1878-9	...	31,398	31,398
	1879-80	...	31,953	31,953
	1880-81	...	32,382	32,382
	1881-2	...	50,311	50,311
	1882-3	...	54,834	54,834
	1883-4	...	42,418	42,418
	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
Mining † ...	1874-5	3,500	27,153	30,653
	1875-6	3,500	34,653	38,153
	1876-7	3,500	34,043	37,543
	1877-8	3,500	25,030	28,530
	1878-9	3,500	48,882	52,382
	1879-80	3,500	24,704	28,204
	1880-81	3,500	27,406	30,906
	1881-2	3,500	39,379	42,879
	1882-3	3,500	38,940	42,440
	1883-4	3,500	44,334	47,834
	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
Railways ‡ ...	1874-5	100,000	437,931	537,931
	1875-6	300,000	489,751	789,751
	1876-7	200,000	562,517	762,517
	1877-8	100,000	616,207	716,207
	1878-9	200,000	662,178	862,178

* The amounts in this column represent rates paid on unoccupied Mallee Blocks towards extermination of vermin.

† Including amounts advanced to mining companies to assist in the development of the mining industry, etc., viz., £1,500 in 1875-6; £250 in 1877-8; £18,800 in 1878-9; and £500 in 1879-80. Only £1,237 in all has been repaid, leaving a balance of £19,813, of which £15,813 has been written off as unrecoverable.

‡ The amount entered under the head of Special Appropriations in 1885-6, with the exception of £6,000 for salaries of the Railway Commissioners, was paid into the "Railway Construction Account" in accordance with the direction of *The Land Act* 1884 (48 Vict. No. 812), sec. 78, whereby it is provided that all moneys arising from the sale by auction of Crown lands shall be placed to a trust account, the amount standing to the credit of which should be available for the construction of railways. The amounts entered prior to 1882-3 also represent the payment of moneys derived from the alienation of Crown lands, but fixed at £200,000 per annum, to a similar account (known as the "Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account"), which was created under *The Land Act* 1869 (33 Vict. No. 366)—full particulars of which are given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1885-6, page 123. The total amount paid into both these accounts up to the 30th June, 1889, was £2,590,516, which has been expended on the survey or construction of lines of railway. 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, 1874-5 TO 1888-9—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Railways*— <i>continued</i> .	1879-80	...	771,527	771,527
	1880-81	200,000	818,601	1,018,601
	1881-2	200,000	829,103	1,029,103
	1882-3	...	1,173,535	1,173,535
	1883-4	2,750	1,104,285	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
Water supply	1874-5	...	17,013	17,013
	1875-6	...	17,192	17,192
	1876-7	...	18,099	18,099
	1877-8	...	22,621	22,621
	1878-9	...	28,501	28,501
	1879-80	...	26,053	26,053
	1880-81	...	32,339	32,339
	1881-2	...	40,869	40,869
	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
Other public works†	1874-5	315,640	339,855	655,495
	1875-6	347,754	332,465	680,219
	1876-7	310,704	242,283	552,987
	1877-8	310,000	252,505	562,505
	1878-9	310,000	276,401	586,401
	1879-80	155,000	476,593‡	631,593
	1880-81	...	587,593	587,593
	1881-2	...	550,681	550,681
	1882-3	...	628,611	628,611
	1883-4	...	605,148	605,148
	1884-5	...	636,378	636,378
	1885-6	...	686,825	686,825
	1886-7	...	671,973	671,973
	1887-8	...	718,427	718,427
	1888-9	...	808,803‡	808,803

* See footnote (†) on page 168.

† Exclusive of school buildings and of all public works paid for out of loans, but including endowments of municipalities under the *Local Government Act*. The expenditure on the Port of Melbourne, included under this head prior to 1st January, 1877, has since been paid out of the Harbour Trust Fund. Particulars are given later on.

‡ The provision of the *Local Government Act* 1874, authorizing the annual subsidy of £310,000 to municipalities lapsed on the 31st December, 1879, but amounts equivalent to the subsidy have since been voted by Parliament. This accounts for the gradual transfer of this item of expenditure from Special Appropriations to Votes. The subsidy was increased to £340,854 in 1888-9.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1888-9—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Post and telegraphs†	1874-5	85,890	294,726	380,616
	1875-6	26,908*	280,981	307,889*
	1876-7	64,542	298,467	363,009
	1877-8	53,996	312,958	366,954
	1878-9	55,855	333,120	388,975
	1879-80	61,101	338,088	399,189
	1880-81	63,229	375,533	438,762
	1881-2	77,348	358,795	436,143
	1882-3	6,240	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
Interest and expenses of Public Debt‡	1874-5	719,282	...	719,282
	1875-6	772,399	...	772,399
	1876-7	795,191	...	795,191
	1877-8	898,006	...	898,006
	1878-9	892,172	...	892,172
	1879-80	979,864	...	979,864
	1880-81	1,043,535	43,927	1,087,462
	1881-2	1,124,136	16,010	1,140,146
	1882-3	1,162,195	18,381	1,180,576
	1883-4	1,203,440	11,630	1,215,070
	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
	1887-8	1,375,910	9,211	1,385,121
	1888-9	1,449,921	9,321	1,459,242
Redemption of loans...	1874-5	35,000	...	35,000
Customs	1874-5	...	57,364	57,364
	1875-6	...	56,311	56,311
	1876-7	...	56,186	56,186
	1877-8	...	64,058	64,058
	1878-9	...	59,467	59,467
	1879-80	...	62,226	62,226
	1880-81	...	58,621	58,621
	1881-2	...	63,330	63,330
	1882-3	...	65,047	65,047
	1883-4	...	72,978	72,978

* In the year 1885-6, a change was made in the method of keeping the accounts of postal communication with Great Britain. Prior to that year the gross charge, but subsequently the net charge only, was entered. From the gross expenditure for 1885-6 were deducted not only the amount due by other Governments on account of that year, but also the arrears received for 1884-5 and previous years. Hence the small apparent expenditure from Special Appropriations set down against that year.

† 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, 1874-5 TO 1888-9—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Customs— <i>continued</i> ...	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
Harbours and lights ...	1874-5	...	35,035	35,035
	1875-6	...	34,703	34,703
	1876-7	...	29,980	29,980
	1877-8	...	29,017	29,017
	1878-9	...	28,876	28,876
	1879-80	...	29,272	29,272
	1880-81	...	23,448	23,448
	1881-2	...	25,471	25,471
	1882-3	...	26,763	26,763
	1883-4	...	24,632	24,632
	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
Mint subsidy *	1874-5	20,000	...	20,000
	1875-6	20,000	...	20,000
	1876-7	18,333	...	18,333
	1877-8	20,000	...	20,000
	1878-9	20,000	...	20,000
	1879-80	20,000	...	20,000
	1880-81	20,000	...	20,000
	1881-2	20,000	...	20,000
	1882-3	20,000	...	20,000
	1883-4	20,000	...	20,000
	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
Aborigines ...	1874-5	..	6,209	6,209
	1875-6	...	6,100	6,100
	1876-7	...	7,500	7,500
	1877-8	...	7,464	7,464
	1878-9	...	10,499	10,499
	1879-80	...	7,500	7,500
	1880-81	...	7,499	7,499
	1881-2	...	7,498	7,498
	1882-3	...	7,498	7,498
	1883-4	...	10,857	10,857
	1884-5	...	10,500	10,500
	1885-6	...	10,514	10,514
	1886-7	...	10,508	10,508
	1887-8	...	10,982	10,982
	1888-9	...	10,949	10,949

* The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See page 150 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1888-9—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriation.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Miscellaneous Services *	1874-5	2,500	30,108	32,608
	1875-6	2,500	30,627	33,127
	1876-7	2,500	23,364	25,864
	1877-8	2,500	31,222	33,722
	1878-9	2,500	40,566	43,066
	1879-80	2,500	29,772	32,272
	1880-81	4,000	58,244	62,244
	1881-2	4,000	25,574	29,574
	1882-3	4,000	35,177	39,177
	1883-4	4,000	30,567	34,567
	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
TOTAL EXPENDITURE PROPER	1874-5	1,448,633	2,848,016	4,296,649
	1875-6	1,640,200	2,753,866	4,394,066
	1876-7	1,523,734	2,812,405	4,336,139
	1877-8	1,562,247	2,973,815	4,536,062
	1878-9	1,626,484	3,183,240	4,809,724
	1879-80	1,356,995	3,446,795	4,803,790
	1880-81	1,478,271	3,621,954	5,100,225
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,571,667	5,145,764
	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
Amounts to be recouped from loans, etc. ...	1874-5	...	21,472	21,472
	1875-6	15,221	163,556	178,777
	1876-7	19,001	2,956	21,957
	1877-8	32,042	66,245	98,287
	1878-9	20,655	3,000	23,655
	1879-80	18,945	52,294	71,239
	1880-81	2,310	6,107	8,417
	1881-2	...	...	...
	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	...	156,330	156,330†

* Except £888 in 1886-7, and £200 in 1887-8, 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.

† See paragraph 266 *post*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1888-9—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
	1874-5	1,448,633	2,869,488	4,318,121
	1875-6	1,655,421	2,917,422	4,572,843
	1876-7	1,542,735	2,815,361	4,358,096
	1877-8	1,594,289	3,040,060	4,634,349
	1878-9	1,647,139	3,186,240	4,833,379
	1879-80	1,375,940	3,499,089	4,875,029
	1880-81	1,480,581	3,628,061	5,108,642
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE*	1881-2	1,574,097	3,571,667	5,145,764
	1882-3	1,423,014	4,228,871	5,651,885
	1883-4	1,472,124	4,243,169	5,715,293
	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

265. Of the total expenditure proper in 1888-9, £2,050,551, or about 25 per cent., was under the head of Special Appropriations, which, being 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 1888-9 as compared with the previous year by nearly £88,000, and that under votes increased by about £545,000. Of the former increase, about £7,000 was due to the larger proceeds arising from the sale of lands, and payable to the Railway Construction Account; £74,000 under that of interest, consequent on the growth of the public debt; and £15,500 under Legislature, arising from increased expenses under the new *Electoral Act*; as against which should be set a decrease of £16,000 under Post and Telegraphs, consequent on a saving effected in the cost of Foreign mail services.

Increased expenditure under special appropriations.

266. The sums expended during 1889 to be afterwards recouped, amounted in the aggregate to £156,330. These it is proposed to recoup partly from the proceeds of a future loan and partly from the proceeds of the sale of the site of the City Police Court, Melbourne. The following are the particulars:—

Special expenditure to be recouped.

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

EXPENDITURE IN 1888-9 TO BE AFTERWARDS RECOUPED.

Wherefrom to be Recouped.	Wherefor Expended.	Amount to be Recouped.
		£
A Future Loan ...	Erection of State Schools ...	60,000
Do. ...	Melbourne Water Supply ...	56,906
Sale of City Police Court, Melbourne }	Purchase of Land in vicinity of Law Courts	13,725
Do. ...	Extension of Titles Office ...	5,699
Do. ...	Purchase of Land in Post Office Place ...	20,000
	Total ...	156,330

New special appropriations.

267. The amounts specially appropriated under Acts of Parliament increased but slightly in the last three financial years, but, in the previous three years, such appropriations were added to by £255,550; of this amount, however, an appropriation of £110,000, for Defences, was authorized for only five years; and £80,000 was merely the re-investment of portions of the land revenue in the Government railways. The following is a statement of the new appropriations referred to :—

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED, 1883-4 TO 1888-9.

Authorization.		Purpose for which Authorized.	Approximate Annual Amount.
Year.	Act.		
			£
1883-4 ...	47 Vict. No. 767	Victorian Railways Commissioners —Salaries	6,000
	47 Vict. No. 773	Victorian Railways—Pensions, etc. Public Service Board—Salaries ...	13,000* 4,500
	47 Vict. No. 777	„ Pensions, etc. Defences—Works, etc. ...	12,500* 110,000†
	47 Vict. No. 780	„ Pensions, etc. Salary of Additional Minister ...	900* 1,500
	47 Vict. No. 781	Subsidy towards maintenance of telegraphic communication between Port Darwin and Penang	20,000*
		Total ...	168,400
1884-5 ...	48 Vict. No. 807	Addition to Agent-General's salary	500
	48 Vict. No. 812	Proceeds of land sales by auction paid to "Railway Construction Account"	80,000‡
		Total ...	80,500

* Previously paid from annual votes. Of the £20,000 authorized for the maintenance of the Port Darwin cable, only £13,000 in 1888-9, and about £14,600 in each of the previous four years has been required.
† This amount is authorized for five years only.
‡ This represents the mean of the amounts paid in the two years, 1885-6 and 1886-7.

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED—continued.

Authorization.		Purpose for which Authorized.	Approximate Annual Amount.
Year.	Act.		
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
	49 Vict. No. 844	Additional Judge of Supreme Court	3,000
	49 Vict. No. 870	Commissioner of Audit—Pension ...	650
		Total ...	6,650
1886-7 ...	...	Nil ...	...
1887-8 ...	...	Nil ...	...
1888-9 ...	52 Vict. No. 965	Marine Board ...	6,610
		Total increase in six years	262,160

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.

268. 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 1883-4, 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 loans, etc.

EXPENDITURE OF NET PROCEEDS OF LOANS TO 30TH JUNE, 1889.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.*							
	Prior to 1883-4.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways † ..	18,670,121	1,191,132	901,577	1,408,662	1,711,160	1,774,721	3,083,211	28,740,584
Water Supply† ..	3,735,974	304,585	172,465	235,485	373,994	462,562	484,068	5,769,133
Law Courts & Parliament Houses	390,761	45,505	568	12,153	32,770	44,954	37,563	564,274
Public Offices ..	162,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	162,280
Defences ..	98,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,299
State School Buildings	861,577	36,923	69,995	45,438	49,284	54,308	59,970	1,177,495
Yarra Bridge ..	1,800	8,382	3,663	14,205	42,561	32,627	18,207	\$121,445
Alfred Graving Dock	341,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	341,819
Harbour Works, etc.	400	13,706	46,077	20,976	47,856	53,344	||54,279	236,638
Total † ..	24,263,031	1,600,233	1,194,345	1,736,919	2,257,625	2,422,516	3,737,298	37,211,967

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.

* 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.

† Figures corrected since last publication, the figures for Railways having been revised by the Railway Department.

‡ Of which £2,452,872 was for Melbourne Water Supply, and £3,316,261 for Country Waterworks, etc. For further particulars, see Waterworks in Part "Production," in the second volume.

§ Net charge after deducting contributions by the Melbourne City Council, amounting to £47,000, and by the Melbourne Tramway Trust, amounting to £2,034.

|| Including an expenditure in 1888-9 of £9,493 on works for opening the sea entrance Gippsland Lakes, making a total of £56,888 up to the end of that year.

Annual
subsidies,
grants, etc.

269. Nearly a tenth of the expenditure payable from the General Revenue consists of subsidies, grants, endowments, etc. The whole amount payable in this manner is over £700,000, of which not quite half is paid to municipalities, over a sixth to charitable institutions, and over a ninth in aid of the mining industry. This does not include the grant for free public instruction, which amounts annually to about £600,000; or for the maintenance of the Government charitable institutions—such as the hospitals for the insane and the industrial and reformatory schools—which cost annually about £147,000. The following is a statement of the amounts payable under the various heads:—

ANNUAL SUBSIDIES, GRANTS, ENDOWMENTS, ETC.

Subsidy to Municipalities	...	...	...	...	£340,850
<i>Educational Grants, etc.—</i>					
Melbourne University—Endowment under Act	...	...	...	...	9,000
„ „ Additional Endowment voted	...	...	...	...	7,500*
College of Pharmacy	...	...	...	...	1,000
Schools of Mines and Technical Schools	...	...	...	...	24,090
Public Libraries, etc.	...	...	...	...	16,000
Grant to Royal Society	...	...	...	...	200
„ Royal Geographical Society of Australasia	...	...	...	...	1,000
„ Victorian Artists' Society	...	...	...	...	250
„ Fine Arts Galleries, Ballarat, Sandhurst, etc.	...	...	...	...	2,000
„ Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, etc.	...	...	...	...	3,200
Grant to Charitable Institutions	...	...	...	...	120,000
<i>Post and Telegraphs—</i>					
Subsidy—Foreign Mail Service (amount payable by Victoria)	...	...	...	...	30,478†
„ Maintenance of telegraph line between Port Darwin and Penang	...	...	...	...	13,163
„ Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Tasmania	...	...	...	...	1,045
<i>Mining, Agricultural, and other Industries—</i>					
Mining Boards	...	...	...	...	3,500
Mint Subsidy	...	...	...	...	20,000
Diamond Drills—Purchase and working expenses of	...	...	...	...	} 80,000
Grant to assist miners in prospecting operations	...	...	...	...
„ Agricultural Societies	...	...	...	...	21,000
„ Board of Viticulture	...	...	...	...	300
„ Horticultural Societies	...	...	...	...	2,250
<i>Defences—</i>					
Prizes to Rifle Associations, etc.	...	...	...	...	3,600
Supply of Ammunition to Rifle Clubs, Cadet Corps, etc.	...	...	...	...	5,000
Total	...	...	...	...	£705,426

* In 1888-9 a grant was also made in aid of building the Biological, Chemical, and Mechanical Laboratories.

† A set-off against this amount appears in the account of Postal Revenue, under the head of "Postages Collected," which reduces the ultimate net cost to about £4,000.

270. 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, close upon ten and a quarter millions sterling have been expended by the State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount more than a fifth was for the erection, maintenance, and rent of school buildings; and the remainder—viz., nearly eight millions and a half—represents the cost of education, including that of office staff, inspection, instruction, pensions, gratuities, and contingencies, for the last seventeen years. The following table shows the expenditure under those heads for each year from 1872-3 to 1888-9, also the total for the period:—

Expenditure
on public
instruction.

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,* 1872-3 to 1888-9.

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	80,726	697,715
1888-9 ...	639,124	20,563	84,964	744,651
Total ...	8,268,967	138,872	1,798,775	10,206,614

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 pages 158 and 176 *ante*.

271. 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 four years it has increased by £115,000. During the last eight years, the annual expenditure on school buildings has been tolerably

Cost of
system at
different
periods.

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

† Including expenditure from loans.

uniform, varying from £62,000 in 1883-4 to £92,000 in 1884-5. It may be remarked that prior to 1872-3 the total annual expenditure on public instruction was under £200,000.

Expenditure
on immi-
gration.

272. Since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales, upwards of two millions sterling have been expended on the introduction of immigrants from the United Kingdom. Of late years, however, it has not been the policy of the State to devote money to this object, and little or nothing was so spent during the last five, and only £65 during the last eight years. The following are the amounts spent in introducing immigrants during each year, beginning with the one in which separation took place:—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1888-9.*

£			£			£		
1851	...	116,363	1865	...	41,808	1878-9	...	342
1852	...	206,552	1866	...	35,813	1879-80	...	28
1853	...	209,925	1867	...	38,402	1880-81	...	104
1854	...	390,352	1868	...	32,549	1881-2	...	...
1855	...	187,355	1869	...	50,637	1882-3	...	11
1856	...	115,716	1870	...	33,313	1883-4	...	47
1857	...	115,877	1871 (6 months)	...	14,840	1884-5	...	2
1858	...	59,023	1871-2	...	21,808	1885-6	...	...
1859	...	48,809	1872-3	...	4,094	1886-7	...	...
1860	...	6,948	1873-4	...	2,251	1887-8	...	5
1861	...	63,739	1874-5	...	1,583	1888-9	...	...
1862	...	115,209	1875-6	...	760			
1863	...	50,081	1876-7	...	500			
1864	...	47,887	1877-8	...	366			
						Total ...		£2,013,099

Expenditure
on immi-
gration in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

273. Up to the end of 1888, most of the Australasian colonies, except Victoria, had continued to expend considerable sums on the introduction of immigrants, but as a whole they spent £70,000 less in 1888 than in the previous year. Nearly £161,000 were spent by the colonies on immigration in 1888, of which Queensland contributed over four-fifths, and New Zealand nearly one-eleventh. Only £25,700 or 16 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 7s. per head, the average for the whole of Australasia being less than 1s. per head. The following are the total amounts, and the amounts per head, expended on immigration in each colony in 1887 and 1888:—

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

† See tables following paragraphs 264 and 268 *post*.

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1887 AND 1888.

Colony.	Expenditure on Immigration.			
	Total Amount.		Amount per Head of Population.	
	1887.	1888.	1887.	1888.
	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
Victoria	5	...	...	...
New South Wales	31,534	7,854	0 7	0 2
Queensland	151,440	131,913	8 6	7 0
South Australia	9,989	559	0 8	...
Western Australia	17,000	5,820	8 2	2 9
Tasmania... ..	2,680	502	0 5	0 1
New Zealand	18,382	14,168	0 7	0 6
Total	231,030	160,816	1 4	0 11

274. During the eighteen years* ended with 1888 the subjoined amounts were spent on immigration in the following colonies:— Victoria, £80,049; New South Wales, £760,795; South Australia, £775,156; New Zealand, £2,184,382.†

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies, 1871-88.

275. During the last thirty-nine years nearly sixty-two millions sterling have been expended—partly out of loans and partly out of the general revenue—by the Government of Victoria on public works, including railways, roads and bridges, water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount nearly four millions and a half were spent in 1888-9. 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 amounts expended by the State prior to and during 1888-9:—

Expenditure on public works.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1888-9.	During 1888-9.	Total.
	£	£	£
Railways—Construction	28,212,064	2,977,452	31,189,516
„ Maintenance	3,905,321	407,525	4,312,846
Roads and bridges	7,309,470	80,202	7,389,672
Waterworks, Melbourne—Construction	2,442,730	287,286	2,730,016
„ „ Maintenance	122,431	7,786	130,217
„ Country	3,095,808	289,226	3,385,034
Other public works	12,248,434	356,571	12,605,005
Total	57,336,258	4,406,048	61,742,306

* For Victoria and South Australia 18½ years.
† Including £74,410 expenditure by the Provincial Governments during the years 1871-6.
‡ See table “Melbourne Harbor Trust” post.

Revenue and
expendi-
ture in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

276. The total revenue and expenditure, and the amount of each per head of the living population, in each of the Australasian colonies are shown in the following table for the eight years ended with 1888. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for nine years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies :—

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 ...	1880-81	5,186,011	6	0	7	5,108,642	5 18 10
	1881-2	5,592,362	6	7	1	5,145,764	5 16 11
	1882-3	5,611,253	6	4	8	5,651,885	6 5 7
	1883-4	5,934,687	6	8	9	5,715,293	6 4 0
	1884-5	6,290,361	6	13	0	6,140,356	6 9 10
	1885-6	6,481,021	6	13	6	6,513,540	6 14 2
	1886-7	6,733,826	6	14	3	6,561,251	6 10 10
	1887-8	7,607,598	7	6	7	7,287,151	7 0 5
	1888-9	8,675,990	7	19	10	7,919,902	7 5 11
New South Wales...	1881	6,707,963	8	15	10	5,890,580	7 14 5
	1882	7,410,737	9	5	5	6,347,810	7 18 10
	1883	6,470,341	7	13	5	8,048,319	9 10 10
	1884	7,117,592	7	19	0	6,853,189	7 13 1
	1885	7,584,593	8	2	11	8,573,288	9 4 2
	1886	7,594,301	7	15	0	9,078,869	9 5 4
	1887	8,582,811	8	7	11	9,098,460	8 18 0
	1888	8,886,360	8	7	0	8,778,851	8 5 0
Queensland	1880-81	2,023,668	9	8	2	1,757,654	8 3 5
	1881-2	2,102,095	9	5	3	1,904,201	8 7 9
	1883	2,583,444	9	12	11	2,242,971	8 7 6
	1884	2,673,554	8	19	0	2,751,851	9 4 3
	1885	2,840,960	9	4	0	2,875,609	9 6 3
	1886	2,810,147	8	9	0	3,202,030	9 12 7
	1887	3,032,463	8	10	11	3,350,049	9 8 10
	1888	3,463,097	9	3	7	3,368,405	8 18 7
South Australia ...	1881	2,171,988	7	10	4	2,054,285	7 2 4
	1882	2,087,076	7	4	0	2,146,599	7 8 1
	1883	2,060,140	6	17	10	2,330,079	7 15 10
	1884	2,024,928	6	11	3	2,398,191	7 15 5
	1885	2,309,592	7	7	6	2,454,808	7 16 10
	1886	1,975,269	6	6	0	2,234,395	7 2 9
	1887	2,014,102	6	8	7	2,145,135	6 16 11
	1888	2,494,556	7	16	11	2,376,399	7 9 6

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES
—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.				
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.			Total Amount.	Amount per Head.		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Western Australia...	1881	254,313	8	11	4	197,386	6	13	0
	1882	250,372	8	4	9	205,451	6	15	3
	1883	284,364	9	2	1	240,566	7	14	1
	1884	290,319	8	19	7	291,307	9	0	3
	1885	323,213	9	9	9	308,849	9	1	4
	1886	388,564	10	9	0	394,675	10	12	3
	1887	377,903	9	1	3	456,897	10	19	2
	1888	357,003	8	8	9	385,129	9	2	0
Tasmania	1881	505,872	4	6	3	468,613	3	19	11
	1882	551,213	4	11	4	502,771	4	3	4
	1883	562,189	4	10	5	533,036	4	5	9
	1884	549,262	4	5	7	584,047	4	11	0
	1885	571,397	4	6	6	585,767	4	8	8
	1886	568,924	4	4	0	584,756	4	6	4
	1887	594,976	4	5	1	668,759	4	15	8
	1888	640,068	4	8	8	709,486	4	18	4
New Zealand	1881	3,757,493	7	12	3	3,675,797	7	9	0
	1882	3,917,160	7	13	10	3,824,735	7	10	2
	1883	3,871,267	7	6	3	3,924,005	7	8	3
	1884	3,707,488	6	14	2	4,101,318	7	8	5
	1885	3,859,996	6	16	4	4,282,901	7	11	4
	1886	3,688,016	6	6	9	4,310,875	7	8	1
	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

NOTE.—In 1889-90, the approximate revenue of Victoria was £8,511,105, and the approximate expenditure £9,750,204. For the revenue and expenditure of each of the neighbouring colonies during 1889, see Appendix A. at the end of the second volume.

277. 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 1888, sums can be traced amounting in the aggregate to at least £180,130,* which are

Victorian statements differ from those of New South Wales.

* Such items are as follow :—£10,978 repayments to credit of votes; £49,359 drawbacks and refunds of duty; £20,202 railway revenue collected for the Victorian Government; about £99,600 other revenue returned, etc., etc.

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 colonies as they are in Victoria.

Revenue and
expendi-
ture
compared.

278. In the last year named in the table there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure in all the colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania, which was in striking contrast to the heavy deficiencies which occurred in most of the colonies during the two preceding years. The surplus amounted to £756,000 in Victoria, £147,000 in New Zealand, £118,000 in South Australia, £107,000 in New South Wales, and £95,000 in Queensland; the surplus in Victoria being thus more than five times as large as that in any other colony. These surpluses amounted altogether to £1,223,000, but allowing for the deficiencies in Western Australia and Tasmania, amounting to £97,000, the aggregate net surplus in the revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1888 was £1,126,000, as against a deficiency in 1887 of £1,289,000, and one of £2,608,000 in 1886. During the years named there has been a surplus seven times in Victoria, four times in New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, three times in Tasmania and New Zealand, and twice in South Australia.

Revenue and
expendi-
ture in
colonies,
1888 and
former
years.

279. In the last year named in the table a larger revenue than in any previous year was raised in all the colonies except Western Australia; but the expenditure was greater in the last than in any previous year in only three of the colonies, viz., Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania.

Revenue and
expendi-
ture per
head in
colonies.

280. Victoria and South Australia were the only colonies in which the revenue per head was larger in the last year than in any of the previous years named. The only colonies in which the expenditure per head was greatest in the last year were Victoria and Tasmania.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
revenue
and ex-
penditure.

281. 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 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:—

* See paragraph 277 *ante*.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1888.

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

282. In regard to revenue per head, Victoria occupied a higher position in 1888 than South Australia, New Zealand, or Tasmania, but a lower position than any of the other colonies ; and in regard to expenditure per head a similar order prevailed, except that Western Australia stood before Queensland, and South Australia before Victoria. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in these respects :—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue, etc., per head.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1888.

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

283. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1888,* it will be found that on the continent of Australia the former amounted to over 22¾ millions, and the latter to nearly 22¼ millions ; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over 27½ millions, and the aggregate expenditure to over 26¾ millions sterling. In Continental Australia there was a surplus on the year's transactions of nearly two-thirds of a million, and in the Australasian colonies as a whole one of nearly three-quarters of a million. The following are the exact amounts of revenue and expenditure, also the proportions per head of population :—

Revenue and expenditure of Australia and Australasia.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1888.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per head.	Total Amount.	Amount per head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	22,808,614	0 8	22,195,935	7 16 4
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	27,558,497	13 7	26,868,333	7 9 8

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1887-8 have been taken.

Increased
revenue of
Austral-
asia in
fifteen
years.

284. A comparison of the aggregate revenue of the colonies upon the Australian continent in 1873 and in 1888 shows that, in the fifteen years, it had risen from £9,161,000 to £22,809,000, the increase being $13\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, or 148 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 £27,560,000 at the latter period, the increase being over $15\frac{1}{4}$ millions, or 125 per cent. In the same fifteen years the population of the Australian continent increased from 1,702,840 to 2,925,000, or by 72 per cent., and the population of the whole of Australasia increased from 2,103,000 to 3,678,000, or by 75 per cent.

Heads of
revenue of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

285. 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 IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria, 1888-9.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Taxation:—							
Customs, etc. ...	2,879,830	1,883,058	1,344,504	533,665	159,059	297,912	1,390,717
Other Taxes * ...	†869,840	798,825	‡233,167	205,688	20,885	107,895	†640,941
Total ...	3,749,670	2,681,883	1,577,671	739,353	179,944	405,807	2,031,658
Crown Lands ...	616,028	2,268,253	638,472	319,510	81,348	76,859	§297,856
Railways ...	3,104,907	||2,497,930	769,275	956,848	37,302	60,237	1,019,791
Post and Telegraphs ...	†402,834	562,909	228,701	214,600	22,701	50,648	†318,558
Other sources ...	802,551	875,385	248,978	264,245	35,708	46,517	¶441,952
Total ...	8,675,990	**8,886,360	3,463,097	2,494,556	357,003	640,068	4,109,815

* 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 correct figures.

‡ Excluding licences, which in Queensland are classed under other sources.

§ Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £19,447.

|| Exclusive of tramways. Revenue collected for Victoria for traffic beyond Albury (£20,202) is also excluded.

¶ Including £229,125 property tax collected in 1888 on account of 1887.

** Including revenue returned to the extent of at least £180,130. See footnote to paragraph 277 ante.

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888—*continued*.

Heads of Revenue.	Proportions per cent.						
	Victoria, 1888-9.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
Taxation :—							
Customs, etc. ...	33·20	21·19	38·83	21·39	44·55	46·54	33·84
Other Taxes ...	10·03	8·99	6·73	8·25	5·85	16·86	15·59
Total ...	43·23	30·18	45·56	29·64	50·40	63·40	49·43
Crown Lands ...	7·10	25·53	18·44	12·81	22·79	12·01	7·25
Railways ...	35·79	28·11	22·21	38·36	10·45	9·41	24·81
Post and Telegraphs ...	4·64	6·33	6·60	8·60	6·36	7·91	7·75
Other sources ...	9·24	9·85	7·19	10·59	10·00	7·27	10·76
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, 1889, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year 1888. 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.

286. It will be observed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation—chiefly derived from Customs duties—varied from about 30 per cent. in South Australia and New South Wales to 63 per cent. in Tasmania, the proportion in Victoria being 43 per cent, or lower than in any of the other colonies except New South Wales and South Australia. The revenue from Railways also formed a very large proportion of the total revenue of all the colonies, varying from a tenth in Western Australia and Tasmania to more than a third of the whole in Victoria and South Australia. The Crown lands revenue varied in the different colonies from 7 to 26 per cent. of the whole—the latter proportion prevailing in New South Wales, and that from Post and Telegraphs from less than 5 to over $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

287 It will be remarked that the land revenue was nearly four times as large in New South Wales as in Victoria, which item alone much more than accounts for the larger total revenue of the former colony. Indeed, if the land revenue be deducted from the total revenues of the two colonies, the revenue of Victoria, notwithstanding the cross entries in the New South Wales returns already alluded to, would exceed the revenue of that colony by £1,442,000, the respective amounts for 1888 being £8,060,000 and £6,618,000. It also appears that the railway revenue of Victoria exceeded that of New South Wales by over £600,000; in the former colony it forms much more than one-third, and in New South Wales nearly one-fourth, of the total revenue. The total taxation of Victoria was greater than that of New South

Proportion
of revenue
from dif-
ferent
sources.

Heads of
revenue in
Victoria
and New
South
Wales
compared.

Wales by over one million, the excess appearing chiefly under the head of Customs. Under other heads, the revenue in New South Wales from Post and Telegraphs exceeded that in Victoria by £160,000, and that from other sources by £73,000.

288. In 1888 the aggregate land revenue of the Australasian colonies amounted to £4,300,000. 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 1888. The colonies are arranged in order according to that proportion :—

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.

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 ...	1,212,283	1,055,970	2,268,253	25·53
Western Australia ...	6,154	75,194	81,348	22·79
Queensland ...	255,890	382,582	638,472	18·44
South Australia ...	120,173	199,337	319,510	12·81
Tasmania ...	49,220	27,639	76,859	12·01
New Zealand ...	96,270	201,586	297,856*	7·25
Victoria (1888-9) ...	494,733	121,295	616,028	7·10
Total ...	2,234,723	2,063,603	4,298,326	15·02

289. It will be noticed that more than a seventh of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1888 was derived from Crown lands; and that the proportion amounted to about a fourteenth in Victoria and New Zealand; about an eighth in Tasmania and South Australia; about a fifth in Queensland and Western Australia; and over a fourth in New South Wales. It will also be remarked that in the colonies, as a whole, the greater proportion of the land revenue was derived from alienation in fee-simple.

290. In 1888, as compared with 1887, an increase of £127,500 occurred in the land revenue of South Australia, of £58,000 in that of Queensland, of £13,500 in that of New Zealand, of £11,000 in that of Tasmania, and of £4,000 in that of Western Australia; whilst, on the other hand, there was a decrease of £111,000 in that of New South Wales, and of £40,000 in that of Victoria. Taking the colonies as a whole, whilst the increase in 1888 was £63,000, considerable fluctuations will be observed in the land revenue during the

* Inclusive of revenue from goldfields, etc., £19,447.

eleven years ended with 1888, as shown in the following table, from which it will be seen that the amount received was larger in 1888 than in any previous years named, except 1878, 1881, and 1882 :—

LAND REVENUE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878 TO 1888.

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

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.

291. Of the 27½ millions sterling which formed the total revenue of the Australasian colonies in 1888 over 10½ millions—or nearly two-fifths—was raised by taxation, chiefly through the Customs ; 8 millions—or something less than one-third—was derived from Railways ; over 4½ millions from Crown Lands ; and not quite 2 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 :—

Sources of revenue in Australasia.

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1888.

Heads of Revenue.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Proportions per cent.	Amount.	Proportions per cent.
	£		£	
Taxation—				
Customs ...	6,273,336	27·50	7,961,965	28·89
Other Taxes ...	1,976,518	8·67	2,725,354	9·89
Total ...	8,249,854	36·17	10,687,319	38·78
Crown Lands ...	3,963,850	17·38	4,338,565	15·74
Railways ...	7,002,843	30·70	8,082,871	29·33
Post and Telegraphs ...	1,514,444	6·64	1,883,650	6·84
Other Sources ...	2,077,623	9·11	2,566,092	9·31
Total ...	22,808,614	100·00	27,558,497	100·00

NOTE.—For similar figures for 1889, see Appendix A. in the second volume.

Heads of expenditure of Australasian colonies.

292. 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 IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria. (1888-9.)	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways (working expenses)	1,803,124	1,578,590	531,144	483,207	44,080	87,906	675,895
Post and Tele- graphs	619,070	616,371	315,763	179,492	35,429	63,404	252,831
Interest and expenses of Public Debt, etc.†	1,459,242	1,745,695	1,015,667†	717,906	63,820	184,613	1,569,556
Immigration§	...	7,854	11,031	559	5,820	502	...
Other services	4,038,466	4,830,341	1,494,800||	995,235	235,980	373,061	1,464,630
Total ...	7,919,902	8,778,851¶	3,368,405	2,376,399	385,129	709,486	3,962,912

	Proportions per Cent.						
Railways (working expenses)	22·77	17·98	15·77	20·33	11·45	12·39	17·05
Post and Tele- graphs	7·82	7·02	9·37	7·56	9·20	8·94	6·38
Interest and expenses of Public Debt, etc.	18·42	19·89	30·15	30·21	16·57	26·02	39·61
Immigration	...	·09	·33	·02	1·51	·07	...
Other services	50·99	55·02	44·38	41·88	61·27	52·58	36·96
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Heads of expenditure in Australasian colonies compared.

293. It will be observed that the Railway expenditure was smaller by nearly £225,000 in New South Wales than in Victoria, where it amounted to over 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ million sterling, or nearly a fourth of the total expenditure, but the interest payable on the Public debt was larger by nearly £290,000 in the former than in the latter colony. In New Zealand also, which has less than half the revenue of Victoria, the

* The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June, 1889, those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1888. For later figures see Appendix A. in the second volume.
† Interest only.
‡ Borrowed chiefly for the construction of Railways and other reproductive works.
§ Further amounts on the introduction of immigrants were expended during the year out of loans, as follow :—Queensland, £120,882 ; New Zealand, £14,168. See Table VI. *Victorian Year-Book* 1888-9, Vol. I., page 458.
|| Exclusive of charges for the sinking fund (viz., £263,200) formerly charged to revenue, but now virtually provided for out of a loan raised for that purpose.
¶ See footnote (**) to table following paragraph 285 *ante*.

interest on the Public debt exceeded that in Victoria by over £110,000. Four of the colonies have now an annual charge for interest varying from 1 to close on $1\frac{3}{4}$ million sterling. In Victoria and New South Wales the Postal and Telegraph expenditure exceeds £610,000, it being somewhat higher in the former than in the latter colony. The expenditure on immigration should be considered in conjunction with that expended during the year from loans.*

294. It will also be noticed that nearly half the total expenditure in Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, nearly three-fifths in Queensland and South Australia, and over three-fifths in New Zealand, was devoted to the working of Railways and Post and Telegraphs, and the payment of interest on the Public debt. In Victoria, the Railway working expenses alone amounted to nearly one-fourth of the total, and the interest on the Public debt to nearly a fifth, the former being much higher than in the other colonies, whilst the latter was not nearly so high in Victoria as in Tasmania, where it amounted to 26 per cent., or in Queensland or South Australia, where it was 30 per cent., or in New Zealand, where it was as high as 39 per cent. The proportion expended on Post and Telegraph services, it will be noticed, varied from 6 per cent. in New Zealand and 7 per cent. in New South Wales to over 9 per cent. in Queensland and Western Australia. In Victoria it was not quite 8 per cent.

295. The following is a summary of the aggregate expenditure under the various heads referred to for Australia and Australasia:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1888.

Heads of Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways (working expenses)...	4,211,807	18·98	4,975,608	18·52
Post and Telegraphs ...	1,790,168	8·07	2,106,403	7·84
Interest on Public Debt, etc. ...	4,928,209	22·20	6,682,378	24·87
Immigration † ...	25,269	·11	25,771	·10
Other services ...	11,240,482	50·64	13,078,173	48·67
Total ...	22,195,935	100·00	26,868,333	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, 1888; except in the case of Victoria, for which colony the amounts for the year ended 30th June, 1888, have been taken. Later figures are given in Appendix A. to the second volume.

* See tables following paragraphs 273 *ante* and 298 *post*.

† For further amounts expended from loans during the year, see table following paragraph 298 *post*.

Loan ex-
penditure
in Austral-
asian
colonies,
1888.

296. 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 water-works, 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 1888, also the amounts per head:—

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.

Name of Colony.	Expenditure from Loans during 1888.			
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.		
	£	£	s.	d.
Victoria	2,389,944	2	6	1
New South Wales	1,991,306	1	17	5
Queensland	1,574,258	4	3	6
South Australia	988,803	3	2	4
Western Australia	43,858	1	0	9
Total	6,988,169	2	9	3
Tasmania	412,436	2	17	2
New Zealand	739,674	1	4	5
Grand Total	8,140,279	2	5	4

NOTE.—In this table the figures for Victoria relate to the year ended 30th June, 1888, those for the other colonies to that ended 31st December. For later information, see Appendix A. in the second volume.

Loan ex-
penditure
of different
colonies
compared.

297. It will be observed that the aggregate loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies, in 1888, was over 8 millions sterling, Victoria having spent considerably more, and New South Wales and Queensland somewhat less, than £2,000,000. It will be noticed, however, that the loan expenditure per head of population was much lower in Victoria than in Queensland—where it was highest—South Australia, or Tasmania.

Heads of
loan ex-
penditure
in Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

298. Of the loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies during 1888, nearly two-thirds was spent in the construction of railways; over one-tenth on waterworks; over 9 per cent. in connexion with harbours, rivers, etc.; not quite 5 per cent. on roads and bridges; $1\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. on the introduction of immigrants; and the balance (about 13 per cent.) for other services. The following are the total and proportionate amounts expended under each of these heads in Australia and Australasia respectively during 1888:—

HEADS OF LOAN EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1888.

Heads of Loan Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways	4,496,371	64·34	4,961,864	60·95
Water Supply	850,440	12·17	850,497	10·45
Roads and Bridges	72,828	1·04	389,125	4·78
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, etc.	701,286	10·04	756,326	9·29
Immigration	120,882	1·73	135,050	1·66
Other services	746,362	10·68	1,047,417	12·87
Total	6,988,169	100·00	8,140,279	100·00

299. 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, 1888.

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
	£	£ s. d.
EUROPE.		
United Kingdom (1888-9)	88,472,812	2 6 6
Gibraltar	59,262	3 4 2
Malta	240,146	1 9 7
Heligoland†	8,132	3 13 11
ASIA.		
India (1887-8)‡	78,759,744	0 7 6
Ceylon	1,091,457	0 7 3
Straits Settlements	578,725	1 1 0
Protected Malay States	634,363	1 8 2
British North Borneo	55,967	0 5 1
Sarawak	51,229	0 3 5
Labuan	3,823	0 12 9
Hong Kong	324,438	1 10 1
Cyprus	149,363	0 14 11

* For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 175 ante.
† Ceded to Germany whilst these pages were passing through the press.
‡ Revenue of India in 1888-9, £81,585,000.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1888—continued.

Country or Colony.						Revenue.			
						Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*		
AFRICA.						£	£	s.	d.
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	857,406	2	4	6
Natal	...	...	...	...	...	990,614	2	1	2
Zululand	...	...	...	...	...	32,873	0	5	6
Cape of Good Hope	...	...	...	...	...	3,426,362	2	8	0
Basutoland	...	...	...	...	...	37,210	0	4	3
British Bechuanaland	...	...	...	...	...	15,742	0	7	2
St. Helena	...	...	...	...	...	9,265	1	16	4
Lagos	...	...	...	...	...	57,058	0	11	5
Gold Coast	...	...	...	...	...	97,807	0	1	4
Sierra Leone	...	...	...	...	...	63,035	0	16	10
Gambia	...	...	...	...	...	20,986	1	6	3
AMERICA.									
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	7,480,930	1	10	1
Newfoundland	...	...	...	...	...	285,423	1	8	7
Bermuda	...	...	...	...	...	29,372	1	17	10
Honduras	...	...	...	...	...	43,511	1	9	0
British Guiana	...	...	...	...	...	461,941	1	13	6
West Indies—									
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	45,578	0	18	7
Turk's Island	...	...	...	...	...	6,453	1	4	10
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	...	691,248	1	2	5
St. Lucia	...	...	...	...	...	46,343	1	1	10
St. Vincent	...	...	...	...	...	23,521	0	10	0
Barbados	...	...	...	...	...	162,713	0	18	0
Grenada	...	...	...	...	...	51,378	1	0	10
Tobago	...	...	...	...	...	10,489	0	10	2
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	1,555	0	6	3
St. Christopher	}	...	...	...	...	40,077	0	18	2
Nevis		...	...	...	...
Antigua	...	...	...	...	...	40,723	1	3	3
Montserrat	...	...	...	...	...	5,854	0	10	8
Dominica	...	...	...	...	...	17,238	0	11	11
Trinidad	...	...	...	...	...	480,523	2	10	8
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.									
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand†	...	...	...	...	...	27,558,497	7	13	7
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	65,018	0	10	4
Falkland Islands	...	...	...	...	...	8,951	4	14	9
Total	...	...	...	...	...	213,595,155	0	15	11

NOTE.—The recently acquired Territory of British New Guinea has a revenue of £15,000, derived solely from contributions by the Australasian colonies and Fiji.

Aggregate
revenue of
British
dominions.

300. It may be ascertained from this table that, out of 214 millions sterling, which represent the aggregate annual revenue of the British

* See footnote (*) on page 191.
† For the revenue of each Australasian colony see table following paragraph 276 ante.

dominions, 91 per cent. is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the proportion contributed by each respectively being 41 per cent., 37 per cent., and 13 per cent. Of the total amount, 41 per cent. is raised in Europe, 38 per cent. in Asia, 3 per cent. in Africa, 5 per cent. in America, and 13 per cent. in Australasia.

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

Large
revenues
per head
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

302. Besides the Australasian colonies, Gibraltar, Heligoland,‡ Cape of Good Hope (slightly), Trinidad, 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.

303. 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	1889	75,794,||	1 17 3
Belgium	"	13,341,	2 4 3
Denmark	1888-9	2,989,	1 8 6
France (including Algeria)	1889	119,437,	2 16 10

* For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 276 *ante*.

† For a comparison of the railway revenues and land revenues of the Australasian colonies with the total revenues, see paragraphs 285 to 291 *ante*.

‡ Ceded to Germany whilst these pages were passing through the press.

§ The populations of foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in paragraph 177 *ante*.

|| This amount is made up of £41,408,000, revenue of Austria in 1889; £34,386,000, revenue of Hungary in the same year.

REVENUE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued.

Country.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amounts (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.*
EUROPE— <i>continued.</i>		£	£ s. d.
Germany	1886-8	126,000,†	2 13 9
Greece	1889	3,858,	1 18 11
Holland	„	10,050,	2 4 7
Italy	1889-90	64,605,	2 2 3
Portugal	„	8,986,	2 1 9
Roumania... ..	„	6,385,	1 3 9
Russia in Europe	1889	86,131,	0 18 9
Spain	1888-9	34,067,	1 18 10
Sweden and Norway	„	7,619,‡	1 2 9
Switzerland	1888	2,243,	0 15 3
Turkey	1888-9	16,650,	0 15 2
ASIA.			
Japan	1888-9	16,151,	0 8 3
AFRICA.			
Egypt	1889	10,476,	1 10 9
Tunis	1887-8	864,	0 8 3
AMERICA.			
Argentine Confederation	1889	12,045,	3 3 3
Brazil	1889-90	15,122,	1 1 7
Mexico	1888-9	7,896,	0 13 9
Peru	1887-8	3,237,	1 1 7
United States	1888	79,792,	1 8 9

Countries
raising
largest
revenue.

304. According to this table and that following paragraph 299 ante, the countries which raise the largest revenues of any in the world are Germany and France; and then the United Kingdom. After the revenues of these countries, the largest amounts are raised in Russia, the United States, British India, Austria-Hungary, Italy and Spain in the order named. These are the only countries whose

* See footnote (†) on page 193.

† This amount is made up of the estimated ordinary revenue of the Empire for 1888-9, £30,467,100 (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, £2,006,595 in 1887-8; Anhalt, £524,000 in 1887-8; Baden, £2,346,483 in 1888; Bavaria, £12,074,582 in 1887; Bremen, £684,055 in 1886; Brunswick, £637,050 in 1887; Hamburg, £1,995,226 in 1887; Hesse, £879,747 in 1887-8; Lippe, £50,872 in 1887; Lübeck, £149,795 in 1887; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £827,950 in 1887-8; Oldenburg, £503,867 in 1888; Prussia, £65,141,422 in 1886; Reuss-Greiz, £42,760 in 1887; Reuss-Schleiz, £72,668 in 1888; Saxe-Altenburg, £136,798 in 1888; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £329,146 in 1888-9; Saxe-Meiningen, £262,431 in 1888-9; Saxe-Weimar, £337,327 in 1888; Saxony, £3,743,277 in 1886-7; Schaumburg-Lippe, £31,346 in 1887-8; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £101,210 in 1887; Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, £112,475 in 1887; Waldeck, £54,187 in 1888; and Württemberg, £2,487,120 in 1887-8.

‡ This amount is made up of £5,154,000, revenue of Sweden in 1889-90, and £2,465,000 revenue of Norway in 1887-8.

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, Peru or Mexico; and about the same as that of Portugal.

305. France, Germany, 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 Belgium or Holland. In Victoria, nearly three times as much per head is raised as in France, and nearly three and a half times as much as in the United Kingdom.

306. 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, 1888-9.

				£
Revenue raised by taxation	...	...	...	3,749,670
„ otherwise	...	...	...	4,926,320
Total	...	...	...	<u>8,675,990</u>

307. In 1888-9 over 43 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 1,085,630, an average will be obtained of £3 9s. 1d. to each individual. The following table contains a statement of the gross amount of taxation, the average amount per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, during each year since 1853:—

TAXATION, 1853 TO 1888-9.*

Year.	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1853	800,577	4 1 11	24·74
1854	1,052,462	3 18 8	34·08
1855	1,193,309	3 10 6	43·73
1856	1,458,647	3 16 7	49·07
1857	1,331,362	3 1 10	40·00
1858	1,414,511	2 18 6	47·57
1859	1,414,760	2 14 8	43·38
1860	1,330,761	2 9 10	43·11
1861	1,244,389	2 6 1	42·15
1862	1,183,194	2 3 2	36·19
1863	1,158,219	2 1 2	41·74
1864	1,167,036	1 19 10	39·49
1865	1,214,479	1 19 9	39·47
1866	1,219,567	1 18 9	39·61
1867	1,516,231	2 7 1	47·14
1868	1,352,818	2 0 10	41·87
1869	1,539,495	2 4 10	45·49
1870	1,394,333	1 19 1	42·75
1871 (six months) ...	724,261	0 19 10	42·82
1871-2	1,612,034	2 3 2	43·17
1872-3	1,784,056	2 7 0	48·96
1873-4	1,896,842	2 9 2	46·19
1874-5	1,724,822	2 4 0	40·71
1875-6	1,780,392	2 5 0	41·16
1876-7	1,770,685	2 4 2	37·48
1877-8	1,712,953	2 2 0	38·03
1878-9	1,730,088	2 1 10	37·44
1879-80	1,690,923	2 0 3	36·59
1880-81	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64
1881-2	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 10	41·60
1883-4	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 10	40·51
1885-6	2,634,560	2 14 3	40·65
1886-7	2,739,635	2 14 8	40·68
1887-8	3,071,003	2 19 2	40·37
1888-9	3,749,670	3 9 1	43·22

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

Comparison
of taxation
1888-9 with
former
years.

308. It will be observed that, whilst an increase of £678,700 took place in the gross amount produced by taxation in 1888-9, as compared with the preceding year, the taxation per head increased

* According to figures contained in a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable the Treasurer in July, 1890, the taxation in 1889-90 amounted to about £3,629,700 or £3 4s. 11d. per head of the estimated mean population (1,118,200) of that financial year.

† For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 249 ante.

by nearly 10s., and was much higher than in any previous year since 1856. The proportion of taxation to revenue shows a decided advance on the almost uniform level of the previous four years; it was also higher than in any previous year since 1873-4.

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

HEADS OF TAXATION, 1881-2 TO 1888-9.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.							
	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs duties ..	1,667,306	1,740,467	1,741,053	1,887,718	1,968,640	2,094,356	2,311,331	2,824,788
Wharfage rates† ..	27,346	28,537	28,055	31,821	35,820	38,005	41,719	55,042
Excise :—								
Spirits	52,620	52,522	53,638	68,930	67,250	56,556	65,603	88,867
Beer	98,955	11,256	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco	64,972	70,933	70,016	72,295	70,459	64,145	62,766	57,688
Ports and Harbours‡ ..	26,263	27,787	30,871	31,176	32,710	34,920	34,327	45,884
Licences (not territorial)	25,977	28,381	31,623	32,535	33,922	§ 18,898	21,002	§ 23,904
Duties on estates of deceased persons ..	74,368	86,648	77,154	124,370	104,907	114,909	151,861	236,449
Duty on bank notes ..	27,324	28,685	28,575	27,529	28,769	28,104	27,879	34,023
Stamp duty || ..	131,020	133,433	133,651	143,382	165,313	165,000	230,000	260,000
Land tax	121,555	125,606	123,884	128,415	126,770	124,742	124,515	123,025
Total	2,317,706	2,334,255	2,318,520	2,548,171	2,634,560	2,739,635	3,071,003	3,749,670

310. It will be observed that during the three years prior to 1884-5, the amounts received under the head of taxation were almost identical, but in that year there was an increase of £229,600, and further increases of £86,400 in 1885-6, of £105,000 in 1886-7, of £331,000 in 1887-8, and of £679,000 in 1888-9, the total increase in the five years being thus £1,431,000. Only about £90,650 of this increase can be attributed to fresh taxation—viz., £113,000 imposed about the beginning of 1884-5 in the form of increased Customs and Excise duties on spirits, less £13,750 Customs duties remitted in 1886-7, and £8,600 in 1887-8; ¶ whilst the balance (over £1,340,000) represents the growth of the interests by which the sources of taxation

Heads of taxation in 1888-9 and previous years compared.

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 260 *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.

‡ Chiefly tonnage dues.

§ Decrease in 1886-7 owing to preportion of revenue from publicans' licences, etc., now being paid into the "Licensing Act 1885 Fund." Of the amount in 1888-9, £18,075 was for auctioneers' licences.

|| Roughly estimated for 1884-5 and subsequent years. See footnote (†) on page 141 *ante*.

¶ For particulars see table following paragraph 318 *post*.

are affected. The main increase in 1888-9 took place under the head of Customs duties, which showed an increase of £513,000; besides which there was an increase of £84,500 under duties of estates of deceased persons, £13,000 under wharfage rates, £30,000 under stamp duty, £23,000 under excise on spirits, £11,500 under ports and harbours, £8,000 under duty on bank notes, and £3,000 under business licences. Under all other heads, there were decreases. No change was made affecting the sources of taxation during the year 1888-9.

Proportion
of Customs
revenue to
total taxa-
tion, etc.

311. In all the years the greater portion of the taxation has been derived from Customs duties. The proportion from that source, however, has gradually decreased from 89 per cent. in 1874-5, and 87 per cent. in 1875-6, to as low as 72 per cent. in 1881-2, and between 74 and 76½ per cent. in the last seven years. The revenue derived from Customs duties during 1888-9 was equivalent to a charge of 11¼ per cent. on the estimated total value of imports during the same year.*

Customs
revenue,
1881 to
1889.

312. 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,† 1881-2 TO 1888-9.

Articles.	Amounts Received.							
	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	443,431	468,746	472,259	518,370	545,170	566,134	611,256	664,438
Wine	45,112	44,100	39,096	42,101	41,086	41,335	44,688	53,146
Beer and cider ..	29,770	32,372	33,845	35,210	37,904	41,126	46,047	55,580
Tobacco and snuff	71,525	85,844	97,420	108,405	121,476	151,893	199,540	235,564
Cigars	24,927	29,453	31,311	34,299	33,583	37,848	46,896	61,195
Tea	81,706	80,298	73,970	88,093	87,544	90,660	98,955	103,402
Sugar‡ and molasses	103,466	108,087	119,248	118,031	115,796	128,526	134,861	123,576
Coffee, chicory, co- coa, and chocolate	14,491	14,883	15,665	16,930	16,990	16,788	17,596	17,524
Opium	21,359	20,897	21,389	19,517	15,236	15,043	15,679	19,275
Rice	20,169	20,576	16,607	18,824	19,710	20,279	23,246	23,358
Hops	14,948	8,318	4,416	4,326	4,455	8,955	9,733	15,621
Malt	4,272	1,750	3,301	2,302	3,633	4,655	2,346	3,172
Fruits and vege- tables, dried and preserved	47,510	48,418	43,973	53,348	47,806	54,641	64,376	59,846
Live stock ..	34,948	32,945	38,359	30,064	37,741	34,706	52,632	76,891
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	434,532	444,038	441,470	490,677	494,512	522,884	548,619	788,361
All other articles ..	275,140	299,742	288,724	307,221	345,968	358,883	394,781	523,840
Total ..	1,667,306	1,740,467	1,741,053	1,887,718	1,968,640	2,094,356	2,311,331	2,824,788

* 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.

‡ Including glucose.

313. The Customs revenue in 1888-9, it will be observed, exceeded that in 1887-8 by £513,000, which was by far the largest excess for many years past; whilst the total increase since 1880-81 amounted to over one million sterling. The increase of £513,000 just referred to is made up chiefly of £239,700 under articles subject to *ad valorem* duties; £71,000 under the head of spirits, wine and beer; £50,300 under tobacco and cigars; £24,300 under live stock; and £129,100 under miscellaneous articles not distinguished in the table; whilst the only decreases that occurred were £11,300 under the head of sugar, and £4,500 under the head of fruits, etc. This large increase under the various heads of Customs revenue is entirely due to the recent large expansion of the import trade of the colony, which rose from 21½ millions in 1887-8 to nearly 24¼ millions in 1888-9; for no alterations were made in the tariff in 1888-9, and only a few slight alterations in the previous years.

314. 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 and the amount per head of the population, of duty received in 1888-9 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, 1888-9.

Articles.	Duty received 1888-9.			Proportion to Total Duty received.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.			
	£	£	s.	a.	Per cent.
Spirits, wine, beer, and cider	773,164	0	14	3	27·37
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars	296,759	0	5	6	10·51
Hops and malt	18,793	0	0	4	·67
Sugar* and molasses	123,575	0	2	4	4·38
Tea, coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate...	120,926	0	2	3	4·28
Rice	23,358	0	0	5	·83
Fruits and vegetables... ..	59,846	0	1	1	2·09
Opium	19,275	0	0	4	·68
Live stock	76,891	0	1	5	2·73
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties ...	788,361	0	14	6	27·91
All other articles	523,840	0	9	8	18·55
Total	2,824,788	2	12	1	100·00

* Including glucose.

Customs
revenue
estimated
and re-
ceived, 1887
to 1889.

315. The following table shows, for the three years ended with 1888-9, the amount of Customs revenue estimated beforehand by the Treasurer, and the amount actually received under each head:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1886-7 TO 1888-9.

Sources of Revenue.	1886-7.		1887-8.		1888-9.	
	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.
CUSTOMS DUTIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits ...	540,900	566,059	565,000	610,974	637,416	664,533
Wine ...	41,400	41,335	41,000	44,699	43,992	53,135
Beer and cider ...	38,200	41,125	41,000	46,045	45,996	55,571
Tobacco and snuff ...	119,800	151,880	151,000	199,587	210,996	235,600
Cigars ...	34,200	37,828	36,500	46,906	43,992	61,219
Tea ...	88,500	89,915	92,000	99,519	105,000	103,553
Sugar and molasses ...	117,600	128,487	152,000	135,069	136,008	123,463
Coffee, chicory, cocoa and chocolate	16,900	16,758	18,000	17,594	15,996	17,674
Opium ...	15,300	15,043	13,000	15,679	15,996	19,276
Rice... ..	19,600	20,277	20,000	23,195	22,008	23,393
Hops ...	4,400	8,932	6,000	9,734	11,004	15,522
Malt ...	2,800	4,655	5,000	2,346	3,000	3,139
Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved	46,900	54,291	50,000	64,979	66,000	59,475
Live stock ...	37,000	34,497	35,000	52,458	49,404	75,333
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	513,200	521,977	545,500	547,570	538,896	789,244
All other articles ...	348,000	359,520	386,700	394,292	386,904	524,133
Export duty ...	...	19	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,984,700	2,092,598	2,157,700	2,310,646	2,332,608	2,824,263
EXCISE.						
Spirits distilled in Victoria	68,600	56,556	55,000	65,603	64,992	88,859
Tobacco duty ...	69,800	64,145	62,000	62,766	63,000	57,688
Licences—						
Tobacco and cigars ...	1,150	1,225	1,150	1,225	1,248	1,137
Other ...	850	840	900	844	900	892
Total ...	140,400	122,766	119,050	130,438	130,140	148,576
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Wharfage rates ...	30,300	37,990	40,000	41,678	42,000	55,056
Tonnage ...	33,000	34,931	34,000	34,294	34,992	45,916
Fees ...	7,300	7,180	7,400	7,340	7,404	6,931
Fines ...	400	951	1,000	1,371	1,008	1,223
Miscellaneous ...	5,670	12,218	10,600	12,890	12,828	10,729
Total ...	76,670	93,270	93,000	97,573	98,232	119,855
Grand Total ...	2,201,770	2,308,634	2,369,750	2,538,657	2,560,980	3,092,694

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.

316. In seven of the eleven years ended with 1888-9, the total amounts received through the Customs exceeded the Treasurer's estimate, and in four of those years the receipts were below that estimate. Over the whole period the receipts exceeded the estimate by over one million sterling, as is shown in the following table:—

Customs
revenue
estimated
and
received
1879 to 1889.

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1878-9 TO 1888-9.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Estimate.	Net Receipts.	Net Receipts more (+) or less (−) than Estimates.
	£	£	£
1878-9	1,539,450	1,449,793	− 89,657
1879-80	1,458,700	1,454,138	− 4,562
1880-1	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
Total	21,565,600	22,632,685	+ 1,067,085*

317. In the same eleven 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 18s. 3d per £100 in 1879-80, the cost per £100 over the whole period being £3 2s. 5d.:—

Cost of
collecting
Customs
revenue.

COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1878-9 TO 1888-9.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Net Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	
		Total.	Per £100 collected.
	£	£	£ s. d.
1878-9	1,449,793	54,150	3 14 8
1879-80	1,454,138	56,917	3 18 3
1880-1	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
Total	22,632,685	706,712	3 2 5

* Net figures.

Taxes
repealed
and
imposed.

318. Difficulties lie in the way of estimating accurately the extent to which the various heads of revenue are effected by the imposition, increase, or reduction of taxes. An attempt has, however, been made to form such an estimate in the following table for the last fourteen years, which, although giving necessarily imperfect results, will afford some idea of the direction in which the contributions 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 1888-9.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue—		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue—	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1876	Nil ...	...	...	Succession duties increased from 5 to 5-10 per cent. on estates over £20,000 ...	3,000	10,700
				Tax on bank notes imposed ...	7,200	27,000
1877	Nil ...	...	...	Nil ...	...	...
1878	Customs— Wharfage rates for port of Mel- bourne <i>trans- ferred</i> to Har- bour Trust ...	(85,000)*	(85,000)*	Land tax imposed	50,000	124,000
	Various altera- tions resulting in a net remis- sion of about	26,000	85,000†	Excise— Percentage of pub- licans' licence fees from municipal bodies ..	(4,600)*	(4,800)*
				Customs— Stock tax im- posed ...	28,300	37,000
1879	Nil ...	...	...	Nil ...	...	...

* 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 1888-9—*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.
		£	£		£	£
1880	... ..	...	...	Stamp duties imposed ...	83,005	120,000
	Customs— (See contra) ...	...	...	Customs— Duties Increased on —Wine, opium, rice, hops, and malt; several 10 per cent. and 20 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> duties increased by 5 per cent. besides numerous other alterations, for the most part in the direction of in- creased duties, about	47,800	53,000*
1881	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs— Tobacco and snuff increased Cigars increased	Revenue decreased 2,300	† 3,500
				Excise— Tobacco duty imposed ...	21,872	65,000 .
				Beer „ „	62,557	100,000
1882	Customs — Duty on undressed rice reduced ...	3,000	3,500	Nil ... ..	...	...
1883	Excise—Beer duty remitted ...	88,000	100,000	Nil ... ..	...	...
1884	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1885	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs—Duty on spirits increased	74,972†	94,500
				Excise—Duty on spirits increased	12,653	18,400
1886	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...

* See footnote (†) on page 202.

† Of this item no satisfactory estimate can be given.

‡ 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 312 *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.

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 to 1888-9—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.
		£	£		£	£
1887	Customs — Duty on bags and sacks and wire netting reduced or remitted ...	19,100	19,300	Customs— Duty on woollen piecegoods and wearing apparel increased 5 per cent. Duty on twine increased 50 per cent. ...	20,700	22,200
	Licences — Proportion of receipts received on account of publicans' licences transferred to Licensing Act 1885 Fund ...	(15,100)*	(16,450)*			
1888	Customs— Sugar—Duty on cane (raw) reduced 33 per cent., but that on beet sugar doubled. Net amount ...	13,900	15,000	Customs— Timber duties increased ...	5,900	6,400
1889	Nil ...	...	...	Nil ...	...	...

319. From the above table it would appear that during the last fourteen years, the taxation imposed or increased, less that repealed or reduced, has resulted in an increased annual charge amounting to nearly half a million sterling,† thus—

	Estimated Annual Amount.
Taxation imposed or increased ...	£681,700
„ repealed or reduced ...	222,800
Net amount imposed, etc. ...	£458,900

320. 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

* These amounts, being merely transfers of revenue from one Public Fund to another, do not affect the general taxation of the country.
† 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 amounts receivable would be less, and in others much more in subsequent years. Mere transfers of revenue (see preceding footnote) have been omitted.

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 1888-9 was, as already shown, £34,023.

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

			Value per acre.
Class I.,	carrying 2 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

322. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1889 to over 7,000,000 acres, nearly half of which was placed in the lowest class, more than a third in the third class, about a ninth in the second class, and not quite a twentieth in the first class.

323. The area of Victoria is 56,245,760 acres, of which 22,494,000 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 nearly 13 per cent. of the area of the colony, or to 31½ per cent. of the area alienated or in process of alienation.*

324. The number of estates assessed was 1,091, or 6 more than in 1888. As some proprietors own more than one estate, their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down at 858. 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.

325. The average size of all the estates assessed is nearly 6,500 acres, which is somewhat above the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average 2,600 and 3,500 acres respectively, and in Class IV. 9,900 acres.

* The land in process of alienation amounted to 6,910,000 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 46 per cent.

Proprietors
and number
and size of
estates
assessed.

326. 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, 1890.*

Class.	Number of Proprietors.	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average Area to each.	
			Total.	Percentage of Each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
			Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
I.	103	120	312,074	4·41	3,029	2,601
II.	198	222	785,071	11·08	3,965	3,536
III.	306	396	2,502,281	35·34	8,178	6,319
IV.	251	353	3,481,542	49·17	13,871	9,862
Total ...	858	1,091	7,080,968	100·00	8,253	6,490

Valuation of
estates
assessed.

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

Valuation of
estates of
each class.

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

VALUE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1890.*

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	Per cent.
I. ...	1,248,296	257,500	990,796	79·37
II. ...	2,355,213	495,000	1,860,213	78·98
III. ...	5,004,562	765,000	4,239,562	84·71
IV. ...	3,481,542	627,500	2,854,042	81·98
Total ...	12,089,613	2,145,000	9,944,613	82·26

* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1890.

329. The land tax payable varied from 9½d. per acre in Class I. to 2½d. per acre in Class IV., the average being about 4¼d. per acre; the amount payable by each holder averaged £145, ranging from an average of £173 in Class III. to one of about £120 in Classes I. and II.; and the amount payable for each estate averaged £114, averaging £134 in Class III., and between £101 and £105 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:—

LAND TAX PAYABLE ANNUALLY, 1890.*

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount by each Holder.	Amount for each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I. ...	12,385	9·52	120·2	103·2
II. ...	23,253	7·11	117·4	104·7
III. ...	52,995	5·08	173·2	133·8
IV. ...	35,675	2·46	142·1	101·1
Total ...	124,308	4·21	144·9	113·9

330. 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 the 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 30 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.

331. The first general hearing of the appeals against the land tax was concluded in 1880. Since then the number of proprietors has increased by 40, and the area of the estates assessed by 186,000 acres, but the taxable value has decreased by £81,300. Except a slight increase in the number of proprietors in the first and second classes, the increases have all taken place in the fourth class, the other classes showing decrease, as is shown in the subjoined table:—

* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1890.

ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1880 AND 1890.

	Classes.				Total.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Number of proprietors, 1880	98	196	315	209	818
„ „ 1890	103	198	306	251	858
Increase	5	2	...	42	40
Decrease	...	...	9	...	...
Area of estates, 1880	Acres. 339,303	Acres. 816,505	Acres. 2,525,221	Acres. 3,213,717	Acres. 6,894,746
„ „ 1890	312,074	785,071	2,502,281	3,481,542	7,080,968
Increase	...	...	...	267,825	186,222
Decrease	27,229	31,434	22,940	...	...
Net taxable value, 1880	£ 1,112,212	£ 1,959,515	£ 4,262,944	£ 2,691,217	£ 10,025,888
„ „ 1890	990,796	1,860,213	4,239,562	2,854,042	9,944,613
Increase	...	...	...	162,825	...
Decrease	121,416	99,302	23,382	...	81,275

Cost of ad-
ministering
Land Tax
Act.

332. The cost of administering the *Land Tax Act* during the year 1888-9 amounted to £1,060, as against £1,157 in the previous year.

Stamp
duties.

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

STAMP DUTIES.

I.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.

	£	s.	d.
Bills of exchange, payable on demand, cheques, etc., each	0	0	1
All other kinds (except bank notes)—			
For every £25 or fraction thereof of the total value up to £100	0	0	6
For every additional £50 or fraction thereof	0	1	0

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

II.—RECEIPTS.

Receipts or discharges for payment of £5 or upwards, each	0	0	1
---	---	---	---

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

For every £50 of consideration or fraction thereof after deducting the first £50	0	5	0
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STAMP DUTIES—*continued*.

IV.—ANNUAL LICENCE.

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

EXEMPTIONS.

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

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

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

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

334. The revenue from the “Sale of Stamps” amounted to £875,314* in 1888-9, as compared with £782,449 in the previous year. For reasons already explained,† there is no means of ascertaining accurately what proportion of this is derived from stamp duties; but after making due allowance for the value of stamps on telegrams—which has been ascertained; of those used for postage—which has been carefully estimated; and of those used for fees—the balance representing the revenue from stamp duties is estimated to have amounted to £260,000 in 1888-9. 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 £5,694 in 1889.

335. The following table shows the gross amount raised by taxation, the amount of taxation per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue in Victoria during each of the last nine financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the eight years ended with 1888:—

* Including £5,080 cash received in lieu of stamps in the Registrar-General's Office under Act No. 1010. The approximate stamp revenue for 1889-90 was £797,893.

† See footnote (†) on page 141 *ante*.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria* ...	1880-81	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64
	1881-2	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
	1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 10	41·60
	1883-4	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
	1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 10	40·51
	1885-6	2,634,560	2 14 3	40·65
	1886-7	2,739,635	2 14 8	40·68
	1887-8	3,071,003	2 19 2	40·37
	1888-9	3,749,670	3 9 1	43·23
New South Wales ...	1881	1,770,848	2 6 5	26·40
	1882	1,903,413	2 7 7	25·68
	1883	1,891,708	2 4 10	29·24
	1884	2,152,855	2 8 1	30·25
	1885	2,252,651	2 8 5	29·70
	1886	2,611,835	2 13 4	34·39
	1887	2,664,548	2 12 1	31·05
	1888	2,681,883	2 10 5	30·18
Queensland† ...	1880-81	657,753	3 1 2	32·50
	1881-2	806,719	3 11 1	38·38
	1883	929,430	3 9 5	35·98
	1884	1,090,445	3 13 0	40·79
	1885	1,200,111	3 17 9	42·24
	1886	1,196,651	3 12 0	42·59
	1887	1,338,838	3 15 6	44·15
	1888	1,577,671	4 3 8	45·56
South Australia ...	1881	557,188	1 18 7	25·65
	1882	653,864	2 5 1	31·33
	1883	637,751	2 2 8	30·96
	1884	563,841	1 16 7	27·84
	1885	749,447	2 7 11	32·45
	1886	585,123	1 17 5	29·62
	1887	648,645	2 1 5	32·21
	1888	739,353	2 6 6	29·64
Western Australia ...	1881	109,199	3 13 7	42·94
	1882	134,658	4 8 7	53·78
	1883	126,131	4 0 9	39·82
	1884	127,338	3 18 9	43·86
	1885	145,835	4 5 8	45·11
	1886	184,999	4 19 6	47·61
	1887	188,911	4 10 7	50·00
	1888	179,944	4 5 1	50·40
Tasmania ...	1881	350,146	2 19 8	69·22
	1882	370,856	3 1 5	67·28
	1883	388,406	3 2 6	69·09
	1884	344,192	2 13 7	62·66
	1885	366,118	2 15 5	64·07
	1886	371,544	2 14 10	65·29
	1887	375,501	2 13 8	63·12
	1888	405,807	2 16 3	63·40

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

† The financial year of Queensland ends on the 30th June. The figures furnished for the last six years, however, relate to the year ended 31st December.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
New Zealand ...	1881	£ 1,881,024	£ s. d. 3 16 3	50·66
	1882	1,999,000	3 18 6	51·03
	1883	2,080,084	3 18 7	53·73
	1884	1,869,496	3 7 8	50·42
	1885	1,995,012	3 10 6	51·68
	1886	1,962,162	3 7 5	53·20
	1887	1,876,235	3 2 11	54·17
	1888	2,031,658	3 7 1	49·43

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1889 see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume ; also Appendix A. to the second volume.

