

# VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1890 - 91.

(EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOLUME I.

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BY AUTHORITY.

MELBOURNE:

PRINTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER

BY SANDS & McDougall Limited, 365 COLLINS STREET.

SOLD AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE AND BY ALL BOOKSELLERS  
IN VICTORIA.

LONDON:

TRÜBNER & Co., 57 & 59 LUDGATE HILL.

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SERIALS

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## ERRATA TO VOLUME I.

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Page 22, table following paragraph 41, second line, *read* "71," *instead of* "73."

Page 24, table following paragraph 47, second line, *read* "141" and "305,456,"  
*instead of* "137" and "285,408."



# MAP OF VICTORIA

Scale of Miles.  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10  
Published at the Department of Lands and Survey, Melbourne, August, 1890.  
by Saml. B. Benney.

# VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1890-91.

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## INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. Victoria, so named after Her Most Gracious Majesty, although the smallest, is probably the richest and most prosperous of the various colonies situated on the Australian Continent, of which it occupies the south-eastern portion. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the colony of New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a right line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about 242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass's Straits, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles.

Position and boundaries of Victoria.

2. There can be little doubt that the land now embraced within the limits of the colony of Victoria was first discovered by Captain James Cook, of the Royal Navy, in command of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*. This vessel had been sent to Tahiti to observe the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, and Cook, who was in command, having accomplished that object, and having also made a survey of New Zealand, continued his course westward in order to explore the eastern coast of "Terra Australis Incognita." He made the land on the 19th April, 1770, and estimated a prominent point—which he named after the first discoverer, Lieutenant Hicks, one of the officers of his vessel—to be in latitude  $38^{\circ}$  S., longitude  $211^{\circ} 7' \text{ W. } (148^{\circ} 53' \text{ E.})$  ;\* he, however, did not attempt to land, but rounding Cape Howe, passed on to the east coast, and carefully examined portions of it, especially

Discovery of Victoria.

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

Botany Bay, near to which Sydney, the present capital of New South Wales, is situated. It may be observed that Point Hicks appears to be identical with the present Cape Everard, in Gippsland, situated about midway between Cape Howe and the mouth of the Snowy River.

Early  
History.

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

28th August of the same year. Both of these were from Van Diemen's Land, and they were soon followed by others from the same island, and from Sydney, who brought stock with them, and commenced to push their way into the interior. These were met by Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Mitchell, who, entering from New South Wales on the north, and traversing a considerable portion of the, as yet, unknown territory, was so struck with its wondrous capabilities that he named it *Australia Felix*—a title the aptness of which a subsequent knowledge of the geniality of its climate, the excellence of its soil, and the then unsuspected richness of its mineral treasures, has proved to be fully justified. The reports of Sir Thomas Mitchell, and the success of the first settlers, caused great excitement, not only in Australian settlements but in the mother-country. Herds of sheep and cattle, driven overland from New South Wales, speedily occupied the best parts of the new territory. Every available craft capable of floating was put into requisition to bring passengers and stock from Van Diemen's Land, and after a time shiploads of emigrants began to arrive from the United Kingdom. Regular government was first established under Captain William Lonsdale, who, having been sent from Sydney to take charge of the district, landed on the 29th September, 1836; and on the 2nd of March of the following year Sir Richard Bourke, the Governor of New South Wales, visited it, and named the metropolis Melbourne. Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived on the 30th September, 1839, having been appointed to the principal official position in the settlement under the title of Superintendent, which was changed to that of Lieutenant-Governor, when on the 1st July, 1851, it was separated from New South Wales, and created into a separate colony under the name of Victoria. Shortly afterwards rich deposits of gold were discovered, the fame of which soon spread throughout the world, and led to a great influx of population. After a time some discontent arose amongst the diggers in consequence of the oppressive character of the mining regulations, which culminated in riots, which occurred on the Ballarat gold-fields towards the end of 1854. The disturbance was soon quelled, with some bloodshed on both sides, and the grievances complained of were afterwards redressed. A new constitution, giving responsible Government to the colony, was proclaimed on the 23rd November, 1855, and since then, although political struggles have been frequent and party feeling has at times run high, these circumstances have had no permanent effect in setting class against class, or in any way lessening the good feeling which exists between all sections of the community. At times commerce

has been depressed, but this has soon revived, and the material prosperity the colony has, upon the whole, enjoyed is, perhaps, without a parallel in the history of any country.

Progress  
since 1855.

4. When the Constitution was proclaimed the population of the colony numbered 364,000, it now numbers 1,137,000; the land in cultivation amounted to 115,000 acres, it now amounts to over 2,600,000 acres; the bushels of wheat grown in a year numbered 1,150,000, they now exceed 13,000,000, and in one year (1883-4) they amounted to 15,500,000; the sheep numbered 4,600,000, they now number 11,000,000; the cattle numbered 530,000, they now number 1,400,000; the horses numbered 33,000, they now number not less than 330,000; the public revenue amounted to £2,728,000, it now amounts to over £8,500,000; the total value of imports and exports was £25,500,000, it now exceeds £36,000,000; and this, although the export of gold has fallen off from £11,000,000 in the former to a little over £2,280,000 in the past year. For further evidences of progress the reader is referred to the statistics given throughout this work.

Principal  
events.

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

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in command of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*.—"Point Hicks," believed to be the present Cape Everard in Gippsland.)

1798. June 4th.—Western Port discovered and entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.

„ Nov. and Dec.—The existence of a strait between Australia and Tasmania proved by Midshipman Matthew Flinders, R.N., who, accompanied by Bass, sailed round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.

1800. Dec. 4th to 9th.—Bass's Straits first sailed through from the westward by Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, a gun brig of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant, Portland Bay, the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands, Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, etc.

1802. January 5th.—Entrance to Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting-Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on 2nd February, and by the vessel on 15th February.

„ April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Flinders, who had been promoted to the rank of Commander. He was not aware that the Bay had been previously discovered by Murray.

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\* 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.*

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 Fawkner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne on the site previously selected by Batman. (Fawkner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ Septem. 29th.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate of the Port Phillip District.
1837. March 2nd.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name of Melbourne to the metropolis of the new settlement.
- „ June 1st.—First sale of Crown lands took place in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
1838. Septem. 12th.—First census of the colony. Population enumerated, 3,511, viz., 3,080 males and 431 females.
1839. Septem. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians and on the north by the 36th parallel. (For boundaries of Victoria see paragraph 1 *ante*.)
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.
- „ 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.

1888. August 1st.—Second Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne. It was closed 31st January, 1889.
- „ August 28th.—First meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Held in Sydney.
- „ Decem. 22nd.—Number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48 by Act 52 Vic. No. 995. Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 95, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so that their number should be 84, and so that—with a few exceptions—only one member should represent each constituency, by Act 52 Vict. No. 1,008.
1890. 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.
- „ 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 under the presidency of the Government Statist of Victoria. Representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand attended. Conference closed 18th March.
1891. January 15th.—Third meeting of Australasian Association for the advancement of Science. Held in Christchurch, N.Z.
- „ March 2nd.—National Australasian Convention held in Sydney, at which a Draft Bill “To constitute the Commonwealth of Australia” was framed and adopted. The Convention also recommended that provision be made by the Parliaments of the several colonies for submitting for the approval of the people of the colonies respectively the constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia as framed by the Convention. Delegates from the seven principal Australasian Colonies were present at the meetings of the Convention, which closed on the 9th April.
- „ April 5th.—Tenth census of Victoria, and second simultaneous census of all the Australasian colonies. For population enumerated, see subsequent portions of this work.

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.

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  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

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

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

Area of  
Australasia,  
Europe,  
and United  
States.

\* 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 2,063 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 .. ..	903,690	"
Western Australia .. ..	975,920	"
Total Australia .. ..	2,946,691	"
Tasmania .. ..	26,215	"

square miles the area of the United States, exclusive of the Alaska territory (3,027,591 square miles).

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 145° 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.

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.\*

12. 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	53	144	58	32
New South Wales ...	Sydney	...		33	51	41	151	12	23
Queensland ...	Brisbane	...		27	28	0	153	1	36
South Australia ...	Adelaide	...		34	55	34	138	35	4
Western Australia ...	Perth	...		31	57	24	115	52	42
Tasmania ...	Hobart	...		42	53	25	147	19	57
New Zealand ...	Wellington	...		41	16	25	174	46	38

13. 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

\* For latitudes and longitudes of principal towns in, and most prominent places on the coast of, Victoria, see Vol. I., paragraph 12, of the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90.

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.

14. 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,

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\* The highest mountain on the Australian continent is Mount Kosciusko, situated in New South Wales close to the Victorian frontier, 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. Lendenfield, of the Australian Museum, Sydney), states he found the height of this peak to be 7,256 feet.

6,025 feet, situated in the county of Tambo. Other lofty peaks are 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.

15. 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.

16. 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,

\* 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.

and is quite salt, notwithstanding it receives the flood waters of several fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water,  $10\frac{1}{2}$  miles square 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 Connemara, connected with the sea at Point Flinders.\*

17. The principal inlet on the coast of Victoria is Port Phillip Bay, <sup>Bays, inlets, etc.</sup> which is an inland sea of an extreme length of over 30 geographical miles from north to south, and 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.†

18. A glance at the map of Victoria will show that the coast line <sup>Capes, points, etc.</sup> projects considerably to the south in two directions, one being to the

\* 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.



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

Climate.

19. 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-two years ended with 1890, the maximum temperature in the shade was  $111\cdot2^{\circ}$  Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was  $27^{\circ}$ , 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  $100^{\circ}$  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 4th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, in the twenty-seven years ended with 1890,  $29\cdot94$  inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 131, and the average yearly rainfall was  $25\cdot51$  inches.†

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\* 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.

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## PART I.—CONSTITUTION\* AND GOVERNMENT.

20. The executive power is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, who acts under the advice of a responsible Ministry, consisting of 10 members. Executive authority.

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

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

Salaries of  
Ministers.

23. The *Constitution Act*\* provides for the sum of £14,000 being set aside annually for the payment of nine of these Ministers, of whom not more than eight may be members of the Assembly, but at least four must be members of either the Council or Assembly, whilst 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.

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\* Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vict., Schedule I.

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

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. Franchise extended to Police.

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. Foreigners must be naturalized

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

32. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1889-90 and 1890-91 is shown in the following table:— Electors on the rolls.

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1890 AND 1891.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Ratepayers' Roll ... ..	150,682	156,170	218,960	229,107
General Roll ... ..	1,121	724	35,902	29,469
Total ... ..	151,803	156,894	254,862	258,576

33. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, their populations according to the recent census, and the number of electors on the rolls of each province in 1890-91; also, at the date of the biennial election for the Legislative Council held in September, 1890, the number of electors on the rolls 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.	Enumerated Population, 1891.*	Number of Members.	Electors on the Rolls, 1890-91.	Electors in Contested Provinces at the Biennial Election, 1890.		
				On the Rolls.	Who Voted.	
					Number.	Percentage.
Melbourne ...	110,388	4	17,671	17,252	7,702	44·64
North Yarra ...	123,975	3	15,879	...	...	...
South Yarra ...	142,068	4	20,526	...	...	...
Southern ...	101,526	3	15,810	13,882	7,024	50·59
South-Western ...	60,013	3	7,047	...	...	...
Nelson ...	47,945	3	5,296	...	...	...
Western ...	50,056	3	6,786	...	...	...
North-Western ...	80,014	4	11,166	...	...	...
Northern ...	69,347	4	8,639	...	...	...
Wellington ...	76,222	4	8,675	...	...	...
North-Central ...	45,799	3	5,397	...	...	...
North-Eastern ...	74,861	3	9,658	...	...	...
Gippsland ...	69,842	4	8,883	...	...	...
South-Eastern ...	80,024	3	15,461	...	...	...
Total ...	...	48	156,894	31,134	14,726	47·29

Electors  
who voted,  
Legislative  
Council.

34. At the last twelve 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 six out of the twelve 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 1890.

Year of Election.		Proportion of Electors of Contested Provinces who voted. Per cent.		Year of Election.		Proportion of Electors of Contested Provinces who voted. Per cent.	
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	1890	...	...	47·29

Population,  
members,  
electors,  
and voters,  
Legislative  
Assembly.

35. 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 were received from all the districts, and those show that nearly 67 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. The following table shows for each electoral district the population, according to the recent census, number of members, total number of electors and number and

\* Subject to future revision. † 52 Vict. No. 1,008.

proportion of electors who recorded their votes at the general election referred to :—

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

Electoral Districts.	Enumerated Population, 1891.*	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1890-91.	Electors who voted at the General Election, 28th March, 1889.	
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Albert Park ... ..	12,676	1	2,536	1,274	60·67
Anglesey ... ..	12,710	1	3,125	2,022	64·64
Ararat ... ..	8,297	1	1,801	1,210	66·08
Ballarat East ... ..	14,246	1	3,538	2,425	67·44
Ballarat West ... ..	27,242	2	5,356	4,558	80·19
Barwon ... ..	10,425	1	2,065	†	†
Benalla and Yarrawonga ...	11,832	1	2,725	1,885	67·49
Benambra ... ..	7,953	1	2,037	1,227	65·23
Bogong ... ..	8,594	1	1,678	1,193	67·21
Borong ... ..	11,676	1	2,267	1,629	72·43
Bourke East ... ..	11,839	1	2,740	1,603	73·36
Bourke West ... ..	10,250	1	2,236	†	†
East Bourke Boroughs ...	42,930	2	10,580	4,535	63·30
Brighton ... ..	15,787	1	3,825	1,924	66·09
Carlton ... ..	15,690	1	3,542	2,294	71·82
Carlton South ... ..	12,083	1	2,753	1,916	70·21
Castlemaine ... ..	13,111	2	3,108	2,672	77·05
Clunes and Allandale ...	8,365	1	2,150	1,960	81·63
Collingwood ... ..	29,280	2	6,883	4,108	68·87
Creswick ... ..	8,100	1	1,825	1,786	84·36
Dandenong and Berwick ...	15,702	1	4,238	1,834	54·26
Daylesford ... ..	9,161	1	2,002	†	†
Delatite ... ..	10,450	1	2,730	1,342	54·09
Donald and Swan Hill ...	11,499	1	2,676	1,338	62·12
Dundas ... ..	9,528	1	2,168	1,179	54·91
Dunolly ... ..	8,247	1	2,327	1,570	71·56
Eaglehawk ... ..	8,580	1	1,973	1,892	83·64
Eastern Suburbs ... ..	21,070	1	4,776	2,287	67·86
Emerald Hill ... ..	14,872	1	3,432	2,153	64·40
Essendon and Flemington ...	24,333	1	5,658	2,308	61·45
Evelyn ... ..	12,514	1	3,198	1,874	65·99
Fitzroy ... ..	28,840	2	6,210	3,602	64·39
Footscray ... ..	20,118	1	4,473	2,049	64·92
Geelong ... ..	23,168	2	4,894	3,405	67·82
Gippsland Central ... ..	11,020	1	2,457	1,599	60·14
Gippsland East ... ..	10,719	1	2,126	1,566	67·85
Gippsland North ... ..	9,979	1	2,311	1,241	57·94
Gippsland South ... ..	9,946	1	2,892	1,532	56·97
Gippsland West ... ..	15,094	1	3,870	1,641	45·22
Grant ... ..	8,689	1	2,162	1,361	67·61
Grenville ... ..	14,213	2	3,564	2,146	55·10

\* Subject to future revision.

† No contest.

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

Electoral Districts.	Enumerated Population 1891.*	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1890-91.	Electors who Voted at the General Election, 28th March, 1889.	
				Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.
Gunbower ... ..	10,558	1	2,342	1,810	73·22
Hawthorn ... ..	19,570	1	4,038	2,144	68·54
Horsham ... ..	10,795	1	2,245	†	†
Jolimont and West Richmond	12,769	1	2,588	1,328	57·92
Kara Kara ... ..	8,990	1	1,973	†	†
Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield ... ..	9,644	1	2,239	1,556	60·40
Korong ... ..	8,670	1	2,013	1,587	72·30
Kyneton ... ..	9,631	1	1,789	1,600	75·83
Lowan ... ..	13,220	1	2,564	1,649	67·31
Maldon ... ..	7,415	1	1,611	†	†
Mandurang ... ..	8,579	1	2,021	1,369	63·94
Maryborough ... ..	9,868	1	2,314	1,736	71·53
Melbourne ... ..	9,443	1	3,928	†	†
Melbourne East ... ..	20,358	2	5,201	4,491	88·25
Melbourne North ... ..	17,281	1	3,632	2,393	69·20
Melbourne South ... ..	13,962	1	3,440	2,071	63·47
Melbourne West ... ..	13,824	1	2,929	2,159	75·99
Mornington ... ..	14,634	1	4,103	1,327	39·75
Normanby ... ..	8,716	1	2,203	1,247	58·43
Numurkah and Nathalia	11,324	1	2,242	1,368	54·94
Ovens ... ..	7,998	1	1,772	1,186	67·23
Polwarth ... ..	10,975	1	2,854	1,606	61·51
Port Fairy ... ..	7,185	1	1,842	†	†
Portland ... ..	8,327	1	2,030	†	†
Port Melbourne ... ..	13,065	1	3,028	2,052	73·44
Prahran ... ..	16,334	1	3,413	2,194	66·04
Richmond ... ..	31,279	2	7,292	4,478	62·97
Ripon and Hampden ... ..	11,565	1	2,126	1,321	58·12
Rodney ... ..	21,154	2	4,834	3,371	66·70
Sandhurst ... ..	22,713	2	4,787	3,732	70·70
Sandhurst South ... ..	9,072	1	1,920	1,624	79·37
Shepparton and Euroa ... ..	11,081	1	2,142	1,493	65·57
South Yarra ... ..	14,774	1	3,011	1,785	63·77
St. Kilda ... ..	19,093	1	3,765	2,167	67·24
Stawell ... ..	9,551	1	2,229	1,671	70·87
Talbot and Avoca ... ..	7,697	1	1,859	1,468	73·03
Toorak ... ..	19,710	1	3,869	†	†
Villiers and Heytesbury ... ..	10,385	1	1,998	1,282	62·11
Wangaratta and Rutherglen	10,720	1	2,450	1,620	66·37
Warrenheip ... ..	7,400	1	1,779	1,044	49·98
Warrnambool ... ..	9,280	1	1,787	1,508	78·09
Williamstown ... ..	15,937	1	4,044	2,322	68·07
Windermere ... ..	6,706	1	1,423	1,230	81·62
Total ... ..	...	95	258,576	147,129†	66·58†

\* Subject to future revision.

† No contest.

‡ In contested districts only.

36. 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

37. The population of Victoria on the 5th April, 1891, was approximately 1,140,000, and there being 48 members and 156,894 electors for the Upper House, there is one member to every 24,000, and one elector to every 7·3 of the population. In like manner, there being 95 members of the Legislative Assembly, and 258,576 electors for that House, there is now 1 member to every 12,000, and 1 elector to every 4·4 of the population.

Proportion  
of members  
and electors  
of both  
Houses to  
population.

38. The proportion of members to electors is 1 to every 3,269 for the Upper House, and 1 to every 2,722 for the Lower House.

Proportion  
of members  
to electors.

39. The approximate population of the United Kingdom about the middle of 1890 was 37,400,000, and the Upper House consisted of 551 peers. The proportion was therefore 1 peer to every 67,877 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.

40. 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 55,800 ; or, for England, 1 member to every 58,600 persons ; for Scotland, 1 member to every 56,000 persons ; and for Ireland, 1 member to every 45,300 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, 25.\*

41. The Constitution of Western Australia having been recently proclaimed,† all the Australasian colonies now possess responsible Government, and an Upper and a Lower House of Parliament.‡ In three of these colonies the members of the Upper House are elected, and in the other four they are nominated by the Governor. 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§	156,894
New South Wales ...	73	Nominated	Life	...
Queensland . ...	40	Nominated¶	Life	...
South Australia ...	24	Elected	Eight years§	33,265
Western Australia ...	15	Nominated	?	...
Tasmania ... ..	18	Elected	Five years	6,451
New Zealand ... ..	39	Nominated	Life**	...

42. The following is a statement of the qualification of members of the Upper House in the various colonies, except Western Australia, for which the information was not available. Victoria appears to be the only colony of the group in which a property qualification is necessary :—

\* According to preliminary returns of the census of 1891, the population of England was about 29,000,000, of Scotland 4,033,000, of Ireland 4,670,000.

† On the 22nd October, 1890.

‡ 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 (with a few exceptions), and every three years in South Australia.

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

¶ Four-fifths of the persons nominated must not be holders of any office of emolument under the Crown, except officers of Her Majesty's Sea and Land Forces on full or half pay, or retired officers on pension.

\*\* 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.

43. 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, a matriculated student of the Melbourne University, 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.

\* In most, if not all the colonies, judges of any court in the colony ; ministers of religion ; 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. 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.

Upper  
House and  
money  
bills.

44. 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.

45. 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, except perhaps Western Australia, members of this House receive no remuneration.

Upper  
House—  
Dissolution  
by the  
Governor.

46. 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.

47. In all the Australasian colonies the members of the Lower House are elected. The following table shows the number of members, the term for which they are elected, 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	258,576
New South Wales ... ..	137	Three years	285,408
Queensland ... ..	72	Five years	84,530
South Australia ... ..	54	Three years	69,811
Western Australia ... ..	30	Three years (?)	5,810
Tasmania ... ..	36	Five years	25,932
New Zealand ... ..	74*	Three years	183,171

\* Four of these are Maoris.

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

Lower House—  
Qualifica-  
tion of  
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> ).

49. 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 further vote for each electoral district in which real property is held is, however, in most instances,|| acquired in respect to such property, provided that no person vote twice in the same electorate. The following is a statement of the qualification of electors for this House in each of the colonies :—

Lower House—  
Qualifica-  
tion 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.
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\* 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.

|| In South Australia there is no further vote in respect to property. It is believed that the privilege exists in all the other colonies.

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

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.
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, females are disqualified from voting, as also are lunatics, paupers, and criminals. 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.

50. In Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland\* 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.

\* In Queensland, members also receive allowances for travelling expenses at the rate of 1s. 6d. per mile beyond the first three miles for one land journey from and to their own homes during each session; or the actual passage money paid if they travel by sea. The particulars for Western Australia are not available.

51. 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.

Lower House—  
Dissolution  
by the  
Governor.

52. 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.

Females  
cannot be  
elected, or  
vote at  
elections.

53. In the following table a summary is given for each Australasian colony, of the number of inhabitants, according to the census of 5th April, 1891; the number of members and electors for the Lower House of Parliament about the same date; the proportion of inhabitants to a member, of inhabitants to an elector, and of electors to a member; also the percentage of electors who voted at the last general election held in each colony:—

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

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

Colony.	Inhabitants at Census, 5th April, 1891.*	Lower House, 1891.					Last General Election.	
		Number of		Inhabitants to each		Electors to a Member.	Year.	Percentage of Electors who voted.
		Mem- bers.	Electors.	Member.	Elector.			
Victoria ...	1,140,000	95	258,576	12,000	4.41	2,722	1889	66.58
New South Wales†	1,134,207	137	290,314	8,279	3.91	2,119	1889	59.09
Queensland ...	393,938	72	84,530	5,471	4.66	1,174	1888	73.92
South Australia...	321,548	54	69,811	5,955	4.61	1,293	1890	55.09
Western Australia	49,835	30	5,810	1,661	8.58	197	1890	80.8
Tasmania ...	146,667	36	25,932	4,074	5.66	720	1890	77.05‡
New Zealand § ...	618,688	70	183,171	8,838	3.38	2,617	1890	..

54. 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

Parliamen-  
tary repre-  
sentation  
in various  
countries.

\* Subject to future revision.

† In New South Wales, the electors are given for 1889-90; the percentage who voted would be increased to 60.10 if informal votes be counted.

‡ Percentage of "votes recorded" during year 1890 (not for last election) to number on roll. This, of course, gives a result higher than the actual.

§ Exclusive of Maori inhabitants and Maori members, the former of whom number 41,300, and the latter 4.

|| Information not available.

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:—

PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATIVES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Inhabitants. †	Lower House of Parliament.	
		Number of Representatives.	Inhabitants to a Representative.
Western Australia ... ..	49,835	30	1,661
Tasmania ... ..	146,667	36	4,074
Queensland ... ..	393,938	72	5,471
South Australia ... ..	321,548	54	5,955
Greece ... ..	1,979,453	245	8,079
New South Wales ... ..	1,134,207	137	8,279
New Zealand ... ..	618,688	70	8,838
Servia ... ..	1,810,606	160	11,316
Uruguay ... ..	632,250	53	11,929
Victoria ... ..	1,140,000	95	12,000
Norway ... ..	1,806,900	114	15,850
Denmark ... ..	1,969,039	102	19,304
Chile ... ..	2,526,969	126	20,055
Switzerland ... ..	2,940,602	145	20,280
Canada ... ..	4,406,610	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

Representa-  
tion pro-  
posed for  
Federal  
Assembly.

55. In the Draft Bill adopted by the National Australasian Convention in 1891, for the construction of a Federal Constitution, the representation in the proposed Federal House of Assembly is based on a proportion of 1 member to every 30,000 inhabitants.

\* 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.

56. Municipal or local government is almost universal throughout Victoria, all but about one per cent. of its whole area being divided into urban or rural municipalities. The former are called *cities, towns, and boroughs*, and the latter *shires*. They are regulated under the *Local Government Act* (54 Vict. No. 1112), 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 60,\* and the shires 134.† They have power to levy rates, and are also subsidized by the State. Their peculiar functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, watercourses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; also to regulate under proper by-laws the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, places of recreation, charitable institutions, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, prevention of fire, and carrying on of noxious trades.

Municipal  
govern-  
ment.

57. 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 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.

Cities,  
Towns, and  
Boroughs.

58. Portions of country containing rateable property capable of 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.

Shires.

59. The Governor in Council may divide any municipal district into any number of subdivisions not exceeding eight.

Subdivision  
of Districts.

60. Each municipality existing at the commencement of the *Local Government Act* is allowed the number of councillors then assigned to it; but in other cases the number 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 sub-divided, the number of councillors is 3 for each subdivision. Male persons liable to be rated

Municipal  
Councillors.

\* Including the borough of Oakleigh created on the 10th March 1891.

† Including the shire of Borung constituted on the 27th January, 1891.

‡ Or 5,760 acres. Notwithstanding this proviso, four urban municipalities 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.



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, being convicted or attainted of felony, perjury, or any infamous crime, or being of unsound mind, 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.

Chairman of  
Council.

61. 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.

Municipal  
electors.

62. 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.

Plurality of  
votes.

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

#### IN BOROUGHES.

Properties rated at an annual value of under £50 ...	One vote
„ „ „ £50 and under £100 ...	Two votes
„ „ „ £100 and upwards ...	Three votes

#### IN SHIRES.

Properties rated at an annual value of under £25 ...	One vote
„ „ „ £25 and under £75 ...	Two votes
„ „ „ £75 and upwards ...	Three votes

Ten pounds  
rating in-  
sufficient  
without  
occupation.

64. 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.

65. 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.

66. All land situated in a municipal district, except Crown land and land used for public purposes, is rateable property.

General and  
separate  
rates.

67. 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.

68. 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.

Incorporation of Melbourne and Geelong.

69. An Act\* to provide for the better management of the metropolis and for the creation of a Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works to give effect thereto was passed on the 20th December, 1890, and, as to the election of members, the date of holding the first meeting, and other preliminary matters, came into immediate operation, but the other provisions were not to come into force until the day of the first meeting of the Board. The Act is divided into seven parts, dealing respectively with the Board's constitution; Water Supply, Sewerage, and Drainage; Metropolitan General Fund and Rating; Borrowing Powers; Acquisition of Land; and Miscellaneous. The Board is to be a body corporate, consisting of a chairman elected by the Board, and of 39 other members elected by the Councils of the city of Melbourne and the twenty-three surrounding municipalities—all within a radius of 10 miles from the General Post Office; but such members can only retain their seats on the Board so long as they continue to be members of their respective Municipal Councils. Seven members are allotted to the municipality of Melbourne, 4 to South Melbourne, 3 to Prahran, 2 each to four other municipalities, and 1 member each to the remaining seventeen. After the first annual election, each member will be elected for three years, whilst the terms of membership of the first elected members are so arranged that after the year 1894 one-third of the members for the whole district will retire annually. The chairman, whose salary is to be

Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

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\* *Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1197.)*

fixed by the Board between the limits of £1,500 and £2,000 per annum, will hold office for a period of 4 years, but is eligible for re-election. The whole of the Metropolitan Water Supply and Sewerage Works are vested in the Board—embracing all lands, reservoirs, tramways, mains, buildings, plant and machinery, etc., in connexion with the supply of water to the inhabitants of the metropolis, and all sewers and drains within the metropolis or works in connexion therewith; also all the bed soil and banks of the River Yarra, and all other public rivers, creeks and watercourses within the metropolis, except so much thereof as is already vested in the Melbourne Harbor Trust and Railways Commissioners. The liability for that portion of the outstanding public debt which was incurred for the construction of Melbourne Water Works—amounting to £2,139,934—is to be transferred to the Board, which is to be held liable to the Treasurer of Victoria for the due payment of principal and interest. The revenue of the Board is to be derived chiefly from rates levied on all rateable property in the district, the annual rate not to exceed 1s. in the £ on the net annual value of such property, for the due collection and payment of which the various Municipal Councils are held responsible. The Board is empowered, in addition to loans raised by the Government, to borrow money by the issue of debentures so that the total amount outstanding at any one time shall not exceed £5,000,000; it is also allowed a bank overdraft on current account not exceeding £100,000. All officers employed at the passing of the Act in the Melbourne Sewerage and Water Supply Department are placed under the control of the Board, and become thenceforth officers thereof, subject to the observance of all existing or accruing rights and privileges. An account of the Sewerage Works proposed to be carried out by the Board will be found in the last issue of this work. (Vol. II., page 309.)

*Federal  
Council  
Act.*

70. An Act to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia\* “for the purpose of dealing with such matters of common Australasian interest, in respect to which united action is desirable, as can be dealt with without unduly interfering with the management of the internal affairs of the several colonies by their respective legislatures,” passed the Imperial Parliament and became law on the 14th August, 1885. This Act provides for the institution of a Council composed of representatives of such of the Australasian colonies as should pass an Act or Ordinance declaring that the Imperial Act should have force

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

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.

71. 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.

72. It was expressly provided that bills relating to the first 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.

73. 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

Expenses of Federal Council.

should be ultimately contributed and paid by the several colonies in proportion to their respective populations; in case of difference, the Governor of Tasmania being empowered to assess and apportion the amounts payable.

Colonies in which Federal Council Act should operate.

74. 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.

75. 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 the other two Australasian colonies, viz., New South Wales and New Zealand, have not joined the Federal Council.

Dates and place of sessions of Federal Council.

76. The Federal Council has held four sessions since its inauguration. The first session was opened on the 25th January, 1886; the second on the 16th January, 1888; the third on the 29th January, 1889; and the fourth on the 20th January, 1891. 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.B. At the last session, Victoria was represented by the Premier and the Attorney-General; Queensland by the Premier and a member of the Legislative Assembly; and Tasmania by the Attorney-General and the Treasurer. The sittings were not attended by delegates from the other colonies represented in Council.\*

Australasian Federation Conference, 1890.

77. 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:—

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\* For particulars as to the names and official positions of representatives of the different colonies, who took part in the proceedings of the first three sessions of the Federal Council, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 77.

MEMBERS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN FEDERATION CONFERENCE, 1890.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony represented.
Victoria ...	Duncan Gillies ... ..	Premier and Treasurer (President of the Conference)
New South Wales	Alfred Deakin ... ..	Chief Secretary
	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

78. 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 Federation Conference.

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.

79. In accordance with these resolutions, delegates to a National Australasian Convention were duly appointed, and the Convention commenced its deliberations in Sydney on the 2nd March, 1891, and closed on the 9th April, 1891. The following are the names and

Delegates to National Australasian Convention.

official positions of the delegates of the various colonies present at the Convention:—

### MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL AUSTRALASIAN CONVENTION, 1891.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony Represented.
Victoria ...	James Munro ... ..	Premier and Treasurer
	Duncan Gillies ... ..	M.L.A., formerly Premier and Treasurer
	Alfred Deakin ... ..	M.L.A., formerly Chief Secretary
	Henry John Wrixon, Q.C.*	M.L.A., formerly Attorney-General
	Lieut.-Colonel William Collard Smith	M.L.A., formerly Minister of Education
	Henry Cuthbert ... ..	M.L.C., formerly Minister of Justice
New South Wales ...	Nicholas Fitzgerald ... ..	M.L.C.
	Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G.	Premier and Colonial Secretary (President of Convention)
	William McMillan ... ..	Colonial Treasurer
	Joseph Palmer Abbott ...	Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
	George Richard Dibbs ...	M.L.A., formerly Premier and Colonial Secretary
	William Henry Suttor ...	Vice-President of the Executive Council
Queensland ...	Edmund Barton, Q.C. ...	M.L.C., formerly Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
	Sir Patrick Alfred Jennings, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	M.L.C., formerly Premier and Colonial Treasurer
	Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, K.C.M.G., Q.C.	Premier, Chief Secretary, and Attorney-General
	Sir Thomas McIlwraith, K.C.M.G., LL.D.	Colonial Treasurer
	John Murtagh Macrossan ...	M.L.A., formerly Colonial Secretary
	John Donaldson ... ..	M.L.A., formerly Postmaster-General
South Australia ...	Arthur Rutledge ... ..	M.L.A., formerly Attorney-General
	Thomas MacDonald Patterson	M.L.C., formerly Postmaster-General
	Andrew Joseph Thynne ...	M.L.C., formerly Minister of Justice
	Thomas Playford ... ..	Premier and Treasurer
	Sir John Cox Bray, K.C.M.G.	Chief Secretary
	John Alexander Cockburn, M.D.	M.H.A., formerly Premier
South Australia ...	Sir John William Downer, K.C.M.G., Q.C.	M.H.A., formerly Premier and Chief Secretary
	Charles Cameron Kingston, Q.C.	M.H.A., formerly Attorney-General
	John Hannah Gordon ...	M.L.C., formerly Minister of Education
	Richard Chaffey Baker, C.M.G.	M.L.C., formerly Attorney-General

\* The Honorable William Shiels, Attorney-General, acted temporarily in the absence of the Honorable H. J. Wrixon, from the 2nd to the 6th March.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL AUSTRALASIAN CONVENTION, 1891  
—continued.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony Represented.
Western Aus- tralia	John Forrest, C.M.G. ...	Premier and Treasurer
	William Edward Marmion ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands
	Sir James George Lee-Steere, Kt.	Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
	John Winthrop Hackett ...	M.L.C.
	John Arthur Wright ...	M.L.C.
	Alexander Forrest ...	M.L.A.
	William Thorley Loton ...	M.L.A.
	Phillip Oakley Fysh ...	Premier and Chief Secretary
Tasmania ...	Andrew Inglis Clark ...	Attorney-General
	Bolton Stafford Bird ...	Colonial Treasurer
	William Moore ...	President of the Legislative Council
	Adye Douglas ...	M.L.C., formerly Premier and Chief Secretary
	William Henry Burgess ...	M.H.A., formerly Treasurer
New Zealand ...	Nicholas John Brown ...	M.H.A., formerly Minister of Lands and Works
	Sir George Grey, K.C.B. ...	M.H.R., formerly Governor, and more recently Premier
	Sir Harry Albert Atkinson, K.C.M.G.	Speaker of the Legislative Council, late Premier
	Captain William Russell Russell	M.H.R., formerly Minister of Justice and Defence

80. Sir Henry Parkes, Premier of New South Wales, was elected President of the Convention. After an animated debate extending over more than a fortnight, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolutions adopted by Convention.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE NATIONAL AUSTRALASIAN CONVENTION, 1891.

That in order to establish and secure an enduring foundation for the structure of a Federal Government, the principles embodied in the Resolutions following be agreed to:—

- (1.) That the powers and privileges and territorial rights of the several existing Colonies shall remain intact, except in respect to such surrenders as may be agreed upon as necessary and incidental to the power and authority of the National Federal Government.
- (2.) No new State shall be formed by separation from another State, nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Federal Parliament.
- (3.) That the trade and intercourse between the Federated Colonies, whether by means of land carriage or coastal navigation, shall be absolutely free.
- (4.) That the power and authority to impose Customs duties and duties of Excise upon goods the subject of Customs duties and to offer bounties shall be exclusively lodged in the Federal Government and Parliament, subject to such disposal of the revenues thence derived as shall be agreed upon.



- (5.) That the Military and Naval Defence of Australia shall be entrusted to Federal Forces, under one command.
- (6.) That provision should be made in the Federal Constitution which will enable each State to make such amendments in its Constitution as may be necessary for the purposes of the Federation.

Subject to these and other necessary conditions, this Convention approves of the framing of a Federal Constitution which shall establish—

- (1.) A Parliament, to consist of a Senate and a House of Representatives, the former consisting of an equal number of members from each Colony, to be elected by a system which shall provide for the periodical retirement of one-third of the members, so securing to the body itself a perpetual existence combined with definite responsibility to the electors, the latter to be elected by districts formed on a population basis, and to possess the sole power of originating all Bills appropriating revenue or imposing taxation.
- (2.) A Judiciary, consisting of a Federal Supreme Court, which shall constitute a High Court of Appeal for Australia.
- (3.) An Executive, consisting of a Governor-General, and such persons as may from time to time be appointed as his advisers.

Committees  
appointed  
by Conven-  
tion.

81. After the adoption of these resolutions, the Convention appointed three committees to deliberate and draw up reports on certain matters submitted to them before dealing with the subject of the Federal Constitution to be decided on. The first committee was to deal with provisions relating to Finance, Taxation, and Trade regulation; the second, with the establishment of a Federal Judiciary—its powers and functions; and the third with the consideration of Constitutional machinery, and the distribution of functions and powers, and to prepare and submit to the Convention a Bill, based upon the deliberations of the other two committees, for the establishment of a Federal Constitution.

Draft Bill  
adopted  
by Conven-  
tion.

82. The Bill—intituled a Bill “To Constitute a Commonwealth of Australia”—having been drafted as directed, was, with the reports of the other two committees, duly presented to the Convention, and subsequently adopted with slight alterations. Finally, the Convention formally recommended that provision be made by the Parliaments of the several colonies for submitting for the approval of the people of the colonies respectively the Constitution as framed by the Convention. The following are the principal features embodied in the Bill :—

#### PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF COMMONWEALTH CONSTITUTION BILL.

A Governor-General to be appointed as the Queen’s representative. The salary of the Governor-General to be not less than £10,000.

#### SENATE.

A Senate to be constituted, composed of eight members for each State, directly chosen by the Houses of the Parliament of the several States during a Session

thereof, each Senator to have one vote. The Senators to be chosen for a term of six years, one-half to retire every three years by rotation. The qualifications of a Senator to be as follow :—(1) He must be of the full age of thirty years, and must, when chosen, be an elector entitled to vote in some State at the election of Members of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth, and must have been for five years at the least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is chosen. (2) He must be either a natural born subject of the Queen, or a subject of the Queen naturalized by or under a law of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Parliament of one of the said Colonies, or of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or of a State, at least five years before he is chosen.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House of Representatives to be composed of members chosen every three years by the people of the several States, according to their respective numbers; and until the Parliament of the Commonwealth otherwise provides, each State to have one Representative for every thirty thousand of its people—provided nevertheless that each of the seven principal colonies of Australasia be entitled to at least four Representatives. The House to continue its sittings for three years unless sooner dissolved by the Governor-General. The qualification of electors of Members of the House of Representatives to be in each State that which is prescribed by the law of the State as the qualification for electors of the more numerous House of the Parliament of the State. The qualifications of a Member of the House of Representatives to be as follow :—(1) He must be of the full age of twenty-one years, and must when elected be an elector entitled to vote in some State at the election of members of the House of Representatives, and must have been for three years at the least a resident within the limits of the Commonwealth as existing at the time when he is elected. (2) He must be either a natural born subject of the Queen, or a subject of the Queen naturalized by or under a law of the Parliament of Great Britain and Ireland, or of the Parliament of one of the said Colonies, or of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or of a State, at least three years before he is elected.

The Senate to be presided over by a President, and the House of Representatives by a Speaker, chosen by their respective Houses. Each member of both sections of the Legislature to receive an annual allowance for his services of five hundred pounds, until other provision is made in that behalf by the Parliament. Any person who has taken an oath or made a declaration or acknowledgment of allegiance, obedience, or adherence to a Foreign Power, or has done any act whereby he has become a subject or citizen or entitled to the rights or privileges of a subject or a citizen of a Foreign Power; or who is an undischarged bankrupt or insolvent, or a public defaulter; or who is attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or of any infamous crime; to be incapable of being chosen or of sitting as a Senator or member of the House of Representatives until the disability is removed by a grant of a discharge, or the expiration or remission of the sentence, or a pardon, or release, or otherwise.

#### POWERS OF THE PARLIAMENT.

The Parliament, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, to have full and exclusive power and authority to make all such Laws as it thinks necessary for the peace, order, and good government of the Commonwealth, with respect to all or any of the matters following, that is to say :

1. The regulation of Trade and Commerce with other Countries, and among the several States ;
2. Customs and Excise and bounties, but so that duties of Customs and Excise and bounties shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth, and that no tax or duty shall be imposed on any goods exported from one State to another ;
3. Raising money by any other mode or system of taxation; but so that all such taxation shall be uniform throughout the Commonwealth ;
4. Borrowing money on the public credit of the Commonwealth ;

5. Postal and Telegraphic Services ;
6. The Military and Naval Defence of the Commonwealth and the several States and the calling out of the Forces to execute and maintain the laws of the Commonwealth, or of any State or part of the Commonwealth ;
7. Munitions of War ;
8. Navigation and Shipping ;
9. Ocean Beacons and Buoys, and Ocean Lighthouses and Lightships ;
10. Quarantine ;
11. Fisheries in Australian waters beyond territorial limits ;
12. Census and Statistics ;
13. Currency, Coinage, and Legal Tender ;
14. Banking, the Incorporation of Banks, and the Issue of Paper Money ;
15. Weights and Measures ;
16. Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes ;
17. Bankruptcy and Insolvency ;
18. Copyrights and Patents of Inventions, Designs, and Trade Marks ;
19. Naturalization and Aliens ;
20. The Status in the Commonwealth of Foreign Corporations, and of Corporations formed in any State or part of the Commonwealth ;
21. Marriage and Divorce ;
22. The Service and Execution throughout the Commonwealth of the Civil and Criminal Process and Judgments of the Courts of the States ;
23. The recognition throughout the Commonwealth of the Laws, the Public Acts and Records, and the Judicial Proceedings, of the States ;
24. Immigration and Emigration ;
25. The influx of Criminals ;
26. External Affairs and Treaties ;
27. The relations of the Commonwealth to the Islands of the Pacific ;
28. River Navigation with respect to the common purposes of two or more States, or parts of the Commonwealth ;
29. The control of Railways with respect to transport for the purposes of the Commonwealth ;
30. Matters referred to the Parliament of the Commonwealth by the Parliament or Parliaments of any State or States, but so that the Law shall extend only to the State or States by whose Parliament or Parliaments the matter was referred, and to such other States as may afterwards adopt the Law ;
31. The exercise within the Commonwealth, at the request or with the concurrence of the Parliaments of all the States concerned, of any Legislative powers with respect to the affairs of the territory of the Commonwealth, or any part of it, which can at the date of the establishment of this Constitution be exercised only by the Parliament of the United Kingdom or by the Federal Council of Australasia ;
32. Any matters necessary or incidental for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and any other powers vested by this Constitution in the Parliament or Executive Government of the Commonwealth or in any department or officer thereof.
33. The affairs of people of any race with respect to whom it is deemed necessary to make special laws not applicable to the general community ; but so that this power shall not extend to authorize legislation with respect to the affairs of the aboriginal native race in Australia and the Maori race in New Zealand ;
34. The government of any territory which may by surrender of any State or States and the acceptance of the Parliament become the seat of Government of the Commonwealth, and the exercise of like authority over all places acquired by the Commonwealth, with the consent of the Parliament of the State in which such places are situate, for the construction of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, quarantine stations, or for any other purposes of general concern ;

35. Matters relating to any Department or Departments of the Public Service the control of which is by this Constitution transferred to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth;
36. Such other matters as are by this Constitution declared to be within the exclusive powers of the Parliament.

#### MONEY BILLS.

Laws appropriating any part of the public revenue, or imposing any tax or impost, to originate in the House of Representatives.

- (1) The Senate to have equal power with the House of Representatives in respect of all proposed Laws, except Laws imposing taxation and Laws appropriating the necessary supplies for the ordinary annual services of the Government, which the Senate may affirm or reject, but may not amend. Moreover, the Senate may not amend any proposed Law in such a manner as to increase any proposed charge or burden on the people.
- (2) Laws imposing taxation are to deal with the imposition of taxation only.
- (3) Laws imposing taxation except Laws imposing duties of Customs on imports to deal with one subject of taxation only.
- (4) The expenditure for services other than the ordinary annual services of the Government not to be authorized by the same Law as that which appropriates the supplies for such ordinary annual services, but to be authorized by a separate Law or Laws.
- (5) In the case of a proposed Law which the Senate may not amend, the Senate may at any stage return it to the House of Representatives with a message requesting the omission or amendment of any items or provisions therein. And the House of Representatives may, if it thinks fit, make such omissions or amendments, or any of them, with or without modifications.

It is not to be lawful for the House of Representatives to pass any vote, resolution, or Law for the appropriation of any part of the public revenue, or of the produce of any tax or impost, to any purpose that has not been first recommended to that House by message of the Governor-General in the Session in which the vote, resolution, or Law, is proposed.

#### EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The Executive power and authority of the Commonwealth being vested in the Queen, it is to be exercised by the Governor-General as the Queen's Representative, aided and advised by the Federal Executive Council, consisting of persons who may from time to time be chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, holding office during his pleasure, of whom not more than seven may be Ministers of State appointed to administer the various Departments of the Commonwealth, who are to receive a sum of not less than £15,000 per annum for their services.

The Command-in-Chief of all Military and Naval Forces of the Commonwealth to be vested in the Governor-General as the Queen's Representative.

The control of the following departments of the Public Service to be at once assigned to and assumed and taken over by the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, which is to assume the obligations of any State or States with respect to such matters, that is to say—

- (1) Customs and Excise.
- (2) Post and Telegraphs.
- (3) Military and Naval Defence.
- (4) Ocean Beacons and Buoys, and Ocean Lighthouses and Lightships.
- (5) Quarantine.

#### FEDERAL JUDICATURE.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth is to have power to establish a Court, to be called the Supreme Court of Australia, and to consist of a Chief Justice, and so many

other Justices, not less than four, as the Parliament from time to time prescribes. The Parliament may also from time to time, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, establish other Courts.

The Supreme Court of Australia to have jurisdiction, with such exceptions and subject to such regulations as the Parliament from time to time prescribes, to hear and determine appeals from all judgments, decrees, orders, and sentences, of any other Federal Court, or of the highest Court of final resort now established, or which may hereafter be established, in any State, whether such Court is a Court of Appeal or of original jurisdiction, and the judgment of the Supreme Court of Australia in all such cases is to be final and conclusive. Until the Parliament makes other provisions, the conditions of and restrictions on appeals to the Queen in Council from the highest Courts of final resort of the several States are to be applicable to appeals from such Courts to the Supreme Court of Australia.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth to have power from time to time to define the jurisdiction of the Courts of the Commonwealth, other than the Supreme Court of Australia, which jurisdiction may be exclusive, or may be concurrent with that of the Courts of the States. But jurisdiction is not to be conferred on a Court except in respect of the following matters, or some of them, that is to say :—

- (1) Cases arising under this Constitution ;
- (2) Cases arising under any Laws made by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or under any treaty made by the Commonwealth with another country ;
- (3) Cases of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction ;
- (4) Cases affecting the Public Ministers, Consuls, or other Representatives of other countries ;
- (5) Cases in which the Commonwealth, or a person suing or being sued on behalf of the Commonwealth, is a party ;
- (6) Cases in which a Writ of Mandamus or Prohibition is sought against an Officer of the Commonwealth ;
- (7) Controversies between States ;
- (8) Controversies relating to the same subject matter claimed under the Laws of different States.

#### CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth to have the sole power and authority, subject to the provisions of this Constitution, to impose Customs duties, and duties of Excise upon goods for the time being the subject of Customs duties, and to grant bounties upon the production or export of goods. But this exclusive power is not to come into force until uniform duties of Customs have been imposed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth. Upon the imposition of uniform duties of Customs by the Parliament of the Commonwealth all laws of the several States imposing duties of Customs or duties of Excise upon goods the subject of Customs duties, and all such laws offering bounties upon the production or export of goods, are to cease to have effect. The control and collection of duties of Customs and Excise and the payment of bounties are nevertheless to pass to the Executive Government of the Commonwealth upon the establishment of the Commonwealth.

Upon the establishment of the Commonwealth, all officers employed by the Government of any State in any Department of the Public Service the control of which is by this Constitution assigned to the Commonwealth, are to become subject to the control of the Executive Government of the Commonwealth, all existing rights of any such officers to be preserved.

All lands, buildings, works, and materials necessarily appertaining to, or used in connexion with, any Department of the Public Service the control of which is by this Constitution assigned to the Commonwealth, are, from and after the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth, to be taken over at a fair valuation by and belong to the Commonwealth, either absolutely, or, in the case of the Departments controlling Customs and Excise and Bounties, for such time as may be necessary.

Until uniform duties of Customs have been imposed by the Parliament of the Commonwealth, the powers of the Parliaments of the several States existing at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth, respecting the imposition of duties of Customs and duties of Excise upon goods the subject of Customs duties, and the offering of bounties upon the production or export of goods, and the collection and payment thereof respectively, are to continue as theretofore. So soon as the Parliament of the Commonwealth has imposed uniform duties of Customs, trade and intercourse throughout the Commonwealth, whether by means of internal carriage or ocean navigation, are to be absolutely free.

The revenue of the Commonwealth to be applied, in the first instance, in the payment of the expenditure of the Commonwealth, which is to be charged to the several States in proportion to the numbers of their people, and the surplus is, until uniform duties of Customs have been imposed, to be returned to the several States or parts of the Commonwealth in proportion to the amount of revenue raised therein respectively, subject to the following provisions:—

- (1) As to duties of Customs or Excise, provision to be made for ascertaining, as nearly as may be, the amount of duties collected in each State or part of the Commonwealth in respect of dutiable goods which are afterwards exported to another State or part of the Commonwealth, and the amount of the duties so ascertained to be taken to have been collected in the State or part to which the goods have been so exported, and to be added to the duties actually collected in that State or part, and deducted from the duties collected in the State or part of the Commonwealth from which the goods were exported:
- (2) As to the proceeds of direct taxes, the amount contributed or raised in respect of income earned in any State or part of the Commonwealth, or arising from property situated in any State or part of the Commonwealth, and the amount contributed or raised in respect of property situated in any State or part of the Commonwealth, to be taken to have been raised in that State or part:
- (3) The amount of any bounties paid to any of the people of a State or part of the Commonwealth to be deducted from the amount of the surplus to be returned to that State or part.

After uniform duties of Customs have been imposed, the surplus to be returned to the several States or parts of the Commonwealth in the same manner and proportions until the Parliament otherwise prescribes. Preference not to be given by any law or regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one part of the Commonwealth over those of another part of the Commonwealth.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth to have power, with the consent of the Parliaments of all the States, to make laws for taking over and consolidating the whole or any part of the public debt of any State or States, but so that a State shall be liable to indemnify the Commonwealth in respect of the amount of a debt taken over, and that the amount of interest payable in respect of a debt shall be deducted and retained from time to time from the share of the surplus revenue of the Commonwealth which would otherwise be payable to the State.

All powers which at the date of the establishment of the Commonwealth are vested in the Parliaments of the several Colonies, and which are not by this Constitution exclusively vested in the Parliament of the Commonwealth, or withdrawn from the Parliaments of the several States, are to be reserved to, and to remain vested in, the Parliaments of the States respectively.

In each State of the Commonwealth there is to be a Governor, and the Parliament of a State may make such provisions as it thinks fit as to the manner of its Governor's appointment, tenure of office, and removal from office.

A member of the Senate or House of Representatives not to be capable of being chosen or of sitting as a member of any House of the Parliament of a State.

The Parliament of a State to have power at any time to surrender any part of the State to the Commonwealth, and upon such surrender and the acceptance thereof

by the Commonwealth such part of the State is to become and be subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

A State not to impose any taxes or duties on imports or exports, except such as are necessary for executing the inspection laws of the State; and the net produce of all taxes and duties imposed by a State on imports or exports to be for the use of the Commonwealth; and any such inspection laws may be annulled by the Parliament of the Commonwealth.

A State not to make any law prohibiting the free exercise of any religion.

The Commonwealth to protect every State against invasion, and, on the application of the Executive Government of a State, against domestic violence.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth to have power from time to time to establish and admit to the Commonwealth new States, and upon such establishment and admission to make and impose such conditions, as to the extent of representation in either House of the Parliament or otherwise, as it thinks fit.

The Parliament of the Commonwealth to have power from time to time, with the consent of the Parliament of a State, to increase, diminish, or otherwise alter the limits of the State, upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed to, and, with the like consent, to make provision respecting the effect and operation of any such increase or diminution or alteration of territory in relation to any State affected by it.

A new State is not to be formed by separation of territory from a State without the consent of the Parliament thereof, nor may a State be formed by the union of two or more States or parts of States, or the limits of a State be altered, without the consent of the Parliament or Parliaments of the State or States concerned.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ... {	30th Sept., 1839*	
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	15th July, 1851 ...	5th May, 1854
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. ...	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st December, 1855†
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	1st January, 1856 ...	26th December, 1856
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.‡	7th May, 1866	15th August, 1866
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt.(acting)	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.§	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879

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

† Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.

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

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

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 Honorable 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.

84. 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 Governor-ships.

85. 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 Nornamby arrived, there was neither Governor nor Acting Governor in Victoria. Interregna in Victoria.

86. Since the inauguration of responsible government, twenty-four 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 Ebden ...	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		
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 ...	10 June 1872	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 ...	14 June 1872 17 June 1872	4 May 1874
Alexander Fraser, M.L.C. {	Commissioner of Public Works		
succeeded by {	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Ditto ...	4 May 1874	31 July 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	20 Oct. 1875
James Munro ...	Minister of Public Instruction	7 Aug. 1875	
Francis Longmore ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
John Woods ...	Minister of Agriculture ...	23 Aug. 1875	
	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	7 Aug. 1875	
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	23 Aug. 1875	
William Collard Smith	Minister of Mines ...	7 Aug. 1875	
Peter Lalor ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs and Postmaster-General		
James Brown Patterson	Commissioner of Public Works		
Robert Le Poer Trench*	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	23 Aug. 1875	
James Macpherson Grant ...	Attorney-General ...	9 Aug. 1875	
William Arthur Callander	Minister of Justice ...		
a'Beckett, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...	7 Aug. 1875	
XVII.			
Sir James McCulloch, Knt. ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...	20 Oct. 1875	21 May 1877
John Alexander MacPherson	Chief Secretary ...		
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General ...		
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and President of the Board of Land and Works	25 Oct. 1875	
	Minister of Agriculture ...		
Robert Ramsay ...	Minister of Public Instruction and Postmaster-General	20 Oct. 1875	
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
John Maddent† ...	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		
	Commissioner of Public Works ..	28 May 1877		
James Brown Patterson {	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 ...	22 May 1877		
Peter Lalor ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs			
John Woods ... {	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	11 June 1877		
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works			
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)	16 Mar. 1880		
James Goodall Francis ...	(Without office) ...			
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...			
Duncan Gillies ... {	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)			19 Mar. 1880
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)			
Thomas Bent ...	Minister of Agriculture (with-			
John Gavan Duffy ...	out salary)			
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'Loughlen, Bart. ...	Attorney-General (Premier)...	9 July 1881	8 March 1883
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	Ditto, ditto ... ..		
Walter Madden ... ..	Treasurer (without salary) ...		
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart. ...	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)	9 July 1881	8 March 1883
James Macpherson Grant ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
Thomas Bent ... ..	Minister of Mines (without salary)		
Charles Young ... ..	Ditto ... ..		
succeeded by	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
Robert Burrowes ... ..	(Without office) ... ..	9 July 1881	19 Aug. 1881
Charles Young ... ..	(Without office) ... ..		
Louis Lawrence Smith ...	(Without office) ... ..	19 Aug. 1881	8 March 1883
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
Graham 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‡
Duncan Gillies ... ..	Commissioner of Railways ...	8 March 1883	18 Feb. 1886
Albert Lee Tucker ... ..	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Alfred Deakin ... ..	Commissioner of Public Works		13 Nov. 1883
Jonas 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
Duncan Gillies ... ..	Ditto	10 April 1884	18 Feb. 1886
Graham 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
Alfred Deakin ... ..	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)	8 March 1883	23 April 1884
Jonas Felix Levien ... ..	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		18 Feb. 1886
Duncan Gillies ... ..	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	12 Mar. 1883	
Alfred Deakin ... ..	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
	Solicitor-General ... ..	23 April 1884	
Frederick Thomas Sargood, M.L.C.	Acting Commissioner of Public Works		18 Feb. 1886
Alfred Deakin ... ..	Minister of Defence	23 April 1884	
	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)		10 April 1884
Nathaniel Thornley, M.L.C. ...	Commissioner of Public Works (without salary)	18 Feb. 1886	
	(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	5 Nov. 1890
Alfred Deakin ...	Chief Secretary ...		
Henry John Wrixon ...	Attorney-General ...	1 Sept. 1890	
Alfred Deakin ...	Solicitor-General (without salary)		
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Minister of Justice...	18 Feb. 1886	6 Sept. 1889*
Sir James Lorimer, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Minister of Defence ...		
succeeded by			
James Bell, M.L.C. ...	Ditto ...	16 Sept. 1889	5 Nov. 1890
Charles Henry Pearson ...	Minister of Public Instruction	18 Feb. 1886	
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)		
Alfred Deakin ...	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)	18 Feb. 1886	24 Aug. 1886
John Lamont Dow † ...	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		
John Lamont Dow ‡ ...	Minister of Mines (without salary)	18 Feb. 1886	24 Aug. 1886
succeeded by			
Duncan Gillies ...	Ditto ...	24 Aug. 1886	17 June 1890
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies ...	Minister of Mines ...	17 June 1890	5 Nov. 1890
Frederick Thomas Derham ...	Postmaster-General ...	20 Feb. 1886	18 Aug. 1890
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson ...	Postmaster-General (without salary)	2 Sept. 1890	5 Nov. 1890
Matthew Henry Davies ...	(Without office) ...	20 Feb. 1886	4 Oct. 1887§
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies ...	Ditto ...	28 Oct. 1887	1 June 1889
John Nimmo ...	Commissioner of Public Works	18 Feb. 1886	1 June 1889
succeeded by			
David Mortimer Davies ...	Ditto ...	1 June 1889	17 June 1890¶
succeeded by			
James Brown Patterson ...	Commissioner of Public Works (without salary)	17 June 1890	2 Sept. 1890
succeeded by			
William Anderson ...	Commissioner of Public Works	2 Sept. 1890	5 Nov. 1890

\* Died at this date.

† John Lamont Dow resigned 21st May, 1890, and was reappointed 1st Sept., 1890. His duties were temporarily administered by Dr. Pearson.

‡ The duties appertaining to the office of Minister of Mines were attended to by the Hon. John James from the 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 elected Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

|| Appointed Commissioner of Public Works on this date.

¶ Appointed Minister of Mines on 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.—continued.			
John Nimmo ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	23 Feb. 1886	1 June 1889
succeeded by David Mortimer Davies ...	Ditto ...	1 June 1889	17 June 1890*
succeeded by James Brown Patterson ...	Ditto ...	17 June 1890	2 Sept. 1890
succeeded by William Anderson ...	Ditto ...	2 Sept. 1890	5 Nov. 1890
William Froggatt Walker ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	18 Feb. 1886	5 March 1889
succeeded by Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Ditto (without salary)	5 March 1889	16 April 1889
succeeded by James Brown Patterson ...	Ditto (with salary)	16 April 1889	5 Nov. 1890
Alfred Deakin ...	Minister of Health (without salary)	29 Jan. 1890	5 Nov. 1890
James Bell, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)	20 April 1886	16 Sept. 1889†
James Balfour, M.L.C. ...	Ditto ...	15 May 1890	5 Nov. 1890
XXIV.			
James Munro ...	Treasurer (Premier	} 5 Nov. 1890	} Still in office 24 March 1891‡
William Shiels ...	Attorney-General ...		
George David Langridge ...	Chief Secretary ...		
succeeded by John Mark Davies, M.L.C....	Ditto (without salary)	26 March 1891	22 April 1891
succeeded by Allan McLean ...	Ditto ...	22 April 1891	} Still in office
Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick Thomas Sargood, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Minister of Defence	5 Nov. 1890	
Allan McLean ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey§	5 Nov. 1890	
John Gavan Duffy ...	Postmaster-General	} 5 Nov. 1890	
James Henry Wheeler ...	Minister of Public Works		
John Mark Davies, M.L.C.	Minister of Justice...		
Alfred Richard Outtrim ...	Minister of Mines		
George Graham ...	Minister of Water Supply		
William Shiels ...	Minister of Railways (without salary)		
George David Langridge ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs (without salary)	5 Nov. 1890	24 March 1891‡
succeeded by James Henry Wheeler ...	Ditto (without salary)	26 March 1891	22 April 1891
succeeded by George Turner ...	Ditto ...	22 April 1891	Still in office

\* Appointed Minister of Mines on this date.

† At this date appointed Minister of Defence.

‡ Died on this date.

§ Without salary from the time of assumption of office as Chief Secretary.

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.
XXIV.— <i>continued.</i>			
Lt.-Col. Sir Frederick Thomas Sargood, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary) ...	5 Nov. 1890	Still in office
George David Langridge ...	Minister of Health (without salary) ...	5 Nov. 1890	24 March 1891*
succeeded by			
John Mark Davies, M.L.C.	Ditto (without salary) ...	26 March 1891	22 April 1891
succeeded by			
George Turner ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	22 April 1891	Still in office
Allan McLean ...	Minister of Agriculture (without salary) ...	5 Nov. 1890	22 April 1891
succeeded by			
George Graham ...	Ditto (without salary) ...	22 April 1891	Still in office
James Henry Wheeler ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary) ...	5 Nov. 1890	Still in office
Simon Fraser, M.L.C. ...	(Without office) ...	} 5 Nov. 1890	22 April 1891†
Cornelius Job Ham, M.L.C.	Ditto ...		
Alexander James Peacock ...	Ditto ...		
Frank Stuart ...	Ditto ...		