336. The amount of taxation per head in the last year referred to in the table was not so high in Victoria as in Queensland or Western Australia, but higher than in the other colonies. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect during that year, the colony with the highest taxation per head being placed at the top, and that with the lowest at the bottom, of the list:—

Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

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

1. Western Australia.

2. Queensland.

3. Victoria.

4. New Zealand.
5. Tasmania.

6. New South Wales.

7. South Australia.

337. 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 two-thirds of her revenue by taxation, Western Australia and New Zealand raised about one-half, Queensland and Victoria more than two-fifths, and New South Wales and South Australia not quite a third. The following is the order in which they respectively stand in this particular, the colony in which the proportion 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.

2. Western Australia.

3. New Zealand.

4. Queensland.
5. Victoria.

6. New South Wales.

7. South Australia.

338. If the gross amounts raised by taxation in the different colonies during 1888,* 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 a quarter millions sterling; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over ten 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, 1888.*

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	8,249,854	2 18 1	36·17
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	10,687,319	2 19 6	38·78

339. By comparing the above figures with those of this colony, it will be found that in Victoria the taxation per head of the population is about 10s. higher, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue is higher by about a tenth, than the corresponding items in the Australasian colonies as a whole.

340. 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.	
EUROPE.					
United Kingdom	1888-9	£ 73,597,000	£ s. d. 1 18 9	83·19	
ASIA.					
India	1888-9	24,876,000	0 2 4	31·59	
Ceylon	1887	621,819	0 4 2	46·26	
Straits Settlements	1886	512,036	1 0 3	85·23	
AFRICA.					
Mauritius	1886	428,338	1 3 3	59·24	
Natal	1887	346,717	0 14 6	43·62	
Cape of Good Hope	„	1,053,553	0 15 4	33·33	
Lagos	1886	44,427	0 8 11	86·52	
Gambia	1887	9,709	0 12 11	72·17	

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1887-8 have been taken.

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS—continued.

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
AMERICA.		£	£ s. d.	
Canada	1888	5,870,295	1 3 7	78·47
Newfoundland	1886	197,647	0 19 9	79·64
Bermuda	1887	23,950	0 15 11	87·40
West Indies—				
Turk's Island	1884	7,158	1 10 3	68·34
Jamaica	1885	494,729*	0 16 7	80·79
St. Lucia	1887	32,397	0 15 4	81·06
Barbados	1886	103,101	0 12 0	75·65
Grenada	„	28,390	0 11 9	60·19
Tobago	1884	10,294	0 10 0	72·62
Virgin Islands	1886	1,223	0 4 8	84·46
Antigua	1884	33,558	0 19 2	74·09
Montserrat	1883	5,415	0 10 0	92·36
Dominica	1885	12,526	0 8 8	79·07
Trinidad	1886	317,715	1 15 8	70·07
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand†	1888	10,687,319	2 19 6	38·78
Fiji	„	44,223	0 7 1	68·02

341. It will be observed that the amount raised by taxation in Australasia is four-fifths more than that in Canada; but that the amount raised by taxation in India is nearly two and a half times, and in the United Kingdom 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 39 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or the smallest proportion of any of the British possessions named except India and the Cape of Good Hope—their average taxation per head exceeds by 21s. 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

342. In Victoria the gross amount of taxation is three and a half times that in the Cape of Good Hope, but is equal to less than two-thirds that in Canada. The average per head is about £1 10s. higher than in the United Kingdom; but, in proportion to revenue, the

Taxation in Victoria and other British possessions compared

* Including local taxation.
† 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 335 ante.

taxation of Victoria, being 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.

343. 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.		£	£	s.	d.	
Austria-Hungary	1889	67,262,‡	1	13	0	88·74
Belgium	„	6,755,	1	2	5	50·63
Denmark	1888	2,490,	1	3	9	83·31
France (including Algeria)	1889	93,023,	2	4	3	77·88
Greece	„	2,648,	1	6	9	68·64
Holland	„	8,164,	1	16	3	81·23
Italy	1889-90	53,235,	1	14	10	82·40
Portugal	„	7,043,	1	12	8	78·38
Russia	1889	57,376,	§0	12	6	66·61
Spain	1888-9	31,931,	1	16	5	93·73
Switzerland	1888	897,	0	6	1	39·99
Turkey	1883-4	12,712,	0	11	7	76·35
ASIA.						
Japan	1888-9	13,810,	0	7	1	85·51
AFRICA.						
Egypt	1889	7,884,	1	3	2	75·26
AMERICA.						
Argentine Confederation...	1889	9,360,	2	9	2	77·71
Brazil	1889-90	11,199,	0	16	0	74·06
Mexico	1888-9	7,208,	0	12	7	91·29
United States	1888	71,722,	1	5	10	89·89

344. 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 Kingdom comes next in this respect; the United States follow; then Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Spain, and British India in the order named. The amount of taxation in the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is larger than that levied in any other country except Japan, Turkey, Brazil, and the countries just

* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 177 ante.
† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 303 ante.
‡ This amount is made up of £12,679,000 taxation in Austria for the year 1889, and £24,583,000 taxation in Hungary for the year 1889.
§ Based on the population of Russia in Europe. The proportion to the population of the whole Russian Empire is 10s. 7d.
|| See also tables following paragraphs 335 and 340 ante.

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 four times as large as that levied in Switzerland, and about half as large again as that levied in Greece or Denmark; but considerably below that in any other of the countries named.

345. The taxation per head is larger in the United Kingdom than in any other independent countries except the Argentine Confederation and France, and in this respect Spain, Holland, Italy, and Portugal 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 South Australia, it is larger than in the Argentine Confederation.

Taxation
per head in
various
countries.

346. It will be observed that, with one exception—Switzerland—all the countries named in the last table raise more than half their revenue by taxation; whilst the Australasian colonies as a whole raise less than two-fifths from that source. The revenues of Spain, Mexico, and the United States appear to be almost entirely derived from taxation; and although the United Kingdom raises five-sixths of its revenue from that source, as many as five of the countries named raise a higher proportion.

Proportion
of revenue
raised by
taxation in
various
countries.

347. 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
Austral-
asian
colonies.

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.

Colony.	Revenue from Customs Duties.		
	Amount.	Proportion to—	
		Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Victoria (1888-9)	2,824,788	75·33	11·52
New South Wales	1,883,058	70·21	9·02
Queensland	1,344,504	85·22	20·23
South Australia	533,665	72·18	9·86
Western Australia	159,059	88·39	20·23
Tasmania	297,912	73·41	18·50
New Zealand	1,390,717	68·45	23·41

348. It will be observed that in Victoria, Tasmania, South Australia, and New South Wales during 1888 about three-fourths of the taxation

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.*

was raised through the Customs. The colony in which the proportion was highest was Western Australia, in which all but about 10 per cent. was levied through the Customs; and that in which it was lowest was New Zealand, where the proportion was a little more than two-thirds.

Customs
revenue in
proportion
to total
imports.

349. It will, moreover, be noticed that in Victoria the tax on the import trade as a whole was equivalent to an average duty of about 11½ 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 are not high, and in the latter the dutiable articles are comparatively few in number. Since the duties on manufactured articles are for the most part much higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, 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, Western Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania, it being 23 per cent. in the first, and 18 per cent. in the last named colony.*

Municipal
revenue
and ex-
penditure.

350. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1889, the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires:—

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1889.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.					Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
REVENUE.					£	£	£
From Government	{	Endowment	...	...	34,221	301,788	336,009
		Other receipts	...	...	38,769	58,420	97,189
,, Rates—General and separate			...	...	402,547	293,563	696,110
,, „ Special			...	...	32,257	3,957	36,214
,, Licences			...	...	72,099	29,376	101,475†
,, Registration of dogs and goats			...	...	5,997	7,048	13,045
,, Market and weighbridge rents and dues...			...	...	67,232	2,053	69,285
,, Formation of private roads, streets, etc., under <i>Health Act</i>			...	...	48,996	11,953	60,949
,, Contributions for flagging, asphaltting footpaths (including pitched crossings)			...	...	30,601	2,976	33,577
,, Registrations under <i>Health Act</i> , noxious trades, dairies, etc.			...	...	2,228	972	3,200
,, Interest			...	...	15,028	1,857	16,885
,, Other sources			...	...	111,445	40,106	151,551
Total			...	...	861,420	754,069	1,615,489

* 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.*
† Including receipts from the “Licensing Act 1885 Fund.” In the financial year, 1887-8, the “equivalent” amounted to £108,493, and in 1888-9 to £92,124.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1889—*continued*.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
EXPENDITURE. *	£	£	£
Public works (including labour and material) ...	626,461	542,591	1,169,052
Private streets, roads, etc., under <i>Health Act</i> ...	45,756	14,251	60,007
Salaries	67,469	94,772	162,241
Interest	92,391	27,381	119,772
Other expenditure	223,370	99,629	322,999
Total	1,055,447	778,624	1,834,071

351. Although the appropriation of the sum of £310,000 for the endowment of municipalities, under the *Local Government Act* 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506), ceased by effluxion of time at the end of 1879, an equivalent amount was voted by Parliament annually until 1888-9, in which financial year an additional amount of £30,662 was voted in augmentation of the subsidy of such shires as did not receive as much as £3 for every £1 of rates. Endowment of municipalities.

352. According to the Act just mentioned, the endowment payable to any city, town, or borough was not to exceed £2,000 ; and if the rate levied in a municipality exceeded one shilling in the pound, the endowment was to be calculated on an amount which bears the same proportion to the total amount of rates received as one shilling bears to the rate levied.† Subject to these conditions, the endowment was paid to shires in the proportion of £2, and to cities, towns, and boroughs in the proportion of £1, for every £1 of general rates collected. This is also the basis on which the equivalent subsidy, voted after the appropriation terminated, was calculated, an exception to the rule being, however, made in the case of certain shires (15 in 1889) newly formed or of a mountainous character, which receive £3 for every £1 of rates. Where the rates levied in municipalities were in excess of one shilling in the pound, the amount of subsidy payable during 1889 was at the rate of 17s. 7d. to shires, and 8s. 9½d. to cities, towns, and boroughs, for every £1 up to £2,000 of rates† ; as compared with averages payable in the preceding year of 19s. 1d. and 9s. 6½d. respectively. The low proportions payable to the municipalities referred to was, however, to some extent compensated since the 30th June, 1888, by the additional subsidy of which mention was made in the last paragraph. Rate of endowment.

353. In 1889, the expenditure exceeded the revenue in cities, towns, and boroughs by 23 per cent., and in shires by 3 per cent. ; as compared with an excess of 6 and 4½ per cent. respectively in the previous year. Municipal expenditure in excess of revenue.

* Including expenditure of proceeds of loans. For amount of outstanding loans, see table showing "Municipal Debt" *post*. † For ratings in municipalities, see paragraph 223 *et seq. ante*.

Municipalities in which expenditure exceeded revenue. 354. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 20 of the 59 individual cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 64 of the 128 individual shires in 1888; and in 31 out of 59 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 59 out of 130 shires in 1889.

Salaries in municipalities. 355. In 1889 payments of salaries formed nearly 8 per cent. of the revenue of cities, towns, and boroughs, and about 13 per cent. of that of shires.

Harbor Trust receipts and expenditure. 356. Subjoined is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbor Trust* during the twelve and a half years which have elapsed since the Act was passed under which that body was created. The net receipts here shown are less than the gross receipts by about one-fifth, that being the proportion payable by the Commissioners of the Trust into the consolidated revenue :—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1877 to 1889.

	Four and a half years, 1877-1881.	Five years, 1882-1886.	Year 1887.	Year 1888.	Year 1889.	Total 1877 to 1889.
NET RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage rates ...	354,452	569,403	138,804	175,795	183,318	1,421,772
Leases ...	521	344	140	3,493	4,549	9,047
Licences...	9,409	23,724	5,500	2,663	2,919	44,215
Interest ...	2,330	6,624	6,323	8,406	21,024	44,707
Spencer Street ferry	...	1,526	944	1,926	607	5,003
Sundries ...	888	3,059	2,072	2,301	3,079	11,399
Total ...	367,600	604,680	153,783	194,584	215,496	1,536,143†
EXPENDITURE. ‡						
Plant ...	106,046	216,997	9,304	4,198	118,802	455,347
Harbour improvements and maintenance, including dredging, landing, and depositing silt	165,577	509,950	103,857	113,439	150,882	1,043,705
Wharves and approaches, construction and maintenance	63,421	274,904	70,414	83,702	92,386	584,827
General management and contingent expenses	39,517	58,503	17,223	17,799	18,980	152,022
Commissioners' fees ...	7,480	8,142	1,700	1,700	1,275	20,297
Interest ...	3,061	71,434	36,250	36,250	46,250	193,245
Total ...	385,102	1,139,930	238,748	257,088	428,575	2,449,443

Receipts and expenditure compared. 357. In the twelve and a half years the Trust has been in existence, the net receipts have amounted to £1,536,143 and the expenditure to £2,449,443, or £913,300 in excess of the receipts. To meet

* For a short account of the objects of the Trust, and improvements made, see Part "Interchange" in the second volume.

† Exclusive of sums received as net premiums on loans raised, viz., £32,434.

‡ The figures of expenditure have been revised and amended since last publication.

this excess loans* amounting to £1,500,000 have been raised. It will be observed that the revenue, which averaged only about £120,000 in the five years ended with 1886, has since gradually risen to £215,500 in 1889; the revenue having doubled itself in almost five years. 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, £455,347 has been laid out, or less than a fifth of the whole expenditure; the second being the Improvement and Maintenance of the Harbour, together with the wharves and approaches, on which £1,628,532 has been laid out, or nearly two-thirds of the whole expenditure; and the third being the Management and Interest on Loans, on which £365,564 has been expended, or about one-seventh of the whole amount. The cash at credit on the 31st December was £630,078; and the liabilities under contracts in progress, £382,485.

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

General and local revenue and expenditure.

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1883 TO 1889.†

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.						
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government ...	5,611,253	5,934,687	6,290,361	6,481,021	6,733,826	7,607,598	8,675,990
Municipalities ...	693,167	756,966	789,429	859,184	921,466	1,056,437	1,182,291
Melbourne Harbor Trust	103,935	113,141	127,276	149,479	153,783	194,584	215,496
Total ...	6,408,355	6,804,794	7,207,066	7,489,684	7,809,075	8,858,619	10,073,777
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ...	5,651,885	5,715,293	6,140,356	6,513,540	6,561,251	7,287,151	7,919,902
Municipalities ...	730,745	839,007	847,977	897,399	986,846	1,132,783	1,400,873
Melbourne Harbor Trust	189,573	303,280	267,194	271,611	238,748	257,088	428,575
Total ...	6,572,203	6,857,580	7,255,527	7,682,550	7,786,845	8,677,022	9,749,350

359. 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

General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

* For particulars of loans see table "Melbourne Harbor Trust Loans" post.
† 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.

that of the Municipal Bodies and that of the Harbor Trust, amounted to £1 5s. 9d. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to £9 5s. 7d. per head:—

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,
1883 TO 1889*.

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head.†											
	1883.			1884.			1885.			1886.		
REVENUE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Government ...	6	4	8	6	8	9	6	13	0	6	13	6
Municipalities	0	15	5	0	16	5	0	16	8	0	17	8
Melbourne Har- bor Trust	0	2	4	0	2	6	0	2	8	0	3	1
Total ...	7	2	5	7	7	8	7	12	4	7	14	3
EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Government ...	6	5	7	6	4	0	6	9	10	6	10	10
Municipalities	0	16	3	0	18	3	0	17	11	0	19	8
Melbourne Har- bor Trust	0	4	2	0	6	7	0	5	7	0	4	9
Total	7	6	0	7	8	10	7	13	4	7	15	3

General,
local, and
loan ex-
penditure,
1879-89.

360. It has been already stated that in the last two tables the expenditure of the proceeds of loans contracted by the General Govern- ment 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, which, having been done, the result, together with the amount per head of the average population, is given in the following table for the eleven years ended with 1889:—

GENERAL, LOCAL, AND LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1879 TO 1889.

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 12 11	1 4 2	7 17 1
1883 ...	6,572,203	2,656,810	9,229,013	7 6 0	2 19 0	10 5 0
1884 ...	6,857,580	1,600,233	8,457,813	7 8 10	1 14 9	9 3 7
1885 ...	7,255,527	1,141,126	8,396,653	7 13 4	1 4 5	8 17 9
1886 ...	7,682,550	1,729,768	9,412,318	7 18 3	1 15 7	9 13 10
1887 ...	7,787,845	2,068,282	9,856,127	7 15 3	2 1 3	9 16 6
1888 ...	8,678,022	2,389,944	11,067,966	8 7 2	2 6 1	10 13 3
1889 ...	9,749,350	3,716,050	13,465,400	8 19 7	3 8 6	12 8 1

* See footnote (†) on page 219.
† Although the financial years of the respective bodies named in this table terminate at different dates (see last footnote), the same populations as have already been taken (see table following para- graph 249 ante) to calculate the amount of general revenue and general expenditure per head have been used to make these calculations. As the population varies but slightly in so short a period, this will scarcely, if at all, affect the result.
‡ Including expenditure from Municipal and Harbor Trust loans.

361. It will be noticed that the total amount of public money spent per head ranged from £7 13s. 8d in 1881 to £12 15s. 1d. in 1889; the proportion of which derived from Government loans varied from 19s. 4d. per head in 1881 to £3 8s. 6d. per head in 1889. It will further be remarked that the total amount per head in 1889 was much larger than in any previous year.

362. 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 1889, 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 taxation. The taxation levied by the Harbor Trust consists only of wharfage rates:—

GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1883 TO 1889.†

Heads of Taxation.	Amounts Received.						
	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
GOVERNMENT TAXATION } ‡ ...	£ 2,334,255	£ 2,318,520	£ 2,548,171	£ 2,634,560	£ 2,739,635	£ 3,071,003	£ 3,749,670
MUNICIPAL TAXATION.							
Rates ...	445,961	473,412	503,474	546,830	592,235	646,694	732,324
Licences ...	92,610	87,925	92,204	90,495	102,313	104,227	101,475
Registration of dogs and goats	11,767	12,144	15,851	13,837	13,853	13,128	13,045
Market dues ...	43,795	47,392	51,697	55,258	56,881	61,064	69,285
Total ...	594,133	620,873	663,226	706,420	765,282	825,113	916,129
MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST TAXATION.							
Wharfage rates ...	98,809	108,019	120,587	136,134	138,804	175,795	183,318
Total general and local taxation } ‡	3,027,197	3,047,412	3,331,984	3,477,114	3,643,721	4,071,911	4,849,117

363. The aggregate amounts of taxation raised by the Government and the municipalities represented, in 1883, a proportion of £3 7s. 3d. to each individual in the community; in 1884, £3 6s. 1d.; in 1885,

* See paragraph 306 *ante*.

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

‡ For details of Government taxation, see table following paragraph 309 *ante*.

£3 10s. 5d.; in 1886, £3 11s. 7d.; in 1887, £3 12s. 8d.; in 1888, £3 18s. 5d.; in 1889, £4 9s. 4d.

Chief
sources
of taxation.

364. 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-five per cent. of the Municipal taxation in 1883, 76 per cent. in 1884 and 1885, 77 per cent. in 1886, 76 per cent. in 1887, 78 per cent. in 1888, and 80 per cent. in 1889 was derived from rates.

Public debt.

365. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June, 1889,† to £37,627,382, consisting of moneys—

				£
Borrowed in Victoria	...	...	...	1,529,482
„ England	...	...	...	36,097,900
Total	...	...	...	37,627,382

Purposes for
which loans
were
incurred.

366. The aggregate amount of the loans raised up to the 30th June, 1889, was £47,944,902; but a total of £10,317,520 having been repaid, viz., £2,103,100 out of the general revenue, and £8,214,420 out of the proceeds of redemption loans—the balance outstanding on the 30th June, 1889, was reduced to £37,627,382. 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, 1889, are shown in the following table:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Purposes.	Total Amount Borrowed.†	Amount Paid off.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1889.
	£	£	£
Railways	29,167,719	68,100	29,099,619§
Water supply—			
Melbourne	2,446,456	800,000	1,646,455
Country	3,992,172	...	3,992,173||
Parliament houses	246,453	...	246,453
Law courts	354,260	...	354,260
Public offices	166,195	...	166,195
Defences	100,000	...	100,000
State schools	1,105,557	...	1,105,557
Yarra Bridge	108,043	...	108,043
Harbours, etc.	275,554	...	275,554
Graving-dock	350,464	...	350,464

* See paragraph 311 ante. † On the 30th June, 1890, the public debt amounted to £41,377,693.
‡ For expenditure of the net proceeds of these amounts, see table following paragraph 268 ante; and for further details of the expenditure of railway loans, see portion relating to Railways in Part "Interchange" post.
§ Inclusive of £183,900 of late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Co.'s debentures.
|| Of this amount £664,573 was authorized to be re-lent to municipal bodies, £852,983 to Water Works Trusts, and £289,294 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. Waterworks Trusts also received grants from the loan account amounting to £97,396.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED—continued.

Purposes.	Total Amount Borrowed.*	Amount Paid off.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1889.
	£	£	£
Tramways in country districts...	182,609	...	182,609
Melbourne and Geelong improvements	735,000†	735,000	...
Treasury bonds ...	500,000	500,000	...
	39,730,482	2,103,100	37,627,382
Redemption of loans‡ ...	8,214,420	8,214,420	...
Total ...	47,944,902	10,317,520	37,627,382

367. Of the debt outstanding on the 30th June, 1889, a sum of about £53,000 was authorized as early as 1857, nearly 4 millions during the ten years ended with 1870, over 10 millions in the next decade, and over 23 millions—of which nearly 8 millions, however, was for purposes of redemption—in the nine years ended with 1889, 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, 1889.	
Year.	Under Act.		As originally Authorized.	After Conversion Operations.
	No.	Per cent.	£	£
1857	36	6	52,780	...
1862	150	6	300,000	276,100
1865	287	6	850,000	850,000
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§ 13,102||
1873	468	4	1,500,000	1,500,000
1876	531	4	{ ... 2,500,000	500,000§ 2,500,000
1878	608	4½	5,000,000	5,000,000
"	611	4	...	457,000§
"	617	5	183,900	183,900¶
1881	717	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
1882	739	4	2,000,000	2,000,000
"	741	4	167,600	167,600

* See footnote (‡) on page 222.
† 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.
§ 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.

AUTHORIZATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT—continued.

Authorization.		Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding on the 30th June, 1889.	
Year.	Under Act.		As originally Authorized.	After Conversion Operations.
	No.		£	£
1883	760	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
1884	805	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
1885	845	4	6,000,000	6,000,000
1887	963	4	130,000	130,000
1888	989	3½	3,000,000	3,000,000
	Total ...	... ..	37,614,280	37,627,382

Growth of the public debt.

368. 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 nine years subsequent to 1880-1, a net amount of over £15,000,000 was added to the debt. The whole increase in 29 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 £34 in 1888-9. A considerable increase also took place as compared with the total revenue until 1886-7, for whilst in 1860, or three years after the colony commenced to borrow, the debt was equivalent to only 1⅔ year's revenue, in 1870 it was equivalent to 3⅔ years', and in 1886-7 to nearly 5 years' revenue; since 1886-7, however, the proportion has fallen off to only 4⅓ years' revenue in 1888-9, being slightly lower than it was in 1880-81. 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 1888-9, are shown in the following table :—

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1888-9.*

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
1885-6	...	...	...	30,110,935	30	10	2	4·69
1886-7	...	...	...	33,119,164	32	10	0	4·92
1887-8	...	...	...	34,627,382	32	13	1	4·55
1888-9	...	...	...	37,627,382	34	1	6	4·34

NOTE.—On the 30th June, 1890, the public debt was £41,377,693. At the same date the estimated population was about 1,117,980. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £37 0s. 3d. ; and the multiple of the revenue was 4·86.

* For amount of the public debt at the end of each year, see first folding sheet to the second volume.

369. It will be noticed that in 1888-9 the public debt increased by £3,000,000. This was in consequence of a loan for that amount having been floated in London in January, 1889. Four per cent. stock to the extent of £130,000* was also issued during the last two financial years, but this was to provide funds for a 6 per cent. local loan which fell due, and was duly paid off on 1st October, 1888. The debt per head of population only increased by £1 8s. 5d. whilst the ratio of debt to revenue fell from over $4\frac{1}{2}$ years of the latter in 1887-8 to $4\frac{1}{3}$ in 1888-9. Increase of debt, 1888-9.

370. The debt is composed of debentures—some of which are inscribable as stock—and inscribed stock. The following are the dates and places at which the various amounts of which the debt is composed are repayable:— Repayment of debt.

REPAYMENT OF DEBT.

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Debentures.</i>		£	£	£
150	1st October, 1889 ...	6	276,100	...	276,100†
287	1st January, 1891 ...	„	...	850,000	850,000
331-2	„ 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	„ „ ...	$4\frac{1}{2}$	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
611	1st January, 1904 ...	4	...	457,000	457,000
	<i>Stock (London Register).</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	1st October, 1919 ...	„	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
845	„ 1920 ...	„	...	6,000,000	6,000,000
989	„ 1923 ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	...	3,000,000	3,000,000
	<i>Stock (Melbourne Register).</i>				
428 } 439 } 741 } 963 }	28th November, 1897§ ...	4	940,482	...	940,482
617	<i>Debentures of late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co.||</i>	5	...	183,900	183,900
	Total ...	...	1,529,482	36,097,900	37,627,382

* Of this amount, £119,354 was raised prior to 1888-9. † Paid off at due date out of revenue.

‡ Originally debentures convertible into inscribed stock at option of holders. The amount so inscribed, according to advices received to the 30th June, 1889, was £8,441,300, the balance being still held in the form of debentures.

§ 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.

Reduced
rate of
interest on
loans.

371. Loans paid off on the 1st October, 1883, and the same date in 1884, 1885 and 1888, amounting together to £7,947,220, bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent.; and it will be noticed that a further amount of £276,100 was repayable on the 1st October, 1889, which was duly paid. By these repayments the portion of the debt bearing 6 per cent. interest has become reduced to £850,000; all of which will fall due on or before 1st January, 1891. The redemption loans bear only 4 per cent. interest, and the nominal saving in the annual interest payable by the substitution of these for the 6 per cent. loans duly paid off amounts to £158,945* per annum.

Loans
redeemed.

372. The loans which had been redeemed up to the 30th June, 1889, amounted in the aggregate to £10,317,520, of which £2,103,100 was provided for out of revenue, and £8,214,420 by means of redemption loans, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. Nearly a fourth of the amount was repayable in Melbourne, and the remainder in London. The following are the particulars:—

LOANS REDEEMED TO 30TH JUNE, 1889.

Under Act No.	Date of Redemption.	Rate of Interest.	Source from which funds were provided.	Amount Redeemed.		
				London.	Melbourne.	Total.
				£	£	£
13	1855 to 1875 ...	...	Revenue	...	525,000	525,000
23	" " ...	...	"	...	210,000	210,000
40	1857 to 1872 ...	6	"	500,900	299,100	800,000
15	1872 to 1874 ...	6	"	65,200	2,900	68,100
36	1st October, 1883	6	Loans	3,587,500	236,600	3,824,100
"	" 1884	6	"	812,500	...	812,500
"	" 1885	6	"	2,600,000	580,620	3,180,620
"	" 1888	6	"	...	130,000	130,000
617	1880 to 1886	6 & 3½†	"	233,400	33,800	267,200‡
663	1st November; 1881	5	Revenue	...	166,600	} 500,000||
"	" 1882§	5	"	...	166,700	
"	" 1883§	5	"	...	166,700	
Total ...				7,799,500	2,518,020	10,317,520

NOTE.—A further 6 per cent. loan for £276,100 was paid off out of revenue on 1st October, 1889.

Victorian
Govern-
ment stock

373. Victorian Government stock on the Melbourne register was first authorized under the *Public Works Loan Act* 1872 (36 Vict.

* Exclusive of the saving, equivalent to £5,522, on the loan of £276,100, which was paid off out of revenue.
† 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.
§ 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.

No. 428), and originally amounted to £1,113,000. Owing to portion of this being converted into debentures, as being more readily negotiable by the Government in a case of emergency, which operation was counterbalanced to some extent by re-conversions and fresh issues, the amount outstanding became reduced on the 30th June, 1889, to £940,482.* 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 raised up to the end of the financial year 1888-9—amounting to £13,000,000—were issued as stock in the first instance. The privilege referred to, according to advices received up to the 30th June, 1889, had been availed of to the extent of £8,441,300, so that the stock then outstanding upon the London register amounted to £21,441,300. The total amount of stock on the two registers combined was thus £22,381,782. Of this amount, £19,381,782 bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and £3,000,000 at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

374. Only about a twelfth of the public debt bears interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., whilst over two-thirds bears interest at 4 per cent., and the balance at higher rates up to 6 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, 1889:—

Rates of Interest.					Amount at each Rate.
6 per cent.	...	...	...	...	£1,126,100
5 per cent.	...	...	...	...	2,603,800
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	...	...	...	5,000,000
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	25,897,482
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	...	...	...	3,000,000
Total					£37,627,382

375. More than two-thirds of the interest on the debt is payable in July and January, and 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 the greatest degree of negotiability for the stock can only be attained by making the periods of payment uniform for all loans. About nineteen-twentieths of the interest is payable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following table shows the amounts payable

* Of the amount outstanding, £522,455 is held by the public, and £418,027 by the Government, viz.—£317,349 on account of Trust Funds invested, and £100,678 on account of investments by municipalities.

during the ensuing financial year at those times and places on the debt existing on the 30th June, 1889 :—

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Rate per cent.	When due.	Amount payable annually—		
		In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
		£	£	£
6	July and January ...	...	51,000	51,000
5	„ „ ...	15,645	105,350	120,995
4½	„ „ ...	...	225,000	225,000
4	„ „ ...	...	598,280*	598,280
3½	„ „ ...	...	105,000	105,000
	Total ...	15,645	1,084,630	1,100,275
6	October and April ...	16,566	...	16,566
4	„ „ ...	37,619	400,000	437,619
	Total ...	54,185	400,000	454,185
	Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures	69,830 1,460	1,484,630 7,735	1,554,460 9,195
	Grand Total ...	71,290	1,492,365	1,563,655

NOTE.—The figures in this table represent the annual interest payable on the debt (viz., £37,627,382) as it stood at the commencement of that year. It may be remarked that the fresh loan raised in April, 1890, will add £105,000 per annum to the interest payable, but the first half-yearly instalment will not be payable until 1st July, 1890. On the other hand, the 6 per cent. loan of £276,100 having been paid off out of revenue on the 1st October, 1889, will reduce the annual interest by £16,566.

376. The annual interest payable on the public debt, as it existed at the end of the financial year 1888-9, was equivalent to an average rate of about £4 3s. per £100, the rates on the amounts borrowed for the different works in most cases varying from 4 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 per cent. debentures for the 6 per cents. which had become due, have gradually brought down the rate of interest, so that at the end of 1888-9 it averaged only about £4 3s. per cent. as just stated. The following are the particulars of the amounts borrowed for the different works, and the amount and average rate of interest payable thereon annually :—

* Inclusive of £18,280 which is not actually paid, since the debentures represented are held by the Government on account of Trust Funds invested.

Interest on loans for different works.

INTEREST ON LOANS FOR DIFFERENT WORKS.

Purpose for which Raised.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1889.*	Interest Payable Annually.	
		Amount.	Average Nominal Rate per cent.
	£	£	
Railways	29,099,619†	1,204,829	4·14
Tramways in Country Districts ...	182,609	7,141	3·91
Water Supply { Melbourne ...	1,646,455	66,713	4·05
	Country ...	3,992,173	170,744
Law Courts and Parliament Houses ...	600,713	25,265	4·21
Public Offices	166,195	6,789	4·09
Defences	100,000	6,000	6·00
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	37,627,382	1,563,655	4·16

377. By the last two tables it appears that the total sum payable annually as interest amounts to £1,563,655; but as interest (£18,280) on debentures held by the Government is not paid, and as a portion of the debt did not bear interest during the whole of the year, the amount actually paid in 1888-9 was only £1,438,724, viz., £1,363,753 in London and £74,971 in Melbourne. Interest payable and paid.

378. 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. These charges amounted in 1888-9 to £20,518, which is equivalent to a proportion of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the total amount paid in London, viz., £1,363,753, as just stated; as compared with £19,347, or $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., in 1887-8. During the two previous years, 1885-6 and 1886-7, the proportion was as high as $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in consequence of the rate of exchange having been exceptionally high in those years. The following figures show the items of which the expenses were made up during the last four years:— Expenses of paying interest on debt.

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 366 *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.

EXPENSES OF PAYING INTEREST ON LOANS, 1885-6 TO 1888-9.

	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.
	£	£	£	£
Commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on de- benture coupons payable ...	3,598	3,262	3,182	3,161
Commission of £500 or £450 per million* for inscription of stock and payment of interest ($1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on interest payable)	5,798	6,586	7,984	8,709
Premium on remittances ...	10,701	10,107	7,187	7,540
Stamps, advertising, etc. ...	649	602	994†	1,108
Total Expenses ...	20,746	20,557	19,347	20,518
Interest paid in London ...	1,165,523	1,176,976	1,291,755	1,363,753
Per centage of expenses thereon	1·78	1·75	1·50	1·51

379. 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 1888-9 amounted to £1,459,242,‡ being in the proportion of £1 6s. 11d. per head of population, and equal to rather more than a sixth of the total expenditure.

380. The following is a statement of the total amount and amount per head paid as interest and expenses of the public debt in 1860, in each fifth year from that period to 1884-5, and in the years 1887-8 and 1888-9; also in each of the same years, the proportion of the total amount to the revenue of Victoria:—

INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1888-9.

Year.	Interest and Expenses of Debt.		
	Total Amount.	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 6	20·22
1887-8 ...	1,385,121	1 6 8	18·21
1888-9 ...	1,459,242	1 6 11	16·82

* The sum of £500 is charged for the first 10 millions of stock inscribed, £450 for the second 10 millions, and £400 for subsequent amounts.
† Including £153 arrears.
‡ See under head of "Public Debt," page 162 ante.

381. In the other Australasian colonies, in 1888, the interest and expenses of the public debt per head varied from £2 13s. 10d. in Queensland and £2 11s. 10d. in New Zealand, to £2 5s 2d. in South Australia, £1 12s. 10d. in New South Wales, £1 10s. 2d. in Western Australia, and £1 5s. 7d. in Tasmania; and the proportion to the total expenditure varied from 40 per cent. in New Zealand, 30 per cent. in Queensland and South Australia, and 26 per cent. in Tasmania, to 20 per cent. in New South Wales, and 16½ per cent. in Western Australia.* In the Australasian colonies as a whole, the interest and expenses of the public debt in 1888 amounted to £6,682,378, or to nearly £1 17s. 3d. per head, and to nearly a fourth of the total expenditure.

382. 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
New Zealand	1,570,	40
Greece	1,480,	40
Austria	11,280,	38
Hungary	10,640,	38
France	53,480,	35
Spain	10,960,	32
Russia	27,800,	31
Italy	12,600,	31
Belgium	3,840,	31
United Kingdom	27,000,	30
Queensland	1,106,	30
South Australia	718,	30
Tasmania	185,	26
Holland	2,640,	24

* See Australasian Statistics for 1888, Table V., Appendix A., Vol. I., *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9. For later information see Appendix A. in the second volume.

† 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 1888, express the expenses, in addition to the interest, of their Public Debts, except in the case of Queensland.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AND PROPORTION THEREOF TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES*—continued.

Countries.	Annual Interest on Public Debt.	
	Amount (000's omitted).	Proportion of Total Expenditure.
	£	Per cent.
New South Wales	1,746,	20
Victoria	1,385,	19
Denmark	560,	19
Western Australia	64,	17
Sweden	800,	16
Prussia	8,480,	13
Norway	280,	11
Germany ‡	4,360,	9
Switzerland	80,	3

Relation of debt to expenditure in Victoria and other countries.

383. According to the table the only countries in the world in which the relation of the Public Debt to the Public Expenditure is smaller than in Victoria are Western Australia, Sweden, 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 two countries above it, and all the other Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, occupy a higher and consequently worse position than Victoria.

Loans authorized, 1889.

384. A loan of £4,600,000—to be floated in instalments as required—was authorized on the 17th December, 1888; and one for £4,000,000 on the 25th November, 1889. The former included a balance of £2,000,000 not floated under the previous Act, and was the first Victorian loan authorized since 1885. It is provided that these loans should be repayable in 1923, and that they should be issued either as debentures or as inscribed stock, interest to be payable half-yearly, the rate of which—not to exceed 3½ per cent.—is left to be determined by an order of the Governor in Council prior to the time of issue. The following are the amounts authorized to be devoted to the respective purposes for which the loan was to be raised :—

* See footnote (†) on page 231.
† See footnote (‡) on page 231.
‡ The interest on the debts of the several German States is not included.

LOANS AUTHORIZED, 1888 AND 1889.

Purposes.	Under <i>Railway Loan Act.</i>	
	52 Vict., No. 989.	53 Vict., No. 1032.
	£	£
Railways	4,100,000	3,150,000
Tramways in country districts	50,000	...
Water Supply—Melbourne	125,000	450,000
Irrigation Works, etc.	325,000	400,000
Total	4,600,000	4,000,000
Amount raised to 30th June, 1889	3,000,000	...
Balance not floated	1,600,000	4,000,000

385. The first instalment—amounting to £3,000,000*—of these authorized loans was floated in London on the 22nd January, 1889, in the form of inscribed stock; the rate of interest being fixed—for the first time in the history of the colony—at as low a rate as $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and a second instalment for £4,000,000 at the same rate of interest was floated on the 17th April, 1890. Par was determined on as the minimum price for which tenders would be received on both occasions, which, as interest had accrued from the 1st January, was equivalent to £99 8s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. *ex* accrued interest in the former, and £98 11s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. in the latter case†. The number of tenders sent in was 401 for the first, and 826 for the second loan; whilst the aggregate amounts tendered were £6,558,500 and £13,670,500 respectively. The average prices obtained were £103 5s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. and £101 10s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. respectively, or £102 14s. 10d. and £100 2s. 4d. *ex* accrued interest; whilst, if expenses of floating be also deducted, the net proceeds will be reduced to £101 11s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. and £98 19s. 6d. per £100 respectively. As the loans have currencies of nearly 35 and 34 years respectively the last quoted prices are equivalent to the money having been obtained at the yearly rate of £3 8s. 5d. and £3 11s. 1d. per £100 respectively. The former price is the highest ever obtained for any Australasian loan, or, indeed, for the loan of any British possession, except India and Canada.‡ The lowest rate of interest at which any

Loan floated
in 1890.

* It was stated in the prospectus that this loan would meet the requirements of the Government during the current year.

† The proceeds of the last loan were payable—5 per cent. on application, 15 per cent. on the 24th April, 40 per cent. on the 20th May, and 40 per cent. on the 20th June.

‡ Canada, in June, 1888, succeeded in launching a 3 per cent. loan of £4,000,000 in London, the principal being repayable in 50 years; the average price obtained was £95 1s. per £100, or £94 14s. 10d. *ex* accrued interest. Allowing for expenses, as well as accrued interest, the net price would probably be reduced to about £93 12s., which is equivalent to an annual rate of £3 5s. 3d. per £100, or 3s. 2d. less than that paid by Victoria for the loan of 1888. Canada, which was the first colony to lower the rate of interest to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—viz., in June, 1884—was again the first to lower it to 3 per cent. The equivalent in 3 per cents. at the price realized for the Victorian $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1888 is about £93 2s. *ex* accrued interest. See also footnote to paragraph 371, *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8. In May, 1890, Ceylon also followed the example set by Canada in issuing a 3 per cent. loan see Note to table following paragraph 395 *post*.

loan of New South Wales had been floated up to the end of 1889 was £3 9s. per £100, that being the rate actually payable on the nominal 3½ per cent. loan floated in April, 1888.*

Net proceeds
of recent
loans.

386. The following is a statement of the leading particulars of the last five 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, 1886 TO 1890.

Particulars.	4 per cent.—Stock. (49 Vict. No. 845.)			£8,600,000, 3½ per cent.— Stock. (52 Vict. No. 9:9, and 53 Vict. No. 1,032.)†	
	First issue, £1,500,000.	Second issue, £3,000,000.	Third issue, £1,500,000.	First issue, £3,000,000.	Second issue, £4,000,000.
When floated ...	2nd Feb., 1886.	20th Jan., 1887.	10th Jan., 1888.	22nd Jan., 1889.	17th April, 1890.
When repayable (1st Oct.)	1920.	1920.	1920.	1923.	1923.
Minimum price fixed per £100	£101 3 3	£101 6 3	£103 9 11¼	£99 8 10½	£98 11 11½
Number of tenders ...	643	817	273	401	826
Amount tendered ...	£10,834,250	£10,191,500	£3,466,800	£6,558,500	£13,670,500
Number of successful tenders ‡	27	62	113	233	...
Highest tender per £100	£105 15 9	£102 18 9	£108 15 5¾	£103 11 4½	£101 11 11½
Lowest successful tender per £100	£105 11 9	£102 5 9	£107 17 5¾	£102 10 10½	...
Gross proceeds average per £100	£105 12 3¼	£102 5 6¾	£108 1 1¼	£102 14 10	£100 2 4
Deduct expenses, do. ...	£1 3 3¼	£1 2 9¾	£1 3 0½	§£1 2 10½	£1 2 10
Net proceeds, do. ...	£104 9 0	£101 2 9	£106 18 0¾	£101 11 11½	£98 19 6
Bank of England mini- mum rate of discount per cent.	3	5	4||	4 ¶	3½**

NOTE —The quotations in this table are exclusive of accrued interest, which was £1 8s. 0½d. for the last loan.

Expenses of
floating and
redemption
of loans.

387. The total expenses connected with floating Victorian loans from 1855 (the time the first loans were authorized) to the 30th June,

* See table following paragraph 393 *post*.
† By Act 54, Vict. No. 1057, the second issue was made redeemable at the same date as the first issue.
‡ Wholly or partly successful.
§ As against this a premium of ½ per cent. on portion of this loan was received on bills drawn on London at 30 days, being equivalent to about 1s. 10d. per £100 on the whole loan.
|| Followed by a 3½ per cent. rate on the 11th, and a 3 per cent. rate on the 18th January.
¶ Two days later it fell to 3½ per cent., and nine days later to 3 per cent. A 5 per cent. rate prevailed in the early part of the month, *i.e.*, prior to the 10th.
** It fell on the same day to 3 per cent. A 4 per cent. rate prevailed about a week previously.

1889, including bank charges, brokerage, advertising, etc., have amounted to £493,154, which figures furnish a proportion of 1·15 per cent. (equal to £1 3s. per £100) on the gross amount (£42,914,000) borrowed in London to that date; and a similar average prevailed for the loans recently floated, as will be seen by figures in the last table. These expenses are made up of 5s.* per £100 commission to the Banks for floating, 5s. brokerage, and 12s. 6d. composition duty on inscription of stock, payable to the British Government; the balance, viz., 6d., defraying 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.

388. 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 2s. 7d. in 1874 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 ob-
tained for
loans.

VICTORIAN LOANS.—PRICES FIXED AND OBTAINED, 1874 TO 1890.

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 $\frac{1}{2}$

NOTE.—The 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 1890, and 4 per cent. in all other cases.

* It has been asserted that 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.

389. 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 on the London register, and £947,220 having been paid off and also replaced for the most part by loans raised in London, the debt repayable in Melbourne has become reduced to £1,529,482. 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, 1889:—

LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE.

Authorization.		Loans as originally raised.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1889.
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	6	1894	610,000	297,100	...	312,900
371	1870	5	...	100,000	100,000	...	...
				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
439	1872	4	„	{ 86,780‡ }	...	...	99,882
				{ 13,102§ }	...	...
Total ...				3,520,482	1,043,780	947,220	1,529,482

390. Particulars respecting the amounts, due dates of, 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 1890, 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, the minimum rate of

* Or at any time thereafter upon one years' notice.
† Redemption loan.
‡ Conversion loan. The other conversion loans, amounting to £957,000, were raised in London. See footnote (††) to next table.
§ Increase of debt on conversion of 5 and 6 per cent. debentures.

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 1890.

Act No.	When Raised.	Amount of Loan.*	When Due.	Nomi- nal Rate of In- terest.	Average price obtained per £100 Debenture.						Actual Rate of Interest per £100†	Bank of England Minimum Rate of Discoun at time of Floating.		
					Ex Accrued Interest.			Ex Interest and Expenses.† (Net proceeds.)						
		£		Per cent.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	Per cent.
36	1859	1,000,000	1883	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	10	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	1860	1,837,500	"	"	104	17	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	103	14	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	14	3	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -
"	"	812,500	1884 }	"	103	1	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	101	18	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5	17	0	6
"	1861	1,000,000	1885	"	102	19	7	101	16	7	5	17	2	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	1862	1,600,000	"	"	100	8	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	99	5	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	6	1	1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
287	1866	850,000	1891	"	98	4	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	97	1	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	5	4	3	3
331	1869	588,600	1894	5	100	17	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	99	14	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	0	5	3
"	1870	1,518,400	"	"	90	2	7	88	19	7	4	15	5	3-4
468	1874	1,500,000	1899	4	94	16	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	93	18	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	8	1	2
531	1876	{ 500,000\$ 2,500,000 }	{ 1901 1904 }	"	97	17	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	14	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
611	1878	457,000\$	1904	"	103	3	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	5	11	4	6	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
608	1879	3,000,000	"	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	98	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	97	13	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	3	0	5-3
"	1880	2,000,000	"	"	97	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	96	10	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	4	6	4
717	1883	4,000,000	1907	4	98	5	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	97	2	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4	3	3	3
739	"	2,000,000||	1908	"	98	18	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ **	97	15	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	2	5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
760	1884	{ 2,636,600|| 1,363,400 }	{ 1913 1919 }	"	105	12	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	104	9	0	3	15	5	3
805	1885	{ 3,180,620|| 819,380 }	1919	"	102	5	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	101	2	9	3	18	9	5
845	1886	1,500,000	1920	"	108	1	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	106	18	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	3	12	9	4
"	1887	3,000,000	"	"	102	14	10	101	11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	8	5	4
"	1888	1,500,000	"	"	100	2	4	98	19	6	3	11	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
989	1889	3,000,000	1923	3 $\frac{1}{2}$										
1032	1890	4,000,000	"	"										
1057														
Total		46,914,000††												

NOTE.—All Victorian loans floated prior to 1884 have originally a currency of 25 years; the loan of 1884 has a currency of 30 years, and the subsequent loans a currency of from 33 to 35 years.

* The loans referred to in the first six lines have been paid off by means of more recent loans.

† For loans raised prior to 1876, the expenses have been uniformly assumed to have been 1·15 per cent., and the quotations differ slightly from those published last year. See paragraph 387 *ante*.

‡ Based on the prices given in the previous column. Some of the figures have been revised and corrected since last publication.

§ Conversion loans. See footnote (‡) on last page.

|| 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.

†† Including £957,000 for conversion of debentures and stock issued in Melbourne; also redemption loans amounting to £7,817,220, of which £7,000,000 was for loans falling due in London. The latter amount being deducted, the net amount borrowed in London is reduced to £39,914,000, of which £1,774,220 is virtually a transfer of debt from Melbourne to London.

Terms upon
which loans
have been
obtained.

391. 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 has improved so considerably of recent years, 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, although a similar loan in 1890 was not so successful. 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.

Actual rate
of interest
on loans.

392. 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. Since that year, however, the credit of the colony has been gradually improving, 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 about $3\frac{2}{5}$ per cent., which was the lowest actual rate at which any Victorian—or, in fact, any Australasian—loan has yet been raised; and, although the loan of 1890 was less successful, it realized a far better price than any other previous loan.

New South
Wales
loans.

393. The following table, giving similar information respecting the loans of New South Wales, is taken in substance, as regards the earlier portion, from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, but in the case of the last ten lines the figures were compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from official documents:—

NEW SOUTH WALES LOANS, 1858 TO 1889.

Date of Loan.	Years' Currency.	Amount of Loan.	Gross Amount raised.	Average price per £100 less charges etc.*	Nominal Interest per cent.	Actual Interest per £100.
		£	£	£		£ s. d.
1858	30	130,400	125,888	90·59	5	5 13 3
1859	30	818,100	916,778	99·09	5	5 1 3
1860	30	560,900	560,654	99·20	5	5 1 0
1861	30	206,960	205,887	98·85	5	5 1 7
1862	30	495,500	485,391	97·22	5	5 3 10
1863	30	610,000	613,247	99·78	5	5 0 3
1864	30	288,300	287,609	90·01	5	5 1 5
1865	30	292,800	269,974	91·49	5	5 11 6
1866	30	1,001,900	899,216	88·49	5	5 16 4
1867	30	312,800	267,448	84·32	5	5 2 1
1868	30	1,500,000	1,430,204	88·52	5	5 16 4
1869	...	1,000,000	981,655	96·85	5	5 4 2
1870 } 1871 }	30	985,100	973,696	97·91	5	5 2 11
1872	30	406,800	422,666	103·90	5	4 15 0
1873	Inter.	222,284	217,270	97·74	4	4 2 0
1874	Inter.	282,955	268,808	95·00	4	4 5 11
1875	30	1,000,000	900,581	89·12	4	4 13 0
1876	30	901,500	837,180	92·22	4	4 9 4
1879	30	3,249,500	3,099,443	97·81	4	4 2 8
1881	30	2,050,000	2,120,697	101·67	4	3 18 1
1882†	{ 30 50	{ 813,700 } { 1,186,300 }	2,042,916	100·10	4	3 19 11
1883	50	3,000,000	3,001,067	97·68	4	4 2 3
„	50	3,000,000	3,018,780	98·08	4	4 1 10
1884	40	5,500,000	5,152,386	91·17	3½	3 18 11
1885	40	5,500,000	5,042,041	89·01	3½	4 1 3
1886	38	5,500,000	5,247,690	91·99	3½	3 18 0
1888	30	3,500,000	3,626,300	100·86	3½	3 9 0
1889	29	{ 1,390,630† } { 2,109,400 }	3,584,105	99·57	3½	3 10 2

394. By this table it appears that during the six years ended with 1889, New South Wales has floated seven loans amounting in the aggregate to £29,500,000. The loan of 1882 was issued in the form of debentures, but with right of inscription as stock. All previous loans, it is believed, were issued as debentures only, whilst all subsequent loans were issued either as inscribed stock or debentures inscribable as stock. It would appear that as early as 1881 and 1882 New South Wales was able to borrow, allowing for all charges, for

Success of recent New South Wales loans.

* The quotations respecting New South Wales for 1881 and subsequent years were carefully computed in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and are exclusive of accrued interest as well as expenses ; but, for the loans prior to 1881, it is believed no allowance has been made for accrued interest or—what amounts to the same thing—for discount on deferred instalments. This is often considerable, and, in the case of the last six loans, varied from something less than £1 to nearly £2 per £100.

† The loan of 1882 was issued first as debentures ; but, subsequently, power was given to convert into inscribed stock. The debentures unconverted are shown in the upper line.

‡ Redemption loan. This was the only Redemption loan during the last 10 years.

less than 4 per cent.—the loan floated in 1881 being set down as costing only £3 18s. 1d. per £100 per annum, although, strange to say, the next two 4 per cent. loans floated in 1883 could only be raised at a discount. The last five loans, it will be observed, were launched nominally at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; New South Wales being the first Australasian, and the second British colony* to issue loans bearing a lower nominal rate of interest than 4 per cent. The actual rate of interest payable on the first three of these, however, was nearer 4 than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., per £100 borrowed; but a considerable improvement took place in the last two, which were floated at or slightly above 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, first into $2\frac{3}{4}$, and eventually into $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.; but this has been since, in its turn, eclipsed by the Victorian $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1889.

Loans of
Austral-
asian
colonies,
1888 to 1890.

395. New South Wales issued its first $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan as early as 1884, and it was not until 1888 that nearly all the other Australian colonies followed suit. Victoria and New South Wales, however, have secured the best prices, and each successive loan of those colonies was floated at a higher price than the previous one; whilst the lowest real rate of interest secured—based on the price realized, *ex* interest,—is £3 7s. 4d. per £100 for the Victorian loan of January, 1889. The following are the particulars of the Australasian loans floated during the years 1888, 1889, and 1890, up to the end of May of the latter year:—

LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES RAISED IN 1888 TO 1890.

Colony.	Date.	Amount.	Currency of Loans.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Price obtainable per £100 Debenture.						Com- parative Rates of Interest per £100.†		
					Gross.			Ex Accrued Interest.					
	1888.	£	Years.	Percent.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Victoria ...	Jan.	1,500,000	33	4	108	11	1½	108	1	1¼	3	11	11
New South Wales	April	3,500,000	30	3½	103	12	2	102	4	3	3	8	1
New Zealand ...	June	2,000,000	41	4	95	15	7	96	11	5	4	3	7
Queensland ...	July	2,500,000	36	3½	95	2	9	94	6	11	3	15	10

* The first one was Canada. See footnote (†) to paragraph 385 *ante*.

† 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 it was impossible to obtain a statement of these from some of the colonies; the rates for Victoria and New South Wales are, therefore, somewhat lower than those given in previous tables.

LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES RAISED IN 1888 TO 1890
—continued.

Colony.	Date.	Amount.	Currency of Loans.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Price obtainable per £100 Debenture.						Com- parative Rates of Interest per £100.*		
					Gross.			Ex Accrued Interest.					
		£	Years.	Per cent.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Victoria ...	1889. Jan.	3,000,000	35	3½	103	6	0	102	14	10	3	7	4
South Australia...	„	1,317,800†	40	3½	100	1	10	99	4	6	3	10	9
Tasmania ...	April	1,000,000	30 to 50†	3½	98	5	8	97	15	0	3	12	5
New South Wales	July	3,500,000	29	3½	102	8	1	101	4	6	3	8	8
Western Australia	July	100,000	45	4	108	15	3	108	1	11	3	12	9
New Zealand ...	Oct.	2,700,000§	50	3½	95	16	8	95	10	2	3	14	1
1890.													
Queensland ...	Mar.	2,264,734	34½	3½	97	16	7	96	7	4	3	13	9
Victoria ...	April	4,000,000	34	3½	101	10	4½	100	2	4	3	9	10½

NOTE.—Amongst other British Colonies the most remarkable recent loans are as follow :—
Canada, in June, 1888, a 3 per cent. loan for £4,000,000 of 50 years' currency, realized £94 14s. 10d. *ex* interest, equivalent to interest at rate of £3 4s. 3d. per £100. Cape of Good Hope, in March, 1890, a 3½ per cent. loan for £1,150,000 of 59 years' currency, but redeemable after 39 years at option of Government, realized £100 0s. 10d. *ex* interest, equivalent to interest at the rate of £3 9s. 11½d. Ceylon, in May, 1890, offered a 3 per cent. loan for £450,000 of 50 years' currency at a minimum price of £93, equal to £92 6s. 10d. *ex* interest, equivalent to interest at the rate of £3 6s. 4d., but only £300,500 was applied for, and the balance was withdrawn.

396. The expense of floating the loans of New South Wales has lately been much greater than that of floating the loans of Victoria. Thus, the expense of floating Victorian loans averages £1 3s. per £100 debenture, but it varies from £1 2s. to over £1 14s. in the case of New South Wales—the average being £1 10s. 2d. The following table contains a statement of the average expense of floating loans in the two colonies during the nine years ended with 1890 :—

Cost of float-
ing loans
of Victoria
and New
South
Wales com-
pared.

EXPENSES OF FLOATING LOANS OF VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH
WALES, 1882 TO 1890.||

Year.	Amount of Loan.		Expenses per £100 Debenture or Stock in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.			New South Wales.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1882 ...	£ ...	£ 2,000,000	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1882 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883 (1st loan) ...	4,000,000	3,000,000	1	3	1	1	1	10
„ (2nd loan) ...	2,000,000	3,000,000	1	3	2	1	6	5
1884 ...	4,000,000	5,500,000	1	2	11	1	11	2
1885 ...	4,000,000	5,500,000	1	2	9	1	14	5
1886 ...	1,500,000	5,500,000	1	3	3	1	13	0
1887 ...	3,000,000	...	1	2	10	...	...	...
1888 ...	1,500,000	3,500,000	1	3	1	1	7	11
1889 ...	3,000,000	3,500,000	1	2	11	1	13	1
1890 (to 30th June) ...	4,000,000	...	1	2	10	...	...	...
Total ...	27,000,000	31,500,000	1	3	0	1	10	2

* See footnote (†) on page 240.
† At first only £553,700 was taken up at an average price of £100 4s. 5d., but the balance of the loan was, it is believed, subsequently disposed of on the terms of the original prospectus.
‡ Repayable at the option of the Government at any time after 30 years on giving 12 months' notice.
§ Conversion loan. || See also paragraph 387 ante.

Annual cost
of manag-
ing stock of
Victoria
and New
South
Wales.

397. 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.

Debts of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

398. The following table shows the total amount of debt, and the indebtedness per head, in Victoria and the other Australasian colonies on the 31st December of each of the eight years ended with 1888; also the number of years' revenue the debt was equal to in each year:—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.				
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.		Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.	
			£	s.		d.
Victoria ...	1881	22,426,502	25	9	7	4·32
	1882	22,103,202	24	11	1	3·95
	1883	24,308,175	26	7	5	4·33
	1884	27,526,667	29	1	11	4·64
	1885	28,628,588	29	9	7	4·55
	1886	30,114,203	30	0	5	4·65
	1887	33,127,382	31	19	5	4·92
	1888	34,627,382	31	14	10	4·55
New South Wales ...	1881	16,924,019	21	14	8	2·52
	1882	18,721,219	23	1	9	2·53
	1883	21,632,459	25	4	5	3·34
	1884	30,101,959	33	6	0	4·23
	1885	35,564,259	37	2	8	4·69
	1886	41,034,249	40	19	1	5·43
	1887	40,995,350	39	6	2	4·78
	1888	44,100,149	40	12	4	4·96
Queensland ...	1881	13,245,150	58	7	1	6·55
	1882	13,125,350	52	17	5	6·24
	1883	14,907,850	51	17	2	5·77
	1884	16,419,850	52	19	6	6·14
	1885	19,320,850	61	4	10	6·80
	1886	20,820,850	60	15	5	7·41
	1887	23,320,850	63	11	1	7·69
	1888	25,840,950	66	13	10	7·46
South Australia ...	1881	11,196,800	38	3	6	5·16
	1882	12,472,600	42	9	10	5·98
	1883	13,891,900	45	12	5	6·74
	1884	15,473,800	49	9	5	7·64
	1885	17,020,900	54	6	2	7·37
	1886	18,340,200	58	12	10	9·28
	1887	19,168,500	60	7	8	9·52
	1888	19,147,700	60	3	1	7·68

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
Western Australia ...	1881	511,000	17 0 6	2·01
	1882	511,000	16 12 2	2·04
	1883	611,000	19 5 6	1·93
	1884	765,000	23 4 3	2·64
	1885	1,288,100	36 12 4	3·99
	1886	1,286,000	32 9 9	3·31
	1887	1,280,700	30 2 10	3·39
	1888	1,275,200	30 5 3	3·57
Tasmania ...	1881	2,003,000	16 16 10	3·96
	1882	2,050,600	16 14 10	3·72
	1883	2,385,600	18 18 0	4·24
	1884	3,202,300	24 10 7	5·83
	1885	3,357,000	25 1 10	5·88
	1886	4,026,720	29 6 11	7·08
	1887	4,109,370	28 16 10	6·91
	1888	4,499,470	30 15 9	7·03
New Zealand*	1881	29,659,111	59 4 2	7·89
	1882	30,235,711	58 8 1	7·72
	1883	31,385,411	58 0 6	8·11
	1884	32,860,982	58 4 8	8·86
	1885	35,790,422	62 4 3	8·74
	1886	37,587,776	63 15 6	10·20
	1887	38,225,537	63 7 1	11·04
	1888	38,325,550	63 2 0	9·33

NOTE.—The following colonies have floated loans in London since the 31st December, 1888:—Victoria, £3,000,000 in January, 1889, and £4,000,000 in April, 1890; New South Wales, £3,500,000 in July, 1889; Queensland, £2,264,734 in March, 1890; South Australia, £1,317,800 early in 1889; Western Australia, £100,000 in July, 1889; Tasmania, £1,000,000 in April, 1889; New Zealand, £2,700,000 in October, 1889. The last amount, however, did not increase the debt, being intended only for the conversion of earlier loans. For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1889, 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 seventeen years 1873 to 1889; also table following paragraph 395 *ante*, and Appendix A. to the second volume.

399. In 1888, as compared with the previous year, Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand show a decrease of indebtedness per head, but—excepting Western Australia, where the increase was very slight—an increase varying from £1 6s. to £3 per head occurred in the other colonies. According to the returns of the same year, by far the most heavily-indebted colonies in proportion to population were Queensland, which now stands first, and New Zealand, both with over £63; and next South Australia, with over £60 per head. Victoria in proportion to population, was only half as heavily indebted as any

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

* New Zealand, as a set-off against the debt, has an accrued sinking fund, which amounted on the 31st December, 1888, to £1,353,859. The net liability was thus £36,971,691, or £60 17s. 6d. per head, and was equal to 9 times the revenue. The sinking funds in the other colonies are of no great importance.

of these, and was, moreover, less heavily indebted than any other of the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia and Tasmania. 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 REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS PER HEAD.

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

400. The public debts of the different colonies varied, in 1888, from an amount equal to 9½ years' revenue in New Zealand, and about 7½ years' revenue in Queensland and South Australia, to a sum equal to 3½ years' revenue in Western Australia. Victoria occupied a lower, and consequently more favourable, position in this respect than any of the colonies, except Western Australia, her debt being equal to her revenue for only 4½ 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. New South Wales.
2. South Australia.	6. Victoria.
3. Queensland.	7. Western Australia.
4. Tasmania.	

401. If the amounts of debt at the latest period shown in the table be added together, it will be found that the aggregate debt of the colonies on the continent of Australia was nearly 125 millions, being 7 millions more than in 1887; and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was nearly 168 millions sterling, being over 7½ millions more than in 1887. The following are the exact figures for 1888, 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, 1888.*

	PUBLIC DEBT.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	Per cent.
Continent of Australia	124,991,381	42 14 9	5·48
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand...	167,816,401	45 12 6	6·09

* For later figures, see Appendix A. in the second volume.

402. It will be observed that a combination of the indebtedness of the insular colonies with that of the colonies upon the Australian continent gives a proportion of debt per head higher by nearly £3 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 is, next to Western Australia, the most lightly, New Zealand is, next to Queensland, the most heavily indebted colony of the group.

Debt per head higher in Australasia than in Australia.

403. During the year 1888, the public debt of Australasia, taken as a whole, increased by 7½ millions—or nearly 5 per cent., but the amount per head of population increased by only 10s. During the fifteen years ended with 1888, the public debt increased by one hundred and twenty-five millions—or fourfold—whilst the proportion per head was much more than doubled. The debt also, in the first thirteen of those years, increased in a much greater ratio than the public revenue, for whereas in 1873 it was equal to the income of the colonies for only about three and a half years, in 1886 it was equal to their income for six and a half years; but since 1886 it has fallen in this respect and it amounted to little more than six years' revenue in 1888. This is shown by the following figures:—

Increase of debt in Australasia in fifteen years.

INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1888.

Year.	Public Debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1873	42,672,423	20 7 1	3·46
1886	153,209,998	44 14 3	6·52
1887	160,227,689	45 2 3	6·46
1888	167,816,401	45 12 6	6·09
Increase 1873-88	125,143,978	25 5 5	2·63
„ 1888	7,588,712	0 10 3	—·37†

404. 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 not returning direct revenue—including roads and bridges, defence works,

Classification of debts of Australasian colonies.

* In 1873, the population was 2,096,560; in 1886, 3,426,562; in 1887, 3,551,751; and in 1888, 3,678,046.
† Decrease.

school buildings, and other public works and buildings; (3.) Miscellaneous—including introduction of immigrants, war debts, 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:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES
WERE INCURRED.

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1888.)

Purposes for which incurred.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.*
1.—WORKS YIELDING DIRECT REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and Tramways	26,575,706	30,990,579	14,467,116	10,883,928	823,099	1,902,224	13,634,501
Electric Telegraphs .. ..	..	700,279	758,371	826,030	188,503	94,471	574,010
Water Supply (including Sewerage)	5,345,150	3,739,701	541,022	2,726,500	917	..	559,996
Harbors, Rivers, Lighthouses and Docks	626,019	2,129,625	1,563,812	1,364,313	9,300	†1,251,742	869,718
Total	32,546,875	37,560,184	17,330,321	15,800,771	1,021,819	3,248,437	15,638,225
—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.							
Roads and Bridges	108,043	565,072	822,306	1,323,284	48,822	†	3,469,990
Defence Works	100,000	703,177	148,677	187,220	..	103,373	429,719
School Buildings	1,105,557	50,000	..	674,000	..	110,428	..
Other Public Works and Buildings	766,907	1,076,556	1,435,915	471,425	134,592	506,077	2,052,104
Total	2,080,507	2,394,805	2,406,898	2,655,929	183,414	719,878	5,951,813
3.—MISCELLANEOUS.							
Immigration .. ..	..	569,930	2,498,433	..	..	235,714	2,142,460
Deficiencies in Revenue (including Treasury Bonds) .. ..	..	..	..	100,000	..	146,872	218,500
Balance { Other Services .. ..	..	49,855	..	591,000	..	148,569	†1,216,833
{ Unapportioned \$ .. ..	..	3,525,375	3,605,298	..	69,967	..	13,157,719
Total .. ..	..	4,145,160	6,103,731	691,000	69,967	531,155	16,735,512
Grand Total || .. ..	34,627,382	44,100,149	25,840,950	19,147,700	1,275,200	4,499,470	38,325,550

Purposes for which debts of Australasian colonies were contracted.

405. 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,

* The figures set down as showing the objects for which the Public Debt of New Zealand was contracted represent the bulk of the 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 1888 has been entered as "unapportioned."

† The amount for "Roads and Bridges" is included with that for "Harbors, etc."

‡ Including £1,194,249 for land purchases (presumably from the Maoris) and rates on native lands.

§ Included in this line, in the column for New Zealand, is an amount of £1,021,472 for charges and expenses of raising loans; New South Wales, £1,822,330 for repayment of loans; South Australia, £591,000 for public works for Northern Territory. The amount in the last column also includes the old provincial loans of New Zealand raised prior to the abolition of provinces in 1876, and loans not accounted for, as well as the unspent balance of loan moneys. See also footnote (*) *supra*.

|| As a set-off against the public debt, New Zealand possessed an accrued sinking fund amounting, on the 31st December, to £1,353,859; the net liability for that colony was, therefore, £36,971,691. The sinking funds possessed by the other colonies are comparatively small, consisting of the following amounts:—Victoria, £53,117; Western Australia, £65,854; and Tasmania, £89,031. The debt for South Australia does not include Treasury bonds, £1,100,000.

electric telegraphs, harbour and defence works, roads and bridges, school-houses, and other public works. Up to the end of 1888, New South Wales had borrowed a larger amount for railway construction than any other colony, the amount being nearly £31,000,000, as against £26,600,000 borrowed for the same purpose by Victoria, nearly £14,500,000 by Queensland, over £13,600,000 by New Zealand, and nearly £11,000,000 by South Australia. Victoria has borrowed more for water supply than any other colony, the total amount being £5,300,000, as against £3,700,000 borrowed by New South Wales, and £2,700,000 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 up to the end of 1888 Queensland and New Zealand had borrowed two and a half and over two millions respectively for immigration purposes, whilst New South Wales and Tasmania had borrowed smaller sums.

406. Ninety-four 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 REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Victoria ...	93·99	5. Tasmania ...	72·20
2. New South Wales ...	85·17	6. Queensland ...	67·06
3. South Australia ...	82·52	7. New Zealand ...	40·80*
4. Western Australia ...	80·13		

407. Of the total amount borrowed by the colonies on the Australian continent to the end of 1888, over four-fifths was for railways and other reproductive works, nearly 8 per cent. was for other works of a permanent character, and, with the exception of 6 per cent., which was unapportioned, 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 immigration and other purposes are considerably more than those for like objects relating to the continental colonies alone. This is shown in the following table:—

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.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA
WERE CONTRACTED.

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1888.)

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 ...	83,740,428	67·00	99,277,153	59·16
Electric Telegraphs ...	2,473,183	1·98	3,141,664	1·87
Water Supply (including Sewerage)	12,353,290	9·88	12,913,286	7·69
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, and Docks	5,693,069	4·55	7,814,529	4·66
Total ...	104,259,970	83·41	123,146,632	73·38
2.—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.				
Roads and Bridges ...	2,867,527	2·30	6,337,517	3·78
Defence Works ...	1,139,074	·91	1,672,166	1·00
School Buildings ...	1,829,557	1·46	1,939,985	1·16
Other Public Works and Buildings	3,885,395	3·11	6,443,576	3·83
Total ...	9,721,553	7·78	16,393,244	9·77
3.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Immigration ...	3,068,363	2·46	5,446,537	3·25
Revenue Deficiencies (including Treasury Bonds)	100,000	·08	465,372	·28
Balance { Other Services ...	640,855	·51	2,006,257	1·19
{ Unapportioned ...	7,200,640	5·76	20,358,359	12·13
Total ...	11,009,858	8·81	28,276,525	16·85
Grand Total ...	124,991,381	100·00	167,816,401	100·00

408. 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.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1888.

Country or Colony.	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue. †
EUROPE.			
	£	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom	698,430,571	18 7 4	7·89
Malta	79,168	0 9 9	·33
ASIA.			
India	191,945,844	0 18 3	2·44
Ceylon	2,251,906	0 15 0	2·06
Straits Settlements	24,000	0 0 10	·04
Protected Malay States	12,729	0 0 7	·02
Hong Kong	200,000	0 18 6	·61
AFRICA.			
Mauritius	751,700	1 19 0	·88
Natal	4,535,126	9 8 5	4·58
Cape of Good Hope	22,295,124	15 12 1	6·51
St. Helena	2,250	0 8 10	·24
Sierra Leone	58,000	0 15 6	·92
AMERICA.			
Canada	59,273,717†	11 18 5	7·92
Newfoundland	694,915	3 9 6	2·43
Bermuda	8,614	0 11 1	·29
British Guiana	698,251	2 10 2	1·51
Honduras	16,650	0 11 1	·38
West Indies—			
Bahamas	83,126	1 14 0	1·82
Jamaica	1,581,097	2 11 3	2·29
St. Lucia	130,200	3 1 3	2·81
St. Vincent	13,240	0 5 8	·56
Barbados	30,100	0 3 4	·18
Grenada	30,475	0 12 4	·59
Tobago	600	0 0 7	·06
St. Christopher }	11,900	0 5 5	·30
Nevis			
Antigua	25,571	0 14 7	·63
Montserrat	3,900	0 7 1	·67
Dominica	13,400	0 9 3	·78
Trinidad	552,680	2 18 4	1·15
AUSTRALASIA.			
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand §	167,816,401	45 12 6	6·09
Fiji	253,289	2 0 5	3·90
Total	1,151,824,544	4 6 6	5·41

* For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 175 *ante*.

† For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 299 *ante*.

‡ Gross liability. The net liability, after deducting “interest bearing investments, loans, cash, and banking accounts,” was only £48,860,696.

§ For public debts and amounts per head and proportion of debt to revenue in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 398 *ante*.

Indebted-
ness of
British
dominions.

409. It will be observed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies reaches to about 1,152 millions sterling; that $698\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or over three-fifths, of this amount is owing by Great Britain herself; 192 millions by India; 168 millions, or one-seventh of the whole, by the Australasian colonies; and the remainder, $93\frac{1}{2}$ millions, by Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British colonies.

Indebted-
ness per
head of
British
dominions.

410. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is about two and a half 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 more than, and that of New Zealand or South Australia is nearly three and a half times as large as the indebtedness per head of the United Kingdom; whilst that of New South Wales is more than twice as large, and that of Victoria is larger by more than one-half. The two first-named colonies are, in proportion to population, by far the most heavily-indebted countries in the world. It may be observed that the indebtedness per head of Canada—which moreover includes its provincial debts—is only a fourth of that of Australasia.

Proportion
of debts to
revenues
of British
dominions.

411. In proportion to revenue, the debt of the United Kingdom is much larger than that of any of her dependencies, except Canada, which stands first in this respect; but, with the exception of the United Kingdom, Canada, and the Cape of Good Hope, 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.

412. During the year 1888 the public indebtedness of the British dominions increased by £10,000,000*, notwithstanding a reduction of 7 millions in the debt of the United Kingdom. An increased amount of over six millions was borrowed by India, seven and a half millions by Australasia, and one and a half millions by Canada.

National
debt of
United
Kingdom
1888-9.

413. At the end of March, 1889, the National Debt of the United Kingdom stood in round numbers at 699 millions, the various denominations of which will be found in the following table. Goschen's New $2\frac{3}{4}$ per Cent. Stock, into which 3 per cent. Consols were recently converted, will be at once noticed:—

* The figures given in the last edition of this work are not strictly comparable with those in the last table.

NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 31ST MARCH, 1889.

Denomination.	Total Amount of National Debt.	Amount of Debt held by Government Departments (included in previous column).
	£	£
FUNDED DEBT—		
3 per Cents. (Consols)	35,606,575	11,099,862
Reduced 3 per Cents.	5,610,766	1,640,539
New 3½ per Cents.	225,746	5,935
2¾ per Cents. Cons. Stock	514,149,320	82,574,245
2¾ per Cents. (1905)	4,647,799	200,027
2½ per Cents.	33,171,734	12,505,009
Debts to Banks of England and Ireland...	13,645,869	...
Terminable Annuities	75,279,438	64,722,067
Exchequer Bills.	4,583,200	2,700,122
Exchequer Bonds	1,310,122	
Treasury Bills	10,200,000	...
Deficit to Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Accounts	308,659	...
Total Debt	699,300,767	175,447,806

NOTE.—The information in this table has been taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence*, 1890, page 65. The sum of the amounts in the first figure column is less than the total in the lowest line by £561,539. Mr. Burdett does not explain the discrepancy.

414. A gradual but continuous diminution has taken place in the national indebtedness of the United Kingdom; this reduction in the last 31 years having apparently amounted to 132 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 1888.

PUBLIC DEBT† OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1857 TO 1888.

Debt at the end of each Financial Year.†			Debt at the end of each Financial Year.†		
£			£		
1857-8	...	831,532,535	1877-8	...	772,151,725
1862-3	...	821,992,158	1882-3	...	754,455,270
1867-8	...	799,839,663	1887-8	...	705,575,073
1872-3	...	779,222,110	1888-9	...	699,300,767

415. 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.

† 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.*		
		£	£	s.	d.
EUROPE.					
Austria-Hungary ...	1888	539,221,†	13	4	10
Belgium ...	1889	87,207,	14	9	3
Denmark ...	1887-8	10,723,‡	5	2	3
France ...	1889	1,268,715,	30	3	8
Germany ...	1887-8	407,968,§	8	14	2
Greece ...	1889	26,779,	13	10	6
Holland ...	"	88,985,	19	15	0
Italy ...	1888-9	472,488,	15	9	2
Portugal ...	1886-7	115,384,	26	15	11
Roumania ...	1889	31,549,	5	17	6
Russia ...	"	563,112,	6	2	6
Spain ...	"	251,012,	14	6	2
Sweden and Norway ...	1888-9	20,560,||	3	1	4
Switzerland ...	1889	1,223,¶	0	8	4
Turkey... ..	1878	292,830,**	13	6	8
ASIA.					
Japan	1889	49,539,	1	5	4
AFRICA.					
Egypt	1889	103,936,	15	5	5
Tunis	1884	5,000,††	0	8	5
AMERICA.					
Argentine Confederation ...	1888	30,788,	8	1	8
Brazil	1889	102,776,	7	6	10
Mexico... ..	"	41,937,	3	13	0
Peru	1886	55,423,‡‡	18	10	1
United States	1887	258,371,	4	13	0

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 177 *ante*.

† This amount is made up of £278,779,000, general debt of the whole empire; £105,863,000, special debt of Austria proper; and £154,579,000, special debt of Hungary.

‡ Denmark has State investments amounting to £4,800,000, or nearly half the total debt; it has also a Reserve Fund of £990,000 to meet sudden emergencies.

§ This amount is made up of the debt of the Empire, £35,761,023 (including Treasury Bills) in 1888-9, together with the debts of the following States at the dates named, viz.:—Alsace-Lorraine, £1,334,175 in 1887; Anhalt, £243,770 in 1887; Baden, £17,222,470 in 1886; Bavaria, £2,268,125 in 1886; Brunswick, £3,659,530 in 1886; Hamburg, £9,708,350 in 1886; Hesse, £1,805,539 in 1887; Lippe, £48,645 in 1887; Lübeck, £729,750 in 1887; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £1,178,500 in 1887; Oldenburg, £1,871,570 in 1886; Prussia, £209,095,650 in 1887-8; Reuss-Greiz, £22,527 in 1887; Reuss-Schleiz, £72,778 in 1887; Saxe-Altenburg, £52,538 in 1887; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £384,920 in 1887; Saxe-Meiningen, £609,750 in 1886; Saxe-Weimar, £292,838 in 1886; Saxony, £32,203,070 in 1887; Schaumburg-Lippe, £25,500 in 1887; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £230,350 in 1887; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £190,937 in 1887; Waldeck, £116,280 in 1887; and Würtemberg, £21,202,576 in 1887. A large proportion of the debts of the German States was contracted for the construction of railways. As a set-off against the "Debt of the Empire," there exist various invested funds amounting to £35,968,823. 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 £14,716,296, debt of Sweden; and £5,843,515, debt of Norway.

¶ The above amount excludes the debts of the various Cantons, amounting in the aggregate to about £12,000,000. There exists, as a set-off against the debt, State property ("federal fortune") valued at £2,800,000.

** Consisting of foreign debt, £217,830,000, and estimated internal and floating debt, £75,000,000. Paper money estimated at £90,000,000 excluded.

†† Exclusive of a floating debt of at least £702,000.

‡‡ Exclusive of £14,000,000 Government paper in circulation.

416. 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 £570,000,000. Next to these countries in point of indebtedness are Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Germany, Turkey, the United States, Spain, and British India, in the order named. These are the only countries which have larger debts than the present united debts of the Australasian colonies.*

Gross amount of debt in different countries.

417. 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 or Peru, but is larger than in any other country outside Australasia.

Amount of debt per head in different countries.

418. According to the table, Turkey is very much more heavily indebted in proportion to its revenue than any other country. The debt of that country, and the debts of Peru, Portugal, France, Egypt, Holland and Canada, 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 Spain, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Greece, Brazil, Tunis, Belgium, or Russia, as well as those of the countries previously so mentioned, are to their respective revenues.

Proportion of debt to revenue in different countries.

419. 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 mainly incurred for war purposes, 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.

Objects of Australasian and other debts.

420. Municipalities in Victoria are empowered by the *Local Government Act* (38 Vict. No. 506) to borrow money for permanent works or undertakings, but the amount so borrowed—except in the case of cities, which have additional powers‡—is not to exceed ten times their average annual net income during the three years 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, 1889, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed by the municipalities through the General Government for waterworks (viz., £664,573, towards the redemption of which £100,678 has been

Municipal debt.

* See table following paragraph 408 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 398 *ante*.

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

repaid into a sinking fund)—they being included in the public debt of the colony* :—

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1889.

Municipalities.	At the end of the Municipal Financial Year.	
	Number of Districts which had Loans outstanding.	Total amount of outstanding Loans.
		£
Cities, towns, and boroughs ...	41	1,956,662
Shires	36	307,945
Total	77	2,264,607

Increase in
municipal
borrowings.

421. In 1889, as compared with 1888, the number of municipalities which had outstanding loans increased by 1 (a shire). The total increase in the amount outstanding was £202,280 ; of which £168,899 was due to the borrowings of cities, towns or boroughs, and £33,381 to those of shires. The municipal debt has been increasing rapidly since 1883, when the debt was barely a third of what it was at the end of 1889, as is indicated by the following figures, which show the municipal debt in each of the last ten years :—

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1880 TO 1889.

£			£		
1880	...	726,525	1885	...	1,229,203
1881	...	728,093	1886	...	1,479,159
1882	...	742,911	1887	...	1,708,252
1883	...	776,683	1888	...	2,062,327
1884	...	1,083,613	1889	...	2,264,607

Rates of
interest
paid by
municipalities.

422. The interest paid by municipalities in 1889 amounted to £119,772, the rates ranging from 4 to 8 per cent. The average rate paid by cities, towns, and boroughs is 4·99 per cent., and that by shires 5·39 per cent.

Harbor
Trust
loans.

423. The borrowing powers of the Melbourne Harbor Trust were limited prior to 1888 (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.† Up to the end of 1889 the loans raised amounted to £1,500,000, of which one third bore interest at the rate of 5 per cent., one sixth at 4½ per cent., and the remaining half at 4 per cent. The last loan amounting to £500,000, bearing interest at 4 per cent. and having a currency of 30 years, was offered in London in the form of debentures on the 2nd July, 1889. The minimum price fixed for tenders was £101 ; the amount tendered was as much as £1,435,400, ranging from the minimum to £104, and the

* See table following paragraph 366 ante, also footnote (||) to that table.
† For revenue and expenditure of the Trust, see paragraph 356 ante.

average price realized was £102 7s. 7d., which. includes 15s. 6d. interest accruing from the 1st July, 1889, up to the periods when the various instalments were due. The leading particulars of the various loans floated are shown in the following table:—

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		
Total	1,500,000								

424. The tramways in Melbourne and its principal suburbs are constructed by a Trust, consisting of delegates elected annually by the municipalities interested, called The Melbourne Tramways Trust. 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 resources of the municipalities represented, in the proportion of the length and cost of the tramways within their respective limits. The Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, to which the lines when completed were to be leased for a period of thirty years (subsequently increased to 32 years), 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. Owing to objections raised by the London Stock Exchange, however, further Acts† were passed limiting the borrowing powers of the Trust—first to £1,200,000, and subsequently to £1,500,000; securing the debentures on the property as well as on the revenues of the municipalities interested; and making the latter jointly and severally liable for the amount borrowed. Although the security offered was 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

* 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.; otherwise the net price for this and each of the succeeding loans would have been 7s. 6d. higher than the amount stated.

† 48 Vict. No. 788; 49 Vict. No. 836; and 51 Vict. No. 952.

higher price for the later issues. The last instalment, viz., £50,000, was raised early in July, 1889, the borrowing of the full amount authorized, viz., £1,500,000, all bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. being thus completed. The particulars of the various loans, together with the prices realized, are given in the following table* :—

MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS TRUST LOANS—4½ 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
	1,500,000					

425. 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 1½ 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, as already stated, 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 first 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 Act 925 was passed, increasing the Trust's borrowing powers to £1,500,000, the Tramway and Omnibus Company consented on condition that the liability to pay to the sinking fund on the new loan should not commence until the 1st July, 1889. It was also agreed by the corporations 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, 1889, is £98,650, all in 5 per cent. Victorian municipal debentures, which have cost the Trust a small fraction above par.

426. If the municipal debts, together with the debts of the Harbor and Tramway Trusts, be added to the Government debt on the 30th June, 1889, viz., £37,627,382,† it will appear that the total gross liability of the colony was £42,341,989, or a proportion of £38 6s. 8d. per head of population.

* For further particulars relating to the Tramways Trust, see latter part of "Interchange" *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.
‡ On the 30th June, 1890, the debt of the General Government had increased to £41,627,382.

427. At the end of June, 1889, there was a total balance of *Trust funds* £2,433,000 to the credit of the various trust funds, as against a credit *1888 and 1889.* balance of £2,189,000 at the end of the previous year, the principal increase being under the head of Post Office Savings Banks; also large increases in the Trustees, Executors, etc., Companies' fund, the Municipal Investments account, the Licensing Act fund, and the Assurance fund. The following are the particulars of the various funds at each of these periods:—

TRUST FUNDS, 1888 AND 1889.

Accounts.	Credit Balances on the 30th June.		Increase.	Decrease
	1888.	1889.		
	£	£	£	£
Assurance fund*	53,886	66,425	12,539	...
Suitors' fund	88,649	64,925	...	23,724
Police Superannuation fund	79,615	76,119	...	3,496
Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannua- tion fund ... ..	...	1,100	1,100	...
Intestate estates	115,110	115,128	18	...
Municipal Investments account	78,570	100,678	22,108	...
Waterworks Trust Sinking fund ... ..	...	21	21	...
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Deposit account	12,498	88	...	12,410
Trustees, Executors, and Agency Com- panies, and Insurance Companies	55,000	100,000†	45,000	...
Defences— <i>Discipline Act</i> 1883—Ammu- nition and Deferred Pay fund, etc.	9,929	6,790	...	3,139
Post Office Savings Banks	1,537,197	1,712,630	175,433	...
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends)	4,006	4,133	127	...
Customs Goods overtime	574	665	91	...
Municipalities Sinking fund and Re- demption account... ..	53,117	54,112	995	...
Survey Fees account	18,406	17,429	...	977
Security account	4,755	4,784	29	...
<i>Licensing Act</i> 1885	26,817	45,567	18,750	...
New Falls Bridge Construction account ... ..	...	6,485	6,485	...
Country Tramways ... ..	...	15,211	15,211	...
Sundries	50,600	40,715	...	9,885
Total ‡	2,188,729	2,433,005	244,276§	...

428. The trust funds at the end of 1889 amounted to nearly 2½ *Trust funds* millions sterling, whereas nineteen years previously they amounted to *1870 to 1889.* less than half a million. Thirty-six per cent. of the 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. The following table shows the amounts,

* It should be pointed out that the balance at the credit of this fund has been reduced in the last three years by £79,423, advanced 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 8 Trustees' and 4 Insurance Companies.

‡ Exclusive of the amount of £79,423 referred to in the preceding footnote, but including £4 671 advanced to the Bungaree Loan Liquidation account. § Net increase.

and manner of their investment, at the end of each of the last twenty financial years :—

TRUST FUNDS, 1870 TO 1889.

On the 30th June.	Amount at Credit of Trust Funds.			
	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.	Deposited in Banks.	Held otherwise.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1870 ...	129,000	320,181	...	449,181
1871 ...	250,000	267,421	...	517,421
1872 ...	297,000	390,877	...	687,877
1873 ...	553,600	347,035	...	900,635
1874 ...	605,574	361,799	...	967,373
1875 ...	608,454	237,090	76,451	921,995
1876 ...	613,344	89,909	240,370	943,623
1877 ...	626,844	290,645	66,249	983,738
1878 ...	642,746	155,005	200,048	997,799
1879 ...	675,423	114,628	316,518	1,106,569
1880 ...	690,511	...	308,616	999,127
1881 ...	709,872	546,014	...	1,255,886
1882 ...	725,045	574,984	281,351	1,581,380
1883 ...	726,186	394,851	332,887	1,453,924
1884 ...	756,980	673,736	84,395	1,515,111
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

Pensions. 429. The retiring allowances paid from the Victorian revenue are of two kinds, pensions and superannuation allowances. Of the former there were in 1888-9 six in all, embracing allowances to four 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 £4,233.

Super-annuation allowances under Acts of Parliament. 430. The persons entitled under Acts of Parliament to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 672, and consisted of two ex-Supreme-Court Judges, seven former judges of County Courts, a late Clerk of Parliaments, a late Master-in-Equity, two late Commissioners of Audit, 598 ex-officers of the Public Service, 23 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department, 29 ex-officers of the Railway Department, and 9 ex-officers of the Defence Forces. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £73,868, or an average of £109 18s. 5d. to each recipient.

* In agent's hands, London ; owing by other Governments ; advanced on account of *Stock Act* in anticipation of sales ; advanced on account of loans ; "deficiency met," "charges on account finance of succeeding year," etc.
† Amount chargeable under advances included in this and subsequent years.

431. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 678, or 100 more than in the previous year, and the sum paid amounted to £78,101, or £8,518 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £115 4s., or £5 3s. 9d. less than in 1887-8. 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.

432. 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 1888-9, will be found in the following table:—

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES,* 1888-9.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount paid.					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
	PENSIONS.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (<i>Constitution Act</i> , Schedule D)	Former Ministers of the Crown	4	3,133	6	4	783	6	7
21 Vict. No. 20 ...	Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.	1	100	0	0	100	0	0
33 Vict. No. 362 ...	Widow of a former Governor of Victoria	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
	SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.							
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55	Supreme Court Judges...	2	3,062	10	0†	1,531	5	0
" " " "	Clerk of Parliaments ...	1	500	0	0	500	0	0
33 " Vict. " No. 345 (<i>County Court Statute</i>)	County Court Judges ...	7	5,406	9	0	772	7	0
36 Vict. No. 435 ...	Master-in-Equity ...	1	750	0	0	750	0	0
49 Vict. No. 870 ...	Commissioners of Audit	2	1,116	13	4	558	6	8
25 Vict. No. 160 (<i>Civil Service Act</i>)	Officers in the Public Service	329	42,741	14	7	129	18	3
47 Vict. No. 773 (<i>Public Service Act</i>)	Ditto ...	269	15,758	1	0	58	11	7
31 Vict. No. 309 (<i>Lunacy Statute</i>)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	23	669	11	2	29	2	3
47 Vict. No. 767 (<i>Victorian Railways Act</i>)	Officers in the Railway Department	29	2,977	13	4	102	13	7
47 Vict. No. 777 (<i>Discipline Act</i>)	Officers of the Defence Force	9	885	4	4	98	7	2
Total ...	...	678	78,101	3	1	115	4	0

* Not including £2,000 paid to the Police Superannuation Fund, and allowances voted annually, for which see paragraph 437 *post*.

† One of these—since dead—also drew a pension as a former Minister of the Crown, *supra*.

Police pensions, how granted.

433. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the *Police Regulations Statute* (37 Vict. No. 476) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which is maintained by an annual income of £2,800 arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government stock; by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by Courts of Petty Sessions under various Statutes (£8,196 in 1888-9); and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force, and a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. In all cases of a police superannuation allowance being granted, the option is given to the retiring member to commute it for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service.

Number of police pensions and gratuities, 1888-9

434. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1888-9 was 254,* on which the annual amount payable was £25,462, or an average of £100 4s. 11d. to each recipient. It should be mentioned, however, that the actual amount paid in 1888-9 was only £24,225, in consequence of some amounts not having been drawn. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 11 instances, amounting in the aggregate to £3,725, or an average of nearly £339 to each recipient.

Deduction from pay of police, and votes in aid.

435. In the year under review, for the twelfth 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law, and realized £5,158. 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 of £2,600 in 1880-81, £5,000 in 1881-2, £8,000 in 1882-3, £10,000 in each of the four years 1883-4 to 1886-7, and £7,000 in 1887-8 and in 1888-9. The balance to the credit of the fund at the beginning of 1888-9 was £9,615, but at the end of the year this had decreased to £6,819.†

Retiring allowances granted for infirmity.

436. Except in cases of infirmity of mind or body, the ordinary minimum age at which retiring allowances are granted to members of the civil service is sixty years,‡ and to members of the police force

* Of these 15 lapsed during the year, so that the number at the end of the year was 239.

† The actual balance was only £6,119, but £700 of the Government grant due on account of the year was paid soon afterwards.

‡ Now generally extended to 65 years by Order in Council.

fifty-five years. Of the existing retiring allowances, however, 35 per cent. of those granted to public servants, and as many as 41 per cent. of those granted to the police,* were awarded in consequence of infirmity or disablement before the full age had been attained.

437. Besides the superannuation allowances and pensions for which amounts are specially appropriated, certain allowances are voted by Parliament each year to retired public servants who, whilst in the employment of the State, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized; in addition to which there was voted a grant in aid of the Police Superannuation Fund, and pensions to three persons—two being the widows of constables who were shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws. The number of retiring allowances voted in 1888-9, 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, 1888-9.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Allowances voted.			
		Total Amount paid.	Average to each Recipient.		
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.		£	£	s.	d.
Chief Secretary†	12	599	49	18	4
Minister of Public Instruction ...	63	4,731	75	1	11
Attorney-General	1	240	240	0	0
Treasurer	1	68	68	0	0
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	1	75	75	0	0
Commissioner of Public Works ...	14	1,450	103	11	5
Commissioner of Trade and Customs ...	3	563	187	13	4
Postmaster-General	8	392	49	0	0
Commissioner of Railways	10	1,261	126	2	0
PENSIONS.					
Widows of Constables shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws	2	87	43	10	0
Pioneer‡ of overland route to India and Australia	1	43	43	0	0
Total	116	9,509	81	19	6

* Including pensions granted under the *Civil Service* and *Public Service Acts*.

† Five of these pensions, amounting to £128, were granted to ex-constables of police for injuries received in execution of duty, in addition to amounts paid out of Police Superannuation Fund.

‡ Pension granted to sister.

Pensions,
gratuities,
etc.

438. The following is a summary of the pensions, superannuation allowances, compensations, and gratuities, paid out of the general revenue during the year 1888-9, distinguishing those paid from special appropriations from annual votes or otherwise:—

PENSIONS, RETIRING ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, AND GRATUITIES
PAID, 1888-9.

Pensions, Compensations, etc.	Annual Allowances.	Compensa- tions and Gratuities.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Under Special Appropriations—</i>			
<i>Constitution Act</i>	6,696	...	6,696
County Court Judges	5,406	...	5,406
Master-in-Equity	750	...	750
Commissioners of Audit	1,117	...	1,117
Railway Department	2,978	14,053	17,031
Public Service*	60,054	7,661	67,715
Others (Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie) ...	1,100	...	1,100
Total	78,101	21,714	99,815
<i>Under Annual Votes—</i>			
Railway Department	1,261	16,677	17,938
Public Service	8,118	15,525	23,643
Others	130	...	130
Total	9,509	32,202	41,711
Total, exclusive of Police Pensions ...	87,610	53,916	141,526
<i>To the Police—</i>			
Endowment and amount voted £9,000† } From Police Superannuation Fund 18,950 }	24,225	3,725	27,950
Grand total	111,835	57,641	169,476
Less amount derived from Police Superannua- tion Fund	15,225	3,725	18,950
Amount paid by State ‡	96,610	53,916	150,526

Retiring
allowances,
etc., 1887-8
and 1888-9.

439. Taking into account pensions, retiring allowances, compensa-
tions, and gratuities of all kinds, whether specially appropriated or
voted, the amount paid by the State was greater by £18,713 in 1888-9
than in the previous year.

Pilots pen-
sions.

440. The Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund was
formerly under the control of the Pilot Board, but under the *Marine*

* 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 £7,000 voted by Parliament.
‡ See table following paragraph 261 *ante*.

Board Act (55 Vict. No. 965), it was handed over to the Treasurer of the colony on the 26th April, 1889. The amount then at its credit was £41,460, consisting of £40,900 in securities and £560 in cash. The receipts between the 26th April and the 30th June amounted to £924, of which £492 was deducted from the pay of pilots, and £432 was received as interest on moneys invested; whilst the amount paid on account of pensions was £384. The number of pensions granted to the 30th June, 1889, was 17, and the annual amount payable was £1,763. These pensions are not included in the foregoing tables.

441. 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.

Abolition of
retiring
allowances.

PART IV.—VITAL STATISTICS.

442. The marriages returned to the Registrar-General in 1889 numbered 9,194*, as against 8,946 in the previous year. The excess in favour of 1889 was thus 248.

443. More marriages were returned in 1889 than in any previous year. The number returned annually had been almost stationary during the seven years prior to 1880, but in that year an advance was made which has been more than sustained since. In 1882, for the first time, the marriages returned exceeded 6,000; in 1884, they exceeded 7,000; in 1888, they nearly realized 9,000; and in 1889 they exceeded that number by 200.†

444. The proportion which the number of marriages bear to the 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 between 1868 and 1878 it was between 6 and 7 per 1,000. It reached its lowest point, 5·98 per 1,000, in 1879; then gradually revived, and in 1889, although not quite so high as in 1888, it had been exceeded in no other year since 1859. The following table gives the number of marriages and number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during each of the thirty years ended with 1889:—

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1889.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
1860	8·15	16·30
1861	8·21	16·42
1862	8·26	16·52
1863	7·51	15·02
1864	7·77	15·54
1865	7·36	14·72
1866	6·76	13·52

* Exclusive of 9 marriages celebrated during the years 1868 and 1869, registered for the first time in 1889.
† 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.

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1889—continued.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
1867	6·97	13·94
1868	7·08	14·16
1869	6·89	13·78
1870	6·63	13·26
1871	6·37	12·74
1872	6·36	12·72
1873	6·50	13·00
1874	6·33	12·66
1875	6·33	12·66
1876	6·21	12·42
1877	6·31	12·62
1878	6·20	12·40
1879	5·98	11·96
1880	6·22	12·44
1881	6·79	13·58
1882	7·09	14·18
1883	7·43	14·86
1884	7·73	15·46
1885	7·72	15·44
1886	7·84	15·68
1887	7·62	15·24
1888	8·42	16·84
1889	8·33	16·66
Mean of 30 years	7·11	14·22

445. It has been shown, upon more than one occasion,* that the frequency of marriage is not dependent upon the numbers of the total population, still less upon the number of marriageable women, but almost entirely upon the number of marriageable men the community contains, the tendency of whom to marry is modified by their habits and occupations, and upon the view they take of their future prospects. Thus men have a greater tendency to marry in prosperous than in dull times, and the men of a rural, and especially of an agricultural, community have a greater tendency to marry than those of an urban one. To demonstrate this, the following table has been constructed, showing the proportion of marriages to the population, to the number of single men and to the number of single women, in each of the last five census years :—

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1879-80, pages 103 and 104 ; same work, 1880-81, pages 199 and 200 ; and same work, 1881-2, pages 165 and 166.

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO POPULATION* AND TO SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1854 TO 1881.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.				
	Population.	Number of Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
			Population.	Marriageable Men.†	Marriageable Women.‡
1854	234,361	3,696	15·77	52·16	245·04
1857	383,668	4,465	11·64	46·79	169·66
1861	513,896	4,528	8·81	42·34	122·36
1871	712,263	4,715	6·62	52·43	72·11
1881	849,438	5,732	6·75	57·40	48·02

Reasons for fluctuations in marriage rate.

446. The numbers in the last column but two, and those in the last column, show such a falling-off that, if the proportion that marriages bear to the total population or to the number of single females were to be accepted as an index of the prosperity of the community, an alarming amount of depression would be indicated. The figures in the last column but one, however, tell a very different tale, and exhibit just such fluctuations as might have been expected from the changes which took place in the circumstances of the population between the different periods. Thus, in 1854, there was a very large influx to the colony of single adult males, some of whom brought capital with them, which they saw, or thought they saw, every prospect of speedily increasing, whilst others actually did make money very quickly, and, consequently, the proportion who married was high, but, doubtless, not so high as it would have been had it not been for the discomfort of living in tents and other privations incident to life on the early goldfields, to which a large portion of the community was then subjected. By 1857, immigration had for the time been overdone, the result being that the gold obtained was very much less in proportion to the number of miners at work than it had been, whilst the discomforts of a goldfields life were as great as ever, and so the rate naturally declined. By 1861, the yield of gold had seriously diminished, and as persons had not yet turned, to any great extent, to other pursuits, much distress was experienced, and

* The populations in this table are those returned at the respective censuses, the Chinese and Aborigines being excluded; and the marriages are those (exclusive of marriages of Chinese and Aborigines) which took place in the twelve months of which the date of each census was the middle. The proportions of the latter to the former, therefore, differ slightly from those in the previous table, which are based upon the total mean population and all the marriages in the calendar year.

† Comprising bachelors of 20 and upwards, and widowers at all ages.
‡ Comprising spinsters of 15 and upwards, and widows at all ages.

the rate fell to a minimum. By 1871, and in a greater degree by 1881, a large proportion of the population had settled on farms, whilst some unable to obtain congenial occupation, had left the colony; tents had almost disappeared from the goldfields; the miners were, for the most part, working for wages, and did not, as formerly, rush about from place to place; manufactures had been started, and had made considerable progress, and, accordingly, the rate improved. In 1871, the marriage rate was higher than at any previous period of the colony's history, and in 1881, it was still higher than in 1871.

447. The decline in the female marriage rate shown in the last column of the table will be better realized when it is considered that in 1854 about 1 in 4 of all the spinsters and widows in the colony married in the year—which proportion, three years after, had fallen to 1 in 6; four years later, it had fallen to 1 in 8; ten years still later, it had fallen to 1 in 14; and ten years later, viz., in 1881, it had reached the exceedingly low point of 1 in 21. The tide had probably then turned, and the youthful native-born male population growing up to manhood had commenced to fill the gap in early adult life caused by the passing on to later periods of the immigrants who, at the time of the discovery of the first goldfields, came to Victoria unaccompanied by persons at younger ages who should supply their places as they passed onward or disappeared altogether from the scene. It may, therefore, be expected that, if the colony continues to enjoy a fair amount of prosperity, the next census will show that the marriages have increased in proportion to the available females, as the last enumeration showed they had done in proportion to the available males.

Probability of female marriage rate reviving.

448. Whilst, according to the lowest line in the last table, marriageable males in Victoria marry at the annual rate of 57 per 1,000, and marriageable females at the annual rate of 48 per 1,000, similar proportions are in France 57 and 46, and in Switzerland 49 and 38; the former approximating very 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.

449. The following table gives a statement of the number of marriages to every 1,000 of the population of the various Australasian colonies for each year from 1865 to 1889, except Western Australia, for which colony it is given for the last eighteen of those years:—

Marriage rates in Australasian colonies.

* 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.

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1889.*

Year.		Number of Marriages † per 1,000 of Mean Population.						
		Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865	...	7·36	8·94	13·27	9·45	...	6·27	10·47
1866	...	6·76	8·26	11·61	8·12	...	5·93	10·32
1867	...	6·97	7·84	9·54	8·20	...	6·10	9·69
1868	...	7·08	8·23	8·33	7·37	...	6·57	9·35
1869	...	6·89	8·04	8·31	6·78	...	6·44	8·32
1870	...	6·63	7·85	7·80	6·90	...	6·62	7·62
1871	...	6·37	7·78	8·06	6·77	...	5·90	7·15
1872	...	6·36	7·46	8·70	7·20	5·56	6·17	6·85
1873	...	6·50	8·05	9·66	8·00	6·25	6·36	7·91
1874	...	6·33	7·70	8·62	8·00	6·96	6·83	8·87
1875	...	6·33	7·88	8·63	8·01	7·26	6·63	8·94
1876	...	6·21	7·66	7·57	8·49	7·07	7·13	8·25
1877	...	6·31	7·94	7·57	8·66	6·38	7·79	7·63
1878	...	6·20	8·08	6·98	9·47	6·50	7·96	8·03
1879	...	5·98	7·80	7·49	8·81	7·57	7·23	7·60
1880	...	6·22	7·68	6·97	8·69	7·42	7·38	6·71
1881	...	6·79	8·27	7·71	8·33	6·60	7·30	6·65
1882	...	7·09	8·74	8·56	8·73	7·07	8·03	7·07
1883	...	7·43	8·88	8·93	8·49	6·95	9·01	6·82
1884	...	7·73	8·49	8·91	8·28	7·11	7·81	6·88
1885	...	7·72	8·18	9·20	7·82	7·51	7·97	6·73
1886	...	7·84	7·97	8·38	6·31	7·99	7·27	5·99
1887	...	7·62	7·42	8·21	6·31	7·58	6·71	5·97
1888	...	8·42	7·37	8·63	6·56	7·18	6·59	5·97
1889	...	8·33	6·76	7·87	6·47	6·99	6·50	5·99
Means	...	6·94	7·97	8·62	7·85	7·00	6·98	7·67

Reasons for marriage rates being higher in other colonies than in Victoria.

450. It will be observed that the mean marriage rate is slightly lower in Victoria than in Western Australia and Tasmania, and much lower than in the other colonies, and as during the whole period over which the calculations extend, Victoria has certainly been second to none of the other colonies in point of wealth and prosperity, this may create surprise in the minds of those who fail to realize the fact that marriage rates, calculated upon the total population, do not afford an indication of the amount of prosperity in a community so much as of the proportion which single men at marriageable ages bear to the population as a whole. In civilized countries, the age at which four-fifths of the males who marry enter the marriage state is between

* For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the seventeen years ended with 1889, 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.

20 and 35 years. It naturally follows, therefore, that on the number of single males at such ages the number of marriages mainly depends. Prior to the taking of the last census it was mentioned as probable that there had been a falling-off in the male population of Victoria at those ages; and, as was anticipated, the census disclosed the fact that Victoria had, in proportion to the total population, a smaller number of males between 20 and 40 than any of the other colonies. The explanation of the higher proportion in the other colonies of males at the period named is to be found mainly in the fact that they—especially New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand—had, for many years, introduced large numbers of adults at the cost of the State, and, as is nearly always the case when immigration is subsidized, these were accompanied or followed by a steady stream of unassisted immigrants. Besides, not one of the neighbouring colonies was subjected, in the early days of its history, to so large an influx of adult male immigrants unaccompanied by persons at younger ages, followed by a cessation of immigration, as was the case in Victoria at and since the time of the early gold discoveries. As the young population has grown to a marriageable age, however, this colony has assumed a normal condition; and this circumstance has for several years past brought about a marked improvement in the marriage rate, so much so, that in this respect, Victoria was in 1889 in advance of all the neighbouring colonies.

451. In 1889 Victoria was the only colony whose marriage rate was above the mean rate during the whole period, as shown in the last line of the table, whereas the rates in most of the other colonies were considerably below the average. The marriage rate in 1889 was almost identical with the rate in the previous year in New Zealand, was slightly below it in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and much below it in New South Wales and Queensland. The marriage rate has for some years past been diminishing in New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand. For many years South Australia and New Zealand had higher marriage rates than almost any of the other colonies, but now they have lower ones than any of the others, thus affording remarkable instances of a high marriage rate coincident with an influx of adult immigrants, and a low one consequent upon such influx being stopped. A similar change, although in a less marked

Comparison
of marriage
rates of
colonies in
1889 and
former
years.

degree, and doubtless attributable to a similar cause, has taken place in the marriage rate of New South Wales, which has fallen from nearly 9 per 1,000 in 1883 to only about $6\frac{3}{4}$ per 1,000 in 1889.*

452. 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-five years:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE RATES.

Order in Latest Year.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. Victoria.	1. Queensland.
2. Queensland.	2. New South Wales.
3. Western Australia.	3. South Australia.
4. New South Wales.	4. New Zealand.
5. Tasmania.	5. Western Australia.
6. South Australia.	6. Tasmania.
7. New Zealand.	7. Victoria.

453. Since the last publication of the *Victorian Year-Book*, Victoria in the list showing the order in the latest year, has risen from the second to the first place, Western Australia from the fourth to the third, and Tasmania from the sixth to the fifth, whilst Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia all fell one place lower on the list. According to the average over a series of years, Victoria, which now stands first, occupied the lowest position on the list; whilst South Australia and New Zealand, which now stand last, occupied higher positions in regard to the marriage rate than any of the other colonies except Queensland and New South Wales.

454. 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 1889 than in any year since 1880; it was, however, higher than in any other year since 1872 on the continent, but, taking Australasia as a whole, it was lower in 1889 than in any of those years except 1876, 1879, and 1880, as is shown by the following figures:—

* Such an event was foreshadowed by the present writer in a paper read by him before the Melbourne Social Science Congress on the 25th April, 1880, in the following words:—"A depression in the marriage rate, it may be anticipated, will before long overtake several of the neighbouring colonies wherein marriages now bear a high proportion to the population, but which proportion must inevitably decline upon the cessation of the stream of adult immigrants which now flows towards their shores."

† In Australasia in 1883; in Australia in 1884.

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1889.

Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Population.			Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Population.		
Year.	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	Year.	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873 ...	7·35	7·38	1882 ...	8·04	7·87
1874 ...	7·07	7·32	1883 ...	8·20	8·03
1875 ...	7·12	7·38	1884 ...	8·22	7·72
1876 ...	6·93	7·15	1885 ...	8·07	7·83
1877 ...	7·05	7·18	1886 ...	7·78	7·45
1878 ...	7·08	7·27	1887 ...	7·47	7·19
1879 ...	6·88	7·01	1888 ...	7·84	7·48
1880 ...	7·15	7·08	1889 ...	7·46	7·18
1881 ...	7·62	7·41	Means ...	7·49	7·41

455. 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, to a greater or less extent, doubtless also affects the marriage rate in Trinidad, and perhaps also in the Mauritius, although the low marriage rate in the latter would, to a certain extent, be accounted for by the fact that the large imported Cooly population is for the most part comprised of males, the females introduced being extremely few :—

Marriage rates in certain British possessions.

MARRIAGE RATES IN CERTAIN BRITISH 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—		
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
Bermudas ...	1871-75	8·3	Dominica ...	1871-75	6·9
West Indies—			Trinidad ...	1871-75	3·8
St. Lucia ...	1878-79	5·2			

456. The following table gives for each of the five years ended with 1888 a statement of the marriage rates in British and such Foreign

Marriage rates in European countries.

* The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

countries as the information is available for. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1884 TO 1888.

Countries.	Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Populations.					
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Mean of 5 Years.
Hungary	10·1	9·9	9·6	8·9	...	9·6†
Prussia	8·0	8·1	8·1	8·0	8·0	8·0
Italy	8·2	7·9	7·8	7·7	7·8	7·9
German Empire	7·8	7·7	7·9	7·8	7·8	7·8
Austria	7·8	7·6	7·7	7·8	7·9	7·8
France	7·6	7·4	7·4	7·3	7·2	7·4
Denmark	7·8	7·6	7·1	7·0	7·1	7·3
England and Wales‡	7·5	7·2	7·0	7·1	7·1	7·2
Belgium	6·7	6·8	6·7	7·1	7·3	6·9
Holland	7·2	6·1	6·9	7·0	6·9	6·8
Switzerland	6·8	6·9	6·8	6·8	7·0	6·8
Spain	6·7	...	..	...	...	6·5§
Scotland	6·7	6·4	6·2	6·3	6·2	6·4
Norway	6·8	6·6	6·5	6·2	6·1	6·4
Sweden	6·5	6·6	6·4	6·2	...	6·4†
Ireland|| ... ..	4·5	4·3	4·2	4·4	4·2	4·3

European marriage rates in 1888 and former years.

457. It will be observed that, in four of the thirteen countries of which particulars are given for 1888, viz., Austria (slightly), Holland (slightly), Belgium, and Switzerland, the marriage rate was above the average ; in seven of those countries, viz., Italy (slightly), Denmark, France, England (slightly), Scotland, Norway, and Ireland (slightly) it was below the average ; and in two, viz., Prussia, and Germany, it was exactly equal to the average ; also that in Austria, Belgium, and Switzerland, the rate was higher, in France and Norway lower than, and in Prussia, Germany, Scotland and Ireland, as low as, in any of the other years named.

Australasia and European marriage rates compared.

458. In the same five years, the mean marriage rate in Queensland was above that in any of the countries named, except Hungary (four years) ; and in New South Wales and Victoria it was about the same as in Italy, Germany, or Austria, but higher than in any of the other countries except Hungary and Prussia ; whilst the mean rate

* The numbers doubled give the *persons* married per 1,000 of the population.
† Mean of four years.
‡ In 1889, the marriage rate in England was 7·36.
§ Mean of two years, 1883 and 1884.
|| 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.

was higher in Western Australia than in eleven, in Tasmania than in nine, in South Australia than in eight, but in New Zealand than in only one, of these countries. The following are the rates referred to :—

MEAN MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1884 TO 1888.

					Number of Marriages per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Queensland	...	...	...	...	8·67
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	7·89
Victoria	...	...	...	...	7·87
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	7·47
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	7·27
South Australia	...	...	...	...	7·06
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	6·31

459. The following, according to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, is the marriage rate of the United Kingdom during the eighteen years ended with 1888. If, however, the registrations in Ireland are defective, as is alleged,* some disturbance to the calculations must result therefrom. It will be observed that the rate was lower in 1888 than in any other years named except 1886 and 1887 :—

Marriage
rate in
United
Kingdom.

MARRIAGE RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1888.

Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.				Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.			
1871	...	...	8·21	1881	...	...	7·01
1872	...	...	7·98	1882	...	...	7·17
1873	...	...	8·03	1883	...	...	7·15
1874	...	...	7·79	1884	...	...	7·04
1875	...	...	7·67	1885	...	...	6·72
1876	...	...	7·70	1886	...	...	6·51
1877	...	...	7·32	1887	...	...	6·64
1878	...	...	7·09	1888	...	...	6·65
1879	...	...	6·69				
1880	...	...	6·83	Mean	...	...	7·23

460. 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 1889, it was three times as high in the metropolis and over two and a half 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 1889 and in a previous quinquennial period :—

Marriage
rates in
town and
country.

* See footnote (II) on previous page.

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1889.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1889.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population, 1881-1885.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	445,220	5,318	11·94	10·49
Extra-Metropolitan towns ...	196,400	2,070	10·54	10·99
Country districts ...	462,680	1,806	3·90	3·12
Total ...	1,104,300	9,194	8·33	7·30

Marriages
in each
quarter.

461. 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. In 1889, however, the numbers in the spring exceeded those in the autumn quarter. The following table shows the number and percentage of marriages in each quarter of that year, and the mean percentage in each quarter of two previous periods:—

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1889.		Percentage in—	
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.	Five Years: 1881 to 1885.
Summer ...	March... ..	2,207	24·00	24·43	23·46
Autumn ...	June	2,379	25·88	26·19	26·52
Winter ...	September ...	2,132	23·19	23·81	23·66
Spring ...	December ...	2,476	26·93	25·57	26·36
	Year ...	9,194	100·00	100·00	100·00

Former
condition
of those
marrying

462. Over a series of years rather over four-fifths of the unions which take place are between bachelors and spinsters ; but in the last two years nearly seven-eighths were between people in those conditions of life. The next most numerous are generally those between widowers and spinsters, although they have sometimes been exceeded by marriages between bachelors and widows. Marriages between widowers and widows are generally in a proportion ranging from a twentieth to a twenty-fifth, but in 1889 and the two preceding years only about a thirty-third, of the whole. The following is the number and percentage in each of these groups during 1889 and the percentage during two previous periods:—

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	Year 1889.		Percentage in—	
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.	Five Years : 1881 to 1885.
Bachelors and spinsters ...	7,987	86·87	80·59	84·67
Bachelors and widows ...	418	4·55	7·10	5·01
Widowers and spinsters ...	521	5·67	7·75	6·63
Widowers and widows ...	268	2·91	4·56	3·69
Total ...	9,194	100·00	100·00	100·00

463. The following statement gives the proportions of marriages of persons of different conjugal conditions in various countries; the figures have been taken entirely from official documents published in the respective countries named:—

Former condition of those marrying in various countries.

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per 1,000 Marriages Celebrated, Number between—			
	Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.
Victoria ...	847	50	66	37
Austria ...	758	62	129	51
Belgium ...	834	50	81	35
Denmark ...	832	50	96	22
England and Wales ...	819	44	84	53
Finland ...	788	54	113	45
France ...	844	41	78	37
Greece ...	861	39	67	33
Holland ...	805	44	103	48
Hungary ...	752	50	97	101
Ireland ...	857	31	86	26
Italy ...	832	37	94	37
Massachusetts ...	790	48	103	59
Norway ...	854	34	91	21
Prussia ...	807	53	105	35
Roumania ...	848	28	61	63
Russia in Europe ...	772	42	98	88
Scotland ...	851	29	89	31
Spain ...	811	40	100	49
Sweden ...	854	34	91	21
Switzerland ...	816	49	104	31
Vermont ...	747	44	128	81

464. In 1889, 789 widowers and 686 widows re-entered the marriage state. During the last sixteen years more widowers have re-married than widows. Formerly it was different. In the eight

Re-marriages in Victoria.

years ended with 1873 the widowers re-entering the married state numbered 4,344, and the widows 4,618, 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. Such a preponderance would be likely to happen only in a country in which females are much less numerous than males; and the fact of the reverse having been the case of late years would afford indirect proof, if such were needed, that the proportion of marriageable females to marriageable males in the population has increased, a circumstance which was made evident by the results of the last census.* In England and Wales, during the ten years ended with 1885, 40 per cent. more widowers re-married than widows, the number of the former being 258,061, that of the latter 184,665. The following is a statement of the number of widowers and widows who re-married in Victoria during each of the twenty-four years ended with 1889:—

RE-MARRIAGES, 1866 TO 1889.

Year.	Number of Re-marriages of—		Year.	Number of Re-marriages of—	
	Widowers.	Widows.		Widowers.	Widows.
1866 ...	487	498	1879 ...	637	553
1867 ...	504	591	1880 ...	603	520
1868 ...	558	623	1881 ...	679	551
1869 ...	553	563	1882 ...	628	547
1870 ...	547	595	1883 ...	699	562
1871 ...	587	605	1884 ...	725	615
1872 ...	522	552	1885 ...	735	646
1873 ...	586	591	1886 ...	696	607
1874 ...	602	593	1887 ...	692	552
1875 ...	614	583	1888 ...	823	668
1876 ...	678	623	1889 ...	789	686
1877 ...	666	600	Total...	15,244	14,109
1878 ...	634	585			

Re-marriages in various countries.

465. By the figures in the following, which have been derived from those in the foregoing table, it would appear that a larger proportion of widowers re-marry in Vermont and a smaller in Greece, 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 Greece, but that in ten of those countries widows re-marry less frequently than in Victoria:—

* According to the census returns, there were in Victoria, in 1881, nearly 120 marriageable females to every 100 marriageable males.

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	Victoria ...	87
Roumania ...	124	Belgium ...	85
Scotland ...	120	Switzerland ...	80
Denmark ...	118	France ...	78
Belgium ...	116	Italy ...	74
France ...	115	Denmark ...	72
Ireland ...	112	Greece ...	72
Sweden ...	112	Scotland ...	60
Norway ...	112	Ireland ...	57
Victoria ...	103	Sweden ...	55
Greece ...	100	Norway ...	55

466. Divorced persons marrying are classed as bachelors and spinsters, unless in cases where they had become widowers or widows before contracting the marriage from which they were released by divorce. Eleven divorced men and ten divorced women were married in 1889; nine of the former married spinsters, and two widows; eight of the latter married bachelors, and two widowers. In the previous year, five divorced men and twelve divorced women were re-married.

467. The persons returned at the census of 1881 as living in a state of divorce numbered 19, viz., 9 males and 10 females. Of the former, 4 were farmers or gardeners, 1 was a merchant, 1 a shopkeeper, 1 a cabinetmaker, 1 a bootmaker, and 1 a maltster; 5 were members of the Church of England, 1 was a Presbyterian, 1 a Roman Catholic, and 2 were Free Thinkers. Of the females, 1 was an innkeeper, 1 a farmer, 1 a tailoress, 1 a needlewoman, 1 of independent means, 2 were washerwomen, and 3 were merely performing domestic duties; 3 were members of the Church of England, 1 was a Presbyterian, 1 a Methodist, 1 a Baptist, 1 a Lutheran, and 3 were Roman Catholics.*

* For further particulars respecting these divorced persons, see General Report, by the Government Statist, on the Census of Victoria, 1881, paragraph 314.

Deserted
husbands
and wives

468. 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. Three deserted wives, and two deserted husbands availed themselves of this provision in 1889. The former married bachelors; they had not heard of their former husbands—one for 9 years, and two for 12 years. The deserted husbands married widows; they had not heard of their former wives for 7 and 12 years respectively. In the previous year eight deserted wives and two deserted husbands re-married.

Divorce Act
1889.

469. 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 2 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.

Marriages of
Aborigines.

470. The marriages of 4 Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females are included in the returns of 1889. Two of the males and one of the females were natives of New South Wales, and the others natives of Victoria. In the previous year, 5 marriages of Aborigines took place.

Marriages of
Chinese.

471. Eighteen (including 1 half-caste) Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1889, as against 8 in 1888, 13 in 1887, and 18 in 1886. Of the women who married Chinese in the year under review, one was a half-caste, and another was of Chinese parentage, although both born in Victoria. During the twenty-three years prior to 1889, 365 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 :—

* An account of the provisions of this Statute is given in the second volume under the head "Law, Crime, etc."

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE, 1866 TO 1889.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.		
	Twenty-three years : 1866 to 1888.	Year 1889.	Total : 1866 to 1889.
Victoria	182	12*	194
Other Australian colonies ...	59	...	59
England and Wales ...	64	2	66
Scotland	15	1	16
Ireland	26	1	27
Other British possessions ...	1	...	1
France	1	...	1
Germany	2	...	2
Spain	1	...	1
The United States ...	2	...	2
China	4	...	4
At sea	8	1	9
Not known ... ..	...	1	1
Total	365	18	383

472. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect, or by lay registrars. In 1889, over 94 per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former, and less than 6 per cent. according to the latter, system. Lay marriages, in both 1888 and 1889, numbered 510, and were more numerous than in 1887, when they numbered 494, or than in the previous two years, in which respectively they numbered 453 and 426. They were, however, not so numerous as in 1884, when they numbered 645; in 1883, when they numbered 565; or in 1882, when they numbered 588. The following table gives a statement of the number and percentage of marriages celebrated by each religious sect and by lay registrars during 1889, also the percentage in the quinquennial period ended with 1885, and in the decennial period ended with 1880:—

Marriages
by different
sects.

MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Marriages in 1889.		Percentage of Marriages in—	
	Number.	Percentage.	Five Years : 1881 to 1885.	Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.
Church of England	3,077	33·47	28·34	24·63
Presbyterians	1,542	16·77	17·77	20·46
Wesleyans	1,432	15·58	15·93	16·38
Bible Christians	172	1·87	2·09	1·69
Independents	290	3·15	5·04	5·42

* One of the wives, although born in Victoria, was stated to be of the Chinese race, and another was a half-caste.

MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS—continued.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Marriages in 1889.		Percentage of Marriages in—	
	Number.	Percentage.	Five Years: 1881 to 1885.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
Baptists ...	462	5.02	4.94	3.70
Lutherans ...	68	.74	.98	1.02
Unitarians ...	11	.12	.03	.02
Calvinistic Methodists ...	3	.03	.07	.16
Roman Catholics ...	1,361	14.80	14.69	17.21
Jews ...	54	.59	.43	.42
Other sects ...	212	2.31	1.14	1.07
Lay registrars ...	510	5.55	8.55	7.82
Total ...	9,194	100.00	100.00	100.00

473. It should be mentioned that, occasionally, a marriage is performed twice over, viz., by a lay registrar and a clergyman, or by clergymen of two different denominations. It is not always easy to detect these cases in the registers, but the circumstance occurs too seldom to cause any serious disturbance in the marriage statistics. One such case, however, was noticed in 1889, viz., that of a couple who had been previously married—under what rites not stated—being re-united under the forms of the Presbyterian church.

474. Of the 4 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1889, 1 was solemnized according to the rites of the Moravians, 2 according to those of the Wesleyans, and 1 according to those of the Presbyterians.

475. Of the 18 marriages of Chinese in 1889, 4 were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, 2 according to those of the Free Church of England, 2 according to those of the Presbyterians, 4 according to those of the Wesleyans, 1 according to those or the Independents, 2 according to those of the Baptists, 1 according to those of the Roman Catholics, and 2 were performed by local registrars.

476. The returns of the census of 1881 afford an opportunity of comparing the number of marriages performed according to the rites of each particular denomination with the numbers of that denomination in the population; and by taking the mean of the returns of that census and the preceding one, and of the marriages which were performed in the interval which elapsed between the two censuses, the same information is obtained extending over a period of ten years. The result is given in the following table:—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO NUMBER OF EACH
DENOMINATION.

Religious Denomination.	Persons of each Denomination, 1881.	Marriages celebrated annually, 1880 to 1882.		Persons of each Denomination (mean of 1871 and 1881).	Marriages celebrated annually, 1871 to 1880.	
		Mean Number.	Proportion per 1,000 persons living.		Mean Number.	Proportion per 1,000 persons living.
Church of England ...	311,291	1,554·3	5·00	284,563	1,226·4	4·31
Presbyterians ...	132,591	1,107·0	8·35	122,787	1,018·6	8·30
Wesleyans ...	108,393	936·3	8·64	99,209	815·5	8·22
Bible Christians ...	6,660	117·3	17·57	5,427	84·0	15·48
Independents ...	19,878	286·3	14·40	19,034	269·8	14·17
Baptists ...	20,373	234·0	11·49	18,342	184·0	10·03
Lutherans ...	11,149	57·3	5·14	10,854	50·8	4·68
Unitarians ...	942	2·0	2·12	979	·9	·92
Society of Friends ...	282	...	...	308	·4	1·30
Calvinistic Methodists ...	712	6·3	8·85	1,072	8·2	7·65
Roman Catholics ...	203,480	828·3	4·07	187,050	856·8	4·58
Jews ...	4,330	24·0	5·54	3,950	21·1	5·34
Other sects ...	8,465	69·3	...	7,430	52·8	...
Residue ...	33,800*	607·7†	...	35,932*	389·1†	...
Total ...	862,346	5,830·1	6·76	796,937	4,978·4	6·25

477. It will be observed that the denominations which solemnize most marriages in proportion to their numbers in the population are the Bible Christian, the Independent, and the Baptist, in the order named. In all these cases the proportion in the three years of which the census year is the middle, viz., 1880 to 1882, was higher than that shown for the decennium. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages performed in the three years named according to the rites of the Church of England, the Lutherans, and the Jews were more numerous, and those according to the rites of the Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Calvinistic Methodists were much more numerous, than those performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church; but, according to the average of the decennium, more marriages were solemnized according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church than according to those of the Church of England.

Sects which perform most marriages and vice versa.

478. The numbers of either sex who evinced their want of elementary education by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of

Signing with marks.

* Including Buddhists, Confucians, etc., those of no denomination and of no religion, and the unspecified.

† Marriages by lay registrars.

in writing were as follow in 1889, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown :—

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1889.

Persons Married.	Numbers Married.	Signing with marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms ...	9,194	139*	1·51
Brides ...	9,194	127	1·38
Mean ...	9,194	133	1·45

Increased numbers signing in writing.

479. 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 1889, the proportion of both men and women signing with marks was considerably lower than in any previous year, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the proportions for the last seventeen years :—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED, 1873 TO 1889.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
1873 ...	6·55	9·97	8·26	1882 ...	2·88	3·27	3·07
1874 ...	6·52	9·91	8·22	1883 ...	3·09	3·47	3·28
1875 ...	5·48	9·43	7·46	1884 ...	2·55	2·77	2·66
1876 ...	5·31	7·50	6·41	1885 ...	2·56	2·62	2·59
1877 ...	5·04	6·02	5·53	1886 ...	2·00	1·93	1·99
1878 ...	4·12	5·30	4·71	1887 ...	1·73	2·12	1·92
1879 ...	3·81	5·60	4·71	1888 ...	1·72	1·81	1·76
1880 ...	4·18	4·09	4·13	1889 ...	1·51*	1·38	1·45*
1881 ...	2·90	4·16	3·53				

Signing with marks, 1853 to 1872.

480. A very much more decided improvement is shown by comparing these results with those of the twenty years prior to 1873, which embrace the whole period from 1853, when the registration

* Of these, 4 were Chinese, who signed in the Chinese character. If these be excluded, the number of men signing with marks would be reduced to 135, and the mean of both sexes to 131, the proportion to every 100 marriages being 1·47 of the former and 1·42 of the latter.

system was inaugurated in Victoria, to the end of 1872. In this period, 86,062 marriages were registered, with the result that 7,902 of the bridegrooms and 17,824 of the brides signed the register with marks. These numbers give the following proportions as the average for the twenty years:—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED,
1853 TO 1872.

Men.		Women.		Mean.
9·18	...	20·71	...	14·95

481. It will be noticed that in every one of the years, except 1880, 1886 and 1889, the proportion of men able to write has been greater than that of women. More females than males sign with marks.

482. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1889 numbered 266, but in only 21 of these, or about 1 in 12, did both parties use marks. In the 245 other instances either the husband or the wife signed in writing. Thus, whereas in the case of 1 marriage in 38, either the bride or the bridegroom was unable to write, it happened in the case of only 1 marriage in 438 that neither party was able to sign the marriage register in writing. Cases of both signing with marks.

483. Of the 18 Chinese who married in 1889, 3 signed with an ordinary cross, 4 with a Chinese character, and 11 in writing. Of the women they married, all but 1 signed in writing. Signatures of Chinese.

484. In the case of the Aborigines who married in 1889, only 1 of the 4 males signed in writing, but only 1 of the 4 females signed with a mark. Signatures of Aborigines.

485. 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 1889, the average of the quinquennial period ended with 1885, and of the decennial period ended with 1880. Considerable improvement will be noticed in respect to all the principal sects:— Signing with marks in each sect.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN EACH SECT.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Number signing with Marks in every 100 Married.								
	Year 1889.			Five Years: 1881 to 1885.			Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	1·11	1·27	1·19	1·90	2·11	2·00	4·54	6·11	5·33
Presbyterians ...	·78	·58	·68	1·71	2·06	1·88	3·67	5·97	4·82
Methodists ...	1·37	1·00	1·18	2·28	2·33	2·30	4·15	5·33	4·74
Bible Christians									
Independents ...	·69	...	·34	2·36	2·18	2·27	3·37	5·49	4·43
Baptists ...	·65	1·52	1·08	2·17	2·77	2·47	3·48	5·22	4·35
Lutherans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·77	4·13	2·95
Calvinistic Methodists	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·22	6·10	3·66
Roman Catholics ...	2·87	2·28	2·57	5·19	5·55	5·37	10·14	15·43	12·79
Jews* ...	5·56	9·26	7·41	...	...	...	·95	·47	·71
Other sects ...	1·35	·90	1·12	3·66	4·45	4·05	7·01	3·79	5·40
Lay registrars ...	4·12	3·53	3·82	5·78	8·29	7·03	6·60	12·93	9·77
Total ...	1·51†	1·38	1·45	2·78	3·22	3·00	5·31	7·93	6·62

Roman Catholic and civil marriages

486. It will be observed that the proportion of those signing with marks is higher amongst marriages performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church than amongst those celebrated by any other religious denomination, but that the numbers in 1889 show a very considerable improvement as compared with the five years ended with 1885, 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 of late been much higher than amongst marriages by Roman Catholics.

Marriages by Unitarians, Calvinists, and Jews.

487. In 39 marriages by Unitarians which took place in the nineteen years ended with 1889 not one instance occurred of either of the parties signing with a mark; this sect, therefore, finds no place in the above table. In 115 marriages by Calvinistic Methodists during the same period, all but two of the males signed in writing, but five 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 that year in 54 marriages of Jews as many as 8 persons signed with marks. It has been found that, with the exception of one English Jew, these were Eastern Jews, mostly from Russia or Russian Poland.

* The large proportion in 1889 of Jews signing with marks is explained in paragraph 487 *post*.
† See footnote to table following paragraph 478 *ante*.

488. 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 1884 to 1888 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
Austral-
asian
colonies.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884 TO 1888.

Colony.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
1. Victoria ...	1884	2.55	2.77	2.66
	1885	2.56	2.62	2.59
	1886	2.00	1.98	1.99
	1887	1.73	2.12	1.92
	1888	1.72	1.81	1.76
	Mean of 5 years	2.11	2.26	2.18
2. New Zealand ...	1884	2.82	4.45	3.63
	1885	2.83	3.82	3.32
	1886	1.92	2.89	2.40
	1887	1.94	3.11	2.52
	1888	1.66	2.52	2.09
	Mean of 5 years	2.23	3.36	2.79
3. South Australia ...	1884	2.86	3.80	3.33
	1885	4.00	4.30	4.15
	1886	3.04	3.49	3.26
	1887	2.18	1.80	1.99
	1888	2.40	2.45	2.42
	Mean of 5 years	2.90	3.17	3.03
4. New South Wales ...	1884	4.68	5.79	5.24
	1885	4.31	5.19	4.75
	1886	3.76	4.20	3.98
	1887	3.04	3.95	3.49
	1888	3.91	3.57	3.74
	Mean of 5 years	3.94	4.54	4.24
5. Queensland ...	1884	4.06	7.48	5.77
	1885	3.76	7.35	5.56
	1886	4.52	6.71	5.62
	1887	3.53	5.39	4.46
	1888	3.01	4.98	4.00
	Mean of 5 years	3.78	6.38	5.08

Victoria the least illiterate colony.

489. 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 was in two of the years—viz., 1886, and 1888—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.

Signing with marks in various countries.

490. No returns are at hand showing the manner in which the marriage registers are signed in British colonies other than those named. The following, however, 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	1886	4·65	8·28	6·46
England and Wales ...	1887	9·10	10·60	9·85
Holland	1877	7·53	14·83	11·18
France	1882	14·39	22·62	18·50
Ireland	1887	22·20	24·80	23·50
Italy	1886	21·58	31·73	26·65

Countries compared as to illiteracy.

491. By comparing these figures with those in the previous table for the corresponding years, it will appear that adult education, so far as it is indicated by signature to the marriage register, is more forward in Victoria, New Zealand and South Australia than in any of the countries named; also that in New South Wales and Queensland it is more forward than in any except Prussia, in which 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 half as illiterate again. Holland, which comes next to Scotland and England, would probably rank higher were it not that the latest return available dates as far as 1877, when adult education was probably not so

advanced as it is now. Attention is called to the very large proportion signing with marks in Italy and Ireland.

492. The age of both bridegroom and bride was specified in the case of all but 50 of the 9,194 marriages which took place in 1889. In 41 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given; in 6 cases the age of the husband was stated, but not that of the wife; and in 3 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
bride-
grooms
and brides
in combina-
tion.

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1889.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.																			Total Bridegrooms.	
	Under 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.		Unspecified.
18 to 19 years	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
19 to 20 „	...	2	2	8	11	7	5	23	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
20 to 21 „	...	3	2	6	19	24	20	41	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	124
21 to 25 „	1	3	25	91	185	227	296	1564	332	37	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3*	2772
25 to 30 „	10	49	118	183	253	1576	1111	181	25	9	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3523
30 to 35 „	5	9	35	50	71	467	522	234	47	12	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1457
35 to 40 „	1	3	1	8	12	109	164	94	55	13	11	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	475
40 to 45 „	4	2	2	45	56	64	38	23	13	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	252
45 to 50 „	1	1	1	...	18	37	39	34	19	19	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	177
50 to 55 „	1	...	2	7	11	22	18	26	16	10	3	1	1	...	...	...	118
55 to 60 „	3	8	9	12	17	16	8	7	3	3	...	...	...	86
60 to 65 „	3	...	5	6	8	10	15	3	3	...	...	...	...	53
65 to 70 „	1	...	...	3	2	2	3	5	5	4	...	...	...	25
70 to 75 „	1	...	1	1	2	...	1	3	2	1	...	...	...	12
75 to 80 „	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
80 to 85 „	1	1	...	...	...	2
Unspecified	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41†	...	44
Total Brides	1	8	45	167	378	503	662	3862	2253	687	247	132	98	53	23	15	11	1	1	47	9194

NOTE.—This table may be read thus:—Three men between 21 and 25 married girls between 15 and 16; eight women between 35 and 40 married men between 21 and 25, etc.

493. An examination of the 9,144 cases in which the ages of both parties are specified will show that in 3,060 instances, or 33 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age; in 812 instances, or 9 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband; and in 5,272 instances, or 58 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

Relative
ages of
husband
and wife

494. Some striking inequalities of age amongst the parties married appear in several of the columns, as, for instance, a man between 65 and 70 and a man between 70 and 75 married women between

Inequalities
of age.

* Including one under age.
† Including cases in which one male and two females were under age.

21 and 25; three men between 50 and 55 married girls under 21; and three men between 45 and 50 married girls between 17 and 20. On the other hand, four women between 21 and 25 married youths of 18; a woman between 30 and 35 married a youth of 20; a woman between 55 and 60 married a man between 25 and 30; a woman between 65 and 70 married a man between 40 and 45, etc.

Extreme
ages of
marriage.

495. It will be noticed that six youths, aged 18, took upon themselves the cares and responsibilities of matrimony, four of their wives, however, being at least three years older than their husbands. On the other hand, it will be remarked that eight men, who had passed the age of 75—two of whom had passed the age of 80—entered the marriage state, the bride of one being of the same mature age as her husband, whilst the brides of the others were generally much younger; the youngest, however, not being less than 40.

Age at
which mar-
riage is
contracted.

496. The next table has been designed for the purpose of showing the age at which persons of either sex generally marry, the information being given for the year 1889, and for the decennial period 1871 to 1880:—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1871-80 AND 1889.

Ages.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	Numbers, 1889.	Proportions per 1,000.		Numbers, 1889.	Proportions per 1,000.	
		Year 1889.	Ten Years, 1871-80.		Year 1889.	Ten Years, 1871-80.
Under 15 years...	...	...	...	1	·11	·48
15 to 16 „ ...	...	...	...	8	·88	2·71
16 to 17 „ ...	...	...	·02	45	4·92	12·74
17 to 18 „ ...	...	...	·46	167	18·26	36·74
18 to 19 „ ...	6	·66	1·57	378	41·33	62·69
19 to 20 „ ...	62	6·78	6·33	503	54·99	80·93
20 to 21 „ ...	124	13·55	16·79	662	72·37	86·94
21 to 25 „ ...	2,772	302·95	281·06	3,862	422·22	375·69
25 to 30 „ ...	3,523	385·03	295·83	2,253	246·31	174·64
30 to 35 „ ...	1,457	159·23	165·38	687	75·11	69·13
35 to 40 „ ...	475	51·91	97·22	247	27·00	44·26
40 to 45 „ ...	252	27·54	59·54	132	14·43	26·44
45 to 50 „ ...	177	19·34	37·58	98	10·71	14·99
50 to 55 „ ...	118	12·90	20·49	53	5·79	6·79
55 to 60 „ ...	86	9·40	9·92	23	2·51	3·03
60 to 65 „ ...	53	5·79	4·96	15	1·64	1·16
65 to 70 „ ...	25	2·73	1·85	11	1·20	·40
70 and upwards ...	20	2·19	1·00	2	·22	·24
Total ...	9,150*	1,000·00	1,000·00	9,147*	1,000·00	1,000·00

* The bridegrooms and brides of unspecified ages being omitted, these numbers are less than those in the last table, the bridegrooms by 44 and the brides by 47. The reason of the bridegrooms being fewer than the brides is that the age was not stated in the case of three more of the former than of the latter.

497. The large proportion of both sexes marrying at between 21 and 30 years of age is very marked; thus in 1889 more than two-thirds of both males and females who married were between those ages. Owing to their relatively larger numbers in the population, the proportions marrying at the ages named in the last four years were much higher than those in the decennial period; the latter amounting to only four-sevenths of the males, and only five-ninths of the females.

498. In the case of the marriages of Chinese which took place in 1889, the men without exception were older than the females with whom they formed unions. None of the former were under 22 years of age, but of the latter, two had not reached the age of 21. The following table shows the ages of the Chinese bridegrooms and of their brides in combination :—

AGES OF CHINESE BRIDEGROOMS AND THEIR BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1889.

Ages of Bridegrooms.			Ages of Brides.											Total Bridegrooms.	
			18.	19.	21.	22.	23.	25.	26.	28.	29.	30.	34.		40.
22	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
27	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
31	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
38	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
43	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
44	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
52	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total Brides			1	1	4	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	18

499. Of the four male Aborigines who married in 1889, two were widowers, and of their four partners, two were widows. The ages of bridegroom and bride were set down as follows :—23 and 20, 28 and 19, 33 and 32, 45 and 39.

500. 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 figures in the following table, giving information on the subject, have been taken from *The Annual Statistician** for the year 1889 :—

AGE AT WHICH MARRIAGE MAY BE CONTRACTED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Country.				Age at, and after, which persons may marry.	
				Males.	Females.
				Years.	Years.
Austria	...	...	...	14	14
Belgium	...	...	...	18	15
France	...	...	...	18	15
Germany	...	...	...	18	14
Greece	...	...	...	14	12
Hungary (Protestants)	...	...	...	18	15
„ (Roman Catholics)	...	...	...	14	12
Portugal	...	...	...	14	12
Russia	...	...	...	18	16
Saxony	...	...	...	18	16
Spain	...	...	...	14	12
Switzerland	...	...	...	14	12
Turkey	...	...	...	Puberty	Puberty
United Kingdom	...	...	...	14	12
United States	...	...	...	21	18

Marriages of
of minors.

501. The minimum age at which persons may, with consent, marry, is the same in Victoria 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. Six of the males, however, who married in 1889 had not completed their nineteenth year. Of the brides, one had not reached the age of 15 years, eight had not completed their sixteenth, and 45 more had not completed their seventeenth year. As many as 193 of the males, or one in every 48, and no fewer than 1,767 of the females, or nearly a fifth, had not attained the full age of 21 years.

Marriages of
minors in
Victoria
and Eng-
land.

502. From the experience of Victoria during the year 1889, the five years 1881-85, and the decade, 1871-80, 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

* See that work, page 307 : McCarty, San Francisco, California, 1889.

and Wales. The proportion of females marrying under age, which was formerly higher in Victoria than in England, has fallen considerably, and in 1889, as well as in the two previous years, 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.
	Year 1889.	Five Years: 1881 to 1885.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
Bridegrooms	2·10	2·37	2·52	7·95
Brides	19·22	22·53	28·32	21·96
Mean	10·66	12·45	15·42	14·96

503. As the proportion of minors at marriageable ages existing in the population may vary greatly in different countries, and in the same country at different times, it will readily be understood that a comparison of the marriages of minors with the total number of marriages does not afford an infallible test of the tendency to marry under age, to determine which accurately the number of minors marrying should be compared with the number of marriageable minors in the population. This has been done for the last two census periods, and the last three years, and the result is given in the following table:—

Marriage rate of minors.

MARRIAGES OF MINORS, 1871, 1881, AND 1887 TO 1889.

Year.	Number of Marriageable Minors.*		Number of Minors who Married.†		Proportion of Minors who Married to every 1,000 Marriageable Minors Living.	
	Males Aged 17 to 21.	Females Aged 15 to 21.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1871	19,816	30,306	85	1,305	4·29	43·05
1881	37,675	57,863	151	1,420	4·01	24·54
1887	47,693	64,948	147	1,525	3·08	23·48
1888	49,260	65,270	211	1,742	4·28	26·69
1889	50,460	66,847	193	1,767	3·82	26·43

504. According to the table, the proportion of both males and females marrying under age became considerably reduced between 1871 and 1881; but since the latter year the proportion of females so marrying was again slightly increased, whereas that of males was on

Decreasing tendency to marry under age.

* Census figures for 1871 and 1881, estimated for the other years.

† Mean number of minors who married in the years 1870 to 1872, and 1880 to 1882, and actual number who married in the other years.

the average slightly lower than in 1881. In 1889 the proportion of male minors marrying was lower than in 1881, although in the preceding year it was as high as in 1871; whilst that of female minors marrying, although not so high as in 1871 by $16\frac{1}{2}$ per 1,000 living, was 2 per 1,000 higher than in 1881.

505. By means of the returns of the last census, it has been possible to analyze still further the marriages of minors, and to show the proportion of the males and females who contract them at each year of age to the total number of males and females living at the same age. Similar results for England and Wales are available,* and are contrasted in the following table with the results relating to Victoria:—

AGES OF MINORS† MARRYING IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Age last Birthday.	Victoria.				Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 Marriageable Minors.			
	Marriageable Minors at Census of 1881.		Minors who Married (Mean of Three Years, 1880 to 1882.)		Males.		Females.	
					Victoria. (Mean of 1880 to 1882.)	England and Wales. (Mean of 1870 to 1872.)	Victoria. (Mean of 1880 to 1882.)	England and Wales. (Mean of 1870 to 1872.)
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
15	...	10,076	...	11	...	...	1·09	·18
16	...	10,209	...	39	...	·02	3·82	1·53
17	9,718	10,100	3	146	·31	·41	14·45	9·33
18	9,763	9,966	10	282	1·02	4·04	28·29	36·39
19	9,580	9,352	36	443	3·76	20·34	47·37	72·46
20	8,614	8,160	102	499	11·84	52·98	61·15	105·84
Total...	37,675	57,863	151	1,420	4·01	18·32	24·54	34·08

506. It appears that in the case of both males and females the tendency to marry under age is much greater in England and Wales than in Victoria. This, as regards females, is the reverse of the result obtained by comparing the marriages of those under 21 with the total number married.‡ The English proportions relating to males are higher at each age than those of Victoria, but in the first three years of minority the Victorian proportions relating to females are higher than those of England. This, however, is much more than made up in the three succeeding years.

507. The following table contains a statement of the proportion of males and females marrying at different ages in various countries.

* See 35th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xii.
† In this and the preceding table, marriageable minors have been considered to be males from 17 to 21, females 15 to 21. In England, there were 4 marriages of males at 16, but there were none at that age in Victoria.
‡ See table following paragraph 502 ante.