87. 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, K.C.M.G.	579
6. Richard Heales ...	353	18. Graham Berry ...	1,019
7. John O'Shanassy ...	590	19. James Service ...	151
8. James McCulloch ...	1,775	20. Graham Berry ...	340
9. Charles Sladen ...	66	21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.	607
10. James McCulloch ...	436	22. James Service ...	1,078
11. John Alexander MacPherson	201	23. Duncan Gillies ...	1,722
12. James McCulloch ...	436	24. James Munro ...	Still in office.

\* Died at this date.

† Resigned at this date.

‡ 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.

Average duration of Ministries. 88. 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 555 days, or 1 year and 6¼ months.

Parliaments 89. 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	
4			26th January, 1864 ...	128	378
	3		2nd June, 1864 ...	...	
	1	28th November, 1864	25th August, 1864 ...	...	
5			28th November, 1865...	366	686
	1	12th February, 1866 ...	11th December, 1865...	...	
	2	11th April, 1866 ...	5th April, 1866 ...	52	
6			1st June, 1866 ...	51	1,048
	3	17th January, 1867 ...	10th September, 1867	236	
	4	18th September, 1867	8th November, 1867 ...	51	
7			25th November, 1867	1	1,049
	1	13th March, 1868 ...	30th December, 1867	...	
	2	11th February, 1869 ...	29th September, 1868	200	
8			29th December, 1869...	321	1,072
	3	15th February, 1870 ...	15th July, 1870 ...	150	
	4	27th October, 1870 ...	29th December, 1870...	63	
9			25th January, 1871 ...	...	993
	1	25th April, 1871 ...	23rd November, 1871...	212	
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	17th December, 1872 ..	231	
10			25th November, 1873...	196	49
	3	13th May, 1873 ...	9th March, 1874 ...	...	
	1	19th May, 1874 ...	24th December, 1874...	219	
			7th April, 1876 ...	317	
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	22nd December, 1876...	164	
	3	11th July, 1876 ...	25th April, 1877 ...	...	
			9th April, 1878 ...	322	
	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	6th December, 1878 ...	150	
	2	9th July, 1878 ...	5th February, 1880 ...	212	
			9th February, 1880 ...	...	
	3	8th July, 1879 ...	26th June, 1880 ...	46	
	1	11th May, 1880 ...	29th June, 1880 ...	...	

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.
11.	1	22nd July, 1880 ...	2nd August, 1881 ...	376	926
	2	4th August, 1881 ...	24th December, 1881...	142	
	3	25th April, 1882 ...	3rd February, 1883 ...	284	
12	1	27th February, 1883 ...	19th April, 1883 ...	51	1,088
	2	3rd July, 1883 ...	3rd November, 1883 ...	123	
	3	10th June, 1884 ...	12th December, 1884...	185	
	4	17th June, 1885 ...	18th December, 1885...	184	
13			19th February, 1886 ...	...	1,091
	1	16th March, 1886 ...	16th December, 1886...	275	
	2	7th June, 1887 ...	17th December, 1887 ..	193	
	3	19th June, 1888 ...	21st December, 1888...	185	
14			11th March, 1889 ...	...	1,091
	1	9th April, 1889 ...	29th November, 1889...	234	
	2	21st May, 1890 ...	20th December, 1890...	213	
	3	23rd June, 1891 ...			

90. 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 200 days, or rather more than 6½ months.

91. According to a return prepared in 1890, the total number of persons in the service of the Victorian Government, exclusive of persons temporarily employed, or whose services are not wholly retained by the State, is about 24,800.\* Of these, 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 :—

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	...	...	24,816
Total	...	10,095					

92. Under the Public Service and Railways Acts persons may be temporarily employed from time to time to meet the exigencies of the service for any period not exceeding three months (which may be extended to nine months in special cases), in the Public Service proper, and six months in the Railway Department. According to a return

\* For full particulars of the different Departments in which these persons were respectively employed, and their annual salaries, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraphs 89 and 90.



published in 1889, the number of such persons was 5,800, of whom 3,725 were employed in the Railway Department.

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 Departments—				
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 executive, 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 of British Dominions.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
<b>AUSTRALASIA.</b>		
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 Victor Albert George Child Villiers, Earl of Jersey, G.C.M.G.	15 Jan., 1891
" " ... "	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., P.C.	11 April, 1889
Western Australia ... ..	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G.	2 Oct., 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. ...	27 Feb., 1888
New Guinea (British) ... ..	Sir William MacGregor, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	4 Sept., 1888
<b>EUROPE.</b>		
Gibraltar ... ..	General Sir Lothian Nicholson, K.C.B., R.E.	Feb., 1891 *
Malta ... ..	Lieutenant-General Henry Augustus Smyth, R.A., C.M.G.	1 Mar., 1890
Cyprus ... ..	Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne Bulwer, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner)	9 Mar., 1885
<b>ASIA.</b>		
British India ... ..	The Most Honorable Henry Charles Keith Petty Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General)	11 Dec., 1888
Ceylon ... ..	Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G.	28 May, 1890 *
Hong Kong ... ..	Sir 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
Seychelles Islands ... ..	T. Risely Griffith (Administrator) ...	Feb., 1889
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.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
<b>AFRICA.</b>		
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 Shipard, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	1 Oct., 1885
Basutoland ...	Lieut.-Col. Sir Marshall James Clarke, late R.A., K.C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	8 April, 1884
Natal and Zululand ...	Lieut.-Col. Sir Chas. Bullen Hugh Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	1 Dec., 1889
Zululand ...	Melmoth Osborn, C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	21 June, 1887
St. Helena ...	William Grey-Wilson ...	18 July, 1890
Sierra Leone ...	Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G. ...	24 Oct., 1888
Gambia ...	Robert B. Llewelyn, C.M.G. (Administrator)	1891
Gold Coast ...	Sir William Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.	27 April, 1885
Lagos ...	G. T. Carter, C.M.G. ...	1891
<b>AMERICA.</b>		
Canada ...	The Right Honorable Frederick Arthur Stanley, Baron Stanley of Preston, P.C., 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 ...	Malachi Bowes Daly (Lieut.-Governor)	11 July, 1890*
New Brunswick ...	Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	31 Oct., 1885*
Manitoba ...	John C. 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 A. Moloney, K.C.M.G. ...	17 July, 1884
Turks and Caicos Islands	H. Higgins (Chief Commissioner) ...	1891
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 ...		
Leeward Islands and Antigua	Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.	13 Jan., 1888

\* 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>		
Montserrat ... ..	Edward Baynes (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1889*
St. Christopher and Nevis	Captain John M. Spencer Churchill (Commissioner)	1888
Virgin Islands ... ..	Edward J. Cameron (Commissioner) ...	Feb., 1887
Dominica ... ..	George Ruthven Le Hunte (Commissioner)	
Bermuda ... ..	Lieutenant-General 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 Governors £10,000 per annum, which is the highest amount paid by any British colony. The Cape of Good Hope comes next with £9,000, then New South Wales with £7,000. The lowest salaries paid to Governors are in Virgin Islands (£340) 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	Barbados ... ..	3,600†
Canada (Governor-General) ...	10,000	Gold Coast ... ..	3,500
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	9,000†	Western Australia ...	3,000
Straits Settlements ... ..	7,040†	Leeward Islands ...	3,000
New South Wales ... ..	7,000	Bermudas ... ..	2,946
Ceylon ... ..	6,666	Newfoundland ... ..	2,500
Hong Kong ... ..	6,666†	Windward Islands ...	2,500
Jamaica ... ..	6,000	Sierra Leone ... ..	2,500
British Guiana ... ..	6,000†	Lagos ... ..	2,250†
Queensland ... ..	5,000	Fiji ... ..	2,000
South Australia ... ..	5,000	Quebec ... ..	2,000
Tasmania ... ..	5,000	Ontario ... ..	2,000
New Zealand ... ..	5,000	Manitoba ... ..	2,000
Mauritius ... ..	5,000	Bahamas ... ..	2,000
Gibraltar ... ..	5,000	British Honduras ...	1,800
Malta ... ..	5,000	Nova Scotia ... ..	1,800
Trinidad ... ..	5,000	New Brunswick ...	1,800
Natal ... ..	4,000§	British Columbia ...	1,800
Cyprus ... ..	4,000	British Bechuanaland ...	1,800

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

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

‡ Including allowances.

§ Including £1,000 as Governor of Zululand.

SALARIES OF GOVERNORS OF BRITISH COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Salary of Governor.	Colony.	Salary of Governor.
	£		£
Labuan and British North Borneo	1,800	Falkland Islands ... ..	1,200
British New Guinea ...	1,700	St. Lucia ... ..	1,000*
Basutoland ... ..	1,700*	Seychelles ... ..	960*
Prince Edward Island ...	1,400	St. Vincent ... ..	800
N. W. Territories of Canada	1,400	Dominica ... ..	600
(Lieutenant-Governor)		St. Christopher and Nevis	600
British Guiana (Lieutenant-Governor)	1,350	Tobago ... ..	600
Gambia ... ..	1,300*	Turks and Caicos Islands ...	500
Zululand (Resident Commissioner)	1,200	Montserrat ... ..	500
		St. Helena ... ..	500
		Virgin Islands ... ..	340*

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

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 Assumption of.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria I. ..	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
"	"	"	Empress of India ...	1877
Argentine Republic ...	C. Pellegrini ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Austria-Hungary ...	Franz Josef I....	1830	Emperor of Austria ...	1848
"	"	"	King of Hungary ...	1867
Belgium ... ..	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians ...	1865
Bolivia ... ..	A. Arce ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1888
Brazil ... ..	M. D.da Fonseca	...	President of the Republic	1889
Bulgaria ... ..	Ferdinand I. ...	1861	Prince of Bulgaria ...	1887
Chile ... ..	J. M. Balmaceda	1840	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 ... ..	1851	King of Corea ... ..	1864
Costa Rica ... ..	J. Rodriguez ..	...	President of the Republic	1890
Denmark ... ..	Christian IX. ...	1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Ecuador ... ..	A. Flores ... ..	...	President of the Republic	1888
Egypt ... ..	MohamedTewfik	1852	Khedive of Egypt ...	1879
France ... ..	M.F.Sadi-Carnot	1837	President of the Republic	1887

\* Including allowances.

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	Gonthier ...	1852	Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1890
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen ...	Karl II. ...	1830	Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1880
Waldeck ...	Georg Victor ..	1831	Prince of Waldeck ...	1845
Württemberg ...	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 ...	L. M. F. Hyppolite	...	President of the Republic	1890
Hawaii ...	Kalakaua I. ...	1836	King of Hawaii ...	1874
Holland ...	Wilhelmina Helena Pauline	1858	Queen of the Netherlands	1890
Honduras ...	L. Bogran ...	...	President of the Republic	1883
Italy ...	Umberto I. ...	1844	King of Italy... ..	1878
" ...	Leone XIII. (Gi-acchino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan ...	Mutsu Hito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Liberia ...	H.R.W. Johnson	...	President of Liberia ...	1883
Madagascar...	Ranavalona III.	1862	Queen of Madagascar ...	1883
Mexico ...	P. Diaz ...	...	President of the Republic	1884
Montenegro ...	Nicholas I. ...	1841	Hospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco ...	Muley-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	OFFICE.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Nicaragua ...	R. Sacazar ...	...	President of the Republic	1889
Orange Free State ...	Judge Reitz ...	...	President of the Republic	1889
Paraguay ...	J. Gonzalez ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Persia ...	Nâsr-ed-Dîn ...	1831	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Peru ...	R. M. Bermudez ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Portugal ...	Carlos I. ...	1863	King of Portugal ...	1889
Roumania ...	Carol I. ...	1839	Domnul of Roumania ...	1866
" ...	" ...	"	King "	1881
Russia ...	Alexander III ...	1845	Czar of Russia ...	1881
Salvador ...	C. Ezeta ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
San Domingo ...	U. Heureaux ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Servia ...	Alexander I. ...	1876	King of Servia ...	1889
Siam ...	Chulalongkorn 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... ..	A. Suter ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Tunis ...	Sidi Ali ...	1817	Bey of Tunis ...	1882
Turkey ...	Abdul-Hamid II. ...	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States ...	Benjamin Harrison	1833	President of the United States	1889
Uruguay ...	Dr. J. Herrera y Obes	...	President of the Republic	1890
Venezuela ...	Dr. R. A. Palazio ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Zanzibar ...	Ali Bin Said ...	1855	Seyyid of Zanzibar ...	1890

Oldest and longest reigning sovereigns.

98. It will be observed that, omitting the Supreme Pontiff, the only European sovereign older than the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland is Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe, 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 living monarch.

\* Re-elected 1888.

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

## PART II.—FINANCE.

99. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of Victoria in the financial year ended on the 30th June, 1890; the excess of the latter over the former; the credit balance brought forward from 1888-9, and that carried forward to 1890-91:—

## FINANCE ACCOUNT OF VICTORIA, 1889-90.\*

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

	£	s.	d.
Receipts ... ..	8,519,158	12	4
Expenditure ... ..	9,645,736	13	8
Expenditure in excess of receipts ... ..	1,126,578	1	4
Credit balance from 1888-9 ... ..	1,704,846	2	1
Credit balance carried forward to 1890-91	578,268	0	9

100. Although during the financial year under review, the expenditure exceeded the receipts by £1,126,578, the large credit balance brought forward from the previous year, viz., £1,704,846, was sufficient not only to provide for the difference but also to allow of a credit balance of £578,268 being carried forward to 1890-91. The former amount exceeded by close on £1,000,000 the largest credit balance ever previously brought forward at the beginning of any financial year; whilst the latter, although not so large as in the three preceding years, was much larger than in any other previous years except 1857.

101. With reference to this credit balance it should be stated that, had it not been that the practice—which had prevailed in 1888-9 and previous years—of charging forward to the next year all expenditure not provided for in the *Appropriation Act* was changed in 1889-90 by the introduction of supplementary estimates, the credit balance would have been increased by about £420,000. The supplementary estimates, amounting to £420,828, were passed on the 31st July 1890, and were intended to embrace all the remaining liabilities of the year. It was subsequently found, however, that these were deficient by £153,226, of which £113,929 was for Railway Working Expenses—which had therefore to be charged to the votes for 1890-91.‡ If this amount be deducted, the credit balance is at once

\* According to a statement distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly on 28th July, 1891, by the Honorable the Treasurer, the revenue of 1890-91 was £8,340,813, and the expenditure was £9,228,693, the latter thus exceeding the former by £887,880, which amount being deducted from the balance at the beginning of the financial year leaves a debit balance of £309,612 to be carried forward. If, however, unrecouped advances be taken into account, the debit balance would be increased to £797,443. The estimated mean population of the same twelve months was about 1,133,070; so that the revenue per head was £7 7s. 7d., and the expenditure per head £8 2s. 11d. These figures are not final. Further details are given in an Appendix published at the end of this volume.

† For particulars of recoups, etc., see paragraph 125, and tables following paragraph 119 *et seq.* post.

‡ See report of the Commissioners of Audit upon the Treasurer's Accounts for the year 1889-90.



reduced to £425,042; and if a deduction be also made of the amount of interest on the public debt which had accrued to the 30th June, 1890—viz., £610,998, payable on the 1st July, and £109,669, payable on the 1st October following, or £720,667 in all—the credit balance would be changed into a debit balance of £295,625. It should however, be pointed out that the system of charging to the year only the interest paid in the year—no allowance being made for interest accrued but not yet payable—has always prevailed in the public accounts of Victoria. In 1888-9, the amount expended in the year but charged forward to the ensuing year was £658,936, and the interest accrued in the year but not due until the ensuing year was £654,544; and in 1887-8 the respective amounts were £507,123 and £603,994.\*

Net revenue  
and expen-  
diture.

102. In the following table the receipts and expenditure, exclusive of advances recouped and to be recouped, are given for each of the sixteen financial years ended with 1889-90; 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 1889-90.†

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
1889-90	8,519,159	9,645,737	-1,126,578	+578,268

\* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I, paragraph 240.

† For particulars relating to earlier years, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 243.

For particulars of advances and recoups, see tables following paragraphs 119 and 123 *post*.

103. It will be noticed that the gross revenue showed a surplus in eight and a deficiency in eight of the years named. 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 over £458,000. By far the largest surplus of revenue was in 1888-9, when it exceeded by nearly one-third of a million sterling that in 1881-2, which was the next largest. 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 other year. The largest deficiency of revenue was in 1889-90, when it exceeded by over £830,000 the deficiency in 1878-9, which was the next largest.

Years of  
highest and  
lowest sur-  
plus and  
deficiency,  
etc.

104. During the year 1889-90, considerable changes were made affecting the revenue derived from taxation. On the one hand, the Customs duties on tea, coffee, cocoa, and other articles were either remitted or considerably reduced, at an estimated loss on the financial year of about £75,500; whilst on the other hand the duties on a large number of articles were increased at an estimated gain to the revenue of about £156,000, on the assumption that the importation of the articles affected would not fall off.\* As a matter of fact, however, the Customs revenue collected did fall off by close on £222,000, owing to a contraction in the general imports, which in 1888-9 were exceptionally large, having been stimulated partly by the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition held during that year, and partly by the great excitement, which was then at its height, in connexion with land, mining, and other speculations. Moreover, the excise duty on tobacco was reduced at an estimated loss on the year of about £19,000; and the rate of tonnage dues on vessels was reduced at a loss of about £16,000. On the other hand, an unforeseen increase of £163,700, as compared with 1888-9, occurred in the amount received from duties on estates of deceased persons—a source of income which is naturally subject to fluctuations. As regards other sources of revenue, the railways were extended by an average length of 186 miles during the year; and, in consequence, the revenue derivable therefrom might be expected to increase, allowing £1,000 per mile,† by about £186,000. The traffic, however, in the previous year had been exceptionally heavy, owing to the large number of visitors attracted to Melbourne by the Exhibition, and this not being

Changes in  
source of  
revenue.

\* See also paragraph 169 and table following paragraph 178 *post*.

† See table of "Earnings and Expenses of Railways per mile open," in part "Interchange," in the second volume.

sustained in 1889-90 the railway revenue showed an actual increase of only £29,000. All things considered, it appears there was probably a net gain of £110,500 in the revenue from taxation arising from changes in the taxes alone, and a further gain of £349,700 from the extension of railways and certain accidental circumstances. Thus the total net gain from radical changes in the sources of revenue may be set down as £395,200.

Revenue  
1888-9 and  
1889-90  
compared.

105. The total revenue raised in 1889-90 was about £156,800 less than that in the previous year; and by making allowances for receipts from sources not common to both years, as shown in the last paragraph, the falling-off is increased to about £552,000, thus :—

#### COMPARATIVE REVENUES, 1888-9 AND 1889-90.

	1888-9.	1889-90.
	£	£
Revenue proper ( <i>i.e.</i> , exclusive of recoups,* etc.) ...	8,675,990	8,519,195
Deduct amounts from sources not common to both years ..	..	395,200
Comparative amounts ... ..	<u>£8,675,990</u>	<u>£8,123,995</u>

Revenue  
1889-90 and  
previous  
years.

106. The revenue of 1889-90, although somewhat smaller than in 1888-9, was much larger than that raised in any previous year. The year in which the next largest revenue had previously been realized was 1887-8, when, however, it was about £911,600 less than in the year under review. In the ten years ended with the year under review the revenue increased from £4,600,000 to £8,500,000, or by 85 per cent., the population during the same period having increased by only 32 per cent.†

Expenditure  
1889-90 and  
former  
years.

107. The expenditure in 1889-90 was much the largest which ever took place in Victoria. It exceeded that in 1888-9—the year in which the next largest expenditure occurred—by over £1,700,000, and that in 1887-8, which came next, by about £2,350,000.† 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 1889-90 it increased from six to over nine and a half millions sterling.

\* See table following paragraph 119 *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.

108. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1889-90 will be found in the following table:—

Revenue and expenditure per head, 1851 to 1889-90.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1889-90.\*

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	6	6	5	9	9
1875-6 ... ..	791,399	5	9	4	5	11	1
1876-7 ... ..	801,717	5	12	7	5	8	2
1877-8 ... ..	815,494	5	10	0	5	11	3
1878-9 ... ..	827,439	5	9	3	5	16	3
1879-80 ... ..	840,620	5	9	5	5	14	3
1880-81 ... ..	860,067	5	18	11	5	18	7
1881-2 ... ..	879,886	6	7	1	5	17	0
1882-3 ... ..	899,562	6	4	6	6	5	5
1883-4 ... ..	920,694	6	8	11	6	2	9
1884-5 ... ..	944,564	6	13	2	6	9	7
1885-6 ... ..	969,202	6	12	5	6	14	5
1886-7 ... ..	1,000,510	6	14	7	6	11	1
1887-8 ... ..	1,032,993	7	7	4	7	1	1
1888-9 ... ..	1,076,966	8	1	1	7	7	1
1889-90 ... ..	1,103,727	7	14	5	8	14	10

\* 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. The figures since 1873-4 have been revised and corrected, in consequence of recoups being excluded from the revenue and expenditure since that year, and the population estimates being reduced since 1880-81, in accordance with the results of the census of 1891. For amounts per head in 1890-91, see footnote to paragraph 99 *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 expen-  
diture per  
head, in  
1889-90 and  
former  
years.

109. The revenue per head in 1889-90 was less by 6s. 8d., but the expenditure per head was larger by £1 7s. 9d than in the previous year. The former, however, was larger than in any other previous year since 1857, whilst the latter was larger than in any year since 1854. 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.

Revenue  
estimated  
and raised.

110. In the thirty-four and a half years ended with 1889-90 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on twenty-one occasions, or by £4,789,754; 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 £2,363,135. 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 1889-90.

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
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

\* 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 1889-90—*continued.*

Year.	Revenue.		
	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or Less (−) than Estimate.
	£	£	£
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
1889-90 ... ..	8,328,270	8,519,159	+ 190,889

NOTE.—Recoups are deducted for all the years since 1873-4. See summary at end of table following paragraph 119 *post*.

The revenue for 1890-91 was estimated at £8,631,345, or about £290,532 below the actual result. The probable revenue for 1891-2 was estimated, in July, 1891, at £8,581,995.

111. The year in which the revenue exceeded the estimate by the largest amount is shown to have been 1888-9, the excess being £883,366, which is £240,000 larger than in 1887-8, and over two and a half times as large as the next largest excess (£348,428) in 1881-2; whilst that in which it fell most short of the estimate was 1879-80, viz., by £608,201.

Years of excessive and defective estimate.

112. 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-four and a half years ended with 1889-90 :—

Expenditure authorized and incurred.

## AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1856 TO 1889-90.

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

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1856 TO 1889-90\*—*continued.*

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1864 ... ..	2,153,324	1,968,053	185,271
1865 ... ..	2,399,936	1,976,587	423,349
1866 ... ..	2,493,213	2,227,297	265,916
1867 ... ..	2,316,423	2,190,279	126,144
1868 ... ..	2,355,307	2,199,504	155,803
1869 ... ..	2,378,772	2,202,798	175,974
1870 ... ..	2,338,927	2,086,736	252,191
1871 (six months)	1,077,228	1,004,283	72,945
1871-2 ... ..	2,175,505	2,064,436	111,069
1872-3 ... ..	2,405,238	2,074,127	331,111
1873-4 ... ..	3,045,430	2,751,313	294,117
1874-5 ... ..	3,197,493	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
1889-90 ... ..	7,850,859	7,196,089	654,770

Amount un-  
expended,  
1856-90.

113. By adding the figures in the last column, it is found that the sum of the unexpended balances in the thirty-four and a half years amounted to nearly  $9\frac{1}{4}$  millions sterling, the exact amount being £9,246,521, or to an average of about £268,000 per annum.

Heads of  
revenue,  
1888-9 and  
1889-90.

114. 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 1889-90, £3,631,000, or  $42\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., was derived from taxation; £580,000, or 7 per cent., from Crown Lands; £3,926,000, or 46 per cent., from what may be termed the commercial undertakings of the Government, viz.:—Railways, Water Works, and Post and Telegraphs, to which the railways alone contributed as much as £3,134,000, or 37 per cent. of the total revenue; whilst the balance, amounting to £383,000, or about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per

\* The amount voted for 1890-91 was £7,191,162 (including £184,186 under supplementary estimates), and the approximate expenditure from votes in that year was £6,904,718, leaving an unexpended balance of about £286,444. The probable expenditure from votes in 1891-92 was estimated in July, 1891, at £6,485,454.

cent. of the whole, was derived from other sources. Of the Land Revenue, amounting to £580,000, by far the greater proportion, or £443,000—being equal to 5 per cent. of the total revenue—was derived from the sale of public land, which, being a receipt arising from the realization of one of the most valuable assets of the country, is obviously not a permanent source of income. 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 £88,600 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 the last two years, 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. A special receipt in 1889-90 amounting to £140,000 was derived from the sale of the old Police Court site, the proceeds of which have not been allowed to merge into the general revenue, but have been set apart for various public works. The following is a statement of the amounts received under different heads† in each of those divisions during the last two financial years, together with the increase or decrease under each head:—

#### HEADS OF REVENUE, 1888-9 AND 1889-90.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-9.	1889-90.		
<b>TAXATION.</b>	£	£	£	£
Customs duties (including also wharfage rates)	2,879,830	2,658,010	...	221,820
Excise ... ..	146,555	137,332	...	9,223
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	45,884	29,789‡	...	16,095
Licences (business) ... ..	23,904	21,756	...	2,148
Duties on estates of deceased persons...	236,449	400,150	163,701	...
Duties on bank notes ... ..	34,023	32,173	...	1,850
Stamp duty§ ... ..	260,000	230,000	...	30,000
Land tax ... ..	123,025	121,604	...	1,421
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>3,749,670</b>	<b>3,630,814</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>118,856  </b>

\* 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.

‡ Tonnage rate reduced from 1s. to 6d. per ton on 1st January, 1890.

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

|| Net figures.



HEADS OF REVENUE, 1888-9 AND 1889-90—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-9.	1889-90.		
LAND REVENUE.				
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	£ 494,733	£ 442,583	£ ...	£ 52,150
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	119,778	136,358	16,580	...
Penalties under Land Acts ...	1,517	835	...	682
Total ...	616,028	579,776	...	36,252*
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways ...	3,104,907	3,134,066	29,159	...
Water Supply † ...	245,734	260,227	14,493	...
Other public works ...	5,805	4,848	...	957
Total ...	3,356,446	3,399,141	42,695*	...
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.				
Postal receipts, etc.‡ ...	402,834	353,684	...	49,150
Telegraph receipts, etc. ...	150,043	172,716	22,673	...
Total ...	552,877	526,400	...	26,477*
OTHER SOURCES.				
Mint charges ...	10,051	11,317	1,266	...
„ subsidy returned ...	3,642	4,478	836	...
Fees, fines, etc. (inclusive of fee stamps)‡	174,998	162,807	...	12,191
Interest on public account ...	107,888	66,700	...	41,188
Rents (other than Crown lands) ...	3,224	4,019	795	...
Reimbursements in aid § ...	67,130	75,220	8,090	...
Miscellaneous receipts ...	34,036	58,487	24,451	...
Total ...	400,969	383,028	...	17,941*
Total Ordinary Revenue ...	8,675,990	8,519,159	...	156,831*
Special Receipts    ...	...	140,000	140,000	...
Grand Total Receipts ...	8,675,990	8,659,159¶	...	16,831*

NOTE.—For further details of the revenue under each head, see table following paragraph 116 *post*, and for particulars of revenue in 1890-91, see Appendices at the end of this volume.

115. Comparing the revenue of 1889-90 with that of the previous year, it will be observed that there was a net decrease of over £156,800

\* Net figures.

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

‡ See footnote (§) on page 77.

§ 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.

|| Derived from sale of the Melbourne Police Court to the City Council. For expenditure of the proceeds, see table following paragraph 125 *post*.

¶ Exclusive of recoups. The amount expended in former years and recouped from loans in 1889-90 was £171,171.

Increased  
revenue  
1889-90  
under  
various  
heads.

in the total revenue, arising from a falling-off of £438,800 under certain heads, less an increase of £282,000 under others. By far the most important decrease was £118,800 under Taxation, which would, moreover, have been swelled to £280,000, had it not been for the exceptionally large revenue from duties on estates of deceased persons. There was also a net decrease of £36,000 in the land revenue, of £26,500 in the receipts from Posts and Telegraphs, and of £18,000 in those from "Other Sources"; whilst, on the other hand, there was a net increase of £42,700 in the revenues from public works. The diminished land revenue resulted chiefly from a decrease of £52,100 under land sales, both by auction and selection, less an increase of £16,600 in the rents from temporary occupation, etc.\* In the Public Works division, the revenue from waterworks shows a substantial increase of £14,500; and the railway revenue an increase of £29,159, which, however, is less by £157,000 than the amount which might have been expected (*viz.*, £186,000),† from the increased length of lines open for traffic; but it has already been pointed out that the traffic in 1888-9 was exceptionally large in consequence of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition held in that year. The Telegraph revenue continues to show remarkable expansion, the increase in 1889-90 being £22,700, whilst the total increase since 1883-4, just before considerable reductions were made in the rates, was £85,800, or close on 100 per cent. It should be noted, however, that over £36,000 of this is derived from the telephone exchanges, taken over by the Government in September, 1887. The postal receipts show an apparent decrease of £49,000, chiefly in consequence of the rate for inland letters being reduced from 2d. to 1d. from the 1st January, 1890, at an estimated loss of £96,000 for the first twelve months. In reference to the postal revenue, it should be pointed out that, although carefully estimated in the office of the Government Statist, it may be 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 1889-90 was £797,894, but after deducting the amount received on account of telegrams, which is known, there remains a balance of £662,649 for stamp duty, postage, and fees, as compared with £749,856 in 1888-9. Thus the stamp revenue, exclusive of telegraphs, showed a decrease as compared with that received in the previous year

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\* See next table.

† See paragraph 104 *ante*.

‡ See footnote (§), page 77.

of £87,207, as against an increase of £82,286 in 1888-9, 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 decrease in 1889-90, about £50,000 was estimated to have been due chiefly to the reduction in the rate of postage just alluded to, against which must be set off an increase of about £1,600 from the parcels post; and, after allowing a reasonable reduction for fees, a balance of £30,000 was set down to stamp duty (taxation). The importance of distinguishing stamp duty (taxation) from postal revenue and fees has often been referred to in previous issues of this work, but there is still no reliable information on the subject. Under "Other Sources" there was a falling-off of £41,000 in the interest received on the public account, and one of £12,000 in fees; but, on the other hand, these amounts were partly counterbalanced by an increase of £24,000 in miscellaneous receipts and minor increases under other sub-heads. The decrease under the various heads of Taxation will be referred to later on.

116. 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, 1888-9 AND 1889-90.

Heads of Revenue.	1888-9.	1889-90.
LAND SALES.		
	£	£
Sales by Auction† ... ..	125,130	93,302
„ under Deferred Payments—Progress payments ...	292,238	288,353
„ „ „ „ Final „ ...	70,920	50,652
„ otherwise ... ..	6,445	10,276
Total ... ..	494,733	442,583
RENTS OF CROWN LANDS.		
Pastoral Occupation—Rents of pastoral and grazing lands ‡	28,920	35,510
„ „ Grazing licences ... ..	20,896	21,182
„ „ Mallee pastoral leases ... ..	5,998	8,549
Auriferous and Mineral Lands (including Miners' Rights) ...	18,144	17,974
Licences and Leases (not agricultural) ... ..	45,556	52,913
Business Licences on goldfields ... ..	264	230
Total ... ..	119,778	136,358

\* See also paragraph 194 *post*.  
† Including £4,228 in 1888-9, and £4,704 in 1889-90, for interest on auction balances. 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.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.					1888-9.	1889-90.
WATER SUPPLY, ETC.					£	£
Melbourne (Yan Yean)	...	...	...	...	181,814	190,678
Geelong	...	...	...	...	9,009	9,582
Goldfields	...	...	...	...	21,345	21,279
Interest on Loans to Municipalities	...	...	...	...	19,551	18,405
„ „ Water Trusts	...	...	...	...	14,015	20,213
„ „ Irrigation Trusts	...	...	...	...	...	70
Total	...	...	...	...	245,734	260,227
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.						
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slips	...	...	...	...	3,429	2,353
Fifty-ton Crane and Ferry Fares (from Harbour Trust)	...	...	...	...	732	874
Interest on Loans to Municipalities (bridges)	...	...	...	...	1,644	1,621
Total	...	...	...	...	5,805	4,848
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.						
Postal receipts, etc.:—						
Postage on letters, etc. (estimated)*	...	...	...	...	375,000	325,000†
„ parcels	...	...	...	...	6,305	7,964
Private boxes, transit rates, etc.	...	...	...	...	8,195	7,852
Commission on money orders and postal notes	...	...	...	...	13,334	12,574
Electric Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	125,458	135,245
Telephone Exchanges	...	...	...	}	24,510	36,260
Private telephone wires, etc.	...	...	...			
Expenses reimbursed	...	...	...	...	75	1,505
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	552,877	526,400
FINES, FEES, ETC.						
Fee Stamps sold (estimated)*	...	...	...	...	108,551	99,685
Fees, Preparation and Registration of Grants and Leases, and Survey of Lands	...	...	...	...	35,244	31,433
„ Customs and Harbour Departments	...	...	...	...	9,570	8,475
„ Law Courts	...	...	...	...	4,021	4,982
„ Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	...	...	...	...	1,723	1,891
„ Mines and Water Supply Departments	...	...	...	...	1,125	780
„ Transfers of Victuallers' Licences	...	...	...	...	2,464	2,470
„ Factories and Shops	...	...	...	...	2,339	2,750
„ Patents	...	...	...	...	...	825
„ Public Service Board Examinations	...	...	...	...	382	321
„ Other	...	...	...	...	1,511	702
Fines, etc.—Law Courts	...	...	...	...	5,091	5,699
„ Customs	...	...	...	...	1,234	390
„ Factories and Shops	...	...	...	...	547	...
„ Under <i>Public Service Act</i> , etc.	...	...	...	...	424	625
„ Other‡	...	...	...	...	772	1,779
Total	...	...	...	...	174,998	162,807

\* See note (\$) on page 77 *ante*.

† Inland rate of postage on letters reduced from 2d. to 1d. from 1st January, 1890.

‡ Including £594 costs, etc., mining leases, etc., in 1888-9, and £534 in 1889-90; also £1,004 confiscated money and property in 1889-90.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.</b>		
	£	£
Towards Maintenance of Industrial School children, prisoners, and lunatics	23,159	23,770
Receipts for Miscellaneous Services rendered (Police protection, storage of gunpowder, etc.)	11,374	12,130*
Sale of Books and Documents (Government Printer) ...	29,450	34,027
Aboriginal Stations—Sale of produce ... ..	936	323
Local Forces—Sale of rifles, etc. ... ..	2,092	4,970
Other Reimbursements ... ..	119	...
Total ... ..	67,130	75,220
<b>MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.</b>		
Sale of Government Property... ..	5,697	4,417
Centennial International Exhibition ... ..	...	12,000
Transfers from Intestate Estates Fund to Revenue ...	6,895	2,034
„ „ Other Trust Funds ... ..	5,426	6,594
Estates of Intestate and of Illegitimate Persons ...	...	375
Melbourne City Council, etc. (on account of public gardens, etc.)	3,313	3,150
Bridge at Queen-street—Contributions of South and Port Melbourne	928	982
<i>Chinese Passenger Act</i> ... ..	...	330
Repayments to the Credit of Appropriations ... ..	834	20,620
Customs Overtime Receipts ... ..	2,810	2,914
Education Department—Sale of property, rents, etc. ...	5,650	450
Kara Kara Shire—Instalments loan for fencing ...	54	476
<i>Marine Board Act</i> ... ..	262	2,645
Pilots' Earnings—Percentage... ..	427	...
Receipts by Agent-General ... ..	941	509
„ under Public Service Regulations ... ..	218	422
Other Receipts ... ..	581	569
Total ... ..	34,036	58,487

Recoups,  
1889-90.

117. The revenue as shown in the table at page 77 is exclusive of recoups. In 1889-90 these consisted of two reimbursements of amounts advanced from the recoup votes of the previous year, viz., £56,906 for Metropolitan Water Works, and £60,000 for State school buildings. The former was duly recouped from the Loan Account; but the latter was, in consequence of the prosperous state of the finances, ultimately charged, not to the Loan Account, as

\* Consisting of £3,645 storage of gunpowder, £4,569 for Police protection, £672 percentage on payment of Imperial pensions, £1,000 from Harbour Trust for collection of wharfage, £92 for hire of punts, etc., from Public Works Department; £442 for work performed by Lands Department, £369 for services of dock staff, and £160 of Customs Department; £583 charter of steamer, £599 towards maintenance of lighthouses from Colonial Governments.

originally intended, but to the consolidated revenue. The total amount recouped in 1889-90 was thus £116,906.\*

118. At the end of the financial year 1889-90, the total amount owing to the revenue was about £336,000, as compared with about £171,000 at the end of June, 1889. Of the former sum £150,738, or 45 per cent., consists of advances to shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing, and £178,142, or more than half, is for interest due by local bodies on moneys lent for the construction of waterworks, it being usually arranged not only that the interest should be paid annually, but that a further amount, generally equal to about 2 per cent. upon the sum advanced, should be lodged each year to the credit of a sinking fund, in order that the debt might be eventually extinguished. The following are the particulars of the outstanding balances referred to:—

Unrecouped  
advances,  
1889-90.

#### AMOUNTS DUE TO REVENUE, 30TH JUNE, 1890.

When Advanced.	Particulars.	Balance Outstanding.
		£
1874-5 {	Advanced Mining Companies, to assist in development of Mining industry, etc.	4,000
1888-9 & {	Interest due on Loans for Waterworks—	
previous {	By Corporations ... ..	94,780
years. {	„ Waterworks Trusts ... ..	39,491
	„ Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts ... ..	5,365
1875-6 & {	Ballarat Water Commission—Arrears of Interest on Loans capitalized	32,019
subseqt. {	Municipal Bodies—Ditto ... ..	6,487
years {	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 ... ..	155
1889-90 {	Municipal Bodies—Loans for Purchase of Rabbit-proof Fencing under Act No. 1028, sec. 44	150,738
	Total ... ..	335,748

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

Heads of  
revenue,  
1874-5 to  
1889-90.

\* See summary of table following paragraph 119 *post*.

† See footnote (†) on page 77 *ante*.

## HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION.		£	TAXATION— <i>continued.</i>		£
Customs duties (including wharfage rates)	1874-5	1,628,235	Ports and harbours— <i>contd.</i>	1882-3	27,787
	1875-6	1,657,788		1883-4	30,871
	1876-7	1,631,832		1884-5	31,176
	1877-8	1,487,448*		1885-6	32,710
	1878-9	1,378,384		1886-7	34,920
	1879-80	1,377,782		1887-8	34,327
	1880-81	1,474,778		1888-9	45,884
	1881-2	1,694,652		1889-90	29,789
	1882-3	1,769,004	Licences (business)	1874-5	10,714
	1883-4	1,769,108		1875-6	10,712
	1884-5	1,919,539†		1876-7	11,688
	1885-6	2,004,460		1877-8	17,150
	1886-7	2,132,361		1878-9	20,116
	1887-8	2,353,050		1879-80	21,761
	1888-9	2,879,830		1880-81	23,906
	1889-90	2,658,010‡		1881-2	25,977
Excise§ ...	1874-5	32,475		1882-3	28,381
	1875-6	33,437		1883-4	31,623
	1876-7	34,768		1884-5	32,535
	1877-8	36,309		1885-6	33,922
	1878-9	36,088		1886-7	18,898¶
	1879-80	41,230		1887-8	21,002
	1880-81	136,661		1888-9	23,904
	1881-2	216,547		1889-90	21,756
	1882-3	134,711	Duties on estates of deceased persons	1874-5	32,526
	1883-4	123,654		1875-6	48,963
	1884-5	141,225		1876-7	44,104
	1885-6	137,709		1877-8	72,500
	1886-7	120,701		1878-9	47,983
	1887-8	128,369		1879-80	37,928
	1888-9	146,555		1880-81	78,141
	1889-90	137,332		1881-2	74,368
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	1874-5	19,935		1882-3	86,648
	1875-6	22,104		1883-4	77,154
	1876-7	20,993		1884-5	124,370
	1877-8	22,647		1885-6	104,907
	1878-9	20,310		1886-7	114,909
	1879-80	19,194		1887-8	151,861
	1880-81	20,577		1888-9	236,449
	1881-2	26,263		1889-90	400,150

\* 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 the 17th July, 1884.

‡ Tariff amended in 1889-90.

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

|| 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.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION— <i>continued.</i>		£	TAXATION— <i>continued.</i>		£
	1874-5	...		1885-6	126,770
	1875-6	7,191*		1886-7	124,742
	1876-7	27,248	Land Tax—	1887-8	124,515
	1877-8	26,672	<i>continued.</i>	1888-9	123,025
	1878-9	24,956		1889-90	121,604
	1879-80	22,470			
	1880-81	23,807			
Duties on bank notes	1881-2	27,324	Tolls ...	1874-5	937
	1882-3	28,685		1875-6	197
	1883-4	28,575		1876-7	52
	1884-5	27,529			
	1885-6	28,769	LAND REVENUE.		
	1886-7	28,104		1874-5	767,624
	1887-8	27,879		1875-6	782,069
	1888-9	34,023		1876-7	783,311
	1889-90	32,173		1877-8	756,674
				1878-9	802,254
	1874-5	...		1879-80	694,321
	1875-6	...	Land sales(includ-	1880-81	701,276
	1876-7	...	ing rents count-	1881-2	697,558
	1877-8	...	ing towards pur-	1882-3	563,790
	1878-9	...	chase money)	1883-4	614,548
	1879-80	83,005		1884-5	555,507
	1880-81	115,844		1885-6	465,766
Stamp duties† ...	1881-2	131,020		1886-7	504,734
	1882-3	133,433		1887-8	549,149
	1883-4	133,651		1888-9	494,733
	1884-5	143,382		1889-90	442,583
	1885-6	165,313			
	1886-7	165,000		1874-5	173,601
	1887-8	230,000		1875-6	184,776
	1888-9	260,000		1876-7	208,872
	1889-90	230,000		1877-8	186,337
				1878-9	163,207
	1874-5	...		1879-80	147,994
	1875-6	...	Rents of Crown	1880-81	133,913
	1876-7	...	lands (not count-	1881-2	126,268
	1877-8	50,227	ing towards pur-	1882-3	114,845
	1878-9	202,251	chase money)	1883-4	103,189
Land Tax‡ ...	1879-80	87,553		1884-5	110,777
	1880-81	129,990		1885-6	97,658
	1881-2	121,555		1886-7	81,562
	1882-3	125,606		1887-8	106,817
	1883-4	123,884		1888-9	119,778
	1884-5	128,415		1889-90	136,358

\* 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 77 *ante*. For particulars of the duties levied, see paragraph 193 *post*.

‡ The amount of land tax payable annually varied in the years named from £126,000 to £124,000. The fluctuations in the revenue above and below this limit were due to the irregular payment of the tax. Further particulars are given in paragraph 181 *et seq. post*.



HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
LAND REVENUE— <i>continued.</i>		£	PUBLIC WORKS— <i>continued.</i>		£
	1874-5	5,528		1882-3	152,328
	1875-6	53,167		1883-4	165,033
	1876-7	54,232		1884-5	165,968
	1877-8	14,704	Water supply— <i>continued.</i>	1885-6	190,815
	1878-9	3,774		1886-7	215,401
	1879-80	1,749		1887-8	235,743
	1880-81	1,281		1888-9	245,734
Penalties under Land Acts	1881-2	2,313		1889-90	260,227
	1882-3	1,298			
	1883-4	1,572		1874-5	5,897
	1884-5	273		1875-6	5,845
	1885-6	184		1876-7	5,638
	1886-7	795		1877-8	5,190
	1887-8	301		1878-9	5,879
	1888-9	1,517		1879-80	4,142
	1889-90	835	Other Public works	1880-81	2,470
				1881-2	4,035
				1882-3	2,357
				1883-4	1,866
				1884-5	3,325
				1885-6	3,364
				1886-7	5,062
				1887-8	4,764
				1888-9	5,805
				1889-90	4,848
PUBLIC WORKS.					
	1874-5	921,714			
	1875-6	983,033			
	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			
Railways	1882-3	1,838,284	POST AND TELE- GRAPHS.		
	1883-4	2,079,249		1874-5	198,326
	1884-5	2,200,067		1875-6	209,213
	1885-6	2,306,791		1876-7	226,597
	1886-7	2,453,345		1877-8	239,002
	1887-8	2,741,488		1878-9	244,761
	1888-9	3,104,907		1879-80	249,414
	1889-90	3,134,066		1880-81	272,316
			Postage, tele- graphs, tele- phones, money orders, etc.†	1881-2	297,701
	1874-5	96,707		1882-3	324,967
	1875-6	102,438		1883-4	349,278
	1876-7	115,869		1884-5	380,556
Water supply†	1877-8	112,183		1885-6	394,184
	1878-9	120,346		1886-7	413,535
	1879-80	121,103		1887-8	485,533
	1880-81	139,411		1888-9	552,877
	1881-2	138,274		1889-90	526,400§

\* 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.

‡ Partly estimated since 1882-3. See also footnote (§) on page 77 *ante*.

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

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
OTHER SOURCES.		£	OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£
Mint charges ...	1874-5	7,504	Interest on public Account, etc.	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		1879-80	45,611
	1880-81	10,197		1880-81	78,605
	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
	1889-90	11,317		1889-90	66,700
Mint subsidy re- turned	1874-5	4,299	Rents (other than Land)	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
	1880-81	5,628		1880-81	921
	1881-2	5,344		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
	1889-90	4,478		1889-90	4,019
Fees, fines, etc.* (exclusive of <i>Land Act</i> pen- alties)	1874-5	111,304	Reimbursements in aid	1874-5	28,981
	1875-6	112,664		1875-6	37,619
	1876-7	121,676		1876-7	34,372
	1877-8	119,632		1877-8	36,774
	1878-9	113,177		1878-9	28,637
	1879-80	110,639		1879-80	23,860
	1880-81	113,736		1880-81	31,290
	1881-2	120,768		1881-2	33,675
	1882-3	117,296		1882-3	33,570
	1883-4	111,695		1883-4	49,441
	1884-5	123,428		1884-5	52,232
	1885-6	128,523		1885-6	49,187
	1886-7	131,095		1886-7	54,033
	1887-8	164,721		1887-8	69,041
	1888-9	174,998		1888-9	67,130
	1889-90	162,807		1889-90	75,220

\* Partly estimated since 1882-3. See also footnote (§) on page 77 *ante*.

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

## HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
		£			£
OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>	1874-5	55,770	OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>	1882-3	46,211
	1875-6	16,317		1883-4	36,325
	1876-7	19,609		1884-5	31,339
	1877-8	20,449		1885-6	29,178
Miscellaneous re- ceipts *	1878-9	28,167	Miscellaneous re- ceipts*— <i>cont.</i>	1886-7	23,320
	1879-80	24,655		1887-8	25,068
	1880-81	41,861		1888-9	34,036
	1881-2	27,131		1889-90	58,487

## SUMMARY OF HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90.

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

Heads of ex-  
penditure,  
1888-9 and  
1889-90.

120. Of the total ordinary expenditure of Victoria in 1889-90, £1,363,000—or 14 per cent.—was disbursed to defray the cost of Government, maintenance of law and order, and provision against foreign attacks; £1,029,000, including £201,000 for buildings—or 11 per cent.—was contributed towards public instruction and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge; £316,000—or nearly  $3\frac{1}{3}$  per cent.—was expended on public charities or devoted to the preservation of the public health; £97,000—or nearly 1 per cent.—was expended on the management and survey of the Crown lands, about £39,000 less than the gross annual rental therefrom during the same financial year; as much as £4,720,000—or 49 per cent.—

\* 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.

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

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

was absorbed in working out the various commercial undertakings of the Government, viz., £2,580,000 on Railways and Waterworks, besides £1,431,000\* in interest upon loans raised for their construction, and £709,000 on Post and Telegraphs; £118,000 was paid as interest on amounts borrowed for the construction of other public works; £89,000 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 nearly £386,000—or 4 per cent.—was granted in aid of the agricultural and mining industries. The amounts just enumerated, together with £94,000 expended on miscellaneous services, form the ordinary *annual* expenditure for the year; but, besides this, an amount of £1,123,000—or 12 per cent. of the total expenditure—was spent on productive and unproductive public works of a permanent character, viz., £89,000 on Railways, and £1,034,000 on “Miscellaneous Public Works,” which embraces the cost of erection and of maintenance of public offices and buildings of all kinds, expenditure on roads and bridges, and municipal subsidies (£450,000). These amounts might be considered as a set-off against the proceeds of land sales, before referred to,† which they even exceeded by £680,000. In 1889-90 also there were certain items of special expenditure, amounting to £190,779, for the erection of certain public buildings and the improvement of Crown lands, to be recouped from the proceeds of the sale of the old police court site, of lunatic asylum grounds, and of reclaimed lands. The following is a classification of the expenditure‡ under 10 divisions and 27 subsidiary heads, during the years 1888-9 and 1889-90, also the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

#### HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, § 1888-9 AND 1889-90.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-9.	1889-90.		
GENERAL GOVERNMENT.	£	£	£	£
Civil list    ... ..	40,564	40,915	351	...
Legislature ... ..	73,216	74,282	1,066	...
Civil Establishment ¶ ... ..	146,617	166,471	19,854	...
Retiring allowances and pensions ... ..	96,610	108,842	12,232	...
Gratuities, compensations, etc. ... ..	53,916	41,701	...	12,215
Total ... ..	410,923	432,211	21,288**	...

\* The total amount of interest and expenses of the public debt was £1,548,000, but the amount here given is that paid in 1889-90 for Railways and Waterworks only.

† See paragraph 114 *ante*.

‡ See footnote (†) to paragraph 77 *ante*.

§ For further details see table following paragraph 122 *post*.

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

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

\*\* Net figures.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,\* 1888-9 TO 1889-90—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-9.	1889 90.		
<b>LAW, ORDER, AND PROTECTION.</b>	£	£	£	£
Judicial and legal ...	217,180	243,856	26,676	...
Police ...	261,329	265,149	3,820	...
Gaols and penal establishments ...	66,163	71,146	4,983	...
Defences—Naval and Military† ...	346,623	350,823	4,200	...
Total ...	891,295	930,974	39,679	...
<b>EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CHARITY, ETC.</b>				
Public instruction, science, etc.‡ ...	774,449	828,074	53,625	...
State school buildings ...	...	201,140	201,140	...
Charitable institutions, medical, etc.§ ...	283,986	316,140	32,154	...
Total ...	1,058,435	1,345,354	286,919	...
<b>CROWN LANDS.</b>				
Administration and survey ...	100,573	97,249	...	3,324
Agriculture, etc. ...	73,229	98,445	25,216	...
Mining ...	119,139	157,291	18,152	...
Total ...	292,941	332,985	40,044	...
<b>PUBLIC WORKS.</b>				
Railways—Working expenses¶ ...	1,803,124	2,511,106	707,982	...
„ Construction account ...	120,873	88,588	...	32,285
Water supply ...	71,989	68,850	...	3,139
Other public works** ...	8 8,803	1,034,381	225,578	...
Total ...	2,804,789	3,702,925	898,136	...
Post and Telegraphs†† ...	619,070	709,328	90,258	...
<b>PUBLIC DEBT.</b>				
Interest and expenses—Railways ...	1,126,765	1,203,375	76,610	...
„ „ Water supply ...	216,195	227,180	10,985	...
„ „ Other works ...	116,282	117,590	1,308	...
Total interest, etc. ...	1,459,242	1,548,145	88,903	..
Redemption of loans ...	...	276,100	276,100	...

\* For further details see table following paragraph 122 *post*.

† For Expenditure on Defences. See also Part "Defences," in the second volume.

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

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

|| Net figures.

¶ 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 £1,945,800 in 1888-9, and £2,132,158 in 1889-90. See also footnote (†) on page 97 *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 £340,854 in 1888-9, and £450,000 in 1889-90—to Municipalities. For a summary of the various works, see detailed table, page 98 *post*.

†† Including interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,\* 1888-9 AND 1889-90—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1888-9.	1889-90.		
TRADE, NAVIGATION, ETC.	£	£	£	£
Customs ... ..	87,412	88,966	1,554	...
Harbours and lights ... ..	34,595	35,166	571	...
Total ... ..	122,007	124,132	2,125	...
OTHER EXPENDITURE.				
Mint subsidy† ... ..	20,000	20,000	...	...
Aborigines ... ..	10,949	9,761	...	1,188
Miscellaneous services‡ ... ..	230,251	213,822	...	16,429
Total ... ..	261,200	243,583	...	17,617
Total ordinary expenditure	7,919,902	9,645,737	1,725,835	...
Special expenditure ...	39,424	190,779	151,355	...
Total expenditure—ordinary and special ... ..	7,959,326	9,836,516	1,877,190	...

NOTE.—For particulars of Expenditure in 1890-91 see Appendices at the end of this volume.

121. It will be observed that an increase appears in the expenditure under all the heads but five, the net increase amounting to about £1,726,000. The most prominent increases were £708,000§ in the working expenses of Railways; £225,600 under Miscellaneous Public Works—which includes £109,146 increased municipal subsidy; £37,700 on the purchase of land and erection of buildings for postal purposes; £33,700 on wharfs, jetties, lighthouses, etc., and £19,200 on roads and bridges; £90,300 under Post and Telegraphs; £88,900 under Interest on the Public Debt; £53,600 under Public Instruction; £32,200 under Charitable Institutions etc.; £26,700 under Judicial and Legal; £25,200 under Agriculture; £18,200 under Mining—chiefly in search of coal and working of diamond drills; and £19,900 under Civil Establishment—of which £14,500 was in the department of the Government Printer, and £3,600 in the new department of the Marine Board. Moreover, the following items, which did not appear

Chief items of increased expenditure, 1889-90.

\* For further details, see table following paragraph 122 *post*.

† 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 114 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

‡ Including £178,694 in 1888-9, towards the expenses of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition, and £149,984 in 1889-90 for advances to shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing.

§ This represents merely the increase in the amounts charged to the two years. The increase in the actual working expenses was only £186,400. See footnote (¶) on previous page.

in the accounts of the previous year—being usually provided for out of loans, appear in the expenditure in 1889-90—being paid from revenue in consequence of the prosperous condition of the finances, viz.:—State School buildings, £201,140;\* Redemption of loans, £276,100. On the other hand there was a large decrease of £32,300 in the payment to the Railway Construction Account, consequent on the falling-off in land sales; and of £16,400 in “Miscellaneous Services,” resulting chiefly from a new item of £150,000 for advances to shires (to be recouped) appearing only in the accounts for 1889-90, and an item of £184,700 on account of the late Exhibition appearing only in those for 1888-9. The increase of £53,600 under Public Instruction was partly due to the increased cost of State education—£46,000, 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 1889-90 with those of the previous year shows that, whilst the actual working expenses† increased by £186,400, the revenue increased by only £29,200. Owing to the constantly-increasing amount borrowed for railway construction, the interest paid thereon increased during the year referred to by about £76,600. The next most important commercial undertakings are the Postal and Telegraph services, which it has been the policy of the Government to work, although at an immediate loss; thus, whilst the expenditure in 1889-90 on these services was £709,000, it is estimated that the revenue was only a little over £526,000, and thus the deficiency in that year amounted to about £183,000‡ as against only £66,000 in the previous year;§ if, however, allowance were made for official correspondence, transmitted free of cost (say £70,000), and the Interest (£63,800) paid on Savings Banks’ deposits—from which the Postal revenue does not derive any benefit—the deficit for 1889-90 would be reduced to about £50,000. In former years the deficit usually averaged about £100,000. The comparatively large deficit in 1889-90 was due not so much to the loss of revenue occasioned by the introduction of the penny post on the 1st January, 1890, already referred to,|| as to the increased cost of post and telegraph services generally. Thus,

\* Of this amount £114,265 had been voted in 1887-8 and 1888-9, to be recouped from a future loan, but is now charged to the consolidated revenue. † 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 77.

|| See paragraph 115 *ante*.

the net loss in the Postal and Telegraph revenue, as already shown, was only £26,500, but, on the other hand, the cost of the departmental staff increased by £54,800, although only about £4,500 of this (in the first six months) was for additional staff required in connexion with the reduced postal rate; the cost of Inland mails increased by £13,000; expenditure on Telegraphs by £13,000; and interest on Savings Banks' deposits by £6,700. The increase under the head of Charitable Institutions arose from an increased vote of £10,000 for grants in aid, £9,000 additional cost of Hospitals for the Insane, and £9,500 for the new Inebriate Asylum. The increased amounts under the head of Agriculture are—Agricultural societies £3,000, state forests £4,000, rabbit extermination (besides £150,000 lent to shires for erection of wire fencing) £8,000, vine diseases eradication £6,000, bonuses £4,000.

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

Heads of expenditure, detailed.

#### HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1888-9 AND 1889-90.

Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>CIVIL LIST.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Governor's Salary ... ..	10,000	10,000*
Salaries of Ministers ... ..	15,344	15,308
Executive Council ... ..	1,490	1,357
Agent-General ... ..	2,500	2,500
Commissioners of Audit ... ..	2,000	2,250
Public Service Board ... ..	4,446	4,500
Protectorate of New Guinea—Contribution towards ... ..	4,784	5,000
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>40,564</b>	<b>40,915</b>
<b>LEGISLATURE.</b>		
Legislative Council ... ..	6,028	6,170
„ Assembly ... ..	11,087	11,220
Parliamentary Library ... ..	2,997	3,044
„ Refreshment Rooms ... ..	1,242	2,112
Parliament Gardens ... ..	402	452
Victorian <i>Hansard</i> ... ..	2,219	2,301
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly ... ..	21,709	25,316
Electoral Expenses ... ..	27,450	21,049
Federal Council—Contribution to ... ..	82	1,389
Australasian Federation Conference—Expenses of ... ..	...	1,229
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>73,216</b>	<b>74,282</b>

\* Including arrears from 1886-7.



HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Public Service Board—Office ... ..	2,640	2,877
Chief Secretary's Office ... ..	9,091	9,564
Secretary to Premier ... ..	4,939	5,143
Shorthand Writer ... ..	2,093	2,371
Agent-General's Office ... ..	3,530	3,494
Audit Office ... ..	9,260	9,713
Treasury ... ..	30,656	30,484
Government Printer ... ..	72,608	87,506
"    "    Stamp Printing ... ..	5,610	5,228†
Inspector of Stores ... ..	668	768
Registrar of Friendly Societies* ... ..	401	448
Inspector of Factories and Shops ... ..	2,375	2,516
Marine Board ... ..	2,146	5,759
Sundries ... ..	600	600
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>146,617</b>	<b>166,471</b>
<b>JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.</b>		
Judges' Salaries (including Master-in-Equity) ... ..	20,750	23,481
"    other Expenditure ... ..	5,105	5,282
Crown Law Officers ... ..	20,357	26,600
"    Solicitor ... ..	6,993	7,641
Prothonotary ... ..	2,282	2,661
Master in Equity and Lunacy ... ..	4,723	6,266
Registrar of Titles ... ..	28,095	42,944
Registrar-General ... ..	17,866	10,677
"    Interest on purchase-money of land, etc., bought near Titles Office‡ ... ..	3,003	3,003
Deputy Registrars ... ..	6,498	8,708
Sheriffs ... ..	27,170	29,783
Judges—County Courts, Courts of Insolvency, Courts of Mines, and General and Petty Sessions ... ..	9,297	10,182
"    other Expenditure ... ..	16,690	17,233
Police Magistrates and Wardens ... ..	18,091	19,668
Clerks of Courts ... ..	20,407	19,501
Coroners ... ..	7,145	7,322
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ... ..	1,648	1,611
Land Tax Act Administration ... ..	1,060	1,293
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>217,180</b>	<b>243,856</b>
<b>DEFENCES.</b>		
Special Appropriation authorized under Acts 47 Vict. No. 777 and 52 Vict. No. 1,000 respectively ... ..	110,000	145,000
Voted to augment special appropriation consequent upon the increase of the permanent forces ... ..	23,958	...
Civil Staff ... ..	6,059	7,089
Cadet Corps ... ..	3,954	4,474

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

† Calendar year 1890.

‡ 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.*

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>DEFENCES—<i>continued.</i></b>		
Mounted Rifles ... ..	£ 6,619	£ 8,598
Victorian Rangers ... ..	4,524	{ 6,364
Rifle Clubs ... ..	5,000	{ 1,369
Ammunition Fund—To replace loss on supply to Rifle Clubs, etc.	5,000	5,000
Purchase of Rifles and modern warlike stores* ... ..	2,600	1,990
Grants to Rifle Associations, etc., for prizes; also prizes for drill and shooting	3,426	2,524
Expenses in connexion with Encampments ... ..	5,000	9,513
Grant for invention of Torpedo Dropping Gear ... ..	150	...
Purchase of one first-class Torpedo Boat ... ..	...	14,500
Refund to Colonial Ammunition Company for duty paid on machinery for manufacture of cartridges	...	1,126
Expenses, dispatching officer to England for twelve months course of military instruction	...	430
General inspection of troops and forts by Major-General Edwards	...	1,443
Compensation for injuries sustained ... ..	356	2,258
Sundries ... ..	136	...
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>61,782</b>	<b>66,678</b>
<b>Defence Works and Buildings</b> ... ..	<b>174,841</b>	<b>139,145</b>
<b>Grand Total</b> ... ..	<b>346,623</b>	<b>350,823</b>
<b>PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.</b>		
State School Education† ... ..	664,118	710,477
University—Endowment ... ..	16,500	16,500
„ Grant in aid of laboratories ... ..	3,500	‡
College of Pharmacy ... ..	1,000	1,000
Schools of Mines and Technical Schools§—		
Schools of Mines ... ..	12,400	14,600
„ Design ... ..	1,393	1,404
„ Arts ... ..	400	2,000
Working Men's College ... ..	8,000	15,000
Gordon Technical College ... ..	1,900	800
Melbourne Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery...	25,971	26,555
Mechanics' Institutes, Public Libraries, etc. ... ..	17,000	16,316
Victorian Artists' Society ... ..	...	250
Art Galleries—Ballarat, Sandhurst, and Warrnambool ...	2,250	2,500
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, etc. ... ..	3,200	4,300
Royal Society ... ..	200	500
Geographical Society ... ..	1,000	...