The figures, except those relating to Victoria, which are for the year 1889, and for the decennial period 1871-80, have been taken from the 46th Report of the Registrar-General of England*:

AGES OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per 10,000 of All Ages Marrying, Numbers—						
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Over 60.
BRIDEGROOMS.							
Victoria, 1889 ...	75	3,166	3,850	2,113	467	222	107
„ 1871-80 ...	84	2,979	2,958	2,626	971	304	78
England and Wales ...	329	4,805	2,538	1,436	510	256	126
Scotland ...	311	3,919	2,965	1,877	604	237	87
Ireland ...	253	3,003	3,056	2,643	685	242	118
Denmark ...	2,092		3,820	2,968	752	279	89
Norway ...	173	2,681	3,530	2,459	699		458
Sweden ...	6	2,325	3,569	2,883	778		439
Russia (in Europe) ...	3,784	3,063	1,230	1,183	549		191
Austria ...	2,084		4,172	2,311	848	415	170
Hungary ...	3,173		4,571	1,255	604	296	101
Switzerland ...	127	2,525	3,133	2,710	927	404	174
Prussia ...	58	6,716		2,265	624	256	81
Bavaria ...	19	1,875	3,674	3,002	1,244		186
Saxony ...	38	3,432	3,823	1,767	561	278	101
Holland ...	256	2,405	3,370	2,659	846	345	119
Belgium ...	94	2,161	3,467	2,952	885	322	119
France ...	236	2,469	3,757	2,512	622	282	122
Italy ...	107	2,491	3,699	2,611	704	266	122
BRIDES.							
Victoria, 1889 ...	1,201	4,949	2,465	1,022	250	83	30
„ 1871-80 ...	1,963	4,626	1,747	1,134	414	98	18
England and Wales ...	1,441	4,966	1,911	1,091	407	145	39
Scotland ...	1,338	4,570	2,325	1,314	370	72	11
Ireland ...	1,349	4,899	2,275	1,104	264	77	32
Denmark ...	616	3,608	3,076	2,054	515	112	19
Norway ...	824	3,919	2,889	1,749	476		143
Sweden ...	555	3,413	3,089	2,225	573		145
Russia (in Europe)†	5,801	2,120	699	616	229		35
Austria ...	1,807		2,851	2,881	1,696	590	175
Hungary ...	3,604		3,422	1,604	810	408	152
Switzerland ...	879	3,876	2,498	1,886	656	173	32
Prussia ...	1,030	6,974		1,487	403	92	14
Bavaria ...	644	3,532	2,949	2,061	761		53
Saxony ...	1,073	4,500	2,588	1,305	406	110	18
Holland ...	1,084	3,236	2,897	1,976	599	174	34
Belgium ...	640	3,573	2,770	2,124	647	193	53
France ...	2,116	3,911	2,048	1,374	377		174
Italy ...	1,692	4,384	2,195	1,254	347	101	27

* Table D., page x.

† The figures, which are those of the Registrar-General of England, add in this line only to 9,500 instead of to 10,000.

Marriages of
minors in
different
countries.

508. According to the figures for 1889, fewer males marry under 20 in Victoria than in any of the other countries named, except Sweden, Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony; but, on the other hand, more females marry under that age in Victoria than in any of those countries except England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy, and Russia. Attention is called to the very large proportion shown as marrying under age in the last-named country, exceeding a third of the total marriages in the case of the males, and exceeding half in the case of the females.

Husbands
and wives
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

509. The following are the numbers of husbands and wives in each Australasian colony according to the returns of the simultaneous census of 1881, those under and over 21 years of age being distinguished:—

HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1881.

Colony.	Husbands.			Wives.		
	Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.	Total.	Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.	Total.
Victoria	283	124,371	124,654	3,006	123,036	126,042
New South Wales ...	408	109,810	110,218	4,040	103,793	107,833
Queensland	118	30,004	30,122	1,285	28,839	30,124
South Australia ...	95	43,860	43,955	1,344	42,339	43,683
Western Australia ...	15	4,260	4,275	207	3,769	3,976
Total	919	312,305	313,224	9,882	301,776	311,658
Tasmania*	73	17,671	17,744	607	16,527	17,134
New Zealand	97	73,234	73,331	2,374	70,433	72 807
Grand Total	1,089	403,210	404,299	12,863	388,736	401,599

Conjugal
condition
in various
countries.

510. It is to be regretted that no figures are at hand showing the conjugal condition of males and females at marriageable ages living in countries out of Australasia; but the following table contains a statement of the proportions of those of both sexes and all ages unmarried, married, and widowed in various countries. The figures, except those in the first line, have been taken from *Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics*†:—

* In this line the numbers under and over 21 have been partly estimated.
† Page 305.

CONJUGAL CONDITION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—BOTH SEXES AND
ALL AGES.

Countries.				Numbers in every 1,000 Living.		
				Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Victoria (1881)	...	...	...	665	294	41
England	...	...	...	602	345	53
France	...	...	...	511	405	84
Prussia	...	...	...	606	336	58
Wurtemberg	...	...	...	623	319	58
Austria	...	...	...	605	342	53
Hungary	...	...	...	532	407	61
Italy	...	...	...	582	352	66
Switzerland	...	...	...	609	319	72
Spain	...	...	...	572	360	68
Portugal	...	...	...	628	310	62
Holland	...	...	...	611	328	61
Belgium	...	...	...	629	315	56
Scandinavia	...	...	...	618	330	52
Chile	...	...	...	688	260	52

511. It appears from this table that, in Victoria, in proportion to the numbers of the population, fewer persons have been living in the marriage state than in any of the other countries named, except Chile ; and fewer have been living in the widowed state than in any of those countries. This is probably in part accounted for by the fact that the proportion living at marriageable ages, especially of males, is smaller in Victoria than in most of those countries. It is, however, probable that the proportion of widowed persons in Victoria has considerably increased since 1881.

Small proportion of married in Victoria.

512. The births registered in Victoria during 1889 numbered 36,359, as against 34,503 in 1888. The increase in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, was thus 1,856.

Births, 1889.

513. 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 has continued during the five subsequent years, the number of births in 1889 being the highest ever recorded.* The increase between 1889 and 1888 was 1,856, as compared with 1,460 between 1888 and 1887.

Births in 1889 and former years.

514. In proportion to population, the births decreased steadily for a number of years. The lowest point was reached in 1882, since which year there has been a gradual improvement, the birth rate in

Birth rate.

* For number of births in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), published in the second volume of this work.

1889 having been higher than it had been in any year since 1876. The following are the birth rates for the last thirty years:—

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE, 1860 to 1889.

Births per 1,000 of Mean population.				Births per 1,000 of Mean population.			
1860	...	...	42·81	1876	...	...	33·61
1861	...	...	43·46	1877	...	...	32·17
1862	...	...	44·50	1878	...	...	32·36
1863	...	...	42·46	1879	...	...	32·18
1864	...	...	43·79	1880	...	...	30·75
1865	...	...	42·40	1881	...	...	31·24
1866	...	...	39·76	1882	...	...	30·05
1867	...	...	39·75	1883	...	...	30·23
1868	...	...	41·08	1884	...	...	30·89
1869	...	...	37·89	1885	...	...	31·27
1870	...	...	38·07	1886	...	...	31·23
1871	...	...	37·15	1887	...	...	32·40
1872	...	...	36·33	1888	...	...	32·49
1873	...	...	36·71	1889	...	...	32·92
1874	...	...	34·46				
1875	...	...	33·94	Mean of 30 years ... 35·94			

Proportion
of births to
population
and to mar-
ried women.

515. Birth rates, based upon a comparison of the number of events with the total population, are, like marriage rates calculated upon a similar basis, apt to mislead, unless the population is in a normal condition. It must be quite evident that, if there is not a sufficient proportion of married women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages in a community, the birth rate is not likely to be high, but that an excess of such women would probably cause a high birth rate. This will be made apparent by the following table, which shows the birth rate, calculated upon the total population and upon the number of married women at the child-bearing period of life, in the last two census years:—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO POPULATION AND TO MARRIED WOMEN.

Year of Census.	Enumerated Population.	Married Women under 45 Years of Age.	Legitimate Births.*	Proportion of Legitimate Births.	
				Per 1,000 of the Population.	Per 1,000 Married Women under 45 Years of Age.
1871	731,528	88,561	26,805	36·64	302·67
1881	862,346	84,831	25,675	29·77	302·66

Reason for
decline of
birth rate.

516. It will be noticed that the married women at reproductive ages were fewer by 3,730 in 1881 than in 1871, that the proportion of births to such women, viz., $302\frac{2}{3}$ per 1,000, was exactly the same in both years, but that the proportion of births to the total population was considerably less in 1881 than in 1871. Thus, while the birth

* In both cases these are the legitimate births which occurred during the twelve months of which the census was the middle.

rate based upon a comparison of the births with the married women remained perfectly steady, that rate based upon a comparison of the births with the population showed a falling-off of nearly 7 per 1,000. The reduction in the birth rate, calculated in the ordinary way, which had been going on for years, is therefore conclusively shown—at any rate so far as the period 1871 to 1881 is concerned—to be due to a deficiency in the community of married women at the fruitful period of life.

517. Returns of the births in all the Australasian colonies are available to the end of 1889, and from these and the mean populations of the respective colonies during each year the birth rates have been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. The following table gives the birth rates of the different colonies for each year from 1865 to 1889, or as many years between those periods as the figures are available for:—

Birth rates
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1889.*

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865	42·40	43·21	43·65	43·90	...	32·56	41·12
1866	39·76	40·45	44·86	42·38	...	29·15	42·89
1867	39·75	41·94	45·66	41·87	...	30·34	42·18
1868	41·08	40·72	43·03	41·51	...	30·03	42·14
1869	37·89	40·74	42·83	39·03	...	28·27	41·90
1870	38·07	40·09	43·51	38·48	...	30·18	42·32
1871	37·15	39·63	43·25	38·34	...	30·16	40·64
1872	36·33	38·46	40·70	37·60	32·42	29·44	39·50
1873	36·71	39·38	40·82	36·42	31·43	29·43	39·00
1874	34·46	39·30	41·11	38·22	33·71	29·72	40·27
1875	33·94	38·53	38·90	35·70	28·72	29·88	40·23
1876	33·61	38·56	37·48	37·71	33·98	30·11	41·73
1877	32·17	37·92	36·75	37·36	33·07	30·21	41·28
1878	32·36	38·50	35·77	38·23	31·11	32·27	42·14
1879	32·18	38·99	36·74	38·96	34·38	32·05	40·32
1880	30·75	38·80	36·92	38·94	32·35	32·91	40·78
1881	31·24	38·13	37·19	38·66	33·67	33·40	37·95
1882	30·05	37·37	35·85	37·40	35·84	33·50	37·32
1883	30·23	37·49	36·92	37·37	33·87	34·25	36·28
1884	30·89	38·54	36·23	38·38	33·84	35·66	36·15
1885	31·37	37·64	37·80	38·47	35·22	35·08	34·78
1886	31·23	37·03	37·84	35·70	39·43	34·15	33·15
1887	32·40	36·42	38·09	34·56	37·34	33·87	32·09
1888	32·49	36·20	37·77	33·06	35·88	33·10	31·22
1889	32·92	33·73	36·27	32·37	37·14	31·97	30·07
Means ...	34·45	38·71	39·44	38·02	34·08	31·67	38·70

* For the number of births in the various colonies during the seventeen years ended with 1889, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume. See also Appendix A. to the same volume.

Low birth-rates in Australasian colonies in 1889.

518. In 1889 the birth rate was remarkably low in most of the colonies, and was below the average in all except Western Australia and Tasmania. Even in Tasmania it was lower than in any year since 1877. In New South Wales, South Australia and New Zealand the rate was absolutely the lowest recorded during the whole period of 25 years; whilst in Queensland, it was about the same as in 1884, but lower than in any other year shown in the table except 1882 and 1878. In Victoria, the rate, although still below the average, was higher than in any year since 1876, as has been already stated. In Western Australia the birth rate was about equal to that in 1887, but was much higher than in any previous year except 1886.

Order of colonies in respect to birth rates.

519. 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-five years. It will be observed that Victoria stands fourth on the list for 1889 but fifth in the twenty-five-year series :—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

Order in 1889.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. Western Australia.	1. Queensland.
2. Queensland.	2. New South Wales.
3. New South Wales.	3. New Zealand.
4. Victoria.	4. South Australia.
5. South Australia.	5. Victoria.
6. Tasmania.	6. Western Australia.
7. New Zealand.	7. Tasmania.

Birth rate in Australia and Australasia.

520. On the continent of Australia, taken as a whole, and on that continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, the birth rate in 1889 was not only lower than in 1888, but was absolutely the lowest recorded during the last seventeen years. The following are the figures for the period referred to :—

BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1889.

Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.			Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.		
Year.			Year.		
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	37·36	37·19	1883	34·54	34·84
1874	36·46	36·70	1884	35·25	34·33
1875	35·29	35·82	1885	35·33	35·22
1876	35·20	36·04	1886	34·85	34·52
1877	34·15	35·16	1887	34·95	34·42
1878	34·31	35·51	1888	34·68	34·03
1879	34·55	35·42	1889	33·64	32·99
1880	35·33	36·20			
1881	35·22	35·63			
1882	34·28	34·78	Means	35·02	35·22

521. 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 versâ*. 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 their social philosophy the division of their property amongst a large family at their decease."†

Low birth rates in Ireland and France.

522. In the same five years the mean birth rates in Queensland and New South Wales were above those in any of the European countries named, except Hungary, Austria, Italy and Prussia—the rates in the two latter being about the same as in Queensland; the mean birth rates in Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania were above those in any except the four countries first named, together with Germany and Spain; the mean birth rate in New Zealand was below that in any of the countries named, with the addition of Holland; the mean birth rate in Victoria was below that in any of the countries named in the table except Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Switzerland, France, and Ireland. The following are the birth rates referred to :—

Australasian and European birth rates compared.

MEAN BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884 TO 1888.

						Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Queensland	...	...	...	...	...	37·55
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	...	37·17
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	36·34
South Australia	...	...	...	...	...	36·03
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	34·37
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	33·48
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	31·68

* 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.

† See 41st Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xlv.

Birth rates
in British
possessions.

523. 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 were 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
Ceylon	1886-7	30·0
Straits Settlements	1882-4	19·0
Hong Kong	1882-6	8·5
Mauritius	1886	36·3
Seychelles	1886	39·8
Nova Scotia	1871-5	32·0
Bermudas	1884-5	35·7
British Guiana	1886	35·2
West Indies—		
Bahamas	1874-5	39·0
Jamaica	1886-7	36·0
St. Lucia	1869-87	41·8
St. Vincent	1870-9	46·0
Barbados	1886	41·5
Grenada	1871-5	45·2
Tobago	1886	36·0
Antigua	1875-6	40·4
Montserrat	1886	40·4
Dominica	1871-6	31·0
Trinidad	1886	35·9

Birth rates
in Euro-
pean
countries.

524. A statement of the birth rates in British and certain Foreign countries for each of the five years ended with 1888, 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, 1884 to 1888.

Countries.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Mean of 5 years.
Hungary	46·0	...	45·5	...	...	45·8*
Austria...	38·4	37·4	38·0	38·2	37·9	38·0
Italy	38·7	38·1	36·4	38·3	36·6	37·6
Prussia	37·4	37·6	37·7	37·8	37·7	37·6
German Empire	37·2	37·0	37·1	36·9	36·7	37·0
Spain	37·1	...	...	...	...	36·5†
Holland	34·9	34·4	34·6	33·7	33·7	34·3

* Mean of two years.

† Mean of two years, 1883 and 1884.

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1884 TO 1888—continued.

Countries.		Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
		1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Mean of 5 years.
England and Wales	...	33·4	32·5	32·4	31·4	30·6	32·1
Scotland	...	33·4	32·3	32·4	31·2	30·5	32·0
Norway...	...	31·0	31·3	30·9	30·8	30·8	31·0
Sweden...	...	30·0	29·6	29·8	29·7	...	29·8*
Belgium	...	30·5	29·9	29·6	29·4	29·1	29·7
Switzerland	...	28·1	27·5	27·5	27·9	27·7	27·7
France ...	...	24·8	24·3	23·9	23·5	23·1	23·9
Ireland ...	...	24·0	23·5	23·3	23·2	22·9	23·4

525. According to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, the birth-rate of the United Kingdom in 1888 was lower than in any year since 1870, and, for the first time, was less than 30 per 1,000 persons living, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Birth rate in United Kingdom.

BIRTH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1888.

Births per 1,000 of the Population.			Births per 1,000 of the Population.		
1871	...	35·0	1881	...	32·5
1872	...	34·4	1882	...	32·2
1873	...	34·1	1883	...	31·8
1874	...	34·5	1884	...	32·1
1875	...	34·0	1885	...	31·3
1876	...	34·9	1886	...	31·3
1877	...	34·5	1887	...	30·3
1878	...	34·1	1888	...	29·6
1879	...	33·5			
1880	...	32·7	Mean	...	32·9

526. 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 1889; also the average birth rates in the same divisions during the five years ended with 1885:—

Birth rates in town and country, 1889.

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1889.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1889.	Births.		
		Total Number, 1889.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1889.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1885.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	445,220	16,934	38·04	33·50
Extra-Metropolitan towns	196,400	6,547	33·34	32·54
Country Districts ...	462,680	12,878	27·83	27·82
Total ...	1,104,300	36,359	32·92	30·74

* Mean of four years.

527. The next table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population of the same three divisions of the colony during each of the last seventeen years:—

BIRTH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1889.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1873 ...	34·36	40·18	36·32	36·71
1874 ...	32·98	39·81	32·46	34·46
1875 ...	33·63	38·63	31·54	33·94
1876 ...	33·20	37·80	31·61	33·61
1877 ...	33·09	34·51	30·30	32·17
1878 ...	33·67	35·42	29·89	32·36
1879 ...	33·32	35·65	29·63	32·18
1880 ...	31·19	34·21	28·72	30·75
1881 ...	32·42	34·76	28·70	31·24
1882 ...	32·85	31·35	27·43	30·05
1883 ...	33·15	32·07	27·22	30·23
1884 ...	33·81	32·80	27·78	30·89
1885 ...	34·94	31·87	28·00	31·27
1886 ...	34·82	31·76	27·87	31·23
1887 ...	37·24	33·30	27·72	32·40
1888 ...	37·30	32·23	28·09	32·49
1889 ...	38·04	33·34	27·83	32·92

528. It will be noticed that in the first two years of the period to which the table refers the birth rate of the country districts was about equal to that of the metropolis, whilst the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns was very much higher than either. Since 1874, however, the metropolitan rate has been much above that of the country districts, but until 1882 was still below that of the extra-metropolitan towns. In 1882 and the subsequent years, however, owing to a general falling-off in the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns and in the country districts, and a gradual increase in that of the metropolis, the rate in the last-named division was much above that in other urban districts. It will also be noticed that, in 1889, the birth rate in the metropolis was higher than in any previous year, and in the extra-metropolitan towns it was higher than in any year since 1881, but only slightly higher than in 1887; whilst in the country districts it was lower than in 1888, but was about equal to the average of the last six years.

529. The mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1889; also the mean annual birth-rate during the five years, 1881 to 1885, in the different municipalities, etc., forming

the component parts of the district of Greater Melbourne, are shown in the following table:—

BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1889.	Births.		
		Total Number, 1889.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1889.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1885.
Melbourne City	73,890	1,762	23·85	25·49
North Melbourne Town	21,475	965	44·94	38·32
Fitzroy City	31,780	1,153	36·28	34·70
Collingwood City	33,790	1,349	39·92	37·35
Richmond City	36,610	1,553	42·42	35·93
Brunswick Town	17,915	870	48·56	42·27
Northcote Borough	5,800	273	47·07	32·66
Prahran City	35,600	1,337	37·56	31·93
South Melbourne City	41,820	1,399	33·45	34·87
Port Melbourne Borough	12,480	517	41·43	41·18
St. Kilda Borough	18,187	528	29·03	25·35
Brighton Town	8,596	335	38·97	28·97
Essendon Town*	10,215	385	37·69	} 32·88
Flemington & Kensington Borough	8,664	373	43·05	
Hawthorn Town	15,440	587	38·02	29·82
Kew Borough	5,620	183	32·56	24·20
Footscray Town	14,940	757	50·67	42·50
Williamstown Town	13,620	540	39·65	35·35
Remainder of district	33,410	1,312	39·27	29·72
<hr/>				
<i>Hospitals, Asylums, etc.</i> †	3,890	756	1·70‡	...
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,478	...	...	...
<hr/>				
Total	445,220	16,934	38·04	33·50

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.

530. It will be observed that during the five years ended with 1885 the births in three municipalities, viz., Brunswick, Port Melbourne, and Footscray, averaged above 40 per 1,000 of the population; that in four municipalities, viz., North Melbourne, Collingwood, Richmond, and Williamstown, they were between 35 and 40 per 1,000; in five municipalities, viz., Fitzroy, Northcote, Prahran, South Melbourne, and Essendon and Flemington, they were between 30 and 35 per 1,000; and that in five municipalities, viz., Melbourne City, St. Kilda, Brighton, Hawthorn, and Kew, as also in "Remainder of District,"

Birth rates
in sub-dis-
tricts, 1881
to 1885.

* Essendon (Borough) was proclaimed a Town on the 7th January, 1890.
† The population given is that of all the institutions, but the Lying-in Hospital is the only one in which births occurred.
‡ Per 1,000 of the population of the whole of Melbourne and Suburbs.

they were below 30 per 1,000. The lowest rate was in Kew, viz., only a fraction over 24 per 1,000.

Birth rates
in sub-dis-
tricts, 1889.

531. During 1889, the birth rates in all the sub-districts except Melbourne and South Melbourne cities, were higher than they were in the five years ended with 1885, but this was more particularly noticeable in North Melbourne, Richmond, Brunswick, Northcote, Prahran, Brighton, Essendon and Flemington, Hawthorn, Kew, Footscray, and the "Remainder of District." The sub-district with the highest birth rate in 1889 was Footscray, with 51 per 1,000, which was followed by Brunswick, Northcote, North Melbourne, Flemington, Richmond, and Port Melbourne; in all of which the rates were above 40 per 1,000; those with the lowest rates were Melbourne City and St. Kilda, in which the rates were below 30 per 1,000.

Births in
Austral-
asian
capitals.

532. In 1889, the birth rate in Melbourne was lower than that in Brisbane or Perth, but above that in Sydney, Adelaide, Wellington, or Hobart, 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, 1889.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population.	Births, 1889.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Brisbane	91,300	3,963	43·41
Perth	9,000	363	40·33
Melbourne	445,220	16,934	38·04
Sydney	374,207	13,344	35·66
Adelaide	120,600	4,239	35·15
Wellington	32,050	981	30·61
Hobart	35,043	1,054	30·08

Birth rate
in London.

533. The average birth rate in the Australasian capital cities in 1889 was 36·2, that being a fraction higher than the rate in London, according to the average of the ten years 1876-85, viz., 34·7, which was a fraction higher than that of England and Wales (34·4) during the same period. The rate in London was thus higher than that in

* With suburbs.

Wellington or Hobart, but below that in any of the other Australasian cities named in the last table.

534. In the five years ended with 1885 the mean birth rate of the principal towns of Scotland was 36·07; of the large towns, 35·52; and of the small towns, 33·50. 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 Scotch
towns.

535. 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 Brisbane than in any of those towns; in Perth, than in any except Cardiff; in Melbourne, than in any except Cardiff, Newcastle, and Preston; and Sydney and Adelaide, than in any except those towns and Glasgow, Portsmouth, Manchester, and Blackburn; whilst the birth rates in Wellington and Hobart are lower than in any of the towns in the list except Derby, Bristol, Edinburgh, Halifax, Dublin, Bradford, Huddersfield, and Brighton:—

Birth rates
in British
towns.

BIRTH RATES IN BRITISH 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

536. 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 Brisbane is above that in any of the towns named; the birth rate in Perth is above that in all but 3, in Melbourne above all but 8, in Sydney and Adelaide above all but 12, in Wellington above all but 16, and in Hobart above all but 17, of the towns:—

Birth rates
in Foreign
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	altimore (1889) ...	...	18·7

Birth rates
in Victorian
towns.

537. The following are the birth rates in six Victorian towns during 1889; the rate in the metropolis being, as will be observed, below that in Stawell, but above that in Sandhurst, Geelong, Ballarat, or Castlemaine:—

BIRTH RATES IN SIX VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1889.

Births per 1,000 of Population.			Births per 1,000 of Population.		
Stawell ...	...	51·62	Geelong ...	...	37·18
Melbourne ...	...	38·04	Ballarat ...	...	32·15
Sandhurst ...	...	37·84	Castlemaine ...	...	24·84

Births of
males and
females.

538. The births of males in Victoria during 1889 numbered 18,713, those of females 17,646. These numbers furnish a proportion of 106·05 boys to 100 girls, which is an exceptionally high proportion, it having been exceeded only twice in the last 17 years, viz., in 1878, when the proportion was as high as 107·19, and in 1885, when it was 106·44.† In 1888, the proportion was only 104·33, and in 1887, 104·39; whilst in the ten years 1871-80, 137,275 births of males and 131,435 births of females were registered, giving a proportion of 104·45 boys to 100 girls.

Births of
males and
females in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

539. 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 Australasian colonies during the period of seventeen years ended with 1889, although not in every one of those years so far as Western Australia and Tasmania are concerned. The following are the

* 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.

† See table following paragraph 539 *post*.

numbers of boys per 100 girls born in the respective colonies during each year of the period referred to :—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1889.

Year.	Number of Boys to 100 Girls Born.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1873 ...	102·65	104·38	106·13	102·77	109·04	98·44	103·48
1874 ...	103·94	104·31	105·74	103·44	103·25	107·02	106·83
1875 ...	104·95	102·08	104·01	103·85	98·95	109·51	107·80
1876 ...	105·76	102·47	105·26	101·08	106·76	111·48	106·01
1877 ...	104·19	106·34	106·78	102·91	101·32	105·04	104·59
1878 ...	107·19	106·83	103·89	107·14	101·15	105·52	101·57
1879 ...	104·69	105·71	103·36	102·53	117·59	99·11	105·93
1880 ...	104·44	104·99	103·63	110·98	92·37	101·56	104·71
1881 ...	104·99	105·59	106·64	106·48	108·07	107·41	104·90
1882 ...	103·63	103·23	107·55	106·36	110·64	104·81	104·46
1883 ...	105·04	104·89	106·17	103·29	104·64	110·42	105·17
1884 ...	105·98	105·37	102·25	104·40	106·42	103·37	104·28
1885 ...	106·44	104·88	102·50	101·57	108·00	104·36	103·59
1886 ...	104·53	106·35	102·51	104·48	115·90	108·99	104·72
1887 ...	104·39	103·09	105·24	109·70	103·26	106·63	103·35
1888 ...	104·33	103·74	105·05	109·82	107·38	98·71	104·10
1889 ...	106·05	107·45	107·15	105·05	107·28	105·13	106·38

540. In the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, the proportion during the five years ended with 1889 was 105·5 male to 100 female infants. In the different colonies, the proportions ranged from 108·4 males per 100 females in Western Australia to 104·4 males per 100 females in New Zealand and Queensland. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to these proportions :—

Order of colonies in respect to sexes of those born.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS, 1885 TO 1889.

Boys to 100 Girls.			Boys to 100 Girls.		
Western Australia	...	108·36	Queensland ...	...	104·49
South Australia	...	106·12	New Zealand	...	104·43
Victoria	...	105·15			
New South Wales	...	105·10	Mean ...	...	105·49
Tasmania	...	104·76			

541. 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

Births of males and females in certain countries.

1878 to 1887, and those for the other countries named extend over periods of various lengths :—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Boys to 100 Girls.			Boys to 100 Girls.		
Greece	...	112·0	Scotland	...	105·7
Roumania	...	111·0	Ireland	...	105·6
Connecticut	...	110·0	Tasmania	...	105·3
Italy	...	107·1	Victoria	...	105·1
Spain	...	107·0	New South Wales	...	105·1
Western Australia	...	106·8	Sweden	...	105·0
Austria	...	106·8	Denmark	...	105·0
France	...	106·4	Russia in Europe	...	105·0
Switzerland	...	106·3	Finland	...	105·0
German Empire	...	106·2	Vermont	...	105·0
Holland	...	106·1	Rhode Island	...	105·0
Norway	...	106·0	Queensland	...	104·4
Servia	...	106·0	New Zealand	...	104·3
Massachusetts	...	106·0	England and Wales	...	104·3
Belgium	...	105·9	Russian Poland	...	104·1
South Australia	...	105·7			

Australasian and other countries compared.

542. It will be observed that the proportion of boys born to girls is in Western Australia below that in 5, and in South Australia below that in 14 countries out of Australasia; whilst the proportion in Tasmania, Victoria, and New South Wales, is above that in only 8, and in Queensland and New Zealand, above that in only 2 of such countries.

Low proportion of boys born in England.

543. In England and Wales the proportion of boys born to 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 years ended with 1887, 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.*”

Twins and triplets.

544. In 1889, 381 twin births and 1 triple birth were registered, as against 374 twin births and 3 triple births in 1888. In the five years ended with 1885, 1,105 cases of twins and 10 cases of triplets were recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 140,258. There were thus 139,133 confinements in the five years, and it follows that 1 mother in every 126 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother in every 13,913 was delivered of three children at a

* See 43rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvi.

birth. Moreover, during the decade 1871 to 1880, 1 mother in every 111, on the average, gave birth to twins, and one in every 12,796 was delivered of three children at a birth.

545. It appears that only three of the Australasian colonies besides Victoria distinguish the double and treble births in their returns. The following are the numbers of such births in each of the four colonies during each of the six years ended with 1888:—

Twins and triplets in Australasian colonies.

Twins and Triplets in Australasian Colonies, 1883 to 1888.

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

546. The following figures purport to express the proportions of twins and triplets to the total births in different countries over a series of years; but as they have not in all cases been derived from official sources, they must be taken only for what they may be worth. The countries are arranged in order, according to the proportion of the births said to occur in each:—

Twins and triplets in various countries.

Twins and Triplets in Various Countries.

Countries.		Per 1,000 Births.		Countries.		Per 1,000 Births.	
		Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.			Cases of Twins.	Cases of Triplets.
Ireland	...	17·6	...	Norway	...	11·8	·15
Iceland	...	14·2	·33	Scotland	...	11·7	...
Denmark	...	13·7	·24	England	...	11·2	...
Sweden	...	13·6	·18	France	...	10·1	·12
Austria	...	13·4	·18	Belgium	...	9·1	·10
Germany	...	12·9	·13	Queensland	...	9·1	·012
Holland	...	12·8	...	New Zealand	...	8·96	·077
Russia	...	12·1	...	New South Wales	...	8·75	·058
Switzerland	...	12·0	...	Spain ...	...	8·4	...
Italy ...	...	11·8	·14	Victoria	...	7·85	·053

NOTE.—Some of the figures in this table have been taken from Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 50.

* Including one case of quartettes.

Results in
different
countries
compared.

547. In proportion to the total number of births, fewer births of twins appear to occur in Victoria than in any of the other countries named; moreover, all the Australasian colonies stand low on the list. Ireland, it will be observed, stands at the head of the list, whilst England and Scotland have—except the Australasian colonies—only three countries below them. There are no records of treble births in Ireland, Holland, Russia, Switzerland, Scotland, England, or Spain, although doubtless some occur in those countries, where it is possible they are included with the twin births.

Illegitimate
births.

548. The illegitimate children born in 1889 numbered 1,809, or 1 to every 20 births registered, as against a proportion of 1 to every 21 in each of the three preceding years. In the five years, 1881-85, out of 140,258 infants born, 6,491 were traced as having been born out of wedlock, which numbers furnish a proportion of 1 illegitimate child to every 22 births, as compared with an average during the ten years ended with 1880 of 1 to every 27 births.*

Women
living in
concubi-
nage.

549. It was shown in a previous table† that the legitimate births registered in each of the last two census years were in the proportion of $302\frac{2}{3}$ to every 1,000 married women living at the reproductive period of life. It follows, therefore, from the number of legitimate births registered in 1889, that, approximately, 114,200 married women at the fruitful or child-bearing age were living in the colony during that year. Assuming that the illegitimate births bear the same proportion to unmarried women, it also follows, from the number of such births in 1889, that, exclusive of public prostitutes (who, as they rarely have children, are omitted from the computation), at least 5,977 single women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages were living in concubinage. If from the total number of women in the colony between the ages of 15 and 45—estimated to be nearly 253,700—be deducted the approximate number of married women above referred to, viz., 114,200, the difference will give 139,500 as the number of unmarried women and widows at those ages. It therefore follows that 1 out of every 23 of these was living immorally.

Illegitimacy
and concu-
binage,
1873 to
1889.

550. The following table gives a statement of the number of illegitimate births and their proportion to the total number registered;

* For many reasons, statistics of illegitimacy generally understate the truth.—See remarks upon the subject in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraph 259.

† See table following paragraph 515 *ante*.

also the estimated number of women living in concubinage, and their proportion to the total number of single women at reproductive ages living, in Victoria, according to the returns of the last seventeen years:—

ILLEGITIMACY AND CONCUBINAGE, 1873 TO 1889.

Year.	Illegitimate Births.		Women Living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Births.	Estimated Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age Living in Victoria.
1873	893	3.18	2,951	4.54
1874	984	3.67	3,251	4.41
1875	779	2.92	2,573	3.36
1876	975	3.64	3,221	4.02
1877	1,010	3.88	3,337	3.85
1878	1,103	4.15	3,644	4.20
1879	1,304	4.86	4,308	4.78
1880	1,254	4.80	4,143	4.39
1881	1,382	5.09	4,551	4.49
1882	1,271	4.75	4,200	3.91
1883	1,292	4.69	4,268	3.72
1884	1,238	4.29	4,090	3.46
1885	1,308	4.36	4,320	3.54
1886	1,465	4.75	4,840	3.87
1887	1,580	4.78	5,214	4.12
1888	1,658	4.81	5,475	4.12
1889	1,809	4.98	5,977	4.28
Means	1,253	4.33	4,139	4.06

551. All the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, 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 New South Wales, next in Victoria, next in Tasmania, next in Queensland, and least of all in South Australia and New Zealand, and in 1889 the same order prevailed except that the rate in Tasmania was lower than in Queensland. 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 five colonies which publish the information, during a series of years:—

Illegitimacy
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

* See footnote to paragraph 548 *ante*.

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 to 1888.

Year.			Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.					
			Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1872	...	...	2.99	4.03	2.92	...	...	...
1873	...	...	3.18	4.15	2.71	...	...	1.42
1874	...	...	3.67	4.22	2.76	...	...	1.30
1875	...	...	2.92	4.20	3.43	...	...	1.36
1876	...	...	3.64	4.08	3.21	...	...	2.23
1877	...	...	3.88	4.14	3.64	...	...	2.08
1878	...	...	4.15	4.03	3.68	...	...	2.41
1879	...	...	4.86	4.51	4.31	...	...	2.30
1880	...	...	4.80	4.35	4.31	...	...	2.43
1881	...	...	5.09	4.26	4.20	2.25	...	2.85
1882	...	...	4.75	4.24	4.40	2.25	4.40	2.87
1883	...	...	4.69	4.24	3.66	1.75	3.96	2.78
1884	...	...	4.29	4.40	4.05	2.10	4.46	2.96
1885	...	...	4.36	4.60	4.08	2.42	4.55	3.20
1886	...	...	4.75	4.65	3.97	2.38	4.13	3.12
1887	...	...	4.78	4.59	4.49	2.49	3.40	3.22
1888	...	...	4.81	5.08	4.13	2.67	3.62	3.05
Means	...	...	4.21	4.34	3.76	2.29	4.07	2.47

Concubinage in Australasian colonies.

552. A calculation, based upon the illegitimate births which occurred in the census year, shows that of the four colonies which then published statistics of these occurrences concubinage was most rife in Queensland, next in New South Wales, and next in Victoria and New Zealand, there being only a slight difference between the two last-named colonies. In the following table the colony in which the largest proportion of concubinage existed is placed first, and that in which the smallest proportion existed last:—

CONCUBINAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of age.	Illegitimate Births, 1881.	Single Women living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
			Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women, between 15 and 45.
1. Queensland ...	15,441	345	1,059	6.86
2. New South Wales	71,085	1,263	3,665	5.16
3. Victoria ...	101,451	1,382	4,551	4.49
4. New Zealand ...	38,659	534	1,686	4.36

Proportion of concubinage in each colony.

553. The figures in the last column show the proportions which the single women leading a sexually immoral life, without being public prostitutes, bore to the whole number of single women at the

fruitful period of life in each of the four colonies. These proportions will, perhaps, be better understood if expressed in another manner as follow :—

In Queensland	1 single woman in 13	was living immorally.
In New South Wales	„ „	19 „ „
In Victoria	„ „	22 „ „
In New Zealand	„ „	23 „ „

554. 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. 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 previous one :—

Illegitimacy in United Kingdom.

ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,
1871 TO 1888.

Year.			Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children born.		
			England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1871	...	...	5·6	9·5	2·7
1872	...	...	5·4	9·1	2·5
1873	...	...	5·2	9·0	2·4
1874	...	...	5·0	8·7	2·3
1875	...	...	4·8	8·6	2·3
1876	...	...	4·7	8·6	2·3
1877	...	...	4·7	8·4	2·4
1878	...	...	4·7	8·4	2·3
1879	...	...	4·8	8·5	2·5
1880	...	...	4·8	8·4	2·5
1881	...	...	4·9	8·3	2·5
1882	...	...	4·9	8·1	2·7
1883	...	...	4·8	8·1	2·6
1884	...	...	4·7	8·1	2·7
1885	...	...	4·8	8·5	2·8
1886	...	...	4·7	8·2	2·7
1887	...	...	4·8	8·3	2·8
1888	...	...	4·6	...	2·9
Means	...	...	4·9	8·5	2·5

555. 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.

ILLEGITIMACY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.	Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.
Austria ...	12·9	England ...	4·9
Denmark ...	11·2	Switzerland ...	4·6
Sweden ...	10·2	New South Wales ...	4·3
Scotland ...	8·5	Victoria ...	4·2
Norway ...	8·5	Tasmania ...	4·2
Germany ...	8·4	Queensland ...	3·7
France ...	8·1	Holland ...	3·5
Belgium ...	7·0	Russia ...	3·1
Italy ...	6·8	Ireland ...	2·5
Portugal ...	5·6	New Zealand ...	2·4
Spain ...	5·5	Greece ...	1·6

Position of Victoria in respect to illegitimacy.

556. According to the figures, more illegitimacy prevails in Austria and less in Greece than in any other countries. In Victoria, illegitimacy appears to be less prevalent than in fourteen and more so than in six of the countries.

Illegitimacy in town and country.

557. 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 1889, in the metropolitan district about 1 birth in 14, in the extra-metropolitan towns 1 birth in 23, but in country districts only 1 birth in 39 was registered as illegitimate. In the previous year the proportions were 1 in 15, 1 in 22, and 1 in 42 respectively.

Illegitimacy in large cities.

558. By the following figures, which, with the exception of those for Melbourne, have been taken from the annual report for 1886 of the Statistical Department of the Argentine Republic,* it would appear that illegitimacy is less rife in the capital of this colony than in any of the foreign cities named:—

ILLEGITIMACY IN LARGE CITIES.

	Illegitimate Births to every 1,000 Children Born.		Illegitimate Births to every 1,000 Children Born
Vienna ...	449	Leipsic ...	211
Prague ...	439	Dresden ...	208
Munich ...	439	Milan ...	204
Stockholm ...	396	Rome ...	194
Moscow ...	300	Venice ...	189
Buda-Pesth ...	299	Breslau ...	186
Copenhagen ...	279	Bucharest ...	175
Paris ...	268	Liége ...	174
St. Petersburg ...	236	Christiana ...	162
Trieste ...	211	Stuttgart ...	160

* *Procedimientos del Departamento Nacional de Estadística*, 1886, page 87. Buenos Aires, 1887.

ILLEGITIMACY IN LARGE CITIES—*continued*.

Illegitimate Births to every 1,000 Children Born.			Illegitimate Births to every 1,000 Children Born.		
Berlin	...	154	Palermo	...	101
Ghent	...	144	The Hague	...	90
Hamburg	...	138	Naples	...	89
Frankfort	...	132	Rotterdam	...	76
Turin	...	132	Buenos Aires...	...	74
Antwerp	...	129			
Cologne	...	124	Melbourne	...	69

559. 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, and New Zealand; but not in that of the other two Australasian colonies, as in the returns of the latter no distinction was made at the time the census was taken between the infants born in and those born out of wedlock. By means of such a comparison in regard to the five colonies named, it would appear that the highest degree of fecundity exists in New South Wales, and the lowest in Victoria, this being probably owing to the fact that the married women are, on the average, younger in the former and older in the latter than in the other two colonies. The following table shows the number of married women under 45 years of age, the number of legitimate births in the census year, and the proportion of such births to such women in each of the four colonies :—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO MARRIED WOMEN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.*

Colony.	Married Women under 45 Years of age.	Legitimate Births, 1881.	
		Total Number.	Number per 100 Married Women under 45.
1. New South Wales ...	80,473	27,730	34.46
2. South Australia ...	31,799	10,467	32.92
3. Queensland ...	24,183	7,875	32.56
4. New Zealand ...	57,464	18,198	31.67
5. Victoria ...	84,831	25,763†	30.37 †

560. Another method of determining the fecundity of women is to find the average number of children born to a marriage, which may

* The Government Statistician of Tasmania gives the proportion of births—including illegitimate births—to married women under 45 years in that colony in 1881 as 347 per 1,000, as compared with 326 per 1,000 in New Zealand, and 309 per 1,000 in Victoria, during the same year.

† In consequence of the births here quoted being those for the calendar year, these figures differ slightly from those in table following paragraph 515 *ante*.

be ascertained approximately by dividing the legitimate births in any year by the number of marriages in the preceding year. The following is the result of such a calculation for Victoria during the sixteen years ended with 1889:—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE, 1874 TO 1889.

Year.			Legitimate Births.	Marriages in Year prior to that named in first Column.	Average Number of Children to a Marriage.
1874	...	...	25,816	4,974	5·19
1875	...	...	25,941	4,925	5·27
1876	...	...	25,794	4,985	5·17
1877	...	...	25,000	4,949	5·05
1878	...	...	25,478	5,103	4·99
1879	...	...	25,535	5,092	5·01
1880	...	...	24,894	4,986	4·99
1881	...	...	25,763	5,286	4·87
1882	...	...	25,476	5,896	4·2
1883	...	...	26,249	6,309	4·16
1884	...	...	27,612	6,771	4·08
1885	...	...	28,667	7,218	3·97
1886	...	...	29,359	7,395	3·97
1887	...	...	31,463	7,737	4·07
1888	...	...	32,845	7,768	4·23
1889	...	...	34,550	8,946	3·86
Sums and Mean ...			440,442	98,340	4·48

561. The figures show a steady diminution in the proportion of children born, amounting—notwithstanding a slight revival in 1887 and 1888—in the sixteen years to a child and a third per marriage, or four children to every three 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. The falling-off shown by the figures in the last column of the table is a result which, although perhaps it cannot be proved, may be conjectured to be owing to the increasing desire on the part of married women to evade the cares of maternity, and the steps taken by them—often, no doubt, with the concurrence of their husbands—to prevent its occurrence.

562. 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 respecting which particulars are at hand. For Western Australia the information cannot be given, as their returns make no distinction between illegitimate children and children born in wedlock:—

Decrease in children to a marriage in Victoria.

Children to a marriage in Australasian colonies.

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1880 TO 1888.

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
1881 ...	4.87	5.48	5.09	4.57	...	5.72
1882 ...	4.32	4.53	4.78	4.59	4.51	5.63
1883 ...	4.16	4.31	4.68	4.34	4.22	5.18
1884 ...	4.08	4.38	4.28	4.57	3.91	5.33
1885 ...	3.97	4.68	4.39	4.60	4.62	5.18
1886 ...	3.97	4.54	4.25	4.46	4.21	4.90
1887 ...	4.07	4.55	4.63	5.34	4.64	5.31
1888 ...	4.23	4.82	4.69	5.17	4.90	5.14
Means	4.29	4.70	4.63	4.69	4.43	5.33

563. It seems that in all the colonies except Tasmania and South Australia 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 1888, however, the proportion was slightly above the average in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, and very slightly below it in Victoria and New Zealand.

Decrease in children a marriage in each colony.

564. 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:—

Children to a marriage in various countries.

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Children to each Marriage.			Children to each Marriage.		
Ireland ...	...	5.46	Holland ...	...	4.34
New Zealand ...	...	5.33	Victoria ...	...	4.29
New South Wales ...	...	4.70	Belgium ...	...	4.21
Queensland ...	...	4.63	England ...	...	4.16
Italy ...	...	4.56	Sweden ...	...	4.01
Scotland ...	...	4.43	Denmark ...	...	3.55
Tasmania ...	...	4.43	France ...	...	2.98

565. Ireland is at the head of the list, and New Zealand follows immediately after, but it may be questioned whether the high proportion in the former does not in some degree result from the fact that the registration of marriages there* is more defective than that of

Position of Victoria in reference to births to a marriage.

* See footnote (II) to table following paragraph 456 ante.

births. It will be observed that Ireland, Italy, Scotland, and Holland are the only countries out of Australasia which stand above Victoria.

Surviving children to a family.

566. The foregoing calculations relate to the average number of children born to each married couple, but the eminent statistician, M. Jacques Bertillon, in a paper read before the Statistical Society of Paris on the 10th May, 1888,* has given the following as the average number of children actually surviving in each family in the Department of the Seine at the time the French census of 1886 was taken:—

In every 1,000 families there were—

328 with no child surviving			
270	„	1	„
198	„	2 children	„
106	„	3	„
54	„	4	„
25	„	5	„
12	„	6	„
7	„	7 or more	„

Sterile families.

567. With reference to the startling fact that nearly a third of the families referred to were completely sterile, it will be remembered that this group contains a certain number of couples too recently married to have children; still the proportion appears enormous. It is to be regretted that similar figures relating to other countries are not available for purposes of comparison.

Births in each quarter.

568. 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 1889, and the percentage for a previous quinquennial and a decennial period:—

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.		Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1889.		Percentage in—		
			Number of Births.	Percentage.	Five Years: 1881 to 1885.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	
Summer	...	March	...	8,828	24·28	23·57	23·74
Autumn	...	June	...	8,918	24·53	25·64	25·10
Winter	...	September	...	9,912	27·26	26·62	27·15
Spring	...	December	...	8,701	23·93	24·17	24·01
		Year	...	36,359	100·00	100·00	100·00

* See *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, 1888, page 174, et seq.

569. In the following table the average proportion of births occurring in each quarter in Victoria during a series of years is compared with that proportion in the opposite, and consequently (so far as seasons are concerned) corresponding quarter in certain countries of the northern hemisphere. The figures for such countries have been taken from Mr. Mulhall's work* :—

Births in each quarter in various countries.

PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Quarter ending on the last day of—			
	March in Victoria, September in the other Countries.	June in Victoria, December in the other Countries.	September in Victoria, March in the other Countries.	December in Victoria, June in the other Countries.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria ...	23·6	25·6	26·6	24·2
England ...	24·0	23·8	26·2	26·0
France ...	24·0	24·1	27·0	24·9
Germany ...	25·0	24·9	25·9	24·2
Sweden ...	23·7	25·7	26·8	23·8
Italy ...	23·7	24·7	27·5	24·1
Russia ...	24·7	23·7	25·6	26·0

570. It appears that in most countries the largest number of births take place in what may be called the winter quarter (ending September in Victoria, March in the other countries named), the exception being Russia, in which most births occur in the quarter ending June. Fewest births occur in what may be called the summer quarter (ending March in Victoria, September in the other countries named), except in Germany, where the proportion in the quarter ending June is the smallest, and in England and Russia, where it is the smallest in the quarter ending December.

Quarters in which most and fewest births occur.

571. The deaths registered in 1889 numbered 19,392, as against 16,287 in 1888. The increase in the year under notice was thus 3,105, or 19 per cent.

Deaths, 1889.

572. In 1889 for the first time, the deaths exceeded 19,000; whereas 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.

Deaths, 1889 and former years.

* Dictionary of Statistics, page 49.
† For the number of deaths during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) in the second volume.

573. The births in 1889 exceeded the deaths by 16,967 or 88 per cent., the corresponding proportion being 112 per cent. in the previous year. The proportion in 1889 was much the lowest recorded in any of the last twenty-four years, except 1875, when it was as low as 75 per cent. In the five years ended with 1885 the proportion averaged 110 per cent.; and in the ten years ended with 1880 it averaged 119 per cent.; whilst during the whole period of twenty-four years ended with 1889 the average was 117 per cent. The following were the births and deaths in each of those twenty-four years, and the excess of the former over the latter :—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1866 TO 1889.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
				Per Cent.
1866	25,010	12,286	12,724	104
1867	25,608	11,733	13,875	118
1868	27,243	10,067	17,176	171
1869	26,040	10,630	15,410	145
1870	27,151	10,420	16,731	161
1871	27,382	9,918	17,464	176
1872	27,361	10,831	16,530	153
1873	28,100	11,501	16,599	144
1874	26,800	12,222	14,578	119
1875	26,720	15,287	11,433	75
1876	26,769	13,561	13,208	97
1877	26,010	12,776	13,234	104
1878	26,581	12,702	13,879	109
1879	26,839	12,120	14,719	121
1880	26,148	11,652	14,496	124
1881	27,145	12,302	14,843	121
1882	26,747	13,634	13,113	96
1883	27,541	13,006	14,535	112
1884	28,850	13,505	15,345	114
1885	29,975	14,364	15,611	109
1886	30,824	14,952	15,872	106
1887	33,043	16,005	17,038	106
1888	34,503	16,287	18,216	112
1889	36,359	19,392	16,967	88
Total in 24 years	674,749	311,153	363,596	117

574. It will be noticed that the births more than doubled the deaths in all the years except 1875, 1876, 1882, and 1889.

575. Of the Australasian colonies, New Zealand is the one in which the births have always exceeded the deaths by the highest proportion. This is due to the high birth rate and low death rate prevailing in that colony, the latter being no doubt promoted by the salubrity of the

climate of New Zealand, but still more so by the circumstance of the population being spread over the country or dispersed throughout a number of small towns, instead of being to a great extent crowded into a few large cities, as is too much the case in the other colonies. The position of Victoria in regard to the proportionate increase of births over deaths is below any of the other colonies. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in each of the Australasian colonies during the respective years 1880 to 1889, 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,
1880 TO 1889.

Colony.	Excess per Cent. of Births over Deaths.										
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Mean of 10 years.
New Zealand ...	256	241	233	217	246	224	215	212	231	220	230
South Australia ...	162	167	147	152	147	202	164	175	180	195	169
New South Wales ...	151	151	132	155	139	129	149	177	168	151	150
Queensland ...	172	148	99	96	56	87	126	162	158	135	124
Tasmania ...	104	126	112	101	130	128	134	119	135	127	122
Western Australia ...	144	144	153	89	55	100	82	122	126	161	118
Victoria ...	124	121	96	112	114	109	106	106	112	88	109

576. In 1889 the percentage of excess of births over deaths in Melbourne was below that in any of the Australasian capital cities except Hobart, 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, 1889.

Per cent.			Per cent.		
1. Brisbane ...	...	152	5. Perth ...	...	103
2. Wellington ...	...	142	6. Melbourne ...	...	63
3. Adelaide ...	...	128	7. Hobart ...	...	51
4. Sydney ...	...	111			

577. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in certain European countries during each of the five years ended with 1888. 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,
1884 TO 1888.

Countries.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.					
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Mean of 5 years.
Norway	89	91	92	92	82	89
Denmark	82	82	79	75	61	76
Sweden	71	66	79	84	...	75*
Scotland	72	69	74	67	73	71
England and Wales ...	71	71	69	67	72	70
The Netherlands ...	57	64	58	71	66	63
Prussia	46	48	45	58	64	52
German Empire ...	43	44	42	53	54	47
Belgium	46	49	40	52	45	46
Hungary	47	41	41	31	...	40*
Italy	45	43	29	38	36	38
Switzerland	40	31	34	38	39	36
Ireland	36	28	30	27	28	30
Austria	31	25	29	32	30	29
France	9	10	6	7	5	7

Excess of births over deaths in Australia and elsewhere.

578. 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) it is the exception for the births not to be three times as numerous as the deaths.†

Natural increase of population.

579. In 1889 the population of Victoria increased at the rate of 1·56 per cent. by excess of births over deaths, at which rate, irrespective of immigration, the population would double itself in 45 years. This proportion, however, was the lowest, with one exception, during the last ten years, as will be seen by the following figures:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS,
1880 TO 1889.

Per Cent.			Per Cent.		
1880 ... ..	...	1·70	1886 ... ..	...	1·63
1881 ... ..	...	1·73	1887 ... ..	...	1·70
1882 ... ..	...	1·49	1888 ... ..	...	1·76
1883 ... ..	...	1·61	1889 ... ..	...	1·56
1884 ... ..	...	1·66			
1885 ... ..	...	1·65	Mean ... 1·65		

* Mean of 4 years.

† See paragraph 575 ante.

580. Comparing the mean of the nine years ended with 1889 with similar means for the other Australasian colonies during the same period the figures are as follow :—

Natural
increase in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

MEAN ANNUAL INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881-1889.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. New Zealand	... 2·40	5. Western Australia	... 1·94
2. South Australia	... 2·29	6. Tasmania	... 1·90
3. New South Wales	... 2·26	7. Victoria	... 1·64
4. Queensland...	... 2·06		

581. Sir Rawson W. Rawson, in the 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		

582. According to the figures, the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) is a fraction higher in Servia than in Victoria, but with this exception, the rate in every one of the Australasian colonies is higher than in any of the countries named. It will be noticed that England and Wales stands near the head of the list, Scotland lower, and Ireland very much lower, also that in France the rate of natural increase is much below that in any other country.

Results in
various
countries
compared.

583. In Victoria, deaths of males in 1889 numbered 11,064, and deaths of females, 8,328. These numbers furnish a proportion of nearly 75 females to every 100 males, as against 74 per cent. in the

Deaths of
males and
females.

three years 1886-8, and in the five years 1881-5, and a proportion of 75 females to every 100 males in the ten years 1871-80. Females in the total population were in the proportion of 88 to every 100 males during the last three years and during the quinquennium referred to, and of about 87 during the decennium ; 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.

584. 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 each of the last twenty-nine years :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE, 1861 TO 1889.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.		Number of Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.*
1861 ...	324,988	214,836	6,124	4,398	18·84	20·47	19·49
1862 ...	322,916	225,164	5,900	4,180	18·27	18·56	18·39
1863 ...	325,680	237,280	5,646	3,856	17·34	16·25	16·88
1864 ...	335,272	251,178	5,202	3,685	15·51	14·67	15·15
1865 ...	347,083	264,135	6,158	4,303	17·74	16·29	17·11
1866 ...	353,941	275,097	7,016	5,270	19·82	19·16	19·53
1867 ...	359,642	284,634	6,613	5,120	18·39	17·99	18·21
1868 ...	367,752	295,340	5,865	4,202	15·95	14·23	15·18
1869 ...	379,396	307,806	6,221	4,409	16·40	14·32	15·47
1870 ...	392,159	321,036	6,114	4,306	15·59	13·41	14·61
1871 ...	403,319	333,686	5,845	4,073	14·49	12·21	13·46
1872 ...	409,081	344,117	6,308	4,523	15·42	13·14	14·38
1873 ...	412,597	352,914	6,565	4,936	15·91	13·99	15·02
1874 ...	416,725	360,931	6,994	5,228	16·78	14·48	15·72
1875 ...	419,779	367,558	8,563	6,724	20·40	18·29	19·42
1876 ...	422,931	373,627	7,716	5,845	18·24	15·64	17·02
1877 ...	427,727	380,878	7,345	5,431	17·17	14·26	15·80
1878 ...	433,153	388,313	7,179	5,523	16·57	14·22	15·46
1879 ...	438,563	395,467	7,033	5,087	16·04	12·86	14·53
1880 ...	446,445	403,898	6,610	5,042	14·81	12·48	13·70
1881 ...	456,107	412,835	7,024	5,278	15·40	12·78	14·16
1882 ...	467,630	422,590	7,900	5,734	16·89	13·57	15·32
1883 ...	478,865	432,117	7,410	5,596	15·47	12·95	14·28
1884 ...	491,720	442,174	7,675	5,830	15·60	13·18	14·46
1885 ...	505,716	452,879	8,300	6,064	16·41	13·39	14·98
1886 ...	522,203	464,891	8,575	6,377	16·42	13·72	15·15
1887 ...	541,070	478,630	9,213	6,792	17·03	14·19	15·70
1888 ...	565,065	496,985	9,385	6,902	16·61	13·89	15·34
1889 ...	587,550	516,750	11,064	8,328	18·83	16·12	17·56
Average of twenty-nine years ..					16·80	14·58	15·78

NOTE.—In 1861, 1866, and 1875, and to a certain extent in the preceding and in the succeeding years, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

* The total mean population and the total deaths in each year may be obtained by taking the sum of the figures in the male and female columns.

585. It will be noticed that in all the years, except 1861 and 1862, death bore more hardly upon males than upon females. The figures in the lowest line of the table show that, over a period of twenty-nine years, the deaths of males per 1,000 of the same sex living exceeded by 2 the deaths of females per 1,000 of that sex living.

Male and
female
death rate
compared.

586. In countries in which the climate is healthy, hygiene properly attended to, and the population in a normal condition as regards age, the ordinary mortality incident to human nature would probably cause the death rate to be in the proportion of about 17 per 1,000 persons living. It should, however, be borne in mind that death rates based merely upon the total population, in common with birth and marriage rates, calculated upon a like basis, are not always fair tests of the state of a community. If the proportion of very young or old people is high, the death rate will also be high; but if, on the other hand, the number of persons at the middle ages is excessive, the death rate will be low. It will be remarked that the mortality exceeded 17 per 1,000 eight times in the twenty-nine years named in the table, but over the whole period it has averaged below 16 per 1,000. In the last thirteen years it has only once been so high as 16 per 1,000, whilst in six of those years it was below 15 per 1,000, in one being even below 14 per 1,000.

Normal
death rate.

587. In 1871 the death rate of both males and females was the lowest recorded during the whole period of twenty-eight years, after which and the death rate in 1880 the next lowest death rate was in 1881; it thus happened that the last two census years, viz., 1871 and 1881, were years of exceptionally low mortality. Such a circumstance occurring at two successive census periods is apt to mislead those who attempt, without due allowance, to base conclusions upon the relation which exists between the number of deaths and the population of the colony, as derived from the results of the census years alone.

Low mor-
tality in
census
years 1871
and 1881.

588. In 1889, the death rate of males was about the same as in 1861, but was higher than in any other year since 1860, except 1866 and 1875; that of females was lower than in the years 1861 to 1863, 1865 to 1867, or than in 1875, but higher than in the other years of the period. Taking the mean of the two sexes, the death rate in 1889 was nearly 2 per 1,000 above the average, and was higher than that in any previous years of the period referred to in the table, except 1861, 1862, 1866, 1867, and 1875.

Death rate
1889 and
previous
years.

589. The proportion which the deaths that occurred in each Australasian colony bore to the total population of that colony during each of the twenty-five years from 1865 to 1889 will be found in the following table:—

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1889.*

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
1866 ...	19·37	17·57	25·67	17·20	...	13·79	12·86
1867 ...	18·06	19·76	17·80	17·48	...	14·48	12·78
1868 ...	15·00	15·92	17·36	14·41	...	14·70	11·94
1869 ...	15·47	14·17	16·20	12·37	...	13·20	11·73
1870 ...	14·61	13·38	14·59	13·94	...	13·88	11·13
1871 ...	13·46	12·61	14·83	12·87	...	13·38	10·13
1872 ...	14·38	14·18	14·97	15·33	14·02	13·79	11·68
1873 ...	15·02	13·98	16·06	13·48	16·24	14·52	12·67
1874 ...	15·72	15·33	17·98	17·05	18·74	16·21	13·05
1875 ...	19·42	18·42	23·80	19·45	17·88	20·00	15·92
1876 ...	17·02	18·53	18·82	16·28	14·18	16·54	12·66
1877 ...	15·80	15·69	17·29	13·99	15·70	19·17	11·47
1878 ...	15·46	16·36	20·41	15·44	14·07	15·66	11·01
1879 ...	14·53	14·76	14·97	14·09	14·46	15·18	12·46
1880 ...	13·70	15·47	13·59	14·85	13·24	16·12	11·46
1881 ...	14·16	15·17	15·02	14·49	13·80	14·77	11·13
1882 ...	15·32	16·12	17·99	15·15	14·16	15·79	11·19
1883 ...	14·28	14·68	18·82	14·83	17·93	17·06	11·45
1884 ...	14·46	16·14	22·97	15·52	21·87	15·50	10·39
1885 ...	14·98	16·42	20·19	12·73	17·61	15·40	10·74
1886 ...	15·15	14·89	16·77	13·52	21·67	14·58	10·54
1887 ...	15·70	13·15	14·56	12·59	16·83	15·45	10·29
1888 ...	15·34	13·54	14·66	11·83	15·91	14·11	9·43
1889 ...	17·56	13·43	15·44	10·89	14·19	14·10	9·40
Means ...	15·64	15·45	17·69	14·57	16·25	15·23	11·71

590. Considerable fluctuations in the death rates of the different colonies have occurred from year to year. Thus a high rate of mortality prevailed, more especially in the continental colonies, in 1866 and 1867 (in Queensland extending also to 1868), which was caused by the presence of an epidemic of measles and scarlatina; Tasmania and New Zealand appear on this occasion to have almost entirely escaped, as their death rates were but little affected. Moreover, in 1875-6 a high death rate—caused by the same complaints—also occurred in all the colonies of the group. In like manner, low death

* For the number of deaths in the various colonies during the last seventeen of the years named, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume.

rates prevailed in all the colonies about 1870 and 1871, extending in the case of some of them to 1872; also about 1880 and 1881. In Queensland and Western Australia a period of high mortality occurred also in 1884, but this did not extend to the other colonies, in most of which for several years past the mortality has been comparatively low. Again, in 1889, an exceptionally low rate of mortality prevailed in all the colonies except Victoria, in South Australia and New Zealand the rate having been absolutely the lowest during the whole period of 25 years.

591. In the twenty-five years over which the observations extend, the normal death rate of 17 per 1,000 persons living was reached in Queensland thirteen times, in Victoria five times, in New South Wales and South Australia four times, in Tasmania three times, and in New Zealand not at all. In the last eighteen 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.

592. 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; the death rate of Western Australia comes next to that of Queensland; the average death rates differ but slightly from one another in Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania; but the average death rate in South Australia is lower than that of these three. In 1889, the death rate of Victoria appears to have been considerably higher than that of any of the other colonies. 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 1889.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. Victoria.	1. Queensland.
2. Queensland.	2. Western Australia.
3. Western Australia.	3. Victoria.
4. Tasmania.	4. New South Wales.
5. New South Wales.	5. Tasmania.
6. South Australia.	6. South Australia.
7. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

593. 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 seventeen years ended with 1889:—

DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1889.

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	1882 ...	15·85	15·02
1874 ...	15·73	15·36	1883 ...	15·06	14·51
1875 ...	19·08	18·63	1884 ...	16·35	15·29
1876 ...	17·12	16·37	1885 ...	15·89	14·97
1877 ...	15·23	14·77	1886 ...	15·15	14·33
1878 ...	15·72	14·94	1887 ...	14·27	13·64
1879 ...	14·06	13·84	1888 ...	14·20	13·39
1880 ...	14·47	14·01	1889 ...	14·97	14·02
1881 ...	14·62	14·01	Means ...	15·42	14·78

Normal death rate in Australia and Australasia.

594. 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 1889 the rate for the continent, as well as that for the whole of Australasia, was lower than in any previous years since 1873, except 1879, 1880, 1881, 1887, and 1888.

Death rates in certain British possessions.

595. The following table shows the death rates in as many British colonies outside Australasia as the particulars are available for. In many cases the average extends only over a short period, and in few, if any, of the colonies are the conditions affecting the duration of human life similar to those prevailing in the Australasian group:—

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Malta	1886	27·0
Ceylon	1886-7	23·8
Straits Settlements	1881-4	27·9
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
Nova Scotia	1871-5	12·1
Bermudas	1875-85	24·5
British Guiana	1871-83	33·7
West Indies—		
Bahamas... ..	1874-5	22·6
Jamaica	1883-7	22·9
St. Lucia... ..	1869-84	25·3
St. Vincent	1886	23·0

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS—continued.

Colonies.	Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
West Indies—		
Barbados...	1886	25·7
Grenada ...	1883-4	21·0*
Tobago ...	1886	21·0
Antigua ...	1883-4	39·5
Montserrat	1883-6	20·4
Dominica	1882-3	17·3
Trinidad ...	1883-6	27·8*

596. In all the European countries of which the information is at hand, 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 Norway and Sweden, the mean annual death rate is above 17 per 1,000, and, with the same exceptions, in not one of those countries did the annual death rate during any of the years named ever fall as low as 17 per 1,000; whilst in Hungary and Spain, on the other hand, the average death rates amount 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.

DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1884 TO 1888.

Countries.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	Mean of Five Years.
Hungary ...	31·4	...	32·2	33·5	...	32·4†
Spain ...	31·1	...	...	...	...	32·1‡
Austria ...	29·2	29·9	29·4	28·9	29·2	29·3
Italy ...	26·7	26·6	28·3	27·7	26·8	27·2
German Empire	26·0	25·7	26·2	24·2	23·8	25·2
Prussia ...	25·5	25·7	26·0	23·9	23·0	24·8
France ...	22·2	22·0	22·5	22·0	21·8	22·1
The Netherlands	22·2	21·0	21·8	19·7	20·4	21·0
Switzerland ...	20·2	21·3	20·7	20·2	19·9	20·5
Belgium ...	20·9	20·1	21·1	19·3	20·1	20·3
England and Wales	19·6	19·0	19·3	18·8	17·8	18·9
Scotland ...	19·4	19·1	18·6	18·7	17·6	18·7
Denmark ...	18·4	17·9	18·2	18·3	19·7	18·5
Ireland ...	17·6	18·4	17·9	18·3	18·0	18·0
Sweden ...	17·5	17·8	16·6	16·1	...	17·0§
Norway ...	16·4	16·5	16·1	16·0	16·9	16·4

597. According to the reports of the Registrars-General of England and Scotland, the death rate of the latter country approximates

Death rate in United Kingdom.

* Inclusive of still-births, which are recorded as deaths.
† Mean of three years. ‡ Mean of two years, 1883 and 1884. § Mean of four years.

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 during each of the eighteen years ended with 1888, it will be noticed that the death rate in 1888 was, for the first time, below 18 per 1,000 persons living:—

DEATH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1888.

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.				Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			
1871	...	...	22·6	1881	...	...	18·7
1872	...	...	20·9	1882	...	...	19·2
1873	...	...	20·8	1883	...	...	19·5
1874	...	...	21·6	1884	...	...	19·3
1875	...	...	22·2	1885	...	...	18·9
1876	...	...	20·5	1886	...	...	19·0
1877	...	...	20·0	1887	...	...	18·7
1878	...	...	21·2	1888	...	...	17·8
1879	...	...	20·5				
1880	...	...	20·4				
				Mean	...		20·1

Death rates
in town and
country,
1889.

598. In every country the death rate is higher in towns than it is in the extra-urban districts. This circumstance, although no doubt partly attributable to the superior healthfulness and immunity from contagion prevailing in the latter, is also to a great extent due to the fact that hospitals and charitable institutions, which are frequented by patients from the country as well as by town residents, are generally situated in the towns; and further, that outside of charitable institutions many persons die who have come from the country on the approach of serious illness for the sake of the superior nursing and medical attendance to be obtained in town. In 1889, the death rate was somewhat higher in Melbourne and suburbs than in the country towns, whilst in the former it was nearly two and a third times as high, and in the latter more than twice as high as in the country districts. The following are the figures for that year:—

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1889.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1889.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	445,220	10,412	23·39
Extra-metropolitan Towns	196,400	4,303	21·91
Country districts	462,680	4,677	10·11
Total	1,104,300	19,392	17·56

* 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, at the present time, but few deaths escape registration.

599. The number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population of the metropolitan towns (Greater Melbourne), the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria is given in the following table for each of the last seventeen years :—

Death rates
in town and
country,
1873 to
1889.

DEATH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1889.

Years.		Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.			
		Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1873	...	19·86	18·50	9·65	15·02
1874	...	21·27	20·47	9·09	15·71
1875	...	25·82	26·03	11·24	19·42
1876	...	21·84	23·00	10·45	17·02
1877	...	21·18	20·07	9·86	15·80
1878	...	20·12	20·21	9·83	15·46
1879	...	19·23	18·65	9·17	14·53
1880	...	18·70	17·65	8·13	13·70
1881	...	19·32	19·44	7·91	14·16
1882	...	21·02	20·24	8·94	15·32
1883	...	19·46	18·81	8·33	14·28
1884	...	20·54	18·74	7·86	14·46
1885	...	20·15	18·88	9·00	14·98
1886	...	20·42	19·27	8·75	15·15
1887	...	21·25	20·64	8·65	15·70
1888	...	20·52	19·56	8·64	15·34
1889	...	23·39*	21·91	10·11	17·56

NOTE.—In 1875, and to a certain extent in the preceding and succeeding years, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

600. It will be noticed that in thirteen of the years, including the last eight years, the death rate in Melbourne and suburbs was above that in the other town districts ; but in the other four years the death rate in the extra-metropolitan towns was the higher. The greater mortality in proportion to population prevailing in the urban than in the country districts is very striking in all the years. In the former the mortality was invariably much above the normal 17 per 1,000 persons living, whilst in country districts it was always very considerably below that rate. It will also be noticed that the death rate in 1889 in each district was, with one or two exceptions, higher than in any previous year shown in the table.

Normal
death rate
in town and
country.

601. In England and Wales, during the ten years 1876-85, the death rate in urban districts was 21·5 per 1,000, and in country districts, 18·0 per 1,000 ; the difference between these rates being not nearly so great as in similar divisions of Victoria.†

Death rates
in town
and country
districts of
England.

* The death rate in Greater Melbourne during 1889 would be reduced to 19·74 per 1,000 persons living, if the deaths which occurred in the metropolitan hospitals, asylums, etc., should be eliminated from the total.

† See 48th Report of the Registrar-General of England, page lxxv.

Death rates
in Mel-
bourne and
suburbs.

602. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in 1889, also the number of deaths to every 1,000 persons living during the period of five years commencing with 1881 and ending with 1885, 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, 1889.	Deaths.		
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.*	
			1889.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1885.
Melbourne City	73,890	1,378	18·65	16·28
North Melbourne Town... ..	21,475	471	21·93	18·12
Fitzroy City	31,780	574	18·06	18·15
Collingwood City	33,790	758	22·43	19·40
Richmond City	36,610	790	21·58	18·09
Brunswick Town	17,915	362	20·21	17·25
Northcote Borough	5,800	107	18·45	11·33
Prahran City	35,600	696	19·55	16·00
South Melbourne City	41,820	786	18·79	17·03
Port Melbourne Borough	12,480	305	24·44	18·73
St. Kilda Borough	18,187	299	16·44	13·31
Brighton Town	8,596	154	17·92	13·82
Essendon Town†	10,215	134	13·12	} 12·85
Flemington and Kensington Borough	8,664	160	18·47	
Hawthorn Town	15,440	287	18·59	12·79
Kew Borough... ..	5,620	107	19·04	11·50
Footscray Town	14,940	404	27·04	16·66
Williamstown Town	13,620	264	19·38	16·53
Remainder of district	33,410	663	19·84	13·23
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,478‡	11	7·44	9·20
Total	441,330	8,710	19·74	16·55
Hospitals, Asylums, etc.§	3,890	1,702	3·82||	3·84||
Grand Total	445,220	10,412	23·39	20·11

* In order to compare the death rate with density of population, see table following paragraph 152 ante.
† Essendon, formerly a Borough, was proclaimed a Town on the 7th January, 1890.
‡ Census figures.
§ Includes the Melbourne, Alfred, Women's, Children's, and Homœopathic Hospitals, and the Immigrants' Home, all situated in Melbourne City; the Benevolent Asylum, which is on the boundary between North Melbourne Town and Melbourne City; the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, which is in Northcote; the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, which is in Kew Borough; and the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum and the Austin Hospital for Incurables, which are in "Remainder of district."
|| Per 1,000 of the population of the whole of Melbourne and suburbs.

603. It will be observed that in 1889 the death rates in every one of the sub-districts, except Fitzroy, were above the average of the quinquennial period; the excess being most marked in the case of Northcote, Port Melbourne, Hawthorn, Kew, Footscray, and the "Remainder of district." It should be borne in mind, however, that some of these districts have also higher birth rates than formerly, and this would to some extent account for the increased mortality.

Death rates
in 1889 and
series of
years.

604. The only sub-district which, according to the average of five years, had a higher death rate than 19* per 1,000 is the low-lying and still imperfectly drained locality of Collingwood; the next highest death rate prevailed in the shipping borough of Port Melbourne, and next in the densely populated suburbs of Fitzroy, North Melbourne, and Richmond. In 1889 the highest death rates were in Footscray and Port Melbourne, where the excessive, but, fortunately, exceptional rates of 27 and 24·4 per 1,000 were recorded; then followed in the order named Collingwood, North Melbourne, Richmond, Brunswick, "Remainder of district," Prahran, Williamstown, and Kew—all with rates above 19 per 1000. During the period of five years, after the shipping, the lowest death rates were in Northcote and Kew; the next in Essendon and Flemington, and Hawthorn; and the next in the "Remainder of district," St. Kilda, and Brighton. In 1889 the lowest death rate was in Essendon, and the next in St. Kilda, these being the only districts in that year having a death rate below 17 per 1,000.

Places in
which death
rate was
highest and
lowest.

605. The death rate of Greater Melbourne, taken as a whole, in the calculation of which the deaths in charitable institutions are included, was about $23\frac{1}{3}$ per 1,000 persons living in 1889, or over 3 per 1,000 higher than the average during the period of five years. During the last-named period the annual death rate was over 17 per 1,000 in all the sub-districts except Prahran, St. Kilda, Brighton, Hawthorn, Kew, Melbourne, Northcote, Essendon and Flemington, and "Remainder of district;" and during 1889 it was above 17 per 1,000 in all the sub-districts except Essendon and St. Kilda. 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 8,711, or a proportion of 19·74 per 1,000 living, a similar proportion for the five years ended with 1885 being 16·55.

Sub-districts
with death
rates over
17 per 1,000.

* 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.

Deaths in
Austral-
asian
capitals,
1889.

606. In 1889, according to the following figures, the death rate of Melbourne—already stated to have been exceptionally high—was apparently much higher than that of any of the other Australasian capital cities. There is strong reason to believe, however, that in some of the colonies either the metropolitan population is over-estimated, or the metropolitan radius, so far as the deaths are concerned, is smaller than that for which the population is calculated. In either of these 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 probably 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 other of the capital cities named:—

DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1889.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1889.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne	445,220	10,412	23·39
Hobart	35,043	699	19·95
Perth	9,000	179	19·89
Brisbane	91,300	1,572	17·22
Sydney†	374,207	6,338	16·94
Adelaide†	120,600	1,856	15·39
Wellington	32,050	405	12·64

Death rates
in Austral-
asian
capitals,
1881.

607. The populations of the various metropolitan cities being merely estimated, they may perhaps be inaccurate, in which case the death rates would appear lower or higher than the truth, according to whether the estimate might be too high or too low. In the year of the last general census of the Australasian colonies (1881) when the populations of these cities could be accurately known, the death rate then shown for Melbourne was much lower, and the death

* With Suburbs.
† There are some doubts as to whether too high an estimate has not been given of the populations of Sydney and Adelaide. If this should be the case, the death rates for those cities, as shown in the table, would, as a matter of course, be lower than the true rates. The metropolitan district of the latter was somewhat extended in 1888 so as to embrace a well-defined area, having its boundary at an average distance of about 10 miles from a central point between North and South Adelaide. It is possible, moreover, that the registration districts do not fit in with the area over which the population is calculated, and consequently that some of the deaths occurring within the ten mile radius may be registered outside, and consequently not be included in the metropolitan returns.

rates for all the other capital cities were much higher than those given in the last table. The following are the figures for the census year:—

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1881.

	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Adelaide ...	23·55	Sydney ...	19·12
Hobart ...	23·18	Brisbane ...	18·82
Melbourne ...	19·32	Wellington...	14·00

608. According to the following figures, showing the death rates in the principal towns in the United Kingdom, and the figures just given (for 1881) showing the death rates in Australasian capital cities, the death rate is lower in Wellington than in any British town; in Brisbane, than in any except Brighton, Derby and Nottingham; in Sydney and Melbourne, than in any except those towns and Hull; whilst the death rates in Adelaide and Hobart are below those in 7 of the towns named on the list. If, however, deaths in hospitals and asylums should be excluded from the Melbourne returns, the death rate would be lower in that city than in any of the British towns named:—

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH TOWNS, 1887.

	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

609. 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 has always been, and still continues to be, highest; but Liverpool, which some years since stood at the very head of the

Death rates
in towns of
United
Kingdom.

Towns
having
highest and
lowest
death rates

list, has now six towns above it, and stands immediately above Glasgow. In Birmingham the mortality is comparatively low, and approximates closely with that of London

610. The death rates in all the Australasian capitals will be found to be considerably lower than the average death rates of most of the 45 Colonial and Foreign towns named in the subjoined list:—

Death rates
in foreign
towns.

DEATH RATES IN 45 COLONIAL AND FOREIGN TOWNS,
1878-80.*

Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		
Vera Cruz	...	70·5	Leipsic	...	26·1
Valparaiso	...	64·6	Turin	...	25·6
St. Petersburg	...	51·4	Dresden	...	25·4
Havanna	...	45·7	Stockholm	...	24·7
Madras (1887)	...	40·3	Lyons	...	24·7
Rio Janeiro	...	39·4	Hamburg	...	24·5
Madrid	...	37·4	Bucharest	...	24·5
Montreal	...	37·2	Brussels	...	23·9
Buda-Pesth	...	35·2	Boston	...	23·5
Breslau	...	32·5	Paris (1887)	...	23·4
Rouen	...	31·3	Rotterdam	...	23·3
Calcutta	...	31·1	Berlin (1889)	...	23·1
Mexico	...	30·9	Quebec	...	22·9
Milan	...	30·6	Venice	...	22·7
Buenos Aires	...	30·1	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
New York	...	26·2			

Death rates
in Victorian
towns.

611. Of the 4 principal towns in Victoria next in importance to Melbourne, 2 had in 1889 a higher, and 2 had a lower, death rate than that city; but in none of them 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 5 VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1889.

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		
Castlemaine	...	23·97	Sandhurst	...	22·99
Geelong	...	23·90	Ballarat	...	19·58
Melbourne	...	23·39			

* Partly taken from Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 126.

612. 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 quinquennium ended with 1885, the months in which most deaths occur appear to be March, December, and January, and then April, February, and May, in the order named; whereas in the decade ended with 1880 fewer deaths occurred in December than in any of the other months named. In the year under review more deaths occurred in January than in any other month. The number of deaths in each month of 1889, and their percentage to the total number in the year, also the percentage of the deaths in each month of the quinquennium ended with 1885, and of the decennium ended with 1880, to the total number of deaths during the same periods, will be found in the following table:—

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

Months.	Year 1889.		Percentage in—	
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	Five Years : 1881 to 1885.	Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.
January ...	2,225	11·47	9·34	10·29
February ...	1,738	8·96	8·46	9·09
March ...	1,811	9·34	9·57	10·17
April ...	1,728	8·91	8·68	9·73
May ...	1,587	8·18	8·40	8·55
June ...	1,314	6·78	7·69	7·44
July ...	1,573	8·11	7·79	7·89
August ...	1,436	7·41	8·22	7·37
September ...	1,294	6·67	7·31	6·81
October ...	1,279	6·60	7·39	7·09
November ...	1,540	7·94	7·76	7·12
December ...	1,867	9·63	9·39	8·45
Total ...	19,392	100·00	100·00	100·00

613. 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; but in 1889, there were more deaths in the spring than the autumn quarter. In the United Kingdom, on the contrary, the greatest mortality occurs in the winter, and the least in the summer quarter. A statement of the relative mortality of the different seasons in Victoria, according to the experience of the past year and two previous 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 1889.	Average of Five Years 1881 to 1885.	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	29·77	27·37	29·55	23·24	22·34	20·21
Autumn	53·8	44·3	23·87	24·76	25·72	24·65	24·71	23·45
Winter	50·2	40·0	22·19	23·32	22·07	27·49	27·95	30·19
Spring	60·3	52·8	24·17	24·55	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

Deaths of Chinese and Aborigines.

614. The Chinese who died in 1889 numbered 150—all of whom were males; and the Aborigines who died numbered 36—of whom 4 (including 1 adult) were stated to be half-castes. The former furnish a proportion of 12·84 and the latter of 55·39 to every 1000 of their numbers.† In the same year the proportion of deaths of all races to every 1,000 of the population was 17·56.

Ages at death of Chinese and Aborigines.

615. The mortality of the Chinese would doubtless have been higher but for the fact that the Chinese population in Victoria consists almost entirely of persons at the adult period of life. In 1889 only 1 of the Chinese who died was under the age of 5 years, and only 24 others were under 45 years of age; the great majority, or three-fifths, were between 45 and 65; whilst the oldest were said to be aged 80, 83, 84, 86, and 87 respectively. Of the Aborigines who died, eleven were under 5, whilst a female was stated to have attained the age of 85, whereas the oldest male was under 65.

* 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.

† The estimated number of Chinese in 1889 was 11,679; and on the 3rd April, 1881, the Aborigines numbered 780.

616. The following table shows the number of deaths at various periods of age registered in Victoria during the year 1889, and the proportion of the deaths at each age to the total at all ages :—

DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1889.

Ages.	Number of Deaths at each Age, 1889.			Percentage of Deaths at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	4,180	3,621	7,801	37·78	43·48	40·23
5 years to 10 years ...	336	294	630	3·04	3·53	3·25
10 " 15 "	171	191	362	1·54	2·29	1·87
15 " 20 "	275	265	540	2·49	3·18	2·78
20 " 25 "	425	380	805	3·84	4·56	4·15
25 " 35 "	870	719	1,589	7·86	8·64	8·20
35 " 45 "	668	513	1,181	6·04	6·16	6·09
45 " 55 "	931	614	1,545	8·41	7·37	7·97
55 " 65 "	1,440	661	2,101	13·02	7·94	10·83
65 " 75 "	1,091	576	1,667	9·86	6·92	8·60
75 years and upwards ...	677	494	1,171	6·12	5·93	6·03
Total ...	11,064	8,328	19,392	100·00	100·00	100·00

617. It will be noticed that nearly two-fifths of the males and over two-fifths of the females who died had not reached their fifth year ; that a fourth of the males and between a fourth and a third of the females were between 5 and 45 years of age ; that over a fifth of the males, but little more than a seventh 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 11 years younger than the males—about half the former being under and half over 16 years of age, whilst about half the latter were under and half over 27 years of age.

618. The exact ages of the population of Victoria were ascertained at the census of 1881, and since then they have been brought on by means of the records of the births, of the deaths at each age, and of the net immigration, and thus an opportunity is afforded of calculating the death rates of males and females at different ages. Such results for 1889 are given in the following table, and are compared with the average rates which prevailed during the ten years 1871-80, the increase or decrease at each age being also shown :—

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE, 1871-80 AND 1889.*

Ages.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population at different Ages.					
	Males.			Females.		
	Mean of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880.	1889.	Increase + Decrease —	Mean of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880.	1889.	Increase + Decrease —
Under 5 years ...	47·34	59·21	+ 11·87	42·19	53·53	+ 11·34
5 to 10 „ ...	6·10	5·59	— ·51	6·00	5·07	— ·93
10 to 15 „ ...	3·30	2·88	— ·42	3·30	3·34	+ ·04
15 to 20 „ ...	4·43	4·53	+ ·10	4·29	4·55	+ ·26
20 to 25 „ ...	5·38	6·32	+ ·94	5·39	6·40	+ 1·01
25 to 35 „ ...	7·60	8·23	+ ·63	8·50	7·80	— ·70
35 to 45 „ ...	12·18	13·47	+ 1·29	11·76	11·68	— ·08
45 to 55 „ ...	18·67	18·93	+ ·26	14·31	15·42	+ 1·11
55 to 65 „ ...	31·24	32·46	+ 1·22	24·20	24·09	— ·11
65 to 75 „ ...	60·47	64·69	+ 4·22	48·10	55·74	+ 7·64
All ages ...	16·45	18·83	+ 2·38	14·15	16·12	+ 1·97

Death rate at each age 1889 compared with average of previous years.

619. It has already been stated that in 1889 the death rate of both males and females was much above the average. The table shows that this was especially the case in regard to children under 5 of both sexes, amongst whom the rate of mortality increased by about one-fourth; in regard to persons of both sexes between 20 and 25, amongst whom it increased by one-fifth; and in regard to females aged 65 to 75, amongst whom it increased by one-seventh; whilst in a minor degree an increased mortality occurred amongst males at the age-periods between 25 and 45 and between 65 and 75, and amongst females at the age-periods 15 to 20 and 45 to 55. On the other hand, it will be observed that there was a decreased mortality amongst males at the age-periods between 5 and 15, and amongst females at the age-periods 5 to 10, between 25 and 45, and 55 to 65.

“Ordinary” death rate seldom reliable.

620. It has often been pointed out in the *Victorian Year-Book* that the ordinary mode of computing the death rate at all ages, viz., by comparing the total number of deaths of either sex with the number of the same sex living, as shown in the lowest line of the table—although that adopted in every country which publishes Vital Statistics—gives results which are misleading for the purpose of comparing the mortality of one country with that of another, or the mortality of a country at one period with the mortality of the same country at another period, unless the proportions living at different ages are identical in the two countries or at the two periods respecting which

* For population at each age in 1889, see table following paragraph 134 ante; the deaths at each age are given in table following paragraph 616 ante.

it is desired to make comparison, which is seldom if ever the case. To render accurate comparisons possible, it therefore becomes necessary to devise a mode of computing the total death rate whereby the ages of the population might be taken into account.

621. Several modes have been proposed to effect this object* ; of which the mode probably least open to objection is that termed the “Adjusted death rate.” This is obtained by applying the rates of mortality actually experienced at the various age-periods during any period to a certain standard population, in which the proportions living at the various ages are in a normal condition, and after finding the total number of deaths which would, according to the actual experience have occurred amongst such a population, calculating therefrom the average rate of mortality (or “Adjusted death rate”). The standard population selected is shown in the following table; also the method of calculating the “Adjusted death rate,” the deaths dealt with being those of males under 75 years of age which occurred in Victoria during the ten years ended with 1880 :—

Mode of computing “Adjusted death rate.”

MODE OF COMPUTING “ADJUSTED DEATH RATE.”

Ages.	Standard Population.	Males under 75, 1871 to 1880.	
		Death Rates experienced.†	Deaths in Standard Population accord- ing to rates in previous column.‡
<i>Quinquennial Age-periods.</i>			
Under 5 years ...	1,350	47·34	63·91
5 to 10 „ ...	1,200	6·10	7·32
10 to 15 „ ...	1,075	3·30	3·55
15 to 20 „ ...	1,000	4·43	4·43
20 to 25 „ ...	900	5·38	4·84
<i>Decennial Age-periods.</i>			
25 to 35 years ...	1,475	7·60	11·21
35 to 45 „ ...	1,125	12·18	13·70
45 to 55 „ ...	825	18·67	15·40
55 to 65 „ ...	600	31·24	18·75
65 to 75 „ ...	325	60·47	19·65
Total ...	9,875§	...	162·76
Average, or “ Adjusted death rate ”	1,000	...	16·48

* For an account of three of these methods, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1885-6, paragraphs 594 et seq.

† Ascertained by finding the proportion of deaths at each age-period per 1,000 of the actual population at the same age-period.

‡ Ascertained as follows :—Under 5 years, $\frac{1,350 \times 47\cdot34}{1,000} = 63\cdot909$, and so on for the other lines.

§ The difference between this number and 10,000 (viz., 125) represents the number over 75 years of age.

622. It is thus shown that if the mortality of males under 75 years of age, which occurred in Victoria during the ten years 1871 to 1880, had been experienced by a male population of 9,875—the ages of such population being in the same proportions as those of the standard population shown on the table—the total deaths of such males would have numbered 162·76, or a proportion to the total number (9,875) of 16·48 per 1,000, which may be termed the “Adjusted death rate” of males during the period of 10 years alluded to. This “Adjusted death rate” is available for forming a correct comparison with a proportion similarly obtained relating to the other sex or to any other period or country, no matter what may have been the differences of age between the sexes at the two periods, or in the two countries. It should be mentioned that the age of 75 is the highest taken into the computation, as, in most countries, the deaths and population are generally tabulated in quinquennial or decennial periods up to, but not beyond that age; and, moreover, the higher ages may safely be left out of account, since, although the death rate at such ages is high, the number living over 75 in a normal population usually amounts to only about 1 per cent.*

623. For the decennium 1871 to 1880 and the year 1889, the “Adjusted death rates” of males and females, obtained in the manner just described, 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 AND 1889.

Period.	Ordinary Death Rate.†	Adjusted Death Rate.‡
<i>Males.</i>		
1871 to 1880	16·45	16·48
Year 1889	18·83	18·58
Increase	2·38	2·10
<i>Females.</i>		
1871 to 1880	14·15	14·64
Year 1889	16·12	16·42
Increase	1·97	1·78

* It has been suggested that another age group —75 and upwards—should be added in order to complete the series, but this has been omitted advisedly, inasmuch as the average age of persons living over 75 would obviously be lower in the younger colonies of Australasia than in the older ones, and this would introduce an element of uncertainty, seeing that the death-rate doubles itself every tenth year at such high ages.

† Per 1,000 of the actual population.

‡ Per 1,000 of the standard population.

624. Comparing the death rates in 1889 with those in the decen- Results
nium 1871-80, it is found that according to the “ Ordinary ” and less of the two
reliable method of computation, there was an apparent increase in the methods
mortality of males, amounting to 2·38 per 1,000, and in that of compared.
females, amounting to 1·97 per 1,000 ; whereas, according to the
“ Adjusted ” or more correct method, there was an increase of 2·10
per 1,000 in the case of the males, and an increase of 1·78 per 1,000
in the case of females.

625. In the next table the death rates of males and females at Death rates
different ages in Victoria, England and Wales, and France are com- at various
pared—the observations being in all cases for periods of ten years:— ages in
Victoria,
England,
and France.

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE.

Ages.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.					
	Victoria.		England and Wales.		France.	
	Average of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880.		Average of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880.		Average of 10 Years.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.
All ages (“ Ordinary ” death rate)	16·45	14·15	22·6	20·0	23·80	23·19
„ (“ Adjusted ” death rate)	16·48	14·64	20·7	18·0	23·15	21·67
Under 5 years	47·34	42·19	68·1	58·1	84·55	75·45
5 to 10 „	6·10	6·00	6·7	6·2	10·49	11·04
10 to 15 „	3·30	3·30	3·7	3·7	5·36	6·41
15 to 20 „	4·43	4·29	5·2	5·4	10·34	8·41
20 to 25 „	5·38	5·39	7·3	6·8		
25 to 35 „	7·60	8·50	9·3	8·6		
35 to 45 „	12·18	11·76	13·7	11·6	10·02	9·69
45 to 55 „	18·67	14·31	20·0	15·6	10·96	11·03
55 to 65 „	31·24	24·20	34·8	28·5	14·76	14·88
65 to 75 „	60·47	48·10	69·6	60·8	29·19	27·27
75 to 85 „	114·80	102·94	150·9	155·8	60·69	63·49
					160·22	153·76

626. It will be observed that the average mortality of both males and females at all ages is much lower in Victoria than in England or France, but the difference is not so striking when the new method of comparison is used (“ Adjusted ” death rate) as it is when the old method is used (“ Ordinary ” death rate.) Thus, according to the old method, deaths of males per 100,000 living are, in England, 615, and in France, 735, more than in Victoria ; but according to the new method only 422 more in England, and 667 more in France. And, according to the old method, deaths of females per 100,000 living are, in England, 585, and in France, 904, more than in Victoria ; but, according to the new method, only 336 more in England, and 703 more in France. Death rates
“ Ordinary ”
and “ Ad-
justed,” in
Victoria,
England,
and France.

Death rate at certain ages higher in Victoria than in France.

627. It will further be noticed that at none of the age-periods is the mortality of males, and at only one age-period (35 to 45) is that of females, as high in Victoria as in England ; but the Victorian mortality is higher than that of France, in the case of males at from 35 to 65 and in the case of females at from 35 to 45.

Death rate of children less in Victoria than in England or France.

628. It is very commonly believed that the conditions of life in Victoria are more fatal to children than those conditions in older countries ; but the figures in the table prove the fallacy of this opinion so far as England and France are concerned—the low mortality in Victoria, as compared with that obtaining in either of those countries, being especially marked at the age-periods under 10 years.

Death rate of males and females in three countries compared.

629. According to the table, the death rate of females exceeds that of males at from 20 to 35 in Victoria (during a term of years), at from 15 to 20, and from 75 to 85 in England and Wales, and at from 5 to 15, from 35 to 55, and from 65 to 75 in France ; moreover, both in Victoria and in England and Wales, at from 10 to 15, 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.

Death rate at various ages in different countries.

630. Mr. Mulhall gives the ordinary death rate at various ages for different countries,* and these, with the figures for Victoria—which will be found at almost every age much lower than those for any of the other countries—are subjoined:—

DEATH RATE AT VARIOUS AGES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 living at each Age.						
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.
Victoria ...	38·6	3·5	3·9	10·2	16·2	29·1	59·4
England ...	63·6	6·6	5·5	10·2	17·4	31·8	64·3
United States	58·8	10·1	5·4	10·8	17·6	27·2	51·4
France ...	75·6	9·2	8·8	12·7	16·6	28·3	66·3
Prussia ...	...	9·2	6·4	11·5	18·6	33·0	64·5
Austria ...	111·7	9·8	6·6	11·3	21·1	41·5	92·8
Switzerland ...	...	8·5	6·3	11·6	19·3	38·4	82·5
Italy ...	110·6	11·6	7·8	11·7	17·3	33·1	70·1
Spain ...	106·2	11·7	8·8	12·9	23·8	42·0	95·0
Belgium ...	68·1	12·7	8·1	12·9	19·0	32·3	74·5
Sweden ...	57·6	8·0	4·8	8·2	14·7	27·4	62·6

* Dictionary of Statistics, page 127.

631. The mortality of infants in 1889, in proportion to the number born, was considerably above the average, and was by far the highest recorded since 1866. The total number under 1 year of age who died in 1889 was 5,549, and as the births numbered 36,359, it follows that 1 infant died to every 6·5 births, or 15·25 infants to every 100 births. In the twenty-three years 1866 to 1888, the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12·42 to every 100 births.*

Infantile
mortality,
1889.

632. 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 the nineteen years ended with 1889, of the number of births of boys and girls, the number of deaths of each before completing their first year, and the proportion of the deaths of infants of either sex to the number of births of infants of the same sex:—

Mortality
of male and
female
infants.

MORTALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS, 1871 TO 1889.

Year.	Births.		Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.			
			Total Number.		Number per 100 Births.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1871	14,000	13,382	1,710	1,404	12·21	10·49
1872	13,831	13,530	1,801	1,533	13·02	11·33
1873	14,234	13,866	1,679	1,502	11·80	10·83
1874	13,659	13,141	1,839	1,502	13·46	11·43
1875	13,683	13,037	2,071	1,740	15·14	13·35
1876	13,759	13,010	1,637	1,343	11·90	10·32
1877	13,272	12,738	1,838	1,461	13·85	11·47
1878	13,752	12,829	1,763	1,499	12·82	11·68
1879	13,727	13,112	1,817	1,402	13·24	10·69
1880	13,358	12,790	1,669	1,436	12·49	11·23
1881	13,903	13,242	1,696	1,423	12·20	10·75
Sums and Means	151,178	144,677	19,520	16,245	12·91	11·23
1882	13,612	13,135	2,049	1,673	15·05	12·74
1883	14,109	13,432	1,702	1,448	12·06	10·78
1884	14,844	14,006	1,853	1,428	12·49	10·20
1885	15,455	14,520	2,046	1,725	13·24	11·88
1886	15,753	15,071	2,127	1,797	13·50	11·92
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

* See table following paragraph 639 post.

Mortality
of male
greater
than of
female
infants.

633. According to a previous paragraph,* the births of male infants in a series of years were in the proportion of about $104\frac{1}{2}$ to 100 female infants, and the numbers in this table point to a proportion of 120 deaths of the former to 100 of the latter. It will be noticed that in every one of the years deaths of male infants very much exceeded those of female infants; and as the numbers living were about equal (the excess, if any, being slightly in favour of male infants), the greater tendency of boys than of girls to die before completing one year of life may be considered to be invariable.

Proportion
of infants
dying to
births.

634. 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 eleven years ended with 1881 being 129 of the former and 112 of the latter. The high mortality of infants in 1875 was caused by an epidemic of measles. The next year was one in which the general mortality was much increased by an epidemic of scarlatina, but infants under 1 year appear not to have been at all affected thereby, as their mortality in 1876 was remarkably low. The high infantile mortality in 1882 was exceptional, as in that year no such epidemics were prevalent. It was not sustained in 1883 or 1884, the infantile mortality in those years having been lower than in most of the preceding ones, but concurrently with an increasing birth rate, there has been a gradual rise in the infantile death rate. The high mortality of 1889 was partly due to an epidemic of whooping cough, and partly to a largely increased mortality under diarrhœa, gastro-enteritis, and debility.

Deaths of
infants at
different
ages.

635. 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 1889 and the eleven years ended with 1881 are shown in the following table, together with the proportion of deaths at each of those periods of age and the number at each such period to every 100 births. It will be noticed that in 1889 the mortality of both male and female infants under 1 month of age was below the average, but at every other period under 1 year the mortality of both sexes was above the average:—

* See paragraph 538, *ante*.

AGE AT DEATH OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS.

Ages.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.				
	Year 1889.			Average of 11 years, 1871 to 1881.	
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
Boys.					
Under 1 month ...	792	26.50	4.23	34.23	4.42
1 to 3 months ...	556	18.60	2.97	17.30	2.23
3 to 6 „ ...	719	24.05	3.84	19.43	2.51
6 to 12 „ ...	922	30.85	4.93	29.04	3.75
Total ...	2,989	100.00	15.97	100.00	12.91
GIRLS.					
Under 1 month ...	584	22.81	3.31	30.81	3.46
1 to 3 months ...	458	17.89	2.60	17.23	1.94
3 to 6 „ ...	640	25.00	3.63	20.14	2.26
6 to 12 „ ...	878	34.30	4.98	31.82	3.57
Total ...	2,560	100.00	14.51	100.00	11.23

636. During the period of eleven 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 not quite a third; in the next two months this excess was reduced to about a seventh, in the next three months to about a ninth, and in the next six months to only a twentieth. In 1889, however, the relative mortality at the age-period 6 to 12 months was slightly higher amongst females than males.

More deaths of male than female infants at all ages.

637. In the same period of eleven years, over a third of the male and nearly a third of the female infants who died before they were a year old did so in the first month after birth; about a sixth of both males and females in the next two months; about a fifth of both males and females in the next three months; between a third and a fourth of the males and nearly a third of the females in the next six months. The proportions for 1889 are considerably less for the first month of life, but much higher for the period 3 to 6 months, and slightly higher for the other age-periods than the proportions just alluded to.

Periods at which infants die.

638. As a practical result of these calculations, it may be mentioned that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 442 of the former and 346 of the latter may be expected to die before they are a month old; 223 more boys and 194 more girls may be expected to die between 1 month and 3 months of age; 251 more boys and 226

Probable mortality of infants.

more girls between 3 and 6 months; 375 more boys and 357 more girls between 6 and 12 months. At the end of a year it is probable that 1,291 of the boys and 1,123 of the girls will have died, and 8,709 of the former and 8,877 of the latter will be still living.

Infantile mortality in Australasian colonies.

639. In Victoria, the infantile death rate in 1888 was slightly above, but in all the other colonies it was below, the average, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the number of births, the number of deaths of infants under one year, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in each of the colonies of the group, for each of the twenty-three years ended with 1888, except in regard to Western Australia, for which the information is given at the foot of the table for the last three of those years. All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Year.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
	VICTORIA.			NEW SOUTH WALES.			QUEENSLAND.		
• 1866	25,010	3,838	15·35	16,950	1,939	11·44	4,127	690	16·72
1867	25,608	3,534	13·80	18,317	2,269	12·39	4,476	578	12·91
1868	27,243	3,054	11·21	18,485	1,791	9·69	4,460	552	12·38
1869	26,040	3,284	12·61	19,243	1,858	9·66	4,654	528	11·35
1870	27,151	3,203	11·80	19,648	1,867	9·50	4,905	526	10·72
1871	27,382	3,114	11·37	20,143	1,812	9·00	5,205	516	9·91
1872	27,361	3,334	12·19	20,250	2,116	10·45	5,265	578	10·98
1873	28,100	3,181	11·32	21,444	1,985	9·26	5,720	701	12·26
1874	26,800	3,341	12·47	22,178	2,428	10·95	6,383	776	12·16
1875	26,720	3,811	14·26	22,528	2,695	11·96	6,706	1,025	15·28
1876	26,769	2,980	11·13	23,298	2,629	11·28	6,903	994	14·40
1877	26,010	3,299	12·68	23,851	2,785	11·68	7,169	1,058	14·76
1878	26,581	3,262	12·27	25,328	3,126	12·34	7,397	1,234	16·68
1879	26,839	3,219	11·99	26,933	2,886	10·72	7,870	917	11·65
1880	26,148	3,105	11·86	28,162	3,200	11·36	8,196	865	10·55
1881	27,145	3,119	11·49	28,903	3,341	11·56	8,220	918	11·17
1882	26,747	3,722	13·91	29,702	3,897	13·12	8,518	1,188	13·95
1883	27,541	3,150	11·44	31,281	3,590	11·48	9,890	1,319	13·34
1884	28,850	3,281	11·37	33,946	4,285	12·62	10,679	1,574	14·74
1885	29,975	3,771	12·57	35,043	4,596	13·12	11,672	1,733	14·85
1886	30,824	3,924	12·73	36,284	4,635	12·85	12,582	1,584	12·59
1887	33,043	4,296	13·00	37,236	3,945	10·59	13,513	1,526	11·29
1888	34,503	4,401	12·75	38,525	4,271	11·09	14,247	1,719	12·70
Sums and means	638,390	79,223	12·42	597,678	67,946	11·22	178,757	23,099	12·90

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Year.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			TASMANIA.			NEW ZEALAND.		
1866	6,782	1,178	17·37	2,805	264	9·41	8,466	849	10·03
1867	7,041	1,254	17·81	2,971	267	8·98	8,918	873	9·79
1868	7,247	1,084	14·96	2,990	351	11·73	9,391	899	9·57
1869	6,976	911	13·06	2,859	291	10·18	9,718	957	9·85
1870	7,021	1,031	14·68	3,054	298	9·76	10,277	956	9·30
1871	7,082	961	13·57	3,053	260	8·52	10,592	882	8·33
1872	7,105	1,145	16·12	3,010	306	10·17	10,795	1,074	9·95
1873	7,107	990	13·93	3,048	266	8·73	11,222	1,213	10·81
1874	7,696	1,319	17·13	3,097	321	10·36	12,844	1,394	10·85
1875	7,408	1,343	18·13	3,105	407	13·11	14,438	1,816	12·58
1876	8,224	1,228	14·93	3,149	286	9·08	16,168	1,673	10·35
1877	8,640	1,212	14·03	3,211	365	11·37	16,856	1,527	9·06
1878	9,282	1,466	15·79	3,502	375	10·71	17,770	1,486	8·36
1879	9,902	1,217	12·29	3,564	384	10·77	18,070	1,941	10·74
1880	10,262	1,393	13·57	3,739	420	11·23	19,341	1,805	9·33
1881	10,708	1,364	12·74	3,918	405	10·34	18,732	1,731	9·24
1882	10,844	1,647	15·19	4,043	419	10·36	19,009	1,678	8·83
1883	11,173	1,627	14·56	4,259	528	12·40	19,202	1,995	10·39
1884	11,847	1,590	13·42	4,578	457	9·98	19,846	1,573	7·93
1885	12,046	1,366	11·34	4,637	522	11·26	19,693	1,756	8·92
1886	11,177	1,409	12·62	4,627	485	10·48	19,299	1,899	9·84
1887	10,831	1,204	11·12	4,736	478	10·09	19,135	1,795	9·38
1888	10,510	1,008	9·59	4,777	460	9·63	18,902	1,336	7·07
Sums and means	206,911	28,947	14·25	82,732	8,615	10·38	348,684	33,108	9·50

NOTE.—In Western Australia the proportions for the last 3 years were as follow :—1886, 15·48 ; 1887, 15·68 ; 1888, 12·38, or an average of 14·51 for the three years.

640. For many years the returns of South Australia showed a very high infantile death rate, much higher than that in any of the other Australian colonies. It is now, however, 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 death rate of South Australia has compared favourably with that of the other colonies. The misunderstanding referred to is thus explained by the Registrar-General of births, deaths, and marriages, in South Australia, in his report for 1888* :—

Apparently high infantile death rate in South Australia explained.

“It is believed, however, that some years ago, when a great deal of the classification of deaths under the different diseases and ages was done by the outside district registrars, the amount of infantile mortality in this colony was, in regard to children under one year, considerably overstated. The registrars were not, it is thought,

always careful to remember that the age "one year" or "twelve months" appearing in a death registration entry really meant over one year; while the one year columns in the classification sheets were intended only for the enumeration of the deaths of children under one year. Whenever this distinction was forgotten, the deaths of some children who had died really in their second year were almost certain to be entered in the first columns of the classification sheets, as if the children had died in their first year."

Order of colonies in respect to infantile mortality.

641. 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 reduced rate in South Australia is indicated by the low place it occupies in the list for 1888, as compared with that it occupied in the list extending over a series of years :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Order in 1888.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. Victoria.	1. Western Australia.*
2. Western Australia.	2. South Australia.
3. Queensland.	3. Queensland.
4. New South Wales.	4. Victoria.
5. Tasmania.	5. New South Wales.
6. South Australia.	6. Tasmania.
7. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

Infantile mortality in various countries.

642. Of all the countries respecting which the information is procurable, infantile mortality is highest in Germany, Austria and Italy. In France it is just below the average of the whole of the countries, and in England it is next below that in France. South Australia stands just below England and Belgium, Queensland and Victoria below these and Denmark and Sweden; New South Wales below these and Scotland; and Tasmania and New Zealand below all these and Norway; Ireland stands below all the other countries :—

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	Denmark	...	13·75
Bavaria	...	30·84	Sweden	...	13·19
Saxony	...	28·22	Queensland	...	13·00
Baden	...	26·17	Victoria	...	12·40
Austria	...	25·63	Scotland	...	12·20
Alsace-Lorraine	...	21·27	New South Wales	...	11·39
Italy	...	20·97	Norway	...	10·49
Prussia	...	20·78	Tasmania	...	10·46
Holland	...	19·32	New Zealand	...	9·70
Switzerland...	...	18·79	Ireland	...	9·50
France	...	16·60			—
England	...	14·92	Mean of the countries		
Belgium	...	14·82	named	...	17·50
South Australia	...	14·23			—

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 is based on the average of the 22 years ended with 1887, and that respecting Ireland is for the year 1887. All the figures have been derived from official documents.
* According to an average of 3 years only.

643. 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 seventeen years ended with 1889 averaged 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 each of the seventeen years named :—

Infantile mortality in Melbourne and country.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1873 TO 1889.

Year.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.	
Greater Melbourne.				Victoria, outside Greater Melbourne.			
1873	...	8,007	1,277	15·95	20,093	1,904	9·48
1874	...	7,946	1,480	18·63	18,854	1,861	9·87
1875	...	8,227	1,546	18·79	18,493	2,265	12·25
1876	...	8,202	1,339	16·33	18,567	1,641	8·84
1877	...	8,295	1,407	16·96	17,715	1,892	10·68
1878	...	8,636	1,297	15·02	17,903	1,965	10·98
1879	...	8,829	1,467	16·61	18,010	1,752	9·73
1880	...	8,645	1,439	16·65	17,503	1,666	9·52
1881	...	9,237	1,514	16·39	17,908	1,605	8·96
1882	...	9,576	1,857	19·39	17,171	1,865	10·86
1883	...	10,093	1,603	15·89	17,448	1,547	8·87
1884	...	10,911	1,832	16·79	17,939	1,449	8·08
1885	...	12,066	2,041	16·92	17,909	1,730	9·60
1886	...	12,941	2,309	17·84	17,883	1,615	9·03
1887	...	14,583	2,553	17·51	18,460	1,743	9·44
1888	...	15,645	2,688	17·18	18,858	1,713	9·08
1889	...	16,934	3,290	19·43	19,425	2,259	11·63
Sums and means	}	178,773	30,939	17·19	310,139	30,472	9·82

644. 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 indentical. 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 Australian 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		
Salford	...	17·8	Towns	...	16·1
Bolton	...	17·7	Newcastle	...	16·0
Nottingham	...	17·5	Wolverhampton	...	15·9
Manchester	...	17·4	Halifax	...	15·9
Brisbane (1883 to 1887)		17·4	Sunderland	...	15·7
Norwich	...	17·3	Plymouth	...	15·7
Adelaide (1884 to 1887)		17·2	London	...	15·2
Leeds	...	17·2	Brighton	...	14·8
Cardiff	...	16·9	Bristol	...	14·5
Huddersfield	...	16·9	Hobart (1883 to 1887)		14·5
Oldham	...	16·9	Derby	...	14·3
Melbourne (1878 to 1888)		16·9	Wellington (1883 to 1887)		14·2
Sydney (1878 to 1888)	...	16·8	Portsmouth	...	13·8
Birmingham	...	16·4	Birkenhead	...	13·7

Deaths of
infants in
Women's
Hospital.

645. In, or in connexion with the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, 711 children were born alive during the year ended with 30th June, 1889, and of these, 30, or about 4 per cent., died whilst under the care of the institution. In the previous year, 3 per cent. ; in 1886-7, 4 per cent. ; in 1885-6, $4\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. ; in 1884-5 and 1883-4, 9 per cent. ; in the year 1882-3, 7 per cent. ; in 1881-2 (18 months), $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; in the year 1880, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; in 1879, 8 per cent. ; in 1878, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. ; in 1877, 7 per cent. ; and in 1876 and 1875, 9 per cent., of the infants born in the 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 and three previous 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
children
under 5.

646. In the year 1889, deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 4,180, and deaths of female children under that age numbered 3,621—the former being in the proportion of nearly 38 per cent. and the latter of about 43 per cent. to the total number of deaths at all ages. These proportions are considerably higher than in the preceding eight or ten years, but somewhat below the average of the eleven years 1871-81, and are still lower than those which prevailed in the earlier years of that period. This 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 early years referred to. The following table shows the number of such deaths at each year of age and their proportion to the deaths at all ages in 1889 and in each of the previous eighteen years:—

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO 1889.

Years.	Years of Age at Death (last birthday).					Total Deaths under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion per 100 Deaths at All ages.
MALES.							
1871 ...	1,710	463	135	79	77	2,464	42·15
1872 ...	1,801	486	155	120	102	2,564	42·23
1873 ...	1,679	456	186	146	97	2,564	39·06
1874 ...	1,839	504	184	159	128	2,814	40·43
1875 ...	2,071	917	383	234	217	3,822	44·78
1876 ...	1,637	511	312	261	210	2,931	38·04
1877 ...	1,838	512	216	123	108	2,797	38·08
1878 ...	1,763	465	176	140	87	2,631	36·65
1879 ...	1,817	353	159	117	94	2,540	36·12
1880 ...	1,669	414	156	103	74	2,416	36·55
1881 ...	1,696	357	141	102	72	2,368	33·71
Means ...	1,775	494	200	144	115	2,728	39·40
1882 ...	2,049	400	134	87	92	2,762	34·96
1883 ...	1,702	358	123	114	95	2,392	32·28
1884 ...	1,853	457	162	114	82	2,668	34·76
1885 ...	2,046	402	162	106	78	2,794	33·66
1886 ...	2,127	467	130	75	69	2,868	33·44
1887 ...	2,354	539	149	91	72	3,205	34·79
1888 ...	2,390	475	164	139	100	3,268	34·82
1889 ...	2,989	668	237	157	129	4,180	37·78
FEMALES.							
1871 ...	1,404	413	136	94	68	2,115	51·93
1872 ...	1,533	473	155	106	94	2,361	52·20
1873 ...	1,502	427	160	132	119	2,340	47·41
1874 ...	1,502	472	171	135	99	2,379	45·58
1875 ...	1,740	864	408	256	169	3,437	51·22
1876 ...	1,343	469	275	217	177	2,481	42·46
1877 ...	1,461	484	171	148	102	2,366	43·57
1878 ...	1,499	481	204	108	95	2,387	43·22
1879 ...	1,402	353	156	100	89	2,100	41·28
1880 ...	1,436	386	143	89	51	2,105	41·75
1881 ...	1,423	331	124	95	65	2,038	38·61
Means ...	1,477	468	191	135	103	2,374	45·93
1882 ...	1,673	358	121	94	86	2,332	40·67
1883 ...	1,448	310	125	86	68	2,037	36·40
1884 ...	1,428	423	182	128	87	2,248	38·56
1885 ...	1,725	370	125	92	75	2,387	39·36
1886 ...	1,797	460	155	76	62	2,550	40·00
1887 ...	1,942	435	146	102	76	2,701	39·77
1888 ...	2,011	400	156	94	85	2,746	39·79
1889 ...	2,560	620	197	127	117	3,621	43·48

More boys
die than
girls.

647. During the eleven years ended with 1881, deaths of male children under 5 numbered 30,011, and deaths of female children under 5 numbered 26,109, and thus the former exceeded the latter by 3,902, or by 15 per cent. The deaths of male children in all the years bore a smaller proportion to the total deaths of males than the deaths of female children did to the total deaths of females, a circumstance mainly due to the small proportion of adults in the female as compared with that in the male population. In the eight years ended with 1889, the mortality of boys under 5 amounted to 35 per cent., and that of girls under 5 amounted to 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. The epidemic periods, 1875 and 1889, are easily recognised by the increased mortality which occurred thereat.

Number of
children
under 5 and
their
deaths.

648. The average number of male and female children at each year of age under 5 living, during the period of eleven years ended with 1881, are compared in the next table with the average number of deaths of children of the same sexes at those ages which occurred annually during that period :—

NUMBER AND DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE,
1871 TO 1881.

Age last Birthday.	Males.				Females.			
	Mean Number of Children living at each age, 1871 & 1881.	Mean Annual Number of Deaths at each age, 1871 to 1881.	Per- centage of Deaths at each age.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Children living.	Mean Number of Children living at each age, 1871 & 1881.	Mean Annual Number of Deaths at each age, 1871 to 1881.	Per- centage of Deaths at each age.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Children living.
0 ...	12,152	1,775	65·07	146·07*	11,809	1,477	62·22	125·07*
1 ...	11,228	494	18·11	43·99	11,004	468	19·71	42·53
2 ...	11,943	200	7·33	16·75	11,635	191	8·04	16·42
3 ...	11,807	144	5·28	12·20	11,469	135	5·69	11·77
4 ...	11,261	115	4·21	10·21	11,138	103	4·34	9·25
Total...	58,391	2,728	100·00	46·72	57,055	2,374	100·00	41·61

Proportion
of children
dying
annually.

649. During the period to which the table refers, the mean number of children of both sexes under 5 living was 115,446, and the mean

* These results, being based upon infants living at any one time instead of annual births, are naturally in excess of those in the total lines of the last two columns of table following paragraph 632. ante.

number of deaths of such children was 5,102, whence it results that 44 in every 1,000 children under 5, or about 1 in 23, died annually. In every 1,000 boys the proportion who died annually was 47, or 1 in 21; in every 1,000 girls it was 42, or 1 in 24.

650. Of every 1,000 boys under 1 year of age, 146, and of every 1,000 girls under 1 year of age, 125, died annually. These are larger proportions than those quoted in the table showing the comparison of deaths of children under 1 with the births, the proportions in which were 129 deaths of male infants and 112 deaths of female infants to every 1,000 births of infants of those sexes respectively.*

Proportion
of infants
dying
annually.

651. In proportion to their respective numbers in the population, more boys than girls died at every year of age, the difference per 1,000 living being as much as 21 at under 1,† but only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ at from 1 to 2, and less than 1 at subsequent ages.

More boys
died than
girls.

652. According to the figures, deaths of boys under 1 year of age furnish a larger proportion to the total deaths of boys under 5 than deaths of girls under 1 do to the total deaths of girls under 5, but the reverse is the case at each of the years of age after the first.

Boys and
girls dying
under 1.

653. Of the whole number of children who died before they attained the age of 5, nearly two-thirds, viz., 65 per cent. of the boys and 62 per cent. of the girls, were under 1 year of age; less than a fifth of the boys and about a fifth of the girls were between 1 and 2; about a fourteenth of the boys and about a twelfth of the girls were between 2 and 3; 1 in 19 of the boys and 1 in 18 of the girls were between 3 and 4; 1 in 24 of the boys and 1 in 23 of the girls were between 4 and 5.

Proportion
of deaths of
children at
each age.

654. It results from actuarial calculations, based upon the figures in this and a previous table,‡ that of every 20,000 boys and girls in equal numbers born in Victoria, 1,291 boys and 1,123 girls may be expected to die before they complete a year of life, 374 more boys and 369 more girls before they complete 2 years, 138 more boys and 139 more girls before they complete 3 years, 99 more boys and 98 more girls before they complete 4 years, and 83 more boys and 76 more

Probable
mortality
of children
under 5.

* See table following paragraph 632 *ante*.

† See also paragraph 636 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 638, also table following paragraph 635 *ante*, from which probable deaths at under 1 year of age have been deduced. Probability of death at other ages under 5 has been calculated from the numbers in the last table.

girls before they complete 5 years. At the end of that period it is probable that 1,985 of the boys and 1,805 of the girls will have died; and 8,015 of the boys and 8,195 of the girls will be still living.

Deaths of
octogen-
arians.

655. The persons who died at the age of 80 or upwards numbered 613 in 1889, as against 582 in 1888, and 531 in 1887. Those in 1889 consisted of 337 males and 276 females. Thirty-five of the males and 41 of the females had passed the age of 90, and 4 of the males and 4 of the females had passed the age of 100. The following are the exact registered ages of such persons in the last nineteen years:—

DEATHS OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1889.

Years of age.	Year 1889.		Seven Years, 1882-88.		Eleven Years, 1871-81.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
80	59	53	334	210	253	144
81	50	31	169	130	135	98
82	36	28	262	139	119	97
83	21	19	191	113	101	75
84	35	21	219	157	115	79
85	22	22	170	126	91	70
86	17	17	123	100	63	61
87	20	15	99	85	65	46
88	22	15	72	72	48	38
89	20	14	42	48	35	26
90	7	8	47	45	26	37
91	1	9	32	21	10	16
92	4	7	21	20	18	18
93	7	3	16	25	9	8
94	4	2	15	14	14	8
95	4	4	13	12	16	9
96	1	1	8	3	11	4
97	...	1	7	6	3	4
98	3	1	5	6	5	2
99	...	1	6	7	8	...
100	1	2	9	4	2	5
101	1	1	2	3	1	2
102	1	...	4	2	3	...
103	...	...	3	2	1	2
104	...	1	2	1	2	1
105	1	...	...	1	2	...
106	...	...	3	1	...	1
107	...	...	...	1	...	...
109	...	...	1	...	...	...
110	...	...	...	...	...	1
111	...	...	1	...	...	...
114	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	135*	98*
Total ...	337	276	1,876	1,354	1,291	951

* These figures are those relating to the years 1871 and 1872, in which the exact ages of octogenarians were not noted.

656. In the 8 years ended with 1889, 2,213 males and 1,630 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 69,522 and 51,623 respectively, therefore 1 male in every 31, and 1 female in every 32, lived to be upwards of 80 years of age. In the same period, 230 of the males, or 1 in 302, and 215 of the females, or 1 in 240, lived to be 90 years of age or upwards; and 29 of the males, or 1 in 2,397, and 19 of the females, or 1 in 2,717, 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 9 years ended with 1881, when only 1 male in every 56 males and 1 female in every 58 females who died was upwards of 88 years of age; only one male in 496, and 1 female in 413, was upwards of 90 years; and only 1 male in 5,912, and only 1 female in 3,776, was upwards of 100 years.

Deaths of octogenarians, 1882 to 1889.

657. The average age at death in 1889 was 28·5 years, or 28 years and 6 months. For males the average was 30·65 years, or about 30 years and 8 months, and for females was 25·66 years, or about 25 years and 8 months; the females being thus on the average 5 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—as will be seen by the following figures:—

Average age at death.

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN VICTORIA.

				Males.			Females.
				Years.			Years.
23 years—1852 to 1875	...	...	...	21·70	...	...	15·01
Year 1875	...	...	...	24·28	...	...	18·23
„ 1876	...	...	...	26·81	...	...	21·84
„ 1877	...	...	...	28·60	...	...	23·06
„ 1878	...	...	...	29·54	...	...	23·24
„ 1879	...	...	...	30·65	...	...	24·71
„ 1880	...	...	...	30·72	...	...	25·35
„ 1881	...	...	...	32·63	...	...	25·98
„ 1882	...	...	...	32·04	...	...	26·58
„ 1883	...	...	...	33·13	...	...	27·55
„ 1884	...	...	...	32·24	...	...	27·50

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN VICTORIA—continued.

				Males.		Females.
				Years.		Years.
Year 1885	...	...	...	33·48	...	27·52
„ 1886	...	...	...	33·32	...	27·40
„ 1887	...	...	...	32·80	...	27·35
„ 1888	...	...	...	32·68	...	27·59
„ 1889	...	...	...	30·65	...	25·66

Expectation
of life in
Victoria
and Eng-
land.

658. 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. In England and Wales, according to the most recent life table, the average duration of life—technically called “expectation of life,” or “mean lifetime”—is 41·35 years for males, and 44·62 years for females. In Victoria, according to a life table constructed some time since by Mr. A. F. Burridge, F.I.A. of London, based on the mortality experienced in the 10 years, 1871–80, the average duration of life is 46·37 for males, but a table for females was not given. It would thus appear that a male Victorian may expect, on the average, to enjoy 5 years more of life than an Englishman.

New classi-
fication
adopted in
Victoria.

659. 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 of the difference between the two systems was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886–7.*

* Paragraph 635 et seq.

660. A Nosological Index was compiled by the present writer more than a quarter of a century since, under the sanction of the then Registrar-General, Mr. W. H. Archer, F.I.A., to be used in connexion 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.*

Nosological
Index.

661. 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 will be 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.

Victorian
Index
in use
throughout
Australasia.

662. 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 1889, also the total number who died from each cause during the five years ended with 1885 and during the ten years ended with 1880 :—

Causes of
death
classified.

* A copy of the new Nosological Index was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7, page 853 et seq.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.
(10 Years : 1871 to 1880; 5 Years : 1881 to 1885; and Year 1889.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.*	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years : 1871-1880.	Five Years 1881-1885.	Year 1889.		
					Total. †	Chinese	Abori- gines.
		All causes	122,570	66,811	19,392	250	36
		CLASSES.					
I.	...	SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES :— Zymotici (ζύμη, leaven). Diseases of the whole body, dependent on morbid poisons.	28,430	10,447	3,272	10	4
II.	...	PARASITIC DISEASES :— Parasitici (παράσιτος, parasite). Diseases dependent on animal or vege- table parasites.	734	391	81	...	1
III.	...	DIETIC DISEASES :— Dietici (δίαιτα, way of life; diet). Diseases produced by errors of diet.	1,979	1,124	283	4	...
IV.	...	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES :—Ca- chectici (καχεξία, bad habit of body). This class, according to the nomencla- ture 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 de- finition being as follows :—"Sporadic diseases; affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited; sometimes hereditary."	17,205	10,617	2,853	57	9
V.	...	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES :—Me- tamorphici (μεταμόρφωσις, change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative and nutritive processes.	6,042	4,431	1,352	20	2
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	30,575	8,726	117	14
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	4,243	1,186	24	5
VIII.	...	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES :— This group includes several diseases which were formerly classed under specific heads, such as dropsy, de- bility, tumor, abscess, etc.	8,364	4,983	1,639	18	1

* 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; 5 Years: 1881 to 1885; and Year 1889.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years 1871-1880.	Five Years: 1881-1885.	Year 1889.		
					Total.*	Chinese.	Abori- gines.
SUB-CLASSES.							
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases	15,459	4,588	1,756	4	...
	2	Diarrhœal diseases	11,036	4,886	1,330	5	3
	3	Malarial diseases	213	39	5	...	...
	4	Zoogenous diseases	1	...	1	...	...
	5	Venereal diseases	377	218	36	...	1
	6	Septic diseases	1,344	716	144	1	...
II.	...	Parasitic diseases	734	391	81	...	1
III.	...	Dietic diseases	1,979	1,124	283	4	...
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases	17,205	10,617	2,853	57	9
V.	...	Developmental diseases	6,042	4,431	1,352	20	2
VI.	1	Diseases of the nervous system ...	13,532	7,414	1,831	13	1
	2	Diseases of the organs of special sense	?	?	16	...	...
	3	Diseases of the circulatory system...	6,804	4,453	1,382	39	...
	4	Diseases of the respiratory system...	15,534	9,966	2,450	39	10
	5	Diseases of the digestive system ...	11,240	6,135	2,213	21	3
	6	Diseases of the lymphatic system and ductless glands	44	23	9	...	...
	7	Diseases of the urinary system ...	1,875	1,511	548	4	...
	8	Diseases of the organs of generation	295	120	52	...	...
	9	Diseases of parturition	1,267	624	101	...	...
	10	Diseases of the organs of locomotion	290	137	59	1	...
	11	Diseases of the integumentary system	328	192	65	...	...
VII.	1	Accident or negligence	7,447	3,662	1,000	19	5
	2	Homicide	190	110	40	...	...
	3	Suicide	951	463	143	5	...
	4	Execution	19	8	3	...	...
VIII.	...	Ill-defined causes, or unspecified ...	8,364	4,983	1,639	18	1
DISEASES, ETC.							
I.	1	Small-pox	2	6	...	...	...
		Chicken-pox	13	6	...	...	...
		Measles	2,080	386	19	...	...
		Epidemic rose rash ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Scarlet fever	4,101	282	41	...	...
		Influenza	276	162	21	...	...
		Whooping-cough	1,974	701	234	...	...
		Mumps ... ..	...	...	1	...	...
		Diphtheria †	3,040	681	530	...	...
		Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
		Simple continued fever	3,973	2,364	910	4	...
		Typhoid (or enteric) fever					
		Others ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	2	Cholera (simple)	523	263	147	...	...
		Diarrhœa	7,667	3,994	1,042	2	3
		Dysentery	2,846	629	141	3	...
	3	Remittent fever	169	25	3	...	...
		Beri Beri ... ..	...	...	2	...	...

* 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 ; 5 Years : 1881 to 1885 ; and Year 1889.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years : 1871-1880.	Five Years : 1881-1885.	Year 1889.		
					Total.*	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued</i> .					
I.	3	Ague	44	14	...	...	...
	4	Glanders	1	...	...	...	...
		Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination	?	?	1	...	...
	5	Syphilis	286	178	30	...	1
		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra	91	40	6	...	...
	6	Phagadæna	?	?	2	...	...
		Erysipelas	619	260	31	1	...
		Pyæmia, septicæmia	†264	†142	49	...	...
		Puerperal fever†	461	314	62	...	...
II.	...	Thrush	327	119	19	...	...
		Others from vegetable parasites ...	?	?	...	...	...
		Hydatids	379	268	61	...	1
		Others from animal parasites ...	28	4	1	...	...
III.	...	Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	1,322	726	159	4	...
		Scurvy	§	§	2	...	...
		Intemperance	646	394	116	...	...
		Other dietetic diseases	11	4	6	...	...
IV.	...	Rheumatic fever, rheumatism of heart	817	379	90	3	1
		Rheumatism					
		Gout	133	80	22	...	...
		Rickets	?	3	4	...	...
		Cancer, malignant disease ...	||2,957	||2,065	629	15	...
		Tabes mesenterica	723	484	150	...	...
		Tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus)	1,394	719	201	1	...
		Phthisis	10,155	6,428	1,571	33	8
		Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, etc.	780	301	91	2	...
		Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ...	¶100	¶44	17	...	...
		Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia...	**	**	42	...	...
		Diabetes mellitus ††	146	114	32	...	...
		Other constitutional diseases ...	?	?	4	3	...
V.	...	Premature birth	2,715	1,689	475	...	...
		Atelectasis	††	††	46	...	...
		Cyanosis	203	115	33	...	...
		Spina bifida	108	51	14	...	...
		Imperforate anus	289	122	50	...	...
		Cleft palate, harelip					
		Other congenital defects	2,727	2,454	734	20	2
		Old age					

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† A few cases of mumps and other miasmatic diseases probably included under this head.

‡ See also accidents of childbirth (Class VI., Sub-class 9, *post*).

§ Included with purpura (IV.).

|| Including lupus.

¶ Including scurvy.

** Distributed over other heads, viz., anæmia with dropsy (VIII.), chlorosis with disorders of menstruation (VI., 8), and leucocythæmia with other diseases of the circulatory system (VI., 3).

†† Includes diabetes insipidus, and diabetes undefined.

‡‡ Included with debility (VIII.).

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; 5 Years: 1881 to 1885; and Year 1889.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years : 1871-1880.	Five Years : 1881-1885.	Year 1889.		
					Total.*	Chinese.	Aborigines.
VI.		DISEASES, ETC.—<i>continued.</i>					
	1	Inflammation of brain or its membranes	2,383	1,249	183	...	...
		Apoplexy ...	2,750	1,674	376	5	...
		Softening of brain ...	†	†	61	2	...
		Hemiplegia, brain paralysis	1,596	968	362	3	...
		Paralysis, undefined ...					
		Insanity (general paralysis of insane)					
		Chorea ...	20	9	1	...	...
		Epilepsy ...	588	365	110	1	...
		Convulsions ...	3,390	1,454	456	...	...
		Laryngismus stridulus ...	?	?	2	...	...
		Idiopathic tetanus ...	2,805	1,695	280	2	1
		Paraplegia, diseases of spinal cord					
		Other diseases of nervous system					
	2	Otitis, otorrhœa ...	†	†	16	...	...
		Epistaxis and diseases of nose					
		Ophthalmia and diseases of eye					
	3	Endocarditis, valvular disease	377	229	238	4	...
		Pericarditis ...					
		Hypertrophy of heart ...					
		Angina pectoris ...	‡	‡	227	1	...
		Syncope ...					
		Aneurism ...					
		Senile gangrene ...	§	§	17	...	...
		Embolism, thrombosis ...	5,642	3,902	836	30	...
		Phlebitis ...					
		Varicose veins ...					
		Other diseases of the circulatory system	359	253	58	...	...
	4	Laryngitis ...					
		Croup || ...					
		Other diseases of larynx and trachea	?	?	5	...	...
		Asthma, emphysema ...	392	261	80	4	...
		Bronchitis ...	4,588	3,039	753	6	5
		Pneumonia ...	5,077	3,769	898	20	3
		Congestion of the lungs ...	1,812	1,049	196	6	2
		Pleurisy ...	811	540	118	1	...
		Others ...	598	260	63	2	...
	5	Stomatitis ...	¶ 3	¶ 2	13	...	...
		Dentition ...	1,469	464	196	...	...
		Sore throat, quinsy ...	153	42	17	...	...

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† Included with other diseases of nervous system.

‡ Included with other diseases of the circulatory system.

§ Included with mortification (VIII.)

|| Including diphtheritic croup.

¶ The great majority of cases of stomatitis for these periods are included with diseases of stomach.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; 5 years: 1881 to 1885; and Year 1889.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years: 1871-1880.	Five Years: 1881-1885.	Year 1889.		
					Total.*	Chinese.	Aborigines.
VI.	5	DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>					
		Dyspepsia ...	1,971	1,294	823	1	2
		Hæmatemesis ...					
		Melæna ...					
		Diseases of stomach ...	2,134	1,137	366	4	...
		Enteritis ...					
		Ulceration of intestine ...					
		Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	424	244	95	3	...
		Stricture or strangulation of intestine ...	44	35	10	...	...
		Intussusception of intestine ...	93	60	23	...	...
		Hernia ...	191	139	41	1	...
		Fistula ...	17	8	...	...	...
		Peritonitis ...	771	442	130	4	...
		Ascites ...	184	58	14	...	...
		Gallstones ...	3,623	2,084	435	8	1
		Cirrhosis of liver ...					
		Other diseases of liver ...					
		Other diseases of the digestive system ...	3	5	36	...	...
	6	Diseases of lymphatic system ...	?	?	5	...	...
		Disease of spleen ...	44	19	3	...	...
		Bronchocele ...	?	4	...	...	...
	7	Addison's disease ...	†	†	1	...	...
		Nephritis ...	218	182	107	...	...
		Bright's disease ...	749	777	248	1	...
		Uræmia ...	†	†	40	1	...
		Suppression of urine ...	29	32	8	...	...
		Calculus ...	48	50	11	1	...
		Hæmaturia ...	†	†	1	...	...
		Diseases of bladder and prostate ...	203	140	89	1	...
		Other diseases of the urinary system ...	628	330	44	...	...
	8	Ovarian disease ...	44	33	23	...	...
		Diseases of the uterus and vagina ...	170	58	13	...	...
		Disorders of menstruation ...	52	27	4	...	...
		Pelvic abscess ...	†	†	7	...	...
		Perineal abscess ...	†	†	2	...	...
		Diseases of the testes, penis, scrotum, etc. ...	29	2	3	...	...
	9	Abortion, miscarriage ...	1,267	624	101	...	...
		Puerperal mania ...					
		Puerperal convulsions ...					
		Placenta prævia, flooding ...					
		Phlegmasia dolens ...					
		Other accidents of childbirth ...					
	10	Caries, necrosis ...	§	§	35	1	...
		Arthritis, osteitis, periostitis ...	87	58	10	...	...
		Other diseases of the organs of locomotion ...	203	79	14	...	...

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† Included with other diseases of urinary system.

‡ Included with abscess (VIII.).

§ Included with "Other diseases," in same sub-class.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued*.

(10 Years : 1871 to 1880 ; 5 Years : 1881 to 1885 ; and Year 1889.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years : 1871-1880.	Five Years : 1881-1885.	Year 1889.		
					Total.*	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		DISEASES, ETC.—<i>continued</i>.					
VI.	11	Carbuncle ...	37	27	3	...	...
		Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	20	4	15	...	...
		Lupus ...	†	†	1	...	...
		Ulcer, bed sore ...	86	59	11	...	...
		Eczema ...	?	?	20	...	...
		Pemphigus ...	...	...	6	...	...
		Other diseases of the integumentary system	185	102	9	...	...
VII.	1	Fractures, contusions ...	3,152	1,632	406	6	...
		Wounds ...	262	124	30	...	...
		Burn, scald ...	885	434	102	2	3
		Sunstroke ...	218	70	19	...	...
		Lightning ...	25	12	3	...	...
		Poison ...	178	93	23	1	...
		Bite of snake or insect ...	37	18	2	...	...
		Drowning ...	1,937	933	270	6	1
		Suffocation ...	625	283	84	2	...
		Otherwise ...	128	63	61	2	1
	2	Murder and manslaughter ...	190	110	40	...	...
	3	Gunshot wounds ...	254	{ 69	31	...	...
		Cut, stab ...			19	...	...
		Poison ...	188	71	29	...	...
		Drowning ...	217	95	29	1	...
		Hanging ...	256	138	26	4	...
		Suicide by other means ...	36	16	9	...	...
	4	Judicial hanging ...	19	8	3	...	...
VIII.	...	Dropsy ...	† 613	† 322	23	...	...
		Debility, atrophy, inanition ...	§ 6,987	§ 4,279	1,491	14	1
		Mortification ...	131	55	8	2	...
		Tumour ...	269	204	13	...	...
		Abscess ...	38	3	20	...	...
		Hæmorrhage ...	...	...	11	...	...
		Sudden (cause unascertained) ...	...	...	6	...	...
		<i>Causes not specified</i> ...	326	120	67	2	...

663. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality, during 1889, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, during the five years ended with 1885, and during the ten years ended with 1880, also the order of fatality of the different causes during that period :—

Causes of death in order of fatality.

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† Included with cancer (IV.).

‡ Including anæmia (IV.).

§ Including atelectasis (V.).

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

(10 Years : 1871-80; 5 Years : 1881-85; and Year 1889.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years : 1871-80.	Five Years : 1881-85.	Year 1889.		Ten Years : 1871-80.	Five Years : 1881-85.	Year 1889.
1	1	1	Phthisis	10,155	6,428	1,571
4	3	2	Heart disease, etc., exclusive of aneur- ism (64) and pericarditis, endocar- ditis and valvular disease (238)	642	3,902	1,080
2	2	3	Diarrhœa	7,667	3,994	1,042
3	5	4	Accidents	7,447	3,662	1,000
8	8	5	Typhoid (or enteric) and simple con- tinued fever	3,973	2,364	910
5	4	6	Pneumonia	5,077	3,769	898
22	15	7	Dyspepsia, and other diseases of the stomach	1,971	1,294	823
6	6	8	Bronchitis	4,588	3,039	753
16	7	9	Old age	2,727	2,454	734
12	10	10	Cancer, malignant disease ...	2,957	2,065	629
11	26	11	Diphtheria	3,040	681	530
17	12	12	Premature birth	2,715	1,689	475
10	14	13	Convulsions	3,390	1,454	456
9	9	14	Liver diseases not classed ...	3,623	2,084	435
15	13	15	Apoplexy	2,750	1,674	376
19	17	16	Enteritis	2,134	1,137	366
26	19	17	Hemiplegia, paralysis, insanity ...	1,596	968	362
23	21	18	Croup (including diphtheritic croup)	1,897	795	279
14	11	19	Diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system	2,805	1,695	271
36	22	20	Bright's disease	749	777	248
48	48	21	Endocarditis, pericarditis, valvular disease	377	229	238
21	25	22	Whooping cough	1,974	701	234
28	24	23	Tubercular meningitis (acute hydroce- phalus)	1,394	719	201
24	18	24	Congestion of the lungs	1,812	1,049	196
27	30	25	Dentition	1,469	464	196
18	16	26	Inflammation of brain or its mem- branes	2,383	1,249	183
25	20	27	Childbirth and puerperal fever ...	1,728	938	163
29	23	28	Starvation, want of breast milk ...	1,322	726	159
37	29	29	Tabes mesenterica	723	484	150
44	43	30	Cholera (simple)	523	263	147
30	31	31 {	Suicide	951	463	143
41	40		Malformation	600	288	143
13	27	32	Dysentery	2,846	629	141
35	32	33	Peritonitis	771	442	130
32	28	34	Pleurisy	811	540	118
38	33	35	Intemperance	646	394	116
43	36	36	Epilepsy	588	365	110
54	49	37	Nephritis	218	182	107
45	47	38	Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	424	244	95
34	39	39	Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, etc.	780	301	91

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*

(10 Years : 1871-80; 5 Years : 1881-85; and Year 1889.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years : 1871-80.	Five Years : 1881-85.	Year 1889.		Ten Years : 1871-80.	Five Years : 1881-85.	Year 1889.
31	35	40	Rheumatic fever and rheumatism ...	817	379	90
55	53	41	Diseases of bladder and prostate ...	203	140	89
46	44	42	Asthma, emphysema ...	392	261	80
33	38	43	Aneurism ...	785	322	64
42	45	44	Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	598	260	63
...	...	} 45 {	Softening of the brain ...	*	*	61
47	42		Hydatids ...	379	268	61
49	46	46	Laryngitis ...	359	253	58
53	52	47	Pyæmia, septicæmia ...	264	142	49
39	37	48	Diseases of the urinary system not classed	628	330	44
...	...	49	Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ...	?	?	42
56	54	} 50 {	Hernia ...	191	139	41
7	41		Scarlet fever ...	4,101	282	41
57	58	} 51 {	Murder and manslaughter ...	190	110	40
...	...		Uræmia ...	?	?	40
83	78	52	Diseases of the digestive system not classed	3	5	36
...	...	53	Caries, necrosis ...	?	?	35
64	57	54	Diabetes mellitus ...	146	114	32
40	45	55	Erysipelas ...	619	260	31
51	50	56	Syphilis ...	286	178	30
73	70	} 57 {	Ovarian disease ...	44	33	23
67	62		Intussusception of intestine ...	93	60	23
65	60	58	Gout ...	133	80	22
52	51	59	Influenza ...	276	162	21
...	...	60	Eczema ...	?	?	20
50	56	} 61 {	Thrush ...	327	119	19
20	34		Measles ...	2,080	386	19
63	67	} 62 {	Sore throat, quinsy ...	153	42	17
66	66		Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ...	100	44	17
...	...	63	Diseases of the eye and ear ...	?	?	16
58	59	} 64 {	Diseases of the integumentary system not classed	185	102	15
77	79		Phlegmon, cellulitis ...	20	4	15
59	58	} 65 {	Ascites ...	184	58	14
55	61		Diseases of the organs of locomotion not classed	203	79	14
62	55	} 66 {	Ulceration of intestines ...	160	121	14
60	64		Diseases of the uterus and vagina ...	170	58	13
83	81	} 67 {	Stomatitis ...	3	2	13
70	63		Ulcer, bedsore ...	86	59	11
72	65	} 68 {	Calculus ...	48	50	11
69	64		Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis ...	87	58	10
73	69	} 69 {	Stricture or strangulation of intestine	44	35	10
...	...		Idiopathic tetanus ...	...	...	9

* Included with diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system, *ante.*

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—continued.
(10 Years : 1871-80; 5 Years : 1881-85; and Year 1889.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years : 1871-80.	Five Years : 1881-85.	Year 1889.		Ten Years : 1871-80.	Five Years : 1881-85.	Year 1889.
75	71	70	Suppression of urine	29	32	8
...	...	71	Pelvic abscess ... ..	...	...	7
81	79	72 {	Dietic diseases not classed... ..	11	4	6
68	68		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra...	91	40	6
...	..	73 {	Diseases of the larynx and trachea not classed	?	?	5
...	...		Diseases of the lymphatic system ...	?	?	5
...	80	74 {	Rickets ... ..	...	3	4
...	...		Constitutional diseases not classed ...	?	?	4
71	71		Disorders of menstruation...	52	27	4
75	81	75 {	Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, etc.	29	2	3
61	72		Remittent fever	169	25	3
78	76		Judicial hanging	19	8	3
73	73		Diseases of spleen	44	19	3
74	71	76 {	Carbuncle	37	27	3
...	...		Laryngismus stridulus ... ..	...	...	2
...	...		Perineal abscess ... ..	...	...	2
...	...		Beri Beri ... ..	...	...	2
...	...		Phagadœna ... ..	...	...	2
...	...	77 {	Scurvy	?	?	2
...	...		Mumps ... ..	...	...	1
...	...		Lupus	?	?	1
77	75		Chorea	20	9	1
...	...		Hæmaturia	?	?	1
...	...	77 {	Addison's disease	?	...	1
...	...		Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination	?	?	1
76	79	...	Other parasitic diseases	28	4	1
...	79	...	Bronchocele	?	4	...
84	77	...	Small-pox	2	6	...
80	77	...	Chicken-pox	13	6	...
79	76	...	Fistula	17	8	...
73	74	...	Ague	44	14	...
85	...	...	Glanders	1	...	...
...	...	...	Epidemic rose-rash	?	?	...
...	...	...	Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	...	...	...
Deaths from well-defined causes ...				114,206	61,828	17,753
Deaths from "atrophy and debility" and other ill-defined and unspecified causes				8,364	4,983	1,639
Deaths from all causes				122,570	66,811	19,392

Death rate from various causes in Victoria and England.