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

† Including cost of maintenance (with fittings and furniture) of school buildings, amounting to about £25,000 in 1889-90, but exclusive of cost of erection of buildings, which is given on pages 99 and 115 *post*, and of pensions and gratuities. See also table following paragraph 129 *post*.

‡ A sum of £10,500, towards building the laboratories, was also paid during the year out of a special account, to be recouped by the sale of land at Kew and Yarra Bend, now occupied by lunatic asylums. See table following paragraph 125 *post*.

§ The following amounts included were for buildings:—Working Men's College, £5,000 in 1888-9, and £11,500 in 1889-90; Gordon College, £1,400 in 1888-9; Schools of Mines, £4,500 in 1888-9, and over £5,000 in 1889-90; Schools of Arts, £1,000 in 1888-9.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.—<i>continued.</i></b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science ...	...	1,000
Government Statist ...	6,666	6,995
„ Astronomer ...	6,166	5,117
„ Botanist ...	2,703	2,760
Other Expenditure ...	82	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>774,449</b>	<b>828,074</b>
<b>CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC.</b>		
Charitable Institutions—Grant in aid ...	119,999	130,000
Industrial and Reformatory Schools—State ...	41,308	42,162
Grant in Aid of Private Institutions ...	1,638	1,480
Hospitals for the Insane ...	106,276	115,109
Inebriate Asylum ...	...	9,455
Public Health, Quarantine, etc. ...	7,816	11,415
Vaccination Allowances ...	5,499	5,500
Allowance to Instructor of the Blind, etc. ...	240	170
Intercolonial Medical Congress ...	1,108	849
Relief of Shipwrecked Seamen ...	102	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>283,986</b>	<b>316,140</b>
<b>CROWN LANDS.</b>		
General Staff for Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands	62,501	59,731
Surveys by contract, including Feature Surveys in Gippsland	3,987	3,840
Surveys of “Grazing Areas” ...	2,070	1,369
Contour Surveys of Metropolitan District ...	...	493
Parks, Gardens, etc.—		
Botanical Gardens and Reserves ...	9,734	9,822
Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves in and around Melbourne	9,007	11,831
Public Parks and Gardens in Country Districts—Fencing and Improving	8,683	9,955
Land Purchased as Site for Public Park ...	1,667	...
Other Expenditure ...	2,924	208
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>100,573</b>	<b>97,249</b>
<b>AGRICULTURE.</b>		
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, etc. ...	22,153	25,435
„ the Board of Viticulture ...	300	807
State Forests and Nurseries ...	8,783	12,793
Experimental Cultivation ...	167	87
Agricultural Education—		
Machinery and Appliances for use in ...	1,731	...
Instruction in Dairying, Fruit-growing, etc.; also Expenses Employing Experts	833	2,706
Agricultural Reports, etc., and Expenses of distributing bonuses	915	614

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>AGRICULTURE—<i>continued.</i></b>		
	£	£
Prizes, Awards, etc.—		
Special, awarded by National Agricultural Society (including £500 during Centennial Exhibition)	955	485
Special, for invention of improvements in Agricultural machinery	100	...
For best managed farms in Victoria ...	150	150
Expenses of Judges in connexion with Grants referred to in the two preceding lines, etc.	393	238
Bonuses to Factories for fruit canning, fruit drying, dairy-ing, raisin and currant making, vegetable oil making, etc., etc.	...	1,760
Ditto, for dairy produce, and fruit of best quality exported to foreign markets	...	2,262
Eradication of Vine Diseases ...	645	6,113
„ Bathurst burr at Swan Hill ...	122	...
„ Canadian thistle ( <i>Carduus Arvensis</i> ) ...	...	516
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock ...	8,230	7,763
Extermination of Rabbits and Wild Animals ...	25,138	33,297*
Rates on Mallee Blocks held by Government ...	175	228
Departmental and other Expenditure ...	2,439	3,141
Total ...	73,229	98,445
<b>MINING.</b>		
Mining Department...	20,952	23,654
Mining Boards ...	3,500	3,500
Purchase and Working of Diamond Drills to assist Miners in Prospecting Operations, etc.	81,072	88,080
Prospecting and Boring for Coal ...	2,909	10,937
Geological Surveys, etc. ...	3,500	3,499
Underground Surveys of Mines ...	1,327	1,568
Cutting Tracks and opening up unexplored areas...	3,396	3,879
Construction of Dynamite and Powder Magazines ...	1,410	...
Miscellaneous ...	1,073	2,174
Total ...	119,139	137,291
<b>RAILWAYS.</b>		
Commissioners' Salaries ...	6,000	8,000
Salaries and Wages ...	134,588	150,225
Working Expenses ...	1,547,362	1,947,637†
Ditto on account of previous years ...	115,000	405,000
Annual allowances as compensation to injured persons ...	174	244
Total Working Expenses‡ ...	1,803,124	2,511,106

\* For advances to Shires for erection of rabbit-proof fences, see "Miscellaneous" expenditure, page 101 *post.* † Including about £300,000 provided for in *Supplementary Appropriation Act.*

‡ The actual expenditure for and on account of 1888-9 was about £1,945,800, and on account of 1889-90 £2,132,158, as shown in the Railway Commissioners' reports, but as there were supplementary estimates in the latter, but none in the former year, the actual expenditure for 1888-9 was below, and that for 1889-90 in excess of, that voted and charged to the different years under the Appropriation Acts. Moreover, it was subsequently found that the total amount appropriated under the ordinary and supplementary estimates was deficient by £113,929, which had therefore to be charged to the year 1890-91.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.
	£	£
<b>RAILWAYS—<i>continued.</i></b>		
Paid to "Railway Construction Account" * ... ..	120,873	88,588
Total (including Capital Account)	1,923,997	2,599,694
<b>WATER SUPPLY, ETC.</b>		
Melbourne—Salaries and Maintenance ... ..	23,863	27,363
" Sewerage for, report (Mansergh's) on a scheme of	...	2,281
Country Waterworks—		
Salaries ... ..	9,233	10,846
Coliban District—Travelling Expenses, Contingencies,	5,578	6,264
etc.		
Geelong District do. do. ... ..	1,092	1,424
Boring for Water and Repairs to Government Reservoirs	17,824	11,475
Cost of making wells in the Mallee country ... ..	1,169	1,464
Surveys and Reports <i>re</i> Projects of Water Supply and	9,677	7,135
Gauging Rivers		
Water and Irrigation Trusts—Preliminary Expenses,	3,315	...
Expenses of Surveys		
Prizes for best Irrigated Farm and Crops ... ..	238	285
Rainfall maps ... ..	...	313
Total ... ..	71,989	68,850
<b>OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.†</b>		
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, etc.)—		
Government House ... ..	} 2,729	11,900
Country Residence for Governor ... ..		
" " Maintenance ... ..		
Parliament Buildings—West wing ... ..	...	10,602
" " Repairs and additions, lighting,	11,743	6,976
gardens, etc.		
Public Offices, etc.—		
Public Offices, Melbourne ... ..	132	...
New Printing Office... ..	10,000	1,839
" " Fittings, Furniture for, etc....	998	1,598
Treasury Buildings (country)—Buildings, Repairs,	1,091	689
Additions, etc.		
Land purchased near Law Courts ... ..	6,225	...
Rents and Furniture... ..	24,984	25,558
Repairs and Additions ... ..	1,163	2,215
Fencing Public Buildings, Sites, and Reserves	888	211
under Government, including Repairs		
Telephonic communication for police and other	635	630
buildings		
Insurance ... ..	219	563

\* See footnote (t) on page 107 *post*.† For further expenditure on public works out of special accounts, see "Special Expenditure," table following paragraph 125 *post*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>OTHER PUBLIC WORKS—<i>continued.</i></b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, etc.)— Public Offices, etc.—		
Court Houses ... ..	16,858	26,557
Police Buildings, etc. ..	36,557	33,260
Gaols and Penal Establishments ... ..	6,633	18,298
State Schools, etc.—Erection of Training College ...	8,000	6,455
Public Library, National Gallery, and Museums ...	958	1,630
Observatory ... ..	87	3,974
Lunatic Asylums ... ..	16,471	25,000
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ... ..	1,231	8,651
Cemeteries ... ..	1,034	122
Sanatory Station—Fencing, Repairs, etc. ... ..	1,417	467
Lands and Agriculture (including parks, gardens, etc.)	2,960	17,265
Laboratory for Agricultural Chemist ... ..	200	76
Raising Low-lying Lands, Draining Lands, Spreading Silt, etc.	38,886	34,146
Preventing Encroachment by Sand, etc. ... ..	294	722
Post and Telegraph Offices—		
General Post Office, Melbourne—Extension of Building, and towards erection of Money Order and Savings Banks Offices, etc.	49,219	23,179
Purchase of Land near General Post Office (Post Office Place)	...	17,000
Post Offices at other places* ... ..	23,898	44,642
Customs Buildings ... ..	1,289	4,867
Wharfs, Jetties, Harbours, Rivers, etc. ... ..	56,166	83,568
Lighthouses and Lightships ... ..	12,791	19,066
Miscellaneous ... ..	213	479
<b>Total Works and Buildings, etc. ...</b>	<b>335,969</b>	<b>432,205</b>
Subsidy to Municipalities ... ..	340,854	450,000
Roads and Bridges ... ..	80,202	99,372
Departmental Expenses ... ..	51,778	52,804
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>808,803</b>	<b>1,034,381</b>
<b>POST AND TELEGRAPHS.†</b>		
Post and Telegraph Offices‡—Administration ... ..	365,617	420,371
Inland Mail Service ... ..	106,841	120,138§
Foreign Mails   ... ..	46,739	51,421

\* 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."

‡ Money Order Offices included.

§ Of which £60,318 was paid to the Railway Department, and £59,820 to the private contractors, etc.

|| Including sums paid as gratuities to masters of vessels, £4,383 in 1888-9, and £1,922 in 1889-90; also subsidy for steamer calling at Havannah Harbour, New Hebrides, £1,300 (including £500 arrears) in 1888-9, and £600 in 1889-90.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.
<b>POST AND TELEGRAPHS—<i>continued.</i></b>		
	£	£
Telegraph Lines—Construction, Repairs, Materials, etc. ..	14,718	23,596
Pneumatic tubes between City Telegraph Offices... ..	11	...
Telephones—		
Telephone Exchanges, telephones, battery materials, wire, etc.	12,497	11,953
New multiple switch-boards, cost of ... ..	527	1,287
Maintenance of lines to various departments ..	370	450
Subsidy towards Duplicate Telegraph Cable (Port Darwin to Penang)	13,163	13,872
„ to Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Tasmania* ...	1,045	683
Interest on Post Office Savings Banks Deposits—4 per cent.	57,091	63,762
Towards a new steam launch ... ..	410	1,525
Miscellaneous† ... ..	41	270
Total ... ..	619,070	709,328
<b>PUBLIC DEBT.</b>		
Interest payable—		
In London ... ..	1,363,753	1,460,463
In Melbourne ... ..	74,971	63,282
Total Interest ... ..	1,438,724	1,523,745
Expenses of paying Interest in London—		
Commission to Banks of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent ... ..	3,161	3,152
Commission to Bank of from £450 to £500 per million for inscribing stock and paying interest thereon	8,709	9,932
Premium on remittances ... ..	7,540	10,755
Stamps, advertising, etc. ... ..	1,108	561
Total ... ..	1,459,242	1,548,145
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.</b>		
Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry ... ..	3,167	7,831
Law Costs, Awards, etc.‡ ... ..	3,434	7,127
<i>Poisons and Pharmacy Act</i> —Administration ... ..	300	300
Advertising ... ..	5,000	6,500
Transport, etc. ... ..	2,405	3,217
Exhibitions—		
Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886§ ...	548	...
Melbourne Centennial International do.§ ...	184,694	2,624
Adelaide Jubilee do. ... ..	399	...

\* 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 £41 in 1888-9 and £38 in 1889-90 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 in 1888-9, and £5,000 in 1889-90.

§ The total expenditure to the end of 1889-90 on the Colonial and Indian Exhibition was £25,421, and on the Melbourne Centennial, £286,238. According to the final balance sheet of the Executive Commissioners, the net cost of the latter—after allowing for £21,788 cash repaid, and £15,509 (cost price) for permanent improvements—was £239,702. The cost of restoration of grounds and buildings, which is not taken into account, was £7,694.

|| Including £545 duty on Australian wines consumed at the Exhibition, and £2,000 (in addition to £6,000 in the previous year) to reimburse His Excellency the Governor's expenses incurred during the period of the Centennial Exhibition.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES— <i>continued</i> .	£	£
Exhibitions—		
Paris Universal do., 1889... ..	8,988	3,661
Victorian Juvenile Industrial do. ... ..	1,000	...
Portland Industrial and Art do. ... ..	...	300
New Zealand, 1889-90 ... ..	...	6,749
Expenses incurred by the Exhibition Trustees ... ..	447	1,982
National Orchestra—Expenses towards ... ..	...	3,000
Powder Magazines* ... ..	1,625	2,236
Fisheries ... ..	1,015	824
Payments from Estates of Deceased Persons ... ..	314	203
Refunds, etc. ... ..	1,171	3,743
Assistance to Volunteer Fire Brigades ... ..	4,000	2,140
Fire Escape and Life-saving Apparatus... ..	1,000	...
To reimburse the Administrator's expenses incurred during his administration ... ..	...	2,000
Reception of Earl of Hopetoun (Governor) ... ..	...	924
Expenses of visits of Governor and party to country districts ... ..	32	...
Victorian Liedertafel's and Ballarat Firemen's travelling expenses in connexion with Adelaide Exhibition and Centennial Commemoration in Sydney ... ..	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 ... ..	4,000	...
Services of experts deciding on claims to last-mentioned bonus for 1887-8 ... ..	368	...
Expenses of medical man conducting inquiries in Europe and America on behalf of Government ... ..	...	1,000
Interest on temporary advances in London ... ..	...	1,341
Discounts in London and premiums on remittances (sundry) ... ..	1,247	263
Advances to Shires for purchase of rabbit-proof fencing ... ..	...	149,984†
Other Expenditure‡... ..	2,991	5,873
Total ... ..	230,251	213,822

123. The following are the heads of expenditure during the last sixteen 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 1889-90.

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

† Repayable within ten years by equal annual instalments without interest.

‡ Including balance at credit of Pension Fund, returned to revenue, viz., £938 in 1888-9, and £1,902 in 1889-90.



## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90.

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
	1889-90	35,915	5,000	40,915
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
	1889-90	50,573	23,709	74,282
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

\* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 120 *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.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil establishment*— <i>continued</i>	1886-7	...	129,001	129,001
	1887-8	...	132,983	132,983
	1888-9	646†	145,971	146,617
	1889-90	1,206†	165,265	166,471
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
	1887-8	71,583	16,901	88,484
	1888-9	80,101	16,509	96,610
	1889-90	93,005	15,837	108,842
Gratuities, compensations, etc.	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
	1885-6	22,215	21,863	44,078
	1886-7	18,420	21,817	40,237
	1887-8	23,622	19,707	43,329
	1888-9	21,714	32,202	53,916
	1889-90	21,620	20,081	41,701
Judicial and legal ... ..	1874-5	16,417	156,558	172,975
	1875-6	16,125	154,469	170,594
	1876-7	16,750	154,932	171,682
	1877-8	16,567	154,498	171,065
	1878-9	14,000	158,056	172,056
	1879-80	14,000	157,664	171,664
	1880-81	15,047	142,444	157,491

\* See footnote (\*) on page 102.

† Marine Board.

‡ 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, and £7,000 annually since, to meet deficiencies in the Police Superannuation Fund.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Judicial and legal— <i>continued</i> ...	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
	1889-90	21,471	222,385	243,856
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
	1889-90	...	265,149	265,149
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
	1889-90	...	71,146	71,146
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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Defences— <i>continued</i> ...	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
	1889-90	145,000	205,823	350,823
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
	1889-90	9,000	819,074	828,074
State school buildings ‡	1874-5	...	181,440	181,440
	1889-90	...	201,140	201,140
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
	1889-90	8,190§	307,950	316,140

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

† For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 120 *ante*.

‡ The amount expended on school buildings in the years intervening between those named was entirely paid out of loans.—See table following paragraph 127 *post*.

§ Retreat for Inebriates.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
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
	1889-90	...	97,249	97,249
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
	1889-90	228	98,217	98,445
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

\* This and the following amounts 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.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Mining*— <i>continued</i> ...	1885-6	3,500	67,962	71,462
	1886-7	3,500	100,154	103,654
	1887-8	3,500	114,337	117,837
	1888-9	3,500	115,639	119,139
	1889-90	3,500	133,791	137,291
Railways † ...	1874-5	100,000	437,931	537,931
	1875-6	300,000	489,751	789,751
	1876-7	200,000	562,517	762,517
	1877-8	100,000	616,207	716,207
	1878-9	200,000	662,178	862,178
	1879-80	...	771,527	771,527
	1880-81	200,000	818,601	1,018,601
	1881-2	200,000	829,103	1,029,103
	1882-3	...	1,173,535	1,173,535
	1883-4	2,750	1,104,285	1,107,035
	1884-5	6,000	1,403,993	1,409,993
	1885-6	94,667	1,317,873	1,412,540
	1886-7	72,650	1,358,466	1,431,116
	1887-8	119,946	1,572,930	1,692,876
	1888-9	126,873	1,797,124	1,923,997
	1889-90	94,588	2,505,106	2,599,694
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
	1889-90	...	68,850	68,850

\* See footnote (†) on page 106.

† The amounts annually entered under the head of Special Appropriations in 1885-6 and subsequent years, with the exception of £6,000 annually for salaries of the Railway Commissioners, were paid into the "Railway Construction Account" in accordance with the direction of *The Land Act 1884* (43 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, 1890, was £2,679,104, 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 1889-90—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
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
	1889-90	..	1,034,381†	1,034,381
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	86,240	386,006	472,246
	1883-4	94,215	407,045	501,260
	1884-5	118,121	416,252	534,373
	1885-6	126,944	437,676	564,620
	1886-7	130,065	455,925	585,990
	1887-8	131,520	511,593	643,113
	1888-9	115,693	503,377	619,070
	1889-90	128,455	580,873	709,328

\* 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, and to £450,000 in 1889-90.

‡ 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.

## HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
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
	1889-90	1,538,895	9,250	1,548,145
Redemption of loans... ..	1874-5	35,000	...	35,000
	1889-90	276,100	...	276,100
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
	1884-5	...	71,710	71,710
	1885-6	...	70,925	70,925
	1886-7	...	78,579	78,579
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

\* 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 1889-90—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriation.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Harbours and lights— <i>continued</i>	1885-6	...	38,988	38,988
	1886-7	...	39,819	39,819
	1887-8	...	32,460	32,460
	1888-9	...	34,595	34,595
	1889-90	...	35,166	35,166
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
	1889-90	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
	1889-90	...	9,761	9,761
Miscellaneous Services† ...	1874-5	2,500	30,108	32,608
	1875-6	2,500	30,627	33,127
	1876-7	2,500	23,464	25,864
	1877-8	2,500	31,222	33,722

\* The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See page 87 *ante*, under the head “Mint subsidy returned.”

† 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. The following exceptional amounts are also included in the Votes for the years named:—In 1887-8, £100,000, and in 1888-9, £178,694 towards the expenses of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition, and £149,984 in 1889-90 for advances to Shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Miscellaneous Services*— <i>continued</i> ... ..	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
	1889-90	1,902	211,920	213,822
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
	1889-90	2,449,648	7,196,089	9,645,737
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
	1882-3	...	8,000	8,000
	1883-4	...	62,000	62,000
	1884-5	...	18,792	18,792
	1887-8	...	55,265	55,265
	1888-9	...	116,906	116,906
	1889-90	...	...	...
Special Expenditure (to be recouped from sale of certain lands)†	1888-9	...	39,424	39,424
	1889-90	...	190,779	190,779

\* See footnote (†) on page 110.

† Chiefly for Public Works. See paragraph 125 *post*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1889-90---continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriation.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE*	1874-5	1,448,633	2,869,488	4,318,121
	1875-6	1,655,421	2,917,422	4,572,843
	1876-7	1,542,735	2,815,361	4,358,096
	1877-8	1,594,289	3,040,060	4,634,349
	1878-9	1,647,139	3,186,240	4,833,379
	1879-80	1,375,940	3,499,089	4,875,029
	1880-81	1,480,581	3,628,061	5,108,642
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,571,667	5,145,764
	1882-3	1,423,014	4,228,871	5,651,885
	1883-4	1,472,124	4,243,169	5,715,293
	1884-5	1,688,706	4,451,650	6,140,356
	1885-6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540
	1886-7	1,790,546	4,770,705	6,561,251
	1887-8	1,962,804	5,379,612	7,342,416
	1888-9	2,050,551	6,025,681	8,076,232
	1889-90	2,449,648	7,386,868	9,836,516

Increased expenditure under special appropriations.

124. Of the total expenditure proper in 1889-90, nearly £2,450,000, 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 1889-90 as compared with the previous year by over £399,000, and that under Votes increased by nearly £1,327,000. Of the former increase, £276,100 was due to the Repayment of Loans; £89,000 appears under the head of Interest, consequent on the growth of the public debt; £35,000 under that of Defence (which is, however, virtually a transfer from votes to special appropriations); £13,000 under that of Pensions; £13,000 under that of Post and Telegraphs; and £8,190 for the new Retreat for Inebriates; but against these items must be set a decrease of £32,000 in the amount paid into the Railway Construction account, in consequence of the falling-off in the amount derived from the sale of Crown lands at auction.

Special expenditure.

125. Besides the ordinary expenditure on public works, certain other sums were also expended during the last two years with a view of being finally charged, not to the consolidated revenue as usual, but to a special fund to be derived from the sale of certain public lands

\* Not including £471,900 in 1831-2, £13,000 in 1882-3, and £10,100 in 1883-4, towards the redemption of Treasury bonds.

and buildings in Melbourne specifically set apart for the purpose, and therefore distinguished as "Special Expenditure." The special expenditure in 1889-90 was for the purchase of land for law courts and offices, the erection of public buildings, and reclamation and drainage works; this amounted to £190,779 as compared with £39,424 in the previous year. The total amount expended up to the 30th June, 1890, was thus £230,203, of which £64,688 was defrayed from part of the proceeds of the sale of the City Police Court (which realized £140,000), leaving a balance outstanding of £166,515. The following are the particulars:—

**SPECIAL EXPENDITURE, 1888-9 AND 1889-90.**

When Expended.	Wherefrom Recouped, or to be Recouped.	Wherefore Expended.	Amount (recoupable).
1888-9	RECOUPED IN 1889-90. Sale of City Police Court, Melbourne	Purchase of land in vicinity of Law Courts	£ 13,725
"	"	Extension of Titles Office ...	5,699
"	"	Purchase of land in Post Office Place	20,000
		Total expended 1888-9 ...	39,424
1889-90	"	Purchase of land in vicinity of Law Courts	17,840
"	"	Extension of Titles Office	
"	"	Purchase of land for Law Offices, etc.	7,424
			25,264
	TO BE RECOUPED.*		
"	Sale of land at Kew and Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylums	Biological, Chemical, and Mechanical Laboratories—Buildings	10,500
"	"	Parliamentary Buildings—Additions	15,450
"	"	Public Offices, Sandhurst ...	59,787
"	"	Lunatic Asylum Buildings ...	6,509
			92,246
"	Sale of lands reclaimed	Moe Swamp Drainage Works ...	15,496†
"	"	Elwood do.	29,595†
"	"	Koo-Wee-Rup do.	18,915
"	"‡	Reclamation Works— Port Melbourne Lagoon ...	9,263
			73,269
		Total expended 1889-90 ...	190,779
		Balance unrecouped ...	165,515

126. The amounts specially appropriated under Acts of Parliament increased by £310,750 (net) during the last seven years. Two new items were added in 1889-90, apparently increasing the expenditure

New special appropriations.

\* A Bill is now (August, 1891) before the Legislature to appropriate the proceeds of general sales of land by auction for these purposes.

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

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

by £153,200 per annum. Of this amount, however, £145,000 was in lieu of a lapsed appropriation of £110,000 for defences, and is, moreover, authorized only for a limited period. The following is a statement of the new appropriations referred to:—

**ADDITIONAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED,  
1883-4 TO 1889-90.**

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	Defences—Works, etc. ... Pensions, etc. ...	12,500* 110,000†
	47 Vict. No. 780	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
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 ...	12,000
1889-90 ...	52 Vict. No. 1000	Defences—Works, etc. ...	145,000§
	53 Vict. No. 1060	Retreat for Inebriates ...	8,200
		Total ...	153,200
		Net increase in seven years	310,750

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.

\* Previously paid from annual votes. Of the £20,000 authorized for the maintenance of the Port Darwin cable, only about £14,000 to £14,600 has usually been required.

† This amount, which was authorized for five years only, duly lapsed by effluxion of time, and was replaced in 1889-90 by a fresh appropriation of £145,000.

‡ This represents the mean of the amounts paid in the two years, 1885-6 and 1886-7.

§ This is to replace the appropriation of £110,000 of 1883-4, which has lapsed by effluxion of time. This amount is authorized up to the 31st December, 1891.

127. 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 1884-5, 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, 1890.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.*							
	Prior to 1884-5.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways ..	19,861,253	901,577	1,408,662	1,711,160	1,774,721	3,083,211	2,333,087	31,673,671
Water Supply† ..	4,040,559	172,465	235,485	373,994	462,562	484,068	796,271	6,565,404
Law Courts & Parliament Houses	436,266	568	12,153	32,770	44,954	37,563	15,270	579,544
Public Offices ..	162,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	162,280
Defences ..	98,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,299
State School Buildings	898,500	69,995	45,438	49,284	54,308	59,970	..	1,177,495
Yarra Bridge ..	10,182	3,663	14,205	42,561	32,627	18,207	..	† 121,445
Alfred Graving Dock	341,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	341,819
Harbour Works, etc.	14,106	46,077	20,976	47,856	53,344	54,279	§ 9,377	246,015
Total ..	25,863,264	1,194,345	1,736,919	2,257,625	2,422,516	3,737,298	3,754,005	40,965,972

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.

128. 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 £896,000, of which more than half is paid to municipalities, over a seventh to charitable institutions, and nearly an eighth in aid of the mining industry. This does not include the grant for free public instruction, which amounts annually to about £710,000; or for the maintenance of the Government charitable institutions—such as the hospitals for the insane, the industrial and reformatory schools, and inebriate asylum—which amounts annually about £169,000. The following is a statement of the amounts payable under the various heads:—

Annual  
subsidies,  
grants, etc.

\* 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.

† Of this £2,887,288 was for Melbourne Water Supply, and £3,678,116 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 Tramways Trust, amounting to £2,034.

§ Including an expenditure in 1889-90 of £1,730 on works for opening the sea entrance to the Gippsland Lakes, making a total of £8,618 up to the end of that year.

## SUBSIDIES, GRANTS, ENDOWMENTS, ETC., 1889-90.

Subsidy to Municipalities	...	...	...	£450,000
<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	...	...	...	33,800
Public Libraries, etc. (including Melbourne Public Library)	...	...	...	42,800
Grant to Royal Society	...	...	...	500
„ Australasian Association for Advancement of Science	...	...	...	1,000
„ Victorian Artists' Society	...	...	...	250
„ Fine Arts Galleries, Ballarat, Sandhurst, etc.	...	...	...	2,500
„ Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, etc.	...	...	...	4,300
Grant to Charitable Institutions	...	...	...	130,000
<i>Post and Telegraphs—</i>				
Subsidy—Foreign Mail Service (including payments to other Governments)	...	...	...	48,900†
„ Maintenance of telegraph line between Port Darwin and Penang	...	...	...	14,000
„ Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Tasmania	...	...	...	680
<i>Mining, Agricultural, and other Industries—</i>				
Mining Boards	...	...	...	3,500
Mint Subsidy	...	...	...	20,000
Diamond Drills—Purchase and working expenses of	...	...	...	88,100
Grant to assist miners in prospecting operations	...	...	...	
„ Agricultural and Horticultural Societies	...	...	...	25,400
„ Board of Viticulture	...	...	...	800
Prizes for Agricultural Improvements, etc.	...	...	...	900
Bonuses for Prepared Fruits, Dairying, etc.	...	...	...	4,000
<i>Defences—</i>				
Prizes to Rifle Associations, etc.	...	...	...	2,500
Supply of Ammunition to Rifle Clubs, Cadet Corps, etc.	...	...	...	5,000
Total	...	...	...	£896,430

Expenditure  
on public  
instruction.

129. The system of free public instruction, which was legalized under Act 36 Vict. No. 447, came into force on the 1st January, 1873, and since that date, over eleven millions sterling have been expended by the State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount not quite a fifth was for the erection, maintenance, and rent of school buildings; and the remainder—viz., over nine millions—represents the cost of education, including that of office staff, inspection, instruction, pensions, gratuities, and contingencies, for the last eighteen years. The following table shows the expenditure under those heads for each year from 1872-3 to 1889-90, also the total for the period:—

\* In 1889-90 a grant of £10,500 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," etc., which reduces the ultimate net cost to about £2,000.

## EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,\* 1872-3 TO 1889-90.

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 ...	630,426	20,563	93,662	744,651
1889-90 ...	675,345	22,117	236,272	933,734
Total ...	8,935,614	160,989	2,043,745	11,140,348

NOTE.—Besides the amounts in this table, subsidies are voted each year to the University, Schools of Mines, Schools of Design, etc. For particulars, see page 95 *ante*.

130. 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 five years it has increased by £151,000. During the eight years ended with 1888-9, the annual expenditure on school buildings had been tolerably uniform, varying from £62,000 in 1883-4 to £94,000 in 1888-9; but in 1889-90 it suddenly rose to £236,000, being larger than in any previous year except 1877-8. It may be remarked that prior to 1872-3 the total annual expenditure on public instruction was under £200,000.

Cost of  
system at  
different  
periods.

131. 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 nine years. The following are the amounts spent in introducing immigrants during each year, beginning with the one in which separation took place:—

Expenditure  
on immi-  
gration.

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

† Including expenditure from loans.



EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1889-90.\*

£			£			£		
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	1889-90	...	...
1863	...	50,081	1876-7	...	500	Total ... £2,013,099		
1864	...	47,887	1877-8	...	366			

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies.

132. Up to the end of 1889, most of the Australasian colonies, except Victoria, continued to expend considerable sums on the introduction of immigrants, but as a whole they spent £24,000 less in 1889 than in the previous year. Nearly £137,000 were spent by the colonies on immigration in 1889, of which Queensland contributed nine-tenths. Only £11,883, or 8½ 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 6s. 3d. per head, the average for the whole of Australasia being only 9d. per head. The following are the total amounts, and the amounts per head, expended on immigration in each colony in 1888 and 1889:—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888 AND 1889.

Colony.		Expenditure on Immigration.			
		Total Amount.		Amount per Head of Population.	
		1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
		£	£	s. d.	s. d.
* Victoria	...	...	...	...	...
New South Wales	...	7,854	8,073	0 2	0 2
Queensland	...	131,913	123,542	7 0	6 3
South Australia	...	559	1,697	...	0 1
Western Australia	...	5,820	2,000	2 9	0 11
Tasmania	...	502	113	0 1	...
New Zealand	...	14,168	1,251	0 6	...
Total	...	160,816	136,676	0 11	0 9

\* 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 151 and 154 *post*.

133. During the nineteen years\* ended with 1889 the subjoined amounts were spent on immigration in the following colonies:— Victoria, £80,049; New South Wales, £768,868; South Australia, £776,853; New Zealand, £2,185,633.

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies, 1871-89.

134. During the last forty years nearly sixty-seven 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 over five millions were spent in 1889-90. The whole is inclusive of loans to local bodies and water trusts for the construction of waterworks, but exclusive of the sums expended by the former on public works, roads, etc., and on the Port of Melbourne† since the 1st January, 1877. The following table gives the amount expended by the State prior to and during 1889-90:—

Expenditure on public works.

#### GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1839-90.	During 1839-90.	Total.
	£	£	£
Railways—Construction ... ..	31,189,516	3,180,515	34,370,031
„ Maintenance ... ..	4,312,846	433,267	4,746,113
Roads and bridges ... ..	7,389,672	99,372	7,489,044
Waterworks, Melbourne—Construction	2,730,016	374,731	3,104,747
„ „ Maintenance	130,217	9,694	139,911
„ „ Country ... ..	3,385,034	420,457	3,805,491
Other public works ... ..	12,605,005	564,418	13,169,423
Total ... ..	61,742,306	5,082,454	66,824,760

135. The total revenue and expenditure, and the amount of each per head of the living population, in each of the Australasian colonies are shown in the following table for the nine years ended with 1889. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for ten years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies:—

Revenue and expenditure in Australasian colonies.

\* For Victoria and South Australia 19½ years.

† See table “Melbourne Harbor Trust,” *post*.

## 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 17 0
	1882-3	5,611,253	6	4	6	5,651,885	6 5 5
	1883-4	5,934,687	6	9	0	5,715,293	6 4 2
	1884-5	6,290,361	6	13	2	6,140,356	6 10 0
	1885-6	6,481,021	6	13	9	6,513,540	6 14 5
	1886-7	6,733,826	6	14	7	6,561,251	6 11 2
	1887-8	7,607,598	7	7	4	7,287,151	7 1 1
	1888-9	8,675,990	8	1	1	7,919,902	7 7 1
	1889-90	8,519,159	7	14	5	9,645,737	8 14 10
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
	1889	9,063,397	8	4	2	9,250,271	8 7 7
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
	1889	3,440,249	8	13	3	3,594,626	9 1 1
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
	1889	2,270,433	7	1	3	2,355,927	7 6 7
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
	1889	382,213	8	17	7	386,000	8 19 4

\* Amounts per head revised and corrected in accordance with fresh estimates of population based on the census of 1891.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.			Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£ s. d.
Tasmania	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
	1889	678,909	4	11	3	681,674	4 11 7
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
	1889	3,991,919	6	10	1	3,981,721	6 9 9

NOTE.—In 1890-91, the approximate revenue of Victoria was £8,340,813, and the approximate expenditure £9,228,693. For the revenue and expenditure of each of the neighbouring colonies during 1890, see Appendix A., at the end of the second volume.

136. 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 1889, sums can be traced amounting in the aggregate to at least £386,983,\* which are included in and go to swell both the revenue and expenditure of that colony, whereas they would not be so included in Victoria, and this may possibly not be the full extent to which such differences occur. It is not known whether a similar system of cross-entry prevails in the other Australasian colonies, but it is probable such entries are not so

Victorian statements differ from those of New South Wales.

\* Such items are as follow :—£21,873 repayments to credit of votes; £38,466 drawbacks and refunds of duty; £20,262 railway revenue collected for the Victorian Government; £155,454 refunds to pastoral leases; about £132,928 other revenue returned, etc., etc.

rigidly excluded in any of the other colonies, except perhaps New Zealand, as they are in Victoria.

Revenue and  
expendi-  
ture  
compared.

137. In the last year named in the table the expenditure exceeded the revenue in all the colonies except New Zealand, whereas in the previous year there were large surpluses in nearly all the colonies. The deficiency amounted to £1,126,600 in Victoria, £186,900 in New South Wales, £154,400 in Queensland, £85,500 in South Australia, £3,800 in Western Australia, and £2,800 in Tasmania. These deficiencies amounted altogether to £1,560,000, but allowing for a surplus of £10,000 in New Zealand, the aggregate net deficiency in 1889 in the revenues of the Australasian colonies was £1,550,000, which, however, was partly counterbalanced by the large net surplus, amounting to £1,126,000, which existed in 1888. During the years named there has been a surplus seven times in Victoria, four times in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand, three times in Tasmania, and twice in South Australia.

Revenue and  
expendi-  
ture in  
colonies,  
1889 and  
former  
years.

138. In the last year named in the table a larger revenue than in any previous year was raised in only two of the colonies, viz., New South Wales and Tasmania; and the expenditure was greater in the last than in any previous year in only three of the colonies, viz., Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland.

Revenue and  
expendi-  
ture per  
head in  
colonies.

139. Tasmania was the only colony in which the revenue per head was as large in the last year as in any of the previous years named. The only colony in which the expenditure per head was greatest in the last year was Victoria.

Order of  
colonies  
in respect  
to revenue  
and ex-  
penditure.

140. Although, as has been already stated,\* the returns of Victoria and New South Wales are not strictly comparable, there can be no doubt that in all the years shown in the table the revenue and expenditure of New South Wales, in consequence of the large amount derived from Crown lands, exceeded that of Victoria. In both these respects the position of the two colonies named was much above that of all the others of the group. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in regard to the total amount they raised and expended in the last year named:—

#### ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1889.

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

\* See paragraph 136 *ante*.

141. In regard to revenue per head, Victoria occupied a higher position in 1889 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 Queensland stood before Western Australia and Victoria before New South Wales. 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, 1889.

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

142. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1889,\* it will be found that on the continent of Australia the former amounted to nearly 24 millions, and the latter to 23½ millions; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over 28½ millions, and the aggregate expenditure to over 28 millions sterling. In Continental Australia there was a surplus on the year's transactions of nearly a third of a million, and in the Australasian colonies as a whole one of about the same amount. 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, 1889.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per head.	Total Amount.	Amount per head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	23,832,282	8 1 6	23,506,726	7 19 4
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	28,503,110	7 13 6	28,170,121	7 11 8

\* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1888-9 have been taken.

Increased  
revenue of  
Austral-  
asia in  
sixteen  
years.

143. A comparison of the aggregate revenue of the colonies upon the Australian continent in 1873 and 1889 shows that, in the sixteen years, it had risen from £9,161,000 to £23,832,000, the increase being over 14½ millions sterling, or 160 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 £28,503,000 at the latter period, the increase being nearly 16¼ millions, or 132 per cent. In the same sixteen years the population of the Australian continent increased from 1,702,840 to 2,970,000, or by 74 per cent., and the population of the whole of Australasia increased from 2,103,000 to 3,732,000, or by 77 per cent.

Heads of  
revenue of  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

144. 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, 1889.

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria, 1889-90.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
Taxation:—	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs, etc. ...	2,658,010	1,905,883	1,344,472	529,433	171,990	307,352	1,473,379
Other Taxes * ...	+972,804	771,286	230,135	181,815	22,258	115,292	+612,702
Total ...	3,630,814	2,677,169	1,574,607	711,248	194,248	422,644	2,086,081
Crown Lands ...	579,776	2,137,563	648,788	174,246	87,016	70,891	+319,809
Railways ...	3,134,066	§2,596,375	799,779	910,561	41,151	75,922	1,018,211
Post and Telegraphs ...	+526,400	597,988	220,171	208,118	24,455	55,874	+322,083
Other sources ...	648,103	1,054,302	196,904	266,260	35,343	53,578	245,735
Total ...	8,519,159	9,063,397	3,440,249	2,270,433	382,213	678,909	3,991,919

\* The amounts in this line are made up of Excise duties, including licences imposed for revenue purposes; duties on bank notes; stamps, other than those for post and telegraphs and fees of office; legacy, succession, and probate duties; property and income taxes; and any other impost, payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax; but excluding fees, licences, and charges for special services rendered.

† Portion of the revenue of Victoria and New Zealand derived from "Other Taxes" and "Post and Telegraphs" has been estimated, there being no means of ascertaining the exact figures.

‡ Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £19,567.

§ Exclusive of tramways. Revenue collected for Victoria for traffic beyond Albury (£20,262) is also excluded.

|| Including revenue returned to the extent of at least £368,983. See footnote to paragraph 136 ante.

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Proportions per cent.						
	Victoria, 1889-90.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
Taxation :—							
Customs, etc. ...	31·20	21·03	39·08	23·32	45·00	45·27	36·91
Other Taxes ...	11·42	8·51	6·69	8·01	5·82	16·98	15·35
Total ...	42·62	29·54	45·77	31·33	50·82	62·25	52·26
Crown Lands ...	6·81	23·58	18·86	7·67	22·76	10·44	8·01
Railways ...	36·79	28·65	23·25	40·10	10·77	11·19	25·51
Post and Telegraphs ...	6·18	6·60	6·40	9·17	6·40	8·23	8·07
Other sources ...	7·60	11·63	5·72	11·73	9·25	7·89	6·15
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, 1890, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year 1889. 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.

145. It will be observed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation—chiefly derived from Customs duties—varied from about 30 per cent. in New South Wales and South Australia to 62 per cent. in Tasmania, the proportion in Victoria being 43 per cent., or lower than in any 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 about a ninth 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 24 per cent. of the whole—the former proportion prevailing in Victoria and the latter in New South Wales ; and that from Post and Telegraphs from 6 to 9 per cent.

Proportion  
of revenue  
from dif-  
ferent  
sources.

146. 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 £1,013,000, the respective amounts for 1889 being £7,939,000 and £6,926,000. It also appears that the railway revenue of Victoria exceeded that of New South Wales by about £540,000 ; in the former colony it forms more than one-third, and in New South Wales more than one-fourth, of the total revenue. The total taxation of Victoria was greater than that of New

Heads of  
revenue in  
Victoria  
and New  
South  
Wales  
compared.



South Wales by one million sterling, three-fourths of the excess appearing under the head of Customs. Under other heads, the revenue in New South Wales from Post and Telegraphs exceeded that in Victoria by £70,000, and that from "Other Sources" by over £400,000.

Land  
revenue in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

147. In 1889 the aggregate land revenue of the Australasian colonies exceeded £4,000,000. 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 1889. The colonies are arranged in order according to that proportion:—

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

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 ...	1,149,171	988,392	2,137,563	23·58
Western Australia ...	9,518	77,498	87,016	22·76
Queensland ...	277,000*	371,788	648,788	18·86
Tasmania ...	49,166	21,725	70,891	10·44
New Zealand ...	91,627	228,182	319,809†	8·01
South Australia ...	53,570	120,676	174,246	7·67
Victoria (1889-90) ...	443,418	136,358	579,776	6·81
Total ...	2,073,470	1,944,619	4,018,089	14·18

Prospective  
diminution  
of land  
revenue in  
colonies.

148. It will be noticed that about a seventh of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1889 was derived from Crown lands; and that the proportion amounted to less than a twelfth in Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand; about a tenth in Tasmania; about a fifth in Queensland and Western Australia; and nearly a fourth in New South Wales. It will also be remarked that in the colonies, as a whole, more than half the land revenue was derived from alienation in fee-simple.

Land  
revenue in  
Austral-  
asia,  
1878-1889.

149. In 1889, as compared with 1888, an increase of £10,300 occurred in the land revenue of Queensland, of £22,000 in that of New Zealand, and of £5,700 in that of Western Australia; whilst, on the other hand, there was a decrease of £145,300 in that of South Australia, of £130,700 in that of New South Wales, of £36,200 in that of Victoria, and of £6,000 in that of Tasmania. Taking the colonies as a whole, there was a net decrease in 1889 of £280,200. Considerable fluctuations have taken place in the land revenue during the twelve years ended with 1889, as shown in the following table,

\* Approximate figures.

† Inclusive of revenue from goldfields, etc., £19,567.

from which it will be seen that the amount received was smaller than in 1888 or 1887, but larger than in any other previous years named except 1878, 1881, 1882, and 1883 :—

### LAND REVENUE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878 TO 1889.

Year.	Land Revenue.	
	Total Amount.	Proportion of Total Revenue.
	£	
1878 ... ..	5,814,388	33·00
1879 ... ..	3,565,349	22·33
1880 ... ..	3,802,143	17·50
1881 ... ..	5,744,306	27·00
1882 ... ..	5,458,963	25·00
1883 ... ..	4,042,722	18·75
1884 ... ..	4,001,028	17·50
1885 ... ..	3,879,236	16·19
1886 ... ..	3,560,297	14·98
1887 ... ..	4,235,307	16·49
1888 ... ..	4,298,326	15·02
1889 ... ..	4,018,089	14·18

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.

150. Of the  $28\frac{1}{2}$  millions sterling which formed the total revenue of the Australasian colonies in 1889 nearly  $11\frac{1}{2}$  millions—or about two-fifths—was raised by taxation, chiefly through the Customs;  $8\frac{1}{2}$  millions—or something less than one-third—was derived from Railways; over 4 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  
Austral-  
asia.

### HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1889.

Heads of Revenue.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Proportions per cent.	Amount.	Proportions per cent.
	£		£	
<b>Taxation—</b>				
Customs ... ..	6,831,608	28·66	8,612,339	30·22
Other Taxes ... ..	2,075,334	8·71	2,803,328	9·83
Total ... ..	8,906,942	37·37	11,415,667	40·05
<b>Crown Lands ... ..</b>	3,663,641	15·37	4,054,341	14·22
<b>Railways ... ..</b>	7,452,773	31·27	8,546,906	29·99
<b>Post and Telegraphs ... ..</b>	1,603,609	6·73	1,981,566	6·95
<b>Other Sources ... ..</b>	2,205,317	9·26	2,504,630	8·79
Total ... ..	23,832,282	100·00	28,503,110	100·00

NOTE.—For similar figures for 1890, see Appendix A. in the second volume.

Heads of expenditure of Australasian colonies.

151. 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, 1889.\*

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria. (1889-90.)	New South Wales.	Queens- land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways (working expenses)	2,511,106	1,638,118	594,649	534,331	63,938	88,568	626,939
Post and Tele- graphs	709,328	628,182	326,974	177,987	33,702	65,316	273,753
Interest and expenses of Public Debt, etc.‡	1,548,145	1,805,770	1,059,769†	755,084	68,170	209,736	1,616,501‡
Immigration	...	8,073	...	1,697	2,000	113	...
Other services	4,877,158	5,170,128	1,613,234	886,828	218,190	317,941	1,464,528
Total ...	9,645,737	9,250,271¶	3,594,626	2,355,927	386,000	681,674	3,981,721

	Proportions per Cent.						
Railways (working expenses)	26·03	17·71	16·54	22·68	16·56	12·99	15·75
Post and Tele- graphs	7·36	6·79	9·10	7·56	8·73	9·58	6·87
Interest and expenses of Public Debt, etc.	16·05	19·52	29·48	32·05	17·66	30·77	40·60
Immigration	...	·09	...	·07	·52	·02	...
Other services	50·56	55·89	44·88	37·64	56·53	46·64	36·78
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Heads of expenditure in Australasian colonies compared.

152. It will be observed that the Railway expenditure was smaller by about £870,000 in New South Wales than in Victoria, where it amounted to over 2½ millions sterling, or more than a fourth of the total expenditure, but the interest payable on the Public debt was larger by nearly £260,000 in the former than in the latter colony. In

\* The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June, 1890, those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1889. For later figures see Appendix A. in the second volume.  
† Interest only.  
‡ Exclusive of charges for the sinking fund (viz., £275,200) formerly charged to revenue, but now virtually provided for out of a loan raised for that purpose.  
§ 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, £123,542; New Zealand, £1,251. See Table VI. *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., page 478.  
¶ See footnote (||) to table following paragraph 144 *ante*.

New Zealand also, which had little more than two-fifths the revenue of Victoria, the interest on the Public debt exceeded that in Victoria by nearly £70,000. Four of the colonies have now an annual charge for interest varying from 1 to over  $1\frac{3}{4}$  million sterling. In Victoria the Postal and Telegraph expenditure is now close on £710,000, and in New South Wales close on £630,000. The expenditure on immigration should be considered in conjunction with that expended during the year from loans.\*

153. It will also be noticed that nearly half the total expenditure in Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia, more than one-half in Queensland and Tasmania, and nearly two-thirds in New Zealand and South Australia, 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 over one-fourth of the total, and the interest on the Public debt to nearly a sixth, the former being much higher, but the latter being much lower, than in any of the other colonies. In New Zealand as much as two-fifths, and in South Australia, Tasmania, and Queensland, nearly a third of the whole expenditure was for interest. The proportion expended on Postal and Telegraphic services, it will be noticed, varied from less than 7 per cent. in New South Wales and New Zealand, and  $7\frac{1}{2}$  in Victoria and South Australia, to over 9 per cent. in Queensland and Tasmania.

154. 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, 1889.

Heads of Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways (working expenses)...	4,634,160	19·71	5,349,667	18·99
Post and Telegraphs ...	1,785,915	7·60	2,124,984	7·54
Interest on Public Debt, etc. ...	5,148,035	21·90	6,974,272	24·76
Immigration † ...	11,770	·05	11,883	·04
Other services ...	11,926,846	50·74	13,709,315	48·67
Total ...	23,506,726	100·00	28,170,121	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, 1889; except in the case of Victoria, for which colony the amounts for the year ended 30th June, 1889, have been taken. Later figures are given in Appendix A. to the second volume.

\* See footnote (II) on previous page, also table following paragraph 157 *post*.

† For further amounts expended from loans during the year, see table following paragraph 157 *post*.

Loan expenditure in Australasian colonies, 1889.

155. In addition to the expenditure of amounts derived from the General Revenue, as shown in the last two tables, all the colonies spend large sums of borrowed money, chiefly on railways and waterworks, but, also, in some instances, on the construction of electric telegraphs, harbour works and lighthouses, defence works, roads and bridges, school buildings, and other public works, and on immigration. The following table shows the total loan expenditure of the various colonies during 1889, also the amounts per head:—

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

Colony.	Expenditure from Loans during 1889.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.
Victoria ... ..	3,737,298	3 8 10
New South Wales ... ..	1,464,899*	1 6 6
Queensland ... ..	1,727,035	4 7 0
South Australia ... ..	1,137,501	3 11 6
Western Australia ... ..	47,108	1 1 11
Total ... ..	8,113,841	2 15 1
Tasmania ... ..	367,039	2 9 4
New Zealand ... ..	515,058	0 16 9
Grand Total ... ..	8,995,938	2 8 6

NOTE.—In this table the figures for Victoria relate to the year ended 30th June, 1889, those for the other colonies to that ended 31st December. For later information, see Appendix A. to the second volume.

Loan expenditure of different colonies compared.

156. It will be observed that the aggregate loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies, in 1889, was close on 9 millions sterling, of which Victoria spent nearly  $3\frac{3}{4}$  millions, and New South Wales and Queensland nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and  $1\frac{3}{4}$  million respectively. 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—or South Australia.

Heads of loan expenditure in Australia and Australasia.

157. Of the loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies during 1889, two-thirds was spent in the construction of railways; over one-tenth on waterworks; not quite 6 per cent. in connexion with harbours, rivers, etc.; over 3 per cent. on roads and bridges;  $1\frac{2}{5}$  per cent. on the introduction of immigrants; and the balance (over 12 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 1889:—

\* Exclusive of £901,100, loans paid off.

# HEADS OF LOAN EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1889.

Heads of Loan Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways ... ..	5,562,332	68·55	5,980,786	66·48
Water Supply ... ..	955,428	11·78	955,494	10·62
Roads and Bridges ... ..	87,888	1·08	303,131	3·37
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, etc.	501,288	6·18	523,430	5·82
Immigration ... ..	123,542	1·52	124,793	1·39
Other services ... ..	883,363	10·89	1,108,304	12·32
Total ... ..	8,113,841	100·00	8,995,938	100·00

158. 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, 1889.

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
EUROPE.		
	£	£ s. d.
United Kingdom (1889-90) ... ..	89,304,316	2 6 6
Gibraltar ... ..	63,674	3 8 10
Malta ... ..	251,175	1 10 8
ASIA.		
India (1888-9)† ... ..	81,696,678	0 7 9
Ceylon ... ..	1,051,867	0 7 0
Straits Settlements ... ..	661,626	1 3 4
Protected Malay States ... ..	634,363	1 8 2
British North Borneo ... ..	55,967	0 6 5
Sarawak ... ..	51,229	0 3 5
Labuan ... ..	4,272	0 14 2
Hong Kong ... ..	379,906	1 19 1
Cyprus ... ..	149,363	0 14 11

\* For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see Part "Population" post.

† Figures based on nominal value of rupee (2s.). The exchange value, however, does not exceed 1s. 5d. Revenue of India in 1889-90, £84,636,300.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1889—*continued.*

Country or Colony.						Revenue.	
						Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
AFRICA.						£	£ s. d.
Mauritius	...	...	...	...	...	874,480	2 6 11
Natal	...	...	...	...	...	1,327,105	2 10 1
Zululand	...	...	...	...	...	32,873	0 5 6
Cape of Good Hope	...	...	...	...	...	3,836,114	2 12 7
Basutoland	...	...	...	...	...	37,210	0 4 2
British Bechuanaland	...	...	...	...	...	15,742	0 7 2
St. Helena	...	...	...	...	...	8,409	1 13 0
Lagos	...	...	...	...	...	57,633	0 11 6
Gold Coast	...	...	...	...	...	111,388	0 1 7
Sierra Leone	...	...	...	...	...	70,836	0 18 11
Gambia	...	...	...	...	...	26,281	1 17 2
AMERICA.							
Canada	...	...	...	...	...	7,969,082†	1 11 5
Newfoundland	...	...	...	...	...	283,936	1 8 9
Bermuda	...	...	...	...	...	29,938	1 18 0
Honduras	...	...	...	...	...	50,523	1 13 8
British Guiana	...	...	...	...	...	580,763	2 1 2
West Indies—							
Bahamas	...	...	...	...	...	46,230	0 18 8
Turk's Island	...	...	...	...	...	8,373	1 12 2
Jamaica	...	...	...	...	...	694,955	1 2 3
St. Lucia	...	...	...	...	...	47,510	1 2 0
St. Vincent	...	...	...	...	...	27,522	0 11 9
Barbados	...	...	...	...	...	174,719	0 19 2
Grenada	...	...	...	...	...	50,441	1 0 0
Tobago	...	...	...	...	...	8,809	0 8 6
Virgin Islands	...	...	...	...	...	1,883	0 7 6
St. Christopher	}	...	...	...	...	40,032	0 18 2
Nevis		...	...	...	...		
Antigua	...	...	...	...	...	43,409	1 4 10
Montserrat	...	...	...	...	...	6,426	0 11 3
Dominica	...	...	...	...	...	20,502	0 14 2
Trinidad	...	...	...	...	...	453,274	2 6 3
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.							
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ‡	...	...	...	...	...	28,503,110	7 13 6
Fiji	...	...	...	...	...	63,722	0 10 2
Falkland Islands	...	...	...	...	...	8,628	4 9 7
Total	...	...	...	...	...	219,816,294	0 16 4

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.

\* See footnote (\*) on page 131.

† Exclusive of Provincial Revenues amounting to about £2,400,930, which, however, probably includes £844,050 from subsidies granted by the General Government.

‡ For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 135 *ante*.

159. It may be ascertained from this table that, out of 220 millions sterling, which represent the aggregate annual revenue of the British dominions, 91 per cent. is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the proportion contributed by each respectively being 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.

Aggregate  
revenue of  
British  
dominions.

160. 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.

161. Besides the Australasian colonies, Gibraltar, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius (slightly), Natal, 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.

162. 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 ... ..	1889-90	74,246,§	1	16	3
Belgium ... ..	1890	13,304,	2	3	8
Denmark ... ..	1889-90	3,025,	1	7	10

\* For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 135 *ante*.

† For a comparison of the railway revenues and land revenues of the Australasian colonies with the total revenues, see tables following paragraphs 144 to 147 *ante*.

‡ The populations of foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in Part "Population" *post*.

§ This amount is made up of £45,235,000, revenue of Austria in 1889; £29,011,000, revenue of Hungary in 1890.



REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES--*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amounts (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.*
EUROPE— <i>continued.</i>		£	£ s. d.
France (including Algeria) ... ..	1890	119,406,	2 16 8
Germany .. ...	1889-91	146,638,†	3 2 7
Greece ... ..	1890	3,356,	1 10 8
Holland ... ..	"	10,184,	2 4 9
Italy ... ..	"	64,605,	2 1 9
Portugal ... ..	1889-90	9,034,	2 1 11
Roumania... ..	"	5,177,	0 19 3
Russia in Europe ... ..	1889	86,546,	0 18 0
Spain ... ..	1889-90	32,001,	1 16 6
Sweden and Norway ... ..	"	7,547,‡	1 2 4
Switzerland ... ..	1890	2,901,	0 19 9
Turkey ... ..	1888-9	16,650,	0 15 2
ASIA.			
Japan ... ..	1889-90	12,767,	0 6 5
AFRICA.			
Egypt ... ..	1890	10,052,	1 9 6
Tunis ... ..	1888-9	797,	0 10 8
AMERICA.			
Argentine Confederation ... ..	1890	14,874,	3 18 1
Brazil ... ..	"	16,086,	1 3 0
Mexico ... ..	1889-90	7,580,	0 13 1
Peru ... ..	"	1,255,	1 8 5
United States ... ..	1889	80,635,	1 5 9

Countries  
raising  
largest  
revenue.

163. According to this table and that following paragraph 158 *ante*, the countries which raise the largest revenues of any in the world are Germany and France; and then the United Kingdom, Russia, British India, and the United States. After the revenues of

\* See footnote (†) on page 133.

† This amount is made up of the estimated ordinary revenue of the Empire for 1890-91, £34,715,223 (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, £2,225,917 in 1891; Anhalt, £519,334 in 1890-91; Baden, £2,454,501 in 1890; Bavaria, £13,719,610 in 1890; Bremen, £362,547 in 1889; Brunswick, £592,560 in 1890; Hamburg, £2,522,188 in 1890; Hesse, £1,069,213 in 1889-90; Lippe, £50,823 in 1890; Lübeck, £169,350 in 1890; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £510,986 in 1890-91; Oldenburg, £374,954 in 1890; Prussia, £77,908,661 in 1890; Reuss-Greiz, £52,950 in 1891; Reuss-Schleiz, £86,697 in 1891; Saxe-Altenburg, £162,631 in 1891; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £119,760 in 1890-91; Saxe-Meiningen, £312,960 in 1890-91; Saxe-Weimar, £376,703 in 1890; Saxony, £4,533,549 in 1890-91; Schaumburg-Lippe, £37,448 in 1890-91; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £107,841 in 1891; Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, £120,531 in 1891; Waldeck, £58,140 in 1891; and Württemberg, £2,972,670 in 1890-91.

‡ This amount is made up of £5,154,000, revenue of Sweden in 1889-90, and £2,393,000 revenue of Norway in the same year.

these countries, the largest amounts are raised in Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Spain in the order named. These are the only countries whose revenues exceed the united revenues of the Australasian colonies. The revenue of Victoria is larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Roumania, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Tunis, Mexico, or Peru ; and nearly as large as that of Holland or Egypt.

164. Germany, France, 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, about two and a half times as much per head is raised as in Germany or France, and nearly three and a half times as much as in the United Kingdom.

Countries  
raising  
largest  
amounts  
per head.

165. 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, 1889-90.

				£
Revenue raised by taxation	...	...	...	3,630,814
„ otherwise	...	...	...	4,888,345
Total	...	...	...	<u>8,519,159</u>

166. In 1889-90 nearly 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 1,103,727, an average will be obtained of £3 5s. 10d. to each individual. The following table contains a statement of the gross amount of taxation, the average amount per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, during each year since 1853:—

Taxation  
per head.

## TAXATION, 1853 TO 1889-90.\*

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 11	41·60
1883-4 ... ..	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
1884-5 ... ..	2,548,171	2 13 11	40·51
1885-6 ... ..	2,634,560	2 14 4	40·65
1886-7 ... ..	2,739,635	2 14 9	40·68
1887-8 ... ..	3,071,003	2 19 6	40·37
1888-9 ... ..	3,749,670	3 9 8	43·22
1889-90 ... ..	3,630,814	3 5 10	42·62

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.

167. It will be observed that as compared with the previous year a falling-off of nearly £119,000 took place in the gross amount

\* According to figures contained in a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable the Treasurer in July, 1891, the taxation in 1890-91 amounted to about £3,252,640 or £2 17s. 7d. per head of the estimated mean population (1,133,070) of that financial year.

† Corrected since last publication, for all the years from 1880-81, in accordance with amended estimates of population based on the census of 1891. For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 108 *ante*.

Comparison  
of taxation  
1889-90  
with former  
years.

produced by taxation, whilst the taxation per head decreased by 3s. 10d. The proportion of taxation to revenue, although slightly lower than in the preceding year, shows a decided advance on the almost uniform level of the four years 1884-5 to 1887-8; it was, however, higher than in any previous year since 1873-4, except 1888-9.

168. 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.

### HEADS OF TAXATION, 1882-3 TO 1889-90.\*

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.							
	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs duties ..	1,740,467	1,741,053	1,887,718	1,968,640	2,094,356	2,311,331	2,824,788	2,611,184
Wharfage rates† ..	28,537	28,055	31,821	35,820	38,005	41,719	55,042	46,825
Excise :—								
Spirits .. ..	52,522	53,638	68,930	67,250	56,556	65,603	88,867	98,712
Beer .. ..	11,256							
Tobacco .. ..	70,933	70,016	72,295	70,459	64,145	62,766	57,688	‡ 38,621
Ports and Harbours§ ..	27,787	30,871	31,176	32,710	34,920	34,327	45,884	29,789
Licences (not territorial)	28,381	31,623	32,535	33,922	18,898	21,002	23,904	21,756
Duties on estates of deceased persons ..	86,648	77,154	124,370	104,907	114,909	151,861	236,449	400,150
Duty on bank notes ..	28,685	28,575	27,529	28,769	28,104	27,879	34,023	32,173
Stamp duty¶ .. ..	133,433	133,651	143,382	165,313	165,000	230,000	260,000	230,000
Land tax .. ..	125,606	123,884	128,415	126,770	124,742	124,515	123,025	121,604
Total .. ..	2,334,255	2,318,520	2,548,171	2,634,560	2,739,635	3,071,003	3,749,670	3,630,814

169. It will be noticed that there has been an almost uninterrupted increase in the total amount raised by taxation from 1883-4 to 1889-90, viz., from £2,318,500 in the former to £3,630,800 in the latter year, or a total increase in the six years of £1,312,300. This increase is chiefly made up of £870,000 under the head of Customs, £18,800 under wharfage rates, £45,000 under Excise duty on spirits, £323,000 under Duties on estates of deceased persons, and £96,000 (estimated) under Stamp duty. Against these must be set decreases of

Heads of  
taxation  
1889-90 and  
previous  
years  
compared.

\* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 119 *ante*.

† Consisting, chiefly, of one-fifth of the total amount of wharfage rates collected at the Port of Melbourne—the remaining portion of these rates being retained by the Melbourne Harbor Trust.

‡ Duty reduced one-half on 1st January, 1890.

§ Chiefly tonnage dues. The rate was reduced from 1s. to 6d. on 1st January, 1890.

|| Decrease in 1886-7 owing to proportion of revenue from publicans' licences, etc., now being paid into the "Licensing Act 1885 Fund." Of the amount in 1889-90, £15,527 was for auctioneers' licences.