664. The fatality of the different circumstances which cause death in this colony, as compared with the fatality resulting from similar causes in England and Wales, is shown by the following table, in which the number of persons dying from each cause in either country

is compared with the number of persons living in the same country. The total of each class and order is given, as also are some of the principal diseases. The Victorian results relate to the year 1889, the five years ended with 1885, and the ten years ended with 1880, and the results for England and Wales to the five years ended with 1880:—

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 1889.	Average of 5 Years: 1881-1885.	Average of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880.	Average of 5 Years: 1876 to 1880
		All causes ...	1,756·04	1,464·31	1,538·01	2,081·74
		CLASSES.				
I.	...	Specific febrile or zymotic diseases	296·30	228·97	356·74	332·00
II.	...	Parasitic diseases ...	7·33	8·57	9·21	5·74
III.	...	Dietic diseases ...	25·63	24·64	24·83	6·72
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases ...	258·35	232·70	215·89	358·26
V.	...	Developmental diseases ...	122·43	97·11	75·82	163·14
VI.	...	Local diseases ...	790·18	670·12	642·57	1,004·80
VII.	...	Violent deaths ...	107·40	92·99	108·00	72·00
VIII.	...	Ill-defined and not specified causes	148·42	109·21	104·95	139·08
		SUB-CLASSES AND DISEASES.				
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases ...	159·01	100·56	193·98	219·26
		Measles ...	1·72	8·47	26·10	38·54
		Scarlet fever ...	3·71	6·18	51·46	68·04
		Diphtheria* ...	48·00	14·93	38·15	12·18
		Whooping-cough ...	21·19	15·36	24·77	52·76
		Typhoid or enteric fever, etc.	82·40	51·81	49·85	34·66
	2	Diarrhoeal diseases ...	120·44	107·09	138·48	85·40
		Diarrhoea ...	94·36	87·54	96·21	) 83·36
		Dysentery ...	12·77	13·79	35·71	
	3	Malarial diseases ...	·45	·85	2·67	·74
	4	Zoogenous diseases ...	...	...	·01	·36
	5	Venereal diseases ...	3·26	4·78	4·73	9·56
	6	Septic diseases ...	13·04	15·69	16·87	16·68
		Puerperal fever (see also Childbirth and Puerperal <i>infra</i>)	5·62	6·88	5·78	6·20

* 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 1889.	Average of 5 Years : 1881-1885.	Average of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880.	Average of 5 Years : 1876 to 1880.
		SUB-CLASSES AND DISEASES.				
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases—				
		Cancer, malignant disease	56·96	45·26	37·10	49·60
		Phthisis	142·26	140·88	127·42	204·24
		Other tubercular and scrofulous diseases	40·03	32·96	36·35	77·87
V.	...	Developmental diseases—				
		Of children (premature birth or malformation)	55·87	43·33	41·60	55·80
		Of old age	66·47	53·78	34·22	107·34
VI.	...	Diseases of the systems—				
	1	Nervous (brain diseases, etc.)	165·81	162·50	169·80	277·80
	2	Organs of special sense (nose, ear, and eye diseases)	1·45	?	?	1·34
	3	Circulatory (heart diseases, etc.)	125·15	97·59	85·37	141·70
	4	Respiratory (lung diseases, etc.)*	221·86	218·43	194·92	395·50
	5	Digestive (stomach, bowel, liver diseases, etc.)	200·39	134·46	141·04	117·60
	6	Lymphatic, and ductless glands	·81	·50	·55	1·26
	7	Urinary (kidney, bladder diseases, etc.)	49·62	33·12	23·53	37·50
	8	Generative (diseases of ovary, uterus, and vagina, etc.)	4·71	2·63	3·70	5·88
	9	Childbirth (see also Childbirth and puerperal fever <i>infra</i>)	9·15	13·68	15·90	7·96
	10	Locomotive (arthritis, ostitis, etc.)	5·34	3·00	3·64	10·78
	11	Integumentary (carbuncle, phlegmon, ulcer, etc.)	5·89	4·21	4·12	7·48
VII.	1	Accident or negligence ...	90·55	80·26	93·45	63·12
	2	Homicide	3·62	2·41	2·38	1·40
	3	Suicide	12·95	10·15	11·93	7·38
	4	Execution	·27	·17	·24	·10
I. VI.	6 } 9 }	Childbirth and puerperal fever	14·77	20·55	21·68	14·16

NOTE.—See notes to table following paragraph 661 *ante*.

* 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.

665. 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, 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 cause shown, also from all causes combined, the death rate is, on the average, higher in England and Wales than in Victoria.

Diseases
more fatal
in Victoria
than in
England.

666. It should be explained that under the altered nosological classification, which has now been in force for four 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.

New nos-
ology pre-
vents
returns
from being
strictly
compar-
able.

667. Per 100,000 of the population, 296 deaths in 1889 were set down to specific febrile or zymotic diseases. The number was 30 per cent. above the average of recent years, but 17 per cent. 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 somewhat higher than in England. Of the 296 deaths referred to, 159 were set down to miasmatic diseases, 120 to diarrhoeal diseases, 13 to septic diseases, 3 to venereal diseases, and a much smaller proportion to malarial diseases. Of miasmatic diseases, the most prominent in Victoria is typhoid fever, which caused 82 deaths per 100,000 of the population in 1889, as compared with only 51 in 1888; although the relative mortality from this disease is on the average about 44 per cent. higher than in England, in 1889 it was two and a third times as high as in that country. Diphtheria,* which in 1889 caused nearly a third of the deaths from miasmatic diseases, or rather more than half as many as from typhoid fever, has been much more fatal than usual in the last two

Specific
febrile or
zymotic
diseases.

* 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 to last table.

years, but the rate of mortality was greater in 1889 than in 1888 by 20 per 100,000; in 1889, moreover, it was three times as high as the average of recent years (1881-5), but only 10 per 100,000 higher than the average of the ten years 1871-80. Whooping cough appeared in an epidemic form in 1889, causing, per 100,000 of the population, 21 deaths, as against barely 2 deaths in 1888, 15 deaths in the quinquennial period 1881-5, and 25 deaths in the decennial period 1871-80. The mortality from diarrhœal diseases in 1889 (120 per 100,000) was considerably higher than in 1888, also higher than in the five years 1881-85, but somewhat lower than in the decade 1871-80. The mortality from most of the other zymotic diseases—which, however, are of but minor importance—were considerably below the average.

Zymotic diseases, etc., in Australasian colonies.

668. 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 disease 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:—

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

Results compared in different colonies.

669. 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.

670. 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 case of small-pox occurred in the year under review, and since the registration system was first introduced in 1853 only 26 deaths from it have been recorded, five of which occurred in 1884, that being the period of the last outbreak. It may not, however, be uninteresting to give some statistics of deaths from small-pox in other countries, material for which 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		

671. Although cases of small-pox have rarely occurred in Victoria, parents are required by law to cause their children to be vaccinated. In 1889 the number of cases of successful vaccination performed in Victoria was 25,331; and, as the number of births was 36,359, it appears that 70 per cent of the children born were vaccinated. This proportion is higher than that in 1888, but below the average of the last 14 years. Part of the remainder are accounted for by death—3,749, or over 10 per cent., of those born having died before they were 6 months old. The average proportion of vaccinations to infants born is 77 per cent., as is seen by reference to the following figures, which indicate the proportions during each of the 14 years ended with 1889:—

* For an account of the mortality of small-pox amongst the Australian aborigines, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, paragraph 228.

PROPORTION OF VACCINATIONS TO BIRTHS, 1876 TO 1889.

Vaccinations Per 100 Births.				Vaccinations Per 100 Births.			
1876	...	...	80	1884	...	...	74
1877	...	...	87	1885	...	...	69
1878	...	...	82	1886	...	...	70
1879	...	...	82	1887	...	...	78
1880	...	...	73	1888	...	...	67
1881	...	...	100*	1889	...	...	70
1882	...	...	75				
1883	...	...	67	Mean of 14 years			77

Vaccina-
tions in
various
countries.

672. 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:—

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				

Vaccina-
tions in
Australasia
and else-
where.

673. 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.

Cost of
vaccina-
tion.

674. The number of public vaccinators in Victoria is 188, and the amount paid in 1888-9 for vaccinations, including fees to Deputy-Registrars and travelling allowances to vaccinators, was £5,499.

Zymotic
diseases
affecting
children.

675. 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 twenty-six years ended with

* 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.
† *Bulletin*, etc., page 189.

1889, the annual means of the decade 1864-1873 and of the decade 1874-1883 being also given:—

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN,
1864 TO 1889.

Year.	Number of Deaths from—							
	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diph- theria.	Croup.	Whooping cough.	Dysen- tery.	Diarrhœa.	Total.
1864 ...	7	278	451	160	25	243	528	1,692
1865 ...	11	215	391	171	304	402	864	2,358
1866 ...	427	462	331	132	365	525	1,027	3,269
1867 ...	630	621	334	115	205	430	986	3,321
1868 ...	24	460	451	194	243	220	640	2,232
1869 ...	24	224	493	162	100	306	858	2,167
1870 ...	3	24	418	99	50	244	706	1,544
1871 ...	4	27	255	90	318	316	626	1,636
1872 ...	7	135	320	121	227	424	747	1,981
1873 ...	1	188	420	142	299	357	629	2,036
Annual mean } 1864-1873 }	113·8	263·4	386·4	138·6	213·6	346·7	761·1	2,223·6
1874 ...	256	120	375	159	151	325	846	2,232
1875 ...	1,541	985	239	135	58	509	1,002	4,469
1876 ...	5	2,240	201	173	13	202	675	3,509
1877 ...	6	183	359	315	245	254	963	2,325
1878 ...	5	136	336	331	291	197	877	2,173
1879 ...	3	61	337	275	193	140	693	1,707
1880 ...	252	26	198	156	179	122	604	1,537
1881 ...	62	86	114	125	167	115	671	1,340
1882 ...	15	89	122	142	109	182	968	1,627
1883 ...	7	59	131	167	48	139	885	1,436
Annual mean } 1874-1883 }	215·2	398·5	241·2	197·8	145·4	218·5	818·9	2,235·5
1884 ...	233	34	162	181	209	78	643	1,540
1885 ...	69	14	152	180	168	115	827	1,525
1886 ...	20	14	121	160	209	115	906	1,545
1887 ...	78	4	199	191	129	138	933	1,672
1888 ...	30	21	301	282	21	109	817	1,581
1889 ...	19	41	530	279	234	141	1,042	2,286

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.

676. The year 1889 has been marked by an increase in the mor-
tality from all the diseases named in the table except measles and
croup—deaths from the latter, however, being only 3 less than in
1888. The largest increase was under the heads of diphtheria,
whooping cough, dysentery and diarrhœa. Taken as a whole, these
diseases in 1889 caused half as many deaths again as in 1888, and
a much larger number than in any previous year since 1877.

Children's
zymotic
diseases,
1889.

Measles.

677. An epidemic of measles 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 .17 in 1889 and .86 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) ...	.86
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, and 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.

678. On the occasion of both the earlier visitations of measles just referred to, the epidemic was accompanied or followed by one of scarlet fever (scarlatina), which proved to be even more fatal than the former complaint; but no such calamity has attended the last two outbreaks 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 408 in the last ten years, or an average of 41 per annum; as against 3,987, or an average of 570 per annum,

* These proportions, except those for the Australasian colonies, have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Raseri's paper already alluded to, page 193.

in the preceding seven years; and 2,260, or an average of 377 per annum, in the six years ended with 1869. In 1889, scarlet fever caused 41 deaths, or .37 per 10,000 of the population, as against .62 in the five years ended with 1885, and 5.1 in the ten years ended with 1880. Whilst the death rate from this complaint in the last ten years was lower than the average prevailing in any of the following countries, 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	„ .59
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.

679. 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 7.32 in 1889, 5.49 in 1888, 3.83 in 1887, 2.85 in 1886, 3.23 in the five years ended with 1885, and 6.19 in the ten years ended with 1880. The proportion, over a series of years, is lower than that for any of the foreign countries of which information is at hand, except Ireland, England, Holland, Scotland, and European Russia, as will be seen by the following figures:—

* Except those for the Australasian colonies, the figures have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, 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	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	...	...	5·93
Prussia	...	...	15·45	Scotland (8 towns)	...	...	4·99
Spain (principal towns)	...	...	11·83	New South Wales (1878 to 1887)	...	...	4·77
Germany (principal towns)	...	...	11·54	Queensland	..	..	4·75
Massachusetts	...	...	11·13	Russia in Europe	...	...	4·67
Austria (principal towns)	...	...	10·36	Scotland	...	...	4·55
Sweden	...	...	9·79	Tasmania (1878 to 1887)	...	...	4·46
Sweden (principal towns)	...	...	9·74	Victoria	..	..	4·16
Italy	...	...	9·18	Belgium (principal towns)	...	...	3·79
Switzerland (principal towns)	...	...	8·49	Holland	...	...	3·76
Belgium	...	...	7·72	England and Wales	...	...	3·05
Spain	...	...	6·85	Ireland	...	...	2·70
Denmark (towns)	...	...	6·28	New Zealand (1878 to 1887)	...	...	2·42
Switzerland	...	...	6·09				

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.

680. Deaths from whooping-cough in 1889 were in the proportion of 2·12, in 1888 of ·20, in 1887 of 1·27, in 1886 of 2·12, in the previous five years of 1·53, 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 r. Raseri's paper, page 193.

681. The mortality from typhoid fever* was exceptionally high in 1889, as many as 910 deaths having been caused by it, as against only 541 in the previous year. The rate of mortality from this complaint in 1889 was 8·24 per 10,000 persons living, which was much higher than in any previous year since 1866, when it was 8·39; these were the only occasions during the last twenty-four years on which the rate exceeded 8 per 10,000, whilst the average of the whole period was only 5½ per 10,000. During the last 24 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 two principal ones appear to be 1871-3 and 1880-81, 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, over 3 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; but in 1889, nearly 5 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, and no less than 25 per cent of those at the ages named were due to the same cause. The following table shows the number of deaths from typhoid fever, and their proportion to the population, during each of the past 24 years:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1866 TO 1889.†

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	1879 ...	438	5·25
1867 ...	455	7·06	1880 ...	297	3·49
1868 ...	295	4·45	1881 ...	351	4·04
1869 ...	360	5·24	1882 ...	472	5·30
1870 ...	416	5·83	1883 ...	661	7·26
1871 ...	269	3·65	1884 ...	456	4·88
1872 ...	323	4·29	1885 ...	424	4·42
1873 ...	282	3·68	1886 ...	530	5·37
1874 ...	470	6·04	1887 ...	631	6·19
1875 ...	455	5·78	1888 ...	541	5·09
1876 ...	375	4·71	1889 ...	910	8·24
1877 ...	532	6·58			
1878 ...	532	6·48	Mean ...	458	5·49

* A useful circular issued under the direction of the Central Board of Health, describing the symptoms of typhoid fever, and 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.

† 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.

682. The following table shows the mortality from typhoid fever in all the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, during the sixteen years ended with 1888, or during as many of those years as the information is available for:—

Typhoid
fever in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1888.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Typhoid Fever.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	282	3·68	...	...	67	4·78
1874 ...	470	6·05	...	...	78	5·03
1875 ...	455	5·78	298	5·10	158	9·16
1876 ...	375	4·71	401	6·64	72	3·91
1877 ...	532	6·58	375	5·96	105	5·38
1878 ...	532	6·48	441	6·70	197	9·53
1879 ...	438	5·25	265	3·84	132	6·16
1880 ...	297	3·49	240	3·31	54	2·03
1881 ...	351	4·04	266	3·50	85	3·30
1882 ...	472	5·30	450	5·66	166	6·31
1883 ...	661	7·26	397	4·76	255	8·89
1884 ...	456	4·88	516	5·86	563	19·10
1885 ...	424	4·42	503	5·40	541	17·52
1886 ...	530	5·37	591	6·03	408	12·27
1887 ...	631	6·19	434	4·24	245	6·91
1888 ...	541	5·11	441	4·14	228	6·04
Total ...	7,447	5·28	5,618	5·08	3,354	7·90

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	68	3·48	24	2·32	127	4·41
1874 ...	97	4·82	44	4·22	161	5·05
1875 ...	94	4·53	50	4·81	340	9·47
1876 ...	92	4·22	26	2·49	195	5·03
1877 ...	84	3·63	41	3·86	133	3·26
1878 ...	106	4·37	50	4·61	131	3·11
1879 ...	101	3·97	38	3·42	208	4·64
1880 ...	63	2·39	29	2·55	177	3·73
1881 ...	85	2·95	33	2·81	137	2·78
1882 ...	146	5·03	36	2·98	128	2·51
1883 ...	135	4·51	64	5·15	182	3·44
1884 ...	151	4·89	50	3·89	118	2·15
1885 ...	145	4·63	30	2·27	128	2·26
1886 ...	106	3·39	47	3·47	134	2·30
1887 ...	153	4·88	112	8·01	168	2·82
1888 ...	120	3·77	84	5·82	139	2·30
Total...	1,746	4·09	758	3·92	2,606	3·70

* 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.

683. In Tasmania, the death-rate from typhoid fever in 1888 was above, but in all the other colonies it was below the average. In Queensland the mortality from typhoid fever in 1884 and the two following years was simply enormous, amounting to 19, 17½, and 12¼ per 10,000 of the population in the three years respectively, but it fell off considerably in the two succeeding years, when it was more comparable with, although still higher than, the rates prevailing in the other colonies. In Tasmania, the fever appeared in an epidemic form in 1887, when it caused as many as 8 deaths per 10,000 persons living, and in 1888 the rate had not yet fallen to its usually low level.

Deaths from typhoid fever in the colonies, 1888, and previous years compared.

684. 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, except Tasmania and New Zealand. During the ten years ended with 1880 the mean death rate therefrom was 4·30, but in the seven years ended with 1888 only 2·41 per 10,000 persons living, the latter being far lower than even the minimum rate (3·49) recorded in Victoria during the last twenty-four years.

Typhoid fever in England and Wales.

685. 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			

* 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.
† See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The fevers referred to are there termed "Febbre tifoide e ifo esantematico."

Venereal
diseases.

686. Deaths from venereal diseases numbered 377 in the ten years ended with 1880, 218 in the five years ended with 1885, 111 in the three years ended with 1888, and 36 in 1889, being in the ratio per 10,000 of the population annually of .47 at the first period, of .48 at the second period, of .36 at the third, at .33 at the last period. If deaths from syphilis be considered apart from those caused by other venereal diseases, the numbers at the same periods would be 286, 178, 79 and 30, and the proportions .36, .39, .26, and .27, which contrast favourably with those in most of the following countries:—

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.

687. 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.

688. Parasitic diseases, chief amongst which are thrush and hydatids, caused rather more than 7 deaths in 1889 per 100,000 of the population, which was $1\frac{1}{4}$ below the average of the five years ended with 1885, and nearly 2 below the average of the ten years 1871 to 1880. These diseases are more prevalent in Victoria than in England.

Hydatids.

689. 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 seventeen years ended with 1889 has caused 819 deaths, or an average of 48 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 eight years being 5.18, for the nine succeeding years 5.57, and for the whole period 5.38. In the last five years, however, the mortality from hydatids was much below that of the previous six years. The following are the figures for the last seventeen years:—

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. † *The Australian Race*, Vol. I., page 227.

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS, 1873 TO 1889.

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	1883 ...	56	6·15
1874 ...	41	5·27	1884 ...	59	6·32
1875 ...	47	5·97	1885 ...	47	4·90
1876 ...	36	4·52	1886 ...	51	5·17
1877 ...	37	4·57	1887 ...	51	5·01
1878 ...	37	4·50	1888 ...	53	4·99
1879 ...	60	7·19	1889 ...	61	5·52
1880 ...	48	5·64	Mean ...	48	5·38
1881 ...	48	5·50			
1882 ...	58	6·52			

690. According to the returns of the seven years ended with 1888, 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 Austral-
asian
colonies.

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1888.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Hydatids.					
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1882 ...	58	6·52	12	1·51	3	1·26
1883 ...	56	6·15	10	1·20	4	1·50
1884 ...	59	6·32	20	2·27	8	2·71
1885 ...	47	4·90	28	2·92	3	·97
1886 ...	51	5·08	23	2·35	Nil.	...
1887 ...	51	5·01	27	2·64	1	·28
1888 ...	53	4·99	22	2·07	Nil.	...
Total ...	375	5·57	142	2·14	19	·96

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1888—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	3·31	7	1·37
1883 ...	6	2·01	4	3·22	1	·19
1884 ...	13	4·21	6	4·67	3	·55
1885 ...	5	1·60	2	1·51	3	·53
1886 ...	18	5·76	2	1·46	4	·68
1887 ...	9	2·87	3	2·15	3	·50
1888 ...	13	4·09	2	1·39	5	·83
Total ...	76	3·53	23	2·53	26	·66

NOTE.—In Western Australia only 1 death in 1888, but none in the previous years were set down to this disease.

Hydatids in
England.

691. Hydatid disease is much more fatal in all the Australasian colonies than it is in England and Wales, where there were only 54 deaths from it in 1888, or a proportion of '19 per 100,000 persons living, as compared with a mean of '20 in the five years 1881 to 1885.*

Dietic
diseases.

692. Dietic diseases, consisting principally of want of breast milk and alcoholism, caused nearly 26 deaths in 1889 per 100,000 persons living, which was 7 higher than in 1888, and slightly above the average, viz., 25. These diseases appear to be nearly four times as fatal in Victoria as in England.

Alcoholism.

693. In 1889, 116 deaths were set down to alcoholism, as against 130 in 1888, 100 in 1887, 107 in 1886, 394 in the previous five years, and 646 in the ten years preceding that period. These figures furnish annual proportions per million persons living of 105 for 1889, 122 for 1888, 99 for 1887, 108 for 1886, 86 for the quinquennium 1881 to 1885, and 81 for the decennium 1871 to 1880, and would appear to indicate that the mortality from this cause was increasing. As a matter of fact, however, returns of the mortality from alcoholism are of doubtful

* For further information respecting hydatid disease, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II. paragraphs 253 and 254.

value, as comparatively few deaths are set down to intemperance pure and simple, although a large number of complaints are no doubt brought on or aggravated, and many lives 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, especially in 1886, as compared with 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

694. The name "Constitutional Diseases"—originally used in the old—has been continued in the new classification as applying to a group of complaints of obscure origin, which the committee of the Royal College of Physicians did not attempt to classify or even name in their own classification. These complaints for the most part appear to arise from morbid poisons—deeply seated and widely diffused throughout the system, affecting several organs, in which new products are often deposited. The most prominent are phthisis and other tubercular diseases, and cancer; also rheumatism, gout, and diabetes mellitus. Under this class there were, in 1889, 258 deaths per 100,000 of the population, or 26 more than the average of the five years 1881-85, and 42 above the average of the decade 1871-80. Of the 258 deaths per 100,000 referred to, 142 resulted from phthisis, or pulmonary consumption; 57 were set down to cancer; 40 to tabes mesenterica, acute hydrocephalus and other tubercular or scrofulous diseases; and 19 to other constitutional diseases.

Phthisis.

695. Phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, caused 1,571 deaths in 1889, or 43 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, diarrhœa is usually the most fatal disease on the list (although in 1889 heart disease stood before it), but this complaint causes less than 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 diarrhœa are for the most part those of infants and young children, whilst the majority of the victims of phthisis are at the adult period of life. The following table shows the number of deaths from phthisis and their proportions to the total population, in each of the last twenty-nine years :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1889.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.		Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.†		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.†
1861... ..	753	13·94	1877... ..	1,088	13·46
1862... ..	707	12·90	1878... ..	1,124	13·68
1863... ..	717	12·74	1879... ..	1,058	12·69
1864... ..	686	11·70	1880... ..	1,175	13·82
1865... ..	741	12·12	1881... ..	1,199	13·80
1866... ..	782	12·43	1882... ..	1,274	14·31
1867... ..	793	12·31	1883... ..	1,212	13·30
1868... ..	746	11·25	1884... ..	1,359	14·55
1869... ..	893	12·99	1885... ..	1,384	14·44
1870... ..	888	12·45	1886... ..	1,375	13·93
1871... ..	841	11·41	1887... ..	1,557	15·27
1872... ..	876	11·63	1888... ..	1,528	14·39
1873... ..	945	12·34	1889... ..	1,571	14·23
1874... ..	1,011	13·00	Total in 29 years	30,320	13·25
1875... ..	1,027	13·04			
1876... ..	1,010	12·68			

NOTE.—Deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis are included in this table.

Death rate from phthisis.

696. By the figures in the table it appears that the death rate from phthisis fell with tolerable steadiness from 1861 to 1871, but since that period there has, on the whole, been a gradual increase. During

* See table following paragraph 663 ante.

† For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, see table “Breadstuffs Available for Consumption” in Part “Production” in the second volume.

the whole period of twenty-nine years the deaths from this complaint were in the proportion of $13\frac{1}{4}$ to every 10,000 persons living; during the first ten of those years that proportion was about $12\frac{1}{2}$ (12·483); in the second ten it was over $12\frac{3}{4}$ (12·775), and in the last nine it was $14\frac{1}{4}$ (14·26). It must, however, 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 1889 (14·23 per 10,000) was lower than in 1888, 1887, 1885, 1884, or 1882, but higher than in any other year of the period.

697. Phthisis in Victoria generally affects males more heavily than females. In 1889, 956 of the former, and 615 of the latter, died of that complaint; the males being in the proportion of 16·27, but the females of only 11·90, per 10,000 of their respective sexes living.

Deaths of males and females from phthisis.

698. The following table gives the number of deaths from phthisis at each age in 1889; also the proportion which such deaths bore to the total deaths from all causes in 1889 and in the ten years ended with 1880:—

Ages at death from phthisis.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1889.—AGES AT DEATH.

Ages.	Number who Died from Phthisis, 1889.			Percentage of Deaths from Phthisis to those from all Causes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1889.	Ten Years: 1871-80.
Under 5 years	18	11	29	·37	·51
5 to 10	6	5	11	1·75	1·40
10 „ 15	5	17	22	6·08	5·15
15 „ 20	39	61	100	18·52	21·22
20 „ 25	95	94	189	23·48	32·22
25 „ 35	266	187	453	28·51	29·18
35 „ 45	170	103	273	23·12	20·27
45 „ 55	156	87	243	15·73	13·69
55 „ 65	146	40	186	8·85	8·30
65 „ 75	47	9	56	3·36	2·97
75 years and upwards	8	1	9	·77	·83
Total	956	615	1,571	8·10	8·29

699. 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 1889, at the age-periods under 5, between 15 and 35,

Phthisis most fatal to adults.

and over 75 years, were considerably below, but at the other age-periods were above, the average. In the year under review, about one-fourth of the deaths in the colony between the ages of 20 and 45, nearly one-fifth of those between 15 and 20, and nearly a sixth of those between 45 and 55, were caused by phthisis.

Phthisis in
Melbourne
and
country.

700. Of the 1,571 deaths from phthisis in 1889, 923 occurred in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) and 648 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 twenty-nine years:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN AND OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1889.

Year.	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.	Year.	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.
1861	23·44	10·63	1877	22·74	9·29
1862	24·64	8·71	1878	22·62	9·63
1863	23·71	8·79	1879	21·77	8·45
1864	20·08	8·70	1880	23·95	8·92
1865	22·11	8·57	1881	22·71	9·45
1866	20·42	9·53	1882	23·09	10·03
1867	21·56	8·87	1883	22·27	8·80
1868	20·83	7·63	1884	24·45	9·32
1869	23·87	8·83	1885	23·92	9·10
1870	22·49	8·56	1886	21·25	9·51
1871	22·08	7·20	1887	23·22	10·31
1872	18·69	8·62	1888	21·55	9·71
1873	20·51	8·77	1889	20·73	9·83
1874	22·04	8·94			
1875	21·46	9·25	Means	22·23	9·04
1876	22·46	8·28			

Death rate
from
phthisis in
England.

701. In England and Wales, in the twenty-five years ended with 1888, the death rate from phthisis, per 10,000 persons, ranged from 25·33 in 1866 to 15·41 in 1888, the mean of the first five years of the period having been as high as 25·10, whilst that of the last five years was as low as 16·83.* 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

* See Fifty-first Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xlvi.

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.

702. Of the 250 Chinese who died in Victoria in 1889, 33, or 13 Phthisis among Chinese. per cent., fell victims to phthisis. In the previous year 18 per cent. of the deaths of Chinese were from phthisis.

703. Eight out of the 36 deaths of Aborigines in 1889 were set Phthisis among Aborigines down to phthisis. Mr. Henry Jennings, Vice-Chairman of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, in his report dated 1st July, 1879,* says—"Lung disease" (with which he probably includes phthisis) "is the chief cause of the death of the Aborigines, who, when once affected, very seldom recover;" and Mr. Richard Bennet, in an article entitled *Some Account of Central Australia*,† says, with reference to the Australian Aborigines generally, "From my experience among the blacks, I believe nine-tenths of them die of consumption." Similar testimony is given by the late Mr. E. M. Curr, in his admirable and exhaustive work, *The Australian Race*.‡

704. The rate of mortality from phthisis in Victoria would appear, Phthisis in Australasian colonies. by the calculations in the following table, to have been, over a series of years, lower than in Queensland, but much higher than in any other of the Australasian colonies. It will be observed that the figures of the other colonies in the several years exhibit more variation than those of Victoria, and that Queensland is the only colony besides Victoria in which the rate in any of the years exceeded 13 per 10,000; also that the rate in Queensland in 1884 and 1885, viz., 19 per 10,000, was most exceptionally high § :—

* See Fifteenth Report of the Board, Parliamentary Paper No. 68, Session 1879.

† See *Victorian Review* for April, 1880, page lxxv.

‡ See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 267.

§ 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, and that the diminished mortality since 1884-5 is probably to some extent due to the gradual decrease of the Polynesian element, viz., from 4½ per cent. in 1884 to only 2½ per cent. in 1887-8 of the total population. Nearly half the deaths from phthisis in 1884 and 1885, and nearly two-fifths in 1886 and 1887, were of Polynesians, although they form a very small section of the total population. Excluding the Polynesians from the calculation, the death rate from phthisis in Queensland in 1884 was only 10·4, in 1885 only 10·5, in 1886 only 9·2, in 1887 only 10·2, and in 1888 only 8·75 per 10,000. It is stated that the general death rate of Polynesians in Queensland during 1884 was as high as 148, and during 1885 as high as 99, per 1000.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1888.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	945	12·34	...	...	145	10·35
1874 ...	1,011	13·00	...	...	163	10·51
1875 ...	1,027	13·04	614	10·50	228	13·22
1876 ...	1,010	12·68	616	10·21	260	14·12
1877 ...	1,088	13·46	597	9·49	225	11·53
1878 ...	1,124	13·68	652	9·91	263	12·72
1879 ...	1,058	12·69	746	10·80	281	13·12
1880 ...	1,175	13·82	803	11·06	301	13·56
1881 ...	1,199	13·80	874	11·50	292	13·21
1882 ...	1,274	14·31	927	11·66	404	17·00
1883 ...	1,212	13·30	948	11·36	471	17·58
1884 ...	1,359	14·55	1,018	11·56	572	19·40
1885 ...	1,384	14·44	1,078	11·58	593	19·20
1886 ...	1,375	13·93	1,051	10·73	494	14·86
1887 ...	1,557	15·27	977	9·56	441	12·43
1888 ...	1,528	14·39	1,045	9·82	492	13·04
Total...	19,326	13·68	11,946	10·70	5,625	14·12

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	153	7·84	115	11·10	206	7·16
1874 ...	179	8·89	101	9·69	270	8·47
1875 ...	209	10·07	114	10·97	339	9·45
1876 ...	226	10·36	102	9·75	307	7·92
1877 ...	203	8·78	127	11·95	326	7·98
1878 ...	267	11·00	115	10·60	326	7·73
1879 ...	271	10·66	90	8·09	399	8·90
1880 ...	277	10·51	113	9·95	447	9·42
1881 ...	274	9·49	115	9·80	468	9·28
1882 ...	341	11·77	127	10·52	438	8·60
1883 ...	313	10·47	139	11·18	500	9·45
1884 ...	323	10·46	145	11·29	498	9·07
1885 ...	307	9·80	145	10·97	514	9·08
1886 ...	339	10·85	145	10·57	500	8·48
1887 ...	353	11·27	154	11·01	534	8·95
1888 ...	365	11·48	116	8·04	476	7·86
Total...	4,400	10·23	1,963	10·34	6,548	8·61

Tubercular diseases.

705. 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, 7,932 in the five years 1881 to 1885, 5,578 in the three years 1886 to 1888, and 2,013 in 1889. These numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 16·36 deaths annually at the first period, 17·38 at the second, 18·17 at the third, and 18·23 at the fourth, 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.
Austria (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	72·20
Austria	...	...	...	...	38·39
Belgium (towns)	...	...	...	...	35·11
Germany (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	34·40
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	34·25
Switzerland (towns)	...	...	...	...	32·50
Sweden (towns)	...	...	...	...	31·61
Scotland (8 towns)	...	...	...	...	31·12
Prussia	...	...	...	...	30·88
Belgium	...	...	...	...	30·48
Denmark (towns)	...	...	...	...	30·42
Spain (towns)	...	...	...	...	29·24
Scotland	...	...	...	...	25·93
Italy	...	...	...	...	25·54
Ireland	...	...	...	...	22·43
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	21·79
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	21·09
Holland	...	...	...	...	19·73
Spain	...	...	...	...	12·32

706. Next to phthisis, the most fatal of the constitutional diseases is cancer. This complaint caused 629 deaths in 1889, or 108 more than in the previous year. Cancer in a fatal form has been much increasing of late years, for during the ten years ended with 1880 it caused only 1 death in every 41 from all causes, but in the last five years the proportion had risen to 1 in 32; 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 1889 the exceptionally high rate of 5·7 was reached—the highest previous to that year being only 5·17. The following table shows the number of deaths from cancer, and the number per 10,000 persons living, in each of the last twenty-nine years :—

Deaths from
cancer in
Victoria.

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The diseases referred to are there termed "Tubercolosi diffusa, Tisi polmonare, Tubercolosi meningea, ed Idrocefalo."

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1889.

Year.	Deaths from Cancer.			
	Total Number.			Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1861	52	50	102	1·89
1862	30	50	80	1·46
1863	58	45	103	1·83
1864	55	72	127	2·17
1865	81	70	151	2·47
1866	52	64	116	1·84
1867	63	57	120	1·87
1868	95	88	183	2·76
1869	85	99	184	2·68
1870	109	105	214	3·00
1871	100	93	193	2·62
1872	130	96	226	3·00
1873	122	128	250	3·27
1874	146	122	268	3·45
1875	168	140	308	3·91
1876	150	153	303	3·80
1877	169	160	329	4·07
1878	182	132	314	3·82
1879	205	178	383	4·59
1880	202	181	383	4·50
1881	172	179	351	4·04
1882	208	165	373	4·19
1883	234	216	450	4·94
1884	221	225	446	4·78
1885	234	211	445	4·64
1886	247	249	496	5·02
1887	275	252	527	5·17
1888	276	245	521	4·91
1889	324	305	629	5·70
Total in 29 years ...	4,445	4,130	8,575	3·75

Proportions
of the sexes
who died of
cancer.

707. Cancer is a complaint which generally affects females more than males.* In the twenty-nine years of which mention is made in the table, 93 of the former have died of it to every 100 of the latter, whereas the proportion of females to males at ages at which cancer is most prevalent (*i.e.*, above 30 years of age) has over the whole period† been considerably below the proportion named. In 1889, 94 females died of cancer to every 100 males, although, in the population, females over the age of 30 were in the proportion of only 78 to every 100 males.

* 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, and of 74 at the census of 1881, to every 100 males.

708. Judging from the experience of the seven years ended with 1888, cancer is more fatal in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony except Tasmania, to the rate in which the Victorian rate is about equal. 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. The following are the figures for the seven years referred to :—

Cancer in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1888.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Deaths from Cancer.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882	373	4·19
	1883	450	4·94
	1884	446	4·78
	1885	445	4·64
	1886	496	4·94
	1887	527	5·17
	1888	521	4·91
	Mean of 7 years	465	4·79
New South Wales ...	1882	215	2·71
	1883	215	2·58
	1884	233	2·65
	1885	267	2·87
	1886	333	3·40
	1887	354	3·46
	1888	404	3·80
	Mean of 7 years	289	3·07
Queensland ...	1882	54	2·27
	1883	70	2·61
	1884	94	3·19
	1885	53	1·71
	1886	92	2·68
	1887	81	2·28
	1888	88	2·33
	Mean of 7 years	76	2·44
South Australia ...	1882	89	3·07
	1883	86	2·88
	1884	109	3·53
	1885	100	3·19
	1886	104	3·33
	1887	110	3·51
	1888	116	3·65
	Mean of 7 years	102	3·31

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1888
—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Deaths from Cancer.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Western Australia ...	1882	9	2·96
	1883	10	3·20
	1884	10	3·09
	1885	17	4·99
	1886	15	3·74
	1887	17	4·08
	1888	18	4·25
	Mean of 7 years	14	3·76
Tasmania ...	1882	60	4·97
	1883	67	5·39
	1884	65	5·06
	1885	60	4·54
	1886	57	4·16
	1887	67	4·79
	1888	68	4·71
	Mean of 7 years	63	4·80
New Zealand ...	1882	147	2·88
	1883	158	2·99
	1884	191	3·48
	1885	177	3·13
	1886	214	3·63
	1887	238	3·99
	1888	263	4·34
	Mean of 7 years	198	3·49

Deaths from cancer in England and Wales.

709. In England and Wales there has for years past been a progressive increase in the death rate from cancer. This rate, in the three years ended with 1888, was much higher than that prevailing in 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	1886	... 5·83
1866 to 1870	... 4·04	1887	... 6·06
1871 to 1875	... 4·46	1888	... 6·10
1876 to 1880	... 4·95		—
1881 to 1885	... 5·45	Mean	... 4·76

* See Forty-sixth Annual Report, page xviii.; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 699.

710. 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 than any except Ireland and Prussia; less fatal in South Australia and New Zealand than in any except Prussia; and less fatal in the other two colonies than in any one of the countries referred to :—

Deaths from cancer in various countries.

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

711. Developmental diseases,† Class V., caused 122 deaths in 1889 to every 100,000 of the population. Of these 56 were due to diseases peculiarly affecting infants, such as premature birth and malformations, and 66 to old age. The rate of mortality from the whole class in 1889—viz., 122 per 100,000—appears to have been about 25 more than the average of the five years 1881-5, and 47 more than the average of the ten years ended with 1880; the increase, especially as compared with the last named period, being chiefly confined to deaths from old age. The increased death rate from old age is accounted for by the circumstance that the proportion of old people (75 and upwards) in the population has increased since 1871-80 by 88 per cent., whilst the average age of such persons has advanced also. The actual deaths of infants born prematurely numbered 475 in 1889—which number gives a proportion of 8½ per cent. of the total deaths under one year, or 1⅓ per cent. of the total births recorded, which proportions closely correspond with the average during the five years ended with 1885. The death rate from this class of complaints is always much higher in England than in Victoria.

Developmental diseases.

712. 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 1889, 8,726 deaths, or 45 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, were ascribed to them, that being the same proportion

Local diseases.

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.
† 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.

as in the five years 1881 to 1885. The deaths from diseases placed in this class were in 1889 in the proportion to every 100,000 of the population of 790, or 120 above the five years' average. Over a fifth of these diseases were due to affections of the brain and nerves; nearly a sixth to diseases of the circulatory system, including heart diseases; about two-sevenths to lung and throat diseases—viz., croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, etc.; a fourth to diseases of the digestive organs; $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to diseases of the urinary organs; a little over 1 per cent. to the accidents of childbirth; and the remainder to diseases of the integumentary, locomotive, and generative systems; of the organs of special sense; and of the lymphatic and ductless glands, in the order named. In the year under review the death rates from complaints classed under all the principal sub-classes of local diseases, except childbirth—more especially diseases of the circulatory, digestive, and urinary systems—were above the average of the five years ended with 1885; and, excepting diseases of the nervous system and childbirth, they were also higher than in the earlier period 1871-80. In England, the death rate from local diseases is, on the average, fully 50 per cent. higher than the death rate from that class of complaints in Victoria.

Diseases of
respiratory
system.

713. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory system in 1889 was somewhat above the average. The proportion in 1889 was 222 to every 100,000 persons living, while it was 218 in the five years 1881-5, but only 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, 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 2,450, being equal to over one-eighth of the total mortality; and of these pneumonia caused 898, bronchitis 753, congestion of the lungs 196, and croup 279. Of those who died from these complaints, 1,127 were under 5 years—more than half of these being under 1 year—and 779 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 4,021 deaths in 1889 (or 362 more than in 1888) were from diseases particularly affecting the organs of respiration, which is equal to between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total mortality.

* See paragraph 694 *ante*.

714. Bronchitis and pneumonia, with congestion of the lungs, caused 11,477 deaths in the ten years ended with 1880, 7,857 in the five years ended with 1885, 1,777 in 1886, 1,591 in 1887, 1,539 in 1888, and 1,847 in 1889, which numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 14.40 deaths annually for the first period, of 17.22 annually for the second period, of 18.00 for 1886, 15.60 for 1887, 14.49 for 1888, and 16.72 for 1889. The complaints referred to are, according to the following figures, much less fatal here than in any of the countries named except Prussia, 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		

715. The death rate from a given complaint is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths from it with the number of persons living, but the death rate of women in childbed is better realized by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. Such deaths are classified in two ways. If the death is supposed to occur merely from the consequences of child-bearing without specific disease, it is set down 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 1889 the proportion of deaths of child-bearing women to the number of children born was, with the exception of that in 1871, the lowest recorded in the last twenty-six years, as is shown in the following table:—

Deaths in childbed.

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The complaints referred to are there termed "Bronchite e Polmonite."

DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1864 TO 1889.

Year.	Number of Mothers who died of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children born alive.
	Childbirth.	Puerperal Fever (Metria).	Total.	
1864	100	21	121	47·12
1865	99	24	123	47·46
1866	112	26	138	55·18
1867	117	20	137	53·51
1868	110	23	133	48·82
1869	105	18	123	47·23
1870	115	9	124	45·67
1871	90	12	102	37·25
1872	123	16	139	50·80
1873	127	44	171	60·85
1874	142	109	251	93·66
1875	154	83	237	88·70
1876	117	48	165	61·64
1877	131	42	173	66·51
1878	149	49	198	74·49
1879	123	38	161	59·99
1880	111	20	131	50·09
1881	155	78	233	85·84
1882	117	59	176	65·80
1883	115	43	158	57·37
1884	131	72	203	70·36
1885	106	62	168	56·05
1886	122	70	192	62·29
1887	116	58	174	52·66
1888	113	74	187	54·20
1889	101	62	163	44·83
Total in twenty-six years	3,101	1,180	4,281	59·17

Increase of
deaths in
childbed at
epidemic
periods.

716. In 1884, the death rate of parturient women showed a sudden increase concurrently with the prevalence of an epidemic of measles, followed by a remarkable decrease in 1885 coincidently with the gradual disappearance of that epidemic. It is a singular fact that at or about the four periods during the last twenty-four years at which epidemics of measles and scarlatina have prevailed in Victoria,* viz., 1866-7, 1874-5, 1881-2 and 1884, the mortality of child-bearing women largely increased. Whether this is only a coincidence, or whether there is any connexion between the two circumstances, is a matter which merits the consideration of the medical faculty. It should be mentioned that the visitation in 1881-2 differed somewhat from the others, as the deaths of child-bearing women did not increase in numbers concurrently with the epidemic, but in the year following that in which it was most fatal.

* See table following paragraph 675 ante.

717. The proportion of women dying in childbed during the whole period of twenty-six years was 1 to 168 births, and in 1889 the proportion was 1 to every 223 births. In 1888, the proportion was 1 to every 185 births; in 1887, 1 to every 190 births; in 1886, 1 to every 161 births; in 1885, 1 to every 178 births; and in 1884, it was as high as 1 to every 142 births. All these proportions are much higher than those in England and Wales, where, in the five years ended with 1887, 200 births occurred to each death of a mother.* In Scotland, 1 woman died in childbirth to every 207 births during 1873, and to every 149 births in 1874; and in Ireland, during the ten years, 1869-78, 1 woman died in childbirth to every 151 births.

Deaths in
childbed in
Victoria
and United
Kingdom.

718. In the Midwifery Department of the Melbourne Women's Hospital, 762† women were confined, and 711‡ infants were born alive, during the year ended 30th June, 1889. Ten deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition; or 1 death of a mother to every 76 deliveries, or to every 71 births. In 1887-8, 1 death of a mother took place therein to 168 deliveries, or 158 births; in 1886-7, 1 to 28 deliveries, or 26 births; in 1885-6 1 to 34 deliveries, or 32 births; in 1884-5, 1 to 17 deliveries, or 16 births; in 1883-4, 1 to 31 deliveries, or 28 births; in 1882-3, 1 to 86 deliveries, or 77 births; in 1882 (first six months), 1 to 60 deliveries, or 56 births; in 1881, 1 to 29 deliveries, or 27 births; in 1880, 1 to 98 deliveries, or 89 births; in 1879, 1 to 71 deliveries, or 67 births; and in 1878, 1 to 92 deliveries, or 86 births. These proportions are, on the average, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as high as those for the whole colony; but it should be mentioned that, all over the world, maternity hospitals are subject to receive a worse class of cases than the average of those dealt with outside, women not unfrequently being brought in such a state as to render their recovery from the first 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. It should be mentioned that the committee of management of this hospital attribute

Deaths from
childbirth
in Women's
Hospital.

* 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.

† Including 87 cases occurring outside the hospital at houses provided by the committee, amongst whom 2 deaths occurred.

‡ Including 7 cases of twins.

the low rate of mortality in 1887-8 to the fact that antiseptic precautions were more rigorously carried out than they had been in former years; but it will be noticed that such a low rate was not maintained in 1888-9.

Deaths in
childbed in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

719. Deaths of lying-in women appear to be more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony. It should, however, be mentioned that the fact of a woman dying in child-bed is not always at once discoverable from the death registers. Whether from a desire to conceal the fact of their losing patients in this manner, or from inadvertence, medical men frequently enter the cause of death as debility, exhaustion, blood-poisoning, pyæmia, septicæmia, phlebitis, embolism, peritonitis, hæmorrhage, etc., omitting to state that these circumstances were consequent upon child-bearing until specially asked whether such was the case. The causes of death of females at child-bearing ages should be carefully scrutinized, and the entry should be referred back for inquiry in all cases where the death is stated to have occurred from any of the above causes. It is questionable whether in any of the other colonies the scrutiny is as close as it is in Victoria, and hence it is probable that the full extent of the mortality in child-birth occurring is not known. The inaccuracy with which such deaths are often described excited attention a few years since in England, where the Registrar-General in 1881 and 1882 caused special letters of inquiry to be sent out respecting doubtful deaths of women at child-bearing ages, with the result that 348 deaths in the former and 428 in the latter year were added to those assigned to puerperal fever and the other incidents of child-birth.* Such a practice has been followed for some years in Victoria, and it is much to be wished that it should be adopted by the other colonies of this group. The rule prescribed, although not always followed, is that whenever child-birth has occurred within one month before death, this fact should be registered with the cause of death. The following table contains a statement of the deaths recorded as having occurred from child-birth and metria in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia during the sixteen years ended with 1888, and the proportion of such deaths to every 10,000 children born alive in each colony:—

* See 45th Annual Report, for the year 1882.

DEATHS FROM CHILDBIRTH AND PUERPERAL FEVER (OR METRIA)
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1888.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Childbirth and Puerperal Fever.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	171	60·85	...	...	23	40·21
1874 ...	251	93·66	...	...	33	51·70
1875 ...	237	88·70	149	66·14	37	55·17
1876 ...	165	61·64	186	79·84	43	62·29
1877 ...	173	66·51	113	47·38	53	73·93
1878 ...	198	74·49	103	40·67	46	62·19
1879 ...	161	59·99	90	33·42	38	48·28
1880 ...	131	50·09	127	45·10	42	51·24
1881 ...	233	85·84	117	40·35	70	85·15
1882 ...	176	65·80	118	39·73	49	57·53
1883 ...	158	57·37	114	36·44	42	42·47
1884 ...	203	70·36	137	40·36	67	62·74
1885 ...	168	56·05	127	36·24	69	59·12
1886 ...	192	62·29	191	52·64	71	56·43
1887 ...	174	52·66	173	46·46	62	45·88
1888 ...	187	54·20	151	39·20	75	52·64
Sums & } Means }	2,978	66·28	1,896	46·00	820	56·69

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	22	30·96	26	85·30	52	46·34
1874 ...	38	49·38	20	64·58	74	57·61
1875 ...	54	72·89	32	103·06	93	64·41
1876 ...	49	59·58	20	63·51	74	45·77
1877 ...	45	52·08	25	77·86	74	43·90
1878 ...	41	44·17	16	45·69	85	47·83
1879 ...	50	50·49	11	30·86	81	44·83
1880 ...	39	38·00	18	48·14	76	39·29
1881 ...	63	58·83	14	35·73	92	49·11
1882 ...	70	64·55	14	34·63	101	53·14
1883 ...	49	43·86	19	44·61	95	49·47
1884 ...	49	41·36	12	26·21	137	69·03
1885 ...	53	44·00	16	34·50	144	73·12
1886 ...	36	32·21	13	28·10	111	57·52
1887 ...	54	49·86	19	40·12	95	49·65
1888 ...	43	40·91	18	37·68	111	58·72
Sums & } Means }	755	48·32	293	50·04	1,495	53·11

NOTE.—In Western Australia 6 deaths of child-bearing women occurred in 1887, and 3 in 1888, or at the rates of 36·7 and 19·8 per 10,000 births, respectively.

720. The above figures show that, in proportion to the children born alive, the number of deaths of child-bearing women in 1888 was below the average in all the colonies except New Zealand. In that colony the rate was exceeded in only three previous years.

Low death
rate from
childbirth
in colonies,
1888.

Deaths from
child-bear-
ing in
various
countries.

721. Comparing the deaths of child-bearing women with every 10,000 of the population, the proportions annually are 2·17 for the decennial period 1871 to 1880, 2·05 for the quinquennial period 1881 to 1885, 1·71 for 1887, 1·77 for 1888, and 1·48 for 1889. 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 :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND
CHILD-BEARING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881-84.*

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

Violent
deaths.

722. 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 five years it fell to as low as 93, whilst in 1889 it again rose to 107. The last-named rate, however, is still higher by about one half than the rate prevailing in England and Wales, where it averages only 72. The greater frequency of violent deaths in Victoria than in England appears in all classes of such deaths, those from accidents and suicides being, in proportion to population, about a third more numerous, homicides more numerous by two-thirds, and executions twice as numerous.

Violent
deaths, 1889
and pre-
vious years.

723. The number of violent deaths recorded in Victoria during 1889 was 1,186, of which 1,000, or 84 per cent., were ascribed to

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193 ; the complaints referred to are there termed " *Malattie di gravidanza, parto e puerperio.* "

accident; 40, or 4 per cent., to homicide; 143, or 12 per cent., to suicide; and 3 to execution. 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 diarrhœa.* Forty-one per cent. of the deaths from accidents in 1889 were due to fractures, 27 per cent. to drowning, and 10 per cent. to burns and scalds. Both homicides and suicides were above the average of the five years ended with 1885. The following table shows the number of deaths and the exact modes of death under the heads of accident and suicide, also the number of deaths from homicide and execution, during the year 1889 and the five years ended with 1885, the sexes of those who died being distinguished:—

VIOLENT DEATHS.

Causes of Death.	Year 1889.			Five Years,: 1881 to 1885.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents :—						
Fractures and contusions	359	47	406	1,464	168	1,632
Gunshot wounds ...	20	2	22	} 107	17	124
Cuts, stabs, etc. ...	6	2	8			
Burns and scalds ...	42	60	102		255	434
Sunstroke ...	14	5	19	44	26	70
Lightning ...	2	1	3	11	1	12
Poison ...	15	8	23	63	30	93
Snake, insect—bite ...	2	...	2	16	2	18
Drowning ...	227	43	270	754	179	933
Suffocation ...	50	34	84	169	114	283
Others ...	46	15	61	44	19	63
Total ...	783	217	1,000	2,851	811	3,662
Homicide ...	20	20	40	53	57	110
Suicide :—						
Gunshot wounds ...	31	...	31	67	2	69
Cuts, stabs, etc. ...	16	3	19	61	13	74
Poison ...	19	10	29	45	26	71
Drowning ...	23	6	29	68	27	95
Hanging ...	23	3	26	131	7	138
Otherwise ...	6	3	9	15	1	16
Total ...	118	25	143	387	76	463
Execution ...	3	...	3	8	...	8
Grand Total ...	924	262	1,186	3,299	944	4,243

* See table following paragraph 663 *ante*.

Violent
deaths in
proportion
to total
deaths.

724. During the five years ended with 1885, 38,213 males and 28,478 females died of specified causes; and it results, from these figures and those in the foregoing table, that, of the males, 1 in every 12 died a violent death; 1 in every 13 died of an accident; 1 in every 721 was a victim to homicide; 1 in every 99 committed suicide; and 1 in every 4,780 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 30 died a violent death; 1 in every 35 died of an accident; 1 in every 500 died by the hand of another; 1 in every 375 committed suicide; but, happily, not one was executed.

Violent
deaths of
males and
females.

725. Males are much more subject to violent deaths than females. Of those who so died in 1889, 924, or 78 per cent., belonged to the male, and 262, or 22 per cent., to the female sex. These proportions are identical with those which prevailed during the five years ended with 1885.

Violent
deaths:
proportion
of males and
females.

726. 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; but, according to the experience of recent years, more females are murdered than males. Only 1 woman has been executed in the colony since its first settlement; but in the $38\frac{1}{2}$ years since Victoria has been an independent colony as many as 132 males have been executed.

Burns and
scalds.

727. 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.

Suicidal
deaths.

728. One hundred and forty-three persons took their own lives in 1889, and 139 in the previous year. During the five years ended with 1885 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 93.

Modes of
suicide in
Victoria.

729. Hanging is the most common mode by which men commit suicide, drowning and shooting with almost equal frequency the next, cutting or stabbing the next, and taking poison the next. Females most frequently take their lives by drowning or by taking poison, next by stabbing or hanging, but only four times in 131 cases which have occurred during the last nine years by shooting. It may be mentioned that suicide by shooting is much more common now than formerly, the number of cases in the five years ended with 1885 being equal to the number in the preceding ten years.

730. 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 of each method follows substantially the same order as that obtaining in Victoria :—

Modes of suicide in England.

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

731. Suicide frequently occurs amongst the Chinese. Six men of this race committed that act in 1888, and five in 1889. Of the 11 referred to, all but four hanged themselves. The total number of Chinese males in the colony is about 12,000; so that those who committed suicide during 1888 were in proportion of about 1 in 2,000, and during 1889 about 1 in 2,400. In the general population the proportion of persons committing self-destruction averages only 1 in about 10,000.

Suicides of Chinese.

732. According to the results in the following table, it would appear that, in proportion to population, suicide is more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony except Queensland. It should, however, be stated that the death records frequently do not upon the surface show that the death has been suicidal, and close examination, with sometimes further inquiry, is therefore necessary to determine that fact. It is hence likely that the full extent to which suicide prevails in some of the colonies is not ascertained. The following are the suicides and their proportion to every 100,000 of the population during the sixteen years ended with 1888 recorded in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia :—

Suicides in Australasian colonies.

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1888.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Suicide.					
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	97	12·7	41	7·5	22	15·7
1874 ...	97	12·5	64	11·2	10	6·4
1875 ...	91	11·6	55	9·4	23	13·3
1876 ...	100	12·6	61	10·1	24	13·0
1877 ...	92	11·4	66	10·5	27	13·8
1878 ...	87	10·6	48	7·3	29	14·0
1879 ...	108	13·0	62	9·0	40	18·7
1880 ...	118	13·9	68	9·4	22	9·9
1881 ...	102	11·7	83	10·9	21	9·5
1882 ...	83	9·3	55	7·0	40	16·8
1883 ...	103	11·3	54	6·5	37	13·8
1884 ...	86	9·2	81	9·2	45	15·3
1885 ...	89	9·3	95	10·2	36	11·7
1886 ...	101	10·2	95	9·7	44	13·2
1887 ...	132	12·9	121	11·8	63	17·8
1888 ...	139	13·1	132	12·4	62	16·4
Means ...	102	11·6	74	9·5	34	13·7

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	10	5·1	6	5·8	20	7·0
1874 ...	22	10·9	6	5·8	20	6·3
1875 ...	24	11·5	6	5·8	29	8·1
1876 ...	15	6·9	6	5·7	42	10·8
1877 ...	17	7·3	10	9·4	32	7·8
1878 ...	18	7·4	8	7·4	37	8·8
1879 ...	18	7·1	5	4·5	42	9·4
1880 ...	25	9·5	8	7·0	38	8·0
1881 ...	34	11·8	6	5·1	42	8·5
1882 ...	18	6·3	3	2·5	53	10·4
1883 ...	31	10·4	5	4·0	55	10·4
1884 ...	31	10·0	7	5·5	57	10·4
1885 ...	32	10·2	5	3·8	54	9·5
1886 ...	31	9·9	3	2·2	66	11·3
1887 ...	29	9·2	6	4·3	52	8·7
1888 ...	31	9·8	7	4·9	39	6·4
Means ...	24	9·0	6	5·2	42	8·9

Proportion of suicides in different colonies.

733. It will be observed that, according to the records, the suicides which take place annually in Victoria and Queensland are almost invariably above 1 per 10,000 persons living, but those which take place in the other colonies are generally below that proportion, which

indeed was not once reached in Tasmania, seven times in New South Wales, five times in New Zealand, and six times in South Australia, during the sixteen years named in the table. The rate in Tasmania appears to be much lower than in any of the other colonies.

734. By the following figures, which have been derived from various sources, it appears that suicide is more common in eight countries out of Australasia than in Queensland, in nine than in Victoria or New South Wales, and in ten than in New Zealand or South Australia, whilst there are only seven out of the twenty-two countries named in which suicide is less common than it is in Tasmania:—

Suicides in various countries.

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	New Zealand	...	8·9
Denmark	...	25·8	Sweden	...	8·1
Schleswig-Holstein	...	24·0	Norway	...	7·5
Austria	...	21·2	Belgium	...	6·9
Switzerland	...	20·2	England and Wales	...	6·9
France	...	15·7	Tasmania	...	5·2
German Empire	...	14·3	Hungary	...	5·2
Hanover	...	14·0	Scotland	...	4·0
Queensland	...	13·7	Italy	...	3·7
Prussia	...	13·3	Netherlands	...	3·6
Victoria	...	11·6	United States	...	3·5
New South Wales	...	9·5	Russia	...	2·9
Bavaria	...	9·1	Ireland	...	1·7
South Australia	...	9·0	Spain	...	1·4

735. It has been pointed out that suicide is a more terrible destroyer of human life than war, for whilst during the first fifty years of the Queen's reign war occasioned 52,000 deaths of subjects of the United Kingdom, and 316,000 deaths of subjects of France, Germany, and Austria, suicide claimed 77,000 victims in the first-named country, and 610,000 victims in the other three countries named.*

Suicide more destructive than war.

736. According to the following figures, violent deaths during the seven years ended with 1888 were about the same as in New Zealand, but less common in Victoria than in any other of the Australasian colonies, except South Australia and Tasmania:—

Violent deaths in Australasian colonies.

* See Mulhall's *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 11.

VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1888.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Violent Deaths.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria	1882	841	9·44
	1883	908	9·97
	1884	799	8·56
	1885	846	8·83
	1886	942	9·54
	1887	1,023	10·03
	1888	1,119	10·54
	Mean of 7 years	925	9·56
New South Wales ...	1882	904	11·37
	1883	850	10·19
	1884	990	11·24
	1885	1,106	11·88
	1886	1,083	11·05
	1887	1,148	11·23
	1888	1,140	10·71
	Mean of 7 years	1,032	11·10
Queensland	1882	439	18·48
	1883	396	14·78
	1884	509	17·27
	1885	492	15·93
	1886	496	14·92
	1887	599	16·88
	1888	593	15·72
	Mean of 7 years	503	16·28
South Australia ...	1882	210	7·24
	1883	202	6·76
	1884	239	7·74
	1885	212	6·77
	1886	272	8·69
	1887	229	7·31
	1888	234	7·36
	Mean of 7 years	228	7·41
Western Australia...	1882	53	17·44
	1883	59	18·89
	1884	51	15·78
	1885	45	13·21
	1886	67	18·02
	1887	57	13·67
	1888	90	21·27
	Mean of 7 years	60	16·90
Tasmania	1882	88	7·29
	1883	106	8·53
	1884	90	7·01
	1885	92	6·97
	1886	94	6·94
	1887	112	8·01
	1888	118	8·18
	Mean of 7 years	100	7·56

VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1888
—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Violent Deaths.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
New Zealand ...	1882	505	9·92
	1883	494	9·33
	1884	548	9·98
	1885	517	9·13
	1886	571	9·81
	1887	555	9·31
	1888	513	8·47
	Mean of 7 years	529	9·42

737. 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 ...	94·0	80·8	2·7	11·5
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.

* Not including executions.

† Including the Shipping.

Proportion
of violent
deaths in
different
countries.

738. 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 country in which the proportion of accidents is greatest is Queensland, that in which the proportion of homicides is greatest is Western Australia, and that in which the proportion of suicides is greatest is Austria.

Railway
accidents.

739. 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 and a half years ended with 30th June, 1889, embracing the whole period of the existence of railways in Victoria:—

DEATHS FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1888-9.

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own miscon- duct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own miscon- duct or want of caution.	Total.	At crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
1859 to 1868	37	...	...	...	3	19	22	1	14	...
1869	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
1870	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
1871	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
1872	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	10	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	4	1
1875	11	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	4	1
1876	23	...	...	...	3	10	13	2	6	2
1877	22	...	1	1	3	10	13	...	8	...
1878	16	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	6	1
1879	21	...	...	...	1	8	9	2	9	1
1880	18	...	...	...	...	7	7	3	6	2
1881	34	4	4	8	...	14	14	3	8	1
1882	38	1	1	2	...	22	22	3	9	2
1883	32	...	5	5	...	10	10	5	10	2
1884 (six months)	10	1	...	1	4	2	6	...	3	...
1884-5	36	...	1	1	...	12	12	7	14	2
1885-6	38	...	1	1	1	15	16	5	14	2
1886-7*	50	4	...	4	2	14	16	5	25	...
1887-8	45	...	2	2	...	22	22	8	13	...
1888-9	78	1	4	5	4	23	27	7	37	2
Total killed	534	11	19	30	25	206	231	54	197	22

* The high mortality in 1886-7 was chiefly due to the Windsor railway accident. So far as the numbers killed and injured are concerned, this is the worst railway accident which has occurred in Victoria.

PERSONS INJURED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1888-9.

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 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870 ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
1871 ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
1872 ...	32	28	2	30	1	1	2	...	...	...
1873 ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1874 ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1875 ...	8	...	...	...	6	1	7	...	1	...
1876 ...	27	1	1	2	4	15	19	...	5	1
1877 ..	49	36	...	36	3	5	8	1	2	2
1878 ...	40	22	3	25	6	5	11	...	1	3
1879 ...	45	7	2	9	11	20	31	3	1	1
1880 ...	20	5	...	5	1	7	8	2	3	2
1881 ...	64	46	4	50	1	10	11	...	2	1
1882 ...	261	210	5	215	13	25	38	1	2	5
1883 ...	101	67	8	75	7	12	19	2	1	4
1884 (six months) ...	90	44	9	53	10	21	31	2	1	3
1884-5 ...	116	13	23	36	10	46	56	5	9	10
1885-6 ...	191	3	33	36	17	101	118	6	4	27
1886-7* ...	358	266	24	290	16	43	59	3	3	3
1887-8 ...	169	18	34	52	15	84	99	2	10	6
1888-9 ...	358	116	82	198	24	107	131	5	12	12
Total injured ...	2,022	904	232	1,136	154	551	705	33	65	83

740. It will be observed that, in the whole period of thirty and a half years, 534 persons were killed and 2,022 were injured on the State lines of railway, and that, exclusive of trespassers, persons crossing the lines, etc., 225 of the former and 783 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, 30 were passengers, and as many as 231 railway or contractors' servants; 19 of the former, and 206 of the latter, having suffered in consequence of their own carelessness. The passengers injured numbered 1,136, and the railway servants 705; as many as 551 of the latter, but only 232 of the former, suffered from their own action. At crossings, 54 persons were killed, and 33 injured. As many as 197 trespassers were killed; these no doubt included persons who committed suicide by placing themselves in the way of trains. The trespassers injured

Railway passengers and servants killed and injured.

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

have numbered 65, half of whom received their injuries during the last five years.

741. In the sixteen years ended with 1889, embracing the whole period during which the Regulation and Inspection of Mines and Machinery Statutes* have been in operation, 855 persons lost their lives, and 1,917 persons were injured, from accidents connected with mining operations. The following were the numbers in each year and their proportion to the number of miners at work :—

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1889.

Year.	Average Number of Miners at work.	Number of Persons—			Numbers per 1,000 Miners at work—			
		Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	
1874	...	46,512	90	245	335	1·93	5·27	7·20
1875	...	42,058	83	217	300	1·97	5·16	7·13
1876	...	41,531	55	170	225	1·32	4·10	5·42
1877	...	38,860	64	154	218	1·65	3·96	5·61
1878	...	37,212	40	106	146	1·07	2·85	3·92
1879	...	37,195	48	112	160	1·29	3·01	4·30
1880	...	38,076	50	89	139	1·31	2·34	3·65
1881	...	38,436	72	108	180	1·87	2·81	4·68
1882	...	37,446	71	130	201	1·90	3·47	5·37
1883	...	33,927	59	128	187	1·74	3·77	5·51
1884	...	29,182	41	106	147	1·40	3·63	5·03
1885	...	27,033	40	67	107	1·48	2·48	3·96
1886	...	25,361	44	68	112	1·73	2·68	4·41
1887	...	25,511	28	72	100	1·09	2·82	3·91
1888	...	25,142	36	76	112	1·43	3·02	4·45
1889	...	24,577†	34	69‡	103	1·38	2·80	4·18
Means	...	34,253	53	120	173	1·55	3·50	5·05

742. In 1889, fatal mining accidents numbered 2 less than in the previous year, and, in proportion to the number of miners at work, were below the average. In comparison with earlier years, the persons killed and injured in and in connexion with mines have much diminished both in numbers and in proportion to the miners at work.

743. According to the mean of the sixteen years to which reference is made, 1 miner in every 641 loses his life annually. In 1889 the proportion was as low as 1 in 723. These proportions contrast favourably with the proportion of fatal accidents in the metalliferous mines of Great Britain and Ireland, where, according to the report of

* 37 Vict. No. 480, 41 Vict. No. 583, 45 Vict. No. 719, and 47 Vict. No. 783.

† Including 254 coal miners.

‡ Including 2 by coal mining accidents.

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 one 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 live annually by accident.

744. It appears by the following table that, in the sixteen years named, 1,362, or 49 per cent., of the mining accidents in Victoria were caused by the fall of earth or materials; 530, or 19 per cent., by falling down shafts, etc., and cage accidents; 337, or 12 per cent.. by explosions, principally of blasting charges; and the balance, or 20 per cent., by timber and truck accidents, machinery in motion, foul air, flooding, and undescribed casualties :—

Causes of
mining
accidents.

CAUSES OF MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1889.

Nature of Accident.	Number of Persons—		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Fall of earth or rock underground...	341	630	971
„ „ on surface ...	109	79	188
„ materials down shafts, passes, etc. ...	44	157	201
„ „ winzes, etc....	2	...	2
Falling down shafts ...	120	159	279
„ „ winzes, shoots, etc. ...	15	77	92
Cage accidents ...	49	110	159
Timber accidents ...	17	26	43
Truck accidents...	6	45	51
Machinery in motion ...	21	85	106
Explosion of charges of gunpowder ...	26	142	168
„ „ guncotton ...	1	10	11
„ „ nitro-glycerine compounds ...	28	64	92
„ stored explosives ...	7	28	35
„ boilers ...	2	6	8
„ fire damp ...	1	22	23
Foul air ...	11	1	12
Flooding of mines ...	25	...	25
Undescribed ...	30	276	306
Total ...	855	1,917	2,772

745. Under the *Factories and Shops Act* 1885 (49 Vict. No. 862) 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

Accidents in
factories
1889.

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 OR WORKROOMS, 1888 AND 1889.

Nature of Injury.	Males.		Females.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
Death	5	4	...	...
Loss of arm or hand ...	28	5	...	...
„ leg ... ..	...	1	...	...
„ fingers or toes ...	...	39	...	1
Fractures... ..	21	6	1	...
Lacerations, contusions, etc....	43	54	3	2
Total	97	109	4	3

Factory accidents to persons under 20.

746. Of the males who were killed or injured in factories or work-rooms, 35, or 36 per cent. in 1888, and 37, or 34 per cent. in 1889 were under 20 years of age. Of the females injured, 3 out of 4 in 1888, and all 3 in 1889 were under 20 years of age.

Ill-defined and un-specified causes of death.

747. In 1889, the year under review, there were no fewer than 1,639 deaths in Victoria from ill-defined or unspecified causes, or nearly 9 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, as compared with 8 per cent. in 1888, 7½ per cent. in the five years ended with 1885, and 7 per cent. in the ten years ended with 1880. The great majority of these—viz., 1,491 in 1889—were returned as from atrophy and debility; whilst 13 were set down to tumours, 23 to dropsy, 20 to abscess, 25 to other ill-defined causes, and 67 were altogether unspecified.

Atrophy and debility in Victoria.

748. The mortality under the head of atrophy and debility is almost entirely confined to infants and young children—thus, of the 1,491 deaths set down thereto in 1889, 1,364 were under 5 years, 1,214 were under 1 year, and 318 were under 1 month, of age. It is probable that a large number of these deaths might have been

returned more definitely if sufficient pains had been taken. The following are the numbers of both sexes recorded as having died from atrophy and debility in each of the twenty-three years ended with 1889:—

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY, 1867 TO 1889.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1867	...	...	..	399	347	746
1868	...	...	...	337	328	665
1869	...	...	...	386	337	723
1870	...	...	..	422	368	790
1871	...	...	...	368	311	679
1872	...	...	...	354	338	692
1873	...	...	...	378	336	714
1874	...	...	...	402	337	739
1875	...	...	...	413	349	762
1876	...	...	...	344	305	649
1877	...	...	...	344	304	648
1878	...	...	...	389	311	700
1879	...	...	...	407	304	711
1880	...	...	...	369	324	693
1881	...	...	...	392	345	737
1882	...	...	...	493	442	935
1883	...	...	...	412	387	799
1884	...	...	...	488	365	853
1885	...	...	...	541	414	955
1886	...	...	...	577	472	1,049
1887	...	...	...	659	503	1,162
1888	...	...	...	639	550	1,189
1889	...	...	...	811	680	1,491
Annual mean 1867 to 1889...				449	381	830

749. Notwithstanding the proportions of the sexes of persons at ages to be affected by atrophy and debility were about equal, it will be observed that in every one of the years more males died than females. During the whole period, females died of these complaints in the proportion of 85 to every 100 males.

Sex of those who died of atrophy, etc.

750. The practice of returning atrophy and debility as causes of death appears to be no less common in the other Australasian colonies than in Victoria, the mortality (generally of infants or young children) from those circumstances which medical men seem to find a difficulty in giving a more definite name to, being apparently more common generally in the warmer than in the cooler colonies. The following are the figures for the seven years ended with 1888:—

Atrophy and debility in Australasian colonies.

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 to 1888.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Deaths from Atrophy and Debility.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882	935	10·49
	1883	799	8·77
	1884	853	9·13
	1885	955	9·96
	1886	1,049	10·63
	1887	1,162	11·40
	1888	1,189	11·20
	Mean of 7 years	992	10·24
New South Wales ...	1882	776	9·76
	1883	832	9·97
	1884	975	11·07
	1885	1,059	11·38
	1886	971	9·91
	1887	756	7·39
	1888	886	8·32
	Mean of 7 years	894	9·69
Queensland ...	1882	299	12·58
	1883	344	12·84
	1884	438	14·86
	1885	402	13·02
	1886	297	8·93
	1887	114	3·21
	1888	76	2·01
	Mean of 7 years	281	9·64
South Australia ...	1882	337	11·62
	1883	353	11·81
	1884	380	12·31
	1885	307	9·81
	1886	315	10·06
	1887	264	8·42
	1888	215	6·76
	Mean of 7 years	310	10·11
Western Australia ...	1882	30	9·87
	1883	19	6·08
	1884	35	10·83
	1885	48	14·09
	1886	47	12·64
	1887	63	15·11
	1888	43	10 16
	Mean of 7 years	41	11·25

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1888—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Deaths from Atrophy and Debility.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Tasmania ...	1882	112	9·28
	1883	124	9·98
	1884	126	9·81
	1885	124	9·38
	1886	115	8·49
	1887	148	10·58
	1888	152	10·53
	Mean of 7 years	129	9·72
New Zealand ...	1882	334	6·56
	1883	269	5·08
	1884	304	5·54
	1885	294	5·19
	1886	318	5·46
	1887	271	4·54
	1888	238	3·93
	Mean of 7 years	290	5·19

751. The number of deaths of persons over 80 years of age, and their exact ages at death, have been already quoted for the year 1889 and the two preceding periods of seven 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 1889.

Causes of Death.	Year 1889.		Seven Years, 1882-88.		Eleven Years ended with 1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh ...	1	...	5	2	5	11
Diphtheria ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever, etc. ...	...	...	6	3	3	2
Cholera ...	1	1	...	3	6	1
Dysentery and Diarrhoea ...	14	8	60	49	51	36
Venereal Diseases ...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	6	2	3	7
Hydatids ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Privation ...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Intemperance ...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Rheumatism ...	1	1	5	10	7	4
Gout ...	...	1	4	1	2	...
Cancer ...	6	10	43	25	35	13
Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	4	1	7	3	3	3

* See table following paragraph 655 ante.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1889—continued.

Causes of Death.	Year, 1889.		Seven Years, 1882-88.		Eleven Years ended with 1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	1	...	...	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocy- thæmia	...	...	1	1	...	...
Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	1	...	...	...
Old Age	164	164	958	757	631	538
Brain Diseases, etc.	29	23	165	121	136	103
Ear and Nose Diseases	...	...	...	3	...	...
Heart Diseases, etc.	39	26	139	93	66	46
Lung Diseases, etc.	46	28	261	183	183	116
Quinsy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stomach Diseases, etc.	8	6	71	38	37	21
Kidney Diseases, etc.	12	2	71	11	47	1
Gennetic Diseases	...	...	1	1	...	1
Bone Diseases	1	...	1	...	...	...
Carbuncle, Boil	...	...	...	1	3	2
Skin Diseases, etc.	...	...	1	...	4	2
Accidents	9	4	38	30	22	18
Suicide	1	...	3	2	4	...
Dropsy	...	1	8	9	20	18
Mortification	...	...	4	2	9	3
Tumour	...	...	3	1	...	3
Abscess, etc.	...	...	1	...	1	...
Unspecified Causes	...	...	7	3	2	...
Total	337	276	1,876	1,354	1,291	951

Complaints
most fatal
to octoge-
narians—
1871-89.