¶ Roughly estimated for 1884-5 and subsequent years. See footnote (§) on page 77 *ante*.

comparatively minor importance under tobacco Excise duty, partly in consequence of the rate of duty being lowered in 1889-90; under Ports and Harbours owing to the tonnage dues being reduced one-half in the same year; under Licences owing to portion of the revenue therefrom being transferred to an independent fund; and a slight decrease under Land tax. In 1889-90, as compared with the previous year, an accidental increase of £163,700 took place under the head of Duties on estates of deceased persons; but, on the other hand, a decrease of £213,600 occurred in the revenue from Customs duties, of £19,000 in that from Excise duty on tobacco, of £16,000 in that from Ports and Harbours, and of £30,000 in that from Stamp duty, as well as minor decreases under all the other heads except Excise duty on spirits, the net decrease being nearly £119,000. A reduction by one-half in the rate of duty on tobacco (Excise) and that of tonnage (Ports and Harbours) on the 1st January, 1890, accounts for the falling-off under those heads. Moreover, an amended tariff came into force during the earlier half of the financial year, whereby the duty on many articles was considerably increased, but, notwithstanding this, a large falling-off took place in the Customs revenue.\* Particulars respecting the alterations made in the rates of taxes imposed for a series of years, and their estimated effect on the revenue, will be given in a later table.†

Proportion  
of Customs  
revenue to  
total taxa-  
tion, etc.

170. 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 seven years 1882-3 to 1888-9; whilst in 1889-90 the proportion again fell to 72 per cent. The revenue derived from Customs duties during 1889-90 was equivalent to a charge of 11 per cent. on the estimated total value of imports during the same year.‡

Customs  
revenue,  
1881 to  
1890.

171. 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:—

\* See also paragraph 104 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 178 *post*.

‡ See also table, "Taxation by Customs duties in Australasian Colonies," *post*.

## TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES,\* 1882-3 to 1889-90.

Articles.	Amounts Received.							
	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits .. ..	468,746	472,259	518,370	545,170	566,134	611,256	664,438	661,129
Wine .. ..	44,100	39,096	42,101	41,086	41,335	44,688	53,146	51,409
Beer and cider ..	32,372	33,845	35,210	37,904	41,126	46,047	55,580	56,830
Tobacco and snuff	85,844	97,420	108,405	121,476	151,893	199,540	235,564	249,746
Cigars .. ..	29,453	31,311	34,299	33,583	37,848	46,896	61,195	58,244
Tea .. ..	80,298	73,970	88,093	87,544	90,660	98,955	103,402	57,938
Sugar† and molasses	108,087	119,248	118,031	115,796	128,526	134,861	123,575	127,527
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate	14,883	15,665	16,930	16,990	16,788	17,596	17,524	11,355
Opium .. ..	20,897	21,389	19,517	15,266	15,043	15,679	19,275	17,443
Rice .. ..	20,576	16,607	18,824	19,710	20,279	23,246	23,358	21,437
Hops .. ..	8,318	4,416	4,326	4,455	8,955	9,733	15,621	9,602
Malt .. ..	1,750	3,301	2,302	3,633	4,655	2,346	3,172	1,626
Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved	48,418	43,973	53,348	47,806	54,641	64,376	59,846	58,830
Live stock ..	32,945	38,359	30,064	37,741	34,706	52,632	76,891	47,590
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	444,038	441,470	490,677	494,512	522,884	548,699	788,361	663,669
All other articles ..	299,742	288,724	307,221	345,968	358,883	394,781	523,840	516,809
Total ..	1,740,467	1,741,053	1,887,718	1,968,640	2,094,356	2,311,331	2,824,788	2,611,184

172. It will be observed that in 1889-90 as compared with the previous year there was a falling-off under all the heads of Customs revenue except three, whilst the total net decrease amounted to £213,600. The principal reductions were £45,500 under tea, on which the duty was reduced from 3d. to 1d. per lb on the 1st January 1890; £6,200 under coffee and cocoa, etc.—the duty of 3d. per lb. on the raw product having been remitted on the same date; £6,000 under hops—notwithstanding the duty was raised from 6d. to 8d. per lb. from the 24th October, 1889; £1,500 under malt, although the duty was increased fifty per cent. on the 25th September, 1889; £29,300 under live stock; and £125,000 under articles subject to *ad valorem* duties, on many of which the duties were considerably raised at various periods during the six months ended 31st December, 1889. The principal increase was £14,000 under tobacco, there being also small increases under beer and sugar. The falling-off generally was probably due to a contraction in the import trade, which was exceptionally large in 1888-9.

Customs  
duties,  
1888-89  
and 1889-90  
compared.

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

† Including glucose.

173. Comparing 1889-90 with 1883-4, it will be seen that the total amount derived from Customs duties increased by £870,000, or 50 per cent. The principal articles which contributed to this were spirits, wine, and beer, which show an increase of £224,100 or 41 per cent., tobacco and cigars of £179,300 or 139 per cent., articles subject to *ad valorem* duties of £222,200 or 50 per cent., and “all other articles” of £228,100 or 81 per cent.

174. Nearly one-third of the Customs revenue is derived from intoxicating liquors, and nearly one-eighth from tobacco and cigars, whilst close on 5 per cent. is from sugar,  $2\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. from tea, coffee, and cocoa, and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. from fruits and vegetables. The relative importance of the various heads of imports as sources of Customs revenue is shown in the following table, which gives a statement of the total amount per head of the population, of duty received in 1889-90 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, 1889-90.

Articles.	Duty received 1889-90.		Proportion to Total Duty received.
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.	
	£	£ s. d.	Per cent.
Spirits, wine, beer, and cider ...	769,368	0 13 11	29·46
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars ...	307,990	0 5 7	11·80
Hops and malt ...	11,228	0 0 2	·43
Sugar* and molasses ...	127,527	0 2 4	4·88
Tea, coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate...	69,293	0 1 3	2·65
Rice ...	21,437	0 0 5	·82
Fruits and vegetables...	58,830	0 1 1	2·25
Opium ...	17,443	0 0 4	·67
Live stock ...	47,590	0 0 10	1·82
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties ...	663,669	0 12 0	25·42
All other articles ...	516,809	0 9 4	19·80
Total ...	2,611,184	2 7 3	100·00

175. The following table shows, for the three years ended with 1889-90, the amount of Customs revenue estimated beforehand by the Treasurer, and the amount actually received under each head :—

\* Including glucose.

## CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1887-8 TO 1889-90.

Sources of Revenue.	1887-8.		1888-9.		1889-90.	
	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.
<b>CUSTOMS DUTIES.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits ... ..	565,000	610,974	637,416	664,533	640,000	661,230
Wine ... ..	41,000	44,699	43,992	53,135	48,000	51,406
Beer and cider ... ..	41,000	46,045	45,996	55,571	58,000	56,833
Tobacco and snuff ... ..	151,000	199,587	210,996	235,600	230,000	249,718
Cigars ... ..	36,500	46,906	43,992	61,219	57,000	58,235
Tea ... ..	92,000	99,519	105,000	103,553	71,000	57,887
Sugar and molasses ... ..	152,000	135,069	136,008	123,463	124,000	127,645
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate	18,000	17,594	15,996	17,674	10,000	11,351
Opium ... ..	13,000	15,679	15,996	19,276	18,000	17,443
Rice... ..	20,000	23,195	22,008	23,393	23,000	21,464
Hops ... ..	6,000	9,734	11,004	15,522	17,000	9,563
Malt ... ..	5,000	2,346	3,000	3,139	3,300	1,625
Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved	50,000	64,979	66,000	59,475	60,000	58,965
Live stock ... ..	35,000	52,458	49,404	75,333	65,000	49,284
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	545,500	547,570	538,896	789,244	732,000	664,132
All other articles ... ..	386,700	394,292	386,904	524,133	529,000	516,756
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>2,157,700</b>	<b>2,310,646</b>	<b>2,332,608</b>	<b>2,824,263</b>	<b>2,685,300</b>	<b>2,613,537</b>
<b>EXCISE.</b>						
Spirits distilled in Victoria	55,000	65,603	64,992	88,859	80,000	98,720
Tobacco duty ... ..	62,000	62,766	63,000	57,688	43,875	38,620
Licences—						
Tobacco and cigars ... ..	1,150	1,225	1,248	1,137	1,250	1,275
Other ... ..	900	844	900	892	900	972
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>119,050</b>	<b>130,438</b>	<b>130,140</b>	<b>148,576</b>	<b>126,025</b>	<b>139,587</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>						
Wharfage rates ... ..	40,000	41,678	42,000	55,056	50,000	46,798
Tonnage ... ..	34,000	34,294	34,992	45,916	26,250	29,794
Fees ... ..	7,400	7,340	7,404	6,931	7,000	7,280
Fines ... ..	1,000	1,371	1,008	1,223	842	399
Miscellaneous ... ..	10,600	12,890	12,828	10,729	12,815	13,379
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>93,000</b>	<b>97,573</b>	<b>98,232</b>	<b>119,855</b>	<b>96,907</b>	<b>97,650</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>2,369,750</b>	<b>2,538,657</b>	<b>2,560,980</b>	<b>3,092,694</b>	<b>2,908,232</b>	<b>2,850,774</b>

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.



Customs  
revenue  
estimated  
and  
received,  
1880 to  
1890.

176. In seven of the eleven years ended with 1889-90, 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 an average of £100,000 per annum, as is shown in the following table:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1879-80 TO 1889-90.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Estimate.	Net Receipts.	Net Receipts more (+) or less (-) than Estimates.
	£	£	£
1879-80... ..	1,458,700	1,454,138	- 4,562
1880-81... ..	1,561,420	1,649,467	+ 88,047
1881-2 ... ..	1,809,000	1,950,479	+ 141,479
1882-3 ... ..	1,974,580	1,949,388	- 25,192
1883-4 ... ..	1,982,500	1,936,810	- 45,690
1884-5 ... ..	2,010,150	2,109,477	+ 99,327
1885-6 ... ..	2,097,300	2,193,148	+ 95,848
1886-7 ... ..	2,201,770	2,308,634	+ 106,864
1887-8 ... ..	2,369,750	2,538,657	+ 168,907
1888-9 ... ..	2,560,980	3,092,694	+ 531,714
1889-90... ..	2,908,232	2,850,774	- 57,458
Total ... ..	22,934,382	24,033,666	+ 1,099,284*

Cost of  
collecting  
Customs  
revenue.

177. 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 1s. 3d. :—

COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1879-80 TO 1889-90.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Net Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	
		Total.	Per £100 collected.
	£	£	£ s. d.
1879-80 ... ..	1,454,138	56,917	3 18 3
1880-81 ... ..	1,649,467	56,004	3 7 10
1881-2 ... ..	1,950,479	57,615	2 19 1
1882-3 ... ..	1,949,388	60,688	3 2 3
1883-4 ... ..	1,936,810	62,145	3 4 2
1884-5 ... ..	2,109,477	64,242	3 0 11
1885-6 ... ..	2,193,148	63,808	2 18 2
1886-7 ... ..	2,308,634	70,137	3 0 9
1887-8 ... ..	2,538,657	74,744	2 18 11
1888-9 ... ..	3,092,694	86,262	2 15 9
1889-90 ... ..	2,850,774	83,198	2 18 4
Total ... ..	24,033,666	735,760	3 1 3

\* Net figures.

178. 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 fifteen 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 1889-90.

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 Melbourne transferred to Harbour Trust ...	(85,000)*	(85,000)*	Land tax imposed	50,000	124,000
	Various alterations resulting in a net remission of about	26,000	85,000†	Excise— Percentage of publicans' licence fees from municipal bodies ..	(4,600)*	(4,800)*
1879	Nil ...	...	...	Customs— Stock tax imposed ...	28,300	37,000
				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 1889-90—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 increased duties, about ..	47,800	53,000*
1881	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs— Tobacco and snuff increased Cigars increased Excise— Tobacco duty imposed ... Beer „ „	Revenue decreased 2,300 21,872 62,557	† 3,500 65,000 100,000
	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 Excise—Duty on spirits increased	74,972† 12,653	94,500 18,400
	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1886	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...

\* See footnote (†) on previous page.

† 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 171 *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 1889-90—*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 ... Licences — Proportion of receipts received on account of publicans' licences transferred to Licensing Act 1885 Fund ...	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
		(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 ...	...	...
1890	Customs— Tea — Reduced from 3d. to 1d. Coffee and Cocoa (raw)—Duty of 3d. remitted ... Other articles — Estimated reduction ... Excise— Tobacco—Duty reduced one-half Harbors— Tonnage dues reduced one-half	40,500 7,500 8,500 19,000 16,000	81,000 15,000 10,000 28,850 22,800	Customs— Duties generally increased ...	156,000†	210,000†

179. From the above table it would appear that, during the year 1889-90, additional taxation was imposed to the extent of £210,000, Amount of taxation imposed in last fifteen years.

\* These amounts, being merely transfers of revenue from one Public Fund to another, do not affect the general taxation of the country.

† On the assumption that there would be no falling-off in the importation of the articles affected.

and old taxes reduced or remitted to the extent of £157,650—the net result being fresh taxation equivalent to about £52,350 per annum; also that, during the last fifteen years, the taxation imposed or increased, less that repealed or reduced, has resulted in an increased annual charge amounting to over half a million sterling,\* thus—

	Estimated Annual Amount.
Taxation imposed or increased ... ..	£891,700
„ repealed or reduced ... ..	380,450
Net amount imposed, etc. ... ..	<u>£511,250</u>

Duty on  
bank notes.

180. The tax on bank notes was imposed under the Act 39 Vict. No. 526, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1876. It is at the rate of £2 on every £100 of the average amount of notes circulated by any bank between the 1st July and the 30th June of each financial year. The revenue received from this duty in 1889-90 was, as already shown, £32,173.

Land Tax.

181. 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

Extent of  
land as-  
sessed for  
land tax.

182. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1891 to over 7,129,000 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 less than a twentieth in the first class.

\* 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.

183. The area of Victoria is 56,245,760 acres, of which 22,492,000 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  $31\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. of the area alienated or in process of alienation.\*

Proportion of land assessed to total available and alienated land.

184. The number of estates assessed was 1,115, or 24 more than in 1890. As some proprietors own more than one estate, their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down at 871. 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.

Number of estates assessed.

185. The average size of all the estates assessed is nearly 6,400 acres, which is somewhat above the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average 2,600 and 3,400 acres respectively, and in Class IV. 9,700 acres.

Average size of estates assessed.

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

Proprietors and number and size of estates assessed.

PROPRIETORS AND NUMBER AND SIZE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR  
LAND TAX, 1891.†

Class.	Number of Proprietors.	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average Area to each.	
			Total.	Percentage of Each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
			Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
I.	104	117	307,539	4.31	2,957	2,629
II.	204	229	786,644	11.03	3,856	3,435
III.	313	404	2,504,004	35.13	8,000	6,198
IV.	250	365	3,530,610	49.53	14,122	9,673
Total ...	871	1,115	7,128,797	100.00	8,185	6,394

187. 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

Valuation of estates assessed.

\* The land in process of alienation amounted to 6,650,000 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 45 per cent.

† According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1891.

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.

188. 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, 1891.\*

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	Per cent.
I. ...	1,230,156	260,000	970,156	78·86
II. ...	2,359,932	510,000	1,849,932	78·39
III. ...	5,008,008	782,500	4,225,508	84·38
IV. ...	3,530,610	625,000	2,905,610	82·30
Total ...	12,128,706	2,177,500	9,951,206	82·05

Amount of  
land tax  
payable.

189. The land tax payable varied from 9½d. per acre in Class I. to 2½d. per acre in Class IV., the average being nearly 4¼d. per acre; the amount payable by each holder averaged £143, ranging from an average of £169 in Class III. to one of £113 in Class II., and the amount payable for each estate averaged £112, averaging £131 in Class III., and from £100 and £104 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, 1891.\*

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount by each Holder.	Amount for each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I.	12,127	9·46	116·6	103·7
II.	23,124	7·05	113·4	101·0
III.	52,819	5·06	168·8	130·7
IV.	36,320	2·47	145·3	99·5
Total ...	124,390	4·19	142·8	111·6

\* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1891.

190. It will be observed that, although the average amount payable per acre goes, as may be supposed, in regular succession according to classes, the difference between the acreable payment by each class and its successor is very marked—the difference between each class and its succeeding one varying from 2d. to 2½d. It will also be noticed that the amount paid on behalf of each estate in Class III. is fully 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.

191. The first general hearing of the appeals against the land tax was concluded in 1880. Since then the number of proprietors has increased by 53, and the area of the estates assessed by 234,000 acres, but the taxable value has decreased by £74,700. 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:—

ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1880 AND 1891.

	Classes.				Total.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Number of proprietors, 1880	98	196	315	209	818
„ „ 1891	104	204	313	250	871
Increase ...	6	8	...	41	53
Decrease ...	...	...	2	...	...
Area of estates, 1880	Acres. 339,303	Acres. 816,505	Acres. 2,525,221	Acres. 3,213,717	Acres. 6,894,746
„ „ 1891	307,539	786,644	2,504,004	3,530,610	7,128,797
Increase ...	...	...	...	316,893	234,051
Decrease ...	31,764	29,861	21,217	...	...
Net taxable value, 1880	£ 1,112,212	£ 1,959,515	£ 4,262,944	£ 2,691,217	£ 10,025,888
„ „ 1891	970,156	1,849,932	4,225,508	2,905,610	9,951,206
Increase ...	...	...	...	214,393	...
Decrease ...	142,056	109,583	37,436	...	74,682

192. The cost of administering the *Land Tax Act* during the year 1889-90 amounted to £1,293, as against £1,060 in the previous year.

193. 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
---	---	---	---

#### IV.—ANNUAL LICENCE.

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

### 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.

Revenue  
from  
stamps.

194. The revenue from the "Sale of Stamps" amounted to £797,894\* in 1889-90, as compared with £875,314 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

\* Including £23,499 cash received in lieu of stamps in the Registrar-General's Office under Act No. 1010, as compared with £5,080 in 1888-9. The approximate stamp revenue for 1890-91 was £751,317.

† See footnote (§) on page 77 ante.

to have amounted to £230,000 in 1889-90. 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, and £5,228 in 1890. The following table shows the stamp revenue during the last six years, distinguishing that derived from telegrams from that resulting from other services :—

STAMP REVENUE, 1884-5 TO 1889-90.

Year.	Stamps used for—		Total.
	Telegrams.	Other Purposes.*	
	£	£	£
1884-5 ... ..	84,031	488,382	572,413
1885-6 ... ..	87,956	525,313	613,269
1886-7 ... ..	104,111	526,778	630,889
1887-8 ... ..	114,879	667,570	782,449
1888-9 ... ..	125,458	749,856	875,314
1889-90 ... ..	135,245	662,649	797,894

195. 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 ten financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the nine years ended with 1889 :—

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 11	41·60
	1883-4	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
	1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 11	40·51
	1885-6	2,634,560	2 14 4	40·65
	1886-7	2,739,635	2 14 9	40·68
	1887-8	3,071,003	2 19 6	40·37
	1888-9	3,749,670	3 9 8	43·23
	1889-90	3,630,814	3 5 10	42·62
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
	1889	2,677,169	2 8 6	29·54

\* Revenue from parcels post included, viz., £4,790 in 1887-8, £6,305 in 1888-9, and £7,964 in 1889-90.

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

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
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
	1889	1,574,607	3 19 4	45·77
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
	1889	711,248	2 4 3	31·33
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
	1889	194,248	4 10 3	50·82
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
	1889	422,644	2 16 10	62·25
New Zealand ...	1881	1,881,024	3 16 3	50·66
	1882	1,999,000	3 18 6	51·03
	1883	2,080,084	3 18 7	53·73
	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
	1889	2,086,081	3 8 0	52·26

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1890 see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume; also Appendix A. to the second volume.

\* 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.

196. The amount of taxation per head in the last year referred to in the table was not so high in Victoria as in Queensland, Western Australia, or New Zealand, 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. | 5. Tasmania.        |
| 2. Queensland.        | 6. New South Wales. |
| 3. New Zealand.       | 7. South Australia. |
| 4. Victoria.          |                     |

197. 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, New Zealand and Western Australia raised about one-half, Queensland and Victoria more than two-fifths, and South Australia and New South Wales less than 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.          | 5. Victoria.        |
| 2. New Zealand.       | 6. South Australia. |
| 3. Western Australia. | 7. New South Wales. |
| 4. Queensland.        |                     |

198. If the gross amounts raised by taxation in the different colonies during 1889, of which particulars are given in the table, be added together, it will be found that the total taxation levied on the continent of Australia amounted to nearly nine millions sterling; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to about eleven and a half millions sterling. The exact figures will be found in the following table, also the average amount of taxation per head of the population, and the proportion that the taxation bore to the total revenue:—

Taxation of Australia and Australasia.

TAXATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1889.\*

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia ... ..	8,906,942	3 0 4	37·37
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	11,415,667	3 1 6	40·05

Comparison of Victoria and Australasia.

199. 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 4s. 4d. higher, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue is also somewhat higher, than the corresponding items in the Australasian colonies as a whole.

Taxation in British possessions.

200. 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 ... ..	1889-90	£ 73,414,000	£ s. d. 1 18 2	82·21
ASIA.				
India ... ..	1889-90	31,168,400	0 2 11	38·15
Ceylon ... ..	1888	771,324	0 5 2	73·33
Straits Settlements ... ..	1888	582,560	1 0 6	88·05
AFRICA.				
Mauritius ... ..	1888	442,809	1 3 9	50·64
Natal ... ..	„	417,905	0 15 9	31·49
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	„	1,458,608	1 0 0	38·02
Lagos ... ..	„	48,240	0 9 8	83·70
Gambia ... ..	„	17,228	1 4 4	65·55
AMERICA.				
Canada ... ..	1888-9	6,134,503	1 4 2	76·98
Newfoundland ... ..	1888	260,819	1 6 1	91·86
Bermuda ... ..	1888-90	23,900	1 10 4	79·83
West Indies—				
Turk's Island ... ..	1884	7,158	1 10 3	68·34
Jamaica ... ..	1888-9	434,839†	0 13 11	62·57
St. Lucia ... ..	1887	32,397	0 15 4	68·19
Barbados ... ..	1889	137,644	0 15 2	78·78
Grenada ... ..	„	45,931	0 18 3	91·06

\* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1888-9 have been taken.  
† Including local taxation.

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
AMERICA— <i>continued.</i>		£	£ s. d.	
West Indies—				
Tobago ... ..	1889	7,895	0 7 8	89·62
Virgin Islands ... ..	1888	1,176	0 4 8	62·45
Antigua ... ..	„	34,505	0 19 9	79·49
St. Christopher and Nevis ... ..	„	35,608	0 15 10	88·95
Montserrat ... ..	„	5,365	0 9 4	83·49
Dominica ....	„	15,838	0 10 11	77·25
Trinidad ... ..	1889	316,838	1 12 4	69·90
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand*	1889	11,415,667	3 1 6	40·05
Fiji ... ..	„	44,316	0 7 1	69·39

201. It will be observed that the amount raised by taxation in Australasia is six-sevenths more than that in Canada; but that the amount raised by taxation in India is nearly three 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 only 40 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or the smallest proportion of any of the British possessions named except India, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope—their average taxation per head exceeds by 23s. that in the United Kingdom, which raises 82 per cent. of its revenue by taxation, and is, moreover, in proportion to population, more heavily taxed than any of its other dependencies of which particulars are at hand.

Taxation in Australasia and other British possessions compared.

202. In Victoria the gross amount of taxation is two 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 7s. higher than in the United Kingdom; but in proportion to revenue, the 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.

Taxation in Victoria and other British possessions compared.

\* For gross amount of taxation and taxation per head, and proportion of taxation to total revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 195 *ante*.

Taxation in  
Foreign  
countries.

203. 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	90·59
Belgium	...	1890	6,807,	1	2	4	51·17
Denmark	...	1889	2,790,	1	5	9	92·23
France (including Algeria)	...	1890	92,928,	2	4	1	77·83
Greece	...	„	2,353,	1	1	6	70·11
Holland	...	„	8,322,	1	16	7	81·72
Italy	...	1889-90	52,235,	1	14	10	82·40
Portugal	...	„	7,043,	1	12	8	78·38
Russia	...	1889	57,376,	§0	12	6	66·61
Spain	...	1890-91	22,735,	1	5	11	71·04
Switzerland	...	1890	1,024,	0	7	0	35·30
Turkey	...	1883-4	12,712,	0	11	7	76·35
ASIA.							
Japan	...	1889-90	11,216,	0	5	8	87·85
AFRICA.							
Egypt	...	1890	7,216,	1	1	2	71·79
AMERICA.							
Argentine Confederation	...	1890	10,390,	2	10	10	69·85
Brazil	...	„	13,971,	0	19	11	86·85
Mexico	...	„	6,667,	0	11	6	87·96
United States	...	1889	76,534,	1	4	5	94·91

Gross  
amount of  
taxation in  
various  
countries.

204. It will be observed|| that the gross amount raised by taxation is larger in France than in any other country of which information is given, and that the United States comes next in this respect; the United Kingdom follows; then Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, British India, and Spain in the order named. The amount of taxation in the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is larger than that levied in any other country except Brazil, Turkey, and the countries just named, whilst it is considerably larger than that in Japan, the Argentine Confederation, Holland, Egypt, Mexico, Portugal, or

\* For figures of population, see Part "Population" *post*.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 162 *ante*.

‡ This amount is made up of £42,679,000 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 195 and 200 *ante*.

Belgium. The amount in Victoria is nearly 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.

205. The taxation per head is larger in the United Kingdom than in any other independent country except the Argentine Confederation or France, and in this respect Holland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Portugal, and Spain stand next. The taxation per head, however, in all the Australasian colonies is larger than in the United Kingdom; and in all of those colonies, except New South Wales and South Australia, it is larger than in the Argentine Confederation.

Taxation  
per head in  
various  
countries.

206. 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 two-fifths from that source. The revenues of the United States, Denmark, and Austria-Hungary appear to be almost entirely derived from taxation; and although the United Kingdom raises more than four-fifths of its revenue from that source, as many as seven of the countries named raise a higher proportion.

Proportion  
of revenue  
raised by  
taxation in  
various  
countries.

207. 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, 1889.

Colony.	Revenue from Customs Duties.		
	Amount.	Proportion to—	
		Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Victoria (1889-90) ... ..	2,611,184	71·92	11·03
New South Wales ... ..	1,905,883	71·19	8·34
Queensland ... ..	1,344,472	85·38	22·21
South Australia ... ..	529,433	74·44	7·78
Western Australia ... ..	171,990	88·54	21·02
Tasmania ... ..	307,352	72·72	19·08
New Zealand ... ..	1,473,379	70·63	23·40

208. It will be observed that in Victoria, during 1889, about 72 per cent. of the taxation was raised through the Customs, and

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.*



that the proportion in New South Wales and New Zealand was somewhat less, and in Tasmania and South Australia somewhat more; whereas in Queensland all but 15 per cent., and in New Zealand all but about 11½ per cent. was levied through the Customs.

209. It will, moreover, be noticed that in Victoria the tax on the import trade as a whole was equivalent to an average duty of 11 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, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, it being 23 per cent. in the first, and 19 per cent. in the last named colony.\*

210. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1890, the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires:—

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1890.

Heads of Revenue.				Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
REVENUE.				£	£	£
From Government	{	Endowment	...	42,872	407,032	449,904
	{	Other receipts	...	43,763	83,789	127,552
,, Rates—General and separate			...	452,680	316,929	769,609
,, „ Special			...	31,290	1,457	32,747
,, Licences			...	72,403	30,324	102,727†
,, Registration of dogs and goats			...	6,174	7,119	13,233
,, Market and weighbridge rents and dues...			...	72,760	3,348	76,108
,, Formation of private roads, streets, etc., under <i>Health Act</i>			...	56,249	24,671	80,920
,, Contributions for flagging, asphaltting footpaths (including pitched crossings)			...	18,005	2,867	20,872
,, Registrations under <i>Health Act</i> , noxious trades, dairies, etc.			...	2,701	1,120	3,821
,, Interest			...	15,247	3,329	18,576
,, Other sources			...	111,494	43,688	155,182
Total			...	925,638	925,673	1,851,311

\* 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, 1888-9, the “equivalent” amounted to £92,124, and in 1889-90 to £92,225.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1890—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
<b>EXPENDITURE. *</b>			
Public works (including labour and material) ...	596,138	640,893	1,237,031
Private streets, roads, etc., under <i>Health Act</i> ...	54,200	18,005	72,205
Salaries ... ..	72,418	99,410	171,828
Interest ... ..	106,401	33,406	139,807
Other expenditure ... ..	347,332	116,657	463,989
Total ... ..	1,176,489	908,371	2,084,860

211. In 1889-90 the subsidy voted by Parliament and paid to the municipalities amounted to £450,000, as compared with £340,854 in 1888-9, and £310,000 annually for several previous years. Endowment of municipalities.

212. According to the *Local Government Act* 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506), the endowment payable to any city, town, or borough was not to exceed £2,000; and if the general 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 is payable 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 also was generally the basis on which the subsidy paid in 1889-90 was calculated, an exception to the rule being made in the case of certain shires (15 in 1890) newly formed or of a mountainous character, which receive £3 for every £1 of rates. Rate of endowment.

213. In 1890, the expenditure exceeded the revenue in cities, towns, and boroughs by 27 per cent., but in shires the revenue exceeded the expenditure by 2 per cent., as compared with an excess of expenditure over revenue in both cases of 23 and 3 per cent. respectively in the previous year. Municipal expenditure in excess of revenue.

214. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 31 of the 59 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 59 of the 130 shires in 1889; and in 32 of the 59 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 46 of the 133 shires in 1890. Municipalities in which expenditure exceeded revenue.

\* Including expenditure of proceeds of loans. For amount of outstanding loans, see table showing "Municipal Debts," *post*.

† For ratings in municipalities, see Part "Population" *post*.

‡ This is under the *Local Government Act* 1890 (sec. 352); also to be the basis for future subsidies, unless otherwise provided.

215. In 1890 payments of salaries formed nearly 8 per cent. of the revenue of cities, towns, and boroughs, and nearly 11 per cent. of that of shires.

216. Subjoined is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbor Trust\* during the thirteen 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 1890.

	Four and a half years, 1877-1881.	Five years, 1882-1886.	Year 1887.	Year 1888.	Year 1889.	Year 1890.	Total, 1877 to 1890.
NET RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage rates .. ..	354,452	569,403	138,804	175,795	183,318	165,819	1,587,591
Leases .. ..	521	344	140	3,493	4,549	6,562	15,609
Licences .. ..	9,409	23,724	5,500	2,663	2,919	2,428	46,643
Interest .. ..	2,330	6,624	6,323	8,406	21,024	31,867	76,574
Spencer Street ferry ..	..	1,526	944	1,926	607	2,042	7,045
Sundries .. ..	888	3,059	2,072	2,301	3,079	1,854	13,253
Total .. ..	367,600	604,680	153,783	194,584	215,496	210,572	1,746,715†
EXPENDITURE.‡							
Plant .. ..	106,046	216,997	9,304	4,198	118,802	64,588	519,935
Harbour improvements and maintenance, including dredging, landing, and depositing silt	165,577	509,950	103,857	113,439	150,882	217,922	1,261,627
Wharves and approaches, construction and maintenance	63,421	274,904	70,414	83,702	92,386	234,344	819,171
General management and contingent expenses	39,517	58,503	17,223	17,799	18,980	18,236	170,258
Commissioners' fees ..	7,480	8,142	1,700	1,700	1,275	1,700	21,997
Interest .. ..	3,061	71,434	36,250	36,250	46,250	66,250	259,495
Total .. ..	385,102	1,139,930	238,748	257,088	428,575	603,040	3,052,483

217. In the thirteen and a half years the Trust has been in existence, the net receipts have amounted to £1,746,715 and the expenditure to £3,052,483, or £1,305,768 in excess of the receipts. To meet 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 risen to an average of £206,000 in the last three years. The expenditure of the Trust may

\* 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.  
§ For particulars of loans see table "Melbourne Harbor Trust Loans," post.

be condensed into three main divisions, the first being Plant, on which, during the period the Trust has been in existence, £519,935 has been laid out, or more than a sixth of the whole expenditure; the second being the Improvement and Maintenance of the Harbour, together with the wharves and approaches, on which £2,080,798 has been expended, or more than two-thirds of the whole amount; and the third being the Management of and Interest on Loans, which has absorbed £451,750, or about one-seventh of the whole amount. The cash at credit on the 31st December was £288,593; and the liabilities under contracts in progress amounted to £184,091.

218. 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,  
1884 TO 1890.

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.						
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
<b>REVENUE.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government ...	5,934,687	6,290,361	6,481,021	6,733,826	7,607,598	8,675,990	8,519,159
Municipalities ...	756,966	789,429	859,184	921,466	1,056,437	1,182,291	1,273,855
Melbourne Harbor Trust	113,141	127,276	149,479	153,783	194,584	215,496	210,572
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>6,804,794</b>	<b>7,207,066</b>	<b>7,489,684</b>	<b>7,809,075</b>	<b>8,858,619</b>	<b>10,073,777</b>	<b>10,003,586</b>
<b>EXPENDITURE.</b>							
Government ...	5,715,293	6,140,356	6,513,540	6,561,251	7,287,151	7,919,902	9,645,737
Municipalities ...	839,007	847,977	897,399	986,846	1,132,783	1,400,873	1,507,404
Melbourne Harbor Trust	303,280	267,194	271,611	238,748	257,088	428,575	603,040
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>6,857,580</b>	<b>7,255,527</b>	<b>7,682,550</b>	<b>7,786,845</b>	<b>8,677,022</b>	<b>9,749,350</b>	<b>11,756,181</b>

219. The next table gives the general and local revenue and expenditure per head of population in the same seven years. It will be observed that in the last year named the local revenue, embracing that of the Municipal bodies and that of the Harbor Trust, amounted to about £1 7s. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to £9 1s. 4d. per head:—

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,  
1884 TO 1890.\*

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head.†											
	1884.			1885.			1886.			1887.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
REVENUE.												
Government ...	6	9	0	6	13	2	6	13	9	6	14	7
Municipalities	0	16	5	0	16	9	0	17	9	1	0	5
Melbourne Har- bor Trust	0	2	5	0	2	8	0	3	1	0	3	9
Total ...	7	7	10	7	12	7	7	14	7	7	16	1
EXPENDITURE.												
Government ...	6	4	2	6	10	0	6	14	5	7	1	1
Municipalities	0	18	3	0	17	11	0	18	6	1	1	11
Melbourne Har- bor Trust	0	6	7	0	5	8	0	5	7	0	5	0
Total ...	7	9	0	7	13	7	7	18	6	8	8	0

220. It has been already stated that in the last two tables the expenditure of the proceeds of loans contracted by the General Government is not included. If, however, it should be desired to know the total amount of public money spent in the colony, this must be added, which, having been done, the result, together with the amount per head of the average population, is given in the following table for the twelve years ended with 1890:—

GENERAL, LOCAL, AND LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1879 TO 1890.

Year.	Expenditure.			Expenditure per head.†		
	General and Local.‡	From Government Loans.	Total.	General and Local.	From Government Loans.	Total.
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879 ...	5,507,869	1,278,217	6,786,086	6 13 2	1 10 11	8 4 1
1880 ...	5,749,623	1,507,778	7,257,401	6 16 10	1 15 10	8 12 8
1881 ...	5,777,479	830,505	6,607,984	6 14 4	0 19 4	7 13 8
1882 ...	5,850,381	1,064,516	6,914,897	6 13 0	1 4 2	7 17 2
1883 ...	6,572,203	2,656,810	9,229,013	7 6 1	2 19 1	10 5 2
1884 ...	6,857,580	1,600,233	8,457,813	7 9 0	1 14 9	9 3 9
1885 ...	7,255,527	1,141,126	8,396,653	7 13 7	1 4 2	8 17 9
1886 ...	7,682,550	1,729,768	9,412,318	7 18 6	1 15 9	9 14 3
1887 ...	7,787,845	2,068,282	9,856,127	7 15 8	2 1 4	9 17 0
1888 ...	8,678,022	2,389,944	11,067,966	8 8 0	2 6 3	10 14 3
1889 ...	9,749,350	3,716,050	13,465,400	9 1 1	3 9 0	12 10 1
1890 ...	11,756,181	3,754,005	15,510,186	10 13 1	3 8 0	14 1 1

\* 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.

† All the figures have been corrected since last publication, in accordance with amended estimates of population based on the results of the census of 1891. Although the financial years of the respective bodies named in this table terminate at different dates (see last footnote), the same populations as have already been taken (see table following paragraph 108 *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.

‡ Figures for 1882 and subsequent years amended since last publication. See preceding footnote.  
§ Including expenditure from Municipal and Harbor Trust loans.

General,  
local, and  
loan ex-  
penditure,  
1879 to  
1890.

221. It will be noticed that the total amount of public money spent per head ranged from £7 13s. 8d. in 1881 to £14 1s. 1d. in 1890; the proportion of which derived from Government loans varied from 19s. 4d. per head in 1881 to £3 9s. 1d. 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.

222. 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 1890, 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, 1884 TO 1890.†

Heads of Taxation.	Amounts Received.						
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
GOVERNMENT TAXATION } ‡ ...	£ 2,318,520	£ 2,548,171	£ 2,634,560	£ 2,739,635	£ 3,071,003	£ 3,749,670	£ 3,630,814
MUNICIPAL TAXATION.							
Rates ...	473,412	503,474	546,830	592,235	646,694	732,324	802,356
Licences ...	87,925	92,204	90,495	102,313	104,227	101,475	102,727
Registration of dogs and goats	12,144	15,851	13,837	13,853	13,128	13,045	13,293
Market dues ...	47,392	51,697	55,258	56,881	61,064	69,285	76,108
Total ...	620,873	663,226	706,420	765,282	825,113	916,129	994,484
MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST TAXATION.							
Wharfage rates ...	108,019	120,587	136,134	138,804	175,795	183,318	165,819
Total general and local taxation } ‡	3,047,412	3,331,984	3,477,114	3,643,721	4,071,911	4,849,117	4,791,117

223. The aggregate amounts of taxation raised by the Government and the municipalities represented, in 1884, a proportion of £3 6s. 2d. to each individual in the community; in 1885, £3 10s. 7d; in 1886,

\* See paragraph 165 *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 168 *ante*.

£3 11s. 9d.; in 1887, £3 12s. 10d.; in 1888, £3 18s. 10d.; in 1889, £4 10s.; and in 1890, £4 6s. 10d.

Chief  
sources  
of taxation.

224. 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-six per cent. of the Municipal taxation 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 and 1890, was derived from rates.

Public debt.

225. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June, 1890,† to £41,377,693, consisting of moneys—

	£
Borrowed in Victoria ... ..	1,308,993
„ England ... ..	40,068,700
Total ... ..	<u>41,377,693</u>

Purposes for  
which loans  
were  
incurred.

226. The aggregate amount of the loans raised up to the 30th June, 1890, was £51,971,313; but a total of £10,593,620 having been repaid, viz., £2,379,200 out of the general revenue, and £8,214,420 out of the proceeds of redemption loans—the balance outstanding on the 30th June, 1890, was reduced to £41,377,693. 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, 1890, are shown in the following table:—

#### PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Purposes.	Total Amount Borrowed.†	Amount Paid off.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1890.
	£	£	£
Railways ... ..	32,317,719	344,200	31,973,519§
Water supply—			
Melbourne ... ..	2,922,866	800,000	2,122,866
Country ... ..	4,392,173	...	4,392,173
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 170 *ante*.

† On the 30th June, 1891, the public debt amounted to £43,610,265 (including one million floated on the 7th July).

‡ For expenditure of the net proceeds of these amounts, see table following paragraph 127 *ante*; and for further details of the expenditure of railway loans, see portion relating to Railways in Part "Interchange" in the second volume.

§ Inclusive of £183,900 of late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Co.'s debentures.

|| Of this amount £666,463 was authorized to be re-lent to municipal bodies, £881,320 to Water Works Trusts, and £594,513 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 £97,558.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED—*continued.*

Purposes.	Total Amount Borrowed.*	Amount Paid off.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1890.
	£	£	£
Tramways in country districts...	182,609	...	182,609
Melbourne and Geelong improvements	735,000†	735,000	...
Treasury bonds ...	500,000	500,000	...
	43,756,893	2,379,200	41,377,693
Redemption of loans ‡	8,214,420	8,214,420	...
Total ...	51,971,313	10,593,620	41,377,693

227. Of the debt outstanding on the 30th June, 1890, a sum of about £53,000 was authorized as early as 1857, nearly  $3\frac{3}{4}$  millions during the ten years ended with 1870, over 10 millions in the next decade, and over  $27\frac{1}{4}$  millions—of which nearly 8 millions, however, was for purposes of redemption—in the last decade 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, 1890.	
Year.	Under Act.		As originally Authorized.	After Conversion Operations.
	No.	Per cent.	£	£
1857	36	6	52,780	...
1862	150	6	23,900	...
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	...	500,000\$
			{ 2,500,000	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 164.

† 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, 1890.	
Year.	Under Act.		As originally Authorized.	After Conversion Operations.
	No	Per cent.	£	£
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
1889	1,015	4	26,411	26,411
"	1,032	3½	4,000,000	4,000,000
	Total	...	41,364,591	41,377,693

Growth of the public debt.

228. 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 1880-81, a net amount of £18,800,000 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 £37 in 1889-90. 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 1½ year's revenue, in 1870 it was equivalent to 3½ years', and in 1886-7 to nearly 5 years' revenue; since 1886-7, however, the proportion fell off to only 4½ years' revenue in 1888-9, but rose again in 1889-90 to nearly as high a proportion as prevailed in 1886-7. 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 1889-90, are shown in the following table:—

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1889-90.\*

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
1886-7	...	...	...	33,119,164	32	11	6	4·92
1887-8	...	...	...	34,627,382	32	16	5	4·55
1888-9	...	...	...	37,627,382	34	10	2	4·34
1889-90	...	...	...	41,377,693	36	19	11	4·86

NOTE.—On the 30th June, 1891, the public debt was £43,610,265. At the same date the estimated population was about 1,148,000. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £37 19s. 10d. ; and the multiple of the revenue was 5·23.

\* For amount of the public debt at the end of each year, see first folding sheet to the second volume. The averages per head for the years 1886-7 to 1888-9 have been corrected since last publication in accordance with amended estimates of population.

229. It will be noticed that in 1889-90 the public debt increased by £3,750,311. This was in consequence of the debt having been added to by a new loan for £4,000,000 floated in London in April, 1890, and by the stock on the Melbourne register having been increased by £26,411; as against which must be set £276,100 on account of a loan paid off out of revenue on the 1st October, 1889. The debt per head of population increased by £2 9s. 9d., whilst the ratio of debt to revenue rose over  $4\frac{1}{3}$  years of the latter in 1888-9 to nearly 5 in 1889-90. Increase of debt, 1889-90.

230. 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>		£	£	£
287	1st January, 1891 ...	6	...	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	1st January, 1904 ...	4½	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
611	„ „ ...	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	„ 1919 ...	„	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
845	„ 1920 ...	„	...	6,000,000	6,000,000
989 & 1032 }	„ 1923 ...	3½	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
	<i>Stock (Melbourne Register).</i>				
428 439 741 963 1015 }	28th November, 1897‡ ...	4	966,893	...	966,893
617	<i>Debentures of late M. &amp; H. B. U. Railway Co. §</i>	5	29,200	154,700	183,900
	Total ...	...	1,308,993	40,068,700	41,377,693

\* Paid off at due date out of a new loan.

† Originally debentures convertible into inscribed stock at option of holders. The amount so inscribed, according to advices received to the 30th June, 1890, was £8,483,800, 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. Amount payable in London and Melbourne has been apportioned according to the interest paid in each city.

Reduced  
rate of  
interest on  
loans.

231. Loans paid off on the 1st October, 1883, and the same date in 1884, 1885, 1888, and 1889, amounting together to £8,223,320, bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent.; and it will be noticed that the last of these 6 per cent. loans, amounting to £850,000, was repayable on the 1st January, 1891, and was duly paid off at that date. With the exception of £276,100 redeemed out of revenue, all these loans have been replaced by redemption loans bearing only 4 per cent. interest, and the nominal saving by such substitution in the annual interest payable amounts to £158,945.\*

Loans  
redeemed.

232. The loans which had been redeemed up to the 30th June, 1890, amounted in the aggregate to £10,593,620, of which £2,379,200 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 three-fourths of the amount was repayable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following are the particulars:—

LOANS REDEEMED TO 30TH JUNE, 1890.

Under Act No.	Date of Redemption.	Rate of Interest.	Source from which funds were provided.	Amount Redeemed.		
				Melbourne.	London.	Total.
				£	£	£
13	1855 to 1875 ...	...	Revenue	525,000	...	525,000
23	" " ...	...	"	210,000	...	210,000
40	1857 to 1872 ...	6	"	299,100	500,900	800,000
15	1872 to 1874 ...	6	"	2,900	65,200	68,100
663	1st November, 1881	5	"	166,600	...	} 500,000†
"	" 1882†	5	"	166,700	...	
"	" 1883†	5	"	166,700	...	
617	1880 to 1886	6 & 3½§	Loans	33,800	233,400	267,200
36	1st October, 1883	6	"	236,600	3,587,500	3,824,100
"	" 1884	6	"	...	812,500	812,500
"	" 1885	6	"	580,620	2,600,000	3,180,620
"	" 1888	6	"	130,000	...	130,000
150	1st October, 1889	6	Revenue	276,100	...	276,100
Total ...				2,794,120	7,799,500	10,593,620

NOTE.—A further 6 per cent. loan for £850,000 was paid off out of loans on 1st January, 1891.

\* Exclusive of the saving, equivalent to £5,522, on the loan of £276,100, which was paid off out of revenue.

† These are the due dates. The amount due on 1st November, 1882, and portion (£138,600) of that due on 1st November, 1883, was, however, paid off in February, 1882.

‡ Treasury bonds.

§ Only £200 bore interest at 3½ per cent.

|| This amount was repaid as follows:—£100,000 on 1st July, 1880; £59,600 on 1st March, 1881; £20 400 on 1st May, 1882; £48,300 on 1st January, 1883; £38,900 on 1st January, 1883.

233. Victorian stock on the Melbourne register was first authorized under the *Public Works Loan Act* 1872 (36 Vict. No. 428), and originally amounted to £1,113,000. Owing to portion of this being converted into debentures, 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, 1890, to £966,893.\* 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 1889-90—amounting to £17,000,000—were issued as stock in the first instance. The privilege referred to, according to advices received up to the 30th June, 1890, had been availed of to the extent of £8,483,800, so that the stock then outstanding upon the London register amounted to £25,483,800. The total amount of stock on the two registers combined was thus £26,450,693. Of this amount, £19,450,693 bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and £7,000,000 at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per annum.

Victorian  
Govern-  
ment stock.

234. About a sixth of the public debt bears interest at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., whilst nearly 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, 1890:—

Rates of  
interest.

Rates of Interest.					Amount at each Rate.
6 per cent.	...	...	...	...	£850,000
5 per cent.	...	...	...	...	2,603,800
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	...	...	...	5,000,000
4 per cent.	...	...	...	...	25,923,893
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	...	...	...	...	7,000,000
Total ...					£41,377,693

235. Nearly three-fourths 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. All but about one

Interest on  
debt.

\* Of the amount outstanding, £534,895 is held by the public, and £431,998 by the Government, viz.—£301,037 on account of Trust Funds invested, and £130,961 on account of investments by municipalities.

twenty-fifth of the interest is payable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following table shows the amounts falling due during the ensuing financial year at those times and places on the debt existing on the 30th June, 1890 :—

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT, 1890-91.

Rate per cent.	When due.	Interest due 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	„ „ .	...	245,000	245,000
	Total ...	15,645	1,224,630	1,240,275
4	October and April ...	38,675	400,000	438,675
		54,320	1,624,630	1,678,950
	Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures	1,460	7,735	9,195
	Grand Total ...	55,780	1,632,365	1,688,145*

NOTE.—The figures in this table represent the annual interest on the debt (viz., £41,377,693) as it stood on the 30th June, 1890. It may be remarked that the fresh loan raised in May, 1890, will add £70,000 per annum to the interest payable, but the first half-yearly instalment will not be due until 1st July, 1891. On the other hand, the substitution of a 3½ per cent. loan for the 6 per cent. loan of £850,000 repayable on the 1st January, 1891, will reduce the annual interest by £21,250.

236. The annual interest on the public debt, as it existed at the end of the financial year 1889-90, was equivalent to an average rate of about £4 1s. 7d. 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 1889-90 it averaged only about £4 1s. 7d. per cent, as just stated. The following are the particulars of the amounts borrowed for the different works, and the annual interest and average rate of interest thereon :—

\* Inclusive of £18,280 on debentures held by the Government on account of Trust Funds invested. The amount actually payable, therefore, is £1,669,865.

Interest on loans for different works.

## INTEREST ON LOANS FOR DIFFERENT WORKS.

Purpose for which Raised.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1890.*	Annual Interest.	
		Amount.	Average Nominal Rate per cent.
	£	£	
Railways ... ..	31,973,519†	1,298,513	4·06
Tramways in Country Districts ...	182,609	7,141	3·91
Water Supply { Melbourne ...	2,122,866	83,519	3·93
	{ Country ...	184,744	4·21
Law Courts and Parliament House ...	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 ... ..	41,377,693	1,688,145	4·08

237. By the last two tables it appears that the total sum accruing annually as interest amounts to £1,688,145; but as interest (£18,280) on debentures held by the Government is not paid, and as portion of the debt was not in existence during the whole of the year, whilst the interest accrued thereon was not payable until the ensuing year, the amount actually paid in 1889-90 was only £1,523,745, viz., £1,460,463 in London and £63,282 in Melbourne. Interest payable and paid.

238. 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 1889-90 to £24,400, which is equivalent to a proportion of  $1\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. on the total amount paid in London, viz., £1,460,463, as just stated; as compared with £20,518, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., in 1888-9, and a similar proportion in 1887-8. During the 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 five years:— Expenses of paying interest on debt.

\* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 226 *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 1889-90.

	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on debenture coupons payable ...	3,598	3,262	3,182	3,161	3,152
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	9,932
Premium on remittances	10,701	10,107	7,187	7,540	10,755
Stamps, advertising, etc.	649	602	994†	1,108	561
Total Expenses ...	20,746	20,557	19,347	20,518	24,400
Interest paid in London	1,165,523	1,176,976	1,291,755	1,363,753	1,460,463
Percentage of expenses thereon ...	1·78	1·75	1·50	1·51	1·67

Interest on debt per head.

239. 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 1889-90 amounted to £1,548,145,‡ being in the proportion of £1 8s. 1d. per head of population, and equal to nearly a sixth of the general expenditure of the colony.

Interest and expenses of debt, 1860 to 1889-90.

240. 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 1889-90; 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 1889-90.

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 11§	20·22
1889-90 ...	1,548,145	1 8 1	18·17

\* The sum of £500 is charged for the first 10 millions of stock inscribed, £450 for the second 10 millions, and £100 for subsequent amounts.

† See under head of "Public Debt," page 100 ante.

‡ Including £153 arrears.

§ Corrected since last publication.

241. In the other Australasian colonies, in 1889, the interest and expenses of the public debt per head varied from £2 13s. 5d. in Queensland and £2 12s. 8d. in New Zealand, to £2 7s. in South Australia, £1 12s. 9d. in New South Wales, £1 11s. 8d. in Western Australia, and £1 8s. 2d. in Tasmania; whilst the proportion to the total expenditure varied from 41 per cent. in New Zealand, 32 per cent. in South Australia, 31 per cent in Tasmania, and 29 per cent. in Queensland, to 19½ per cent. in New South Wales, and nearly 18 per cent. in Western Australia.† In the Australasian colonies as a whole, the interest and expenses of the public debt in 1889 amounted to £6 974,272, or to nearly £1 17s. 7d. per head, and to nearly a fourth of the total expenditure.

Interest on debt in Australasian colonies and elsewhere.

242. 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 debt.—Proportion to total expenditure.

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 ... ..	1,617,	41
Greece ... ..	1,480,	40
Austria ... ..	11,280,	38
Hungary ... ..	10,640,	38
France ... ..	53,480,	35
Spain ... ..	10,960,	32
South Australia ... ..	755,	32
Tasmania ... ..	210,	31
Russia ... ..	27,800,	31
Italy ... ..	12,600,	31
Belgium ... ..	3,840,	31
United Kingdom ... ..	27,000,	30
Queensland ... ..	1,060,	29
Holland ... ..	2,640,	24

\* See Australasian Statistics for 1889, Table V., Appendix A., Vol. II., *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90. 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 1889, 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 ... ..	1,806,	20
Denmark ... ..	560,	19
Victoria ... ..	1,459,	18
Western Australia ... ..	68,	18
Sweden ... ..	800,	16
Prussia ... ..	8,480,	13
Norway ... ..	280,	11
Germany ‡ ... ..	4,360,	9
Switzerland ... ..	80,	3

Relation of  
debt to ex-  
penditure  
in Victoria  
and other  
countries.

243. 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 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 auth-  
orized 1888  
to 1890.

244. During the three years ended 31st December, 1890, four new loans were authorized, amounting altogether to £10,750,000, of which £10,000,000 was to be floated in London and £750,000 in Melbourne; the whole, with the exception of £850,000 to provide for the redemption of a loan falling due on 1st January, 1891, to be devoted to the construction of railways and waterworks (including irrigation works). The total amount raised to the 30th June, 1890, was £7,026,411. leaving a balance to be floated of £3,723,589, viz., £3,000,000 in London and £723,589 in Melbourne. The latter was to be issued as required as 4 per cent. stock similar to that already in existence; the former as 3½ per cent. inscribed stock, redeemable at any time between the 1st January, 1921, and 1st January, 1926, upon twelve months' notice being previously given to the stockholders by advertisement in the *London Gazette* and in the *Times* newspaper published in London. The following table shows the amounts authorized to be devoted to the respective purposes for which these loans were to be raised:—

\* See footnote (†) on page 173.

† See footnote (‡) on page 173.

‡ The interest on the debts of the several German States is not included.

## LOANS AUTHORIZED, 1888 TO 1890.

Purposes.	Under <i>Railway Loan Act</i> —			
	52 Vict., No. 989.	53 Vict., No. 1032.	53 Vict., No. 1015.*	54 Vict., No. 1196.
	£	£	£	£
Railways ... ..	4,100,000	3,150,000	500,000	550,000
Tramways in country districts	50,000	...	...	...
Water Supply—Melbourne	125,000	450,000	250,000	...
Irrigation Works, etc. ...	325,000	400,000	...	...
Redemption of loan falling due	...	...	...	850,000
Total ... ..	4,600,000	4,000,000	750,000	1,400,000
Amount raised to 30th June, 1890	3,000,000	4,000,000	26,411	...
Balance not floated ...	1,600,000	...	723,589	1,400,000

245. 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 at 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

Loans  
floated  
in 1889 and  
1890.

\* Stock to be issued in Melbourne.

† 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.

and Canada.\* The lowest rate of interest at which any 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  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loan floated in April, 1888.†

Loan floated  
in 1891.

246. The remaining portion of the loans authorized to be raised in London, amounting to £3,000,000, was offered on the 13th April, 1891, at a minimum price of £97 10s., being equivalent after allowing for accrued interest and deferred payments from 1st January to £96 2s.  $8\frac{1}{4}$ d. per £100 stock. The number of tenders was 352, but only £2,000,000 was applied for, and so the balance was withdrawn. The average price obtained was £97 11s. 4d. or £96 4s. 3d. *ex* accrued interest; whilst, if expenses of floating be also deducted, the net proceeds will be found to have averaged only £95 1s. 5d. As the loan is redeemable after 30 years' currency, the real rate of interest at which the money was obtained is equivalent to £3 15s. 4d. for every £100 actually received.‡

Failure of  
Australian  
loans  
offered in  
1891.

247. The principal feature in connexion with Australasian borrowings in 1891 is the partial failure in the floating of three consecutive loans, one of South Australia in February, one of Victoria in April, and one of Queensland in May. Only once before during the last 20 years did such an event happen in the case of Victorian borrowings, viz., in January, 1883, when only £600,700 out of the £4,000,000 offered was absorbed by the public; the balance, however, was successfully disposed of two months later. The following are the amounts offered and the amounts tendered in the case of the unsuccessful Australian loans recently offered in London:—

UNSUCCESSFUL FLOTATION OF AUSTRALASIAN LOANS IN LONDON,  
1891 ( $3\frac{1}{2}$  PER CENT. LOANS).

Colony.	When Offered.	Minimum Price Fixed.	Amount Offered.	Amount Tendered for.
	1891	£	£	£
South Australia ... ..	4th February	98	1,200,000	455,000
Victoria ... ..	13th April	$97\frac{1}{2}$	3,000,000	2,000,000†
Queensland ... ..	27th May	94	2,500,000	296,800§

\* 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 258 *post*.

† The balance of £1,000,000 was taken up on the 7th July following, at £97 10s., on terms of the original prospectus, plus interest to date.

§ The balance was disposed of in June at about £90, previous subscribers to be placed on equal footing.

248. In the years 1888, 1889, and the first half of 1890, all the Australasian colonies, but especially Victoria and New South Wales, were able to borrow on exceptionally favourable terms, and every loan offered was readily disposed of, and consequently the sudden failure of the issues in 1891 came rather as a surprise. Although some of the London financial journals took the opportunity of denouncing the policy of these colonies in regard to their persistent borrowings on a large scale—to which they chiefly attributed the failures—yet a close examination of the surrounding circumstances only confirms the view expressed by some other journals that the failure of the Victorian loan was immediately due to the depressed condition of all high class securities in anticipation of an immediate rise in the bank rate, and generally to the unsettled state of the London finances since the latter half of 1890. Two or three months previously (in July and August) a collapse, accompanied by disturbances of a revolutionary character, took place in the Argentine Republic, and in the November following a crisis occurred in London seriously involving the credit of several of the leading banking houses, which was only maintained by the timely aid of the Bank of England. Nevertheless the price of all high class securities was seriously affected, the price of Consols having fallen to  $93\frac{3}{8}$  on the 14th November, 1890, although the minimum price touched in the two preceding years was  $96\frac{1}{2}$  and  $99\frac{1}{8}$  respectively, and even about the time of floating the Victorian loan they were quoted as low as  $95\frac{3}{4}$ . The losses recently sustained by British speculators and investors in Argentine and other South American securities amount, it is alleged, to between £50,000,000 and £100,000,000, and hence it is reasonably inferred that in order to cover such losses it became necessary to realize on a large quantity of high class securities. The following extracts from two London journals indicate clearly the conditions prevailing at the time of the partial failure of the Victorian loan offered on the 13th April, 1891:—

Causes of  
failure in  
floating  
loans in  
1891.

“On Monday last, when the tenders were opened, the money market here was hardening rapidly, and people talked of an immediate advance in the Bank rate—a condition of affairs quite sufficient to make the *haute finance* hold its hands, irrespective of the lifeless condition of the Stock Exchange where the bitten and crippled syndicates would fight shy of even a home Government loan. It was found that to get the loan guaranteed would cost too much, and so Victoria offered her stock at a low minimum, but without resorting to such usurious means to secure its flotation. The result has been that two-thirds of the amount she asked for was taken on the day fixed—a sum sufficient for present requirements—and the balance has been withdrawn. It was far better to withdraw it than to keep it open, as the price is likely enough to be bettered when the colony has need of the balance; and the number of present lucky subscribers was quite numerous enough. As we pointed out last week no question of Victorian credit was raised. The only point illustrated

is the present wholly depressed condition of the London market. Why, it may be asked, should Victorian stock suffer though speculators and investors here have lost £50,000,000 or even £100,000,000 on their South American investments in the past eighteen months? The answer is easily forthcoming. The South American stocks, what with the collapse in the River Plate Republics, the revolutions in Brazil and Chili, and the late troubles of Barings and Murrietas, can only be parted with at wholesale loss. Indeed, if holders determined to sell in any bulk they would find it impossible to do so, even at the existing vast depreciation. There is nothing to do, therefore, but to nurse such securities in the hope that better times will dawn; and needy people must sell out such stocks of the better class as are still marketable. Hence the fall in colonial Government stocks, home, railway, and preference stocks, and other high class securities, and the sympathetic drooping of investments which are in reality wholly removed from the zone where the actual losses have been incurred. In this general depreciation the market follows the precedents disclosed in years past, and we shall find, as soon as this realization by needy holders ceases, there will be a gradual revival in quotations showing itself first in the high class stocks with fixed dividends amongst which colonial stocks stand forth so prominently. The movement is not likely to be rapid, and we repeat our warning that all colonial loans should be kept down to the narrowest limits in the current year. We must recognise the fact that while the British investor has not now the money to lend, the London speculator, being still more heavily bitten, is even less prepared to take up stock, with a view to placing it later, though his profits on such transactions would probably be far larger than he has obtained in past years.

“It is in times like these that the plan of inviting tenders for stock at and above a *minimum*, and on a fixed day, is so open to question. The public are never ready in large numbers on a fixed day, and the minimum is a matter they do not understand. The man who subscribed for this Victorian stock at £100 Os. 6d. is hardly likely to subscribe again, as he could have got the same security upwards of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. cheaper. The public better understand fixed prices—at which all foreign loans are bought out—and would, doubtless, be readier subscribers if such a price were named to them. Under the ‘minimum’ system bankers and brokers have to be consulted, and have to be paid commissions to induce them to recommend the stock.”  
—*The British Australasian*, 16th April, 1891.

“Consols, etc.—At the close of last week, and throughout this week, apprehensions were entertained, up to the day of the actual event, of a rise in the Bank rate, and, in consequence, the department of high class securities was depressed. Consols for cash at one time receded to  $95\frac{3}{4}-\frac{7}{8}$ , but after the advance in the Bank rate there was a partial recovery.”—*The Statist*, 18th April, 1891.

“Within two months two important Colonial borrowers have met with rebuffs in London. . . . Undoubtedly the Colonial issues are adversely affected by the crippled condition of big firms who used, prior to the events of last autumn, to associate themselves in syndicates, and take Colonial issues in large blocks, gradually dispensing them through the channels of the Stock Exchange to the investing public. Some of the leaders of such syndicates, and many firms who lend their capital for carrying on syndicate operations, lately had to retire from operating or employing their capital; but this is not the only reason for the disappointing response to the Victoria and Queensland issues. Both colonies have been borrowing (as we have on more than one occasion explained) at too rapid a rate, doubtless to a great extent encouraged to take such a course in consequence of ability, till quite recently, to get money on extremely easy conditions.”—*Ibid.*, 30th May, 1891.

249. The following is a statement of the leading particulars of the last three loans floated in London, to which is added, in the last line, a statement of the Bank of England minimum rate of discount at the time of floating each loan :—

Net proceeds  
of recent  
loans.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS FLOATED, 1889 TO 1891.  
(3½ PER CENT. STOCK.)

Particulars.	(52 Vict. No. 989, and 53 Vict. No. 1032.)*		(52 Vict. No. 989, & 54 Vict. No. 1196).
	First issue, £3,000,000.	Second issue, £4,000,000.	First portion,† £2,000,000.
When floated ... ..	22nd Jan., 1889.	17th April, 1890.	13th April, 1891.
When repayable ... ..	1923 (Oct.).	1923 (Oct.).	1921-6 (Jan.).
Minimum price fixed per £100	£ 99 8 10½	98 11 11½	96 2 11
Number of tenders ... ..	401	826	352
Amount tendered ... ..	£ 6,558,500	13,670,500	2,000,000
Number of successful tenders ‡	233	116	352
Highest tender per £100	£ 103 11 4½	101 11 11½	98 13 5
Lowest successful tender per £100	£ 102 10 10½	100 1 5½	96 2 11
Gross proceeds average per £100	£ 102 14 10	100 2 3¼	96 4 3
Deduct expenses, do. §	£ 1 2 10½	1 2 9½	1 2 10
Net proceeds, do. ... ..	£ 101 11 11½	98 19 6¼	95 1 5
Bank of England min. rate of discount Consols (2¾ per cent.)	4	3½ ¶	3

NOTE.—The quotations in this table are exclusive of accrued interest, which was £1 7s. 1d. for the last loan.

250. The total expenses connected with floating Victorian loans from 1855 (the time the first loans were authorized) to 30th June, 1890, including bank charges, brokerage, advertising, etc., have amounted to £538,744, which figures furnish a proportion of 1·148 per cent. (equal to £1 2s. 11½d. per £100) on the gross amount (£46,914,000) 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

Expenses of floating and redemption of loans.

\* By Act 54 Vict. No. 1057, the second issue was made redeemable at the same date as the first issue.

† For particulars of the second portion, see footnote (†) on page 246 ante.

‡ Wholly or partly successful.

§ If allowance be also made for premiums received and discounts paid on exchange operations, the expenses of the loan of 1889 would be reduced by about 1s. 10d. per £100, whilst that of 1890 would be increased by about 2s. 0½d.

|| 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.

\*\* 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.

£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., 5½d., 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.

Prices fixed  
and ob-  
tained for  
loans.

251. The minimum price for tenders for a loan is fixed after due inquiry from those supposed to be best acquainted with the state of the money market. The results, however, are very various, and in the case of the loans from 1874 onwards the amounts obtained per £100 debenture or stock have ranged from 1s. 4d. in 1891 to as much as £4 11s. in 1888 above the minimum fixed, as is shown in the last column of the following table:—

VICTORIAN LOANS.—PRICES FIXED AND OBTAINED, 1874 TO 1891.

When Raised.	Price per £100 <i>ex</i> Interest.		Amount above Minimum Obtained.
	Minimum Fixed.	Average Obtained.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1874 ...	90 0 0	90 2 7	0 2 7
1876 ...	93 0 0	94 16 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 16 10 $\frac{3}{4}$
1879 ...	96 16 1	97 17 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 1 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1880 ...	100 0 0	103 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
1883 ...	98 13 7	98 16 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 3 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
„ ...	96 13 3	97 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1884 ...	98 2 8	98 5 7	0 2 11
1885 ...	97 4 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 13 9
1886 ...	101 3 3	105 12 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 9 0 $\frac{1}{4}$
1887 ...	101 6 3	102 5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 19 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
1888 ...	103 9 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
1889 ...	99 8 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 14 10	3 5 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1890 ...	98 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 2 4	1 10 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
1891 ...	96 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	96 4 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 1 4

NOTE.—The rate of interest is 4½ per cent. on the loans of 1879 and 1880, 3½ per cent. on the loans of 1889 and the subsequent years, and 4 per cent. in all other cases.

Loans  
floated in  
Melbourne.

252. The amount outstanding on loans floated in Melbourne at one time amounted to over £3,123,000, but owing to portions of such loans having been converted into debentures floated in London, and £1,223,320 having been paid off and also replaced for the most part by loans raised in London, the debt repayable in Melbourne has

become reduced to £1,279,793. 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, 1890:—

## LOANS FLOATED IN MELBOURNE.

Authorization.		Loans as originally raised.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1890.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per Cent.		£	£	£	£
DEBENTURES.							
36	1857	6	1883-5-8	1,000,000	52,780	947,220	...
150	1862	6	1889	300,000	23,900	276,100	...
332	1868	5	1894	610,000	297,100	...	312,900
371	1870	5	...	100,000	100,000	...	...
STOCK.							
428	1872	4	1897*	1,113,000	570,000	...	543,000
741	1882	4	"	167,600	...	...	167,600
963	1887	4	"	130,000†	...	...	130,000
1,015	1890	4	"	26,411	...	...	26,411
439	1872	4	"	{ 86,780† } { 13,102§ }	...	...	99,882
Total ...				3,546,893	1,043,780	1,223,320	1,279,793

253. 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 1891, 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 discount, with a view of indicating the state of the money market at the time of floating the respective loans:—

Particulars of loans floated in London.

\* Or at any time thereafter upon one year's 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 in conversion of 5 and 6 per cent. debentures.

|| Exclusive of debentures of late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co.



## VICTORIAN LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1859 TO 1891.

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 Discount 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	11¾	103	18	11¾	5	14	0	2½
"	"	750,000	"	"	107	17	7¼	106	14	7¼	5	10	1	2½
"	1860	1,837,500	"	"	104	17	10½	103	14	10½	5	14	3	4½-5
"	"	812,500	1884											
"	1861	1,000,000	1885	"	103	1	6¼	101	18	6¼	5	17	0	6
"	1862	1,600,000	"	"	102	19	7	101	16	7	5	17	2	2½
287	1866	850,000	1891	"	100	8	11¾	99	5	11¾	6	1	1	4½
331	1869	588,600	1894	5	98	4	2¾	97	1	2¾	5	4	3	3
"	1870	1,518,400	"	"	100	17	6½	99	14	6½	5	0	5	3
468	1874	1,500,000	1899	4	90	2	7	88	19	7	4	15	5	3-4
531	1876	{ 500,000\$ 2,500,000	{ 1901	"	94	16	10¾	93	18	11¾	4	8	1	2
611	1878	457,000\$	1904	"	...			...			...			...
608	1879	3,000,000	"	4½	97	17	5½	96	19	2½	4	14	0	2½
"	1880	2,000,000	"	"	103	3	8½	102	5	11	4	6	11	2½
717	1883	4,000,000	1907	4	98	16	8½	97	13	7½	4	3	0	5-3
739	"	2,000,000	1908	"	97	14	1½	96	10	11½	4	4	6	4
760	1884	{ 2,636,600   1,363,400	{ 1913	"	98	5	7¶	97	2	8¼	4	3	3	3
805	1885	{ 3,180,620   819,380	{ 1919	"	98	18	6½**	97	15	9½	4	2	5	3½
845	1886	1,500,000	1920	"	105	12	3¼	104	9	0	3	15	5	3
"	1887	3,000,000	"	"	102	5	6¾	101	2	9	3	18	9	5
"	1888	1,500,000	"	"	108	1	1¼	106	18	0¾	3	12	9	4
989	1889	3,000,000	1923	3½	102	14	10	101	11	11½	3	8	5	4
1032	1890	4,000,000	"	"	100	2	4	98	19	6	3	11	1	3½
1057														
989	1891	{ 850,000   1,150,000	††1921-6	"	96	4	3	95	1	5	3	15	6	3
1196														
"	"	1,000,000	"	"	96	2	11	95	0	1	3	15	7	
Total		49,914,000††												
Paid off ...		7,850,000												
Outstanding		42,064,000												

NOTE.—All Victorian loans floated prior to 1884 had originally a currency of 25 years; the loan of 1884 had a currency of 30 years, and the subsequent loans a currency of from 30 to 35 years.

\* The loans referred to in the first seven 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. See paragraph 250 *ante*.

‡ Based on the prices given in the previous column.

§ 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.

†† Repayable at any time between these dates at option of the Government after giving twelve months' previous notice.

‡‡ Including £957,000 for conversion of debentures and stock issued in Melbourne; also £817,220 for redemption of loans falling due in Melbourne; such amounts being virtually transfers of debt from Melbourne to London.

254. 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 similar loans in 1890 and 1891 were 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.

Terms upon which loans have been obtained.

255. 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 less than, and in 1890 for a little over,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.—the former being the lowest actual rate at which any Victorian—or, in fact, any Australasian—loan has yet been raised. In 1891, there was a temporary reaction, for the money could only be obtained for a little over  $3\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

Actual rate of interest on loans.

256. 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. No fresh loan was issued in London in 1890:—

New South Wales loans.

## NEW SOUTH WALES LOANS, 1858 TO 1890.

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 }	30	985,100	973,696	97.91	5	5 2 11
1871 }						
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	{ 813,700 }	2,042,916	100.10	4	3 19 11
	{ 50	{ 1,186,300 }				
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† }	3,584,105	99.57	3½	3 10 2
		{ 2,109,400 }				

NOTE.—No loan was raised in 1890.

Success of  
recent  
New South  
Wales  
loans.

257. 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

\* 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 10 years ended with 1889.

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 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 into  $2\frac{3}{4}$  per cents.—eventually to be reduced to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  per cents.; but this has been since, in its turn, eclipsed by the Victorian  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. loan of 1889.

258. All the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, now float their loans at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. as the nominal rate of interest, New South Wales having been the first to initiate that policy as early as 1884. The most successful of these loans was the Victorian loan raised early in 1889, when the money was secured at the rate—based on the price realized *ex interest*—of only £3 7s. 4d. per £100 actually received; and next to this was the New South Wales loan of April, 1888, which was at the rate of £3 8s. 1d. per £100. In the two succeeding years, 1890 and 1891, however, the real rates of interest on the Victorian loans floated rose from £3 7s. 4d. to £3 9s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. and £3 14s. 2d. respectively, and a similar retrogression, owing probably to a temporary unfavourable state of the money market, occurred in connexion with the loans of other colonies, as will be observed by the following particulars of the Australasian loans floated during the years 1888 to 1890, and in 1891, up to July of the latter year:—

Loans of  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies,  
1888 to 1891.

---

\* The first one was Canada. See footnote (\*) on page 176 *ante*.

## LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES RAISED IN 1888 TO 1891.

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.	Per cent.	£	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
1889.													
Victoria ...	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
1891.													
South Australia...	Feb.	455,400	48	3½	98	1	5	97	4	6½	3	12	6
Victoria ...	April	2,000,000	30 to 35†	3½	97	11	4	96	4	3	3	14	2
Western Australia	July	250,000	20 to 40†	4	100	10	10	99	1	6¼	4	1	5

NOTE.—Queensland also offered a loan of £2,500,000 on 27th May at a minimum of £94, but only about £300,000 was subscribed. 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, but only £300,500 was applied for at an average of £93 2s. 10d., equal to £92 9s. 8d. *ex* interest, equivalent to interest at the rate of £3 6s. 4d., the balance being withdrawn.

Cost of floating loans of Victoria and New South Wales compared.

259. 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 :—

\* The calculations in this table are based on the prices *ex* accrued interest as shown in the previous column, but not *ex* expenses also, as a statement of these for some of the colonies was not available; the rates for Victoria and New South Wales are, therefore, somewhat lower than those given in previous tables.

† 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 between the periods stated on giving 12 months' notice.

§ Conversion loan.

|| In the case of the recent loans of South Australia and Victoria, the total amounts offered were £1,200,000 and £3,000,000 respectively, but only the amounts actually subscribed are entered above. For terms on which the balances were subsequently disposed of, see footnote to paragraph 246 *ante*.

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	...			1 1 9
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 ... ..	4,000,000	...	1	2	10	...
Total ... ..	27,000,000	31,500,000	1	3	0	1 10 2

260. The annual charge per million made by the Bank of England for the inscription and management of the stock of New South Wales is £600 for the first ten millions, and £500 for the second ten millions ; whereas the annual charge per million made by the London and Westminster Bank for the same services rendered to the Government of Victoria is only £500 for the first ten millions, £450 for the second ten millions, and £400 for subsequent amounts.

Annual cost of managing stock of Victoria and New South Wales.

261. The following table shows the total amount of debt, and the indebtedness per head, in Victoria and the other Australasian colonies on the 31st December of every fifth year from 1875 ; also of the two years 1888 and 1889 ; also the number of years' reveuue the debt was equal to in each of those years :—

Debts of Australasian colonies.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ... ..	1875	13,995,093	17 0 0	3·30
	1880	22,060,749	25 13 0	4·77
	1885	28,628,588	29 10 9	4·55
	1888	34,627,382	32 3 0	4·55
	1889	37,367,027	33 17 1	4·31
New South Wales ...	1875	11,470,637	18 18 2	2·78
	1880	14,903,919	20 3 2	3·04
	1885	35,564,259	37 2 8	4·69
	1888	44,100,149	40 12 4	4·96
	1889	46,646,449	41 11 4	5·15

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.	
Queensland ...	1875	6,435,250	37 6 6	4·72
	1880	12,192,150	53 18 7	7·56
	1885	19,320,850	61 4 10	6·80
	1888	25,840,950	66 13 10	7·46
	1889	25,840,950	63 10 11	7·51
South Australia ...	1875	3,320,600	15 15 7	2·90
	1880	9,865,500	36 17 5	4·86
	1885	17,020,900	54 6 2	7·37
	1888	19,147,700	60 3 1	7·68
	1889	20,435,500	62 19 7	9·00
Western Australia...	1875	135,000	5 1 1	·86
	1880	361,000	12 8 9	2·00
	1885	1,288,100	36 12 4	3·99
	1888	1,275,200	30 5 3	3·57
	1889	1,371,981	31 7 11	3·59
Tasmania ...	1875	1,489,400	14 7 4	4·35
	1880	1,943,700	16 18 9	4·42
	1885	3,357,000	25 1 10	5·88
	1888	4,499,470	30 15 9	7·03
	1889	5,019,050	33 2 8	7·39
New Zealand*	1875	17,400,031	46 5 11	6·18
	1880	28,583,231	58 19 0	8·71
	1885	35,790,422	62 4 3	8·74
	1888	38,325,550	63 2 0	9·33
	1889	38,483,250	62 0 10	9·64

NOTE.—For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1890, 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 eighteen years 1873 to 1890 ; also table following paragraph 258 *ante*, and Appendix A. to the second volume.

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

262. In 1889, as compared with the previous year, Queensland and New Zealand show a decrease of indebtedness per head, but an increase varying from £1 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 and South Australia, which now stand first with about £63 per head ; and New Zealand, with £62. Victoria, in proportion to population, was only about half as heavily indebted as any of these, and was, moreover, less heavily indebted than any other of the Australasian colonies,

\* New Zealand, as a set-off against the debt, has an accrued sinking fund, which amounted on the 31st December, 1889, to £1,320,359. The net liability was thus £37,162,891, or £59 18s. 3d. per head, being equal to 9 times the revenue. The sinking funds in the other colonies are of no great importance.

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. South Australia.	6. Tasmania.
3. New Zealand.	7. Western Australia.
4. New South Wales.	

263. The public debts of the different colonies varied, in 1889, from an amount equal to 9 years' revenue or over in New Zealand and South Australia, and about 7½ years' revenue in Queensland and Tasmania, 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 4⅓ years. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to this matter :—

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

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

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

264. 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 131⅔ millions, being nearly 7 millions more than in 1888; and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, exceeded 175 millions sterling, being over 7⅓ millions more than in 1888. The following are the exact figures for 1889, also the proportion of indebtedness per head of the population, and the proportion the aggregate debt bore to the aggregate revenue of the colonies within the same limits :—

Public debt of Australia and Australasia.

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1889.\*

	PUBLIC DEBT.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	Per cent.
Continent of Australia ... ..	131,661,907	43 13 4	5·52
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand...	175,164,207	46 5 1	6·15

\* For later figures, see Appendix A. in the second volume.



Debt per head higher in Australasia than in Australia.

265. It will be observed that a combination of the indebtedness of the insular colonies with that of the colonies upon the Australian continent gives a proportion of debt per head higher by about £2 12s. 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 one of the most heavily indebted colonies of the group.

Increase of debt in Australasia in fourteen years.

266. During the year 1889, the public debt of Australasia, taken as a whole, increased by 7½ millions, or 5½ per cent., but the amount per head of population increased by only 12s. 7d. During the fourteen years ended with 1889, the public debt increased by one hundred and twenty millions—or more than threefold, whilst the proportion per head nearly doubled. The debt also increased in a much greater ratio than the public revenue, for whereas in 1875 it was equal to the income of the colonies for less than four years, in 1888 and 1889 it was equal to their income for six years. This is shown by the following figures:—

INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA, 1875 TO 1889.

Year.					Public Debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.				
					Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*			Multiple of Revenue.
					£	£	s.	d.	
1875	...	...	...	...	54,246,011	23	6	0	3·85
1880	...	...	...	...	89,910,249	33	0	8	5·27
1885	...	...	...	...	140,970,119	42	8	9	5·87
1888	...	...	...	...	167,816,401	45	12	6	6·09
1889	...	...	...	...	175,164,207	46	5	1	6·15
Increase 1875-89					120,918,196	22	9	1	2·30
,, in 1889					7,347,806	0	12	7	·06

Classification of debts of Australasian colonies.

267. 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, school buildings, and other public works and buildings; (3.) Miscellaneous—including introduction of immigrants, amounts

\* In 1875, the population was 2,327,882; in 1880, 2,721,747; in 1885, 3,302,174; in 1888, 3,678,046; and in 1889, 3,786,827.

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, 1889.)

Purposes for which incurred.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.*
<b>1.—WORKS YIELDING DIRECT REVENUE.</b>							
Railways and Tramways .. ..	£ 29,016,625	£ 31,380,508	£ 15,374,420	£ 11,374,903	£ 824,845	£ 2,029,191	£ 13,924,072
Electric Telegraphs .. ..	.. ..	726,807	786,610	848,081	195,193	99,471	590,356
Water Supply (including Sewerage)	5,643,876	4,122,823	221,170	3,321,300	5,310	..	560,280
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses and Docks	626,018	2,674,345	1,693,103	1,389,562	12,913	†1,521,928	†879,152
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>35,286,519</b>	<b>38,904,483</b>	<b>18,075,303</b>	<b>16,933,846</b>	<b>1,038,261</b>	<b>3,650,590</b>	<b>15,953,860</b>
<b>2.—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.</b>							
Roads and Bridges .. ..	108,043	603,985	844,910	1,428,284	48,822	†	3,552,999
Defence Works .. ..	100,000	775,192	138,163	250,645	..	120,868	†429,719
School Buildings .. ..	1,105,557	55,000	..§	\$680,300	..	120,428	..
Other Public Works and Buildings	766,908	1,066,630	1,928,263	471,425	193,861	554,879	2,099,871
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>2,080,508</b>	<b>2,500,857</b>	<b>2,911,336</b>	<b>2,830,654</b>	<b>242,683</b>	<b>796,175</b>	<b>6,082,589</b>
<b>3.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>							
Immigration .. ..	..	569,930	2,621,727	..	..	235,714	2,143,327
Deficiencies in Revenue (including Treasury Bonds) .. ..	..	..	397,335	80,000	60,512	146,871	218,500
Balance { Other Services ¶ .. ..	..	49,855	..	591,000	..	189,700	1,250,901
Unapportioned ** .. ..	..	4,621,324	1,835,249	..	30,525	..	12,834,073
<b>Total .. ..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>5,241,109</b>	<b>4,854,311</b>	<b>671,000</b>	<b>91,037</b>	<b>572,285</b>	<b>16,446,801</b>
<b>Grand Total †† .. ..</b>	<b>37,367,027</b>	<b>46,646,449</b>	<b>25,840,950</b>	<b>20,435,500</b>	<b>1,371,981</b>	<b>5,019,050</b>	<b>38,483,250</b>

NOTE.—The amounts set down for New South Wales and South Australia are exclusive of Treasury Bills for £1,907,100 and £250,000 respectively.

\* The figures set down as showing the objects for which the Public Debt of New Zealand was contracted represent the net expenditure out of the "Public Works Fund" since 1870—the date of the first Immigration and Public Works Loan—which is the only existing record of the loan expenditure; it is, however, stated that, besides loan moneys, receipts in aid from Stamp duties, etc., contributed somewhat towards the total sum so expended. The balance required to make up the total debt at the end of 1889 has been entered as "unapportioned."

† The amount for "Roads and Bridges" is included with that for "Harbours, etc."

‡ In New Zealand a portion of the expenditure on "Defences" is included under the head of "Harbours, etc.," and a portion is under the head of "Other Services."

§ In Queensland the expenditure on "School Buildings" is included with "Other Public Works," and in South Australia the amount set down includes expenditure on other buildings.

|| Including £1,139,999, loans to local bodies, chiefly for waterworks.

¶ In New South Wales the amount under this head was expended on public works on behalf of Queensland, when it formed part of New South Wales; in South Australia on general public works for the Northern Territory; in New Zealand on land purchases (presumably from the Maoris), £1,178,554, and rates on native lands, £49,764, etc. From the amount returned for Tasmania, debentures redeemed, amounting to £96,500, have been deducted, since the purposes were not specified for which the original loans thereby paid off were raised.

\*\* 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, £2,723,430 for repayment of loans. 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 £1,320,359; the net liability for that colony was, therefore, £37,162,891. The sinking funds possessed by the other colonies are comparatively small, consisting of the following amounts:—Victoria, £54,112; Western Australia, £71,536; and Tasmania, £103,181.

Purposes for which debts of Australasian colonies were contracted.

268. The major portion of the public debt of each of the Australasian colonies was contracted for the purpose of railway construction, but smaller amounts were borrowed for water supply, immigration, electric telegraphs, harbour and defence works, roads and bridges, school-houses, and other public works. Up to the end of 1889, New South Wales had borrowed a larger amount for railway construction than any other colony, the amount being nearly £31,400,000, as against £29,000,000 borrowed for the same purpose by Victoria, nearly £15,400,000 by Queensland, not quite £14,000,000 by New Zealand, and nearly £11,400,000 by South Australia. Victoria has borrowed more for water supply than any other colony, the total amount being £5,600,000, as against £4,100,000 borrowed by New South Wales, and £3,300,000 borrowed by South Australia for the same object. No portion of the public debt of Victoria, South Australia, or Western Australia has been contracted for the promotion of immigration, but up to the end of 1889 Queensland and New Zealand had borrowed over two and a half and over two millions respectively for immigration purposes, whilst New South Wales and Tasmania had borrowed considerably smaller sums.

Order of colonies in respect to borrowings for reproductive works.

269. 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 REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF DEBT INCURRED FOR REPRODUCTIVE WORKS.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Victoria ...	94·43	5. Tasmania ...	72·73
2. New South Wales ...	83·40	6. Queensland ...	69·95
3. South Australia ...	82·86	7. New Zealand ...	41·46*
4. Western Australia ...	75·68		

Purposes for which debt of Australasia was contracted.

270. Of the total amount borrowed by the colonies on the Australian continent to the end of 1889, over four-fifths was for railways and other reproductive works, 8 per cent. was for other works of a permanent character, and, with the exception of 5 per cent., which was unappropriated, the balance was spent chiefly on immigration. Of the amount borrowed by the continental and insular colonies combined, the proportion for reproductive works is considerably less, but the proportions for immigration and other purposes

\* The purposes for which a large portion of the New Zealand debt was incurred cannot now be determined. See last footnotes on preceding page.

are considerably more than those for like objects relating to the continental colonies alone. This is shown in the following table:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA  
WERE CONTRACTED.

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1889.)

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.
	£		£	
<b>1.—WORKS YIELDING DIRECT REVENUE.</b>				
Railways and Tramways ...	87,971,301	66·82	103,924,564	59·33
Electric Telegraphs ...	2,556,691	1·94	3,246,518	1·85
Water Supply (including Sewerage)	13,314,479	10·11	13,874,759	7·92
Harbours, Rivers, Lighthouses, and Docks	6,395,941	4·86	8,797,021	5·02
Total ...	110,238,412	83·73	129,842,862	74·12
<b>2.—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.</b>				
Roads and Bridges ...	3,034,044	2·30	6,587,043	3·76
Defence Works ...	1,264,000	·96	1,814,587	1·04
School Buildings ...	1,840,857	1·40	1,961,285	1·12
Other Public Works and Buildings	4,427,137	3·36	7,081,887	4·04
Total ...	10,566,038	8·02	17,444,802	9·96
<b>3.—MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Immigration ...	3,191,657	2·42	5,570,698	3·18
Revenue Deficiencies (including Treasury Bonds)	537,847	·41	903,218	·52
Balance { Other Services ...	640,855	·49	2,081,456	1·19
{ Unapportioned ...	6,487,098	4·93	19,321,171	11·03
Total ...	10,857,457	8·25	27,876,543	15·92
Grand Total ...	131,661,907	100·00	175,164,207	100·00

271. 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, 1889.

Country or Colony.	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
EUROPE.			
	£	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom ... ..	689,944,026	17 18 11	7·73
Malta ... ..	79,168	0 9 8	·32
ASIA.			
India ... ..	206,619,559	0 19 7	2·53
Ceylon ... ..	2,209,728	0 14 9	2·10
Straits Settlements ... ..	15,700	0 0 7	·02
Protected Malay States ... ..	12,729	0 0 7	·02
Hong Kong ... ..	200,000	1 0 7	·53
AFRICA.			
Mauritius ... ..	772,449	2 1 5	·88
Natal ... ..	5,035,126	9 9 11	3·79
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	22,490,501	14 15 2	5·86
St. Helena ... ..	2,250	0 8 10	·27
Sierra Leone ... ..	58,454	0 15 7	·83
AMERICA.			
Canada ... ..	58,957,360†	11 12 4	7·40
Newfoundland ... ..	861,083	4 7 3	3·03
Bermuda ... ..	7,220	0 9 2	·24
British Guiana ... ..	737,399	2 12 3	1·27
Honduras ... ..	16,032	0 11 8	·32
West Indies—			
Bahamas ... ..	83,126	1 13 7	1·80
Jamaica ... ..	1,588,337	2 10 11	2·29
St. Lucia ... ..	134,600	3 2 5	2·83
St. Vincent ... ..	13,780	0 5 11	·50
Barbados ... ..	30,100	0 3 4	·17
Grenada ... ..	44,475	0 17 8	·88
Tobago ... ..	2,000	0 1 11	·23
St. Christopher } Nevis ... }	20,900	0 9 6	·52
Antigua ... ..	25,871	0 14 9	·60
Montserrat ... ..	3,900	0 6 10	·61
Dominica ... ..	13,400	0 9 3	·65
Trinidad ... ..	542,420	2 15 4	1·20
AUSTRALASIA.			
Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand §	175,164,207	46 5 1	6·15
Fiji ... ..	251,090	2 0 2	3·94
Total ... ..	1,165,936,990	4 7 5	5·32

\* For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see Part "Population" *post*.

† For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 158 *ante*.

‡ Gross liability. The net liability, after deducting "interest bearing investments, loans, cash, and banking accounts," was only £48,619,900.

§ For public debts and amounts per head and proportion of debt to revenue in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 261 *ante*.

272. It will be observed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies reaches to about 1,166 millions sterling; that 690 millions, or nearly three-fifths, of this amount is owing by Great Britain herself; 206½ millions by India; 175 millions, or one-seventh of the whole, by the Australasian colonies; and the remainder, 94½ millions, by Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British colonies.

Indebted-  
ness of  
British  
dominions.

273. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is more than 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, and that of Victoria is nearly, twice as large. The three first-named colonies are, in proportion to population, by far the most heavily-indebted countries in the world. It may be observed that the indebtedness per head of Canada is only a fourth of that of Australasia.

Indebted-  
ness per  
head of  
British  
dominions.

274. In proportion to revenue, the debt of the United Kingdom is much larger than that of any of her dependencies; but with the exception of the United Kingdom and Canada, there is no portion of the British dominions in which the debt is so high a multiple of its revenue as the united debts of the Australasian colonies are of their united revenues.

Proportion  
of debts to  
revenues of  
British  
dominions.

275. During the year 1889 the public indebtedness of the British dominions increased by £14,000,000, notwithstanding a reduction of 8½ millions in the debt of the United Kingdom. An increased amount of nearly fifteen millions was borrowed by India, and seven and a third millions by Australasia.

Increased  
indebted-  
ness of  
British  
dominions.

276. At the end of March, 1890, the National Debt of the United Kingdom stood in round numbers at 691 millions, the various denominations of which will be found in the following table:—

National  
debt of  
United  
Kingdom  
1889-90.

NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 31ST MARCH, 1890.

Denomination.	Total Amount of National Debt.	Amount of Debt held by Government Departments (included in previous column).
FUNDED DEBT—	£	£
Book Debt (3 per cent.) ... ..	4,879,553	4,879,553
New 3½ per Cents. ... ..	225,746	5,935
2¾ per Cents. Cons. Stock (Goschen's) ...	529,481,486	91,702,933
2¾ per Cents. (1905) ... ..	4,647,799	660,605
2½ per Cents. ... ..	33,079,399	12,190,245
Debt to Banks of England and Ireland ...	13,645,869	...
Terminable Annuities ... ..	71,731,869	60,886,464
Exchequer Bills. . ... ..	4,360,800	8,827,905
Exchequer Bonds ... ..	7,140,505	
Treasury Bills ... ..	15,440,000	
Temporary Advances ... ..	5,311,000	
Deficit to Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Accounts	179,072	...
Russian-Dutch Loan ... ..	540,740	...
Total Debt ... ..	690,663,838	179,153,640

NOTE.—The information in this table has been taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence*, 1891, page 76.

277. A gradual but continuous diminution has taken place in the national indebtedness of the United Kingdom, this reduction in the last 32 years having apparently amounted to nearly 141 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 :—

PUBLIC DEBT† OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1857 TO 1889.

Debt at the end of each Financial Year.‡			Debt at the end of each Financial Year.‡		
£			£		
1857-8	...	831,532,535	1882-3	...	754,455,270
1862-3	...	821,992,158	1887-8	...	705,575,073
1867-8	...	799,839,663	1888-9	...	699,300,767
1872-3	...	779,222,110	1889-90	...	690,663,838
1877-8	...	772,151,725			

278. 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 :—

\* The actual reduction is not so great as this, as the practice has prevailed of late years of deducting the amounts borrowed for local reproductive works. It is known that sums amounting in the aggregate to £26,558,959 were so deducted in 1887-8, when a *Local Loans Stock* was created.  
† Funded (including stock held on account of unclaimed dividends), unfunded, and capital value of terminable annuities in 3 per cent. stock, at par.  
‡ Financial Year ends on the 31st March.

## PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.			
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.*		Multiple of Revenue.
EUROPE.					
Austria-Hungary	1889	£ 580,421,†	£	s. d.	7·82
Belgium	„	87,207,	14	3 3	6·54
Denmark	1887-8	10,723,‡	5	2 3	3·59
France	1890	1,265,833,	30	0 11	10·61
Germany	1889-90	469,166,§	8	14 2	3·20
Greece	1890	29,515,	13	9 11	8·79
Holland	„	88,771,	19	10 3	8·72
Italy	1888-9	472,488,	15	9 2	7·31
Portugal	1889	122,958,	28	11 0	13·61
Roumania	1890-91	35,652,	6	12 8	6·89
Russia	1889	563,112,	6	2 6	6·54
Spain	„	251,012,	14	6 2	7·37
Sweden and Norway	1889-90	22,132,	3	5 7	2·93
Switzerland	1889	1,223,¶	0	8 4	·55
Turkey...	1878	292,830,**	13	6 8	17·59
ASIA.					
Japan	1889	56,234,	1	8 5	4·40
AFRICA.					
Egypt	1889	103,936,	15	5 5	9·92
Tunis	1884	5,000,††	0	8 5	6·60
AMERICA.					
Argentine Confederation	1889	71,700,	17	9 9	4·81
Brazil	1889	102,776,	7	6 10	6·80
Mexico...	1890	22,721,	1	19 2	3·00
Peru	1888	53,437,‡‡	17	16 9	40·19
United States	1890	324,090,§§	5	3 6	3·83

\* For populations on which these calculations are based, see Part "Population" *post*.

† This amount is made up of £319,979,000 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, £53,991,894 (including Treasury Bills) in 1889-90, together with the debts—chiefly borrowed for railway construction—of the following States at the dates named, viz.:—Alsace-Lorraine, £1,262,922 in 1890; Anhalt, £107,850 in 1889; Baden, £16,184,430 in 1890; Bavaria, £65,531,805 in 1890; Bremen, £3,359,041 in 1889; Brunswick, £1,278,985 in 1890; Hamburg, £11,589,221 in 1890; Hesse, £1,747,201 in 1889; Lippe, £39,664 in 1889; Lübeck, £677,810 in 1889; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £1,973,962 in 1890; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £293,686 in 1889; Oldenburg, £1,841,243 in 1889; Prussia, £254,758,897 in 1890-91; Reuss-Greiz, £10,462 in 1889; Reuss-Schleiz, £50,932 in 1890; Saxe-Altenburg, £44,624 in 1890; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £200,653 in 1889; Saxe-Meiningen, £624,751 in 1889; Saxe-Weimar, £281,745 in 1890; Saxony, £31,712,526 in 1890; Schaumburg-Lippe, £24,963 in 1889; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £209,060 in 1889; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £175,684 in 1890; Waldeck, £109,148 in 1890; and Würtemberg, £21,083,290 in 1890. A large proportion of the debts of the German States was contracted for the construction of railways. As a set-off against the "Debt of the Empire," there exist war treasure (in gold) and various invested funds amounting at end of 1889 to about £31,290,000. Deductions have been made where possible, so as to prevent sums being included twice over, thus appearing in both the Imperial and the State revenues.

|| This amount is made up of £14,384,069, debt of Sweden; and £7,748,255, 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 £872,400 Government paper in circulation.

§§ Gross liability. The net liability after deducting the cash in the Treasury was £192,370,000. In addition to the Federal Debt, there were State Debts amounting to £49,666,000, or after deducting cash and funds in hand to £17,073,000 (net debt.)



Gross  
amount of  
debt in  
different  
countries.

279. 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 £575,000,000. Next to these countries in point of indebtedness are Austria-Hungary, Russia, Italy, Germany, the United States, Turkey, Spain, and British India, in the order named. These are the only countries which have larger debts than the present united debts of the Australasian colonies.\*

Amount of  
debt per  
head in  
different  
countries.

280. In proportion to population, the most heavily-indebted independent countries are France and Portugal, which are, however, in this respect, far behind all the Australasian colonies.† The debt per head in the United Kingdom is much smaller than in Portugal and France, is also less than in Holland, but is larger than in any other country outside Australasia.

Proportion  
of debt to  
revenue in  
different  
countries.

281. According to the table, Turkey is, with the exception of Peru—which appears to be irredeemably involved—very much more heavily indebted in proportion to its revenue than any other country. The debts of those countries, and of Portugal, France, Egypt, Greece, Holland, and Austria-Hungary, are all larger in proportion to their revenues than the debt of the United Kingdom\* is to its revenue. The united debts of the Australasian colonies\* are smaller in proportion to their united revenues than the debts of Canada, Spain, Italy, Roumania, Brazil, Tunis, Belgium, or Russia, as well as those of the countries previously so mentioned are to their respective revenues.

Objects of  
Austral-  
asian and  
other  
debts.

282. 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.

Municipal  
debt.

283. Municipalities in Victoria are empowered by the *Local Government Act* (54 Vict. No. 1112) to borrow money for permanent works or undertakings, but the amount so borrowed is not to exceed ten times their average annual income from general rates during the three years prior to the raising of the loan. The following is a statement of the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, which had loans outstanding in September, 1890, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed by the municipalities through the General Government for waterworks (viz., £666,463, the redemption of which is provided

\* See table following paragraph 271 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 264 *ante*.

for by a sinking fund)—they being included in the public debt of the colony\* :—

## MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1890.

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	£ 2,533,407
Shires ... ..	34	411,033
Total ... ..	75	2,944,440

284. In 1890, as compared with 1889, the number of municipalities which had outstanding loans decreased by 2 (shires). The total increase in the amount outstanding was about £680,000; of which nearly £577,000 was due to the borrowings of cities, towns or boroughs, and £103,000 to those of shires. The municipal debt has been increasing rapidly since 1883, when the debt was little more than a fourth of what it was at the end of 1890, as is indicated by the following figures, which show the municipal debt in each of the last eleven years :—

## MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1880 TO 1890.

£			£		
1880	...	726,525	1886	...	1,479,159
1881	...	728,093	1887	...	1,708,252
1882	...	742,911	1888	...	2,062,327
1883	...	776,683	1889	...	2,264,607
1884	...	1,083,613	1890	...	2,944,440
1885	...	1,229,203			

285. The interest paid by municipalities during the financial year 1890 amounted to £139,807, the rates ranging from 4 to 8 per cent. The average rate paid by cities, towns, and boroughs is 4·74 per cent., and that by shires 5·21 per cent.

286. 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 1890 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

\* See table following paragraph 226 *ante*, also footnote (||) to that table.

† For revenue and expenditure of the Trust, see table following paragraph 216 *ante*.

as much as £1,435,400, ranging from the minimum to £104, and the 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						

Tramways  
Trust loans.

287. The tramways in Melbourne and its principal suburbs are constructed by a Trust (called the Melbourne Tramways Trust) consisting of delegates elected annually by the municipalities interested. By the original Act creating this corporation, the Trust was authorized to raise all money required for the construction of tramways, as well as for the expenses of the Trust, by means of debentures secured on the lines constructed, also on the revenues of the municipalities represented, in the proportion of the length and 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 the objections raised by the London Stock Exchange, however, further Acts† were passed limiting the borrowing powers of the Trust—first to £1,200,000, subsequently to £1,500,000 and finally to £1,650,000; 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

\* 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; 51 Vict. No. 952; and 54 Vict. No. 1173.

first issue as compared with the higher price for the later issues. The last loan floated, viz., £130,000, was placed on the London market in January, 1891, making a total of £1,630,000, all bearing interest at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The particulars of the various loans, together with the prices realized, are given in the following table\* :—

MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS TRUST LOANS— $4\frac{1}{2}$  PER CENT.

Year.	Amount of Loan.	When due.	Price realized per £100 Debenture.			Actual rate of Interest.
			Gross.	Ex Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses (Net).	
	£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1884	500,000	1914	100 2 10	98 2 7	97 6 6	4 13 5
1886	500,000	"	...	...	101 15 0†	4 7 10
1887	200,000	"	106 6 8	105 16 8	104 13 3	4 4 1
1888	250,000	1916	109 15 11	109 5 4	108 2 1	4 0 4
1889	50,000	"	110 4 8	109 14 2	108 8 8	3 19 8
1891	130,000	"	108 9 3	107 17 0	106 13 0	4 1 6
	1,630,000					

288. 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 for Tramways Trust loans

*Sinking Fund.*—Act No. 765 provides that the Company shall pay to the Trust as sinking fund  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. for the first ten years, 2 per cent. for the second ten years, and 3 per cent. for the last ten years on the total amount borrowed, these terms to run from the date on which the first loan was floated. The total amount, 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 subsequent Acts were passed, increasing the Trust's borrowing powers by £300,000, and £150,000 respectively, the Tramway and Omnibus Company consented on condition that the liability to pay to the sinking fund on the new loans should not commence until the 1st July, 1889, and 1st July, 1890, respectively. It was also provided that these percentages should cease to be paid by the Company if at any time before the end of the extended lease (1st July, 1916) the amounts so contributed should be sufficient to repay the loan with all expenses; and that the Company should, on the other hand, be liable for any deficiency. Power was also given to the Trust to invest the sinking fund contributions in first mortgages of freehold land in Victoria, instead of restricting them to municipal and Government debentures and bank deposits. The total amount of sinking fund invested to the 31st December, 1890, is £126,200, all in 5 per cent. Victorian municipal debentures, which have cost the Trust a little over par.

289. If the municipal debts, together with the debts of the Harbor and Tramway Trusts, be added to the Government debt on the 30th June, 1890, viz., £41,377,693,‡ it will appear that the total gross

General and municipal debt.

\* For further particulars relating to the Tramways Trust, see latter part of "Interchange" in the second volume, *post*.

† It should be stated that, in the first instance, the debentures for this loan were disposed of in Melbourne at a premium of 35s., to two of the Banks, who undertook to pay all expenses of floating the loan in London. The loan was duly floated there on the 4th February, 1886, and realized as high an average price as £107 16s. 8d., or about £107 *ex* accrued interest.

‡ On the 30th June, 1891, the debt of the General Government had increased to £43,610,265.

liability of the colony was £47,452,133, or a proportion of £42 8s. 6d. per head of population.

Trust funds  
1889 and  
1890.

290. At the end of June, 1890, there was a total balance of nearly £2,573,000 to the credit of the various trust funds, as against a credit balance of £2,433,000 at the end of the previous year, the principal increase being under the heads of Post Office Savings Banks, and the Municipal Investments account. The following are the particulars of the various funds at each of these periods :—

### TRUST FUNDS, 1889 AND 1890.

Accounts.	Credit Balances on the 30th June.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889.	1890.		
	£	£	£	£
Assurance fund* ... ..	66,425	78,345	11,920	...
Suitors' fund ... ..	64,925	49,361	...	15,564
Police Superannuation fund ... ..	76,119	73,659	...	2,460
Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannua- tion fund ... ..	1,100	5,362	4,262	...
Intestate estates ... ..	115,128	117,663	2,535	...
Master-in-Lunacy—Investment account	5,319	7,029	1,710	...
Lunacy Trust ... ..	4,512	3,063	...	1,449
Municipal Investments account ... ..	100,678	130,961	30,283	...
Municipal Contributions for Prince's Bridge ... ..	1,470	2,004	534	...
Waterworks Trust Sinking fund ... ..	21	257	236	...
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Deposit account ... ..	88	...	...	88
Trustees, Executors, and Agency Com- panies, and Insurance Companies ... ..	100,000	90,000†	...	10,000
Defences— <i>Discipline Act</i> 1883—Ammu- nition and Deferred Pay fund, etc. ... ..	6,790	5,577	...	1,213
Post Office Savings Banks ... ..	1,712,630	1,820,586	107,956	...
Ocean Mails ... ..	449	2,346	1,897	...
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends) ... ..	4,133	4,237	104	...
Customs Goods overtime ... ..	665	844	179	...
Municipalities Sinking fund and Re- demption account... ..	54,112	54,721	609	...
Survey Fees account ... ..	17,429	17,424	...	5
Security account ... ..	4,784	4,727	...	57
<i>Licensing Act</i> 1885 ... ..	45,567	46,371	804	...
Vermin Rate ... ..	1,038	1,630	592	...
New Falls Bridge Construction account	6,485	11,226	4,741	...
Country Tramways ... ..	15,211	7,444	...	7,767
Melbourne Police Court fund... ..	...	6,422	6,422	...
Public Instruction—Prize fund ... ..	800	1,050	250	...
Exhibition Building and Ground ... ..	...	3,207	3,207	...
Sundries ... ..	27,127	27,261	134	...
Total‡ ... ..	2,433,005	2,572,777	139,772§	...

\* It should be pointed out that the balance at the credit of this fund has been reduced by an advance of £75,073 towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office (under Act 49 Vict. No. 835), on which amount the Assurance fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue. † This amount represents 7 Trustees' and 4 Insurance Companies.

‡ Exclusive of the amount of £75,073 referred to in the preceding footnote, but including £4,008 advanced to the Bungaree Loan Liquidation account. § Net increase.

291. The trust funds at the end of 1890 amounted to over <sup>Trust funds</sup> 2½ millions sterling, whereas twenty years previously they amounted <sup>1870 to 1890.</sup> to less than half a million. Thirty-four 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, and manner of their investment, at the end of each of the last twenty-one financial years:—

## TRUST FUNDS, 1870 TO 1890.

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
1890 ...	888,998	1,272,704	411,075	2,572,777

292. All fees received from the licensing of persons authorized <sup>Licensing</sup> to sell spirituous liquors in Victoria are paid into a fund called <sup>Act 1885</sup> "The Licensing Act 1885 Fund," which, after the payment of a <sup>Fund.</sup> certain proportion fixed by the Act to municipalities and termed the "equivalent," is charged with the general cost of carrying out the provisions of the Act. In 1889-90 there was a credit balance of £45,567 brought forward from the previous year, the receipts amounted to £120,055, and the expenditure to £119,252, and the

\* 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.

balance carried forward to the next year being £46,371. The receipts consisted of £115,939 from licences, £4,090 from fines, and £26 from sale of confiscated liquor, etc. The expenditure was made up of £92,579 "equivalent" paid to municipalities, £1,575 for travelling expenses of members of Licensing Courts, £2,654 to police acting as inspectors, £4,467 for incidental expenses, £381 for cost of taking poll of electors, £17,597 for compensation.

Balance at  
credit of  
public  
account.

293. The balance at the credit of the public account on the 30th June, 1890, was £3,224,893, but as various sums—as explained in the report of the Commissioners of Audit—had been advanced in anticipation of the next year's appropriations, including interest due 1st July, remitted to England, also recoups (£166,514), rolling stock (£300,000), etc.,\* the actual cash balance in hand became reduced to £1,771,313. The balance was distributed over the four principal accounts as follow:—

BALANCES AT CREDIT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT, 30TH JUNE, 1890.†

Consolidated Revenue	...	...	...	£1,407,957
Trust Funds	...	...	...	1,318,327
Loan Account	...	...	...	474,380
Railway Construction Account	...	...	...	24,229
				<hr/>
Credit Balance	...	...	...	£3,224,893
Less—Advances on Account of 1890-91	...	...	...	1,453,580
				<hr/>
Cash Balance	...	...	...	£1,771,313

Pensions.

294. The retiring allowances paid from the Victorian revenue are of two kinds, pensions and superannuation allowances. Of the former there were in 1889-90 five in all, embracing allowances to three former Ministers released from office on political grounds, to the widow of a former Governor of Victoria, and to the daughter of an eminent explorer of the Australian coasts. The total amount included in these pensions was £3,766.

Super-  
annuation  
allowances  
under Acts  
of Parlia-  
ment.

295. The persons entitled under Acts of Parliament to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 805, and consisted of one ex-Supreme-Court Judge, seven former judges of County Courts, a late Clerk of Parliaments, a late Master-in-Equity, two late Commissioners of Audit, 710 ex-officers of the Public Service, 25 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department, 49 ex-officers of the Railway Department, and 9 ex-officers of the Defence Forces. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £86,705, or an average of £107 14s. 2d. to each recipient.

\* See paragraph 101 *ante*.

† On the 30th June, 1891, the credit balance was £2,439,242, and the cash balance £695,911.

296. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 810, or 132 more than in the previous year, and the sum paid amounted to £91,005,\* or £12,904 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £112 7s., or £2 17s. less than in 1888-9. 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.

297. 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 1889-90, will be found in the following table:—

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES,† 1889-90.

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	3	2,852	6	5†	888	17	9
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 Judge ...	1	2,098	2	4‡	1,750	0	0
33 " Vict. " No. " 345 ( <i>County Court Statute</i> )	Clerk of Parliaments ...	1	500	0	0	500	0	0
	County Court Judges ...	7	4,650	0	0	664	5	9
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	380	51,131	5	4	134	11	1
47 Vict. No. 773 ( <i>Public Service Act</i> )	Ditto ...	330	20,805	14	11	63	0	11
31 Vict. No. 309 ( <i>Lunacy Statute</i> )	Officers in the Lunacy Department	25	855	0	3	34	4	0
47 Vict. No. 767 ( <i>Victorian Railways Act</i> )	Officers in the Railway Department	49	4,260	16	8	86	19	1
47 Vict. No. 777 ( <i>Discipline Act</i> )	Officers of the Defence Force	9	885	4	4	98	7	2
Total ...	...	810	91,005	3	7	112	7	0

\* Including £534 arrears for lapsed pension.

† Not including £2,000 paid to the Police Superannuation Fund, and allowances voted annually, for which see paragraph 298 *post*.

‡ Including arrears to a deceased pensioner, viz., £186 as a former Minister of the Crown, and £348 as a former Supreme Court Judge

Pensions,  
etc., under  
Acts, 1889  
and 1890.

Pensions,  
etc.,  
1889-90.



Police pensions, how granted.

298. 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 (£8,348 in 1889-90); 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, 1889-90.

299. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1889-90 was 253,\* on which the annual amount payable was £25,595, or an average of £101 3s. 4d. to each recipient. It should be mentioned, however, that the actual amount paid in 1889-90 was only £24,806, in consequence of some amounts not having been drawn. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 12 instances, amounting in the aggregate to £3,720, or an average of £310 to each recipient.

Deduction from pay of police, and votes in aid.

300. In the year under review, for the thirteenth 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 £5,218. 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 each of the last three years. The balance to the credit of the fund at the beginning of 1889-90 was £6,819,† but at the end of the year this had decreased to £3,659.

Retiring allowances granted for infirmity.

301. Except in cases of infirmity of mind and 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 6 lapsed during the year, so that the number at the end of the year was 247.

† The actual balance was only £6,119, but £700 of the Government grant due on account of the year was paid soon afterwards.

‡ Now extended to 65 years, at the option of the officer, unless he is called upon by the Governor in Council to retire upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board (Act 54 Vict., No. 1133, sec. 143).

fifty-five years. Of the existing retiring allowances, however, 35 per cent. of those granted to public servants, and as many as 44 per cent. of those granted to the police,\* were awarded in consequence of infirmity or disablement before the full age had been attained.

302. Besides the superannuation allowances and pensions for which amounts are specially appropriated, certain allowances are voted by Parliament each year to retired public servants who, prior to the passing of the *Public Service Act* 1883, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized; in addition to which there was voted a grant in aid of the Police Superannuation Fund, and pensions to two widows of constables who were shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws. The number of retiring allowances voted in 1889-90, 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, 1889-90.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Allowances voted.		
		Total Amount paid.	Average to each Recipient.	
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.		£	£	s. d.
Chief Secretary† ... ..	10	546	54	12 0
Minister of Public Instruction ... ..	60	4,646	77	8 8
Attorney-General ... ..	1	240	240	0 0
Treasurer ... ..	1	68	68	0 0
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	1	18	18	0 0
Commissioner of Public Works ... ..	14	1,372	98	0 0
Commissioner of Trade and Customs ... ..	3	567	189	0 0
Postmaster-General ... ..	9	389	43	4 5
Commissioner of Railways ... ..	9	904	100	8 11
PENSIONS.				
Widows of Constables shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws	2	87	43	10 0
Total ... ..	110	8,837	80	6 9

303. The following is a summary of the pensions, superannuation allowances, compensations, and gratuities, paid out of the general

\* Including pensions granted under the *Civil Service* and *Public Service Acts*.

† Four of these pensions, amounting to £116, were granted to ex-constables of police for injuries received in execution of duty, in addition to amounts paid out of Police Superannuation Fund.

revenue during the year 1889-90, distinguishing payments from special appropriations from those from annual votes or other sources:—

PENSIONS, RETIRING ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, AND GRATUITIES  
PAID, 1889-90.

Pensions, Compensations, etc.	Annual Allowances.	Compensations and Gratuities.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Under Special Appropriations—</i>			
<i>Constitution Act</i> ... ..	5,450	...	5,450
County Court Judges ... ..	4,650	...	4,650
Master-in-Equity ... ..	750	...	750
Commissioners of Audit ... ..	1,117	...	1,117
Railway Department ... ..	4,261	13,253	17,514
Public Service* ... ..	73,677	8,367	82,044
Others (Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie) ...	1,100	...	1,100
Total ... ..	91,005	21,620	112,625
<i>Under Annual Votes—</i>			
Railway Department ... ..	904	8,508	9,412
Public Service ... ..	7,846	11,573	19,419
Others ... ..	87	...	87
Total ... ..	8,837	20,081	28,918
Total, exclusive of Police Pensions ...	99,842	41,701	141,543
<i>To the Police—</i>			
Endowment and amount voted £9,000† } From Police Superannuation Fund 19,526 }	24,806	3,720	28,526
Grand Total ... ..	124,648	45,421	170,069
Less amount derived from Police Superannuation Fund ... ..	15,806	3,720	19,526
Amount paid by State ‡ ... ..	108,842	41,701	150,543

Retiring allowances, etc., 1888-9 and 1889-90.

304. Taking into account pensions, retiring allowances, compensations, and gratuities of all kinds, whether specially appropriated or voted, the amount paid by the State was greater by only £17 in 1889-90 than in the previous year.

Pilots' pensions.

305. The Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund was originally under the control of the Pilot Board, but under the *Marine 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

\* 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 120 *ante*.

was £41,460, consisting of £40,900 in securities and £560 in cash. The receipts during the financial year 1889-90 amounted to £3,406, of which £821 was deducted from the pay of pilots, and £2,585 was received as interest on moneys invested; whilst the expenditure, all but £5 being on account of pensions, amounted to £2,144. The number of pensions on the list at the end of the year was 18, and the annual amount payable was £2,131. The balance at the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1890, was £43,262. These pensions are not included in the foregoing tables.

306. 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.

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## PART III.—POPULATION.

Census of  
1891.

307. A census of Victoria was taken on the 5th April, 1891, that being the date on which the census was also taken in the United Kingdom, in the other Australasian colonies, and in most other portions of the British Empire.

Population,  
1891.

308. According to the Victorian census, the total population of the colony was as follows:—

## POPULATION, CENSUS OF 5TH APRIL, 1891.\*

Males ...	...	...	...	...	...	599,172
Females ...	...	...	...	...	...	541,233
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,140,405

Increase of  
population.

309. The increase of population between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 was 278,059, viz., 147,089 males and 130,970 females, as against an increase of 130,818, viz., 51,033 males and 79,785 females, between the censuses of 1871 and 1881, and an increase of 191,206, viz., 72,399 males and 118,807 females, between the censuses of 1861 and 1871. It will be observed that, whilst in the last intercensal period the increase of males was greater than that of females, in the two previous intercensal periods the increase of females was greater than that of males.

Rate of  
increase of  
population.

310. Between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the rate of increase of the total population (32·2 per cent.) was much greater than that between 1871 and 1881 (17·9 per cent.), but not so great as that between 1861 and 1871 (35·4 per cent.).

Rate of  
increase of  
males.

311. The rate of increase of the male population was considerably greater in the last than in either of the two previous intercensal periods, the percentage being 32·5 between 1881 and 1891, 12·7 between 1871 and 1881, and 22·0 between 1861 and 1871.

Rate of  
increase of  
females.

312. The rate of increase of the female population was—as in the case of the male population—greater in the last than in the middle period; but it was less than in the first period, the percentage being 31·9 between 1881 and 1891, 24·1 between 1871 and 1881, and 56·1 between 1861 and 1871.

Births over  
deaths in  
ten years.

313. According to the registrations, the excess of births over deaths between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 was 161,699, viz., 73,406 of males and 88,293 of females. Thus, the colony not only retained a number equivalent to the whole of this natural increase,

\* The figures have not been finally checked, but it is believed they are very nearly accurate. The correct totals will be given in appendix to this volume.

but gained in addition 116,360 persons, viz., 73,683 males and 42,677 females, by immigration. In the previous intercensal period (1871 to 1881) the excess of registered births over registered deaths was, of males 66,923, and of females 78,980; but the colony lost by emigration a number of males equivalent to all those born and 15,890 more, and a number of females equivalent to all born except 805, the net loss in those ten years being thus 15,085.

314. Between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 the excess of recorded arrivals by sea over recorded departures by sea was 183,347, viz., 126,817 of males, and 56,530 of females. If these numbers, and those just quoted showing the excess of births over deaths had been correct, and the arrivals and departures overland had balanced each other, the census would have shown a population of 1,207,392, viz., 652,306 males and 555,086 females, or 66,987, viz., 53,134 males and 13,853 females more than it actually did. The totals may to a certain extent have been affected by the overland emigration, of which no account is kept, but there is no doubt that the main disturbance has arisen from the circumstance that a large number of the departures by sea are unrecorded. The defective nature of the emigration returns being known, an allowance was made for it each quarter in the estimates of population published at those periods by the Government Statist, the whole allowance during the 10 years 1881-1891 being 52,131, viz., 41,333 males and 10,798 females; this reduction turned out to be insufficient, as the estimate brought on to the census day exceeded the population then enumerated by 14,856, viz., 11,801 males and 3,055 females. The following table shows the actual, apparent, and estimated population at the date of the census of 1891, and the numbers by which the apparent and estimated exceeded the actual population:—

ACTUAL, APPARENT, AND ESTIMATED POPULATION, 5TH APRIL, 1891.\*

Sex.	Population of Victoria.			Excess over Actual Population of	
	Actual.†	Apparent.‡	Estimated.§	Apparent Population.	Estimated Population.
Males ... ..	599,172	652,306	610,973	53,134	11,801
Females ... ..	541,233	555,086	544,288	13,853	3,055
Total ... ..	1,140,405	1,207,392	1,155,261	66,987	14,856

\* See footnote to page 210.

† Enumerated at the census of 1891.

‡ Made up by adding excess of recorded births over recorded deaths, and of recorded arrivals over recorded departures, between censuses of 1881 and 1891.

§ Made up by deducting 41,333 males and 10,798 females from the apparent population for the estimated number of unrecorded departures.

Proportion  
of unre-  
corded  
emigrants.

315. During the period intervening between the last two censuses, the recorded departures from the colony numbered 602,189, viz., 411,792 males and 190,397 females. Adding the unrecorded departures as derived from the last column but one of the last table to these numbers, and calculating the proportion of such departures to the whole, it is found that nearly  $10\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of those who left the colony in the ten years ended with the census day 1891, viz.,  $11\frac{4}{5}$  per cent. of the males, and  $7\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. of the females—passed out by sea or over the borders without their departure being officially recognized. In the ten years 1871-81 these proportions were as follow:—Both sexes, 17 per cent.; males, 19 per cent.; females, 11 per cent.

Disturbance  
by unregis-  
tered  
births.

316. It should be pointed out that the number by which the apparent exceeds the actual population does not represent all who leave the colony unobserved, as whilst, practically, all the deaths are registered, a number of the births escape registration, the population estimates being thereby disturbed in an opposite direction to that due to unrecorded departures, therefore the number of the latter must really be greater than that shown by the figures.

Actual and  
apparent  
population,  
1881.

317. At the census of 1881 the actual was found to be less than the apparent population by 67,437, or 55,204 males and 12,233 females. These numbers are greater as regards the total by 450, and as regards the males by 2,070, but less as regards the females by 1,620 than the difference found to exist at the recent census.

Recon-  
sideration  
of former  
estimates.

318. The want of agreement between the estimated and the enumerated population will necessarily cause a reconsideration of the figures which in the *Victorian Year-Book* and *Statistical Register* have been set down as showing the probable population of each year, and the difference involved in this want of agreement will be distributed as fairly as possible over the different years of the intercensal period. All calculations of averages or proportions to population during these years will also be reworked, and may then be considered as final.\*

Population  
at end and  
middle of  
1890.

319. Worked back from the census figures, the population of Victoria at the end of 1890 and the mean or average population of that year may be set down as follows†:—

Population, 31st December, 1890.				Mean Population, 1890.			
Males	...	...	596,064	Males	...	...	589,310
Females	...	...	537,202	Females	...	...	529,190
Total				Total			
	...		1,133,266		...		1,118,500

\* 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.

† See footnote to page 210.

320. The census of 1891 shows that the sexes in Victoria have slightly diverged from equality since the previous census, the population of females to every 100 males being 90·33, as against 90·75 in 1881. In 1871 the proportion of females was 82·4, and, in 1861, 64·4 to every 100 males.

Proportions  
of the sexes.

321. The population returned at the recent census furnishes a proportion of nearly 13 (12·98) persons to the square mile, or 1,298 persons to 100 square miles. The proportion in 1881 was 9·8 persons, in 1871 8·3 persons, and in 1861 6·1 persons to the square mile.

Density of  
population.

322. The compilation of the census returns of ages, birthplaces, religions, conjugal condition, education, and occupations of the people has not yet been effected. Such information upon these subjects as may become available before the work closes will be given in an Appendix to the second volume.

Ages, birth-  
places,  
religions,  
etc.

323. 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 in Victoria was found to have become reduced 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 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. Since then, an estimate brought down to the beginning of 1890 gives the number in Victoria as 12,128, and in all Australasia as 43,706.

Chinese in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

324. According to a preliminary return ("first count") of the population enumerated at the census of 1891, the number of Chinese in Victoria (including half-castes) was 8,137, viz., 7,761 males and 376 females. It is almost certain these number understate the truth, and will be considerably added to when the census schedules have been closely examined. Such information as may become available respecting the correct numbers in Victoria and the other Australasian colonies will be published in an Appendix.

Chinese  
according  
to census  
of 1891.

325. Aboriginal stations, under the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, have been founded at Coranderk, 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

Aborigines  
at stations,  
etc.



each reserve, also the average number who from time to time receive supplies at the depôts or occasionally visit the stations :—

ABORIGINES, 1891.

Name of Station.	Area of Reserve.	Number of Aborigines. (including half-castes), May, 1891.
	Acres.	
Coranderrk ... ..	6,000	94
Framlingham ... ..	500*	62
Lake Condah ... ..	4,000	94
Lake Wellington ... ..	2,363	83
Lake Tyers ... ..	5,000	74
Lake Hindmarsh ... ..	3,000	47
Occasional visitors to stations and depôts ...	...	152
Numbers wandering across to boundaries ...	...	125†
Total ... ..	20,863	731‡

326. 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 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.

327. In their report for 1889-90, dated the 4th October, 1890, the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines in the colony of Victoria state that the number of half-castes who, under the operation of the Act just referred to, left the stations, and are now earning their living with some assistance from the Board, is 186; that regulations have been drawn up and approved of for apprenticing boys and girls to trades and other useful occupations, and in accordance therewith 28 half-caste girls have been placed in service, and several boys have been apprenticed, whilst 6 orphans have been transferred to the Orphanage and

\* The Framlingham reserve has been reduced by 3,000 acres, leaving now only 500 acres. An Agricultural College is to be erected on the land taken away from the reserve.  
† The numbers are only approximate, as these Aborigines are crossing and recrossing the boundary of the colony at certain intervals.  
‡ According to the "first count" of the population obtained from the returns of the census of 1891, the Aborigines (including half-castes) numbered only 584, viz., 352 males and 232 females. These numbers will doubtless be added to after a closer investigation of the schedules has taken place. The full number returned will be given in an Appendix.  
§ The Aborigines Protection Act 1886 (50 Vict. No. 912.)