752. It will be noticed that during the nineteen years referred to in the case of more than half of both the males and females, no complaint was set down except old age. Little is to be learnt from such a vague definition, and it is much to be wished that medical men would endeavour to describe the causes of death with more precision. Of the remainder, two-sevenths of both sexes died of diseases of the organs of respiration, chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis, and about one-fifth died of affections of the brain and nerves.

Occupations
at death.

753. Elaborate tables showing the occupations at death of males at various ages in Melbourne, in the extra-metropolitan towns, and in the extra-urban districts, were published in the *Statistical Register of Victoria* for 1883, and statements based upon these have been given in former issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*.* The following is a summary of the proportions of adult males of each class of occupations dying annually in the three years embracing the census year (1881), and the year immediately succeeding and following it, the groups being arranged according to the order of fatality:—

* See *Statistical Register*, 1883, page 278; also, *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, paragraph 619; *ibid.*, 1884-5, paragraph 669; *ibid.*, 1885-6, paragraph 684 *et seq.*

OCCUPATIONS OF ADULT MALES AT DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

				Annual Deaths of Males over 20 per 1,000 Living.
1.	Engaged in industrial pursuits	...	...	21.89
2.	„ entertaining and serving	...	...	20.42
3.	„ commercial pursuits	...	...	17.62
4.	„ professional pursuits	...	...	16.51
5.	„ food and drinks...	...	...	15.53
6.	„ books and literature	...	...	12.48
7.	„ on land and with animals	...	...	9.96

754. As bearing upon the mortality, it is important to consider whether the number of medical men is sufficient to minister to the health of the population. At the census of 1881, 454 legally qualified medical practitioners were returned, which gives 1 to every 1,900 persons, or to every 194 square miles. The first of these proportions compares favourably with that in most other countries, the only ones known to have a higher proportion being England and Wales, Italy, and 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 country respecting which the information is at hand, except Sweden and Norway. 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:—

Medical men
in various
countries.

MEDICAL MEN IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION AND AREA IN
VARIOUS COLONIES.

Countries.	Year.	Medical Men per 100,000 Persons Living.	Countries.	Square Miles to a Medical Man.
Switzerland ...	1880	75	England and Wales	3.9
Italy ...	1885	60	Belgium ...	4.7
England and Wales ...	1881	58	Italy ...	6.2
Victoria ...	1881	53	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	Russia in Europe ...	148.4
Portugal ...	1880	18	Victoria ...	193.6
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. Rasari. 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 .386 of one of the latter.

Sickness and death in general hospitals.

755. There are 39 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, 1889, was 16,024, and the number of deaths was 2,160. There was thus 1 death to every 7·4 discharges during the year 1889, as against 1 death to every 8·0 during 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, 1889, and the proportion of deaths to cases in each hospital during that year:—

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Name of Hospital.	Year ended 30th June, 1889.			Percentage of Mortality to Discharges, Year ended 30th June, 1888.
	Number of Patients Discharged.*	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Discharged.	
Alexandra	75	9	12·00	6·25
Amherst	309	30	9·71	6·36
Ararat†	311	43	13·83	9·36
Bairnsdale	128	16	12·50	...
Ballarat	1,054	146	13·85	10·53
Beechworth	547	47	8·60	13·51
Belfast† (Port Fairy) ...	44	5	11·36	20·59
Bendigo	1,187	140	11·79	11·84
Castlemaine	407	56	13·76	11·56
Clunes	113	7	6·19	6·80
Colac	71	9	12·68	9·68
Creswick	220	18	8·18	6·86
Daylesford†	208	24	11·54	15·69
Dunolly	310	35	11·29	10·13
Echuca	199	14	7·04	5·56
Geelong†	826	100	12·11	11·76
Hamilton†	240	32	13·33	8·75
Heathcote	101	10	9·90	10·00
Horsham	184	24	13·04	8·19
Inglewood	418	37	8·85	9·16
Kilmore	168	12	7·14	9·21
Kyneton	437	30	6·86	6·93
Maldon†	46	7	15·22	18·00
Mansfield	117	5	4·27	·93
Maryborough	329	40	12·16	9·18
Melbourne	4,013	747	18·61	19·24
Melbourne (Alfred) ...	1,494	223	14·93	12·11
Melbourne (Austin)‡ ...	42	37	88·10	71·11
Melbourne (Homœopathic)	668	77	11·53	9·75
Mooroopna	384	34	8·85	8·57
Nhill	93	13	13·98	10·66
Pleasant Creek (Stawell)†	181	24	13·26	9·88
Portland†	14§	6	42·86	3·85
Sale	284	38	13·38	8·78

* Including deaths. † These institutions are also Benevolent Asylums. ‡ For incurables.
§ Exclusive of six inmates who were not under treatment.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS—continued.

Name of Hospital.	Year ended 30th June, 1889.			Percentage of Mortality to Discharges, Year ended 30th June, 1888.
	Number of Patients Discharged.*	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Discharged.	
St. Arnaud ...	252	23	9·13	6·99
Swan Hill ...	92	7	7·61	9·26
Wangaratta ...	233	18	7·73	6·14
Warrnambool†	118	16	13·56	13·45
Wood's Point...	107	1	·93	5·10
Total ...	16,024	2,160	13·48	12·49

NOTE.—In this table the number of discharges from hospitals have been shown instead of the total number of inmates as in previous years.

756. In proportion to the cases discharged in 1888-9 the greatest mortality occurred in the Austin (Melbourne),‡ Portland, Melbourne, Maldon, and the Alfred (Melbourne) Hospitals; and the lowest in the Wood's Point, Mansfield, Kyneton, and Clunes Hospitals. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Portland and Maldon Hospitals are also Benevolent Asylums.

Highest and lowest death rates.

757. The following figures, calculated from numbers given in Dr. Raseri's paper,§ show the proportions of deaths to inmates of hospitals in various countries; those for Victoria during the six years ended with 1885 being added:—

Proportions of deaths in hospitals in various countries.

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

758. The rate of mortality in hospitals would appear by the figures to be higher in Victoria than in any of the other countries named.

Deaths in Victorian and other hospitals.

* Including deaths.
† For incurables.

‡ This institution is also a Benevolent Asylum.
§ Page 195.

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.

Sickness and deaths in Women's Infirmary Department.

759. The patients discharged* from the Infirmary Department of the Women's Hospital numbered 283 during the year 1887-8, and 251 in 1888-9. The deaths in the same institution numbered 16 in the former, and 18 in the latter year. Therefore, 1 patient in 18 who left the institution died in 1887-8, and 1 in 14 in 1888-9.

Deaths of mothers in Women's Midwifery Department.

760. In the Midwifery Department of the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, 671 women were confined in 1887-8, and 762 in 1888-9.† Four died in the former period, and 10 in the latter. Thus, only 1 woman in 168 died in 1887-8, but as many as 1 woman in 76 in 1888-9. From the founding of the institution to the end of June, 1889, 14,483 women were accouched therein,† of whom 257 died, which is equivalent to 1 death to every 56 confinements.‡

Deaths of infants in Women's Hospital.

761. The infants born alive in the Women's Hospital numbered 634 in the year 1887-8, and 711 during the year 1888-9, and of these 20 in the former and 30 in the latter year died before being taken from the institution; thus, 1 infant in 32 died in the former, and 1 in every 24 in the latter year.‡

Sickness and deaths in Children's Hospital.

762. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children the discharges numbered 636, and 43 deaths occurred, in the year 1887-8; and there were 941 discharges, and 77 deaths occurred, during the year 1888-9. These numbers furnish proportions of 1 death to every 15 patients in the former and 1 death to every 12 in the latter year.

Sickness and deaths in benevolent asylums.

763. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums (exclusive of Melbourne Immigrants' Home) numbered 2,003 in 1887-8, and 2,785 in the year 1888-9; deaths numbered 251 and 257. The deaths were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to every 8 in 1887-8, and of 1 to 11 in 1888-9.

Sickness and deaths in Immigrants' Home.

764. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in the year 1887-8 amounted to 670, and the deaths to 93, or 1 death to every 7 cases of sickness. In the year 1888-9 the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 676, and the deaths 102, or 1 death to every 7 cases of sickness.

* 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, who numbered 212 in 1887-8, and 87 in 1888-9.
 ‡ See paragraph 645 *ante*.

765. In 1887-8 the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 128, and the deaths 5. In the year ended 30th June, 1888-9, these numbers were 184 and 7 respectively. Thus, in both years, 1 death occurred to every 26 cases of sickness. Sickness and deaths in orphan asylums.

766. In hospitals for the insane during 1888, the cases discharged numbered 735, and during 1889 they numbered 773. The deaths amounted to 217 at the former period, and 237 at the latter, or an average of 1 death to every 3 cases of sickness in both years. Sickness and deaths in lunatic asylums.

767. In gaols and penal establishments 2,030 cases of sickness occurred in 1889. The deaths in the same year were 89, exclusive of three deaths by execution. Thus 1 death occurred to every 23 cases of sickness. Sickness and deaths in gaols.

768. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions during 1888-9* was 3,085, being in the proportion of 1 to every 6·3 deaths which took place in Victoria during the year. The deaths in such institutions in the five years ended with 1886 were in the proportion of 1 to every 6·3 deaths; and in the four years, 1877-80, in that of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in the whole colony. The following are the names of the institutions and the number of deaths which occurred in each during the year 1888-9:— Deaths in public institutions.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1888-9.

	Number of Deaths.
General hospitals	2,160
Women's Hospital—	
Infirmary Department	18
Midwifery Department	40†
Hospital for Sick Children	77
Benevolent asylums... ..	257
Melbourne Immigrants' Home	102
Orphan Asylums	7
Eye and Ear Hospital	3
Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind	1
Hospitals for the insane	237
Female refuges	23‡
Victorian Infant Asylum	15
Industrial and reformatory schools	56§
Gaols (inclusive of Police gaols)	80||
Penal establishments	9
Total	3,085

NOTE.—No deaths occurred in 1888-9 in the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

* 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, 1889.

† Including the deaths of 30 infants born in the institution.

‡ Seventeen of this number were infants, who were admitted with their mothers.

§ Including deaths of boarded-out and licensed children.

|| Excluding 3 executions.

Deaths in public institutions in England.

769. In England and Wales during 1882, 1 out of every 10 deaths registered occurred in a workhouse, hospital, or lunatic asylum. Of such deaths, 63 per cent. occurred in the first of these institutions, 28 per cent in the second, and 9 per cent. in the third.

Sick and infirm.

770. The householder's schedule used at the census of 1881 contained a column headed "Health," respecting which an instruction was given to the effect that, if any person was unable to follow his usual occupation by reason of illness or accident, or was afflicted with deafmuteism, blindness, lunacy, idiocy, epilepsy, or leprosy,* the name of such infirmity should be entered. As the result of this inquiry, the following information was obtained :—

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITY, 1881.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suffering from sickness	7,381	5,822	13,203
„ „ accident	1,162	202	1,364
„ „ deafmuteism	168	119	287
„ „ blindness	502	240	742
„ „ lunacy	1,590	1,243	2,833
„ „ idiocy	108	53	161
„ „ epilepsy	176	114	290
„ „ lameness, mutilation, deformity, etc.†	83	49	132
Total	11,170	7,842	19,012

Proportion of infirm to population.

771. The total numbers furnish a proportion of 221 persons suffering from infirmity in every 10,000 of the population, of 247 infirm males in every 10,000 males, and 191 infirm females in every 10,000 females.

Sickness and accidents.

772. The sick, when the census of 1881 was taken, were found to be in the proportion of 153, and those laid up in consequence of accidents in that of 16 to every 10,000 of the population. The two combined, representing those entirely disabled for the time being, but not as a rule permanently affected, were thus in the proportion of 169 to every 10,000 living, or 1 in 59. A similar combination gives a proportion of 189 disabled males in every 10,000 males living, or 1 in 53 ; of 147 disabled females in every 10,000 females living, or 1 in 68.

Permanent infirmities.

773. The deaf mutes, the blind, the lunatics, the idiots, and the crippled, maimed, and deformed persons represent those having some

* No case of leprosy was returned either in 1871 or 1881. It is known that this infirmity existed at both periods, to a small extent, among the Chinese ; but the sub-enumerators did not distinguish it from ordinary sickness.
† The information in this line was not asked for, and is no doubt incomplete.

defect or injury which is generally permanent, but which often does not disable them from following some description of labour, and does not always prevent them from earning their own livelihood, although no doubt in most cases it seriously affects their usefulness to the community. These numbered 4,445, viz., 2,627 males, and 1,818 females, or 1 person in every 194, 1 male in every 172, and 1 female in every 226.

774. The deaf and dumb were in the proportion of 3·33 per 10,000 persons living; of 3·72 deaf and dumb males per 10,000 males, and of 2·90 deaf and dumb females per 10,000 females. These proportions, stated in other words, are 1 deafmute in 3,005 of the total population, 1 in 2,691 of the males, and 1 in 3,448 of the females. Deafmute-ism.

775. The following are the proportions per 10,000 of the population of deaf and dumb persons in as many Australasian colonies and other countries as the information is available for :— Deaf-muteism in various countries.

DEAFMUTEISM IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Deafmutes per 10,000 living.		Deafmutes per 10,000 living.
Switzerland ...	24·52	France ...	6·26
Austria ...	13·07	Denmark ...	6·20
Hungary ...	12·63	Great Britain and	
Sweden ...	10·23	Ireland ...	5·74
Prussia ...	10·19	Tasmania ...	5·44
Finland ...	10·18	Italy ...	5·37
Germany (exclusive of		Spain ...	4·59
Prussia) ...	9·31	Belgium ...	4·45
Norway ...	8·64	Holland ...	3·35
Canada ...	8·05	Victoria ...	3·33
Portugal ...	7·47	South Australia ...	2·90
United States ...	6·75	Western Australia ...	2·36
Greece ...	6·46	New Zealand ...	2·33

NOTE.—The figures, except those relating to the Australasian colonies, have been taken (with some corrections) and rearranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, page 179.

776. It will be observed that the proportions of deaf and dumb persons to the population are smaller in New Zealand, Western Australia, South Australia, and Victoria, than in any other countries; but Holland, Belgium, Spain, and Italy stand above Tasmania. The country in which deafmuteism prevails to its greatest extent is Switzerland, about 1 person in every 400 being affected in this manner. Deaf-muteism in Australasia and elsewhere.

777. Blind persons in Victoria were found in 1881 to be in the proportion of 8·60 per 10,000 persons living; blind males in that of 11·10 to every 10,000 males; blind females in that of 5·85 to every 10,000 females. There was thus 1 blind person in every 1,162 of Blindness.

mixed sexes, or 1 blind male in every 901 males, and 1 blind female in every 1,709 females.

Blindness in
various
countries.

778. Subjoined are the proportions of blind persons to the populations of the respective countries named :—

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
Tasmania ...	...	16·00	Belgium ...	...	8·11
Spain ...	...	14·79	Sweden ...	...	8·06
Western Australia ...	...	13·79	Germany (exclusive of Prussia)	...	7·93
Norway ...	...	13·57	Denmark ...	...	7·86
Hungary ...	...	13·24	Italy ...	...	7·63
Great Britain and Ireland	...	9·85	Switzerland ...	...	7·61
United States ...	...	9·75	South Australia ...	...	7·06
Austria ...	...	9·07	Canada ...	...	6·19
Greece ...	...	8·96	Holland ...	...	4·45
Victoria ...	..	8·60	New Zealand ...	...	2·82

NOTE.—These figures, except those relating to the Australasian colonies, have been taken (with some corrections) and rearranged from Dr. Kaseri's paper, page 179.

Blindness
in Austral-
asian colo-
nies and
elsewhere.

779. According to these figures, the people of New Zealand enjoy a greater immunity from blindness than those of any other country, and the people of South Australia than those of any other country except New Zealand, Holland, and Canada. Victoria has a larger proportion of blind persons than twelve, but a smaller one than eleven of the other countries named; whilst Western Australia has a larger proportion than all but four, and Tasmania than all but two of the other countries. Most blindness appears to exist in two countries situated so widely apart as Portugal and Finland, the proportion being 1 blind person to about every 450 of the population.

Lunacy.

780. Lunatics in Victoria were in the proportion of 32·85 per 10,000 of the population, viz., 35·17 male lunatics per 10,000 males living, and 30·30 female lunatics per 10,000 females living. Thus 1 person in every 304, 1 male in every 284, 1 female in every 330, was a lunatic.

Lunacy in
England
and Wales.

781. From whatever cause, lunacy appears to be much more rife in Victoria than in England and Wales. When the census of 1881 was taken, the proportion in the latter was 1 lunatic in every 502 of the population, which is a much lower proportion than that found to exist in Victoria at the same census.*

* See General Report on the Census of England and Wales, 1881, page 67.

782. The only Australasian colonies besides Victoria which collected complete returns of lunacy apart from idiocy were New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania, in all of which the proportion was lower than in this colony, as will be seen by the following figures :—

Lunacy in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

LUNACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

1. Victoria had 1 lunatic in every	...	304 persons.
2. Tasmania	„	334 „
3. South Australia	„	436 „
4. New Zealand	„	437 „

783. The census returns of Queensland contain a return of the number of lunatics in asylums, but give no account of those in private houses, gaols, etc. The number was 563, or 1 in 379 of the population, which is a higher proportion than that which the total number of lunatics bore to the population of New Zealand or South Australia, but not so high as that which obtained in the other two colonies furnishing returns.

Lunacy in
Queensland.

784. Persons returned as idiots in this colony were in the proportion of 1·87 per 10,000 of the population ; 2·38 idiot males per 10,000 males, 1·29 idiot females per 10,000 females. These proportions may be otherwise stated as 1 idiot in every 5,356 persons, 1 idiot male in every 4,186 males, 1 idiot female in every 7,741 females.

Idiocy.

785. The following are the proportions of idiots to the populations of three of the Australasian colonies and various other countries. It is probable that imbeciles are included with idiots in most if not all the countries out of Australasia, as the proportions relating to such countries are in every case higher than those relating to New Zealand and Victoria, and in all cases but four they are also higher than those relating to Tasmania :—

Idiocy in
various
countries.

IDIOCY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Idiots per 10,000 living.			Idiots per 10,000 living.		
United States	...	15·33	Italy	...	6·91
Portugal	...	15·09	Tasmania	...	6·57
Austria	...	14·64	Greece	...	6·53
Germany (exclusive of Prussia)	...	13·65	Spain	...	5·47
Great Britain and Ireland	...	12·92	Belgium	...	5·02
Hungary	...	11·86	Sweden	...	3·92
France	...	11·40	Victoria	...	1·87
Denmark	...	8·31	New Zealand	...	1·18

NOTE.—The figures, except those relating to the Australasian colonies, have been taken (with some corrections) and rearranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, page 179.

Epilepsy.

786. Epileptic persons in 1881 were in proportion of 3·36 per 10,000 of the population of Victoria, of 3·89 per 10,000 males, and of 2·78 per 10,000 females ; or, in other words, 1 person in every 2,974, 1 male in every 2,569, 1 female in every 3,599, was subject to attacks of epilepsy.

Epilepsy in
New
Zealand.

787. The census of England and Wales does not supply any information on the subject of epilepsy, and the only Australasian colony, except Victoria, which collects such information appears to be New Zealand, in which, according to the census of 1881, the proportion of epileptic persons was 1 in every 2,525 of the population, thereby showing a higher ratio of epilepsy than that found to prevail in Victoria.

Depart-
ment of
Public
Health.

788. The *Public Health Act* 1889 (53 Vict., No. 1044) provides for the formation of a Department of Public Health, and for vesting in a responsible Minister the former powers and duties of the late Central Board, which has been abolished. The following account of the new Department has been furnished by the secretary :—

Matters relating to Public Health in Victoria are administered by the various municipal councils, which act as sanitary authorities for their districts. Of these councils there are now 192, and their functions and powers have been considerably extended by the *Public Health Act* 1889.

This Act has also created a separate Government Department with a responsible Minister of the Crown for the carrying out, in conjunction with an elective Board of Public Health, of the Health Acts, and for exercising supervision over local councils acting as sanitary authorities.

The new Board of Public Health consists of the chairman who is also permanent head of the Department and is appointed by the Government, a medical inspector who is an expert in sanitary science and is appointed by the Government, and seven representative members who hold office for three years, are members of municipal councils, and are elected by these councils. The powers of this Board are very large. It may compel local councils to carry out most of the provisions of the Health Acts which were previously optional, it may make general regulations for the inspection of dairies, it may provide hospital accommodation where councils are in default, it may order the isolation of persons suffering from dangerous, infectious, or contagious diseases, may require councils to provide destructors, incinerators, etc., and to pass by-laws providing for the effective treatment of house refuse, nightsoil, etc., and for the prevention of the pollution of rivers, and acts as a court of appeal in regard to abattoirs and offensive trade establishments.

The Act came into operation on the 1st February, 1890, and the Honorable Alfred Deakin was gazetted as the first Minister of Health; Mr. C. A. Topp, M.A., was appointed Chairman of the Board; and Dr. D. Astley Gresswell, M.A., M.D., formerly one of the Medical Staff of the Local Government Board, England, was appointed Medical Inspector.

The Board meets as a board or in committee weekly.

789. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1889. 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, 1889.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1889.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
	feet.	°	°	°
Portland ...	37·0	102·0	33·0	57·1
Gabo Island ...	50·0	87·0	42·0	57·2
Melbourne ...	91·3	99·8	31·3	58·5
Cape Otway ...	270·0	94·0	36·0	55·9
Wilson's Promontory ...	300·0	91·0	37·0	57·2
Echuca ...	314·0	111·0	33·0	61·8
Sandhurst ...	701·0	109·0	33·0	59·7
Ballarat ...	1,438·0	104·5	29·2	54·6

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 ...	29·985	190	33·90	·77	4·9
Gabo Island ...	29·918	144	42·97	·85	6·9
Melbourne ...	29·943	125	27·14	·71	5·8
Cape Otway ...	29·739	198	39·33	·80	5·9
Wilson's Promontory ...	29·640	162	43·74	·75	6·1
Echuca ...	29·659	99	24·38	...	...
Sandhurst ...	29·271	125	28·29	·66	4·4
Ballarat ...	28·568	139	32·41	·73	5·3

790. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the twenty-six years ended with 1889: —

Meteorology in Melbourne, 1864 to 1889.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE—RETURN FOR
TWENTY-SIX 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
Means	104·9	30·2	57·3	29·94	130	25·56	·71	5·9

791. It will be noticed that in 1889, according to observations taken at the Melbourne Observatory, although the maximum temperature was 5 degrees below the average, and the lowest recorded—with two exceptions—during the whole period of twenty-six years, yet the minimum and the mean in temperature were each over 1 degree above the average; also that, whilst the mean atmospheric pressure and the mean relative humidity were the same as, the rainfall was 1½ inch above, the average. The mean amount of cloud, however, was slightly below the average, and the number of wet days was 5 less than usual.

792. During the period of twenty-six years a higher temperature than the maximum of 1889 was experienced in all the years but two, and a lower one than the minimum in all but six of the previous years;

Observations in 1889 compared with means.

Observations in 1889 and former years compared.

moreover, the mean temperature was higher than in any previous year; the days on which rain fell were less numerous than in seventeen of the years, and the amount of rainfall was higher than in any of the years except eight.

793. The mean temperature of Melbourne over a series of years (57·3°) corresponds with that of Bathurst, a town in the interior of New South Wales, situated 2,150 feet above the sea-level, and is about equal to that of Washington (56·9°), Bordeaux (57·0°), Madrid (57·2°), and Marseilles (58·3°). It is lower by over 2 degrees than that of Hobart (55·1°), lower by $5\frac{1}{3}$ degrees than that of Sydney (62·5°), and lower by $7\frac{1}{3}$ degrees than that of Adelaide (64·6°).*

Mean temperature in Melbourne and elsewhere.

794. The mean rainfall in Melbourne (25·5in.) corresponds approximately with that of Ventnor in England (25·5in.), Bathurst in New South Wales (25·0in.), and Toulouse in France (24·9in.). It is above that in London (24·0in.), Nottingham (23·7in.), or Paris (22·9in.), is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches above that in Hobart (22·9in.), is 5 inches above that in Adelaide (20·5in.), but is only about half as much as that in Sydney (50·1in.).*

Mean rainfall in Melbourne and elsewhere.

795. The Board of Visitors to the Melbourne Observatory in their report dated 12th September, 1889,† state that the polishing of the mirrors of the great telescope has been in progress some time, and, although certain preliminary difficulties have been overcome, it is doubtful whether the work can be satisfactorily completed; for while it has been found possible to obtain both figure and polish sufficient for many of the ordinary uses of the instrument, it is admitted on all hands that to procure results at all adequate to the higher purposes to which telescopes of the first order are now applied is a matter of extreme difficulty. In this opinion Sir Howard Grubb, who constructed the telescope, fully concurs, and has stated his reluctance to undertake the task of repolishing the mirrors. From the fact that such repolishing will become more frequently necessary henceforward, and that the climatic extremes of temperature render it specially difficult in this country, the visitors state that they are almost forced

Mirrors of great telescope.

* The observations, except those for Melbourne, Adelaide, and Hobart, have been taken from a work entitled *Physical Geography and Climate of New South Wales*, by H. C. Russell, F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer of that colony.

† Parliamentary Paper, No. 144, Session 1889.

to the conclusion—already arrived at elsewhere—that for astronomical purposes a refracting telescope is preferable to a reflector, and that the great success which has lately attended the production of object glasses of large diameter confirms this view; they therefore suggest that the expediency of replacing the mirror of the great telescope with a refracting objective—which, they believe, could be done at a comparatively moderate cost—be considered.*

Meteorology
elsewhere
treated on.

796. An extended account of the meteorology and climate of Victoria will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 54 to 95.

* 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.

797. The coins in circulation in Victoria are in all respects the same as those used in the United Kingdom. The accounts are kept in sterling money (£ s. d.). Coins and accounts.

798. 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.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.	Foreign Moneys.	British Equivalents.
		£ s. d.
Austria ...	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 £
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 £
	Mark ...	0 1 0
Germany ...	Krone ...	0 10 0
	Doppel krone ...	1 0 0
Greece ...	Drachme ...	0 0 8½
		or 28 to the £
Holland ...	Gulden ...	0 1 8
		or 12 to the £
Italy ...	Lira ...	0 0 9·6
		or 25 to the £
Japan ...	Yen ...	0 4 2
Mexico ...	Dollar ...	0 4 2†
Norway ...	Krone ...	0 1 1½
		or 18 to the £

* 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 last six years:—1888, 4s. 8¾d.; 1887, 4s. 10¼d.; 1886, 5s. 0½d.; 1885, 5s. 3½d.; 1884, 5s. 7d.; 1883, 5s. 7¼d.

† 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, for the ensuing six months, on the 1st April and 1st October of each year, according to the market price of silver. Upon this basis the price of the dollar was fixed in 1887-8, at 3s. 4d. for the first, and 3s. 2d. for the second six months; and in 1888-9, at 3s. 3d. for the first, and 3s. for the second six months. See 19th Report of the Deputy Master of the Imperial Mint, page 20.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS—(continued).

Countries.				Foreign Moneys.		British Equivalents.		
						£	s.	d.
Portugal	...	...		Milreis	...	0	4	6
Roumania	...	...		Lei	...	0	0	9·6
Russia	...	...		Silver rouble	...	0	2	0
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

Coins in
British
Dominions.

799. The following is a statement of the metallic money which circulates in the various dominions of the British Empire:—

METALLIC CURRENCY IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.*

Countries.				Metallic Circulation.		
Great Britain and Ireland				£ s. d.		
Australasian Colonies (including Fiji)						
South African Colonies						
Falkland Islands	...					
St. Helena	...	...		
Channel Islands	...	...		£ s. d., and a special subsidiary copper coinage.		
Malta	...	...		£ s. d., and a special ⅓ farthing called a grain.		
West African Settlements	...	...		£ s. d., supplemented with other coins.		
West Indian Colonies	...	...		British silver and bronze. In some places accounts are kept in dollars at 4s. 2d.		
Canada	...	...		Dollars at 4s. 1·31d.		
Newfoundland	...	...		Dollars at 4s. 2d.		
Gibraltar	...	...		Mixed British and Spanish coins.		
Cyprus	...	...		British, French, and Turkish gold ; British silver, and special bronze piastres.		
India	...	...		Rupees, annas, and pies.		
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.		
Labuan	...	...		Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2·21d., with subsidiary silver and copper of Straits Settlements and British North Borneo copper.		
Straits Settlements	...	...		Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2·21d., with special subsidiary silver and copper.		
British North Borneo...	...	...		Mexican dollar worth 3s. 2·21d., with special subsidiary copper.		

* 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.

800. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne Royal Mint. 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.*

801. From the time of the opening of the Mint to the end of 1889 Gold received at Mint. 11½ 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 45 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 1889.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Oz.	£		Oz.	£
1872 ...	190,738	764,917	1882 ...	818,905	3,310,971
1873 ...	221,870	887,127	1883 ...	785,716	3,158,420
1874 ...	335,318	1,349,102	1884 ...	945,429	3,802,229
1875 ...	489,732	1,947,713	1885 ...	836,169	3,350,737
1876 ...	548,199	2,149,481	1886 ...	756,249	3,028,374
1877 ...	378,310	1,491,819	1887 ...	769,897	3,074,223
1878 ...	569,932	2,267,431	1888 ...	757,548	3,022,384
1879 ...	656,556	2,637,738	1889 ...	761,616	3,029,731
1880 ...	758,721	3,061,820			
1881 ...	692,213	2,792,985	Total ...	11,268,118	45,127,202

802. 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 amounted to 11,589,650 oz. standard, valued at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz., or 321,532 oz. more than the actual weight of gold received at the Mint. Gold received in standard ounces.

803. It will be observed that the gold received at the Mint in 1889 exceeded by 4,068 ounces the quantity in 1888, but was less than in any other year since 1881 except 1886. Gold received, 1889.

804. Gold is issued from the Mint as coin or as bullion. The former, with the exception of 555,500 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.

* See Amended Return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Paper C.—No. 4*, Session 1880.

† See also paragraph 810 *post*.

GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1889.

Year.	Coin.		Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Number.	Number.	Oz.	£	
1872	748,000	...	1,205	3,611	751,611
1873	752,000	165,000	3,106	11,035	845,535
1874	1,373,000	...	2,912	10,417	1,383,417
1875	1,888,000	...	3,553	13,857	1,901,857
1876	2,124,000	...	3,625	14,145	2,138,145
1877	1,487,000	80,000	3,326	13,004	1,540,004
1878	2,171,000	...	3,691	14,640	2,185,640
1879	2,740,000	...	1,740	6,830	2,746,830
1880	3,052,800	...	1,861	7,219	3,060,019
1881	2,324,800	42,000	106,999	448,767	2,794,567
1882	2,465,250	107,500	189,837	789,687	3,308,687
1883	2,050,000	...	266,679	1,112,478	3,162,478
1884	2,942,000	48,000	200,766	835,728	3,801,728
1885	2,966,500	11,000	91,335	379,839	3,351,839
1886	2,901,500	38,000	25,701	107,719	3,028,219
1887	2,855,800	64,000	45,030	186,395	3,074,195
1888	2,830,000	...	46,611	194,219	3,024,219
1889	2,732,000	...	72,497	299,285	3,031,285
Total ...	40,403,650	555,500	1,070,474	4,448,875	45,130,275

Gold coin issued.

805. The difference in value between the gold coin issued from the Mint in 1888 and 1889 was £98,000, the excess being in favour of the former. The gold coin issued in 1889 was less not only than that in 1888, but was also less than that in 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1880, or 1879; it was, however, in excess of that in any other year.

Gold bullion issued.

806. The quantity of gold issued in the form of bullion has fallen off very considerably since 1883. In that year its value amounted to over £1,100,000, or to 35 per cent. of the total value of coin and bullion issued; but in 1889, although in excess of the value in the previous three years, it amounted to not quite £300,000, or something under 10 per cent. of that value.

Victorian and other gold minted.

807. Nearly four-fifths of the gold received at the Mint since its first establishment was raised in Victoria, and about a seventh came from New Zealand. The bulk of the remainder was contributed by the other Australasian colonies—chiefly Tasmania and South Australia—and a very small quantity by Natal. The following were the quantities received from these countries respectively prior to and during 1889 :—

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT,
1872 TO 1889.

Colony in which the Gold was raised.	Gold Received.		
	Prior to 1889.	During 1889.	Total.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Victoria	8,304,602	623,802	8,928,404
New South Wales	8,581	1,163	9,744
Queensland	4,879	3,724	8,603
South Australia	198,517	16,469	214,986
Western Australia	4,203	12,365	16,568
Tasmania	424,613	35,455	460,068
New Zealand	1,489,805	58,240	1,548,045
Natal	1,731	...	1,731
Unknown	69,571	10,398	79,969
Total	10,506,502	761,616	11,268,118

808. Gold deposited at the Mint is subject to a charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce on the gross weight before melting if the deposit contains 1,000 ounces of standard gold or over; and of 2d. per ounce if the deposit contains less than 1,000 ounces—the minimum charge on any deposit being four shillings. Mint charges.

809. Any silver in a deposit in excess of 4 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting is allowed for at a rate per ounce to be fixed from time to time by the Deputy Master. A reduction of a sixth of the charges is made on deposits containing more than 24 ounces of unrefinable gold, or gold containing silver in less proportion than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and base metal in less proportion than 2 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting. Mint allowances

810. Standard gold contains 91·67 per cent. (22 carats out of 24) of pure gold, but the gold (chiefly dust and bars) received at the Mint in 1889 contained as much as 94·3 per cent. of pure gold, and therefore it had to be considerably reduced in fineness to bring it to a fit state for making into money. The silver in the gold received in 1889 amounted to 4·3 per cent., and the base metals to 1·4 per cent. These proportions vary but little from year to year. Fineness of gold received at Mint.

811. 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 916·6 parts (or $\frac{11}{12}$) of pure gold in every 1,000 parts. In practice a small margin is allowed, and the actual weight and fineness of the gold coins struck at the Melbourne Mint, as based on the assay of pyx pieces transmitted to London for examination, and there tested, at the periods named, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, were as follow:— Weight and fineness of gold pieces coined, 1887 and 1888.

WEIGHT AND FINENESS OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE
MELBOURNE MINT.

Date.	Average Weight.		Average Proportion of Gold in 1000 parts.	
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.
	Oz.	Oz.		
September, 1887 ...	·2568	·1284	916·680	916·606
December „ ...	·2568	...	916·623	...
March, 1888 ...	·2568	...	916·689	...
June „ ...	·2568	...	916·685	...

812. Mr. Roberts-Austen, the chemist and assayer to the London Mint, reports that samples of the pieces struck at the Melbourne Mint in 1889, on being assayed in his office, proved to approximate very closely to the standard prescribed by law. The exact figures, however, are not given.

813. By the *Victorian Mint Act* (31 Vict. No. 307) it is provided that the sum of £20,000 shall be paid annually to the Mint from the Consolidated Revenue, but in the following table, which shows the Mint revenue and expenditure in each of the sixteen financial years ended with 1888-9, and the excess of the latter over the former, the net results alone are given, the amount of subsidy returned to the Treasury each year being omitted from both sides of the account:—

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,* 1873-4 TO 1888-9.

Year.	Mint Receipts.	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	
1873-4 ...	4,799	4,972	173	3·60
1874-5 ...	7,504	15,701	8,197	109·24
1875-6 ...	7,659	9,305	1,646	21·49
1876-7 ...	7,512	11,229	3,717	49·48
1877-8 ...	7,247	19,553	12,306	169·81
1878-9 ...	7,906	13,376	5,470	69·19
1879-80 ...	10,158	13,650	3,492	34·38
1880-81 ...	10,197	14,372	4,175	40·94
1881-2 ...	10,917	14,656	3,739	34·24
1882-3 ...	11,292	15,897	4,605	40·78
1883-4 ...	10,415	15,148	4,733	45·44
1884-5 ...	13,042	14,696	1,654	12·68
1885-6 ...	11,705	15,387	3,682	31·46
1886-7 ...	11,058	18,014	6,956	62·91
1887-8 ...	10,377	16,126	5,749	55·40
1888-9 ...	10,051	16,358	6,307	62·75
Total ...	151,839	228,440	76,601	50·45

* Figures derived from those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statements. The fluctuations in the expenditure are probably due chiefly to the subsidy being returned at irregular periods.

814. It will be observed that in the period to which the table relates the Mint expenditure exceeded the Mint receipts by about 50 per cent., and the establishment was worked at an apparent total loss of £76,601, the average loss per annum being £4,787. During 1888-9 the loss was £6,307, or 63 per cent. over the receipts.

815. Whilst in 1889, the expenditure in the Melbourne Mint exceeded the revenue by more than half, the expenditure in the Sydney Mint exceeded the revenue by only an eighth. In the London Mint, on account of the large profit made on the purchase of silver* and bronze for coinage, the receipts amounted to over nine times the expenditure. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, and difference between those items, in the three Mints during the past year:—

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND LONDON MINTS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1889.

Locality of Mint.	Mint Receipts.†	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	
Melbourne ...	10,051	16,358	6,307	62·75
Sydney ...	12,084	13,622	1,538	12·73
London ...	874,925	94,233	+ 780,692	+ 828·47

NOTE.—The plus sign (+) indicates that the receipts exceeded the expenditure.

816. At the London Mint in 1889 the profit made upon silver bullion purchased for coinage was £800,038; and the profit made upon bronze coinage was £61,911. As against this there was a loss of £4,672 on the coinage of gold, and a loss of £27,775 on worn silver coin exchanged. Of this exchange £811 was effected at the Melbourne Mint, and £382 at the Sydney Mint.

817. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1855, and from that date to the end of 1889, 17,113,910 ounces‡ of gold were received thereat, of which it is believed that 7,296,781 ounces, or considerably less than half, were raised in the colony of New South Wales; 5,945,231 ounces, or rather more than a third, in Queensland 2,121,361 ounces, or about an eighth, in New Zealand; and 1,440,972

* The average price at which silver bullion was purchased by the London Mint in 1889 was 3s. 6½d. per ounce, as compared with 3s. 6¼d. in 1888; and as silver coin is issued at 5s. 6d. per ounce, the profit (seigniorage) which accrued to the State in the year under review was 1s. 11¾d. per ounce, or at the rate of 54 per cent. The rate of seigniorage averaged only 9 per cent. in the years 1870 to 1872, but rose rapidly—especially since 1877—to 42 per cent. in 1886 and 54 per cent. in 1889. (See 20th Report of London Mint, p. 14.)

† The Melbourne Mint receives an annual subsidy of £20,000 from the Government of Victoria, and the Sydney Mint one of £15,000 from the Government of New South Wales. The unexpended portions of these amounts are left out of account in this table.

‡ Including 226,974 ounces of coin.

ounces, or about a twelfth, in Victoria. In the same period, 59,297,500 sovereigns, 4,841,000 half-sovereigns, and 683,796 ounces of bullion (valued at £2,733,568), were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £64,451,568. It should be mentioned that since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint only about 3,620 ounces of Victorian gold have been coined in Sydney.

Sydney
Mint, 1889.

818. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1889 was 900,475* ounces, valued at £3,340,473, four-fifths of which was produced in Queensland, about one-eighth in New South Wales. but only a very small quantity in the other colonies. The total value of coin and bullion issued in that year amounted to £3,322,750, consisting of 3,262,000 sovereigns, 64,000 half-sovereigns, and 6,804 ounces of gold bullion valued at £28,750. The value of coin and bullion issued from the Sydney Mint was less by nearly a million sterling in 1887, and by over three-quarters of a million in 1888; but was more by over a quarter of a million in 1889 than that issued from the Melbourne Mint in those years.

London
Mint, 1889

819. 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-nine different denominations issued from that Mint in 1889:—

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1889.

Denomination.	Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.		
		£	s.	d.
Imperial—				
Gold—Sovereigns	7,257,455	7,257,455	0	0
Silver—Crowns	1,807,223	451,805	15	0
„ Double Florins	1,185,111	237,022	4	0
„ Half-crowns	4,811,954	601,494	5	0
„ Florins	2,973,561	297,356	2	0
„ Shillings	7,039,628	351,981	8	0
„ Sixpences	8,738,928	218,473	4	0
„ Fourpences (Maundy money only)	6,088	101	9	4
„ Threepences	4,591,498	57,393	14	6
„ Twopences (Maundy money only)	6,727	56	1	2
„ Pence „ „ „	14,028	58	9	0
Bronze—Pence	12,559,737	52,332	4	9
„ Half-pence	7,748,234	16,142	3	1
Total	58,740,172	9,541,671	19	10

* Including 40,097 ounces of coin.

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1889—*continued*.

Denomination.	Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.
Colonial—		
British Honduras, Bronze—Cents ...	50,000	75 0 0
Canada, Silver—Twenty-five cents. ...	66,324	3,407 1 1
„ „ Ten cents ...	600,000	12,328 15 4
„ „ Five cents. ...	1,200,000	12,328 15 4
Cyprus, Bronze—Piastres ...	27,000	150 0 0
„ „ Half-piastres ...	54,000	150 0 0
Hong Kong, Silver—Twenty cents ...	440,735	13,222 1 0
„ „ Ten cents ...	4,026,700	60,400 10 0
„ „ Five cents ...	5,168,590	38,764 7 0
Jamaica, Nickel—Pence ...	24,000	100 0 0
„ „ Half-pence ...	96,000	200 0 0
„ „ Farthings ...	192,000	200 0 0
Straits Settlements, Silver—Fifty cents...	32,042	2,403 3 0
„ „ „ Twenty cents ...	423,580	12,707 8 0
„ „ „ Ten cents ...	1,502,290	22,534 7 0
„ „ „ Five cents ...	1,000,120	7,500 18 0
Total ...	73,643,553	9,728,144 5 7

820. According to the table, the silver coined at the London Mint in 1889, represented an aggregate nominal value of £2,401,340, which was more by £1,374,253 than that coined in 1888, more by £1,435,474 than that coined in 1887, more by £1,815,322 than that coined in 1886, and more by £1,095,733 than that coined in 1883, that being the year in which, after the year under review, the silver coinage was larger than in any other year since the introduction of the present coinage in 1817.

821. In consequence, no doubt, of the gold coined at the Colonial Mints having been sufficient to meet all requirements, no sovereigns were struck at the London Mint in 1881, 1882, 1883, or 1886, and no half-sovereigns in the first two and last of those years, or in 1888 or 1889. Gold to the value of £1,999,075, however, was coined in 1887, of £2,287,841 in 1888, and of £7,257,455 in 1889. The dies used in 1887 were of a new design, in honour of the Jubilee of Her Majesty, whilst the gold coined in 1888 included 25,000 double dollars for Newfoundland, of the value of £10,417. In 1889 the only gold coins struck at the London Mint were sovereigns. The following is the nominal value of the gold coins struck at the London Mint during the last 18 years:—

Silver coined
at London
Mint, 1889.

Gold coined
at London
Mint, 1872
to 1889.

NOMINAL VALUE OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT,
1872 TO 1889.

£				£			
1872	...	...	15,261,436	1882	...	...	Nil
1873	...	...	3,384,564	1883	...	...	1,403,713
1874	...	...	1,461,564	1884	...	...	2,324,015
1875	...	...	243,247	1885	...	...	2,973,453
1876	...	...	4,696,649	1886	...	...	Nil
1877	...	...	981,469	1887	...	...	1,999,075
1878	...	...	2,265,069	1888	...	...	2,287,841
1879	...	...	35,050	1889	...	...	7,257,455
1880	...	...	4,150,053				
1881	...	...	Nil	Total		...	£50,724,653

Gold coins
in the
United
Kingdom.

822. It is estimated that 80,000,000 sovereigns, and 45,000,000 half-sovereigns, of a nominal value in all of £102,500,000, are circulating in the United Kingdom, and that about half these are light. The Mint authorities state that, exclusive of the expense of re-coinage, it would cost £804,390 to make good the deficient weight.

Light gold
coins called
in in United
Kingdom.

823. In 1889 light gold coins to the value of £603,531 were received at the London Mint and were paid for according to weight; but in August of that year, the *Coinage Act* 1889, came into force, which provided that gold coins issued prior to the reign of Her present Majesty which had become light by fair wear and tear and were not more than 4 grains below the standard weight, might be received by the Bank of England at such times as might be fixed by an Order-in-Council at their full nominal value, instead of as previously by weight. An Order-in-Council limited the time at which light coins would be received on such terms to the 31st March, 1890, up to which date gold coins of the nominal value of £1,944,000, viz., 1,838,000 sovereigns and 212,000 half-sovereigns were received at the Bank. The deficiency of weight in these coins amounted to 10,401 ounces, or £40,498, but there was a further deficiency amounting to £2,424 to be made good on their re-coinage, due to dirt adhering to all coins which had been a considerable time in circulation, also to the fact that the average fineness of coins issued in former reigns is sensibly below the precise standard. The total loss, therefore, on the withdrawal of the light pre-Victorian gold coinage in the United Kingdom has been £42,922, or £22,078 per million sterling, which gives a deficiency of 5·299 pence in the pound.

Time
extended to
colonies.

824. It was afterwards conceded, and communicated to the colonies by telegram, that pre-Victorian gold coins, not defaced or fraudulently injured, might be received at the Melbourne and Sydney Mints at their full nominal value up to the 30th April, 1890.

825. It may be mentioned that, according to experiments made by the late Professor Stanley Jevons, the sovereign when in circulation loses .043 grain and the half-sovereign .069 grain per annum. According to this rate of wear a sovereign would become light after 18 years, and a half-sovereign after $7\frac{1}{2}$ years of circulation ; but owing to certain peculiarities of the half-sovereign circulation, Mr. Jevons preferred to adopt 10 years as the average "legal life" of that coin, which would make the annual wear .051 grain. Mr. J. B. Martin, who read a paper on the subject before the London Institute of Bankers in 1882, estimated the annual wear of the sovereign at .04325 grain, thus confirming Mr. Jevons' figure. His experiments on the half-sovereign, however, gave the rate of wear as .04379 grain, or rather less than Mr. Jevons' estimate. An enquiry made by the London Mint in the early part of 1888 showed an annual rate of wear for sovereigns of .03956 grain, and for half-sovereigns of .05511 grain, which would give a legal life for sovereigns of $19\frac{1}{2}$ years and for half-sovereigns of 9 years.*

Loss of weight of gold coins by circulation.

826. The subjoined account of the currency system of the United Kingdom has been taken, almost word for word, 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 metal coined is .916 fine, *i.e.*, $\frac{11}{12}$ pure gold, and $\frac{1}{12}$ alloy.

"The coins are sovereigns and half-sovereigns. There is also a five-sovereign piece, and a two-sovereign piece, but these coins are not in general circulation. 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 grains and 62.125 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 difference of three halfpence per ounce compensates the Bank for the loss of interest between the date of its bringing the gold to the Mint and the date of receiving it again in the form of coin, and gives it also a small profit by way of brokerage for its trouble.

“The public finds that its own loss in interest and expenditure in the operation, were it to take gold to the Mint, would be more than three halfpence. Consequently, by far the greater part of the gold coined in the United Kingdom is taken to the Mint by the Bank of England.

“The silver crown, double florin, half-crown, florin, shilling, sixpence piece, fourpence piece, and threepence piece represent respectively one-quarter, one-fifth, one-eighth, one-tenth, one-twentieth, one-fortieth, one-sixtieth, and one-eightieth of a sovereign, while the bronze penny, half-penny, and farthing represent respectively one two-hundred and-fortieth, one four-hundred-and-eightieth, and one nine-hundred-and-sixtieth of the same coin.

“The piece of fourpence is no longer coined for use in Great Britain, but it is sometimes supplied to some of the West Indian Colonies, where, especially in Barbados, it is found a useful coin for wages. There are also coined silver penny and twopence pieces, but they are not in general circulation, though some of the latter are said to be still in Jamaica, in which colony, as also in Sierra Leone, some of the old silver three-halfpenny pieces, which have not been coined for many years, are still said to circulate.

“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 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 in 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.”

827. 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 eleven years :—

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1889.

Colony.	Year.	Value of Coin Supplied.			Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn.
		Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1879	125,500	2,080	127,580	24,230
	1880	80,000	...	80,000	58,039
	1881	74,800	...	74,800	51,519
	1882	55,200	1,005	56,205	34,036
	1883	24,800	600	25,400	10,601
	1884	10,000	2,000	12,000	9,474
	1885	30,000	2,500	32,500	9,483
	1886	21,600	2,500	24,100	9,407
	1887	28,800	1,000	29,800	7,633
	1888	63,200	2,000	65,200	2,980
	1889	16,000	3,500	19,500	6,172

Silver and bronze coin supplied and withdrawn.

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1889—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Value of Coin Supplied.			Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn.
		Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	1879	85,000	1,000	86,000	890
	1880	25,000	...	25,000	16,574
	1881	24,000	500	24,500	9,950
	1882	44,000	2,000	46,000	7,590
	1883	49,000	2,000	51,000	9,207
	1884	40,000	1,000	41,000	4,531
	1885	56,000	3,000	59,000	4,075
	1886	34,000	1,500	35,500	2,380
	1887	2,400	500	2,900	4,042
	1888	...	1,000	1,000	4,850
	1889	9,000	2,000	11,000	3,251
Queensland ...	1882	50,000	...	50,000	...
	1885	51,200	520	51,720	...
	1888	57,300	500	57,800	...
South Australia ...	1879	30,000	2,240	32,240	...
	1880	57,000	...	57,000	...
	1882	40,000	...	40,000	...
	1886	4,000	1,100	5,100	...
	1887	...	20	20	...
	1888	...	20	20	...
	1889	20,000	...	20,000	...
Western Australia ...	1879	5,000	400	5,400	...
	1880	...	...	...	1,200
	1881	...	...	...	1,200
	1889	...	...	...	890
Tasmania ...	1882	16,000	...	16,000	...
	1883	14,000	20	14,020	10,045
	1885	...	600	600	...
	1886	2,400	...	2,400	...
New Zealand ...	1879	500	2,500	3,000	...
	1882	73,800	...	73,800	...
	1884	500	1,500	2,000	...
	1886	2,000	500	2,500	...
	1887	5,295	480	5,775	...
	1889	2,200	1,000	3,200	...
Total ...	1879	246,000	8,220	254,220	25,120
	1880	12,000	...	162,000	75,813
	1881	8,800	500	99,300	62,669
	1882	279,000	3,005	282,005	41,626
	1883	87,800	2,620	90,420	29,853
	1884	50,500	4,500	55,000	14,005
	1885	137,200	6,620	143,820	13,558
	1886	4,000	5,600	69,600	11,787
	1887	86,495	2,000	38,495	11,675
	1888	120,500	3,520	124,020	7,830
	1889	7,200	6,500	53,700	10,313

Coinage of
the world.

828. The value of gold and silver coin issued from the mints of the different countries of the world in the three years ended with 1888 is stated to have been as follows* :—

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1886 TO 1888.†

Countries.	1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia ...	4,628,500	...	4,956,800	...	5,017,000	...
Europe—						
Austria-Hungary...	559,196	913,424	556,198	1,157,582	572,423	1,149,206
Belgium ...	...	192,035	...	121,590	...	...
Denmark ...	...	2,838	...	...	...	13,017
France ...	928,278	6,207	991,867	358,280	22,281	231,746
Germany ...	1,772,127	240,409	5,861,515	149,030	7,154,317	206,068
Great Britain ...	...	423,165	2,026,770	862,945	2,061,120	767,060
Italy ...	47,452	374,034	...	1,302,750	97,865	...
Monaco ...	60,313	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands ...	45,343	...	34,131	15,913	29,802	...
Norway ...	112,392	...	...	16,750	...	11,167
Sweden ...	204,623	...	65,590	11,684	...	3,482
Portugal ...	37,422	62,451	56,250	200,025	21,375	319,500
Russia ...	3,075,358	271,688	4,189,432	323,273	4,262,602	242,318
Spain ...	493,701	1,053,647	...	2,372,795	...	924,334
Switzerland ...	201,042	104,542	...	56,292	3,538	...
Turkey ...	760,833	183,333	...	...	13,750	15,510
Asia—						
Cochin China ...	...	669,952	...	651,335	...	229,275
Hong Kong ...	...	...	...	83,333	...	230,208
India ...	...	5,650,295	885	9,196,253	...	10,648,381
Japan ...	187,534	1,892,933	186,962	2,141,574	202,987	2,129,606
Siam ...	...	...	...	461,680	...	...
Straits Settlements	...	...	...	36,875	...	50,833
Africa—						
Congo ...	...	...	...	4,021	...	...
Egypt ...	...	667,531†	51,324	449,935	53,574	1,767
America—						
Argentine Republic	414,306	...	1,911,119	...	1,732,568	...
Bolivia ...	...	...	...	367,386	...	367,386
Brazil ...	4,303	6,328	...	...	5,434	184,074
Canada ...	...	46,875	...	17,708	...	51,495
Chile ...	7,752	201,267	5,283	69,375	8,785	25,495
Columbia ...	5,618	282,255	...	138,139	...	125,092
Costa Rica ...	...	30,841	...	...	...	...
Ecuador ...	...	...	...	...	...	98,579
Guatemala ...	...	5,705	...	...	...	...
Hayti ...	...	30,156	...	104,167	...	...
Honduras ...	...	...	...	14,995	...	...

* Taken, except the figures for Australia, from the report for 1889 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.

‡ Recoinage.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1886 TO 1888
—continued.

Countries.	1886.		1887.		1888.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
America—						
Mexico ...	76,560	5,623,293	83,051	5,592,506	62,600	5,553,951
Nicaragua ...	...	...	...	83,333	...	...
Peru ...	...	123,347	...	351,042	...	678,750
United States ...	6,030,321	6,684,731	4,994,246	7,331,475	6,537,668	6,880,335
Venezuela ...	...	267,989	...	...	137,604	56,666
Total ...	19,652,974	26,011,271	25,971,423	34,044,041	27,997,293	31,195,301

829. The figures in the table show that the value of the gold coin issued from the Australian Mints in 1888 was less by £2,137,000 than that issued from the Mint of Germany, less by £1,500,000 than that issued from the Mint of the United States, but more by £754,000 than that issued from the Mint of Russia, and considerably more than that issued from the mints of any of the other countries named.

Gold coined
in Australia
and other
countries.

830. Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint in 1872, the value of gold coin exported from Victoria (£36,559,814), less the value of that imported (£2,708,829), has amounted to £33,850,985, or less by £6,552,665 than the total value of such coin issued from the Mint. In 1889, the value of the gold coin exported amounted to £1,983,913, or less by £1,539,729 than in the previous year; and the value of that imported was £217,166, or less by £280,327 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.

EXPORTS OF GOLD COIN, 1889.

Destination.	£	Destination.	£
United Kingdom ...	1,442,649	Ceylon ...	9,900
South Australia ...	250,000	Tasmania ...	2,000
India ...	112,772	New South Wales ...	1,763
New Zealand ...	110,000		
Hong Kong ...	54,829	Total ...	1,983,913

831. The returns of the Bank of England show that a considerable quantity of the Australian gold coinage finds its way there. The figures are complete for each year from 1875 to 1889, and in the following table are collated with those showing the amount of coinage struck in the same years at the two Australian Mints, the difference

Australian
coinage at
Bank of
England.

between the amount coined and the amount lodged in the Bank of England being also shown :—

AUSTRALIAN GOLD COINAGE.—AMOUNT STRUCK AND AMOUNT RECEIVED AT BANK OF ENGLAND.

Year.	Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage.			Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage received at Bank of England.	Excess of Australian Gold Coinage over and above that received at the Bank of England.
	Struck at Melbourne Mint.	Struck at Sydney Mint.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1875 ...	1,888,000	2,122,000	4,010,000	2,726,000	1,284,000
1876 ...	2,124,000	1,643,000	3,767,000	2,075,000	1,692,000
1877 ...	1,527,000	1,590,000	3,117,000	3,748,000	— 631,000*
1878 ...	2,171,000	1,322,000	3,493 000	2,773,000	720,000
1879 ...	2,740,000	1,413,000	4,153,000	1,617,000	2,536,000
1880 ...	3,052,800	1,499,000	4,551,800	2,377,000	2,174,800
1881 ...	2,345,800	1,391,000	3,736,800	3,306,000	430,800
1882 ...	2,519,000	1,324,000	3,843,000	2,203,000	1,640,000
1883 ...	2,050,000	1,218,000	3,268,000	1,518,000	1,750,000
1884 ...	2,966,000	1,595,000	4,561,000	284,040	4,276,960
1885 ...	2,972,000	1,486,000	4,458,000	3,012,000	1,446,000
1886 ...	2,920,500	1,708,000	4,628 500	2,187,000	2,441,500
1887 ...	2,887,800	2,069,000	4,956,800	202,000	4,754,800
1888 ...	2,830,000	2,187,000	5,017,000	3,535,000	1,482,000
1889 ...	2,732,000	3,294,000	6,026,000	3,423,500	2,602,500
Total ...	37,725,900	25,861,000	63,586,900	34,986,540	28,600,360†

Proportion of Australian coinage sent to Bank of England.

832. It will be noticed that in the fifteen years named in the table more than half the gold coin issued from the Australian Mints found its way to the Bank of England ; also, that the value of Australian coinage received at the Bank of England exceeded that struck in 1877, but in no other year. The smallest quantity was received in 1887, in which year in consequence of the large amount of English money which for some time previously had been in course of remittance to Australia for investment, the coined gold was necessarily retained in the colonies for purposes of exchange, and the next smallest amount was in 1884 ; ‡ whilst the amounts received in 1888 and 1889 were larger than in any previous year except 1877.

Value of coinage in various countries.

833. Herr Soetbeer, a distinguished German economist, has estimated as follows the total value—to which has been added the value per head—of the gold and silver employed as circulating medium in the various countries named at the end of 1885§ :—

* The minus sign (—) indicates that the value of Australian gold coinage received at the Bank of England exceeded that struck in the year by the amount against which it is placed.
† Net figures.
‡ See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1885-9, Vol. I., paragraph 676.
§ See *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887, page 1068.

APPROXIMATE VALUE* OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN IN THE
CIVILIZED COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1885.

Country.	Gold.			Silver.			Total Gold and Silver per Head.				
	Total Millions.	Amount per Head.			Total Millions.	Amount per Head.					
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
England †	111,	3	1	8	22,	0	12	3	3	13	11
British Colonies (without India)	34,	2	8	7	3,	0	4	3	2	12	10
Holland	4,	1	0	0	13,	3	5	0	4	5	0
France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland	210,	2	14	7	160,	2	1	7	4	16	2
Austria-Hungary	8,	0	3	11	19,	0	9	3	0	13	2
Germany	87,	1	15	6	45,	0	18	4	2	13	10
Sweden and Norway	6,	0	17	2	2,	0	5	9	1	2	11
Russia ‡	39,	0	8	10	14,	0	3	2	0	12	0
United States §	123,	2	3	11	65,	1	3	3	3	7	2
Other countries in Europe and America	47,	...			50,	...			...
Total	669,	...			393,	...			...

834. The total value of gold and silver money circulating in the civilized countries of the world is thus estimated to have been 1,062 millions sterling, of which about 12½ per cent., viz., 16⅔ per cent. of the gold and 5½ per cent. of the silver, circulated in the United Kingdom.

Gold and silver circulating in United Kingdom.

835. There is no doubt that in every country a considerable quantity of gold and some silver coins are withdrawn from circulation for use in manufactures. From information published by Mr. Leech, Director of the United States Mint,|| it appears that in 1888, 21 per cent. of the gold, but very few of the silver, objects made in the United States were manufactured from coins of that country, and that only 1¼ per cent. of the gold, but as much as 10 per cent. of the silver, objects were manufactured from coins of other countries.

Gold and silver coins used in manufactures.

836. The following is Dr. Soetbeer's estimate of the annual consumption of the precious metals in arts and manufactures by the various civilized nations of the world¶ :—

Quantity of gold and silver used in arts, etc.

* Value given in marks, which have been converted into English money on the assumption that a mark is equal to one shilling.
† It is presumed that Wales, Scotland, and Ireland are included.
‡ The calculations have been based on the population of Russia in Europe.
§ According to the Director of the U.S. Mint, the stock of U.S. coin on the 1st July, 1889, was—gold, 128 millions ; silver, 85½ millions sterling.
|| Report for 1889, page 41.
¶ *Verwendung des Goldes und Silbers.* Jena, 1881.

GOLD AND SILVER USED IN ARTS, ETC., IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.				Average Annual Consumption for Art purposes of—	
				Gold.	Silver.
				Oz.	Oz.
United Kingdom	...	...	...	643,000	2,893,500
France	...	...	...	675,150	3,215,000
Germany	...	...	...	472,605	3,215,000
Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	93,235	1,286,000
Switzerland	...	...	...	482,250	1,028,000
Italy	...	...	...	192,900	803,750
Russia	...	...	...	96,450	1,286,000
United States	...	...	...	482,250	3,858,000
Other civilized countries	...	...	...	160,750	1,703,950
Total	...	...	...	3,298,590	19,289,200

Value of
gold and
silver used
in arts, etc.

837. If Dr. Soetbeer's estimate be correct, the gold used in arts and manufactures by the civilized nations of the world would amount in value, at £4 per oz., to £13,194,360, or, at £3 15s. per oz., to £12,369,712 annually ; and the silver so used, at 4s. per oz., would amount in value to £3,857,840, or, at 3s. 6d. per oz., to £3,375,610 annually.

Silver sold
from
Melbourne
Mint.

838. The silver sold by the Melbourne Mint in 1889 to silversmiths and others was 17,955 oz., as against 35,951 oz. in 1888.* Owing to the depreciation of silver, it is probable that but little silver coin is now melted for use in the arts and manufactures.

Number of
banks.

839. During 1889 there were 16 banks of issue† in Victoria, possessing therein 485 branches or agencies. There were only 11 banks of issue in the colony both in 1884 and 1879.

Liabilities,
assets, etc.,
of banks.

840. The position of the banks as regards liabilities, assets, capital, and profits, according to the sworn returns for the last quarter of the same three years, was as follows :—

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1879, 1884 AND 1889.

—				1879.	1884.	1889.
LIABILITIES.				£	£	£
Notes in circulation	...	...	...	1,090,760	1,391,644	1,657,082
Bills in circulation	...	...	...	53,957	53,076	115,532
Balances due to other banks	...	...	...	247,343	324,572	269,220
Deposits‡ not bearing interest	...	...	...	4,187,452	6,654,296	10,114,154
„ bearing interest	...	...	...	12,238,713	21,762,748	28,654,782
Total	...	...	...	17,818,225	30,186,336	40,810,770

* See Mint Report, 1889, page 122.
† Three of these did not issue notes in 1889.
‡ Including Government deposits, the amount of which was not returned in 1879, but in 1884 consisted of £53,258 not bearing interest, and £2,093,777 bearing interest ; and in 1889 of £199,671 not bearing interest, and £1,386,163 bearing interest.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1879, 1884 AND 1889—*continued.*

—	1879.	1884.	1889.
ASSETS.	£	£	£
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	3,154,566	4,666,586	6,230,624
Gold and silver in bullion and bars ...	320,779	348,163	302,413
Landed property ...	847,389	1,037,844	1,679,255
Notes and bills of other banks ...	113,373	135,959	307,710
Balances due from other banks ...	185,986	342,345	288,539
Debts due to the banks* ...	20,717,750	29,487,969	48,817,112
Total ...	25,339,843	36,018,866	57,625,653
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
Capital stock paid up ...	9,026,250	8,663,184	13,389,662
Average rate per annum of last dividend declared	10·698 per cent.	12·321 per cent.	11·443 per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared ...	482,800	533,690	766,095
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	2,698,097	3,553,358	6,141,628

841. It will be observed that the shareholders' capital (including reserves) amounted in 1889 to over $19\frac{1}{2}$ millions, having increased by £7,800,000, or by about two-thirds since 1879. The total liabilities show an increase of 23 millions—or 129 per cent.—since 1879, or of nearly $10\frac{2}{3}$ millions—or 35 per cent.—since 1884; whilst the total assets increased by $32\frac{1}{3}$ millions—or 127 per cent.—since 1879, and by $21\frac{1}{2}$ millions—or 60 per cent.—since 1884. This expansion in banking business has been greater than that of the population, which, during the ten years ended with 1889, increased by only 33 per cent. Of the liabilities, the notes and bills in circulation have increased 55 per cent. since 1879, and 23 per cent. since 1884, and this, notwithstanding the former have been restricted by a Government tax and other charges, which are said to average as much as $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.,† whilst the deposits, which now compose 95 per cent. of the total liabilities, have increased by over 22 millions in the last ten, and by over 10 millions in the last five years, and now amount to over $38\frac{3}{4}$ millions. Under the head of assets it will be noticed that in 1889 the banks had over $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling in coin and bullion—which was

Liabilities,
assets, etc.,
compared
at three
periods.

* 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.

† 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., 37 Flinders-lane west.

nearly one million more than in 1888, but £300,000 less than in 1887,* and was 1½ million more than in 1884, and nearly twice as much as in 1879; the landed property also represented over 1⅔ million sterling, showing an increase of over £640,000 since 1884, or of £830,000 since 1879; but the most important item of all, the advances (debts due to the banks), which embrace 85 per cent. of the total assets, shows a marked advance in recent years, for since 1879 they have increased by nearly 28 millions, and since 1884 by 19½ millions; and thus in 1889 they amounted to close on 49 millions sterling.† It will be observed that, in 1889, the advances exceeded the deposits by a little over 10 millions as against an excess of only 1 million in 1884 and 4⅓ millions in 1879. The average rate of the last dividend declared in 1889 (£11 8s. 11d. per £100) was not so high as at the middle period, but higher than at the first period. This dividend, it may be remarked varied in different banks in 1889 from 6 to 17½ per cent.

Percentage
of items of
liabilities
and assets.

842. The following table shows the proportion of each item of the liabilities to the total liabilities, and of each item of the assets to the total assets, of the banks at the same periods :—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS.

—	1879.	1884.	1889.
LIABILITIES.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Notes in circulation ...	6·12	4·61	4·06
Bills in circulation ...	·30	·18	·28
Balance due to other banks ...	1·39	1·08	·66
Deposits not bearing interest‡ ...	23·50	22·04	24·78
„ bearing interest‡ ...	68·69	72·09	70·22
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00
ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver and other metals	12·45	12·95	10·81
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	1·27	·97	·53
Landed property ...	3·35	2·88	2·92
Notes and bills of other banks ...	·44	·38	·53
Balance due from other banks ...	·73	·95	·50
Debts due to the banks ...	81·76	81·87	84·71
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00

* See paragraph 845 *post*.

† See also paragraph 846 *post*.

‡ In 1889, the proportion of Government deposits not bearing interest to the total liabilities was only one-half per cent., and the proportion of those bearing interest was only about 3 per cent.

843. The following results are arrived at by analyzing the bank returns at the three periods :—

Analysis of
bank
returns.

The liabilities amounted to ...	{	70·32	per cent. of the assets in 1879	
		83·81	„	1884
		70·82	„	1889
Coin and bullion formed ...	{	13·72	per cent. of the assets in 1879	
		13·92	„	1884
		11·34	„	1889
The paid-up capital was equal to	{	35·62	per cent. of the assets in 1879	
		24·05	„	1884
		23·24	„	1889
	{	50·66	per cent. of the liabilities in 1879	
		28·70	„	1884
		32·81	„	1889
Of the moneys deposited ...	{	74·51	per cent. bore interest in 1879	
		76·58	„	1884
		73·91	„	1889

844. It will be observed that in 1889 the liabilities bore a much lower proportion to the assets than in 1884, but a slightly higher proportion than in 1879 ; that coin and bullion bore a much smaller proportion to the assets than in either 1884 or 1879 ; that the paid-up capital, which was formerly equal to over one-third of the assets, or rather more than half of the liabilities, was, in 1889, equal to less than one-fourth of the assets and not quite a third of the liabilities ; and that of the moneys deposited a smaller proportion bore interest at the last period than at the two previous periods.

Former
periods
and 1889
compared.

845. In 1889 the coin and bullion held by the banks increased by nearly 1 million sterling as compared with the previous year, but was less by £300,000 in 1887, when the quantity was the largest ever held. The following figures show the value of coin and bullion held by the Victorian banks in the last quarter of 1889, and of each of the previous thirteen years :—

Coin and
bullion in
banks.

COIN AND BULLION HELD BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1889.*

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

£			£		
1876	...	3,519,377	1883	...	3,245,472
1877	...	2,438,657	1884	...	5,014,749
1878	...	2,387,972	1885	...	4,230,618
1879	...	3,475,345	1886	...	4,932,940
1880	...	3,854,635	1887	...	6,838,719
1881	...	3,008,491	1888	...	5,604,097
1882	...	3,201,733	1889	...	6,533,037

846. In all the years the bank advances exceeded the moneys on deposit. The maximum of excess, viz., over 10 millions, was reached

Deposits and
advances of
banks.

* In the second quarter of 1890, the amount was £7,373,449.

in 1889 ; the next largest excess being $7\frac{3}{4}$ 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 two years were brought about by the large speculations chiefly in land, which received a sudden check about 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 two chief periods of inflation, as indicated by the advances during the last 14 years were 1887-8 and 1888-9, as is shown by the figures in the following table :—

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1889.*

(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

847. By *The Banks and Currency Statute* 1887 (52 Vict., No. 1,002), 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 Statutes were, moreover, extended so as to apply to every foreign banking company, firm, or

* In the second quarter of 1890 the average of deposits was £40,318,556, and of advances £49,951,219.

† 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).

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.

848. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1889, 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.

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1879, 1884, AND 1889.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1879.	1884.	1889.
London	$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	par to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium
British India ..	5 per cent. premium nominal	$2\frac{1}{2}$ 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	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium
South Australia ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium
Tasmania ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
New Zealand ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium

849. The average rates of discount on local bills were higher at the last than at the middle period, but not so high as at the first period, as will be seen by the following figures :—

Rates of discount

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1879, 1884, AND 1889.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.		
	1879.	1884.	1889.
Under 65 days	Per Cent. 8 to 9	Per Cent. 6 to 7	Per Cent. 7 to $7\frac{1}{2}$
65 to 95 „	8 to 9	6 to 8	7 to 8
95 to 125 „	9 to 10	7 to 9	7 to 9
Over 125 „	9 to 10	7 to 9	8 to $9\frac{1}{2}$

850. For overdrafts, the bank rate was from 8 to 9 per cent. during 1889, as compared with 8 per cent. for nearly the whole of the preceding year.

Interest on overdrafts.

851. According to the *Bankers' Magazine*,* the average Bank of England rate of discount—by which all financial operations are ruled

Bank of England rate of discount.

* Waterlow and Sons, Limited.

—was as follows, during the first and second half of each of the ten years ended with 1889 :—

AVERAGE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1880-1889.

Year.	January to June.	July to December.	Average for the Year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1880	2 19 2	2 11 2	2 15 2
1881	2 18 5	4 0 5	3 9 6
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
Average ...	3 2 8	3 9 9	3 6 3

Rates of interest on bank deposits.

852. The rates of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the principal Victorian banks for a period of 12 months ranged from 6 to 6½ per cent. in 1879, from 5 to 6 per cent. in 1884, and remained steady at 5 per cent. during the whole of 1889. 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. As a rule, no interest is allowed by the Associated Banks on deposits at call.*

Fluctuation in rate or interest on deposits.

853. 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 only period since 1882 in which the rate had been below 5 per cent. From the time of its being raised the rate has stood firm at 5 per cent. until just before going to press (July, 1890) when it was again lowered to 4 per cent. According to the *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:—

* 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.

BANK RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS* FOR TWELVE MONTHS,
1880 TO 1890.

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	...	4 „

854. The average annual rates of interest for “deposits at notice” given by the London joint stock banks are thus quoted for the eight years ended with 1889:—

Rates of interest on bank deposits in London.

INTEREST PER £100 DEPOSITED IN LONDON BANKS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1882 ...	2	14	0	1886 ...	1	12	11
1883 ...	2	10	10	1887 ...	1	19	6
1884 ...	1	17	10	1888 ...	1	18	0
1885 ...	1	17	2	1889 ...	2	2	0

855. The following are the proportions which the Government deposits bore to the total amounts on deposit with the Victorian banks during each of the thirteen years ended with 1889. Until 1883, the proportions are based upon the amount of Government deposits at the end of the year, but, on and after 1883, upon the average amount during the last quarter of the year:—

Proportion of Government moneys with the banks.