Aborigines  
Protection  
Act.

Report on  
Aborigines,  
1890.

Industrial Schools; that several half-caste Aborigines who have selected land have received assistance, in accordance with the promise given in the Act; and that there were 3 marriages, 12 births, and 36 deaths (including 4 at depôts) at Aboriginal stations during the year.

328. According to the same report, the total amount expended on the Aboriginal stations in the year ended 30th June, 1890, was £8,967, from which if the income be deducted, amounting to £1,123, the net cost of the stations will be reduced to £7,844, as compared with £7,377 in 1888-9.

Expenditure on Aborigines.

329. 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 as enumerated at the recent census, the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole colony, and the number of persons to the square mile; also the numerical and centesimal increase during the ten years ended with the date of the census of 1891:—

Urban and rural population.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, CENSUS OF 1891.†

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Population, 5th April, 1891.			Increase in 10 Years.	
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	Number.	Per Cent.
Towns { Metropolitan Extra-Metropolitan‡	256	491,378	43·09	1,919	208,431	73·67
	376	192,880	16·91	513	3,297	1·74
Total Urban ...	632	684,258	60·00	1,083	211,728	44·81
Extra-Urban or Rural	87,252	456,147	40·00	5·2	66,331	17·02
Total of Victoria	87,884	1,140,405	100·00	13	278,059	32·24

330. It will be observed that the urban exceeds the rural population by 228,000 persons, the increase of the former in ten years being 45 per cent., whilst that of the latter was only 17 per cent. The increase in the metropolitan district much exceeded that in any of the

Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

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

† See footnote to page 210.

‡ In addition to the present extra-metropolitan cities, towns, and boroughs, certain towns, which were at one time independent municipalities but have since become portions of shires, are included in this line. These, with their enumerated populations in 1891 (subject to future revision), are as follow:—Avoca, 787; Beechworth, 2,528; Chiltern, 1,351; Gisborne, 413; Graytown, 104; Guildford, 392; Jamieson, 286; Kilmore, 1,122; Kyneton, 3,371; Maldon, 1,692; South Barwon, 1,587; Steiglitz, 255; Taradale, 322; Walhalla, 1,771; Woodend, 707. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table.

others, its population being now equal to 43 per cent. of that of the whole colony, as against only 33 per cent. in 1881. The following were the proportions of the metropolitan to the whole population of the colony at the last four census periods:—

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

		Per Cent.			Per Cent.
1861	...	25·89	1881	...	32·81
1871	...	28·87	1891	...	43·09

Area and  
population  
of Greater  
Melbourne.

331. The following table shows the estimated area and the population in 1881 and 1891 of the various municipalities comprised in the metropolitan district; also the numerical and centesimal increase of the population of each municipality in the interval between the two periods, and the density of the population of each municipality at the latter period:—

GREATER MELBOURNE: AREA AND POPULATION OF SUB-DISTRICTS,  
1881 AND 1891.

Municipal Sub-Districts (1891).	Estimated Area in acres, 1891	Enumerated Population.		Increase in 10 Years.		Persons to the Acre, 1891.
		1881.	1891.*	Number.	Per cent.	
Melbourne City ...	5,020	65,859	73,514	7,655	11·62	14·64
North Melbourne Town	565	17,839	20,985	3,146	17·64	37·14
Fitzroy City ...	923	23,118	32,455	9,337	40·39	35·16
Collingwood City ...	1,139	23,829	35,066	11,237	47·16	30·79
Richmond City ...	1,430	23,405	38,770	15,365	65·65	27·11
Brunswick Town ...	2,722	6,222	21,955	15,733	252·86	8·07
Northcote Town ...	2,850	1,584	7,741	6,157	388·70	2·72
Prahran City ...	2,320	21,168	39,699	18,531	87·54	17·11
South Melbourne City ...	2,311	25,374	41,730	16,356	64·46	18·06
Port Melbourne Borough	2,366	8,771	13,058	4,287	48·88	5·52
St. Kilda City ...	1,886	11,654	19,885	8,231	70·63	10·54
Brighton Town ...	3,288	4,755	9,887	5,132	107·93	3·01
Essendon Town ...	4,000	5,061	14,411	19,308	381·51	3·60
Flemington and Kensing- ton Borough ...	1,088		9,958			9·15
Hawthorn City ...	2,389	6,019	19,623	13,604	226·02	8·21
Kew Borough ...	3,553	4,288	8,476	4,188	97·67	2·39
Footscray City ...	3,075	5,993	19,149	13,156	219·52	6·23
Williamstown Town ...	2,775	9,034	15,936	6,902	76·40	5·74
Oakleigh Borough ...	2,178	178†	1,235	1,057	593·83	·57
Caulfield Shire ...	6,080	2,488	7,992	5,504	221·22	1·31
Malvern Shire ...	4,000	1,797	8,142	6,345	353·09	2·04
Boroondara Shire ...	8,320	1,525	6,206	4,681	306·95	·75
Preston Shire ...	8,900	1,410	3,563	2,153	152·69	·40
Coburg Shire ...	4,800	2,659	5,754	3,095	116·40	1·20
Remainder of District	85,964	7,439	14,217	6,778	91·12	·17
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ...	...	1,478	1,971	493	33·36	...
Total, including shipping	163,942	282,947	491,378	208,431	73·67	3·00

\* Subject to future revision.

† In 1881 the present borough of Oakleigh was not formed, but this population was living within the same limits.

332. According to the recent census, Melbourne within its corporate limits contains 73,500\* 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 41,700 inhabitants; Prahran, with 40,000; Richmond, with 39,000; Collingwood, with 35,000; and Fitzroy, with 32,500. Oakleigh, with 1,240 inhabitants, is the least populous of the suburban municipalities; the next one being Preston shire, with 3,560.†

Populous suburban municipalities, 1891.

333. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne in 1891 is shown in the last column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is North Melbourne, with over 37 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 35; Collingwood, with 31; Richmond, with 27; South Melbourne, with 18; Prahran, with 17; and Melbourne City, with 14 persons to the acre. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely populated than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers 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, 36·8; Collingwood, 31·9; Richmond, 31·3; South Melbourne, 22·7; Melbourne City, 22·3; St. Kilda, 12·2; Flemington and Kensington, 12·7; Williamstown, 6·8; Footscray, 6·3; Port Melbourne, 5·7; Essendon, 3·6; Brighton, 3·2; and Kew, 2·9.†

Density of metropolitan population.

334. During the ten years intervening between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the largest increases—aggregating nearly three-fifths of the total increase—were: 19,300 in Essendon and Flemington (one borough in 1881), 18,500 in Prahran, 16,300 in South Melbourne, 15,700 in Brunswick, 15,500 in Richmond, 13,600 in Hawthorn, 13,100 in Footscray, and 11,200 in Collingwood. On the other hand, the increase in proportion to the population at the earlier period was

Increases in sub-districts, 1881 to 1891 compared.

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

† All these numbers are subject to future revision.

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

greatest in Oakleigh Borough (not formed in 1881), where the population increased nearly seven times; next in Essendon and Flemington, Northcote and Malvern, where it increased more than four and a half times; Boroondara, more than four times; Brunswick, three and a half times; Hawthorn, Caulfield, and Footscray, about three and a quarter times; Preston, two and a half times; and Coburg and Brighton, more than two-fold. Many of these districts, however, had comparatively small populations in 1881; thus the area now embraced within the limits of Oakleigh Borough had less than 200 persons, and, with the exception of Brighton, Essendon and Flemington, Hawthorn, Footscray, and Brunswick—which had from about 5,000 to 6,000 (in 1881)—all the others had less than 3,000 inhabitants. Those districts where the population was densest, viz., North Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, and Richmond, in which persons to the acre (in 1891) varied from 37 to 27 in the order named, the increases were only 18, 40, 47, and 66 per cent. respectively; whilst in South Melbourne and Prahran, which came next with 18 and 17 persons to the acre, the increases were 64 and 87 per cent. respectively. The population of Melbourne City increased since 1881 by only 7,655, or by nearly eleven and two-thirds per cent., which was much the smallest rate of increase in any metropolitan municipality.\*

335. 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 Lyon, and Fitzroy rather less than Lille and Buenos Aires; the density of the population in Collingwood is somewhat greater, whilst that in Richmond is somewhat less, than that in Bordeaux and Liège; and the density in South Melbourne, Prahran, and Melbourne City, is less than that in any of the towns named except Marseille:—

#### DENSITY OF THE POPULATION 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			

\* All these calculations are subject to future revision.

† The figures have been derived from a report on the census of Buenos Aires, dated 1889, there given in hectares, which have been turned into acres upon the assumption that a hectare is the equivalent of 2·47 acres.

336. In the following table is shown the area embraced in the metropolis (including suburbs) of each of the Australasian colonies, with the population thereof according to the last two census enumerations; also, the numerical and centesimal increase of the population of each city during the intervening decade, and the density of the population of such in 1891:—

**METROPOLITAN POPULATION OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1881 AND 1891.**

Name of City.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Enumerated Population.		Increase in 10 Years.		Persons to the Acre, 1891.
		1881.	1891.*	Number.	Per cent.	
Melbourne ...	163,942	282,947	491,378	208,431	73·67	3·00
Sydney ...	86,400	224,211	386,596	162,385	72·43	4·47
Brisbane ...	50,265	73,649†	91,955‡	18,306§	24·86§	1·83
Adelaide ...	170,850	103,942	133,220	29,278	28·17	·78
Perth ...	4,830	5,044	8,447	3,403	67·46	1·75
Hobart ...	47,560	27,248	33,450	6,202	22·76	·73
Wellington	9,032	21,746	33,220	11,474	52·76	3·68

Metropoli-  
tan popula-  
tions, 1881  
and 1891.

337. According to the figures, both the numerical and centesimal increase of the Melbourne population during the ten years ended with April, 1891, have been much greater than those of any of the other metropolitan cities.

Increases of  
Melbourne  
population.

338. It will be noticed that the inhabitants of Greater Sydney dwell in greater contiguity than those of any of the other metropolitan cities, and in both that city and Wellington the people are nearer each other than they are in Greater Melbourne, whilst in Adelaide and Hobart there is less than one person to the acre.

Density of  
population  
in capital  
cities.

339. From the results of the census of 1891 it appears that the metropolitan population forms a larger proportion of the total population in Victoria than it does in any other of the Australasian colonies; at the census of 1881 that position was occupied by Adelaide, which has since fallen to the second place. The following are the proportions in each colony at the present time:—

Proportions  
of metro-  
politan to  
total popu-  
lations.

\* Subject to further revision.

† Figures for 1886; the population of Brisbane in 1881, included in the area shown (within five mile radius), is not known; that counted over a smaller area was 31,109 in 1881.

‡ The population within a ten mile radius in 1891 was 102,167.

§ Increase in five years.

|| In 1891 three New Zealand towns had larger populations than Wellington, viz.:—Dunedin with 45,865, Christchurch with 47,846, and Auckland with 51,298 inhabitants. In all these cases the suburbs are included.

PROPORTION OF METROPOLITAN TO TOTAL POPULATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

				Per Cent.			
Melbourne	...	...	...	43·09	Hobart	...	22·81
Adelaide	...	...	...	41·63	Perth	...	16·93
Sydney	...	...	...	34·09	Wellington	...	5·30
Brisbane	...	...	...	23·34			

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

340. 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; Stawell, comprising one; and Castlemaine, comprising two municipalities. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the results of the censuses of 1881 and 1891 respectively, also the increase or decrease in each during the decade, were as follow :—

POPULATION OF FIVE EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1881 AND 1891.

Name of Town.				Population.		Increase.	Decrease.
				1881.	1891.*		
Ballarat	...	...	...	41,540	46,033	4,493	...
Sandhurst	...	...	...	36,640	37,238	598	...
Geelong	...	...	...	20,149	24,210	4,061	...
Stawell...	...	...	...	8,600	5,191	...	3,409
Castlemaine	...	...	...	7,348	6,802	...	546
Total	...	...	...	114,277	119,474	9,152	3,955

Population of principal towns of the world.

341. There is often considerable difficulty in obtaining a true statement of the population 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† :—

\* Subject to future revision.  
† 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.

## POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD.

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
London ... ..	England ... ..	1891	5,656,909*
Paris ... ..	France ... ..	1886	2,344,550
Canton ... ..	China ... ..	1859	1,600,000
Pekin ... ..	China ... ..	.....	1,600,000
Berlin ... ..	Prussia ... ..	1885	1,547,588
New York ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	1,513,500†
Vienna (with suburbs) ... ..	Austria ... ..	1887	1,270,000
Tokio ... ..	Japan ... ..	1886	1,121,883
Chicago ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	1,098,576
Philadelphia ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	1,004,894
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 ... ..	1890	806,243
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
Hang-Chow-Foo ... ..	China ... ..	...	600,000
Liverpool ... ..	England ... ..	1891	517,951§
Naples ... ..	Italy ... ..	1888	512,000
Manchester ... ..	England ... ..	1891	505,343
Nankin ... ..	China ... ..	...	500,000
Melbourne (with suburbs) ... ..	Victoria ... ..	1891	491,378
Madrid ... ..	Spain ... ..	1889	480,000
Brussels (with suburbs) ... ..	Belgium ... ..	1890	477,288
Buenos Aires (with suburbs) ... ..	Argentine Republic ... ..	1888	466,267¶
Buda-Pesth ... ..	Hungary ... ..	1890	463,017
St. Louis ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	460,357
Warsaw ... ..	Russian Poland ... ..	1885	454,298
Boston ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	448,477
Baltimore ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	434,151
Birmingham ... ..	England ... ..	1891	429,171
Milan ... ..	Italy ... ..	1891	429,030
Rio de Janeiro (with suburbs) ... ..	Brazil ... ..	1888	409,000
Amsterdam ... ..	Holland ... ..	1890	406,083
Madras ... ..	India ... ..	1881	405,848
Lyon ... ..	France ... ..	1886	401,930
Rome ... ..	Italy ... ..	1888	401,000
Sydney (with suburbs) ... ..	New South Wales ... ..	1891	386,596
Marseille ... ..	France ... ..	1886	376,143

\* This is the approximate population of Greater London, as returned at the census of 1891. The population of Inner London (Registration District) at the same time was 4,221,452. The district of Greater London embraces an area within a radius of 15 miles from Charing Cross.

† 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 2,524,392 inhabitants in 1890. 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 617,135 inhabitants in 1891.

|| Manchester, with Salford, contained 703,479 inhabitants.

¶ Without suburbs, 404,173.



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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Cairo ... ..	Egypt ... ..	1882	374,838
Leeds ... ..	England ... ..	1891	367,506
Osaka ... ..	Japan ... ..	1886	361,694
Shanghai ... ..	China ... ..	...	355,000
Hyderabad ... ..	India ... ..	1881	354,692
Dublin (with suburbs) ... ..	Ireland ... ..	1881	349,648
Mexico ... ..	Mexico ... ..	1888	329,535
Breslau ... ..	Prussia ... ..	1889	324,400
Sheffield ... ..	England ... ..	1891	324,243
Copenhagen (with suburbs) ... ..	Denmark ... ..	1889	312,387
Hamburg (with suburbs) ... ..	Germany ... ..	1885	305,690
Turin ... ..	Italy ... ..	1888	305,000
Prague (with suburbs) ... ..	Bohemia ... ..	1889	304,356
San Francisco ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	297,990
Cincinnati ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	296,308
Munich ... ..	Bavaria ... ..	1885	285,000
Odessa ... ..	Russia ... ..	1887	270,643
Palermo ... ..	Sicily ... ..	1888	265,000
Dresden ... ..	Saxony ... ..	1888	264,196
Edinburgh ... ..	Scotland ... ..	1888	262,733
Cleveland ... ..	United States ... ..	1891	261,546
Lucknow ... ..	India ... ..	1881	261,303
Cologne ... ..	Prussia ... ..	1885	261,000
Buffalo ... ..	United States ... ..	1891	254,457
King Ki-Tao ... ..	Corea ... ..	...	250,000
Barcelona ... ..	Spain ... ..	1890	247,187
Lisbon ... ..	Portugal ... ..	1878	246,343
Kioto ... ..	Japan ... ..	1886	245,675
New Orleans ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	241,995
Bordeaux ... ..	France ... ..	1886	240,582
Ningpo ... ..	China ... ..	...	240,000
Pittsburg ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	238,473
Alexandria ... ..	Egypt ... ..	1882	231,396
Washington ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	229,796
Stockholm ... ..	Sweden ... ..	1887	227,964
Antwerp ... ..	Belgium ... ..	1889	225,000
Bucharest ... ..	Roumania ... ..	1876	221,805
Bristol ... ..	England ... ..	1891	221,665
Bradford ... ..	England ... ..	1891	216,361
Leipzig ... ..	Saxony ... ..	1888	213,000
Nottingham ... ..	England ... ..	1891	211,984
Teheran ... ..	Persia ... ..	...	210,000
Belfast ... ..	Ireland ... ..	1881	208,122
Genoa ... ..	Italy ... ..	1888	206,000
Detroit ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	205,669
Milwaukee ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	204,150
Santiago ... ..	Chile ... ..	1885	200,000
Gwalior ... ..	India ... ..	1881	200,000
Montreal ... ..	Canada ... ..	1888	200,000
Victoria ... ..	Hong Kong ... ..	1889	200,000
Kingston-upon-Hull ... ..	England ... ..	1891	199,998
Benares ... ..	India ... ..	...	199,700
Havana ... ..	Cuba ... ..	...	199,000

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Salford ... ..	England ... ..	1891	198,717
Rotterdam ... ..	Holland ... ..	1888	197,722
Lille ... ..	France ... ..	1886	188,272
Newcastle-on-Tyne ... ..	England ... ..	1891	187,502
Hull ... ..	England ... ..	1891	184,267
Manila ... ..	Philippine Islands ... ..	...	182,242
Newark ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	181,518
Florence .. ..	Italy ... ..	1885	180,000
Riga ... ..	Russia ... ..	1885	175,332
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
Tabriz ... ..	Persia ... ..	...	165,000
Minneapolis... ..	United States ... ..	1890	164,738
Jersey City ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	163,987
Louisville ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	161,005
Trieste ... ..	Austria-Hungary ... ..	1889	161,000
Agra ... ..	India ... ..	1881	160,208
Portsmouth ... ..	England ... ..	1891	160,128
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
Christiania ... ..	Norway ... ..	1890	143,300
Jeypore ... ..	India ... ..	1881	142,578
Leicester ... ..	England ... ..	1891	142,051
Valencia ... ..	Spain ... ..	1887	141,842
Kazan ... ..	Russia ... ..	1883	140,726
Liége ... ..	Belgium ... ..	1888	140,261
Dundee ... ..	Scotland ... ..	1881	140,239
Bahia ... ..	Brazil ... ..	1883	140,000
Hanover ... ..	Prussia ... ..	1885	139,731
Omaha ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	139,526
Victoria ... ..	Hong Kong ... ..	...	139,144
Rochester ... ..	United States ... ..	1890	138,327
Genoa ... ..	Italy ... ..	...	138,081
Portland ... ..	England ... ..	1887	137,917
Bologna ... ..	Italy ... ..	1888	137,000
Florence ... ..	Italy ... ..	1890	134,992
Rangoon ... ..	India ... ..	1881	134,176

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Montevideo (with suburbs) ...	Uruguay ...	1887	134,000
Adelaide (with suburbs) ...	South Australia ...	1891	133,220
St. Paul ...	United States ...	1890	133,156
Kansas ...	United States ...	1890	132,416
Providence ...	United States ...	1890	132,043
Oldham ...	England ...	1891	132,010
Nagoya ...	Japan ...	1886	131,492
Seville ...	Spain ...	1887	131,048
Sunderland ...	England ...	1891	130,921
Pernambuco ...	Brazil ...	1883	130,000
Poonah ...	India ...	1881	129,751
Cardiff ...	Wales ...	1891	128,849
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
Khyraghush ...	India ...	...	122,264
Chemnitz ...	Saxony ...	1888	122,000
Soerabaya ...	Java ...	...	121,637
Blackburn ...	England ...	1891	120,496
Kishineff ...	Russia ...	1885	120,074
Leon ...	Mexico ...	1882	120,000
Yarkand ...	Turkestan ...	1886	120,000
Bremen ...	Germany ...	1886	118,615
St. Etienne ...	France ...	1886	117,875
Recife ...	Brazil ...	...	116,671
Brighton ...	England ...	1891	115,606
Bolton ...	England ...	1891	115,253
Dusseldorf ...	Prussia ...	...	115,183
Yokohama ...	Japan ...	...	115,012
Altona ...	Schleswig-Holstein ...	1885	115,000
Danzig ...	Prussia ...	1885	114,822
Athens ...	Greece ...	...	114,355
Magdeburg ...	Prussia ...	1885	114,291
Bareilly ...	India ...	1889	113,417
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
Valparaiso ...	Chile ...	1885	109,584
Barmen ...	Prussia ...	1888	108,000
Preston ...	England ...	1891	107,864
Indianapolis ...	United States ...	1890	107,445
Rouen ...	France ...	1886	107,163
Alleghany ...	United States ...	1890	106,967
Denver ...	United States ...	1890	106,760
Elberfeld ...	Prussia ...	1885	106,492
Catania ...	Italy ...	1885	106,000

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Oporto ... ..	Portugal ... ..	1878	105,838
Howrah ... ..	India ... ..	1881	105,206
Aberdeen ... ..	Scotland ... ..	1881	105,189
Tiflis ... ..	Asiatic Russia ... ..	1883	104,024
Bologna ... ..	Italy ... ..	...	103,998
Kobe ... ..	Japan ... ..	...	103,969
Aachen ... ..	Prussia ... ..	1888	103,000
Vilna ... ..	Russia ... ..	1885	102,845
Brisbane (with suburbs) ... ..	Queensland ... ..	1891	102,167*
Stettin ... ..	Pomerania ... ..	1885	102,000
Baroda ... ..	India ... ..	1881	101,818
Lima ... ..	Peru ... ..	1876	101,488
Krefeld ... ..	Prussia ... ..	1888	101,000
Norwich ... ..	England ... ..	1891	100,964
Roubaix ... ..	France ... ..	1886	100,299
Bogota ... ..	Colombia ... ..	1881	100,000
Bagdad ... ..	Asiatic Turkey ... ..	...	100,000
Bhurtpoor ... ..	India ... ..	...	100,000
Dhar ... ..	India ... ..	...	100,000
Erzeroum ... ..	Asiatic Turkey ... ..	...	100,000
Herat ... ..	Afghanistan ... ..	...	100,000
Abbeokoota ... ..	Western Africa ... ..	...	100,000
Oojein ... ..	India ... ..	...	100,000
Birkenhead... ..	England ... ..	1891	99,597
Huddersfield ... ..	England ... ..	1891	95,656
Derby ... ..	England ... ..	1891	94,496

342. According to the figures in the table, Melbourne is the most populous town in the Southern Hemisphere; is more populous than any town in the United Kingdom except London, Glasgow, Liverpool, and Manchester; than any town on the continent of Europe, except Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Naples; or than any town in the United States, except New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Brooklyn. 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 Melbourne and other cities compared.

343. 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 goldfields from 270,428 to 230,944, notwithstanding an increase of 131,000 in the total population. The numbers of the mining population have not yet been extracted from the returns of the recent census, but according to the estimate of the Mining Department,

Mining population.

\* These figures relate to an area comprised within a radius of ten miles from the centre of Brisbane. It is pointed out, however, that the city, with its suburbs, cannot be said to extend further than five miles, the population within which radius is 91,555.

the gold miners at the end of 1890 numbered 23,712, or 335 less than the estimate of the previous year, and 11,477 less than the number returned at the census of 1881. These were divided as follow:—

#### ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1890.

Alluvial miners ...	11,063	European miners ...	20,548
Quartz miners ...	12,649	Chinese miners ...	3,164
Total ...	23,712	Total ...	23,712

European  
and Chinese  
miners.

344. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1890 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 4,410, the numbers being 12,479 and 8,069 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 170, as against 2,994 engaged in alluvial mining.

Populations  
of Austral-  
asian  
colonies,  
1881 to 1891.

345. The enumerated population according to the censuses of 1881 and 1891, together with the proportions of the sexes, and the number of persons to the square mile,\* in each of the Australasian colonies, is shown in the following table:—

#### ENUMERATED POPULATIONS† OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 AND 1891.

Colony.	Census Year.‡	Enumerated Population.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.*
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ...	{ 1881	452,083	410,263	862,346	90·75	9·813
	{ 1891	599,172	541,233	1,140,405	90·33	12·976
New South Wales...	{ 1881	411,149	340,319	751,468	82·79	2·431
	{ 1891	616,008	518,199	1,134,207	84·12	3·668
Queensland ...	{ 1881	125,325	88,200	213,525	70·38	·320
	{ 1891	223,781	170,157	393,938	76·04	·589
South Australia§ ...	{ 1881	149,530	130,335	279,865	87·16	·310
	{ 1891	166,374	153,632	320,006	92·34	·354
Western Australia...	{ 1881	17,062	12,646	29,708	74·12	·030
	{ 1891	29,878	19,957	49,835	66·80	·051
Tasmania ...	{ 1881	61,162	54,543	115,705	89·18	4·387
	{ 1891	77,560	69,107	146,667	89·10	5·561
New Zealand   ...	{ 1881	269,605	220,328	489,933	81·70	4·700
	{ 1891	333,175	293,655	626,830	88·14	6·014

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

† The figures for Victoria and New South Wales contain a few Aborigines. In most other cases the Aborigines are omitted. The figures for 1891 are subject to future revision. For estimated populations in each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume.

‡ The censuses were taken on the 3rd and 5th April, 1881 and 1891 respectively.

§ 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 at the census of 1891, 4,958 persons, of whom 3,677 were Chinese.

|| The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, who numbered 44,097, viz., 24,368 males and 19,729 females in 1881, and 41,523, viz., 22,633 males and 18,890 females in 1891.

346. 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, 1891.

- |                     |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 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, 1891.

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

347. It will be noticed that, according to the census of 1891, the population of Victoria is still greater than that of New South Wales. The male population of the latter exceeds that of Victoria; but the effect of this upon the numbers of the total population is neutralized by the large excess of females in this colony. The official estimates published prior to the recent census indicated that New South Wales had a larger population than Victoria, but the simultaneous enumeration of the two colonies has shown the reverse to be the case.

More persons in Victoria than in New South Wales.

348. If reference be made to the last column but one of the table, it will be observed that in Victoria and Tasmania the proportion of males preponderates over that of females in a slightly higher, and in Western Australia in a much higher, degree now than it did in 1881; but in the other colonies the tendency since then has been for the sexes to approach nearer to equality.

Sexes diverging from equality in some colonies.

349. In the ten years which intervened between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the inhabitants on the continent of Australia increased by nine hundred and one thousand, and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, they increased by a million and sixty-nine thousand. The numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population, at both enumerations were as follow :—

Population of Australia and Australasia, 1881 and 1891.

ENUMERATED POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA, 1881 AND 1891.

Continent of—	Census Year.	Enumerated Population.*			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Australia ... ..	{ 1881	1,155,149	981,763	2,136,912	84·99	·726
	{ 1891	1,635,213	1,403,178	3,038,391	85·81	1·032
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	{ 1881	1,485,916	1,256,634	2,742,550	84·57	·892
	{ 1891	2,045,948	1,765,940	3,811,888	86·31	1·239

Sexes approaching equality.

350. According to the experience of the intercensal period, the proportionate excess of males over females shows a tendency to diminish both on the Australian continent, and in Australasia as a whole.

Proportion of Victorians in Australasia.

351. 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.

Population of Australasian colonies, 1861 to 1891.

352. The populations of the Australasian colonies at the last four decennial census periods are shown in the following table :—

CENSUS POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1861, 1871, 1881 AND 1891.\*

Colony.	Population at end of First Quarter of—			
	1861.	1871.	1881.	1891.
Victoria ... ..	540,322	731,528	862,346	1,140,405
New South Wales ... ..	350,860	503,981	751,468	1,134,207
Queensland ... ..	30,059	117,960†	213,525	393,938
South Australia ... ..	126,830	185,626	279,865	320,006
Western Australia ... ..	15,100†	25,270†	29,708	49,835
Total Australia ... ..	1,063,171	1,564,365	2,136,912	3,038,391
Tasmania ... ..	89,977	101,020†	115,705	146,667
New Zealand ... ..	84,536†	257,810†	489,933	626,830
Total Australasia ... ..	1,237,684	1,923,195	2,742,550	3,811,888

\* Exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales. The figures for 1891 are subject to future revision ; the final figures will be found in an Appendix to Vol. II.

† 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.

353. From the figures in this table it may be found that, during the 10 years intervening between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the population of the Australasian colonies as a whole increased by 1,069,000, 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 decennial period the increase of New South Wales was about 383,000, or nearly three-eighths of the whole; Victoria, 278,000, or over a fourth; Queensland, 180,000, or over a sixth; and New Zealand, 137,000, or over an eighth.

354. The following table shows the annual rate of increase of the population of each colony in each of the last three decennial periods:—

ANNUAL INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1861 TO 1891.

Colony.	Annual Rate of Increase per cent. between the Censuses of—		
	1861 and 1871.	1871 and 1881.	1881 and 1891 (Not final).
Victoria ... ..	3·07	1·66	2·83
New South Wales ... ..	3·69	4·08	4·20
Queensland ... ..	14·65	6·11	6·32
South Australia ... ..	3·88	4·19	1·35
Western Australia ... ..	5·28	1·63	5·31
Total Australia ... ..	3·94	3·17	3·58
Tasmania ... ..	1·14	1·37	2·40
New Zealand... ..	11·80	6·63	2·49
Total Australasia ... ..	4·51	3·61	3·35

355. 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

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



reproductive ages, consequent on a considerable influx of immigrants. A glance at the last table will show that in Queensland, Western Australia, and New South Wales the annual rate of increase in the ten years ended with 1891 has been considerably over 3 per cent., and although in the other colonies it has been less than 3 per cent., the average for the whole of Australasia has been over  $3\frac{1}{3}$  per cent., and for the continent of Australia nearly  $3\frac{2}{3}$  per cent.

Rate of  
increase at  
three  
periods  
compared.

356. On comparing the rates of increase at the three periods, it will be observed that the population of Victoria increased one and three-quarter times 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 increased much faster at the last than at the first, and a little faster than at the second period. Queensland and New Zealand had by far the highest rates of increase at the first and second periods; but, whilst Queensland still maintained a high position, New Zealand at the last period is shown to have had a lower rate than any colony except Tasmania or South Australia.

Probable  
Austral-  
asian popu-  
lations,  
1901.

357. 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 1901, the inhabitants of the Australian continent will be found to number at least 4,310,000, and those of that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand will be found to number close upon 5,300,000.

Time Aus-  
tralasian  
population  
doubles  
itself.

358. In the ten years ended with the date of the census of 1891, the rate of increase of the population of the Australian continent was a little over 42 per cent.; and of the continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, just 39 per cent. At these rates, the population of Australia would double itself in less than 20 years, and that of Australasia in 21 years.

Time Vic-  
torian  
population  
doubles  
itself.

359. Between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, the increase of the Victorian population was  $32\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. At this rate, that population would double itself in 25 years.

Area and  
population  
of British  
dominions.

360. 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:—

## 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.
<b>EUROPE.</b>				
England and Wales * ... ..	58,489	1890	29,407,649	503
Scotland ... ..	29,820	„	4,120,547	138
Ireland ... ..	32,531	„	4,699,125	144
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	(c) 1881	215,974	...
Total United Kingdom ...	120,840	1890	38,443,295	318
Gibraltar† ... ..	2	1890	23,991	11,995
Malta† ... ..	119	„	163,850	1,377
Total ... ..	120,961	1890	38,631,136	319
<b>ASIA.</b>				
British India ‡ ... ..	868,314	1887	210,754,578	243
Upper Burmah ... ..	190,500	1886	5,000,000	26
Ceylon ... ..	24,702	1887	3,000,000	121
Straits Settlements ... ..	1,472	1889	568,000	386
Protected Malay States ... ..	37,610	„	450,000	12
British North Borneo ... ..	31,100	„	175,000	6
Sarawak ... ..	45,000	„	300,000	7
Labuan and smaller islands† ...	30	„	6,015	200
Hong Kong ... ..	32	„	194,482	6,077
Aden... ..	} 75	„	34,860	465
Perim ... ..		„		
Bahrein Islands ... ..	270	1888	8,000	30
Cyprus ... ..	3,584	„	200,000	56
Total ... ..	1,202,689	...	220,690,935	183
<b>AFRICA.</b>				
Mauritius and dependencies† ...	881	1889	372,664	423
Natal ... ..	21,150	„	530,158	25
Zulu and Tonga Lands ... ..	14,220	„	180,000	13
Cape Colony and dependencies § ...	233,430	(c) 1891	1,524,000	7
Basutoland ... ..	9,720	1889	200,000	21
British Bechuanaland ... ..	43,000	„	44,135	1
Bechuanaland Protectorate ...	119,000	„	50,000	.4
St. Helena ... ..	47	1887	5,100	109
Ascension ... ..	35	1888	240	7
Lagos ... ..	1,071	„	100,000	93
Gold Coast (including Protectorate)	38,665	1890	1,500,000	39
Sierra Leone ... ..	4,000	„	75,000	19
Gambia ... ..	69	„	14,150	205
Total ... ..	485,288	...	4,595,447	9

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

† Exclusive of the military.

‡ Inclusive of Assam and 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.

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

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

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<b>AMERICA.</b>				
Canada ... ..	3,470,257	1889	5,075,855	1·5
Newfoundland and Labrador ...	162,000	„	197,335	1·2
Bermuda ... ..	19	„	15,743	829
Honduras ... ..	7,562	1888	27,452	4
British Guiana ... ..	109,000	1889	282,066	2·6
<b>West Indies—</b>				
Bahamas ... ..	4,466	„	49,500	11
Turks Island ... ..	224	1888	5,200	23
Jamaica ... ..	4,200	1889	624,105	149
St. Lucia ... ..	238	„	43,124	181
St. Vincent ... ..	133	„	46,872	352
Barbados ... ..	166	„	182,000	1,096
Grenada ... ..	133	„	50,393	379
Tobago ... ..	115	„	20,626	179
Virgin Islands ... ..	58	1888	5,000	86
St. Christopher ... ..	}	„	45,000	391
Nevis ... ..				
Antigua ... ..				
Montserrat ... ..	108	„	35,000	324
Dominica ... ..	32	1889	11,458	358
Trinidad ... ..	291	„	29,000	100
	1,754	1888	196,172	112
Total ... ..	3,760,871	...	6,941,901	1·8
<b>AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.</b>				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,238†	(c) 1891	3,812,000‡	1·24
Fiji * ... ..	7,500	1889	124,919	17
Falkland Islands ... ..	7,500	„	1,926	·3
Total ... ..	3,090,238	1889-91	3,938,845	1·3
Grand Total British Dominions ...	8,660,047	...	274,798,264	31·7

NOTE.—If Protectorates and “Spheres of Influence” should be included, the area of British Dominions (according to the *Statesman's Year-Book*), would be increased to 11,355,000 square miles, and the population to 366,642,000 persons. The most important of these protectorates are in Africa, the chief being Niger Territories and Oil Rivers; area, 290,000 square miles, population 17,000,000; Zambesia and Nyassaland, area 540,000 square miles, population 1,100,000; and British East Africa (from Zanzibar to Sokotra), area 1,097,367 square miles, population, 13,015,000. According to recent unofficial reports, the following were the populations of the countries named according to the census of 1891:—England and Wales, 29,001,018; Scotland, 4,033,000; Ireland, 4,670,000; Canada, 4,820,000.

361. The Australasian colonies occupy about seven-twentieths, and Victoria rather more than a hundredth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian colonies contain nearly a seventieth, and Victoria contains rather more than 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

\* 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*.

‡ Approximate results, exclusive of Aborigines.

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

that of Australasia by 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.

362. 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 available dates :—

Foreign  
countries,  
area and  
population.

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.
<b>EUROPEAN.</b>				
Austria-Hungary† ... ..	264,443	1888-9	40,985,808	155
Belgium ... ..	11,370	1889	6,093,798	536
Denmark ... ..	14,784	(c)1890	2,172,205	147
„ colonies of ... ..	75,107	„	126,162‡	2
Total Danish dominions ...	89,891	1890	2,298,367	26
France ... ..	204,092	1886	38,218,903§	187
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	184,474	1886-8	3,817,306§	21
„ „ others ... ..	494,660	„	4,725,587	10
„ protectorates of, Tunis ...	44,776	„	1,500,000	33
„ „ Madagascar ... ..	228,498	„	5,000,000	22
„ „ others ... ..	145,486	„	18,053,000	124
Total French dominions ...	1,301,986	1886-8	71,314,796	55
Germany ... ..	208,640	(c)1885	46,857,705	225
Greece ... ..	24,970	(c)1889	2,187,208	88
Holland ... ..	12,648	1889	4,548,596	360
„ colonies of, Java and Madura	50,848	1888	22,818,179	449
„ other colonies ... ..	713,500	„	8,520,095	12
Total Dutch dominions ...	776,996	1888-9	35,886,870	46
Italy ... ..	114,410	1889	30,947,306	270
Luxemburg ... ..	998	1885	213,283	214
Montenegro ... ..	3,486	(c)1880	236,000	68

\* The figures of population in this table have been taken principally from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1891, and the *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1891.

† 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.

|| According to unofficial reports recently received, the population of France by the census of 1891 was 38,095,000.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census(c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
<b>EUROPEAN—<i>continued.</i></b>				
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	1886	85,395,209	45
Poland ... ..	49,142	„	8,308,122	169
Finland ... ..	144,210	1888	2,305,916	16
Total ... ..	2,080,395	1886-8	96,009,247	46
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	395,453	1885	7,284,567	18
Siberia ... ..	4,823,112	„	4,313,680	9
Central Asia ... ..	1,170,744	„	5,327,068	5
Total ... ..	6,389,309	1885	16,925,315	3
Total Russian Empire ...	8,469,704	1885-8	112,934,562	13
Servia ... ..	18,756	1890	2,096,043	112
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	197,670	(c)1887	17,550,246	89
Spain, colonies of ... ..	406,903	...	12,123,743	30
Total Spanish dominions ...	604,573	...	29,673,989	49
Sweden and Norway ... ..	295,327	1887-89	6,752,800	23
Switzerland ... ..	15,892	1888	2,934,057	185
Turkey † ... ..	1,192,088	...	21,964,056	19
Eastern Roumelia ... ..	13,858	(c)1888	960,441	69
Bulgaria ... ..	24,369	„	2,193,934	90
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,315	...	25,118,431	20

\* See footnote (\*) on page 233.

† 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.
<b>ASIATIC.</b>				
China (proper) ...	1,553,530	1879-85	383,000,000	247
„ dependencies of ...	2,914,170	...	21,180,000	7
Total Chinese Empire † ...	4,467,700	...	404,180,000	90
Corea ...	84,222	1886	12,000,000	142
Japan ‡ ...	147,589	1889	39,607,000	268
Nepaul ...	54,000	„	2,000,000	37
Persia ...	628,000	1881	7,653,600§	12
Siam ...	250,000	...	6,000,000	24
<b>AFRICAN.</b>				
Egypt (proper) ...	12,826	(c)1882	6,806,381	531
Liberia ...	14,300	...	1,068,000	75
Morocco ¶ ...	219,000	1889	9,400,000	43
South African Republic... ..	121,854	1889	610,000	5
<b>AMERICAN.</b>				
Argentine Confederation ** ...	1,125,086	1887	4,086,492	4
Bolivia ...	772,548	1889	2,300,000	3
Brazil ...	3,204,654	1888	14,002,335††	4
Chile ‡‡ ...	293,970	1890	2,715,400	9
Colombia ...	504,773	1881	4,000,000§§	8
Costa Rica ...	23,000	1889	209,644	9
Ecuador ...	118,630	1890	1,220,000	10
Guatemala ...	46,800	„	1,460,017	31
Haiti ...	10,204	1887	960,000¶¶	94
Honduras ...	46,400	1889	431,917	9
Mexico ...	740,970	„	11,632,924	16
Nicaragua ...	51,647	1888	282,845	5
Paraguay ...	91,980	(c)1887	329,688***	4
Peru ‡‡ ...	413,983	1884	2,994,675	7
Salvador ...	7,226	1887	664,513	92
Santo Domingo ...	10,045	1888	610,000	61

\* See footnote (\*) on page 233.

† 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 kilomètres (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.
<b>AMERICAN—<i>continued.</i></b>				
United States † ... ..	3,602,990	(c)1891	62,875,956	17
Uruguay ... ..	72,151	1888	648,297	9
Venezuela ... ..	429,855†	„	2,234,385	5
<b>OCEANIC.</b>				
Hawaiian Islands ... ..	6,541	1888	86,647§	13
Samoa ... ..	1,071	1889	36,000	33
Tonga ... ..	374	„	21,000	56
Grand total of countries named	31,795,104	...	1,034,730,817	32·4
Grand total of British Dominions	8,660,047	...	274,798,264	31·7
Grand total of British and Foreign Countries	40,455,151	...	1,309,529,081	32·3

British dominions, compared with foreign countries.

363. 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, more than 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 times as large as that of France and its possessions, is nearly four and a half 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.

364. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former containing five hundred and thirty-six, and the latter over five hundred, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and sixty; Italy next, with two hundred and seventy; Japan with two hundred and sixty-eight; and then China, which, according

\* See footnote (\*) on page 233.

† Including Alaska Territory, which contains an area of 577,390 square miles, and a population of 37,000. Indians to the number of 253,700 are also included.

‡ Exclusive of disputed territory, which, if included, would bring the total area up to 632,635 square miles.

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

to the latest estimate, contains, even without its dependencies, over a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and forty-seven persons to the square mile; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and Denmark. Ireland is a little less densely populated than Denmark, and Scotland is less so than Ireland.

365. In most European countries, females are more numerous than males, the only exceptions in the following list being Russia, Italy, Servia, Roumania, Greece, and Bosnia. The Asiatic portion of the Russian Empire, the United States, and the Cape of Good Hope 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	Hungary (1880) ...	101·8
Scotland ...	107·6	European Russia (1885) ...	101·4
Norway and Sweden (1875-87)	106·1	France (1881) ...	100·8
Switzerland (1888) ...	105·6	Belgium (1886) ...	100·3
England and Wales ...	105·5	Croatia and Slavonia ...	100·1
United Kingdom (1881) ...	104·7	Russian Empire ...	99·7†
Austria (1887) ...	104·7	Italy (1881) ...	99·5
Spain (1877) ...	104·5	Cape of Good Hope (1891)	99·0
Germany (1885) ...	104·3	United States (1880) ...	96·5
Denmark (1880) ...	103·6	Servia (1887) ...	95·5
Prussia (1885) ...	103·8	Roumania ...	94·4
Finland (1886) ...	103·5	Greece (1881) ...	90·6
Ireland (1891) ...	103·1	Bosnia (1885) ...	89·5
Holland (1888) ...	101·9		

366. 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.

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

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



THE WORLD.—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

Proportion of countries named to world.

367. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 362 *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.

368. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover more than a sixth of the earth's surface, and contain between a fifth and a sixth of its population; that the Australasian colonies cover a little over 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.

Available land of the world.

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

Overland migration not recorded.

370. 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 is available, were to be taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland intercourse with the neighbouring colonies have been greatly 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 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. According to Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. (*vide Statesman's Year-Book* 1891) the world's population in 1890 was only 1,467,900,000.

† Moreover, the extension to Deniliquin, in the heart of Riverina, N.S.W., was opened for traffic on the 15th June, 1876.

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, 1877, 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 route by land 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 return 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.

371. 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.

Immigration  
and emigra-  
tion, 1890.

372. The arrivals and departures by sea\* recorded during 1890, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1890.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea ... ..	52,171	27,606	79,777
Departures by sea ... ..	42,740	21,080	63,820
Excess of arrivals ... ..	9,431	6,526	15,957

Gain by im-  
migration,  
1889 and  
1890  
compared.

373. The records of both arrivals and departures show smaller numbers for 1890 than for 1889—the former by 4,805, and the latter by 4,598; the apparent net gain being less than in 1889 by 207, viz., 53 males and 154 females.

Adults and  
children  
arriving  
and  
departing.

374. 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 1890:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, 1890.

—	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals ... ..	72,721	6,266	790	79,777
Departures ... ..	58,307	4,632	881	63,820
Immigration in excess ... ..	14,414	1,634	—91†	15,957‡

Arrivals  
from and  
departures  
for different  
countries.

375. 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

\* 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.

† Excess of emigration.

‡ Net figures.

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

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1890.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of Immigration.
New South Wales and Queensland ...	30,396	26,362	4,034
South and Western Australia ...	4,969	6,391	—1,422*
Tasmania ...	21,779	14,831	6,948
New Zealand ...	5,613	4,314	1,299
The United Kingdom ...	11,715	8,213	3,502
Foreign Countries ...	5,305	3,709	1,596
Total ...	79,777	63,820	15,957†

376. The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during the last eight months and twenty-seven days of 1881, each of the years 1882 to 1890, and the first three months and five days of 1891, the whole being the period intervening between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, is shown in the following table:—

Gain by immigration from various countries, and vice versa.

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1891.

Years.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—*						Net Immigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and the South Seas.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.	
1881 (8 months and 27 days)...	— 1,327	1,024	1,681	886	3,205	963	6,432
1882 ...	— 2,978	2,929	3,455	165	6,702	607	10,880
1883 ...	— 7,441	2,362	4,500	407	10,276	926	11,030
1884 ...	— 3,647	768	5,332	796	9,863	1,029	14,141
1885 ...	— 7,492	6,136	5,076	1,628	8,875	759	14,982
1886 ...	— 4,479	7,248	5,556	2,694	11,722	2,561	25,302
1887 ...	939	3,991	3,106	1,538	8,813	3,639	22,026
1888 ...	10,517	3,402	8,649	8,475	9,894	866	41,803
1889 ...	— 259	507	5,259	361	10,287	9	16,164
1890 ...	4,034	— 1,422	6,948	1,299	3,502	1,596	15,957
1891 (3 months and 5 days) ...	2,019	178	2,871	290	— 835	107	4,630
Total ...	—10,114†	27,123†	52,433	18,539	82,304†	13,062	183,347†

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

† Net figures.

Net immi-  
gration  
from  
various  
countries.

377. It would appear from this table that the colony gained population from the United Kingdom in all the periods shown, except during the first three months of 1891, when there was a slight loss; that it gained in all the periods from foreign countries, Tasmania, and New Zealand; that, moreover, it gained in all the periods but one from the western colonies, but lost to the eastern ones in all the periods but four, the net loss in that direction being over 10,000 in the ten years. The largest apparent gain in any one year (42,000) was in 1888, that being the year of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition; the next largest gain (25,000) was in 1886, when the net immigration was much larger than in any other year except the Exhibition year alluded to. It should be borne in mind that so far as migration by the seaboard is concerned, which is that to which the table refers, the returns inwards are fairly correct, whilst those outwards invariably understate the truth, and chiefly for this reason the recent enumeration of the population, taken in connection with the registrations of births and deaths, revealed the fact that in the intercensal period the actual gain by immigration was only 168,000, as against 183,000 shown in the table.

State-  
assisted  
immigra-  
tion.

378. 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.

Legislation  
respecting  
Chinese.

379. 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

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

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 that census, two Acts imposing restrictions on 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 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.

380. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1890 numbered 232, all but 2 of whom were males, or 108 more than in 1889, but 140 less than in 1888. The number of Chinese emigrants

Chinese im-  
migration  
1890.

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

during 1890 was 593, viz., 583 males and 10 females, as compared with 646 males and 9 females in 1889.

Chinese  
where from  
and  
where to.

381. Of the Chinese who arrived 3 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 158 from Tasmania, 17 from New Zealand, 1 from South Australia, 2 from the United Kingdom and France, and 51 from Hong Kong. Of those who left 149 went to New South Wales, and 444 returned to Hong Kong.

Arrivals of  
Chinese,  
1861 to 1890.

382. 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 BY SEA, 1861 TO 1890.

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	1890	...	...	232

Average  
number of  
Chinese  
immigrants.

383. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 30 years was 18,720, or an average of 624 per annum. It will be observed that only 124 Chinese arrived in 1889, and 232 in 1890, and that only in five years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000.

Arrivals and  
departures  
of Chinese,  
1882 to 1890.

384. If the arrivals of Chinese by sea be considered in connexion with the departures, it will be found that in the last nine 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 apparently increased by 175. In the first three and in the last three years 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 1890.

Year.	Arrivals of Chinese.	Departures of Chinese.	Excess of Arrivals (+). Excess of Departures (-).
1882 ... ..	327	699	- 372
1883 ... ..	433	568	- 135
1884 ... ..	557	627	- 70
1885 ... ..	670	579	+ 91
1886 ... ..	1,108	492	+ 616
1887 ... ..	2,049	902	+ 1,147
1888 ... ..	372	582	- 210
1889 ... ..	124	655	- 531
1890 ... ..	232	593	- 361
Total ... ..	5,872	5,697	+ 175

385. 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 1890; the sexes of those who came and who went away being also distinguished:—

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies, 1890.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE  
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Immigrants.			Emigrants.*			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Victoria ..	52,171	27,606	79,777	42,740	21,080	63,820	9,431	6,526	15,957
New South Wales ..	48,338	22,575	70,913	30,100	15,139	45,239	18,238	7,436	25,674
Queensland ..	17,181	7,283	24,464	13,659	5,158	18,817	3,522	2,125	5,647
South Australia ..	6,932	2,472	9,404	5,060	2,054	7,114	1,872	418	2,290
Western Australia ..	2,815	752	3,567	1,502	494	1,996	1,313	258	1,571
Total ..	127,437	60,688	188,125	93,061	43,925	136,986	34,376	16,763	51,139
Tasmania ..	18,905	10,612	29,517	16,699	10,371	27,070	2,206	241	2,447
New Zealand ..	9,753	5,275	15,028	10,809	6,001	16,810	- 1,056	- 726	- 1,782
Grand Total ..	156,095	76,575	232,670	120,569	60,297	180,866	35,526†	16,278†	51,804†

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

386. 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

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

\* 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.



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 1890, the Australian continent apparently gained over 51,000, and the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, apparently gained close on 52,000 inhabitants. The corresponding figures for 1889 were 48,802 and 51,688; those for 1888 were 73,844 and 65,599; those for 1887 were 61,732 and 65,041; and those for 1886 were 63,144 and 64,947. Many persons, however, leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted; therefore the actual gain from without is always less than the records indicate.

387. 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 New Zealand was the only colony in which there was a recorded loss of population by emigration. It will also be noticed that although the net immigration of males to New South Wales was twice as great as that to Victoria, the net immigration of females was greater by only one-seventh.

388. The following, according to the table, is the order in which the colonies stood during 1890, in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources :—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1890.

1. New South Wales	5. South Australia
2. Victoria	6. Western Australia
3. Queensland	7. New Zealand (emigrants exceeded immigrants)
4. Tasmania	

389. The arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and their difference, were as follow in the ten years ended with 1890, 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 RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN  
COLONIES, 1881 TO 1890.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Victoria ...	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
	1890	79,777	...	79,777	63,820	15,957
New South Wales ...	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
	1890	70,537	376	70,913	45,239	25,674
Queensland ...	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	29,332	6,274	35,606	24,680	10,926
	1890	21,211	3,253	24,464	18,817	5,647
South Australia ...	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
	1890	9,404	...	9,404	7,114	2,290

\* 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, 1881 TO 1890—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Western Australia ...	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	2,689	161	2,850	2,272	578
	1890	3,485	82	3,567	1,996	1,571
Tasmania ...	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
	1890	29,514	3	29,517	27,070	2,447
New Zealand ...	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	15,301	91	15,392	15,178	214
	1890	14,884	144	15,028	16,810	-1,782

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

Immigration  
and  
emigration  
in different  
years.

390. 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.

\* See footnote (\*) on page 247.

† See footnote (†) on page 247.

‡ The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

§ See paragraph 386 *ante*.

391. In 1890 immigration received little or no State assistance in Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, Tasmania or New Zealand; but it was still largely subsidized in Queensland, and to a less extent in New South Wales. The following are the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the 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,\* 1890.

	Excess.†		Excess.†
1. New South Wales ...	25,298	5. South Australia ...	2,290
2. Victoria ...	15,957	6. Western Australia ...	1,489
3. Tasmania ...	2,444	7. New Zealand ...	-1,926
4. Queensland ...	2,394		

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

392. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade,‡ the emigrants from the United Kingdom in the ten years ended with 1890 numbered 3,555,655, and of these 383,729, or nearly 11 per cent., went to the Australasian colonies. The whole number shows an increase of over 1,327,000, and the number to Australasia an increase of over 70,000, as compared with the previous decade. The following table shows the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia during the last thirty-eight years, arranged as far as possible in periods of ten years, the numbers for the last five years being shown in individual years; also, taken from colonial returns, the number of assisted emigrants and those unassisted, as represented by the balance, during the last twenty years :—

Imperial emigration returns.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA, 1853 TO 1890.

Period.	From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
	Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants (Balance).
1853 to 1860 (8 years) ...	397,389	§	§
1861 to 1870 (10 years) ...	280,198	§	§
1871 to 1880 (10 years) ...	313,106	208,522	104,584
1881 to 1885 (5 years) ...	222,347	115,205	107,142
1886 ...	44,055	17,173	26,882
1887 ...	35,198	13,760	21,438
1888 ...	31,725	9,444	22,281
1889 ...	28,834	6,976	21,858
1890 ...	21,570	3,858	17,712
Total in 38 years ...	1,374,422	...	.
„ 20 „ ...	696,835	374,938	321,897

\* Indicated by the minus sign (—). † See footnote (†) on page 247.  
‡ See Statistical Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration, 1890, and Mr. Robert Giffen's report thereon, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed.  
§ Information incomplete. The number for all the colonies, except New Zealand, was 190,695 for the period 1853-60 ; and 81,966 for the period 1861-70. No record of unassisted immigrants into New Zealand is available for any year prior to 1870.

Destination  
of emi-  
grants from  
the United  
Kingdom.

393. Although the emigration from the United Kingdom has increased gradually from an average of less than 200,000 per annum in the eight years 1853-60 to an average of over 355,000 in the ten years 1881-90, the emigration from that country to Australasia has not increased in anything like the same proportion. Excluding the exceptional period 1853-60, when—owing to the attractions offered by the opening up of the gold-fields and the consequent rapid development of the colonies—the emigration to Australasia averaged close on 50,000 per annum, or a fifth of the whole; the average annual number only increased during the three subsequent decades from 28,000 in 1861-70 and 31,300 in 1871-80 to 38,400 in 1881-90, the proportion to the total emigration from the United Kingdom being less than 11 per cent. at the last as compared with 14 per cent. at the two previous periods. This falling-off has been more than counter-balanced by the increase to the United States and British North America, which have of recent years been absorbing British emigrants at the rate of nearly 300,000 per annum. The following figures express the emigration to the countries named during the thirty-eight years referred to:—

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,  
1853 TO 1890.

Period.	Total Number of Emigrants.	Destination of Emigrants.			
		Australasia.	British North America.	United States.	Other Countries.
NUMBERS.					
1853 to 1860 (8 years)	1,582,475	397,389	159,807	983,625	41,654
1861 to 1870 (10 years)	1,967,570	280,198	195,250	1,424,466	67,656
1871 to 1880     ,,	2,228,396	313,106	232,213	1,531,851	151,226
1881 to 1890     ,,	3,555,655	383,729	395,160	2,546,018	230,748
Total in 38 Years ..	9,334,096	1,374,422	982,430	6,485,960	491,284
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.					
1853 to 1860     ...	100·00	25·11	10·10	62·16	2·63
1861 to 1870     ...	100·00	14·24	9·92	72·40	3·44
1871 to 1880     ...	100·00	14·05	10·42	68·74	6·79
1881 to 1890     ...	100·00	10·79	11·11	71·61	6·49
Total in 38 Years ...	100·00	14·72	10·53	69·49	5·26

394. Included in the 21,570 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1890 were 18,539 so-called adults (*i.e.*, persons over twelve years), viz., 11,031 males and 7,508 females. Of the former, 2,456, or 22 per cent., and of the latter, 3,201, or 43 per cent., were married. Of the adult males, the following are the occupations :—Farmers and graziers, 606 ; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, etc., 1,170 ; miners, quarrymen, 100 ; builders, 45 ; bricklayers, plasterers, etc., 72 ; brick and tile makers, etc., 6 ; iron and brass founders, moulders, etc., 4 ; blacksmiths, braziers, tin-smiths, etc., 36 ; engineers, 113 ; engine-drivers, stokers, 11 ; cabinet-makers, 12 ; carpenters and joiners, 195 ; turners (wood), 3 ; coach-makers, wheelwrights, millwrights, etc., 10 ; printers, 30 ; coopers, 7 ; tanners and curriers, 4 ; spinners and weavers, 37 ; shipwrights, 4 ; clock and watchmakers, 26 ; saddlers, 5 ; painters, plumbers, etc., 76 ; railway servants, 10 ; bootmakers, 42 ; tailors, 36 ; other artisans and mechanics, 118 ; shopkeepers, etc., 269 ; butchers, etc., 69 ; bakers, etc., 126 ; millers and maltsters, 9 ; seamen, 58 ; domestic servants, 90 ; general labourers, 1,662 ; sawyers, 2 ; clerks and agents, 587 ; army and navy officers and men, 35 ; gentlemen, professional men, etc., 1,730 ; other trades and professions, etc., 292 ; not stated, 3,324. Of the 7,508 adult females, 1,663 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, etc. ; 47 gentlewomen and governesses ; 118 milliners, etc. ; 4 shopwomen ; 3 spinners or weavers ; 70 of other occupations ; and 5,603 unspecified.

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

395. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 10,637 in 1889, and 10,385 in 1890. The balance of emigration in favour of these colonies was 18,197 in the former and 11,185 in the latter year.

Net emigra-  
tion from  
Britain to  
Australasia.

396. Cities in Victoria number 11, towns 8, and boroughs 41, or 60 in all. The following is a statement of the estimated area ; the population, and number of dwellings in each of these according to the census of 1891 ; also the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each during the year 1890.\* The areas have been quite recently carefully revised by the Lands Department :—

Cities,  
towns, and  
boroughs,  
1890-91.

\* For an account of the system of Municipal Government in Victoria, see paragraph 56 *et seq. ante.*

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES, 1890-91.

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	On the 5th April, 1891.*		In the Financial Year† 1890.		
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	£
<b>CITIES.</b>						
Ballarat ...	4,090	24,199	4,791	2,478,096	165,207	28,957
Collingwood ...	1,139	35,066	7,807	2,738,480	273,848	31,692
Fitzroy ...	923	32,455	6,627	3,405,530	340,553	42,081
Footscray ‡	3,075	19,149	4,100	2,500,000	155,648	23,045
Hawthorn ‡	2,389	19,623	4,248	2,431,950	243,195	39,207
Melbourne ...	5,020	73,514	13,658	18,084,080	1,808,408	223,878
Prahran ...	2,320	39,699	8,666	7,470,708	533,622	52,557
Richmond ...	1,430	38,770	8,902	4,670,520	311,368	42,334
Sandhurst (Bendigo)§	7,900	26,735	5,817	1,670,230	167,023	22,450
South Melbourne ...	2,311	41,730	8,645	11,363,880	568,194	88,191
St. Kilda ‡	2,046	19,885	4,115	3,965,351	305,027	35,016
<b>TOWNS.</b>						
Ballarat East ...	4,331	16,597	3,735	731,450	73,145	11,894
Brighton ...	3,288	9,887	2,110	2,890,500	144,525	17,516
Brunswick ...	2,722	21,955	5,216	2,483,064	206,922	31,918
Essendon ‡	4,000	14,411	3,265	2,594,004	196,829	21,786
Geelong ...	3,012	11,673	2,365	896,650	89,665	15,308
North Melbourne ...	565	20,985	4,306	1,731,760	173,176	25,571
Northcote ‡	2,850	7,741	1,764	1,939,600	96,980	13,203
Williamstown ...	2,775	15,936	3,413	1,044,100	104,410	15,463
<b>BOROUGHES.</b>						
Ararat ...	3,840	3,139	563	165,000	16,500	2,447
Browns & Scarsdale...	5,760	687	162	10,845	2,169	311
Buninyong ...	3,424	1,181	291	65,000	6,500	1,455
Carisbrook ...	5,395	1,134	253	56,900	5,690	1,597
Castlemaine ...	5,760	4,476	1,109	209,825	29,975	9,835
Chewton ...	5,760	1,213	368	33,717	6,743	2,049
Clunes ...	5,760	3,469	739	129,250	12,925	2,526
Creswick ...	4,760	3,104	747	86,864	10,858	2,540
Daylesford ...	4,062	3,839	879	167,280	16,728	4,069
Dunolly ...	5,760	1,442	359	67,800	8,557	1,511
Eaglehawk ...	3,640	7,195	1,639	318,980	31,898	4,744
Echuca ...	4,308	3,419	736	391,530	32,695	4,417
Flemington & Ken- sington }	1,088	9,958	2,122	1,990,180	99,509	12,960
Geelong West ...	859	5,777	1,342	306,528	25,544	3,664
Hamilton ...	5,100	3,373	650	200,000	20,000	3,621
Heathcote ...	3,594	1,085	267	28,500	5,734	1,038
Horsham ...	5,760	2,651	534	208,000	25,420	5,140
Inglewood ...	2,560	1,365	373	46,744	8,499	1,667
Kew ...	3,553	8,476	1,452	1,954,650	130,310	12,824
Koroit ...	5,599	1,697	335	188,676	15,723	2,051
Majorca ...	5,005	997	263	35,840	4,480	720
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,358	287	60,500	7,000	1,241
Maryborough ...	5,760	4,981	1,067	271,370	27,137	4,541

\* The census returns have not been finally checked, but it is believed that the figures in these two columns will be found to be very nearly correct.

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

‡ The Borough of Essendon was proclaimed a Town on the 7th January, 1890; the Town of Hawthorn and Borough of St. Kilda were created Cities, and the Borough of Northcote a Town on the 8th September, 1890; and the Town of Footscray was proclaimed a City on the 20th January, 1891.

§ Name changed to Bendigo on the 4th May, 1891.

## CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHs, 1890-91—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	On the 5th April, 1891.*		In the Financial Year† 1890.		
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
<b>BOROUGHs—contd.</b>				£	£	£
Newtown & Chilwell	1,422	5,173	1,070	463,020	30,868	4,107
Oakleigh‡	2,178	1,235	285	‡	‡	‡
Port Fairy	5,902	1,861	404	260,000	12,888	3,269
Portland	2,860	2,281	500	124,730	12,473	2,784
Port Melbourne	2,366	13,065	2,792	1,272,072	106,006	13,180
Queenscliff	2,173	1,878	360	150,252	12,521	2,423
Raywood	5,760	470	110	21,900	2,190	349
Rutherglen	1,280	706	141	42,000	4,152	797
Sale	5,442	3,453	761	367,000	29,342	6,790
Sebastopol	1,880	2,580	562	75,000	7,500	1,258
Smythesdale	1,440	420	109	19,730	1,973	172
St. Arnaud	6,355	3,046	445	171,730	17,173	2,680
Stawell	5,996	5,191	1,141	125,000	19,100	3,307
Talbot	5,578	1,419	355	33,935	6,787	1,247
Tarnagulla	5,133	709	201	40,000	5,330	813
Wangaratta	3,932	2,039	422	133,155	13,315	3,140
Warrnambool	3,450	6,571	1,203	825,300	41,265	10,100
Wood's Point	2,560	299	86	18,210	1,821	187
<b>Total</b>	223,214 or 349 sq. mls.	618,422	131,034	86,226,966	6,833,043	925,638

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 census of 1891, were as follow :—Kyneton, 3,371; Bairnsdale, 3,000; Maldon, 1,692; Benalla, 2,455; Beechworth, 2,528; Shepparton, 1,678; Walhalla, 1,771; Colac, about 2,000; Camperdown, 1,434; Avoca, 787. For other towns, which were formerly boroughs, see footnote to paragraph 329 *ante*.

397. The next table gives a list of the shires, numbering 134; together with a statement of the estimated area, the population, and number of dwellings according to the census of 1891, and the total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each shire, during the year 1890 :—

## SHIRES, 1890-91.

Name.	Esti- mated Area. §	On the 5th April 1891.*		In the Financial Year† 1890.		
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
Alberton	1,413	5,682	1,371	566,580	51,658	11,581
Alexandra	766	2,409	526	300,000	33,592	7,454
Arapiles	769	3,081	611	761,300	37,565	5,179

\* See footnote (\*) on page 252.

† The financial year of the Boroughs and Shires ends on the 30th September.

‡ Borough only formed on the 10th March, 1891; the amounts of rateable property and revenue included with those of Oakleigh Shire 256 *post*.

§ These areas have quite recently been carefully revised in the Lands Department.



## SHIRES, 1890-91—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.*	On the 5th April, 1891.†		In the Financial Year‡ 1890.		
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
Ararat ...	1,556	4,621	943	1,631,510	81,575	11,405
Avoca ...	453	4,582	1,157	251,420	25,142	5,213
Avon ...	640	2,383	523	520,000	34,784	3,752
Bacchus Marsh	210	2,479	525	330,000	25,500	3,808
Bairnsdale ...	1,130	7,590	1,696	1,033,000	72,319	15,136
Ballan ...	359	6,500	1,469	372,530	37,253	5,564
Ballarat ...	182	4,479	849	852,175	42,608	5,977
Bannockburn	136	1,799	321	265,000	18,303	2,434
Barrabool ...	195	2,098	426	323,193	24,861	3,129
Beechworth	316	7,355	1,648	378,930	37,893	6,081
Belfast ...	201	2,650	486	1,018,000	40,720	6,254
Bellarine ...	128	4,906	1,013	515,052	42,921	5,401
Benalla§ ...	1,140	8,744	1,698	944,238	94,424	12,583
Berwick ...	387	4,098	920	1,313,905	65,695	9,465
Bet Bet ...	337	3,545	1,081	200,000	22,740	2,818
Boroondara	13	6,206	1,401	3,138,700	156,935	20,037
Borong   ...	852	4,579	839			
Braybrook	92	1,604	379	853,620	42,681	4,112
Bright ...	1,292	4,268	968	230,860	23,086	4,787
Broadford...	218	1,641	337	224,580	11,229	1,426
Broadmeadows	74	1,778	341	442,260	44,226	4,060
Bulla ...	112	2,133	327	700,000	26,630	3,731
Bulleen ¶ ...	20½	817	196	412,740	20,637	1,768
Buln Buln	592	5,578	1,279	1,221,580	61,079	15,130
Bungaree ...	88	4,251	912	503,225	27,957	5,795
Buninyong	296	6,967	1,486	598,452	49,871	6,949
Caulfield ...	9½	7,992	1,939	3,781,548	210,086	36,837
Chiltern ...	95	2,260	484	48,860	9,772	1,714
Coburg ...	7½	5,754	1,282	874,720	87,472	14,558
Colac ...	1,094	7,468	1,498	1,617,015	107,801	12,860
Corio ...	243	2,172	456	300,000	29,626	3,690
Cranbourne	218	2,079	491	735,160	36,758	4,351
Creswick ...	198	8,015	1,707	1,265,660	63,283	9,100
Dandenong	60	2,147	494	634,250	42,350	7,445
Darebin ...	81	1,269	251	297,000	19,800	2,086
Dimboola**	4,756	3,741	649	872,380	43,619	5,674
Doncaster††	13½	836	169	579,900	28,995	...
Dundas ...	1,364	3,423	686	1,796,700	89,832	10,163
Dunmunkle	551	4,717	866	994,760	55,140	7,854
East Loddon	455	1,712	320	333,820	33,382	4,604
Echuca ...	1,260	7,642	1,504	1,907,040	95,352	12,648
Eltham ...	216	2,876	627	641,560	32,078	5,147
Euroa ...	860	8,186	1,681	816,768	68,064	8,906

\* These areas have quite recently been carefully revised in the Lands Department.

† See footnote (\*) on page 252.

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

§ A portion of the Shire of Benalla was severed therefrom and added to the Shire of Yarrawonga on the 20th January, 1890.

|| Shire of Borung created on 27th January, 1891, being severed from Shire of St. Arnaud. The value of rateable property and revenue included under St. Arnaud.

¶ The Shire of Bulleen was reduced on the 6th May, 1890, by the creation of the Shire of Doncaster.

\*\* Portion of the Shire of Dimboola was severed therefrom and annexed to the Shire of Wimmera, on the 26th May, 1890.

†† Shire formed on 26th May, 1890. See footnote (¶) *supra*.

## SHIRES, 1890-91—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.*	On the 5th April, 1891.†		In the Financial Year‡ 1890.		
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
Fern Tree Gully ...	120	1,675	350	682,560	34,128	4,265
Flinders & Kangerong	184	2,501	558	487,600	24,380	3,077
Gisborne ...	100	2,179	455	241,770	24,177	2,940
Glenelg ...	1,411	4,872	960	1,868,080	93,404	11,558
Glenlyon ...	121	2,716	646	171,140	17,114	2,456
Gordon ...	856	4,033	864	1,177,200	58,860	7,346
Goulburn ...	257	2,559	496	250,000	30,860	4,032
Grenville ...	315	3,555	943	272,700	32,660	4,861
Hampden ...	1,738	8,288	1,667	2,926,300	146,315	17,439
Healesville ...	197	1,185	246	260,000	13,257	4,278
Heidelberg ...	41	4,413	802	1,294,690	64,734	6,850
Howqua ...	834	1,381	438	25,000	5,000	1,386
Huntly ...	335	3,403	780	362,412	30,201	3,907
Kara Kara ...	911	4,481	1,118	436,827	43,682	6,092
Keilor ...	53	596	144	216,450	21,645	1,860
Kilmore ...	92	2,440	529	216,295	21,629	3,066
Korong ...	1,121	7,982	1,960	1,227,000	73,340	9,788
Kowree ...	1,448	2,928	623	1,104,920	55,246	6,627
Kyneton ...	253	8,734	1,834	1,388,890	69,445	11,982
Lancefield §	38	1,302	252	224,295	14,953	1,056
Leigh ...	381	1,697	372	394,400	39,440	5,008
Lexton ...	300	2,031	509	397,395	26,493	3,597
Lilydale ...	180	4,612	1,019	750,980	50,065	7,377
Lowan ...	4,554	9,713	2,056	1,700,000	99,612	12,155
Maffra ...	966	3,476	738	902,780	45,139	5,307
Maldon ...	212	4,344	1,064	284,000	28,400	6,181
Malvern ...	6¼	8,142	1,790	4,144,180	207,209	29,128
Mansfield ...	825	3,795	884	803,840	41,192	4,807
Marong ...	562	7,347	1,668	654,800	65,480	9,048
Melton ...	101½	1,170	227	390,000	18,107	2,880
Meredith ...	181	1,259	267	137,400	13,740	1,961
Merriang ...	117	1,086	243	216,684	18,057	1,635
Metcalfe ...	213	3,086	690	332,006	26,000	6,098
Mildura    ...	4,564	2,235	423	250,000	20,000	505
Minhamite ...	541	1,383	280	1,407,702	45,860	6,281
Moorabbin ...	32	6,820	1,468	2,297,055	153,137	16,497
Mornington ...	118	3,693	872	110,750	55,375	7,687
Mortlake ...	815	2,933	554	853,265	85,326	11,698
Mt. Alexander ...	50	2,375	849	69,234	11,539	3,598
Mt. Franklin ...	107	2,917	765	146,700	14,643	2,097
Mt. Rouse ...	537	2,158	444	1,213,900	60,695	7,954
McIvor ...	566	2,970	692	572,150	28,607	4,617
Narracan ...	706	4,265	999	747,620	37,381	7,220
Newham ...	91	2,491	508	265,245	17,683	2,692
Newstead ...	105	2,161	614	241,500	16,100	3,355

\* These areas have quite recently been carefully revised in the Lands Department.

† See footnote (\*) on page 252.

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

§ The Shire of Lancefield was created on the 7th January, 1890, out of portion of the Shire of Romsey.

|| Shire of Mildura constituted on the 7th January, 1890, out of portion of the Shire of Swan Hill.

## SHIRES, 1890-91—continued.

Name.	Esti- mated Area.*	On the 5th April, 1891.†		In the Financial Year‡ 1890.		
		Popula- tion.	Number of Dwellings.	Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. miles.			£	£	£
North Ovens ...	235	1,369	269	421,900	21,095	3,140
Numurkah ...	620	7,008	1,374	1,460,640	73,032	9,446
Nunawading ...	23½	4,455	1,021	1,580,000	79,000	10,317
Oakleigh shire ...	25½	1,677	364	1,445,880	72,294	8,623
(Oakleigh borough) ...	§	§	§			
Omeo ...	2,211	3,526	950	604,900	30,245	12,209
Oxley ...	1,005	3,509	716	676,420	33,821	5,010
Phillip Island ...	304	1,986	420	464,580	23,229	3,153
Portland ...	1,460	5,116	1,034	1,500,660	75,033	7,807
Preston ...	13¾	3,557	724	1,469,710	73,485	7,677
Pyalong ...	238	1,197	220	293,640	14,682	4,366
Ripon ...	588	4,503	1,085	940,553	61,621	7,832
Rodney ...	400	6,102	1,131	843,150	56,210	5,404
Romsey   ...	85	1,900	365	529,000	26,450	4,911
Rosedale ...	804	3,680	732	993,940	49,697	6,258
Rutherglen ...	205	4,035	778	437,920	27,370	3,532
Seymour ...	382	4,262	818	308,876	38,609	5,759
Shepparton ...	208	3,776	730	415,390	41,539	5,495
South Barwon ...	63	2,158	458	146,960	14,696	2,615
Springfield ...	111	1,006	193	303,880	15,194	2,196
St. Arnaud ...	1,690	7,345	1,485	2,063,196	114,622	14,083
Borong ...	¶	¶	¶			
Stawell ...	994	3,807	931	832,316	52,026	6,600
Strathfieldsaye ...	234	3,328	751	205,650	20,565	3,476
Swan Hill** ...	5,621	7,573	1,517	1,473,720	73,686	11,343
Talbot ...	184	1,724	451	171,690	17,169	2,287
Tambo ...	4,928	4,634	932	585,185	29,259	7,914
Towong ...	2,545	4,856	999	1,048,780	52,439	11,135
Traralgon ...	478	4,379	1,016	375,340	37,534	8,255
Tullaroop ...	222	3,752	928	263,100	26,310	3,577
Upper Yarra ...	454	782	255	270,000	13,528	4,144
Walhalla ...	409	2,264	564	57,768	14,442	4,792
Wannon ...	753	2,478	474	1,465,840	73,292	10,818
Waranga ...	700	5,732	1,226	1,255,360	62,768	8,159
Warragul ...	157	4,373	823	1,038,720	51,936	14,320
Warrnambool ...	610	9,265	1,729	2,539,820	126,990	16,720
Whittlesea ...	138	1,848	444	271,500	18,100	3,246
Wimmera †† ...	1,140	9,064	1,122	1,490,000	74,500	8,014
Winchelsea ...	630	3,507	714	700,000	48,692	5,899
Wodonga ...	104	1,736	361	137,130	13,713	2,408
Woorayl ...	520	1,990	430	449,800	22,489	5,978
Wyndham... ...	275	3,551	840	1,400,000	71,192	6,845
Yackandandah ...	812	4,061	874	763,140	38,197	9,249
Yarrawonga †† ...	844	9,618	1,764	2,189,620	109,480	10,509
Yea ...	600	1,907	449	693,300	34,665	7,237
Total ...	86,728½	518,890	110,953	108,086,680	6,432,500	925,673

\* These areas have quite recently been carefully revised in the Lands Department.

† See footnote (\*) on page 252.

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

§ For these particulars see Oakleigh borough, page 253 ante.

|| See footnote (§) page 255.

¶ These particulars are included under Borong, page 254 ante.

\*\* See footnote (||) on page 255.

†† See footnote (\*\*), page 254 ante.

‡‡ See footnote (§), page 254 ante.

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

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1890.

	Sq. Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs ... ..	349
Shires ... ..	86,728½
Total ... ..	87,077½

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

400. The population of the two kinds of districts, as returned at the census of 1891, was as follows :—

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, CENSUS OF 1891.

Cities, towns, and boroughs ... ..	618,422
Shires ... ..	518,890
Total ... ..	1,137,312

401. According to the census, the total population of the colony, including those living outside municipalities, and in the shipping, amounted to 1,140,405, and it thus appears that only 3,093 persons in Victoria did not enjoy the benefits of local government.

402. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow, in 1890. 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, 1890.\*

Cities, towns, and boroughs ... ..	137,944
Shires ... ..	135,908
Total ... ..	273,852

403. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts as returned at the census of 1891 :—

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

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1890.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	131,034
Shires	...	...	...	110,953
Total	...	...	...	241,987

Persons to a dwelling in municipalities. 404. According to the census returns, the average number of inhabitants to a dwelling is about  $4\frac{2}{3}$  in both descriptions of municipalities; the exact proportions being 4·70 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 4·66 in shires.

Persons to a dwelling in Victorian and other towns. 405. 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 list :—

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

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

Area, population, etc., in shires and boroughs compared. 406. The area contained in shires is about 251 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs; but the population and dwellings in the latter exceed those in the former by about a fifth.

Amount of rating in municipalities. 407. The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, in which rates were struck in each of the last five years at the amounts set down in the first column :—

\* 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. Census figures, 1891.

## RATINGS\* IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1886 TO 1890.

Amount levied in the £.		Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
		1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>										
0	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
0	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	4	4	2
0	10	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	0	25	22	21	19	18	112	114	112	113	115
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	2
1	2	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
1	3	7	6	6	6	6	4	2	2	5	5
1	4	2	3	3	1	2	...	...	...	1	2
1	6	14	17	16	18	20	3	2	2	4	4
1	6½	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	1	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	3	3	4	3	3	1	1	...	...	...
1	10	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	0	3	5	4	8	7	1	1	3	1	1
2	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated		1	...	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	...
Total		59	59	59	59	59	125	126	128	130	133

408. It will be observed that no municipality during the last five years was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that only one municipality in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound. High and low ratings.

409. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 42 per cent. in 1886, 37 per cent. in 1887, 36 per cent. in 1888, 32 per cent. in 1889, and 31 per cent. in 1890, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 90 per cent. in 1886 and 1887, 88 per cent. in 1888, 87 per cent. in 1889, and 86 per cent. in 1890, were rated at the same amount. Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound.

410. In 1886, 3; in 1887, 4; in 1888, 6; in 1889, 5; and 1890, 4 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1886, 43; in 1887, 44; in 1888, 45; in 1889, 52; and in 1890, 55 municipal districts were rated at over that amount. Municipalities rated under and over 1s. in the pound.

411. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the seventeen years ended with 1890, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1890 as compared with 1889 the increase of the whole number of properties was 13,285, of which 1,704 were in cities, towns, Classification of properties rated.

\* Including general and special rates.

and boroughs, and 11,581 in shires. All the groups relating to both kinds of municipalities showed increase except those relating to properties rated at between £200 and £300, and at £500 and over in the case of cities, towns, and boroughs, and those relating to properties rated at £500 and over in the case of shires:—

### CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1890.

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
1890	149,936	18,198	6,179	1,526	742	410	991	177,982
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1875	79,425	8,326	2,671	568	279	128	696	92,093
1876	82,817	8,407	2,654	563	256	157	705	95,559
1877	83,583	9,067	2,778	641	283	149	726	97,227
1878	84,338	10,442	2,901	666	300	140	702	99,489
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1880	90,874	10,232	3,151	762	342	157	706	106,224
1881	93,266	9,858	3,013	687	294	154	679	107,951
1882	95,615	9,964	3,108	721	320	157	673	110,558
1883	96,048	10,514	3,283	723	336	148	703	111,755
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711	114,175
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
1890	148,705	17,666	6,436	1,711	679	355	1,044	176,596
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,350	580	288	938	199,640
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1880	190,823	19,253	6,332	1,618	687	303	982	219,998
1881	196,454	18,913	6,253	1,539	642	307	953	225,061
1882	200,927	19,291	6,466	1,612	696	320	983	230,295
1883	205,859	20,840	7,065	1,681	763	323	1,041	237,572
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073	245,759
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
1890	298,641	35,864	12,615	3,237	1,421	765	2,035	354,578

412. In the sixteen years ended with 1890 the total increase in the number of properties was 163,536, of which 74,276 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 89,260 in shires. Increase in sixteen years.

413. 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 seventeen years ended with 1890, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1890, as compared with 1889, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in shires, and all the heads but that relating to properties valued at £200 or upwards in cities, towns, and boroughs. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of £6,755,135, made up of an increase of £1,015,408 in urban, and of £5,739,727 in country properties:— Total value of rateable property.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,  
1874 TO 1890.

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603	27,324,605
1875	13,425,920	5,236,868	3,710,671	5,750,344	28,123,803
1876	14,107,710	5,615,811	3,774,874	6,140,120	29,638,515
1877	13,878,561	5,442,678	3,901,064	6,109,727	29,332,030
1878	15,120,374	5,778,025	4,148,800	6,840,617	31,887,816
1879	14,833,220	5,960,162	4,045,167	6,514,331	31,352,880
1880	14,911,152	5,896,372	4,071,366	6,320,593	31,199,483
1881	15,718,312	6,063,311	4,144,817	6,382,354	32,308,794
1882	16,809,572	6,338,181	4,459,555	6,952,045	34,559,353
1883	18,004,909	6,982,466	4,896,619	7,471,377	37,355,371
1884	19,855,306	7,715,575	5,064,994	8,625,789	41,261,664
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
1890	37,863,106	14,924,540	11,074,410	22,364,910	86,226,966
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



CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,  
1874 TO 1890—*continued.*

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
SHIRES— <i>continued.</i>					
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
1890	41,449,164	19,596,816	14,143,030	32,897,670	108,086,680
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
1890	79,312,270	34,521,356	25,217,440	55,262,580	194,313,646

Increase in  
total value  
of property.

414. According to the above table the total value of rateable property in urban and rural municipalities combined has more than doubled in the last seven years; and that in cities, towns, and boroughs has more than doubled in the last six years; but that in shires has not quite doubled in the last nine years. In other words, the value of property in both districts has been increasing at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum; that in cities, towns, and boroughs at the rate of 12 per cent.; and that in shires at the rate of nearly 8 per cent.

Annual  
value of  
rateable  
property.

415. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1890, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £173,308 in the urban, and of £160,709 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £334,017. The only group which shows decrease is that embracing properties of an annual value of £200 and upwards:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,  
1874 TO 1890.

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
1890	3,000,456	1,182,693	877,590	1,772,304	6,833,043
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
1890	2,466,740	1,166,254	841,686	1,957,820	6,432,500
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

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,  
1874 TO 1890—continued.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS—continued.					
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
1890	5,467,196	2,348,947	1,719,276	3,730,124	13,265,543

Increase in annual value of property.

416. During the sixteen years ended with 1890 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £7,270,066, viz., to £3,976,561 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £3,293,505 in shires.

Increase in number and value of properties rated.

417. 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 sixteen years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1890, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires:—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,  
1874 TO 1890.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Sixteen Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
Under £50 ...	131,469	£53,586,250	£2,894,190
£50 to £100 ...	20,346	24,249,983	1,318,749
£100 to £200 ...	7,253	18,180,499	1,022,335
£200 and upwards ...	4,468	36,075,275	2,034,792
Total increase ...	163,536	£132,092,007	£7,270,066

Largest increase in small properties.

418. 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.

419. 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 1890 and the previous nineteen years:—

## NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1890.

Native Countries.					Nineteen Years: 1871 to 1889.	Year 1890.
France	...	...	...	...	69	6
Belgium	...	...	...	...	11	...
Holland	...	...	...	...	13	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	54	5
Germany	...	...	...	...	768	42
Italy	...	...	...	...	38	...
Spain	...	...	...	...	5	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	2	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	49	20
Other European countries	...	...	...	...	460	67
United States	...	...	...	...	22	...
South and Central American States	...	...	...	...	1	...
China	...	...	...	...	2,969	...
Other countries	...	...	...	...	19	1*
Total	...	...	...	...	4,480	141

420. 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

\* Philippine Islands.

natural-born subjects of Her Majesty should, on entering the colony, be subject to an immigration tax,\* and should be disfranchised as regards both municipal and parliamentary elections. The result of the passing of this measure was that whereas no more than 91 Chinese took out letters of naturalization during the eleven years ended with 1881, such letters were taken out by as many as 317 in 1882, 593 in 1883, 601 in 1884, and 1,178 in 1885; but after 1885, the Government, in view of the increasing number of Chinese applying for naturalization papers, determined to issue no more “unless a sufficient reason was assigned,” with the effect that only 173 such papers were issued in 1886, no more than 16 in 1887, and not one since 1887.

Occupations  
of persons  
naturalized,  
1890.

421. The persons naturalized since 1890 were of the following occupations:—

#### OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 1890.

Accountant	...	...	1	Lady	...	...	...	1
Agent	...	...	5	Labourer	...	...	...	12
Biscuit manufacturer	...	...	1	Manager of coffee palace	...	...	...	1
Boardinghouse-keeper	...	...	1	Mariner	...	...	...	27
Boot finisher	...	...	1	Master mariner	...	...	...	4
Bootmaker	...	...	2	Mechanical engineer	...	...	...	2
Bricklayer	...	...	1	Merchant	...	...	...	1
Cabinetmaker	...	...	2	Miner	...	...	...	1
Carpenter	...	...	2	Minister of religion	...	...	...	2
Cheesemaker	...	...	1	Nurseryman	...	...	...	1
Cigar sorter	...	...	1	Oyster merchant	...	...	...	1
Civil engineer	...	...	2	Pawnbroker	...	...	...	2
Coachman	...	...	1	Photographer	...	...	...	1
Commercial traveller	...	...	2	Platelayer	...	...	...	1
Compositor	...	...	1	Presser	...	...	...	1
Confectioner	...	...	1	Printer	...	...	...	1
Contractor	...	...	1	Professor of music	...	...	...	1
Cooper	...	...	1	Railway-porter	...	...	...	1
Dealer	...	...	1	Restaurant-keeper	...	...	...	4
Draper	...	...	1	Retired naval officer	...	...	...	1
Engineer	...	...	1	Sawmiller	...	...	...	1
Engine-fitter	...	...	2	Shipbuilder	...	...	...	1
Farmer	...	...	9	Slipper maker	...	...	...	2
Fitter	...	...	1	Storeman	...	...	...	1
Fruiterer	...	...	1	Surgical instrument maker	...	...	...	1
Fruit preserver	...	...	1	Tailor	...	...	...	1
Gardener	...	...	1	Tailor's cutter	...	...	...	1
Gas-stoker	...	...	1	Tanner	...	...	...	1
Gripman	...	...	1	Vigneron	...	...	...	1
Hairdresser	...	...	1	Warder	...	...	...	1
Hawker	...	...	2	Watchmaker	...	...	...	3
Hotelkeeper	...	...	5	Wine merchant	...	...	...	4
Hotel manager	...	...	1					
Journalist	...	...	1					
				Total	...	...	...	141

\* The tax has since been abolished. See paragraph 379 *ante*.

PART IV.—VITAL STATISTICS.

422. The marriages returned to the Registrar-General in 1890 numbered 9,187, as against 9,194 in the previous year. There was thus an excess of 7 in favour of 1889. Marriages, 1890.

423. The marriages returned in 1889 and 1890 were more numerous than those 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 and 1890 they exceeded that number by nearly 200.\* Marriages, 1890 and former years.

424. 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, until in 1888 it reached the maximum of the last 31 years, viz., 8·5 per 1,000. Since 1888 it has slightly declined, but in 1890 it was still higher than in any other year since 1859, except 1889, 1888, 1862, and 1861. The following table gives the number of marriages and number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during each of the thirty-one years ended with 1890:— Marriage rate.

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1890.

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

\* 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 1890—*continued.*

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.*	
	Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
1865 ... ..	7·36	14·72
1866 ... ..	6·76	13·52
1867 ... ..	6·97	13·94
1868 ... ..	7·08	14·16
1869 ... ..	6·89	13·78
1870 ... ..	6·63	13·26
1871 ... ..	6·37	12·74
1872 ... ..	6·36	12·72
1873 ... ..	6·50	13·00
1874 ... ..	6·33	12·66
1875 ... ..	6·33	12·66
1876 ... ..	6·21	12·42
1877 ... ..	6·31	12·62
1878 ... ..	6·20	12·40
1879 ... ..	5·98	11·96
1880 ... ..	6·22	12·44
1881 ... ..	6·79	13·58
1882 ... ..	7·09	14·18
1883 ... ..	7·44	14·88
1884 ... ..	7·74	15·48
1885 ... ..	7·73	15·46
1886 ... ..	7·86	15·72
1887 ... ..	7·64	15·28
1888 ... ..	8·48	16·96
1889 ... ..	8·43	16·86
1890 ... ..	8·21	16·42
Mean of 31 years	7·15	14·30

Victorian,  
French,  
and Swiss  
marriage  
rates.

425. Marriageable males may be considered to comprise bachelors of 20 and upwards, and widowers of all ages, and marriageable females to comprise spinsters of 15 and upwards and widows of all ages. The compilation of the returns of the census of 1891 is not sufficiently advanced to enable a statement to be given of the present proportion of marriageable men and women who marry annually in Victoria; but according to the returns of the census of 1881, the former then married at the annual rate of 57, and the latter of 48 per 1,000. Similar proportions for France are 57 and 46, and for 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.†

\* The marriage rates for 1881 and subsequent years have been revised in accordance with fresh estimates of population based on the results of the recent census.

† 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.

426. 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 1890, except Western Australia, for which colony it is given for the last nineteen of those years:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1890.\*

Year	Number of Marriages † per 1,000 of Mean Population.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865	7.36	8.94	13.27	9.45	...	6.27	10.47
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	7.44	8.88	8.93	8.49	6.95	9.01	6.82
1884	7.74	8.49	8.91	8.28	7.11	7.81	6.88
1885	7.73	8.18	9.20	7.82	7.51	7.97	6.73
1886	7.86	7.97	8.38	6.31	7.99	7.27	5.99
1887	7.64	7.42	8.21	6.31	7.58	6.71	5.97
1888	8.48	7.37	8.63	6.56	7.18	6.59	5.97
1889	8.43	6.82	7.87	6.42	6.97	6.50	5.92
1890	8.21	6.57	7.70	6.94	6.18	6.20	6.08
Means	7.00	7.92	8.58	7.81	6.95	6.95	7.61

427. 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-six years:—

Order of colonies in respect to marriage rates.

\* The rates for Victoria have been amended in accordance with revised estimates of population based on the results of the census of 1891; those for the other colonies have not yet been similarly corrected, and are, in most cases, too low, in consequence of the populations having been over-estimated. Whilst these pages were passing through the press, it was ascertained that the true rates for 1890 were as follow:—New South Wales, 7.14; Queensland, 8.49; South Australia, 7.06; Western Australia, 5.80; Tasmania, 6.64; New Zealand, 6.11. For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the eighteen years ended with 1890, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) published in the second volume of this work.

† The numbers doubled give the *persons* married per 1,000 of the population.



ORDER OF COLONIES IN 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. South Australia.	3. South Australia.
4. New South Wales.	4. New Zealand.
5. Tasmania.	5. Victoria.
6. Western Australia.	6. Western Australia.
7. New Zealand.	7. Tasmania.

Marriage rates in Australia and Australasia.

428. 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 1890 than in any year since 1880; it was, however, higher than in any other year since 1873 on the continent, but, taking Australasia as a whole, it was lower in 1890 than in any of those years except 1879 and 1880, as is shown by the following figures:—

MARRIAGE RATES† IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Marriages‡ per 1,000 of Mean Population.		Year.	Number of Marriages‡ per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873 ...	7·35	7·38	1883 ...	8·20	8·03
1874 ...	7·07	7·32	1884 ...	8·22	7·72
1875 ...	7·12	7·38	1885 ...	8·07	7·83
1876 ...	6·93	7·15	1886 ...	7·78	7·45
1877 ...	7·05	7·18	1887 ...	7·47	7·19
1878 ...	7·08	7·27	1888 ...	7·84	7·48
1879 ...	6·88	7·01	1889 ...	7·46	7·18
1880 ...	7·15	7·08	1890 ...	7·33	7·08
1881 ...	7·62	7·41	Means ...	7·48	7·40
1882 ...	8·04	7·87			

Marriage rates in certain British possessions.

429. 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

\* In Australasia in 1883; in Australia in 1884.  
† The rates for all the years since 1881 are liable to correction when the estimates of population have been amended in accordance with the results of the census of 1891.  
‡ The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.

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 COLONIES.

Years.			Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*	Years.			Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*
Ceylon	...	1867-76	...	7.3	West Indies—		
Cape of Good Hope	...	1890	...	3.9	St. Lucia	...	1878-79 ... 5.2
Mauritius	...	1871-75	...	2.5	St. Vincent	...	1872-76 ... 6.3
Seychelles	...	1875-77	...	8.7	Barbados	...	1872-77 ... 3.7
Nova Scotia	...	1871-75	...	7.7	Grenada	...	1871-75 ... 5.6
Bermudas	...	1871-75	...	8.3	Dominica	...	1871-75 ... 6.9
					Trinidad	...	1886-90 ... 3.8

430. The following table gives for each of the five years ended with 1888 a statement of the marriage rates in British and such Foreign countries as the information is available for. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England :—

### MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 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	7.9	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

431. 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

\* The numbers doubled give the *persons* married per 1,000 of the population.

† Mean of four years.

‡ In 1889 and 1890, the marriage rates in England were 7.36 and 7.58 respectively, and in Scotland 6.46 and 6.66.

§ 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.

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.

432. 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 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

Marriage  
rate in  
United  
Kingdom.

433. 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 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

\* See footnote (II) on previous page.

434. 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 1890, it was two and a half times as high in the metropolis and 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 1890 and in a previous quinquennial period:—

Marriage rates in town and country.

#### MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1890.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1890.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population, 1881-1885.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	473,500	5,172	10·92	10·49
Extra-Metropolitan towns ...	192,140	2,107	10·97	10·99
Country districts ...	452,860	1,908	4·21	3·12
Total ...	1,118,500	9,187	8·21	7·30

435. 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. 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 decades:—

Marriages in each quarter.

#### MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1890.		Percentage in Ten Years—	
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	1871 to 1880.	1881 to 1890.
Summer ...	March...	2,135	23·24	24·43	23·44
Autumn ...	June ...	2,550	27·76	26·19	26·66
Winter ...	September ...	2,112	22·99	23·81	23·35
Spring ...	December ...	2,390	26·01	25·57	26·55
	Year ...	9,187	100·00	100·00	100·00

436. In 1890, 748 widowers and 674 widows re-entered the marriage state. During the last seventeen 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 census of 1881.\* 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-five years ended with 1890:—

RE-MARRIAGES, 1866 TO 1890.

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	1890 ...	748	674
1878 ...	634	585	Total...	15,992	14,783

Former  
condition  
of those  
marrying.

437. In 1890, about seven-eighths of the unions which took place were between bachelors and spinsters, the proportion having gradually increased since 1871-1880, when it was about four-fifths. The next most numerous marriages are generally those between widowers and spinsters, although they have occasionally been exceeded by marriages between bachelors and widows. Marriages between widowers and widows in 1889 and the two preceding years were about a thirty-third, but in 1890 only a thirty-ninth of the whole. The following is the number and percentage in each of these groups during 1890, and the percentage during the decennial periods 1871-1880, and 1881-1890:—

\* According to this census, there were in Victoria nearly 120 marriageable females to every 100 marriageable males.

## FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	Year 1890.		Percentage in Ten Years—	
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	1871 to 1880.	1881 to 1890.
Bachelors and spinsters ...	8,004	87.12	80.59	85.84
Bachelors and widows ...	435	4.74	7.10	4.72
Widowers and spinsters ...	509	5.54	7.75	6.17
Widowers and widows ...	239	2.60	4.56	3.27
Total ...	9,187	100.00	100.00	100.00

438. 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 (1881-90) ...	858	47	62	33
New South Wales (1888-9) ...	862	55	53	30
Queensland (1887-9) ...	869	53	53	25
South Australia (1886-90) ...	865	37	64	34
New Zealand (1886-9) ...	867	43	62	28
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

Re-marriages  
in various  
countries.

439. 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 the Australasian colonies, and a larger proportion of widows re-marry in Hungary, and a smaller in Sweden and Norway, than in any other of the countries named; also, that, in Victoria, widowers re-marry less frequently than in any of those countries except New Zealand, New South Wales, and Queensland; but that in eleven of those countries widows re-marry less frequently than in Victoria:—

RE-MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Widowers re-married per 1,000 marriages.	Countries.	Widows re-married per 1,000 marriages
Vermont ... ..	209	Hungary ... ..	151
Hungary ... ..	198	Russia in Europe ...	130
Russia in Europe ...	186	Vermont ... ..	125
Austria ... ..	180	Austria ... ..	113
Massachusetts ... ..	162	Massachusetts ...	107
Finland ... ..	158	Finland ... ..	99
Holland ... ..	151	England and Wales ...	97
Spain ... ..	149	Holland ... ..	92
Prussia ... ..	140	Roumania ... ..	91
England and Wales ...	137	Spain ... ..	89
Switzerland ... ..	135	Prussia ... ..	88
Italy ... ..	131	New South Wales ...	85
Roumania ... ..	124	Belgium ... ..	85
Scotland ... ..	120	Victoria ... ..	80
Denmark ... ..	118	Switzerland ... ..	80
Belgium ... ..	116	Queensland ... ..	78
France ... ..	115	France ... ..	78
Ireland ... ..	112	Italy ... ..	74
Sweden ... ..	112	Denmark ... ..	72
Norway ... ..	112	Greece ... ..	72
Greece ... ..	100	South Australia ...	71
South Australia ... ..	98	New Zealand ... ..	71
Victoria ... ..	95	Scotland ... ..	60
New Zealand ... ..	90	Ireland ... ..	57
New South Wales ...	83	Sweden ... ..	55
Queensland ... ..	78	Norway ... ..	55

Divorced  
persons,  
1890.

440. Divorced persons marrying are classed as bachelors and spinsters, unless in cases where they had become widowers or widows before contracting the marriage from which they were released by divorce. Seven divorced men and nineteen divorced women were married in 1890; three of the former married spinsters, and four widows; sixteen of the latter married bachelors, and three widowers; In the previous year, eleven divorced men and ten divorced women were re-married.

441. 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.\*

Divorced  
persons,  
1881.

442. Persons whose wives or husbands have not been heard of for a period of seven years may marry again without rendering themselves liable to be prosecuted for bigamy; but such unions are subject to the serious disadvantage that the issue by the second marriage would be illegitimate, and the marriage itself void, if it should turn out that the first husband or wife was alive at the time thereof. Four deserted wives, and one deserted husband availed themselves of this provision in 1890. Two of the former married bachelors, and two widows; they had not heard of their former husbands—two for 7 years, one for 9 years, and one for 14 years. The deserted husband married a spinster; he had not heard of his former wife for 14 years. In the previous year three deserted wives and two deserted husbands re-married.

Deserted  
husbands  
and wives.

443. 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.

*Divorce Act*  
1889.

444. The marriages of 3 Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females are included in the returns of 1890. One of the males was a native of Queensland, but the others were natives of Victoria. In the previous year, 4 marriages of Aborigines took place.

Marriages of  
Aborigines.

\* For further particulars respecting these divorced persons, see General Report, by the Government Statist, on the Census of Victoria, 1881, paragraph 314.

† An account of the provisions of this Statute is given under the head "Law, Crime, etc.," *post*.



Marriages of Chinese.

445. Fourteen Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1890, as against 18 in 1889, and 8 in 1888. Of the women who married Chinese in the year under review, one was of Chinese parentage, although born in Victoria. During the twenty-four years prior to 1890, 397 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 :—

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE, 1866 TO 1890.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.		
	Twenty-four years : 1866 to 1889.	Year 1890.	Total : 1866 to 1890.
Victoria ... ..	194	8*	202
Other Australasian colonies ...	59	2	61
England and Wales... ..	66	3	69
Scotland ... ..	16	1	17
Ireland ... ..	27	...	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 ... ..	9	...	9
Not known ... ..	1	...	1
Total ... ..	383	14	397

Marriages by different sects.

446. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect, or by lay registrars. In 1890, 94 per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former, and 6 per cent. according to the latter, system. Lay marriages in 1890 numbered 537, and were more numerous than in either 1888 or 1889, in each of which years they numbered 510, or 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 1890,

\* One of the wives, although born in Victoria, was stated to be of the Chinese race.

also the percentage in the decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively :—

MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Marriages in 1890.		Percentage of Marriages in Ten Years—	
	Number.	Percentage.	1881 to 1890.	1871 to 1880.
Church of England ... ..	2,831	30·81	30·52	24·63
Presbyterians ... ..	1,592	17·33	17·24	20·46
Wesleyans ... ..	1,492	16·24	15·63	16·38
Bible Christians ... ..	171	1·86	2·00	1·69
Independents ... ..	246	2·68	4·42	5·42
Baptists ... ..	400	4·35	5·00	3·70
Lutherans ... ..	83	·90	·93	1·02
Unitarians ... ..	6	·07	·05	·02
Calvinistic Methodists ... ..	7	·08	·06	·16
Roman Catholics ... ..	1,498	16·31	14·91	17·21
Jews ... ..	27	·29	·43	·42
Other sects ... ..	297	3·23	1·78	1·07
Lay registrars ... ..	537	5·85	7·03	7·82
Total ... ..	9,187	100·00	100·00	100·00

447. 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. Two such cases, however, were noticed in 1890, viz., that of a couple who had been previously married—under what rites is not stated—being re-united under the forms of the Jewish denomination, and that a couple, who had been previously united in the Free Church of England, being re-married according to the rites of the Presbyterian Church.

Duplicate marriages.

448. Of the 3 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1890, 2 were solemnized according to the rites of the Moravians, and 1 according to those of the Presbyterians.

Sects of  
Aboriginals  
married.

449. Of the 14 marriages of Chinese in 1890, 7 were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, 1 according to those of the Free Church of England, 4 according to those of the Wesleyan Methodists, and 2 were performed by local registrars.

Sects of  
Chinese  
married.

Signing  
with marks.

450. The numbers of either sex who evinced their want of elementary education by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing were as follow in 1890, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown :—

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1890.

Persons Married.	Numbers Married.	Signing with marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms ... ..	9,187	138	1·50
Brides ... ..	9,187	141	1·53
Mean ... ..	9,187	139·5	1·52

Increased  
numbers  
signing in  
writing.

451. 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 1890, the proportion of men signing with marks was lower than in any previous year, whilst that of women was lower than in any previous year except 1889, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the proportions for the last eighteen years :—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED,  
1873 TO 1890.

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	1·98	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	1890 ...	1·50	1·53	1·52

Signing with  
marks, 1853  
to 1872

452. A very much more decided improvement is shown by comparing these results with those of the twenty years prior to 1873, which embrace the whole period from 1853, when the registration

system was inaugurated in Victoria, to the end of 1872. In this period, 86,062 marriages were registered, with the result that 7,902 of the bridegrooms and 17,824 of the brides signed the register with marks. These numbers give the following proportions as the average for the twenty years :—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED,  
1853 TO 1872.

Men.	Women.	Mean.
9.18	20.71	14.95

453. 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.

454. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1890 numbered 259, but in only 20 of these, or about 1 in 13, did both parties use marks. In the 239 other instances either the husband or the wife signed in writing. Thus, whereas in the case of 1 marriage in 35, either the bride or the bridegroom was unable to write, it happened in the case of only 1 marriage in 459 that neither party was able to sign the marriage register in writing. Cases of both signing with marks.

455. Of the 14 Chinese who married in 1890, 4 signed with an ordinary cross, and 10 in writing. Of the women they married, all but 3 signed in writing. Signatures of Chinese.

456. In the case of the Aborigines who married in 1890, 1 of the females signed in writing, but the 2 other females and all the males signed with marks. Signatures of Aborigines.

457. 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 1890, and the average of the decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively. 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 1890.			Ten Years : 1881 to 1890.			Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	1·13	1·31	1·22	1·62	1·76	1·69	4·54	6·11	5·33
Presbyterians ...	1·19	·82	1·01	1·32	1·42	1·37	3·67	5·97	4·82
Methodists ...	1·38	1·20	1·29	1·82	1·80	1·81	4·15	5·33	4·74
Bible Christians }									
Independents ...	·41	·81	·61	1·72	1·39	1·56	3·37	5·49	4·43
Baptists ...	·75	·75	·75	1·91	2·15	2·03	3·48	5·22	4·35
Lutherans ...	1·20	1·20	1·20	·56	·56	·56	1·77	4·13	2·95
Calvinistic Methodists ...	...	...	...	2·86	...	1·43	1·22	6·10	3·66
Roman Catholics ...	2·40	2·27	2·34	3·85	3·91	3·88	10·14	15·43	12·79
Jews* ...	7·41	7·41	7·41	1·84	3·12	2·48	·95	·47	·71
Other sects ...	3·30	1·98	2·64	2·27	2·07	2·17	7·01	3·79	5·40
Lay registrars ...	2·05	4·28	3·17	4·56	6·68	5·62	6·60	12·93	9·77
Total ...	1·50	1·54	1·52	2·17	2·38	2·28	5·31	7·93	6·62

458. It will be observed that the proportion of those signing with marks is generally higher amongst marriages performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church than amongst those celebrated by any other religious denomination, but that the numbers in 1890 show a very considerable improvement as compared with the ten years ended with 1890, which show a still more marked improvement as compared with the ten years ended with 1880. The proportion so signing amongst civil marriages, although formerly lower, has latterly been much higher than amongst marriages by Roman Catholics.

459. In 45 marriages by Unitarians which took place in the twenty years ended with 1890 not one instance occurred of either of the parties signing with a mark; this sect, therefore, finds no place in the above table. In 122 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 1889 in 54 marriages of Jews as many as 8 persons, and in 1890, in 27 marriages of Jews, as many as 4 persons, signed with marks. On examining the returns of the last two years, it was found that most of the Jews not signing in writing were Eastern Jews, chiefly from Russia or Russian Poland.

The large proportion in 1890 of Jews signing with marks is explained in paragraph 459 *infra*.

460. 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 1885 to 1889 have been deduced. The colonies are placed in order according to the state of education thus displayed, the colony with the smallest proportion signing with marks being placed first, and that with the reverse last:—

Signing with marks in Australasian colonies.

## SIGNING WITH MARKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885 TO 1889.

Colony.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
1. Victoria ...	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
	1889	1·51	1·38	1·45
Mean of 5 years	...	1·90	1·98	1·94
2. New Zealand ...	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
	1889	2·01	2·59	2·30
Mean of 5 years	...	2·07	2·99	2·53
3. South Australia ...	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
	1889	2·38	2·18	2·28
Mean of 5 years	...	2·80	2·84	2·82
4. New South Wales ...	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
	1889	3·47	3·23	3·35
Mean of 5 years	...	3·70	4·03	3·86
5. Queensland ...	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
	1889	2·88	3·68	3·28
Mean of 5 years	...	3·54	5·62	4·58

461. 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

Victoria the least illiterate colony.

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.

462. 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 ... ..	1888	3·95	7·38	5·66
England and Wales ..	1888	8·30	9·70	9·00
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.

463. 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, South Australia, and New South Wales than in any of the countries named; also that in 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 one-third as illiterate again. Holland, which comes next to Scotland and England, would doubtless rank higher were it not that the latest return available dates as far as 1877, when adult education was probably not so advanced as it is now. The very large proportion signing with marks in Italy and Ireland attracts particular attention.

464. The age of both bridegroom and bride was specified in the case of all but 54 of the 9,187 marriages which took place in 1890. In 42 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given; in 7 cases the age of the husband was stated, but not that of his wife; and in 5 instances the age of the wife was given, but not that of the husband. The following table shows the ages of the husbands and of the wives in combination :—

Ages of  
bride-  
grooms  
and brides  
in combina-  
tion.

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1890.

Ages of Husbands.	Ages of Wives.																				Total Husbands.
	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.	80 and upwards	Unspecified.	
17 to 18 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
18 to 19 "	1	...	8	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
19 to 20 "	...	...	5	12	10	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
20 to 21 "	...	2	9	22	22	19	39	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121
21 to 25 "	1	30	87	184	273	257	1376	335	34	14	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2596
25 to 30 "	3	21	56	110	217	201	1682	1138	193	37	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3668
30 to 35 "	3	6	17	30	36	45	477	532	259	53	15	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1480
35 to 40 "	...	2	4	3	8	12	113	172	121	41	19	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	505
40 to 45 "	...	1	1	1	4	4	25	52	58	39	28	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	221
45 to 50 "	...	...	...	...	1	3	18	32	36	38	16	14	7	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	170
50 to 55 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	13	18	20	12	29	15	3	...	...	...	...	1*	...	120
55 to 60 "	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	12	9	13	19	17	11	7	2	3	...	...	...	...	96
60 to 65 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	10	5	9	10	8	8	3	3	1	...	...	...	60
65 to 70 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	4	8	4	1	3	4	...	1	...	...	32
70 to 75 "	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	11
75 to 80 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
Unspecified	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	47
Total Wives	8	62	187	366	572	552	3756	2297	741	264	131	98	52	23	11	14	2	1	1	49	9187

NOTE.—This table may be read thus :—Three men between 25 and 30 married girls between 15 and 16; fourteen women between 35 and 40 married men between 21 and 25, etc.

465. An examination of the 9,133 cases in which the ages of both parties are specified will show that in 2,917 instances, or 32 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age; in 826 instances, or 9 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband; and in 5,390 instances, or 59 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

Relative  
ages of  
husband  
and wife.

466. Some striking inequalities of age amongst the parties married appear in several of the columns, as, for instance, a man between 70 and 75 married a girl of only 18; and one between 75 and 80 married a woman between 21 and 25; two men between 50 and 60 married girls under 21; and four men between 45 and 50 married

Inequalities  
of age.

\* Aged 80.



girls between 19 and 21. On the other hand, three women between 21 and 30 married youths of 17; a woman between 30 and 35, and one between 35 and 40, married youths of 20; two women between 45 and 50 married men between 21 and 25; a woman between 65 and 70 married a man between 45 and 50; a woman of 80 married a man between 50 and 55, etc.

Extreme  
ages of  
marriage.

467. It will be noticed that three youths aged 17 took upon themselves the cares and responsibilities of matrimony, their wives, however, being not less than four years older than their husbands. On the other hand, it will be remarked that two men and two women who had passed the age of 75—one of the latter being 80 years of age—entered the marriage state, the partners of all except the wife of one of the former being also advanced in life.

Age at  
which mar-  
riage is  
contracted.

468. The next table has been designed for the purpose of showing the ages at which persons of either sex generally marry, the information being given for the year 1890, and for the decennial period 1881 to 1890:—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881-90 AND 1890.

Ages.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	Numbers, 1890.	Proportions per 1,000.		Numbers, 1890.	Proportions per 1,000.	
		Year 1890.	Ten Years, 1881-90.		Year 1890.	Ten Years, 1881-90.
Under 15 years...	...	...	...	...	...	·15
15 to 16 „ ...	...	...	...	8	·88	1·17
16 to 17 „ ...	...	...	·03	62	6·78	6·53
17 to 18 „ ...	3	·33	·29	187	20·46	20·32
18 to 19 „ ...	16	1·75	1·46	366	40·05	42·94
19 to 20 „ ...	39	4·27	5·62	572	62·60	65·03
20 to 21 „ ...	121	13·24	15·19	552	60·41	73·84
21 to 25 „ ...	2,596	284·03	321·02	3,756	411·03	432·34
25 to 30 „ ...	3,668	401·31	365·48	2,297	251·37	223·83
30 to 35 „ ...	1,480	161·93	134·57	741	81·09	62·07
35 to 40 „ ...	505	55·25	58·29	264	28·89	29·53
40 to 45 „ ...	221	24·18	32·54	131	14·34	17·10
45 to 50 „ ...	170	18·60	24·77	98	10·72	12·23
50 to 55 „ ...	120	13·13	18·40	52	5·69	6·74
55 to 60 „ ...	96	10·50	11·49	23	2·52	3·40
60 to 65 „ ...	60	6·56	6·11	11	1·20	1·90
65 to 70 „ ...	32	3·50	3·05	14	1·53	·63
70 and upwards...	13	1·42	1·69	4	·44	·25
Total ...	9,140*	1,000·00	1,000·00	9,138*	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 47 and the brides by 49. The reason of the bridegrooms being more than the brides is that the age was stated in the case of two more of the former than of the latter.

469. The large proportion of both sexes marrying at between 21 and 30 years of age is very marked; thus in 1890 more than two-thirds of the males, and nearly two-thirds of the females, who married were between those ages. These proportions are about the same as those shown by an average extending over the last ten years.

Frequency of marriage at 21 to 30.

470. In the case of the marriages of Chinese which took place in 1890, the men, with two exceptions, were older than the females with whom they formed unions. None of the former were under 27 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.

AGES OF CHINESE BRIDEGROOMS AND THEIR BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1890.

Ages of Bridegrooms.				Ages of Brides.									Total Bridegrooms.		
				16.	18.	21.	25.	27.	29.	32.	35.	41.		42.	50.
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
28	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
32	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
38	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
49	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	3	
53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
55	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	
59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	
62	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Total Brides				1	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	14

471. Of the three male Aborigines who married in 1890, two were widowers, and their partners were all widows. The ages of bridegroom and bride were set down as follow :—26 and 40, 34 and 37, 65 and 46.

Ages of Aborigines marrying.

472. 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

Marriages of minors

Hungary, to 21 for males and 18 for females in the United States.\* The minimum age in Victoria is the same as in the United Kingdom, viz., 14 for males and 12 for females; but, as a matter of fact, marriages are seldom contracted at such early ages. Three of the males, however, who married in 1890 had not completed their eighteenth year. Of the brides, eight had not completed their sixteenth, and 62 more had not completed their seventeenth year. As many as 179 of the males, or one in every 51, and no fewer than 1,747 of the females, or over a fifth, had not attained the full age of 21 years.

Marriages of minors in Victoria and England.

473. From the experience of Victoria during the year 1890, and the decades 1871-80 and 1881-90, it would appear that, in proportion to the total numbers marrying, the males who marry under age are much less numerous in this colony than in England and Wales. The proportion of females marrying under age, which was formerly higher in Victoria than in England, has fallen considerably, and in 1890, as well as in last decennial period, was lower than in England. This is shown by the figures in the following table† :—

MARRIAGES OF MINORS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Persons Married.	In every 100 Marriages, Numbers under 21 Years of Age.			
	In Victoria.			In England and Wales.
	Year 1890.	Ten Years: 1881 to 1890.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
Bridegrooms ... ..	1·95	2·26	2·52	7·95
Brides ... ..	19·02	21·00	28·32	21·96
Mean ... ..	10·48	11·63	15·42	14·96

Age of marriage in various countries.

474. The following table contains a statement of the proportion of males and females marrying at different ages in various countries. The figures, except those relating to Victoria and three other Australasian colonies, have been taken from the 46th Report of the Registrar-General of England‡ :—

\* For table showing the minimum legal age of marriage in various countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Volume I, paragraph 500.

† For a comparison of the marriages of minors with marriageable minors, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Volume I., paragraphs 503 to 506.

‡ Table D., page x.

# 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.
<b>BRIDEGROOMS.</b>							
Victoria (1881-90) ...	74	3,362	3,655	1,928	573	299	109
Queensland (1889) ...	109	3,250	3,929	2,065	451	170	26
South Australia (1890)	98	3,141	3,682	2,389	403	184	103
New Zealand (1887-9)	141	2,825	3,444	2,562	713	235	80
<hr/>							
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
<hr/>							
<b>BRIDES.</b>							
Victoria (1881-90) ...	1,361	5,062	2,238	916	293	102	28
Queensland (1889) ...	1,928	5,126	1,915	807	183	41	...
South Australia (1890)	1,369	5,096	2,219	917	286	72	41
New Zealand (1887-9)	2,181	4,528	2,046	897	275	56	17
<hr/>							
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

\* 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.

475. According to the figures in this table, 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 and South Australia, where the proportions are about equal, than in any of those countries except Queensland, New Zealand, England, 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.

Births, 1890.

476. The births registered in Victoria during 1890 numbered 37,578, as against 36,359 in 1889. The increase in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, was thus 1,219.

Births in  
1890 and  
former  
years.

477. 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 six subsequent years, the number of births in 1890 being the highest ever recorded.\*

Birth rate.

478. 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 1890 having been higher than it had been in any year since 1876. The following are the birth rates for the last thirty-one years:—

#### ANNUAL BIRTH RATE, 1860 TO 1890.

Births per 1,000 of Mean population.†				Births per 1,000 of Mean population.†			
1860	...	...	42·81	1877	...	...	32·17
1861	...	...	43·46	1878	...	...	32·36
1862	...	...	44·50	1879	...	...	32·18
1863	...	...	42·46	1880	...	...	30·75
1864	...	...	43·79	1881	...	...	31·24
1865	...	...	42·40	1882	...	...	30·06
1866	...	...	39·76	1883	...	...	30·26
1867	...	...	39·75	1884	...	...	30·93
1868	...	...	41·08	1885	...	...	31·33
1869	...	...	37·89	1886	...	...	31·30
1870	...	...	38·07	1887	...	...	32·50
1871	...	...	37·15	1888	...	...	32·70
1872	...	...	36·33	1889	...	...	33·35
1873	...	...	36·71	1890	...	...	33·60
1874	...	...	34·46				
1875	...	...	33·94				
1876	...	...	33·61				
				Mean of 31 years			35·04

\* For number of births in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), published in the second volume of this work.

† Birth rates since 1881 corrected since last publication, in accordance with revised estimates of population based on the census of 1891.

479. Birth rates, based upon a comparison of the number of events with the total population, are, like marriage rates calculated upon a similar basis, apt to mislead, unless the population is in a normal condition. It must be quite evident that, if there is not a sufficient proportion of married women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages in a community, the birth rate is not likely to be high, but that an excess of such women would probably cause a high birth rate. This will be made apparent by the following table, which shows the birth rate, calculated upon the total population and upon the number of married women at the child-bearing period of life, according to the censuses of 1871 and 1881 :—

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

480. It will be noticed that the married women at reproductive ages were fewer by 3,730 in 1881 than in 1871, that the proportion of births to such women, viz., 302 $\frac{2}{3}$  per 1,000 was exactly the same in both years, but that the proportion of births to the total population was considerably less in 1881 than in 1871. Thus, while the birth rate based upon a comparison of the births with the married women remained perfectly steady, that rate based upon a comparison of the births with the population showed a falling-off of nearly 7 per 1,000. The reduction in the birth-rate, calculated in the ordinary way, which 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.

481. Returns of the births in all the Australasian colonies are available to the end of 1890, 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 1890, or as many years between those periods as the figures are available for :—

\* In both cases these are the legitimate births which occurred during the twelve months of which the census was the middle.

## BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1890.\*

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865 ...	42·40	43·21	43·65	43·90	...	32·56	41·12
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 ...	30·06	37·37	35·85	37·40	35·84	33·50	37·32
1883 ...	30·26	37·49	36·92	37·37	33·87	34·25	36·28
1884 ...	30·93	38·54	36·23	38·38	33·84	35·66	36·15
1885 ...	31·33	37·64	37·80	38·47	35·22	35·08	34·78
1886 ...	31·30	37·03	37·84	35·70	39·43	34·15	33·15
1887 ...	32·50	36·42	38·09	34·56	37·34	33·87	32·09
1888 ...	32·70	36·20	37·77	33·06	35·88	33·10	31·22
1889 ...	33·35	33·73	36·27	32·37	37·14	31·97	30·07
1890 ...	33·60	33·99	37·15	32·20	34·69	31·24	29·22
Means ...	34·02	38·53	39·35	37·80	34·11	31·65	38·34

482. In 1890 the birth rate was remarkably low in most of the colonies, and was below the average in all except Western Australia. In South Australia and New Zealand the rate was apparently the lowest recorded during the whole period of 26 years; whilst in New South Wales, although slightly higher than in 1889, it was also lower than in any other year shown in the table. In Victoria, the rate, although still below the average, was higher than in any year since 1876, as has been already stated. In Tasmania it was lower than in any year since 1877; and even in Western Australia it was considerably below the average of the five preceding years. It should be pointed out, however, that the birth rates for the later years are understated in consequence of the populations being over-estimated; these will be corrected in later editions of this work when they have been re-calculated in due course.\*

\* See footnote (\*) on page 269 *ante*, which also applies to this table. Whilst these pages were passing through the press, it was ascertained that the true rates for 1890 were as follow:—New South Wales, 35·35; Queensland, 40·95; South Australia, 32·75; Western Australia, 32·55; Tasmania, 33·49; New Zealand, 29·41. For the number of births in the various colonies during the eighteen years ended with 1890, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) in the second volume. See also Appendix A. to the same volume.

483. 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-six years. It will be observed that Victoria stands fourth on the list for 1890 but fifth in the twenty-six year series :—

#### ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

Order in 1890.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. Queensland.	1. Queensland.
2. Western Australia.	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.

484. On the continent of Australia, taken as a whole, and on that continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, the birth rate in 1890 was slightly higher than in 1889, but was, with that exception, the lowest recorded during the last eighteen years. It is possible, however, that the low apparent rates in the last two years may be partly due to the population being over-estimated, as proved by the recent census. The following are the figures for the period referred to:—

#### BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1890.\*

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.		Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873 ...	37·36	37·19	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	1890† ...	33·93	33·05
1881 ...	35·22	35·63			
1882 ...	34·28	34·78	Means ...	34·96	35·10

485. The birth rates in certain British colonies outside Australasia including all those for which the information is available, are shown in the following table. The low birth rate in Hong Kong is probably owing to the small proportion of women in the population, the bulk of which consists of Chinese males. In Mauritius and Jamaica, considerably more than half the births are stated to be illegitimate. In some cases the figures are only for one or two years :—

\* The rates for all the years since 1881 are liable to future correction, when the estimates of population have been revised in accordance with the results of the census of 1891.

† Just before going to press it was ascertained that the true rates for Australia and Australasia for 1890 were 35·08 and 34·07 respectively.



BIRTH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the population.
Malta ... ..	1886	40·0
Gibraltar ... ..	1888-9	26·4
Ceylon ... ..	1886-8	30·7
Straits Settlements ... ..	1888-9	20·0
Hong Kong ... ..	1882-6	8·5
Mauritius ... ..	1886	36·3
Seychelles ... ..	1886	39·8
Sierra Leone ... ..	1887-9	17·9
Nova Scotia ... ..	1871-5	32·0
Bermudas ... ..	1884-9	35·4
British Guiana ... ..	1886	35·2
West Indies—		
Bahamas ... ..	1878-9	41·0
Jamaica ... ..	1886-7	36·0
St. Lucia ... ..	1869-89	41·3
St. Vincent ... ..	1888-9	40·3
Barbados ... ..	1886	41·5
Grenada ... ..	1871-9	45·3
Tobago ... ..	1886	36·0
Antigua ... ..	1875-6	40·4
Montserrat ... ..	1886	40·4
Dominica ... ..	1871-6	31·0
Trinidad ... ..	1881-90	33·8

Birth rate  
in Euro-  
pean  
countries.

486. 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.						Mean of 5 years.
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.		
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
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

\* Mean of two years.      † Mean of two years, 1883 and 1884.      ‡ Mean of four years.

487. 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 among a large family at their decease."†

Low birth rates in Ireland and France.

488. In the same five years the mean birth rates in Queensland and New South Wales were above those in any of the European countries referred to in the table, 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 just named, together with Germany and Spain; the mean birth rate in New Zealand was below that in those six countries, 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	...	...	...	...	31·79

\* 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 rate in  
United  
Kingdom

489. 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 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

Birth rates  
in town and  
country,  
1890.

490. 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 1890; also the average birth rates in the same divisions during the five years ended with 1885:—

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1890.

Districts.		Estimated Mean Population, 1890.	Births.		
			Total Number, 1890.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
				1890.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1885.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)		473,500	17,859	37·72	33·50
Extra-Metropolitan towns		192,140	6,616	34·43	32·54
Country Districts	...	452,860	13,103	28·93	27·82
Total	...	1,118,500	37,578	33·60	30·74

Birth rates  
in town and  
country,  
1873 to 1890.

491. 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 eighteen years:—

## BIRTH RATES IN URBAN DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1890.

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	30·06
1883	33·15	32·07	27·22	30·26
1884	33·81	32·80	27·78	30·93
1885	34·94	31·87	28·00	31·33
1886	34·82	31·76	27·87	31·30
1887	37·24	33·30	27·72	32·50
1888	37·30	32·23	28·09	32·70
1889	38·04	33·34	27·83	33·35
1890	37·72	34·43	28·93	33·60

492. 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 the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns and of the country districts having remained tolerably uniform, whilst that of the metropolis has been gradually increasing, the rate in the last-named division was much above that in other urban districts. It will also be noticed that, in 1890, the birth rate in the metropolis was higher than in any previous year except 1889, in the extra-metropolitan towns it was higher than in any year since 1881, and in the country districts it was higher than in any year since 1879.