PROPORTIONS OF GOVERNMENT MONEYS TO ALL BANK DEPOSITS,
1877 TO 1889.‡

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1877 ...	6·96	1884 ...	7·56
1878 ...	2·62	1885 ...	7·41
1879 ...	6·82	1886 ...	6·48
1880 ...	10·87	1887 ...	8·24
1881 ...	11·68	1888 ...	6·81
1882 ...	4·03	1889 ...	4·09
1883 ...	2·39		

* One or two of the smaller banks allow from ½ to 1 per cent. above the rates quoted.

† Immediately prior to this date, 5 per cent.

‡ For figures on which these proportions were based see table following paragraph 846 ante.

Banks in
Austral-
asian
colonies,
1890.

856. 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, leave no reason for doubt as to the substantial reliability of the figures:—

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 31st March, 1890.)

Colony.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities.				
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.†	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	16	1,612,378	111,405	273,025	39,297,627	41,294,435
New South Wales...	17	1,522,400	119,106	178,544	34,577,297	36,397,347
Queensland ...	12	621,466	47,701	87,644	9,908,311	10,665,122
South Australia ...	10	512,987	10,068	107,663	7,259,481	7,890,199
Western Australia...	4	54,578	7,301	1,368	893,713	956,960
Tasmania ...	5	154,438	91,341	6,313	4,122,867	4,374,959
New Zealand ...	6	919,425	61,528	30,678	12,219,648	13,231,279
Total ...	70	5,397,672	448,450	685,235	108,278,944	114,810,301

Colony.	Assets.					Total.
	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	All Debts due to Banks.‡	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	6,896,007	1,712,783	260,284	275,858	48,881,962	58,026,894
New South Wales...	5,228,489	1,561,041	281,191	3,461,970§	39,803,613	50,336,304
Queensland ...	2,245,122	676,947	16,160	322,659	17,071,029	20,331,917
South Australia ...	1,704,811	462,577	53,762	351,940	8,992,926	11,566,016
Western Australia...	277,097	86,485	4,327	25,246	1,356,793	1,749,948
Tasmania ...	551,804	109,126	...	394,970	3,531,158	4,587,058
New Zealand ...	2,402,373	510,840	38,170	142,523	14,482,035	17,575,941
Total ...	19,305,703	5,119,799	653,894	4,975,166	134,119,516	164,174,078

* *Record* for May, 1890, page 347.

† Including Government deposits, which in Victoria amounted to £1,238,148, in Queensland to £1,441,064, in South Australia to £371,014, and in New Zealand to £491,809.

‡ Including Government securities, which in New South Wales amounted to £919,085, in Queensland to £19,075, in South Australia to £20,400, in Western Australia to £7,500, in Tasmania to £154,113, and in New Zealand to £100,641. 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.

857. 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 £3,462,000 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.

Liabilities
and assets
in Victoria
and New
South
Wales
compared.

858. In Tasmania the assets of the banks only slightly exceed the liabilities, but in all the other colonies they are considerably in excess. In Victoria the liabilities amount to 71 per cent. of the assets, which is a slightly lower proportion than obtains in New South Wales, but a higher proportion than in any of the other colonies except New Zealand and Tasmania. The following are the positions of the colonies in respect to the proportion the bank liabilities bear to the bank assets, the colony in which the former are least in proportion to the latter being placed first and the rest in succession, the figures showing the percentage of liabilities to assets being placed against each colony:—

Proportion
of liabilities
to assets in
Austral-
asian banks.

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS OF BANKS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1890.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Queensland ...	52·46	5. New South Wales ...	72·31
2. Western Australia ...	54·69	6. New Zealand ...	75·28
3. South Australia ...	68·22	7. Tasmania ...	95·38
4. Victoria ...	71·16		

859. Coin and bullion in 1890 bore a higher proportion to the total assets of the banks in Victoria than they did to those in Queensland or New South Wales, but a lower proportion than that borne in the other four colonies. In 1889 also, Victoria occupied a similar position in this respect. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to this matter about the beginning of 1890:—

Proportion
of specie to
assets of
Austral-
asian banks.

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1890.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	15·83	5. Victoria ...	11·88
2. South Australia ...	14·74	6. Queensland ...	11·04
3. New Zealand ...	13·67	7. New South Wales ...	10·39
4. Tasmania ...	12·03		

860. In his evidence before a Royal Commission on banking laws appointed in February, 1887,* Mr. J. F. McMullen, a Victorian

Proportion
of specie to
liabilities
of Austral-
asian banks.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7, page 500 ; also Parliamentary Paper No. 65, Session 1887.

banker of great experience, and at the time general manager of the Union Bank of Australasia, 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, 1890, this proportion was exceeded in all the Australasian colonies, except New South Wales, where it was $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. lower, and in Tasmania, where it was as much as $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower than the proportion referred to; also that the average for the whole of Australasia was $16\frac{4}{5}$ per cent., or about 3s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ in the pound:—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO LIABILITIES OF BANKS
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1890.

Per Cent.			Per Cent.		
1. Western Australia	...	28·96	6. New South Wales	...	14·37
2. South Australia	...	21·61	7. Tasmania	...	12·61
3. Queensland	...	21·05			
4. New Zealand	...	18·16			
5. Victoria	...	16·70			
			Australasia	...	16·82

Austral-
asian
banks' de-
posits not
bearing and
bearing
interest.

861. The deposits quoted in the last table may be divided into those bearing and those not bearing interest, except in the case of Tasmania, respecting which colony the necessary information is not given. The following is a statement of the division referred to:—

DEPOSITS IN BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES* NOT BEARING AND
BEARING INTEREST.

(Average during the Quarter ended 31st March, 1890.)

Colony.	Amount of Deposits.†		Proportion of Deposits.	
	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Victoria	10,770,174	28,527,453	27·41	72·59
New South Wales	10,202,381	24,374,916	29·51	70·49
Queensland	3,129,949	6,778,362	31·59	68·41
South Australia	1,994,551	5,264,930	27·48	72·52
Western Australia	404,320	489,393	45·24	54·76
New Zealand	3,562,379	8,657,269	29·15	70·85

Proportion
of interest
bearing de-
posits in
Austral-
asian banks.

862. It will be seen that between two-thirds and three-fourths of the bank deposits are interest-bearing in all the colonies except Western Australia, in which not much more than half of the deposits bear interest.

* Exclusive of Tasmania.

† Including Government deposits, amounting in Victoria to £1,238,148, of which £212,369 did not bear, and £1,025,779 bore interest; in Queensland to £1,441,064, all bearing interest; in South Australia to £371,014, of which £79,248 did not bear, and £291,766 bore interest; and in New Zealand to £491,809, all of which bore interest.

863. 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, 1887 TO 1889.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
	£	£	£
Capital paid up ...	15,866,162	16,609,852	17,497,739
Amount of reserved profits at declaration of dividend ...	7,974,382	7,913,731	8,427,505
Capital and reserved profits ...	23,840,544	24,523,583	25,925,244
Amount of last dividend declared (half-year)	880,350	934,323	1,018,655
Average per cent. per annum of dividend on paid-up capital	11·10	11·25	11·64

NOTE.—There were 27 banks in 1887, and 29 in 1888 and 1889.

864. In the quarter ended 31st December, 1889, the circulation of bank notes ranged from £1 12s. 9d. per head in Queensland to £1 0s. 7d. per head in Tasmania; the proportion in Victoria being £1 9s. 8d., and in the whole of Australasia £1 8s. 5d. The following are the figures for the different colonies :—

Note circulation in Australasian colonies.

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

Colony.	Estimated Population on 31st December.	Bank Note Circulation (Last Quarter of 1889).	
		Total.	Per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.
1. Queensland ...	406,658	665,436	1 12 9
2. Victoria ...	1,118,028	1,657,082	1 9 8
3. New Zealand ...	620,279	883,114	1 8 6
4. South Australia ...	324,484	449,229	1 7 8
5. New South Wales ...	1,122,200	1,516,047	1 7 0
6. Western Australia ...	43,698	49,730	1 2 9
7. Tasmania ...	151,472	155,936	1 0 7
Australasia ...	3,786,819	5,376,574	1 8 5

865. At the end of 1889 the average note circulation was only 18s. 4d. per head in England and Wales, whereas it was as high as

Note circulation in the United Kingdom.

* Record for March, 1890, page 165.

£1 12s. 11d. in Scotland, and £1 11s. 6d. in Ireland. In the United Kingdom, as a whole, the paper currency was close on 41 millions sterling, the proportion per head being £1 1s. 7d. 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 :—

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1889.

Division.	Estimated Population. (000's omitted.)	Bank Note Circulation, December, 1889.	
		Total. (000's omitted.)	Per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.
England and Wales ...	29,209,	26,807,	0 18 4
Scotland... ..	4,099,	6,748,	1 12 11
Ireland	4,685,	7,377,	1 11 6
United Kingdom ...	37,993,	40,932,	1 1 7

Savings
banks.

866. Two kinds of savings banks exist in Victoria, the General Savings Banks, which were first established in 1842, and the Post Office Savings Banks, which were established in 1865. The following figures show the number of institutions, the number of depositors having accounts at the last dates of balancing in 1889, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates* :—

SAVINGS BANKS, 1889.

Description of Institution.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.	
			Total.	Average to each Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
Post Office Savings Banks ...	314	98,134	1,790,756	18 5 0
General Savings Banks ...	16	162,933	3,230,766	19 16 7
Total	330	261,067	5,021,522	19 4 8

Savings
banks, 1872
to 1889.

867. In the eighteen years, 1872 to 1889, the number of depositors in savings banks has increased nearly fourfold. 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 1889 it had risen to over 5 millions sterling, or £352,000

* The financial year of the Post Office Savings Banks terminates on the 31st December, that of the Ordinary Savings Banks on the 30th June.

more than in the previous year, and over three times the amount in 1880—nine years previously. The average amount to each depositor was highest in 1872 and lowest in 1887, the proportion of the latter being £1 6s. 10d. 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 1889.

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 1i
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

868. The highest rate of interest savings banks are permitted to give on moneys left on deposit is 4 per cent., which rate was paid in all the years. Interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balance, but not on any amounts which do not remain in the savings banks for a full month.

Rate of interest in savings banks.

869. In the General Savings Banks, the male depositors in 1889 numbered 90,018, and the female depositors 72,915, or about 81 of the latter to 100 of the former. In the general population the proportion of females per 100 males is 88, so that relatively to their respective numbers females do not appear to use the savings banks as much as males.

Male and female depositors.

870. Nearly four-fifths of the depositors in savings banks have less than £20 to their credit, and over a tenth have between £20 and £50.

Small Depositors.

Savings banks in Melbourne.

871. The depositors and deposits in the savings banks of Melbourne and suburbs amount to rather over three-fifths of the whole.

Savings banks in Australasian colonies.

872. 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 1888 :—

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.*
(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.
			£	£ s. d.
Victoria † ...	247,425	22·68	4,881,198	19 14 7
New South Wales ...	128,297	11·82	4,037,675	31 9 5
Queensland ...	43,003	11·10	1,611,876	37 9 8
South Australia ...	62,365	19·59	1,759,592	28 4 3
Western Australia ...	3,096	7·35	30,808	9 19 0
Tasmania ...	23,090	15·80	469,928	20 7 0
New Zealand ...	103,046	16·96	2,691,693	26 2 5
Total ...	610,322	16·60	15,482,770	25 7 4

Rate of interest in Australasian savings banks.

873. In Victoria the rate of interest paid in both descriptions of savings banks is 4 per cent., as already stated, but the rate paid in the other Australasian colonies is often higher than in Victoria. Thus, in New South Wales, whilst the rate in the Post Office Savings Banks is 4 per cent., as in Victoria, that in the General Savings Banks is 5 per cent. for accounts remaining open at end of year, only 4 per cent., however, being allowed on closed accounts ; in Queensland, the rate is 5 per cent. on deposits below £100 ; in South Australia it is 4½ per cent. ; in Tasmania the rates are from 5 per cent. on sums up to £150 in the General, and 3½ per cent. in the Post Office Savings Banks ; and in New Zealand they are 4½ and 4 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, the rate is only 3¾ per cent. in Western Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of depositors to population.

874. In proportion to population, the number of depositors is greatest in Victoria, and next in South Australia. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect :—

* For later figures see *Australasian Statistics* for 1889, 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 paragraph 867 *ante*.

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.	

875. 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 capitalists 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.	

876. The amount lying to the credit of depositors in the savings banks of the United Kingdom at the end of 1889 was £107,882,373, of which £44,861,448 was in ordinary savings banks, and £63,020,925 in Post Office Savings Banks. The present Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Honorable G. J. Goschen, in an address delivered by him at a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society of London, stated that the number of depositors in the savings banks at the end of 1886 was 5,322,225, and the amount on deposit £97,660,000, or an average of £18 7s. 0d. per depositor, or £2 12s. 9d. per head of population.

Savings banks of United Kingdom.

877. A return issued by the French Minister of Commerce shows that, at the end of 1884, there were 4,704,452 depositors in French savings banks, who had at their credit £81,011,200. In the previous twelve months the depositors had increased by 169,021, and the amount to the credit of depositors by £8,367,700; and in the last five years the former increased by 25 per cent., and the latter more than doubled.

Savings banks of France.

878. The substance of the following table, which embodies the returns for 1888 and 1889 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

Life assurance.

* *Record* for January, 1890, page 53.

of the results of twelve 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:—

LIFE ASSURANCE RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1888 AND 1889.

Particulars.	1888.	1889.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
New Policies during the Year*—				
Assurances and endowments No.	30,427	30,497	+ 70	+ ·23
„ amount assured £	8,588,948	8,690,542	+ 101,594	+ 1·18
Annuities † No.	49	48	— 1	— ·02
„ amount per annum † £	2,205	4,131	+ 1,926	+ 87·35
Premiums, single ... £	30,755	37,802	+ 7,047	+ 22·91
„ annual ... £	282,986	277,457	— 5,529	— 1·95
Funds at beginning of the year £	11,153,022	12,505,500	+ 1,352,478	+ 12·13
Receipts—				
New premiums £	262,369	257,531	— 4,838	— 1·84
Renewal „ £	1,724,015	1,891,554	+ 167,539	+ 9·72
Consideration for annuities £	19,861	29,284	+ 9,423	+ 47·44
Interest £	700,447	786,514	+ 86,067	+ 12·29
Other £	74,435	2,035	— 72,400	— 97·27
Disbursements—				
Claims (with bonus additions) and endowments matured £	654,444	756,289	+ 101,845	+ 15·26
Surrenders ‡ £	203,656	235,853	+ 32,197	+ 15·81
Annuities £	19,207	21,706	+ 2,499	+ 13·01
Bonuses and dividends ... £	79,382	46,647	— 32,735	— 41·24
Expenses £	446,960	504,490	+ 57,530	+ 12·87
Funds at the end of the year £	12,530,501	13,907,432	+ 1,376,931	+ 10·99

Receipts and disbursements. 879. The total receipts of these offices amounted to £2,781,127 in 1888, and to £2,966,918 in 1889, and the total disbursements to £1,403,649 and £1,564,985 respectively. The balance in favour of receipts thus amounted to £1,377,478 in the former and £1,401,933 in the latter year.

Working expenses. 880. The working expenses of the same offices amounted to 16 per cent. in 1888 and to 17 per cent. in 1889 of the total receipts.

* One of the companies did not furnish this information. Mr. T. S. Robertson estimated the whole number of policies in force in Australian offices in 1884 at 150,000, assuring £12,000,000.—See his paper read before the Insurance Institute of Victoria, 10th September, 1884.
† Information incomplete.
‡ Information incomplete, but including surrenders, advances reduced by surrender, and endowment premiums returned.

In the former year they amounted to $22\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. and in the latter to $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the premium income.

881. The average rate of interest realized in 1889 on the total funds standing to the credit of these institutions was 5.95 per cent., or slightly below the average of the previous eight years, which was 6 per cent. The rates in those years were as follow:—

RATES OF INTEREST REALIZED ON FUNDS OF AUSTRALASIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1881 ...	6.29	1886 ...	6.06
1882 ...	6.07	1887 ...	5.98
1883 ...	5.61	1888 ...	5.91
1884 ...	6.10	1889 ...	5.95
1885 ...	6.00		

882. 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, 1888 AND 1889.

	1888.	1889.	Increase.†
LIABILITIES.	£	£	£
Life, endowment, and annuity funds ...	12,435,583	13,856,892	+ 1,421,309
Investment fluctuation funds ...	100,562	55,152	— 45,410
Paid-up capital ...	90,000	90,000	...
Reserve funds ...	141,000	171,000	+ 30,000
Deposits and interest ...	44,642	53,150	+ 8,508
Profit and loss balances ...	208,096	211,616	+ 3,520
Outstanding claims, annuities, and surrenders	174,325	179,439	+ 5,114
Outstanding accounts ...	104,075	125,691	+ 21,616
Total ...	13,298,283	14,742,940	+ 1,444,657
ASSETS.			
Mortgages ...	6,927,792	7,756,329	+ 828,537
Loans on policies and on personal security ...	2,126,956	2,396,281	+ 269,325
Government securities ...	1,262,731	1,249,599	— 13,132
Debentures ...	124,846	123,478	— 1,368
Shares ...	850,622	1,023,093	+ 172,471
Cash on deposit ...	1,546,393	1,696,014	+ 149,621
Cash on hand and on current account ...	25,364	18,449	— 6,915
Freehold and leasehold property ...	223,793	248,103	+ 24,310
Agents' balances ...	118,811	134,969	+ 16,158
Outstanding premiums ...	90,975	96,625	+ 5,650
Outstanding and accrued interest ...			
Sundries ...			
Total ...	13,298,283	14,742,940	+ 1,444,657

* *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for January, 1890, page 55.

† When the minus sign (—) occurs a decrease has taken place.

Capital of
fire and
marine in-
surance
companies.

883. The following is a statement of the capital and reserves of 32 fire and marine insurance companies doing business in Australasia in 1889 * :—

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CAPITAL AND RESERVES, 1889.

Colony in which Head Office is situated.	Number of Com-panies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Funds and Unappropriated Profits.	Total Paid-up Capital and Reserves.
		£	£	£
Victoria	9	287,081	556,980	844,061
New South Wales	11	232,739	285,800	518,539
South Australia	2	112,500	179,706	292,206
Tasmania	3	99,366	11,610	110,976
New Zealand	7	694,342	563,357	1,257,699
Total	32	1,426,028	1,597,453	3,023,481

Large pro-
portion of
capital in
New Zea-
land com-
panies.

884. It will be noticed that the amount of capital and reserves of the seven New Zealand companies is nearly equal to that of the 20 companies having their head offices in Victoria and New South Wales.

Profits of
fire and
marine
insurance
companies.

885. The profits, losses, dividends, etc., of the same companies in 1889, and of 33 companies in 1888 and 1887, were as follows :—

PROFITS, ETC., OF AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1887 TO 1889.

Profits, Losses, Dividends, etc.	1887. (33 Companies.)	1888. (33 Companies.)	1889. (32 Companies)
	£	£	£
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	1,421,017	1,474,821	1,527,674
Interest, rents, and fees	167,973	160,928	154,520
Total	1,588,990	1,635,749	1,682,194
Losses	958,492	966,895	1,075,940
Expenses and commission	405,447	415,150	424,125
Total	1,363,939	1,382,045	1,500,065
Net profits	225,051	253,704	182,129
Dividends paid	177,104	213,706	201,071
Proportion of losses and expenses to premium income	Per cent. 95·98	Per cent. 93·71	Per cent. 98·19

* The figures relating to these companies have been rearranged from figure statements contained in tables at page 446 of the Insurance and Banking Record for June, 1890.

886. The net profits exceeded the dividends paid by £47,947 in 1887, and £39,998 in 1888; but the dividends paid exceeded the net profits by £18,942 in 1889. The losses and expenses were less than the premium income by 4·02 per cent. in 1887, by 6·29 per cent. in 1888, and by 1·81 per cent. in 1889. Dividends compared with profits of fire and marine companies.

887. In the returns of 22 of these companies in 1887 and 1888, and of 20 in 1889, the premiums and losses on fire business were distinguished from those on marine business, with the following result:— Fire and marine business in certain companies.

PREMIUMS, LOSSES, ETC., OF CERTAIN AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1887 TO 1889.

(Fire Business distinguished from Marine Business.)

Premiums, Losses, etc.	1887 (22 Companies.)	1888 (22 Companies.)	1889 (20 Companies.)
FIRE ASSURANCE.	£	£	£
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	317,648	301,737	279,300
Losses	190,517	148,098	173,558
Premiums in excess of losses	127,131	153,639	105,742
MARINE ASSURANCE.			
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	275,525	301,531	251,316
Losses	170,248	227,068	197,228
Premiums in excess of losses	105,277	74,463	54,088
FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE.			
Premiums in excess of losses (as above)	232,408	228,102	159,830
Interest, rents and fees	109,135	106,586	98,055
Expenses and commission	341,543 177,171	334,688 169,894	257,885 155,989
Net profits	164,372	164,794	101,896

888. An Imperial Blue Book for 1884 contains the balance-sheets of 104 life assurance companies doing business in the United Kingdom, from which it is ascertained that during the year the receipts of these companies amounted to £21,857,000, of which £5,857,000 was from investments, £15,364,000 from premiums, and £636,000 from sales of annuities; and that their working expenses amounted to £3,000,000, or 13 per cent. of the receipts. Of the working expenses, £1,400,000 s set down to commissions, and £1,600,000 to management. Life assurance in the United Kingdom.

Price of
debentures
and stock in
Melbourne.

889. The following, according to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, were the prices in Melbourne of Victorian debentures payable thereat, and of Victorian stock, at the dates named * :—

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES AND STOCK IN MELBOURNE,
1889 AND 1890.

Interest.		Outstanding Debt.		Closing Price per £100.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.	Amount.	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
1889.							
6	April 1 and Oct. 1	†276,100	1889	103	103	103	...
5	Jan. 1 and July 1	312,900	1894	102-103	102-103	102-103	102-103
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	‡940,482	§1897	100	100	100	100
Total ...		1,529,482					
1890.							
5	Jan. 1 and July 1	312,900	1894	102-103	102-103	102-103	...
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	‡940,482	§1897	100	100	100	...
Total ...		1,253,382					

NOTE.—See note to next table. The debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company are not included.

Price of
debentures
in London.

890. According to *Westgarth's Circular*, the following are the prices at four periods of 1889 and three periods of 1890 of debentures payable in London; || the lower price indicates that at or about which sales might be effected, and the higher that at which purchases might be made :—

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1889 AND 1890.

Interest.		Outstanding Debentures and Stock.		Price per £100 Bond.			
Rate per annum	When payable.	Amount. ¶	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
1889.							
6	Jan. 1 & July 1	850,000	1891	104-106	105-107	103 ³ / ₄	103-105
5	" "	2,107,000	1894	105-107	107-109	106 ¹ / ₂ -106 ³ / ₄	106-108
4	" "	4,500,000	1899-1901	103-105	105-107	105 ¹ / ₄ -105 ¹ / ₂	105-107
4 ¹ / ₂	" "	5,000,000	1904	110-112	113-115	111 ³ / ₄	110-112
4	" "	4,000,000	1907	110-112	111-113	110 ¹ / ₂ -110 ³ / ₄	109-111
4	April 1 & Oct. 1	2,000,000	1908	111-113	112-113	111 ¹ / ₄ -111 ³ / ₄	108 ¹ / ₂ -109 ¹ / ₂
4	" "	4,000,000	1913	112 ¹ / ₄ -112 ³ / ₄	112-113	111 ¹ / ₄ -111 ³ / ₄	108 ¹ / ₂ -109 ¹ / ₂
4	" "	4,000,000	1919	112 ¹ / ₄ -112 ³ / ₄	112-112 ¹ / ₂	111 ¹ / ₄ -111 ³ / ₄	109-109 ¹ / ₂
4	Jan. 1 & July 1	6,000,000	1920	111 ¹ / ₄ -111 ³ / ₄	113-113 ¹ / ₂	111 ¹ / ₄ -111 ³ / ₄	111-111 ¹ / ₂
3 ¹ / ₂	" "	3,000,000	1923	...	104-104 ¹ / ₈	102 ¹ / ₂ -103	102 ³ / ₄ -103 ¹ / ₄
Total ...		35,457,000					

* See also tables following paragraphs 370 and 389 *ante*. † Paid off on 1st October, 1889.
‡ Government stock. The figures in the other lines represent debentures.
§ Or at any time thereafter at option of Government.
|| See also tables following paragraphs 370, 390 and 395 *ante*.
¶ The first four amounts in this column are debentures, and the subsequent amounts are stock, or debentures inscribable as stock.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1889 AND 1890
—continued.

Interest.		Outstanding Debentures and Stock.		Price per £100 Bond.			
Rate per annum	When payable.	Amount.*	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
	1890.						
6	Jan. 1 & July 1	850,000	1891	101-103	101-103	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
5	" "	2,107,000	1894	104-106	104-106	103 $\frac{1}{4}$ -103 $\frac{3}{4}$	...
4	" "	4,500,000	1899-1901	103-105	104-106	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
4 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	5,000,000	1904	109-111	111-113	108	...
4	" "	4,000,000	1907	107-109	108-110	106 $\frac{1}{8}$	...
4	April 1 & Oct. 1	2,000,000	1908	110-111	108-110	} 105 $\frac{1}{2}$ -108	...
4	" "	4,000,000	1913	110-111	108-110		
4	" "	4,000,000	1919	110-112	108-109		
4	Jan. 1 & July 1	6,000,000	1920	111 $\frac{1}{8}$ -111 $\frac{3}{8}$	110 $\frac{3}{4}$ -111 $\frac{1}{4}$	108-108 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
3 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	3,000,000	1923	102-103	101 $\frac{1}{2}$ -102	97 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{7}{8}$	...
	Total ...	35,457,000					

NOTE.—When the figures appear in a column and line wherein the month of the quotation and one of the months in which the interest is payable correspond, the price is exclusive of interest; in other cases the deduction of about a quarter's interest will give the net price.

891. Evidence of the improved credit of the Australasian colonies is to be found in the circumstance, not only that their stocks have risen in price in the London market, but all of them, except Western Australia, have succeeded in floating loans at as low a rate as 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. There is no doubt that the fear of conversion of British 3 per cent. Consols to a lower rate of interest had for some time before the actual announcement of that policy directed attention to colonial and other high-class securities. This impression, however, was not very marked until towards the end of January, 1888, when it appears a large amount of Consols were sold with a view to investment of the proceeds in English Corporation Bonds and Indian and Colonial Stocks;† and then, for the first time, Australian (New South Wales) 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock passed beyond par, and reached 102 $\frac{1}{4}$; but immediately after Mr. Goschen's announcement (on the 9th March, 1888), the prices of all colonial stocks went up with a bound. Thus Victorian 4 per cent. inscribed stock (January and July), due in 1920, which was quoted on the official list in 1887 as ranging from 102 $\frac{3}{4}$ to 109 $\frac{3}{8}$, ran up to 113 $\frac{7}{8}$; the New South Wales 4 per cent. inscribed stock (January and July), due in 1933, which fluctuated between 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ and 112 $\frac{1}{4}$ in 1887, similarly rose to 118 $\frac{1}{2}$; whilst the 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. inscribed stocks of the same colony (April and October), which brought scarcely 92 two years previously, and fluctuated between 92 $\frac{1}{4}$ and 99 $\frac{1}{2}$

Prices of
Austral-
asian stock
in London.

* See footnote (§) on previous page.

† See *Westgarth's Circular*, No. 293, of 3rd February, 1888.

in 1887, rose as high as $107\frac{3}{4}$. Subsequently, however, about June, 1888, the prices of the Victorian 4 per cents. eased to about 112; the New South Wales 4 per cents. to 113; and its $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. to 104. Taking the mean of the highest and lowest rates quoted in the official list, the price of the Victorian 4 per cents. rose from 106 in 1887 to $110\frac{1}{4}$ in 1888; that of New South Wales 4 per cents. from $109\frac{1}{2}$ to $114\frac{1}{4}$; and the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents. of the same colony from nearly 96 to $103\frac{1}{2}$. The extreme prices of 1888 were also realized in 1889, but they were not maintained in 1890, when the prices seem to have exhibited fewer fluctuations. At the same time a decided permanent improvement continues to take place in the stocks of all the colonies, as will be observed from a comparison of the prices quoted for this year and the previous one in the following table:—

PRICES OF STOCK OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN LONDON,
1889 AND 1890.

Colony.	Stock.*		Prices.†				
	Year when principal is due.	Interest payable on the first day of	1889.		1890 (to 6th June).		Latest (week ended 6th June, 1890)
			Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	
	4 per cents.						
Victoria ...	1920	Jan. & July.	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	111 $\frac{3}{8}$
New South Wales...	1933	„ „	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	113	114 $\frac{3}{4}$	112	112 $\frac{1}{4}$
Queensland ...	1924	„ „	114	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	112	107 $\frac{7}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$
South Australia ...	1917-18	April & Oct.	111	107 $\frac{7}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Australia...	1934	Jan. & July.	112 $\frac{1}{8}$	109	110 $\frac{1}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	...
Tasmania ...	1913	„ „	108	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{4}$
New Zealand ...	1929	May & Nov.	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{5}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	106	106 $\frac{5}{8}$
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.						
Victoria ...	1923	Jan. & July.	105	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	101	102 $\frac{1}{4}$
New South Wales...	1924	April & Oct.	106	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	105	101 $\frac{5}{8}$	103 $\frac{5}{8}$
Queensland ...	1924	Jan. & July.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{3}{8}$
South Australia ...	1939	„ „	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	101 $\frac{7}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	101 $\frac{1}{2}$
Tasmania ...	† 1920-40	„ „	101	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{8}$	100 $\frac{1}{4}$
New Zealand ...	1940	„ „	...	...	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	96 $\frac{1}{8}$	98 $\frac{3}{8}$

Prices of
New South
Wales and
New Zea-
land stocks.

892. The following figures, showing the highest and lowest prices quoted in London of New South Wales and New Zealand Government stocks during 1889 and previous years, which have been taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence* for 1890 will give some idea of the

* Debentures in the case of Tasmania.
† Taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence* and the *Weekly Official Intelligence*.
‡ At any time on or after 1st January, 1920, on giving 12 months' notice.

increased value of colonial Government securities over a series of years. Strange to say, the prices of Victorian stocks were not given :—

PRICES IN LONDON OF 4 PER CENT. GOVERNMENT STOCKS OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.	New South Wales. (Prices per £100.)		New Zealand. (Prices per £100.)	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1877	102½	98¼	...	...
1878	103¼	95¾	..	...
1879	101¾	95½	...	...
1880	105⅛	95¾	...	...
1881	105¾	99¼	99	88½
1882	105¼	99½	101¾	94
1883	104	99¼	102½	98½
1884	105¾	99½	104½	99
1885	106⅝	99	101	93¼
1886	107	102	103¾	95¼
1887	108	101½	100¾	93¾
1888	111¼	105¼	104½	96¼
1889	111	105	109¼	99¾

893 According to the same valuable work, the par value of all British Colonial and Provincial Government securities dealt with on the London Stock Exchange at the end of 1889 was £236,608,287; and it was calculated that, at the end of 1889, the market value of £70,791,000 of these securities was £76,017,000, as compared with £73,780,000 at the end of 1888.* The excess above the par value was thus 7½ per cent. in 1889, as against 4¼ per cent. in 1888; 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.

Value of Colonial Government securities in London.

894. 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 1889, 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 † :—

Mortgages, liens, and releases.

* See Bankers' Magazine, 1890, page 40.

† 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, £17,763,400, under old system, £2,882,700; and of live stock, 306,482. Releases of land—under Transfer of Land Statute, £6,406,900; under old system, £975,800; and of live stock, £22,200.

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, AND RELEASES, 1889.

Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Land under <i>Transfer of Land Statute</i> ...	11,500	£ 15,605,071	6,644	£ 5,662,680
„ under old system...	1,425	2,680,374	1,003	768,537
Live stock	1,227	305,982	56	14,264*
Wool	367	160,543	4	1,929
Crops	934	124,635	1	38
Total	15,453	18,876,605	7,708	6,447,448

Mortgages
and liens,
1870 to 1889.

895. The number of registered mortgages and liens of all descriptions, and the amounts advanced in respect thereof, during each of the twenty years ended with 1889 were as follow :—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1870 TO 1889.

Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.	Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.
		£			£
1870 ...	4,410	4,203,743	1880 ...	10,722	5,615,401
1871 ...	4,849	4,278,197	1881 ...	10,636	6,672,733
1872 ...	5,151	4,076,229	1882 ...	9,416	6,985,689
1873 ...	5,155	5,248,365	1883 ...	9,023	6,021,120
1874 ...	5,929	6,019,904	1884 ...	9,236	7,139,774
1875 ...	6,035	4,542,569	1885 ...	10,738	9,476,724
1876 ...	6,417	5,081,387	1886 ...	13,547	12,224,992
1877 ...	6,510	4,706,138	1887 ...	12,981	11,427,243
1878 ...	9,655	6,233,752	1888 ...	13,685	16,772,497
1879 ...	12,063	7,358,952	1889 ...	15,453	18,876,605

Mortgages
and liens,
1889 and
former
years.

896. It will be observed that the number of mortgages and the amount secured thereby fell to the lowest point in 1883, and reached by far the highest point in 1889, the number of mortgages in the latter year having been larger by 1,768, and the amount advanced larger by over 2 millions sterling than in the previous year. The increase shown in returns of the last five years was almost entirely confined to transactions in land, and is doubtless the result of the large amount of land sold on credit consequent upon the growth of

* Amount of 36 releases only ; in the case of 20 no particulars were given.

the metropolis combined with the extensive land speculations which have accompanied it. It should be mentioned, however, as a favourable sign, that the increase in the amount advanced on mortgages of land in the same period has been accompanied by a large increase in the paying off and release of such mortgages, as the amount for which releases were granted in those five years was nearly twice as great as the similar amount in the previous five years.

897. In 1889 the number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to about 59 and 35 per cent. respectively of the number of mortgages effected and the amounts lent thereon, as compared with 91 and 61 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 not one release was registered; the reason being, in regard to these descriptions of property, that, although the mortgage or lien may be paid off, the mortgagor seldom takes the trouble to protect himself by a registered release.

Proportion
of releases
to mort-
gages.

898. The live stock mortgaged in 1889 consisted of 438,709 sheep, 17,436 head of cattle, 3,272 horses, and 413 pigs. The live stock released consisted of 6,786 sheep, 124 cattle, 53 horses, and 40 pigs.

Live stock
mortgaged.

899. During the twenty-nine years ended with 1889, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property amounted in the aggregate to £151,716,781, and the sums paid off amounted in all to £78,483,946. The balance is £73,232,835, 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.

Difference
between
mortgages
and re-
leases, 1861
to 1889.

900. In 1889, the number of bills of sale filed was more numerous than in 1888 by 69, and also much more so than in any other year since 1876; whilst the amount secured under such instruments was not as high as in 1888 by over £320,000, but was much higher than in any other year since 1873. The following are the number and amounts of those filed and satisfied in each of the last sixteen years :—

Bills of sale.

BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1889.

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

Decrease in
bills of sale
since 1876.

901. 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.

Contracts
for sale and
letting.

902. The contracts for sale and amount secured thereby, also the contracts for letting, and extremes within which the rent named therein ranged, filed with the Registrar-General under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, during the last thirteen years, were as follow :—

CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 TO 1889.

Year.			Contracts for Sale Filed.		Contracts for Letting 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

CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 TO 1889—continued.

Year.	Contracts for Sale Filed.		Contracts for Leting Filed.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Average Rents.
		£		Per Week.
1883	1,472	63,434	1,472	} 2/6 to £5
1884	1,495	57,061	1,495	
1885	1,617	49,221	1,617	
1886	1,703	50,769	1,703	
1887	924	37,418	924	
1888	429	24,702	430	
1889	480	32,286	480	

903. It would seem that contracts for sale and letting 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 three years there has been a falling-off in the number and amount of these contracts, whilst there has been more than a corresponding increase in the number and amount of bills of sale.

Increase in contracts for sale and letting.

904. Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the colony's history, and much success both to borrowers and investors has attended their operations. Seventy-two such institutions sent in returns during 1889, as against 74 in 1888, and 66 in 1887. 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.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1887 TO 1889.

	1887.	1888.	1889.
Number of societies	66	74	72
Number of shareholders ... ..	...	26,312	22,222
Number of borrowers	17,465	19,288	19,210
Paid-up capital	£2,925,938	£3,310,774	£3,306,981
Value of landed property	£903,808	£1,512,439	£1,012,422
Advances under periodical repayments during the year	£2,544,688	£4,381,330	£3,264,984
Repayments by instalments during the year	£1,919,100	£2,968,887	£2,345,843
Working expenses during the year ...	£73,687	£82,081	£92,984
Bank overdraft at end of the year ...	£124,127	£224,418	£264,409
Deposits at end of the year	£4,216,758	£5,292,364	£5,062,328

NOTE.—The returns of the Premier Permanent Building Society, which suspended payment on the 21st December, 1889, and is now in liquidation, are not included.

Advances by building societies, 1876-1889.

905. In 1889, the business done by building societies, as measured by the advances made, fell off by over one million as compared with 1888, but was above that in 1887 by over £720,000. Moreover, in 1889 the amount advanced was three times as large as in 1883—six years previously. The advances made by these institutions during the last fourteen years have been as follow :—

ADVANCES BY BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1876 TO 1889.

£			£				
1876	870,203	1883	...	...	1,089,480
1877	815,860	1884	...	...	1,469,542
1878	703,932	1885	...	...	2,073,189
1879	489,312	1886	...	...	2,358,729
1880	564,411	1887	...	...	2,544,688
1881	805,551	1888	...	...	4,381,330
1882	1,040,965	1889	...	...	3,264,984*

Rates of interest in building societies.

906. 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 5½ to 7 per cent.; in 1885 and 1886 from 6 to 7 per cent.; in 1887 from 5½ to 7½ per cent.; in 1888 from 5¼ to 7 per cent.; and in 1889 from 5½ to 7 per cent. In the last few years, some societies have allowed as much as 5 per cent. on the daily balance on deposit in current account.

Deposits with building societies.

907. The sums deposited with building societies at the end of 1889 amounted in the aggregate to £5,062,328, or £230,136 less than was on deposit at the end of 1888. These deposits exceeded the advances during the year by £1,797,344.

Total moneys on deposit.

908. The following is a statement of the total amount of moneys on deposit at or about the end of each of the last five years with banks of issue, savings banks, and building societies. Other institutions, such as deposit banks, and some of the insurance companies, also receive deposits ; but of these no returns are furnished :—

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT AT END OF YEARS 1885 TO 1889.

Amount deposited with—	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	£	£	£	£	£
Banks ...	30,593,564	31,239,472	35,215,547	37,570,838	38,768,936
Savings banks ...	3,409,266	3,589,916	3,696,699	4,669,541	5,021,517
Building societies	2,466,256	2,910,792	4,216,758	5,292,364	5,062,328
Total ...	36,469,086	37,740,180	43,129,004	47,532,743	48,852,781

* If the advances of the Premier Permanent Building Society, now in liquidation, were included, the amount would be £3,570,200.

909. According to the table, the moneys on deposit about the close of the last year amounted in the aggregate to nearly 49 millions sterling, or $1\frac{1}{3}$ million more than in the previous year, and $12\frac{1}{3}$ millions more than in 1885, four years previously. There is no doubt, however, that in all the years some of the savings banks' money, and a small 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.

Moneys on deposit, 1889.

910. A falling-off of about 40 millions, or one-eighth, took place in the amounts passed through the Melbourne Clearing House in 1889, as compared with 1888, which will be memorable as a year of unusual speculation and inflation. Particulars respecting the clearances during the five years ended with 1889 are given in the following table:—

Melbourne Clearing House.

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE.—TRANSACTIONS, 1885 TO 1889.
(000's omitted).

Year.	Clearances.				Amount cleared.	
	By Exchange of Instruments.			By Payments in Coin.	Total.	Weekly Average
	Notes.	Cheques, Bills, etc.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
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	26,554,	231,180,	257,744,	30,672,	288,416,	5,546,

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.

911. The property left by deceased persons affords an indirect means of ascertaining approximately the wealth of the population, for it may be supposed that the average amount left by each person dying is equivalent to the average amount possessed by each person living. The result of such a calculation for three periods of five years and one period of three years is as follows:—

Wealth of the population.

WEALTH OF THE POPULATION, 1872 TO 1889.

Years.	Property of Deceased Persons Sworn under.	Total Number of Deaths.	Average Amount left by each Person Dying.	Average Number of Persons Living.	Total Wealth of the Population.
	£		£		£
1872-1876	11,699,757	63,402	185	776,052	143,569,620
1877-1881	13,732,848	61,552	223	836,677	186,578,971
1882-1886	21,175,159	69,461	305	936,157	285,527,885
1887-1889	23,480,210	51,684	454	1,062,016	482,155,264

Total wealth and wealth per head.

912. The national wealth is shown in the last column. It will be noticed that this amounted to nearly 144 millions sterling, or £185 per head, in the five years 1872 to 1876 ; to nearly 187 millions sterling, or £223 per head, in the five years 1877 to 1881 ; to nearly 286 millions sterling, or £305 per head, in the five years 1882 to 1886 ; and to 482 millions sterling, or £454 per head, in the three years ended with 1889. It should, however, be mentioned that several large estates have been entered for probate in the last three years, and it is possible that this may partly account for the very large increase shown by the figures for the latest period.

Public wealth not estimated.

913. It should be explained that the figures given represent only the property possessed by private individuals, no estimate being made of the value of Crown lands, Government or municipal buildings, churches, hospitals, libraries, museums, mechanics' institutes, State schools, forts, artillery, lighthouses, war vessels, railways, telegraphs, etc. ; also that the figures no doubt understate the truth, as a considerable amount of property is taken over by relatives without any declaration of value, or issue of probate or letters of administration, and that, in order to reduce as much as possible the amount to be paid as succession duty, the properties are frequently declared at less than their full value.

Wealth as compared with indebtedness.

914. In the middle of 1889 the national debt amounted to £37,627,382, equal to little more than 10 per cent. of the value of property as above estimated ; but it must not be forgotten that, as a set-off to the debt, there is public property of immense value which is not included in the above estimate, and that the amount which could be realized by the sale of the State railways alone—the original cost of which was about 33 millions—would probably be amply sufficient to extinguish the whole debt.

915. During the five years ended with 1888, according to the amounts left by persons dying in the two colonies, the private wealth of the people of Victoria exceeded that of the people of New South Wales by 39 millions sterling. The amount per head was £348 in the former and £314 in the latter colony, the excess being thus £34 in favour of Victoria :—

Wealth in
Victoria
and New
South
Wales.

WEALTH OF THE POPULATION IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES
DURING THE FIVE YEARS ENDED WITH 1888.

Colony.	Property of Deceased Persons sworn under.	Total Number of Deaths.	Average amount left by each Person Dying.	Average Number of Persons Living.	Total Wealth of the Population.
	£		£		£
Victoria ...	26,171,991	75,113	348	992,279	345,313,092
New South Wales	22,621,703	71,945	314	975,698	306,369,172
Victoria in excess of New South Wales	3,550,288	3,168	34	16,581	38,943,920

916. For the whole of Australasia, the Government Statist of New South Wales* estimates the private wealth to amount to £1,129,000,000, or £300 per head. The way in which these amounts were arrived at is not stated.

Wealth of
Australasia.

917. Subjoined, is an estimate† made quite recently by Dr. Robert Giffen, the head of the Statistical Department of the Imperial Board of Trade, of the wealth of the population of the United Kingdom at the present time, and at two previous periods :—

Wealth in
the United
Kingdom.

WEALTH‡ OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1865 TO 1890.

Year.	Population in Millions.	Wealth in Millions of Pounds Sterling.	Wealth in Pounds Sterling per Head.
1865	30,	6,000,	200,
1875	33,	8,500,	260,
1890	37,	10,000,	270,

* *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*, 1888-9, page 644. Potter, Sydney, 1889.
† *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society* for March, 1890, page 23. Stamford, Cockspur-street, London.
‡ Dr. Giffen includes public as well as private wealth. The former he computed to amount to 500 millions in 1890, or 5 per cent. of the whole.

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APPENDIX A.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF VICTORIA, 1888-9
TO 1890-91.(Taken from a preliminary statement presented to Members of the Legislative Assembly on the
31st July, 1890.)

I.—REVENUE.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1888-9 AND 1889-90, AND ESTIMATED
REVENUE 1890-91.

	Net Revenue.		
	1888-9.	1889-90. (Approximate)	1890-91. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
CUSTOMS.			
Spirits	664,439	661,129	660,800
Wine	53,146	51,409	52,000
Beer and Cider	55,580	56,830	59,000
Tobacco and Snuff	235,564	249,746	250,000
Cigars	61,194	58,244	60,000
Tea	103,402	57,939	34,500
Sugar and Molasses	123,575	127,527	134,000
Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	17,524	11,355	3,500
Opium	19,275	17,443	17,000
Rice	23,358	21,437	22,500
Hops	15,621	9,602	10,000
Malt	3,172	1,626	2,500
Dried and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	59,846	58,830	63,000
Import Duty on Live Stock	76,891	47,591	49,800
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> Duties	788,361	663,668	687,000
All other Articles	523,839	516,825	519,200
Wharfage	55,043	46,810	50,000
Total Customs	2,879,830	2,658,011	2,674,800
EXCISE AND INLAND REVENUE.			
Spirits Distilled in Victoria	88,867	98,712	100,000
Auctioneers' Licences	18,075	15,527	15,000
Licences—Tobacco and Cigars	1,138	1,275	1,500
All other Licences	3,672	3,845	3,500
Percentage—Act 566	10	4	...
Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons	236,449	400,148	350,000
Duties on Bank Notes	34,023	32,173	32,000
Land Tax	123,025	121,606	126,000
Stamp Duty	*	*	*
Tobacco Duties	57,687	38,621	42,000
Total Excise and Inland Revenue	562,946	711,911	670,000

* Included under "Fees." The amount derived from this duty was roughly estimated at £260,000 in 1888-9 and £230,000 in 1889-90. It is not possible, however, to state the amount with any degree of certainty.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1888-9 AND 1889-90, AND ESTIMATED
REVENUE 1890-91—*continued.*

	Net Revenue.		
	1888-9.	1889-90. (Approximate)	1890-91. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
TERRITORIAL.			
Sales by Auction	120,902	88,599	100,000
„ Interest on Balances	4,228	4,704	310,250
Alienation otherwise than by Auction	371,120	350,134	47,000
Licences and Leases other than Agricultural	43,960	50,912	60,300
Pastoral Occupation, etc.	55,814	65,234	
Harbour Trust Contributions—Rents and			
Licences	1,595	1,995	1,000
Miners' Rights	5,896	5,705	5,623
Business Licences	264	230	227
Leases, Auriferous and Mineral Land	9,317	9,702	9,634
Water-right and Searching Licences, etc.	1,172	1,140	1,503
Rents under Act 796— <i>Mining on Private</i>			
<i>Property Act</i> 1884	1,759	1,429	1,576
Total Territorial	616,027	579,784	537,113
PUBLIC WORKS.			
Railway Income	3,104,907	3,134,066	3,350,000
Water Supply—Yan Yean	181,814	190,679	200,000
„ „ On the Gold Fields	21,344	21,279	21,000
„ „ Geelong	9,009	9,582	8,400
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip	3,429	2,353	2,800
Ferry Fares and Crane	733	874	320
Total Public Works	3,321,236	3,358,833	3,582,520
PORTS AND HARBOURS.			
Tonnage and Pilotage at Outports	45,884	29,789	17,000
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.			
Postage	*	*	*
Post Office—Private Boxes, etc.	8,195	7,852	7,000
Commission on Money Orders	13,334	12,574	15,500
Electric Telegraph—Messages	*	*	*
„ Telephone Exchange, etc.	24,510	36,260	36,000
Total Post and Telegraph Offices	46,039	56,686	58,500
STAMP REVENUE †	875,314	797,893	796,600
FEES (exclusive of Stamps)	59,936	55,728	51,793
FINES	7,521	8,507	7,400

* The revenues from postage and telegraph stamps are included under the heading of "Fees." The revenue from postages is not known, but it is estimated roughly at £381,000 in 1888-9, and at £331,500 in 1889-90; whilst the actual revenue from telegrams was £125,458 in 1888-9, and about £128,000 in 1889-90.

† Including postage, telegraph, duty, and fee stamps.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1888-9 AND 1889-90, AND ESTIMATED
REVENUE 1890-91—continued.

	Net Revenue.		
	1888-9.	1889-90. (Approximate)	1890-91. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Rents, exclusive of Lands	3,224	4,019	3,700
Government Printer	29,450	34,027	33,250
Penal Establishments	7,749	7,838	8,000
Education	5,650	450	500
Defence Department	2,092	4,970	4,000
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	1,926	1,804	1,800
Sale of Produce, Aboriginal Stations	936	322	900
Sale of Government Property	5,697	4,417	3,350
Master-in-Lunacy	13,484	13,733	13,000
Mint Charges	10,051	11,317	10,000
Interest on Public Account, etc.	106,468	65,569	55,000
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies... ..	19,395	18,279	18,000
„ „ Water Trusts	14,015	20,282	22,000
„ from Bungaree Loan Liquidation Account	156	137	117
„ from Municipalities— <i>Prince's Bridge Act 1885</i>	1,644	1,621	1,597
Surplus Mint Subsidy	3,642	4,478	4,760
Contributions, Public Gardens	3,312	3,150	3,300
Contribution towards Falls Bridge ... ..	...	1,018	1,112
Contributions, <i>Marine Board Act, No. 965</i> ... ..	...	2,645	2,500
Inebriate Asylum, Beaconsfield ... ..	...	359	850
All other Receipts	32,365	41,528	32,883
Repayments towards Loans— <i>Vermin Act No. 1,028</i> ... ..	...	...	15,000
Centennial International Exhibition ... ..	...	12,000	...
Total Miscellaneous	261,256	253,963	235,619
Total	8,675,989	8,511,105*	8,631,345

II.—EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE 1888-9 AND 1889-90, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1890-91.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1888-9.	1889-90. (Approximate)	1890-91. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
His Excellency the Governor	10,000	10,000	10,000
The Ministers of the Crown	15,344	15,425	15,500
Clerk and Expenses of the Executive Council	1,490	1,400	1,500

* The accounts have since been closed, but not yet audited, and the actual result was £8,519,160.

EXPENDITURE 1888-9 AND 1889-90, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1890-91—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1888-9.	1889-90. (Approximate)	1890-91. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
Legislature :—			
Legislative Council	6,528	7,000	7,100
Legislative Assembly	11,087	11,208	11,800
Parliament Library	2,997	3,000	3,165
Refreshment Rooms	1,242	1,963	1,216
Victorian <i>Hansard</i>	2,219	2,305	2,275
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly	21,709	25,300	25,500
Electoral Expenses	27,270	17,000	20,000
	73,052	67,776	71,056
Civil Establishments :—			
Chief Secretary's Office	9,091	9,609	9,501
Government Statist	6,666	7,003	31,080
Shorthand Writer	2,093	2,366	2,387
Inspection of Officers in Charge of Stores	668	890	980
Inspection of Factories and Shops ...	2,375	2,580	2,678
Medical	500	500	1,500
Quarantine, etc.	7,315	11,225	13,444
Vaccination	5,500	5,500	5,500
Commissioners of Audit and Office ...	11,260	11,993	12,963
Treasury	30,656	31,086	31,588
Premier	11,800	15,937	13,588
Agent-General and Office	6,030	6,000	6,000
Public Service Board	7,086	7,806	8,063
Government Printer	78,180	94,712	100,338
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock ...	8,230	7,776	8,673
	187,450	214,983	248,283
Judicial and Legal :—			
Their Honors the Judges	24,355	27,318	26,750
Law Officers of the Crown	20,357	29,891	29,273
Crown Solicitor	6,983	7,722	7,279
Prothonotary	2,282	2,615	2,886
Master in Equity and Lunacy	6,223	7,774	7,920
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles	45,961	55,447	{ 53,087
Patents ... ..	...	...	{ 3,061
Deputy Registrars	6,498	8,850	7,250
Sheriffs	27,170	30,794	30,857
County Courts, Court of Insolvency, Courts of Mines, and General Sessions ...	25,987	27,562	32,228
Police Magistrates and Wardens ...	18,091	19,681	19,614
Clerks of Courts and Interpreters ...	20,407	19,676	22,730
Coroners	7,145	7,400	7,675
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ...	1,648	1,621	1,594
Expenses of carrying out the <i>Land Tax Act</i>	1,060	1,400	1,310
Miscellaneous	12,658	6,821	...
	226,825	254,572	253,514

EXPENDITURE 1888-9 AND 1889-90, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1890-91—continued

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1888-9.	1889-90. (Approximate)	1890-91. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
Public Instruction, Science, etc.:—			
Education	637,470	688,543	720,089
University of Melbourne	20,000	16,500	16,500
Working Men's College	8,000	15,000	6,000
The Observatory	6,166	5,162	5,382
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	25,971	26,594	28,008
Free Libraries, etc.	17,000	16,000	20,000
Schools of Mines	12,400	15,900	23,500
Government Botanist	2,703	2,821	2,865
Schools of Design	3,693	4,235	3,500
Miscellaneous	9,685	11,553	15,957
	743,088	802,308	841,801
Charitable Institutions:—			
Hospitals for the Insane	106,168	114,367	125,248
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	41,429	42,699	44,476
Inspection of ditto	1,517	1,550	2,105
Charitable Institutions	120,000	130,000	120,000
Inebriate Asylum ... ..	...	9,790	4,049
	269,114	298,406	295,878
Mining:—			
Mining Department	20,951	23,961	24,365
Mining Boards	3,500	3,500	3,500
Prospecting	83,981	99,639	89,000
Miscellaneous	10,705	11,054	9,826
	119,137	138,154	126,691
Police	261,329	270,308	287,187
Gaols and Penal	66,118	71,422	70,405
Crown Lands and Survey:—			
Survey, Sale, and Management	68,533	68,862	71,912
Extirpation of Rabbits, etc.	25,314	184,600*	40,105
Botanic and Domain Gardens	9,017	10,303	10,616
Parliament Gardens	402	483	1,090
Experimental Cultivation	167	100	300
Agriculture	2,831	3,235	3,284
Vine Diseases	645	6,060	1,000
Forests and Industries... ..	8,783	14,740	17,678
Agricultural Societies, etc.	34,597	37,107	24,000
Public Parks, etc.	6,991	8,272	9,484
Miscellaneous	7,045	10,200	10,063
To promote the Agricultural and Wine Industries	3,729	10,000	42,000
	168,054	353,962	231,532

* Includes £150,000, loans under *Vermin Act*, No. 1028.

EXPENDITURE 1888-9 AND 1889-90, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1890-91—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1888-9.	1889-90. (Approximate)	1890-91. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
Railways :—			
Railways	1,796,950	2,503,000	2,177,500
Commissioners' Salaries	6,000	8,000	6,000
Miscellaneous and Pensions, etc....	35,142	26,844	29,703
	1,838,092	2,537,844	2,213,203
Water Supply :—			
Melbourne	23,862	28,834	30,069
Country, including Water Trusts ...	46,955	38,598	44,779
	70,817	67,432	74,848
Public Works :—			
Department	51,778	56,280	55,440
Works and Buildings	354,402	694,887	573,635
Defence Works	174,841	140,000	58,000
Telegraph Lines	28,123	45,450	65,200
Road Works and Bridges	80,202	104,634	20,610
Endowment to Municipalities	340,853	450,000	450,000
	1,030,199	1,491,251	1,222,885
Customs :—			
Department	74,145	79,266	80,671
Distilleries, Immigration, Mercantile } Marine, etc.	13,778	16,097	15,706
Licensing Act	2,146	6,400	5,610
Marine Board	502	1,435	1,533
Miscellaneous			
	90,571	103,198	103,520
Harbours and Lights, and Marine Survey ...	34,595	37,044	40,368
Defences	171,782	214,642	236,227
Post and Telegraphs :—			
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels... ..	4,384	4,500	3,000
Post and Telegraph Offices	365,331	424,195	465,145
Mail Service—Inland	106,840	120,320	128,500
„ Foreign	42,356	47,950	41,000
Duplicate Telegraph Cable	13,162	13,873	14,000
Miscellaneous... ..	1,741	2,958	557
	533,814	613,796	652,202

EXPENDITURE 1888-9 AND 1889-90, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1890-91—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1888-9.	1889-90. (Approximate)	1890-91. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
Aborigines	10,949	9,763	8,882
Pensions, Compensations, Gratuities, etc.:—			
Under <i>Constitution Act</i>	7,133	6,853	6,667
„ <i>Civil Service Act</i>	46,018	53,870	55,000
„ Other Acts	30,070	33,746	35,997
Contribution to Police Superannuation Fund	9,000	9,000	10,600
Voted Annually (exclusive of Railways) ...	20,604	18,365	17,855
	112,825	121,834	126,119
Redemption of Loan, 25 Vict., No. 150 ...	...	276,100	...
Interest :—			
On Loans	1,449,921	1,539,635	1,633,539
On Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway			
Debentures	9,360	9,360	9,360
On Post Office Savings Banks Deposits ...	57,091	63,762	65,000
<i>Public Buildings Protection Act.</i> ...	3,003	3,000	3,000
	1,519,375	1,615,757	1,710,899
The Royal Mint	20,000	20,000	20,000
Railway Construction Account	120,873	88,590	100,000
Miscellaneous Services :—			
Transport	2,405	3,000	4,000
Advertising	5,000	6,500	6,500
Exhibitions	190,076	14,806	6,500
Contribution towards New Guinea ...	4,784	5,000	5,000
Contribution towards Imperial Institute ...	...	...	...
Imperial Pensions	391	400	400
Commissions of Inquiry	2,911	8,241	6,000
Reward for Apprehension of Offenders ...	15	20	300
Friendly Societies	401	444	420
Powder Magazines	1,625	1,924	3,088
Unforeseen Expenditure	4,223	5,000	5,000
All other	13,178	8,902	30,291
	225,009	54,237	67,499
Total	7,919,902	9,750,204*	9,029,999

* On closing the accounts the actual result (subject to audit) was found to be £9,645,860.

III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, UNDER THE HEADS OF AND REPRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS

REVENUE.

	1888-9.	1889-90. (Approximate)	Estimate for 1890-91.
	£	£	£
1. Taxation :—			
Customs	2,879,830	2,658,011	2,674,800
Excise and Inland Revenue, including Land Tax	562,946	711,911	670,000
Ports and Harbours	45,884	29,789	17,000
Fees (exclusive of Lands and Mining Departments)*	898,881	821,414	821,680
Fines	7,521	8,507	7,400
Miscellaneous Receipts	209,041	182,699	177,559
	4,604,103	4,412,331	4,368,439
2. Public Estate :—			
Territorial	616,027	579,784	537,113
Fees, Lands Department	35,244	31,428	25,000
„ Mines „	1,125	779	1,713
Contribution by the Melbourne Corporation for Maintenance of Public Gardens within the City Boundaries	3,312	3,150	3,300
	655,708	615,141	567,126
3. Commercial Services and Reproductive Public Works :—			
Railways	3,104,907	3,134,066	3,350,000
Waterworks	212,167	221,540	229,400
Post and Telegraphs*	46,039	56,686	58,500
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies	21,195	20,037	18,000
Interest on Loans to Water Trusts	14,015	20,282	22,000
Alfred Graving Dock, Patent Slip, Fifty- ton Crane, and Ferry Fares	4,162	3,227	3,120
Mint, Returned Subsidy	3,642	4,478	4,760
„ Earnings	10,051	11,317	10,000
Centennial International Exhibition ... ..	...	12,000	...
	3,416,178	3,483,633	3,695,780
Grand Total	8,675,989	8,511,105†	8,631,345

* 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 1888-9 for "Fees, etc.," as above stated (viz., £898,881), £260,000 was for stamp duty; £381,305 for postage, etc.; £125,458 for telegraph duty, and the remainder for fee stamps. See also footnotes on page 487 and 488 *ante*.

† See footnote on page 489.

TAXATION, PUBLIC ESTATE, AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES,
FOR THE YEARS 1888-9, 1889-90, AND 1890-91.

EXPENDITURE.

	1888-9.	1889-90 (Approximate)	Estimate for 1890-91.
	£	£	£
1. Taxation—			
Public Instruction, etc. ...	743,088	802,308	841,801
Judicial and Legal ...	226,825	254,572	253,514
Treasury ...	30,656	31,086	31,588
Defences, except Works ...	171,782	214,642	236,227
Public Works—			
Establishments ...	51,778	56,280	55,440
Works and buildings ...	382,525	694,887	573,635
Defence Works ...	174,841	140,000	58,000
Roads and Bridges ...	80,202	104,634	20,610
Trade and Customs ...	125,166	140,242	143,888
All others not enumerated ...	1,026,024	1,426,018*	1,235,921
	3,012,887	3,864,669	3,450,624
2. Public Estate— ...			
Railway Construction Account ...	120,873	88,590	100,000
Subsidies to Municipalities ...	340,853	450,000	450,000
Lands and Agriculture ...	168,054	†353,962	231,532
Mining ...	119,137	138,154	126,691
	748,917	1,030,706	908,223
3. Commercial Services and Reproductive Public Works—			
Interest on Loans,‡ etc. ...	1,519,375	1,615,757	1,710,899
Railway Department ...	1,838,092	2,537,844	2,213,203
Waterworks ...	70,817	67,432	74,848
Post and Telegraphs ...	533,814	613,796	652,202
Mint ...	20,000	20,000	20,000
Centennial International Exhibition ...	176,000	...	...
	4,158,098	4,854,829	4,671,152
Grand Total ...	7,919,902	9,750,204§	9,029,999

* Includes redemption of Loan 25 Vict. No. 150—£276,100.

† Includes £150,000, Loans under *Vermin Act*, No. 1028.

‡ Mostly for Railways, but in a smaller degree for Waterworks, Public Buildings, etc.

§ See footnote on page 493.

APPENDIX B.

LABOUR REPORTS.

(Supplied by the Municipal Authorities in February and March, 1890.)

TOWN DISTRICTS.*

Name of City, Town, or Borough, and distance from Melbourne.			Remarks.
		Miles.	
Ararat	...	157	Fair demand for miners and female servants.
Ballarat	...	100½	} The supply of labour is about equal to the demand.
Ballarat East	...	100	
Brighton	...	8	No demand, except for female servants, who could readily find employment.
Browns and Scarsdale	...	115	No demand.
Brunswick	...	3	No demand, except for female servants.
Buninyong	...	96	No demand.
Carisbrook	...	107½	No demand.
Castlemaine	...	78	No demand, except for female servants.
Chewton	...	75	No demand.
Clunes	...	120	No demand.
Collingwood	...	2	No demand, except for female servants.
Creswick	...	111	No demand.
Daylesford	...	76	No demand, except for female servants.
Dunolly	...	98¼	No demand.
Eaglehawk	...	105	No demand.
Echuca	...	156	No demand, except for female servants.
Essendon	...	4	Large demand for domestic servants.
Fitzroy	...	2	No demand at present, with the exception of female servants, who can readily meet with engagements.
Footscray	...	3¾	No demand.
Geelong	...	50	No demand.
Geelong, West...	...	45	Limited demand for female servants.
Hawthorn	...	4¼	No demand, except for female servants.
Heathcote	...	75	No demand.
Horsham	...	229	Great demand for female servants ; about 200 could find ready employment.
Inglewood	...	130	Good demand for farm labourers and good female servants.
Kew	...	5	Good demand for female servants.
Koroit	...	175	Good demand for farm labourers during the harvest ; good demand for female servants.
Majorca	...	111	No demand.
Malmsbury	...	65	No demand.
Maryborough	...	112	The supply is equal to the demand.
Newtown and Chilwell	...	45	Great demand for builders' labourers.
Northcote	...	3½	No demand, except for female servants.
Portland	...	227	No demand.
Port Melbourne	...	2½	There is always a steady demand for labour of all kinds in this municipality.
Prahran	...	3½	No demand, except for female servants.

* The officer supplying the information was the Town Clerk in every instance.

TOWN DISTRICTS—continued.

Name of City, Town, or Borough, and distance from Melbourne.			Remarks.
		Miles.	
Queenscliff—By rail	...	60	} No demand.
„ By sea	...	30	
Raywood	...	120	Fair demand for farm labourers during the harvest ; good demand for female servants.
Richmond, adjoins Melbourne			Fair demand for labourers ; good demand for female servants.
Rutherglen	...	176	No demand, except for female servants.
St. Arnaud	...	158½	Good demand for female servants.
St. Kilda	...	3½	The only labour for which there is any demand is that of female servants, which is likely to continue.
Sale	...	127	Female domestic servants very scarce.
Sebastopol	...	102	No demand.
Smythesdale	...	116	No demand.
Stawell	...	176	No demand.
Talbot	...	130	No demand.
Tarnagulla	...	136	No demand.
Wangaratta	...	146	No demand.
Warrnambool	...	160	No demand, except for good female servants.
Williamstown	...	9	No demand.
Wood's Point	...	109	No demand.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.*

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Town from Melbourne.			Remarks.
		Miles.	
Alberton	...	180	No demand.
Alexandra	...	100	Farm labourers, miners, and domestic servants wanted.
Arapiles (chief town, Nati-muk)	...	244	Skilled farm labourers and household servants in constant demand.
Ararat	...	158	Farm labourers in demand at seed time and harvest ; female servants always wanted.
Avon (chief town, Stratford)	...	137	No demand except for female servants.
Bacchus Marsh	...	31	Skilled farm labourers wanted at 20s. per week ; also domestic servants. Steady men soon become employers of labour themselves.
Bairnsdale	...	170	Farm labourers, builders and stonemasons ; also domestic servants wanted.
Ballan	...	45	Female servants and practical farm labourers in great demand.
Ballarat	...	115	Good steady domestic servants can command constant employment.
Bannockburn	...	55	Female servants in great demand ; one hundred at least are wanted.
Barrabool	...	15	No demand.
Beechworth	...	171½	About 50 farm labourers and 100 female servants are required.
Belfast (chief town, Cross-ley)	...	180	No demand.
Bellarine (chief town, Drysdale)	...	57½	Demand for female general servants.

* Shires.—The officer supplying the information was the Shire Secretary in every instance

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued*.

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Town from Melbourne.				Remarks.
		Miles.		
Berwick	...	28		Demand for female servants.
Bet Bet	...	125		No demand.
Boroondara (chief town, Camberwell)		6		No demand.
Braybrook (chief town, Maidstone)		5		No demand.
Bright	...	199		No demand.
Broadford	...	50		No demand.
Broadmeadows	...	14		Good farm labourers, hay trussers, and domestic servants can find employment.
Bulla	...	15		No demand.
Bulleen (chief town, Templestowe)		11		Moderate demand for agricultural and horticultural labour, also domestic servants.
Buln Buln (chief town, Drouin)		56		Demand for farm labourers and bushmen.
Bungaree	...	110		Large demand for farm labourers, ploughmen, etc.; also 100 domestic servants used to country life.
Buninyong	...	96		No demand.
Caulfield	...	6		Female domestic servants in great demand.
Chiltern	...	168		No demand for labour.
Coburg	...	5		No demand, except for female servants.
Colac	...	96		Good demand for farm labourers and domestic servants.
Corio (chief town, Lara)	...	35		No demand except for female servants.
Cranbourne	...	27½		No demand.
Creswick (chief town, Kingston)		94		Large demand for labourers and female servants.
Dandenong	...	19½		No demand except for female servants.
Darebin (chief town, Epping)		13		No demand.
Dimboola	...	251		Fair demand for labourers and general female servants.
Dundas (chief town, Ha- milton)		220		No demand.
Dunmunkle (chief town, Rupanyup)		211		Good demand for farm labourers and female servants.
East Loddon (chief town, Serpentine)		130		Good demand for farm labourers; large demand for female servants.
Echuca (chief town, Roch- ester)		139		Good demand for farm labourers and general female servants.
Eltham	...	14		No demand.
Euroa	...	97		Fair demand for farm labourers and female servants.
Fern Tree Gully	...	21		Fair demand for farm labourers.
Flinders (chief town, Shore- ham)		57		Fair demand for farm labourers.
Gisborne	...	41		Good demand for labourers and female servants.
Glenelg (chief town, Cas- terton)		271		Fair demand for farm labourers and female servants.
Glenlyon	...	70		No demand.
Gordon (chief town, Boort)		165		Limited demand for farm labourers.
Goulburn (chief town, Na- gambie)		78		No demand.
Grenville (chief town, Linton)		123		No demand.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Town from Melbourne.		Remarks.
	Miles.	
Hampden (chief town, Camperdown)	123½	Fair demand for labourers; good demand for female servants.
Healesville	37	No demand.
Heidelberg	8	Fair demand for farm labourers and female servants.
Howqua (chief town, Jamieson)	170	No demand.
Huntly	17	No demand.
Kara Kara (chief town, St. Arnaud)	157	Good demand for farm labourers during harvest time.
Keilor	10	Limited demand for labourers.
Kilmore	42	No demand.
Korong (chief town, Wedderburn)	150	Limited demand for skilled farm labourers, and fair demand for female servants.
Kowree (chief town, Edenhope)	280	Good demand for female servants.
Kyneton	65	Good demand for farm labourers and female servants.
Leigh (chief town, Teesdale)	65	No demand, except for female servants.
Lexton	120	Good demand for farm labourers and female servants.
Lilydale	23¾	No demand, except for female servants.
Lowan (chief town, Nhill)	274	Good demand for farm labourers and female servants.
Maffra	131	Good demand for labourers and female servants.
Malvern	5	No demand.
Mansfield	136	Fair demand for farm labourers; good demand for female servants.
Marong (chief town, Kangaroo Flat)	96	Good demand for farm labourers and female servants.
Melton	23	No demand.
Meredith	74½	Limited demand for farm labourers and female servants.
Merriang (chief town, Wallan Wallan)	29	Fair demand for farm labourers.
Metcalfe (chief town, Tara-dale)	67	No demand.
Minhamite (chief town, Macarthur)	200	No demand, except for female servants.
Moorabbin (chief town, South Brighton)	10	No demand, except for female servants.
Mornington	40	No demand.
Mortlake	151	No demand, except for female servants.
Mount Alexander (chief town, Fryerstown)	86	No demand, except for female servants.
Mount Franklin (chief town, Hepburn)	84½	No demand.
Mount Rouse (chief town, Penshurst)	160	Fair demand for farm labourers; good demand for female servants.
McIvor (chief town, Heathcote)	75	Good demand for farm labourers and female servants.
Narracan (chief town, Moe)	80	No demand.
Newham (chief town, Woodend)	49	No demand, except for female servants.
Newstead	92	Good demand for farm labourers and female servants.
North Ovens (chief town, North Wangaratta)	147	No demand.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Town from Melbourne.			Remarks.
	Miles.		
Numurkah	133		Limited demand for farm labourers.
Nunawading (chief town, Box Hill)	9½		No demand.
Oakleigh	10		No demand.
Omeo	245		Good demand for farm labourers and female servants.
Oxley	153		Good demand for farm labourers and female servants.
Phillip Island (chief town, San Remo), steamer and railway	65		No demand.
Portland	227		No demand.
Preston	5½		No demand.
Pyalong	50		No demand.
Ripon (chief town, Beaufort)	128		No demand.
Rodney (chief town, Tatura)	110		Fair demand for farm and competent road labourers.
Romsey	37		Good demand for farm labourers and female servants.
Rosedale	111		No demand except for female servants.
Seymour	61		Good demand for farm labourers and female servants.
Shepparton	112		Good demand for farm labourers and female servants.
South Barwon (chief town, Belmont)	52		No demand except for female servants.
Springfield	30		Fair demand for farm labourers and dairymaids.
St. Arnaud (chief town, Donald)	182		Good demand for farm labourers and female servants.
Stawell	178		Good demand for farm labourers and female servants.
Strathfieldsaye	105		Fair demand for labourers and female servants.
Swan Hill (chief town, Kerang)	179½		Good demand for general labourers and female servants.
Talbot	133		No demand.
Tambo (chief town, Bru- then)	201		Fair demand for farm labourers and female servants.
Towong (chief town, Tal- langatta)	213		No demand except for female servants.
Traralgon	97		Fair demand for farm labourers.
Tullaroop (chief town, Maryborough)	98		No demand.
Upper Yarra (chief town, Warburton)	35		Good demand for good axemen.
Walhalla	107		No demand.
Wannon (chief town, Coleraine)	250		No demand except for female servants.
Waranga (chief town, Rushworth)	120		Large demand for labourers and female servants.
Warragul	61		No demand except for female servants.
Warrnambool	160		Good demand for farm labourers, pick and shovel men, and female servants.
Whittlesea	24		No demand.
Wimmera (chief town, Horsham)	230		Fair demand for farm labourers; good demand for female servants.
Wodonga	187		No demand.
Wyndham (chief town, Werribee)	20		No demand.
Yackandandah	200		No demand.
Yarrawonga (chief town, Tungamah)	156		Large demand for farm labourers and female servants.

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