493. The mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1890; also the mean annual birth rate during the ten years 1881 to 1890, in the different municipalities, etc., forming the component parts of the district of Greater Melbourne, are shown in the following table :—

\* The rates for the whole colony for 1882 and subsequent years have been corrected in accordance with revised estimates of population since last publication; those for the extra-metropolitan towns and country districts will similarly be corrected in the next issue of this work; those for Greater Melbourne will remain unaltered.

BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1890.	Births.		
		Total Number, 1890.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1890.	Annual Mean 1881 to 1890.
Melbourne City ... ..	71,694	1,766	24·63	25·39
North Melbourne Town ... ..	20,035	979	48·87	40·90
Fitzroy City ... ..	31,654	1,044	32·98	34·38
Collingwood City ... ..	34,102	1,339	39·26	39·57
Richmond City ... ..	37,452	1,647	43·96	38·65
Brunswick Town ... ..	20,605	977	47·42	44·83
Northcote Town* ... ..	7,123	263	36·93	39·21
Prahran City ... ..	38,109	1,362	35·74	33·51
South Melbourne City ... ..	40,211	1,429	35·54	34·83
Port Melbourne Borough ... ..	12,691	538	42·39	42·11
St. Kilda City* ... ..	19,179	507	26·43	25·97
Brighton Town ... ..	9,447	309	32·71	31·01
Essendon Town* ... ..	13,379	500	37·37	33·09
Flemington & Kensington Borough	9,333	421	45·11	39·68
Hawthorn City* ... ..	18,456	686	37·17	33·23
Kew Borough ... ..	6,987	197	28·19	26·98
Footscray Town† ... ..	18,021	908	50·39	46·01
Williamstown Town ... ..	15,344	659	42·95	37·85
Remainder of district ... ..	43,639	1,583	36·27	33·66
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,929	...	...	...
Total ... ..		17,114	36·14	34·09
Hospitals, Asylums, etc.‡ ... ..	4,110	745	1·57§	1·49§
Grand total ... ..	473,500	17,859	37·71	35·58

NOTE.—It should be specially noted that the births in Public Institutions are eliminated from the individual sub-districts, although included in the total line.

Birth rates  
in sub-dis-  
tricts, 1881  
to 1890.

494. It will be observed that during the ten years ended with 1890 the births in four municipalities, viz., North Melbourne, Brunswick, Port Melbourne, and Footscray, averaged above 40 per 1,000 of the population; that in five municipalities, viz., Collingwood, Richmond, Northcote, Flemington, and Williamstown, they were between 35 and 40 per 1,000; in seven municipalities, viz., Fitzroy, Prahran, South Melbourne, Brighton, Essendon, Hawthorn, and "Remainder of District," they were between 30 and 35 per 1,000; and that in three municipalities, viz., Melbourne City, St. Kilda, and Kew, they were

\* Essendon (Borough) was proclaimed a Town on the 7th January, 1890; and Northcote (Borough) a Town, St. Kilda (Borough) a City, and Hawthorn (Town) a City, on 6th September, 1890.

† Proclaimed a City on 23rd April, 1891.

‡ The population given is that of all the institutions, but the Women's Hospital is the only one in which births occurred.

§ Per 1,000 of the population of the whole of Melbourne and Suburbs.

below 30 per 1,000. The lowest rate was in Melbourne City, viz., only 25½ per 1,000.

495. During 1890, the birth rates in all the sub-districts except Melbourne, Fitzroy and Collingwood cities, and Northcote town, were higher than they were in the ten years ended with 1890, but this was more particularly noticeable in North Melbourne, Richmond, Brunswick, Essendon, Flemington, Footscray, and Williamstown. The sub-district with the highest birth rate in 1890 was Footscray, with 50 per 1,000, which was followed by North Melbourne, Brunswick, Flemington, Richmond, Port Melbourne, and Williamstown; in all of which the rates were above 40 per 1,000; those with the lowest rates were Melbourne City, St. Kilda, and Kew, in which the rates were below 30 per 1,000.

496. In 1890, the birth rate in Melbourne was lower than that in Brisbane or Perth, but above that in Sydney, Adelaide, Hobart, or Wellington, as is shown in the following table, which gives, for that year, a statement of the estimated population and the number of births, and number per 1,000 of the population, in each of those capital cities :—

BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1890.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population.†	Births, 1890.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Brisbane	89,210	4,099	45·95
Perth	8,180	338	41·32
Melbourne	473,500	17,859	37·71
Sydney	374,420	13,529	36·13
Adelaide	131,020	4,352	33·22
Wellington	32,360	1,051	32·48
Hobart	32,980	1,060	32·14

497. The average birth rate in the Australasian capital cities in 1890 was 37·0, that being 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 Adelaide,

\* With suburbs.

† Calculated back from the census figures.

Hobart, or Wellington, but below that in any of the other Australasian cities named in the last table.

Birth rates  
in Scotch  
towns.

498. 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 British  
towns.

499. 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 and Perth than in any of those towns; in Melbourne, than in any except Cardiff, Newcastle, and Preston; in Sydney, than in any except those towns and Glasgow and Portsmouth; in Adelaide, than in any except those named and Manchester, Blackburn, Sunderland, Norwich, and Nottingham; in Wellington, than in any except those previously named and Wolverhampton, Sheffield, Leicester, Bolton, and Birkenhead; and in Hobart it was slightly lower than the average of 28 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

Birth rates  
in Foreign  
towns.

500. 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 1, in Melbourne above all but 8, in Sydney above all but 12, in Adelaide above all but 14, and in Wellington and Hobart above all but 15, of the towns:—

## BIRTH RATES IN FOREIGN TOWNS, 1880.

Births per 1,000 of Population.			Births per 1,000 of Population.		
Alexandria ...	...	42·9	Dresden ...	...	34·5
Madras (1887) ...	...	41·2	Christiania ...	...	33·7
Buda-Pesth ...	...	40·6	Berlin (1889) ...	...	32·8
Hamburg (State) ...	...	39·5	Brussels ...	...	31·2
The Hague ...	...	39·3	New York ...	...	30·4*
Rotterdam ...	...	38·3	Turin ...	...	29·8
Vienna ...	...	38·3	Boston (1883) ...	...	28·3
Munich ...	...	38·2	Paris (1887)...	...	27·2
Rome ...	...	37·3	Venice ...	...	23·9
Copenhagen ...	...	36·8	Geneva ...	...	22·9
Breslau ...	...	36·7	Bombay ...	...	20·0
Amsterdam ...	...	36·6	Baltimore (1889) ...	...	18·7

501. The following are the birth rates in six Victorian towns during 1890; the rate in the metropolis being, as will be observed, below that in Bendigo (Sandhurst), but above that in Castlemaine, Stawell, Geelong, or Ballarat. The proportions on which the results are based have been calculated back from the population as ascertained by the census of 1891:—

## BIRTH RATES IN SIX VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1890.

Births per 1,000 of Population.			Births per 1,000 of Population.		
Bendigo (Sandhurst) ...	...	37·75	Stawell ...	...	31·03
Melbourne ...	...	37·71	Geelong ...	...	30·86
Castlemaine ...	...	34·29	Ballarat ...	...	30·62

502. The births of males in Victoria during 1890 numbered 19,175, those of females 18,403. These numbers furnish a proportion of 104·19 boys to 100 girls. In 1889, the proportion was as high as 106·05, and in 1888, 104·33; whilst in the ten years 1881-90, 160,057 births of males and 152,508 births of females were registered, giving a proportion of 104·95 boys to 100 girls.

503. 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 eighteen years ended with 1890, although not in every one of those years so far as Western Australia and Tasmania are concerned. The following are the numbers of boys per 100 girls born in the respective colonies during each year of the period referred to:—

\* 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.



PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1890

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	107·66	107·15	105·05	107·28	105·13	106·38
1890 ...	104·19	104·27	102·19	101·56	95·13	105·07	103·43

Order of colonies in respect to sexes of those born.

504. In the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, the proportion during the five years ended with 1890 was 105·1 male to 100 female infants. In the different colonies, the proportions ranged from 106·1 males per 100 females in South 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 REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS, 1886 TO 1890.

Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.	
South Australia	... 106·12	Queensland	... 104·43
Western Australia	... 105·79	New Zealand	... 104·40
New South Wales	... 105·02		
Tasmania	... 104·91	Mean ...	... 105·05
Victoria	... 104·70		

Births of males and females in certain countries.

505. The proportions of male to female births in the countries included in the following list have been derived from official sources. The averages for the Australasian colonies extend over the ten years 1881 to 1890, and those for the other countries named extend over periods of various lengths :—

## PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Boys to 100 Girls.			Boys to 100 Girls.		
Greece	...	112·0	Ireland	...	105·6
Roumania	...	111·0	Tasmania	...	105·5
Connecticut	...	110·0	South Australia	...	105·3
Italy	...	107·1	Victoria	...	105·0
Spain	...	107·0	Sweden	...	105·0
Austria	...	106·8	Denmark	...	105·0
Western Australia	...	106·7	Russia in Europe	...	105·0
France	...	106·4	Finland	...	105·0
Switzerland	...	106·3	Vermont	...	105·0
German Empire	...	106·2	Rhode Island	...	105·0
Holland	...	106·1	New South Wales	...	104·9
Norway	...	106·0	Queensland	...	104·7
Servia	...	106·0	New Zealand	...	104·4
Massachusetts	...	106·0	England and Wales	...	104·3
Belgium	...	105·9	Russian Poland	...	104·1
Scotland	...	105·7			

506. It will be observed that the proportion of boys born to girls is in Western Australia below that in 6 countries out of Australasia; whilst the proportion in South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria, is above that in only 8, and in New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, above that in only 2 of such countries. Australasian and other countries compared.

507. In England and Wales the proportion of births of boys to those of girls is not only lower than that in any other European country, except Russian Poland (of which the statistics are of doubtful authenticity), but it has for years past had a tendency to diminish. The proportion given in the table (104·3) is for the fifty 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."\* Low proportion of boys born in England.

508. In 1890, 353 twin births and 3 triple births were registered, as against 381 twin births and 1 triple birth in 1889. In the ten years ended with 1890, 2,734 cases of twins and 20 cases of triplets were recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 312,565. There were thus 309,791 confinements in the ten years, and it follows that 1 mother in every 113 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother in every 15,490 was delivered of three children at a birth. During the previous decade, 1871 to 1880, 1 mother in every 111, on the average, gave birth to twins, and 1 in every 12,796 was delivered of three children at a birth. Twins and triplets.

509. It appears that only three of the Australasian colonies besides Victoria distinguish the double and treble births in their Twins and triplets in Australasian colonies.

\* See 43rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvi.

returns. The following are the numbers of such births in each of the four colonies during each of the seven years ended with 1889 :—

TWINS AND TRIPLETS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1883 TO 1889.

Year.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.		New Zealand.	
	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.
1883	183	...	287	2	103	...	...	...
1884	239	4	288	4	94	...	188	2
1885	237	1	306	2	115	...	161	1
1886	236	...	330	1	114	1	165	...
1887	285	3	310	1	105	...	185	3
1888	374	3	363	2*	130	1	192	1
1889	381	1	329	1	146	1	152	...

Twins and triplets in various countries.

510. 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 double births said to occur in each :—

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.

Results in different countries compared.

511. In proportion to the total number of births, fewer births of twins appear to occur in Victoria than in any of the other countries

\* Including one case of quadruplets.

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.

512. The illegitimate children born in 1890 numbered 1,913, or Illegitimate births. 1 to every 19 births registered, as against a proportion of 1 to every 20 in the preceding year. In the ten years 1881-90, out of 312,565 infants born, 14,916 were traced as having been born out of wedlock, which numbers furnish a proportion of 1 illegitimate child to every 21 births, as compared with an average during the ten years ended with 1880 of 1 to every 27 births.\*

513. It was shown in a previous table† that the legitimate births Women living in concubinage. registered in each of the two census years—1871 and 1881—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 1890, that, approximately, 117,800 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 1890, that, exclusive of public prostitutes (who, as they rarely have children, are omitted from the computation), at least 6,320 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 about 254,000—be deducted the approximate number of married women above referred to, viz., 117,800, the difference will give 136,200 as the number of unmarried women and widows at those ages. It therefore follows that 1 out of every 22 of these was living immorally.

514. The following table gives a statement of the number of Illegitimacy and concubinage, 1873 to 1890. illegitimate births and their proportion to the total number registered; also the estimated number of women living in concubinage, and their

\* 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 479 *ante*.

proportion to the total number of single women at reproductive ages living in Victoria, according to the returns of the last eighteen years :—

ILLEGITIMACY AND CONCUBINAGE, 1873 TO 1890.

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 ... ..	1,232	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
1890 ... ..	1,913	5·09	6,320	4·65
Means ... ..	1,289	4·37	4,260	4·10

Illegitimacy  
in Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

515. All the Australasian colonies now publish statistics of illegitimacy. According to these, which possibly may not in every case represent the whole truth,\* illegitimacy, over a series of years, was most rife in New South Wales, next in Victoria, next in Western Australia, 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 various colonies, during a series of years :—

\* See footnote to paragraph 512 ante.

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 TO 1889.

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
1889	...	...	4.98	5.33	4.68	2.47	4.00	3.32
Means	...	...	4.25	4.39	3.81	2.31	4.06	2.52

NOTE.—In Western Australia in 1887, the proportion was 4.36, and in 1888, 3.95; but the proportion for 1889 does not appear to have been published.

516. A calculation, based upon the illegitimate births which occurred in the year 1881, 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.

CONCUBINAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of age.	Illegitimate Births, 1881.	Single Women living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
			Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women, between 15 and 45.
1. Queensland	15,441	345	1,059	6.86
2. New South Wales	71,085	1,263	3,665	5.16
3. Victoria	101,451	1,382	4,551	4.49
4. New Zealand	38,659	534	1,686	4.36

Proportion  
of concubi-  
nage in  
each  
colony.

517. 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	„ „

Illegitimacy  
in United  
Kingdom.

518. 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 last but one :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, 1881 TO 1888.

Period.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children born.		
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1871-80 ... ..	5·0	8·7	2·4
1881-85 ... ..	4·8	8·2	2·7
1886 ... ..	4·7	8·2	2·7
1887 ... ..	4·8	8·3	2·8
1888 ... ..	4·6	8·1	2·9

Illegitimacy  
in various  
countries.

519. The following figures, taken from various sources, show certain countries arranged in order according to the extent of illegitimacy prevailing in each, the proportion of illegitimate births being also shown :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.	Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.
Austria ... ..	12·9	England ... ..	4·9
Denmark ... ..	11·2	Switzerland ... ..	4·6
Sweden ... ..	10·2	New South Wales ... ..	4·4
Scotland ... ..	8·5	Victoria ... ..	4·3
Norway ... ..	8·5	Tasmania ... ..	4·1
Germany ... ..	8·4	Queensland ... ..	3·8
France ... ..	8·1	Holland ... ..	3·5
Belgium ... ..	7·0	Russia ... ..	3·1
Italy ... ..	6·8	Ireland ... ..	2·5
Portugal ... ..	5·6	New Zealand... ..	2·5
Spain ... ..	5·5	Greece ... ..	1·6

520. 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. Position of Victoria in respect to illegitimacy.

521. 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 1890, 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 41 was registered as illegitimate. In the previous year the proportions were one in 14, 1 in 23, and 1 in 39 respectively. Illegitimacy in town and country.

522. 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.

#### ILLEGITIMACY OF LARGE CITIES.

Illegitimate Births to every 1,000 Children Born.			Illegitimate Births to every 1,000 Children Born.		
Vienna	...	449	Liège	...	174
Prague	...	439	Christiana	...	162
Munich	...	439	Stuttgart	...	160
Stockholm	...	396	Berlin	...	154
Moscow	...	300	Ghent	...	144
Buda-Pesth	...	299	Hamburg	...	138
Copenhagen	...	279	Frankfort	...	132
Paris	...	268	Turin	...	132
St. Petersburg	...	236	Antwerp	...	129
Trieste	...	211	Cologne	...	124
Leipsic	...	211	Palermo	...	101
Dresden	...	208	The Hague	...	90
Milan	...	204	Naples	...	89
Rome	...	194	Rotterdam	...	76
Venice	...	189	Buenos Aires	...	74
Breslau	...	186			
Bucharest	...	175	Melbourne	...	69

\* *Procedimientos del Departamento Nacional de Estadística*, 1886, page 87. Buenos Aires, 1887.



Fecundity of  
women in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

523. 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 of 1881 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 five 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 †

Children to  
a marriage  
in Victoria.

524. Another method of determining the fecundity of women is to find the average number of children born to a marriage, which may be ascertained approximately by dividing the legitimate births in any year by the number of marriages in the preceding year. The following is the result of such a calculation for Victoria during the seventeen years ended with 1890:—

\* 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 479 ante.

## CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE, 1874 TO 1890.

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	5.1
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
1890 ... ..	35,665	9,194	3.88
Sums and Mean ...	476,107	107,534	4.43

525. The figures show a steady diminution in the proportion of children born, amounting—notwithstanding a slight revival in 1887 and 1888—in the seventeen 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.

Decrease in children to a marriage in Victoria.

526. According to this mode of reckoning, it would appear that there are, upon the average, fewer children to a marriage in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. The following are the proportions in each colony extending over a series of years:—

Children to a marriage in Australasian colonies.

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1880 TO 1889.

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
1889 ...	3.86	4.50	4.22	4.83	4.80	4.93
Means	4.25	4.68	4.59	4.71	4.48	5.29

NOTE.—In Western Australia, the proportion in 1887 was 5.03, and in 1888, 4.61 ; mean of the two years 4.82.

Decrease in children to a marriage in each colony.

527. 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 1889, however, the proportion was only slightly below the average in New South Wales.

Children to a marriage in various countries.

528. 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 each Marriage.			Children to each Marriage.		
Ireland ...	...	5.46	Scotland ...	...	4.43
New Zealand ...	...	5.29	Holland ...	...	4.34
Western Australia ...	...	4.82	Victoria ..	...	4.25
South Australia ...	...	4.71	Belgium ...	..	4.21
New South Wales ...	...	4.68	England ...	...	4.16
Queensland ...	...	4.59	Sweden ...	...	4.01
Italy ...	...	4.56	Denmark ...	..	3.55
Tasmania ...	...	4.48	France ...	...	2.98

Position of Victoria in reference to births to a marriage.

529. Ireland is at the head of the list, but it may be questioned whether the high proportion prevailing there does not in some degree result from the fact that the registration of marriages\* is more

\* See footnote (ll) to table following paragraph 430 ante.

defective than that of births. Ireland is closely followed by five Australasian colonies, after which comes Italy and then Tasmania. Ireland, Italy, Scotland, and Holland are the only countries out of Australasia which stand above Victoria.

530. 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	„

531. 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.

532. 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 1890, and the percentages for two previous decennial periods:—

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1890.		Percentage in Ten Years—	
		Number of Births.	Percentage.	1881 to 1890.	1871 to 1880.
Summer	March ...	8,806	23·43	23·63	23·74
Autumn	June ...	9,892	26·33	25·49	25·10
Winter	September ...	10,087	26·84	26·73	27·15
Spring	December ...	8,793	23·40	24·15	24·01
	Year ...	37,578	100·00	100·00	100·00

\* See *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, 1888, page 174, et seq.

Births in  
each  
quarter in  
various  
countries.

533. 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\* :—

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 (Summer).	June in Victoria, December in the other Countries (Autumn).	September in Victoria, March in the other Countries (Winter).	December in Victoria, June in the other Countries (Spring).
Victoria (1881-90)	Per Cent. 23·6	Per Cent. 25·5	Per cent. 26·7	Per Cent. 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

Quarters in  
which most  
and fewest  
births  
occur.

534. 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 spring quarter. 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 spring quarter is the smallest, and in England and Russia, where it is the smallest in the autumn quarter.

Deaths, 1890.

535. The deaths registered in 1890 numbered 18,012, as against 19,392 in 1889. The decrease in the year under notice was thus 1,380, or 7 per cent.

Deaths, 1890  
and former  
years.

536. In 1889 for the first time, the deaths exceeded 19,000, and although the deaths in 1890 did not reach that number they were more numerous than those in any other previous year. 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

\* *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 49.

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.

537. The births in 1890 exceeded the deaths by 19,566 or 109 per cent., the corresponding proportion being 88 per cent. in the previous year. The proportion in 1890 was exceeded in all but ten of the previous twenty-four years. In the ten years ended with 1890 the proportion averaged 107 per cent.; and in the ten years ended with 1880 it averaged 119 per cent.; whilst during the whole period of twenty-five years ended with 1890 the average was 117 per cent. The following were the births and deaths in each of those twenty-five years, and the excess of the former over the latter :—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1866 TO 1890.

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
1890 ...	37,578	18,012	19,566	109
Total in 25 years	712,327	329,165	383,162	117

538. It will be noticed that the births more than doubled the deaths in all the years except 1875, 1876, 1882, and 1889.

\* 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.

Excess of  
births over  
deaths in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

539. 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 low death rate prevailing in that colony, resulting no doubt from the salubrity of the climate of New Zealand, but still more so from 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, although higher than that in most countries, is below that in any of the other colonies of the group. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in each of the Australasian colonies during the respective years 1881 to 1890, 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, 1890.

Colony.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.										Mean of 10 years.
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	
New Zealand ...	241	233	217	246	224	215	212	231	220	205	224
South Australia ...	167	147	152	147	202	164	175	180	195	164	169
New South Wales ...	151	132	155	139	129	149	177	168	151	174	153
Queensland ...	148	99	96	56	87	126	162	158	135	173	124
Tasmania ...	126	112	101	130	128	134	119	135	127	127	124
Western Australia ..	144	153	89	55	100	82	122	126	161	189	122
Victoria ...	121	96	112	114	109	106	106	112	88	109	107

Excess of  
births over  
deaths in  
Austral-  
asian  
capital.

540. In 1890 the percentage of excess of births over deaths in Melbourne was below that in any of the Australasian capital cities except Perth and Hobart, as will be seen by the following figures:—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1890.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. { Brisbane ...	154	4. Melbourne ...	92
1. { Wellington ...	154	5. Perth ...	85
2. Sydney ...	142	6. Hobart ...	52
3. Adelaide ...	114		

Excess of  
births over  
deaths in  
European  
countries.

541. 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,  
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

542. 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 rare exception for the births not to be three times as numerous as the deaths.†

Excess of births over deaths in Australia and elsewhere.

543. During the ten years 1881-1890, the population of Victoria increased at the average rate of 1·66 per cent. by excess of births over deaths, at which rate, irrespective of immigration, the population would double itself in 42 years. The rates varied from a minimum of 1·49 in 1882 to a maximum of 1·77 in 1890, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Natural increase of population.

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS,  
1881 TO 1890.

Per Cent.			Per Cent.		
1881 ... ..	...	1·73	1887 ... ..	...	1·70
1882 ... ..	...	1·49	1888 ... ..	...	1·76
1883 ... ..	...	1·62	1889 ... ..	...	1·58
1884 ... ..	...	1·67	1890 ... ..	...	1·77
1885 ... ..	...	1·65			
1886 ... ..	...	1·64	Mean ... ..	...	1·66

\* Mean of 4 years.

See paragraph 539 ante.



544. In Victoria, deaths of males in 1890 numbered 10,369, and deaths of females, 7,643. These numbers furnish a proportion of nearly 75 females to every 100 males, as against a proportion of 74 females to every 100 males in the ten years 1881-90, and of 75 to every 100 in the ten years 1871-80. Females in the total population were in the proportion of 90 to every 100 males during 1890 and the last decennial period, and  $87\frac{1}{2}$  during the preceding decennium; therefore at each period more males and fewer females died than their relative numbers in the population might have given reason to expect.

545. 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 thirty years:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE, 1861 TO 1890.

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 ...	467,130	422,590	7,900	5,734	16·91	13·57	15·32
1883 ...	478,010	432,120	7,410	5,596	15·50	12·95	14·29
1884 ...	490,460	442,170	7,675	5,830	15·65	13·21	14·48
1885 ...	504,000	452,880	8,300	6,064	16·47	13·39	15·01
1886 ...	519,970	464,890	8,575	6,377	16·49	13·72	15·18
1887 ...	537,920	478,830	9,213	6,792	17·13	14·19	15·74
1888 ...	558,700	496,280	9,385	6,902	16·80	13·90	15·44
1889 ...	576,520	513,830	11,064	8,328	19·19	16·21	17·78
1890 ...	589,310	529,190	10,369	7,643	17·60	14·44	16·10
Average of thirty years					16·77	14·50	15·72

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 population having been re-estimated for all the years since 1881, to accord with the results of the census of 1891, and the death rates for the same years have been re-calculated.

† 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.

546. 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 thirty years, the deaths of males per 1,000 of the same sex living exceeded by  $2\frac{1}{4}$  the deaths of females per 1,000 of that sex living.

Male and  
female  
death rate  
compared.

547. 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 thirty years named in the table, but over the whole period it has averaged below 16 per 1,000. In the last fourteen years it has only twice been so high as 16 per 1,000, whilst in five of those years it was below 15 per 1,000, in one being even below 14 per 1000.

Normal  
death rate.

548. In 1871 the death rate of both males and females was the lowest recorded during the whole period of thirty years, after which and the death rate in 1880, the next lowest rate was in 1881; it thus happened that those two successive census years, viz., 1871 and 1881, were years of exceptionally low mortality. Such a circumstance occurring at two successive census periods is apt to mislead those who attempt, without due allowance, to base conclusions upon the relation which exists between the number of deaths and the population of the colony, as derived from the results of the census years alone.

Low mor-  
tality in  
census  
years 1871  
and 1881.

549. In 1890, the death rate of both males and females was considerably lower than in 1889, but much higher than in any other year since 1876. Taking the total of the two sexes, the death rate in 1890 was nearly  $1\frac{3}{4}$  per 1,000 lower than in 1889, but not quite  $\frac{1}{2}$  per 1,000 above the average of the whole period; it was exceeded in 9 of the previous 29 years.

Death rate  
1890 and  
previous  
years.

550. The proportion which the deaths that occurred in each Australasian colony bore to the total population of that colony during each of the twenty-six years from 1865 to 1890 will be found in the following table:—

Death rates  
in Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1865 TO 1890.\*

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 ...	14·29	14·68	18·82	14·83	17·93	17·06	11·45
1884 ...	14·48	16·14	22·97	15·52	21·87	15·50	10·39
1885 ...	15·21	16·42	20·19	12·73	17·61	15·40	10·74
1886 ...	15·01	14·89	16·77	13·52	21·67	14·58	10·54
1887 ...	15·74	13·15	14·56	12·59	16·83	15·45	10·29
1888 ...	15·44	13·54	14·66	11·83	15·91	14·11	9·43
1889 ...	17·78	13·40	15·44	10·89	14·19	14·10	9·40
1890 ...	16·10	12·42	13·59	12·19	12·00	13·75	9·58
Means ...	15·83	15·33	17·53	14·48	16·09	15·17	11·63

Fluctuations  
in the death  
rate coinci-  
dent in  
different  
colonies.

551. 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

\* The rates for Victoria for 1882 and subsequent years have been amended in accordance with revised estimates of population based on the results of the census of 1891. The rates for the other colonies will in like manner be liable to future correction. Whilst these pages were passing through the press, it was ascertained that the true rates for 1890 were as follow:—New South Wales, 12·90; Queensland, 14·98; South Australia, 12·40; Western Australia, 11·26; Tasmania, 14·74; New Zealand, 9·64. For the number of deaths in the various colonies during the last eighteen 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 and 1890, an exceptionally low rate of mortality prevailed in all the colonies except Victoria; in South Australia and New Zealand in 1889, and in New South Wales in 1890, the rate having been absolutely the lowest during the whole period of 26 years, and that in Queensland, in 1890, the lowest with one exception. To what extent the low rates in 1889 and 1890 are due to the population being over estimated cannot be ascertained until the estimates have been revised in accordance with the results of the recent census.\*

552. In the twenty-six 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 nineteen 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.

553. 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 1890, the death rate of Victoria appears to have been considerably higher than that of any of the other colonies, but it must be remembered that Victoria is the only colony of which the population has been corrected according to the results of the recent census, and in most of the other colonies the previous population estimates were too high, and the death rates calculated therefrom consequently too low. 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:—

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\* Whilst these pages were passing through the press, the results for 1890 have been ascertained, and are embodied in the footnote to the preceding page. The rates for Queensland and Tasmania were especially low.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DEATH RATES.

Order in 1890.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. Victoria.	1. Queensland.
2. Tasmania.	2. Western Australia.
3. Queensland.	3. Victoria.
4. New South Wales.	4. New South Wales.
5. South Australia.	5. Tasmania.
6. Western Australia.	6. South Australia.
7. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

Death rate  
in Australia  
and Aus-  
tralasia.

554. 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 eighteen years ended with 1890 :—

DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,  
1873 TO 1890.\*

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	1883	15·06	14·51
1874	15·73	15·36	1884	16·35	15·29
1875	19·08	18·63	1885	15·89	14·97
1876	17·12	16·37	1886	15·15	14·33
1877	15·23	14·77	1887	14·27	13·64
1878	15·72	14·94	1888	14·20	13·39
1879	14·06	13·84	1889	14·96	14·01
1880	14·47	14·01	1890	13·83	13·13
1881	14·62	14·01			
1882	15·85	15·02	Means	15·33	14·69

Normal  
death rate  
in Australia  
and Aus-  
tralasia.

555. 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 1890 the rate for the continent, as well as that for the whole of Australasia, was apparently the lowest in the last eighteen years.

Death rates  
in certain  
British  
possessions.

556. The following table shows the death rates in as many British colonies outside Australasia as the particulars are available for. In

\* Rates for 1881 and subsequent years liable to revision when the population estimates have been corrected in accordance with the results of the recent census. Whilst these pages were passing through the press, the true rates for 1890 for Australia and Australasia were found to be 14·29 and 13·53 respectively.

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.
Gibraltar ... ..	1888-9	21·8
Malta ... ..	1886	27·0
British India ... ..	1880-88	24·9
Ceylon ... ..	1886-8	24·8
Straits Settlements ... ..	1888-9	30·4
Hong Kong ... ..	1879-86	26·6
Mauritius ... ..	1886-8	31·4
Seychelles ... ..	1886	20·1
St. Helena ... ..	1871-5	13·2
Gambia ... ..	1882	51·5
Sierra Leone ... ..	1887-9	18·3
Nova Scotia ... ..	1871-5	12·1
Bermudas ... ..	1875-89	24·0
British Guiana ... ..	1871-83	33·7
West Indies—		
Bahamas... ..	1888-9	22·8
Jamaica ... ..	1883-7	22·9
St. Lucia... ..	1869-84	25·3
St. Vincent ... ..	1886-9	21·2*
Barbados... ..	1886	25·7
Grenada ... ..	1888-9	23·9*
Tobago ... ..	1886	21·0
Antigua ... ..	1883-4	39·5
Montserrat ... ..	1883-6	20·4
Dominica ... ..	1882-3	17·3
Trinidad ... ..	1881-90	27·8*

557. 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 :—

\* Inclusive, it is believed, of still-births, which are recorded as deaths.

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

Death rate  
in United  
Kingdom.

558. According to the reports of the Registrars-General of England and Scotland, the death rate of the latter country approximates very closely to that of the former, but in Ireland it is somewhat lower than in the other two countries.|| From the figures for the United Kingdom 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 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	

\* In 1889 and 1890 the rates in England were respectively 17·9 and 19·2; in Scotland 18·9 and 19·2; and in 1889 in Ireland 17·5.

† Mean of three years.      ‡ Mean of two years, 1883 and 1884.      § Mean of four years.

|| Formerly the registrations in Ireland were admitted to be defective; but the Registrar-General of that country states that in recent years much improvement has taken place—especially since the passing of certain Acts of Parliament in the years 1878-80; and he has reason to believe that, at the present time, but few deaths escape registration.

559. 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 1890, the death rate was much lower in Melbourne and suburbs than in the country towns, whilst in the former it was nearly twice as high, and in the latter more than twice as high as in the country districts. The following are the figures for that year :—

Death rates  
in town and  
country,  
1890.

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1890.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1890.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	473,500	9,297	19·63
Extra-metropolitan Towns	192,140	4,146	21·58
Country districts ...	452,860	4,569	10·09
Total ...	1,118,500	18,012	16·10

560. 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 eighteen years :—

Death rates  
in town and  
country,  
1873 to 1890.

DEATH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1890.\*

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	15·72
1875	...	25·82	26·03	11·24	19·42
1876	...	21·84	23·00	10·45	17·02

\* The rates for "Total of Victoria" have been revised since last publication to accord with amended estimates of population. The rates for extra-metropolitan towns, and especially country districts, will in like manner be subject to revision in the next issue of this work. Those for Greater Melbourne will remain unaltered.

† The death rate in Greater Melbourne would be considerably reduced if the deaths which occurred in the metropolitan hospitals, asylums, etc., should be eliminated from the total. In 1890, it would be reduced to 16·19 per 1,000 persons living.



DEATH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1890\*  
—continued.

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.			
	Greater Melbourne.†	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
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	14·29
1884 ...	20·54	18·74	7·86	14·48
1885 ...	20·15	18·88	9·00	15·01
1886 ...	20·42	19·27	8·75	15·18
1887 ...	21·25	20·64	8·65	15·74
1888 ...	20·52	19·56	8·64	15·44
1889 ...	23·39	21·91	10·11	17·78
1890 ...	19·63	21·58	10·09	16·10

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.

561. It will be noticed that in thirteen of the years, including eight of the last nine years, the death rate in Melbourne and suburbs was above that in the other town districts ; but in 1890 and 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 1890 in the two extra-metropolitan districts was higher than in any previous years shown in the table, except 1875, 1876, and 1889 ; but the rate in Greater Melbourne was comparatively low, being in striking contrast with the exceptionally high rate of 1889.

562. 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.‡

563. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in 1890, also the number of deaths to every 1,000 persons living during the period

\* See footnote (\*) on page 325.  
† See footnote (†) on page 325.  
‡ See 48th Report of the Registrar-General of England, page lxxv.

of ten years ended with 1890, in each of the different municipalities and other sub-districts forming the component parts of the districts 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, 1890.	Deaths.		
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.†	
			1890.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1890.
Melbourne City ... ..	71,694	1,173	16·36	16·64
North Melbourne Town... ..	20,035	389	19·41	18·76
Fitzroy City ... ..	31,654	510	16·12	17·55
Collingwood City ... ..	34,102	598	17·54	19·84
Richmond City ... ..	37,452	700	18·69	19·03
Brunswick Town ... ..	20,605	354	17·18	18·39
Northcote Town ... ..	7,123	111	15·58	15·86‡
Prahran City ... ..	38,109	585	15·36	16·53
South Melbourne City ... ..	40,211	670	16·66	17·45
Port Melbourne Borough ... ..	12,691	215	16·93	19·53
St. Kilda City... ..	19,179	300	15·64	14·15
Brighton Town ... ..	9,447	114	12·07	14·76
Essendon Town ... ..	13,379	175	13·08	12·28§
Flemington and Kensington Borough	9,333	143	15·32	15·02§
Hawthorn City ... ..	18,456	260	14·09	14·06
Kew Borough... ..	6,987	92	13·17	12·01
Footscray Town ... ..	18,021	339	18·81	18·39
Williamstown Town ... ..	15,344	235	15·32	16·55
Remainder of district ... ..	43,639	694	15·91	15·33
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,929	13	6·74	7·22
Total ... ..		7,670	16·19	16·96
Hospitals, Asylums, etc.   ... ..	4,110	1,627	3·44**	3·69**
Grand Total ... ..	473,500	9,297	19·63	20·65

\* For changes in constitution of municipalities, see footnotes to table following paragraph 493 *ante*.

† In order to compare the death rate with density of population, see table following paragraph 331 *ante*.

‡ Average of 7 years.

§ Average of 8 years.

|| Includes the Melbourne, Alfred, Women's, and Children's Hospitals, and the Immigrants' Home (partly also in South Melbourne), all situated in Melbourne City; the Benevolent Asylum, which is on the boundary between North Melbourne and Melbourne City; the Homœopathic Hospital, which is in South Melbourne; the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, which is in Northcote; the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, which is in Kew; and the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum and the Austin Hospital for Incurables, which are in "Remainder of district."

\*\* Per 1,000 of the population of the whole of Melbourne and suburbs.

Death rates  
in 1890 and  
series of  
years.

564. It will be observed that in 1890 the death rates were above the average of the decennial period in North Melbourne, St. Kilda, Essendon, Kew, "Remainder of district," Flemington, Hawthorn, and Footscray; but the excess was not great in any case, and was only slight in the last three of the places named. In the other sub-districts there was a smaller rate of mortality, more especially in Fitzroy, Collingwood, Port Melbourne, and Brighton.

Places in  
which death  
rate was  
highest and  
lowest.

565. The only sub-districts which, according to the average of ten years, had a higher death rate than 19 per 1,000\* are the low-lying localities of Collingwood, Port Melbourne and Richmond; the next highest death rate prevailed in the densely populated suburb of North Melbourne, and next in Brunswick and Footscray. In 1890 the highest death rate was in North Melbourne, which was the only district with a rate exceeding 19 per 1,000; then followed in the order named, Footscray, Richmond, Collingwood, and Brunswick, with rates varying from  $18\frac{3}{4}$  to 17 per 1,000. During the period of ten years, after the shipping, the lowest death rates were in Kew and Essendon; the next in Hawthorn, St. Kilda, and Brighton; and the next in Flemington, and the "Remainder of district." In 1890 the lowest death rate was in Brighton, the next in Essendon and Kew, and the next in Hawthorn—in all of which these districts the death rate was below 15 per 1,000.

Sub-districts  
with death  
rates over  
17 per 1,000.

566. The death rate of Greater Melbourne, taken as a whole, in the calculation of which the deaths in charitable institutions are included, was about  $19\frac{2}{3}$  per 1,000 persons living in 1890, or 1 per 1,000 lower than the average during the period of ten years. During the last-named period the annual death rate was below 17 per 1,000 in all the sub-districts except North Melbourne, Fitzroy, Collingwood, Richmond, Brunswick, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Footscray; and during 1890 it was below 17 per 1,000 in all the sub-districts except North Melbourne, Collingwood, Richmond, Brunswick, and Footscray. 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 7,670, or a proportion of 16·19 per 1,000 living, a similar proportion for the ten years ended with 1890 being 16·96.

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\* 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.

567. In 1890, according to the following figures, the death rate of Melbourne was lower than that of Perth or Hobart, but much higher than that of any of the other Australasian capital cities. In 1881, or ten years previously, the death rate in Adelaide was much higher than in Melbourne or any other capital; whilst that of Sydney was only slightly lower than in Melbourne; but the returns indicate a marked decline in the mortality of those cities since 1881. There is reason to believe, however, that in some of the colonies the metropolitan radius, so far as the deaths are concerned, is smaller than that for which the population is calculated. In such cases the death rate would obviously appear to be lower than it really is. It should, moreover, be mentioned that the death rate of Melbourne is swelled by the large number of country residents who are admitted to and die in the metropolitan hospitals. In the Wellington returns, and possibly in those of some other of the capital cities, it is the custom to eliminate such entries, and it is probable that in Melbourne such deaths bear a higher proportion to the total number of deaths recorded than they do in any other of the capital cities named:—

Deaths in  
Austral-  
asian  
capitals,  
1890.

#### DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1881 AND 1890.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population, 1890.†	Deaths, 1890.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1890.	1881.
Perth ... ..	8,180	182	22·25	....
Hobart ... ..	32,980	699	21·19	23·18
Melbourne ... ..	473,500	9,297	19·63	19·32
Brisbane ... ..	89,210	1,615	18·10	18·82
Adelaide‡ ... ..	131,020	2,030	15·50	23·55
Sydney‡ ... ..	374,420	5,591	14·93	19·12
Wellington ... ..	32,360	414	12·79	14·00

568. According to the following figures, showing the death rates in the principal towns in the United Kingdom, and the figures just given (for 1890) showing the death rates in Australasian capital cities, the death rate is apparently lower in Wellington, Sydney, or Adelaide than in any British town; in Brisbane, than in any except Brighton and Derby; in Melbourne, than in any except those towns and

Death rates  
in towns of  
United  
Kingdom.

\* With suburbs.

† Calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from the preliminary returns of the Census of 1891.

‡ There are some doubts as to whether the populations of Sydney and Adelaide in 1890 are not given for larger areas than those on which the deaths were registered. 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. It is difficult otherwise to understand how the death rates of Adelaide and Sydney could have fallen from 23½ and 19 per 1,000 respectively in 1881 to 15½ and 15 in 1891.

Nottingham, Hull, Leicester, and Portsmouth; whilst the death rate in Hobart is below that in 15, and the rate in Perth below that in 10, of the towns named on the list:—

### 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

Towns having highest and lowest death rates. 569. It will be noticed that the death rate is higher in Dublin than in any other large town in the United Kingdom. In this respect it contrasts very unfavourably with London, which is one of the towns in which the death rate is lowest. Manchester is one in which the death rate had always been, and continued to be, highest; but Liverpool, which some years previously stood at the very head of the list, had, in 1887, six towns above it, and stood immediately above Glasgow. In Birmingham the mortality was comparatively low, and approximated closely to that of London.

Death rates in foreign towns. 570. The death rates in all the Australasian capitals will be found to be considerably lower than the average death rates of most of the 50 Colonial and Foreign towns named in the subjoined list:—

### DEATH RATES IN 50 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	Alexandria	...	34·2
Valparaiso	...	64·6	Naples	...	33·1
St. Petersburg	...	51·4	Munich	...	32·8
Havanna	...	45·7	Breslau	...	32·5
Madras (1887)	...	40·3	Rouen	...	31·3
Rio Janeiro	...	39·4	Calcutta	...	31·1†
Madrid	...	37·4	Mexico	...	30·9
Montreal	...	37·2	Milan	...	30·6
Buda-Pesth	...	35·2			

\* Partly taken from Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics* (1891), page 174.

† In 1889, the proportion was 34·36 per 1,000 living.

# DEATH RATES IN 50 COLONIAL AND FOREIGN TOWNS, 1878-80

—continued.

Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population		
Buenos Aires ...	...	30·1	Brussels ...	...	23·9
Vienna ...	...	29·0	Boston ...	...	23·5
Palermo ...	...	28·5	Paris (1887) ...	...	23·4
Marseilles ...	...	28·0	Rotterdam ...	...	23·3
Chicago ...	...	27·2	Berlin (1889) ...	...	23·1
Rome ...	...	26·8	Quebec ...	...	22·9
Bordeaux ...	...	26·7	Venice ...	...	22·7
Bombay (1887) ...	...	26·3	New Orleans ...	...	22·7
New York ...	...	26·2	Copenhagen ...	...	22·1
Leipsic ...	...	26·1	Amsterdam (1887) ...	...	22·1
Zurich ...	...	25·6	Geneva ...	...	21·2
Turin ...	...	25·6	Baltimore ...	...	21·1
Dresden ...	...	25·4	Philadelphia ...	...	20·3
Stockholm ...	...	24·7	St. Louis ...	...	19·3
Lyons ...	...	24·7	Christiania ...	...	18·8
Hamburg ...	...	24·5	San Francisco ...	...	18·1
Bucharest ...	...	24·5			

571. Of the 4 principal towns in Victoria next in importance to Melbourne, 3 had a higher death rate than that city ; but in only one of them—Castlemaine—was the death rate as high as in the majority of Colonial and Foreign towns just referred to. This will be seen by the following figures :—

## DEATH RATES IN 5 VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1890.

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.	
1. Castlemaine ...	27·52	4. Melbourne... ..	19·63
2. Geelong ...	20·34	5. Ballarat ... ..	18·64
3. Bendigo (Sandhurst) ...	20·07		

572. The mortality of Victoria is highest in the first five months and in the last month of the year. The relative mortality of the various months fluctuates, however, in different years. According to the average of the decennium ended with 1890, the months in which most deaths occur appear to be January, March, and December, and then April, February, May, in the order named ; whereas in the preceding decennium fewer deaths occurred in December than in any of the other months named. In the year under review more deaths occurred in January, March, and April, than in any other months. The number of deaths in each month of 1890, and their percentage to the total number in the year, also the percentage of the deaths in each month of the decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 to the total number of deaths during the same periods, will be found in the following table :—

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

Months.	Year 1890.		Percentage in—	
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	Ten Years : 1881 to 1890.	Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.
January ... ..	1,930	10·72	10·05	10·29
February ... ..	1,618	8·98	8·69	9·09
March ... ..	1,811	10·06	9·46	10·17
April ... ..	1,802	10·01	8·77	9·73
May ... ..	1,751	9·72	8·52	8·55
June ... ..	1,326	7·36	7·51	7·44
July ... ..	1,426	7·92	7·78	7·89
August ... ..	1,380	7·66	7·93	7·37
September ... ..	1,285	7·13	7·17	6·81
October ... ..	1,146	6·36	7·04	7·09
November ... ..	1,112	6·17	7·62	7·12
December ... ..	1,425	7·91	9·46	8·45
Total ... ..	18,012	100·00	100·00	100·00

Deaths at different seasons.

573. In Victoria the summer is the most trying portion of the year, especially to invalids and young children. It is not astonishing, therefore, that most deaths usually occur during that period. Next to the summer, the autumn quarter is usually the most fatal, then the spring, and lastly the winter ; but in 1890, there were more deaths in the winter than in the spring 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 the two last decennial periods ; in England and Wales, according to the experience of thirty-one years ; in Scotland, according to the experience of ten years ; and in Ireland, according to the experience of five years, together with the mean temperature in each quarter in Melbourne and Greenwich, will be found in the following table :—

RELATIVE MORTALITY OF EACH QUARTER IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

Seasons.*	Mean Temperature in Shade.		Deaths per 100 at all Seasons.					
			Victoria.			England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	Melbourne, Victoria.	Greenwich, England.	Year 1890.	Average of Ten Years, 1881 to 1890.	Average of Ten years, 1871 to 1880.	Average of Thirty - one Years.	Average of Ten Years.	Average of Five Years.
Summer	65·2	60·5	29·75	28·20	29·55	23·24	22·34	20·21
Autumn	53·8	44·3	27·08	24·80	25·72	24·65	24·71	23·45
Winter	50·2	40·0	22·72	22·90	22·07	27·49	27·95	30·19
Spring	60·3	52·8	20·45	24·10	22·66	24·62	25·00	26·15
Year	57·6	49·4	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

\* 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.

574. The Chinese who died in 1890 numbered 223—of whom one was a female; and the Aborigines who died numbered 29—of whom 3 (including 1 adult) were stated to be half-castes. The former furnish a proportion of 27 and the latter of 35 to every 1,000 of their probable numbers. In the same year the proportion of deaths of all races to every 1,000 of the population was 16·10.

Deaths of Chinese and Aborigines.

575. In 1890 only 4 of the Chinese who died were under the age of 5 years, and only 24 others were under 45 years of age; the great majority, or more than half, were between 45 and 65; whilst the oldest were said to be aged 81, 82, and 85 respectively. Of the Aborigines who died, eleven were under 5, whilst one male was stated to have attained the age of 90, and another male was supposed to have been upwards of 100.

Ages at death of Chinese and Aborigines.

576. The following table shows the number of deaths at various periods of age registered in Victoria during the year 1890, and during the last decennial period; also the proportion of the deaths at each age to the total at all ages:—

Deaths at each age, 1881-90.

DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1890, AND 1881-90.

Ages.	Number of Deaths at each Age.			Percentage of Deaths at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
YEAR 1890.						
Under 5 years ...	3,379	3,019	6,398	32·59	39·50	35·52
5 years to 10 years ...	354	314	668	3·41	4·11	3·71
10 „ 15 „ ...	189	187	376	1·82	2·45	2·09
15 „ 20 „ ...	231	257	488	2·23	3·36	2·71
20 „ 25 „ ...	406	356	762	3·92	4·66	4·23
25 „ 35 „ ...	927	703	1,630	8·94	9·20	9·05
35 „ 45 „ ...	662	530	1,192	6·38	6·93	6·62
45 „ 55 „ ...	855	519	1,374	8·25	6·79	7·63
55 „ 65 „ ...	1,451	663	2,114	13·99	8·67	11·73
65 „ 75 „ ...	1,166	605	1,771	11·25	7·92	9·83
75 years and upwards ...	749	490	1,239	7·22	6·41	6·88
Total ...	10,369	7,643	18,012	100·00	100·00	100·00
TEN YEARS, 1881-90.						
Under 5 years ...	29,885	25,679	55,564	34·38	39·79	36·69
5 years to 10 years ...	2,445	2,312	4,757	2·81	3·58	3·14
10 „ 15 „ ...	1,499	1,432	2,931	1·73	2·22	1·94
15 „ 20 „ ...	2,153	2,273	4,426	2·48	3·52	2·92
20 „ 25 „ ...	3,309	3,075	6,384	3·81	4·76	4·22
25 „ 35 „ ...	6,217	5,693	11,910	7·15	8·82	7·86
35 „ 45 „ ...	5,914	4,960	10,874	6·81	7·68	7·18
45 „ 55 „ ...	9,608	5,472	15,080	11·05	8·48	9·96
55 „ 65 „ ...	11,711	5,307	17,018	13·47	8·22	11·23
65 „ 75 „ ...	8,616	4,596	13,212	9·91	7·12	8·72
75 years and upwards ...	5,558	3,745	9,303	6·40	5·81	6·14
Total ...	86,915	64,544	151,459	100·00	100·00	100·00



Proportion  
of deaths at  
different  
ages.

577. It will be noticed that in the period of ten years, over one-third of the males and nearly two-fifths of the females who died had not reached their fifth year ; that a fourth of the males and not quite a third of the females were between 5 and 45 years of age ; that nearly a fourth of the males, but only a sixth of the females, were between 45 and 65 years of age ; and that about a sixth of the males and more than an eighth of the females were over 65 years of age ; it will moreover be found that, on the average, the females who died were about 15 years younger than the males—about half the former being under and half over 17 years of age, whilst about half the latter were under and half over 32 years of age. The proportions in 1890 are, it will be observed, much higher at the age-periods 5 to 10, 25 to 35, and those over 55.

Infantile  
mortality,  
1890.

578. The mortality of infants in 1890, 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 1890 was 4,412, and as the births numbered 37,578, it follows that 1 infant died to every 8·5 births, or 11·74 infants to every 100 births. In the twenty-four years 1866 to 1889, the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12·54 to every 100 births.\*

Mortality of  
male and  
female  
infants.

579. 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 twenty years ended with 1890, of the number of births of boys and girls, the number of deaths of each before completing their first year, and the proportion of the deaths of infants of either sex to the number of births of infants of the same sex :—

MORTALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS, 1871 TO 1890.

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
Sums and Means	137,275	131,435	17,824	14,822	12·98	11·28

\* See table following paragraph 586 *post*.

MORTALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS, 1871 TO 1890  
—continued.

Year.	Births.		Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.			
			Total Number.		Number per 100 Births.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1881 ... ..	13,903	13,242	1,696	1,423	12·20	10·75
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
1890 ... ..	19,175	18,403	2,372	2,040	12·37	11·09
Sums and Means	160,057	152,508	21,578	18,047	13·48	11·83

580. 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.

Mortality  
of male  
greater  
than of  
female  
infants.

581. In proportion to every 1,000 born, the number of male infants dying varied from 118 in 1873 to 151 in 1875 and 1882, and 160 in 1889, and that of female infants dying from 103 in 1876 to 134 in 1875, and 145 in 1889—the mean number dying per 1,000 births during the ten years ended with 1880 being 130 of the former and 113 of the latter; and in the ten years ended with 1890, 135 and 118 respectively. 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,

Proportion  
of infants  
dying to  
births.

\* See paragraph 502 ante.

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 diarrhoea, gastro-enteritis, and debility.

582. 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 1890 and the ten years ended with 1890 are shown in the following table, together with the proportion of deaths at each of those periods of age and the number at each such period to every 100 births. It will be noticed that in 1890 the mortality of both male and female infants at each age-period was below the average :—

AGE AT DEATH OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS.

Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.					
Ages.	Year 1890.			Average of 10 years, 1881-90.*	
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
Boys.					
Under 1 month ...	745	31·41	3·88	30·99	4·20
1 to 3 months ...	412	17·37	2·15	17·92	2·37
3 to 6 „ ...	513	21·63	2·68	22·26	3·01
6 to 12 „ ...	702	29·59	3·66	28·83	3·90
Total ...	2,372	100·00	12·37	100·00	13·48
Girls.					
Under 1 month ...	586	28·72	3·18	27·41	3·24
1 to 3 months ...	385	18·87	2·09	18·68	2·21
3 to 6 „ ...	453	22·21	2·46	23·01	2·73
6 to 12 „ ...	616	30·20	3·35	30·90	3·66
Total ...	2,040	100·00	11·08	100·00	11·84

583. In 1890 and during the period of ten years, the mortality of male infants in proportion to the number born exceeded that of female infants at each of the age-periods. This was more especially the case in the first month of life, when the excess of the former was nearly a third; in the next two months this excess was reduced to about a fourteenth, in the next three months to about a tenth, and in the next six months to about a fifteenth.

584. In the same period of ten years, nearly a third of the male and nearly two-sevenths of the female infants who died before they

\* For corresponding average for 1871-81, see last edition of this work, Vol. I, table following paragraph 635.

were a year old did so in the first month after birth; about two-elevenths of both males and females in the next two months; between a fourth and fifth of both males and females in the next three months; between a third and a fourth of the males, and not quite a third of the females, in the next six months. The proportions for 1890 are slightly less for the periods between one and six months in the case of males, and for the periods between 3 and 12 months in the case of females; and correspondingly higher for the other age-periods than the proportions just alluded to.

585. As a practical result of these calculations, it may be mentioned that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 420 of the former and 324 of the latter may be expected to die before they are a month old; 237 more boys and 221 more girls may be expected to die between 1 month and 3 months of age; 301 more boys and 273 more girls between 3 and 6 months; 390 more boys and 366 more girls between 6 and 12 months. At the end of a year it is probable that 1,348 of the boys and 1,184 of the girls will have died, and 8,652 of the former and 8,816 of the latter will be still living.

Probable mortality of infants.

586. In Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, the infantile death rate in 1889 was above, but in 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-four years ended with 1889, except in regard to Western Australia, for which the information is given at the foot of the table for the last four of those years. All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

Infantile mortality in Australasian colonies.

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

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.
VICTORIA.				NEW SOUTH WALES.			QUEENSLAND.		
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
1889	36,359	5,549	15·26	37,295	4,663	12·50	14,401	1,962	13·62
Sums and means	674,749	84,772	12·54	634,973	72,609	11·43	193,158	25,061	12·97

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	3,913	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
1889	10,318	972	9·42	4,757	506	10·64	18,457	1,456	7·89
Sums and means	217,229	29,919	13·77	87,489	9,121	10·43	367,141	34,564	9·41

NOTE.—In Western Australia the proportions for the last 4 years were as follow :—1886, 15·48 ; 1887, 15·68 ; 1888, 12·38 ; 1889, 8·79 ; or an average of 13·08 for the four years.

587. 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 has since, however, been stated that the apparently high rate referred to had no existence in reality, but was due to the ages of young children and infants having been incorrectly classified through a misunderstanding on the part of the registering officers. Latterly this has been rectified, with the result that for several years past the infantile death rate of South Australia has compared favourably with that of the other colonies.\*

Apparently high infantile death rate in South Australia explained.

588. In the following lists the colonies are placed in order according to their respective rates of infantile mortality, the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and the rest in succession. The rate in 1889, as in the previous year, was highest in Victoria, although that colony was fourth on the list over a series of years. The reduced rate in South Australia is indicated by the low place it occupies in the list for 1889, as compared with that it occupied in the list extending over a series of years :—

Order of colonies in respect to infantile mortality.

### ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Order in 1889.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. Victoria.	1. South Australia.
2. Queensland.	2. Western Australia.†
3. New South Wales.	3. Queensland.
4. Tasmania.	4. Victoria.
5. South Australia.	5. New South Wales.
6. Western Australia.	6. Tasmania.
7. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

589. 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; Western Australia, Queensland and Victoria below these and Denmark and Sweden; New South Wales below these and Scotland; and Tasmania below all these and Norway; New Zealand, with Ireland, stands below all the other countries :—

Infantile mortality in various 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	Alsace-Lorraine	...	21·27
Bavaria	...	30·84	Italy	...	20·97
Saxony	...	28·22	Prussia	...	20·78
Baden	...	26·17	Holland	...	19·32
Austria	...	25·63	Switzerland	...	18·79

\* See last edition of this work, Vol. I., paragraph 640.

† According to an average of 4 years only.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—*continued.*

			Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.				Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.
France	...	...	16·60	Scotland	...	...	12·20
England	...	...	14·92	New South Wales	...	...	11·43
Belgium	...	...	14·82	Norway	...	...	10·49
South Australia	...	...	13·77	Tasmania	...	...	10·43
Denmark	...	...	13·75	Ireland	...	...	9·50
Sweden	...	...	13·19	New Zealand	...	...	9·41
Western Australia	...	...	13·08				
Queensland	...	...	12·97	Mean of the countries			
Victoria	...	...	12·54	named...	...	...	17·29

NOTE.—The information respecting all the countries except the Australasian colonies and Ireland is based upon the average of the 19 years ended with 1883. That respecting the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, which is for 4 years, is based on the average of the 24 years ended with 1889, and that respecting Ireland is for the year 1887. All the figures have been derived from official documents.

Infantile mortality in Melbourne and country.

590. 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 eighteen years ended with 1890 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 eighteen years named :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1873 TO 1890.

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
1890	17,859	2,571	14·40	19,719	1,841	9·34
Sums and means	196,632	33,510	17·04	329,858	32,313	9·80

591. In Brisbane and Adelaide the rate of infantile mortality is higher, and in Hobart and Wellington lower, than in Melbourne and Sydney—the rate in these two being nearly identical. In the four last-named cities, the rate of infantile mortality compares favourably with that in the majority of the following towns, which are arranged in order according to the extent to which infantile mortality prevails in each :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN 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

592. In, or in connexion with the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, 748 children were born alive during the year ended with 30th June, 1890, and of these 34, or about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., died whilst under the care of the institution. In the previous year, 4 per cent.; in 1887-8, 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.; and in the year 1880,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  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 four 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.

593. In the year 1890, deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 3,379, and deaths of female children under that age

Infantile mortality in English and Australian towns.

Deaths of infants in Women's Hospital.

Deaths of children under 5.



numbered 3,019—the former being in the proportion of nearly 33 per cent. and the latter of about 40 per cent. to the total number of deaths at all ages. These proportions are considerably below the average; in the case of males the proportion was, with one exception, the lowest in the last 20 years, and in the case of females, the lowest with four exceptions. Thus the mortality of young children of both sexes in 1890 was in striking contrast to that in the preceding year, when it was higher than it had been for several years previously. Comparing the average of last decade with that of the previous one, a marked falling off took place in the mortality of children relatively to that of persons of all ages, which is accounted for by the fact that the proportion of children to the total population has been diminishing from year to year, and is now very much lower than it was in the earlier period referred to. The following table shows the number of such deaths at each year of age, and their proportion to the deaths at all ages, in each of the last twenty years :—

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE,  
1871 TO 1890.

Years.	Years of Age at Death (last birthday).					Total Deaths under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion per 100 Deaths at all ages.
MALES.							
1871	1,710	463	135	79	77	2,464	42·15
1872	1,801	486	155	120	102	2,664	42·23
1873	1,679	456	186	146	97	2,564	39·06
1874	1,839	504	184	159	128	2,814	40·43
1875	2,071	917	383	234	217	3,822	44·78
1876	1,637	511	312	261	210	2,931	38·04
1877	1,838	512	216	123	108	2,797	38·08
1878	1,763	465	176	140	87	2,631	36·65
1879	1,817	353	159	117	94	2,540	36·12
1880	1,669	414	156	103	74	2,416	36·55
Means	1,783	508	206	148	119	2,764	39·41
1881	1,696	357	141	102	72	2,368	33·71
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
1890	2,372	520	207	153	127	3,379	32·59
Means	2,158	464	161	114	92	2,989	34·28

## DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO 1890

—continued.

Years.	Years of Age at Death (last birthday).					Total Deaths under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion per 100 Deaths at all ages.
<b>FEMALES.</b>							
1871 ...	1,404	413	136	94	68	2,115	51·93
1872 ...	1,533	473	155	106	94	2,361	52·20
1873 ...	1,502	427	160	132	119	2,340	47·41
1874 ...	1,502	472	171	135	99	2,379	45·58
1875 ...	1,740	864	408	256	169	3,437	51·22
1876 ...	1,343	469	275	217	177	2,481	42·46
1877 ...	1,461	484	171	148	102	2,366	43·57
1878 ...	1,499	481	204	108	95	2,387	43·22
1879 ...	1,402	353	156	100	89	2,100	41·28
1880 ...	1,436	386	143	89	51	2,105	41·75
Means ...	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46·06
1881 ...	1,423	331	124	95	65	2,038	38·61
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
1890 ...	2,040	525	182	153	119	3,019	39·50
Means ...	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,568	39·61

594. During the ten years ended with 1880, deaths of male children under 5 numbered 27,643, and deaths of female children under 5 numbered 24,071, and thus the former exceeded the latter by 3,572, or by 15 per cent. The deaths of male children in all the years bore a much smaller proportion to the total deaths of males than the deaths of female children did to the total deaths of females, a circumstance mainly due to the small proportion of adults in the female as compared with that in the male population. In the ten years ended with 1890, the mortality of boys under 5 amounted to 34 per cent., and that of girls under 5 amounted to nearly 40 per cent., of the whole mortality of their respective sexes. In none of the years to which the table relates did the former exceed 45 per cent., or the latter exceed 53 per cent., of that mortality. The epidemic periods, 1875 and 1889, are easily recognised by the increased mortality which occurred thereat.

More boys  
die than  
girls.

Deaths of  
octogena-  
rians.

595. The persons who died at the age of 80 or upwards numbered 647 in 1890, as against 613 in 1889, and 582 in 1888. Those in 1890 consisted of 359 males and 288 females. Fifty-five of the males and 46 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 twenty years:—

DEATHS OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1890.

Years of age.	Year 1890.		Eight Years, 1882-89.		Eleven Years, 1871-81.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
80	68	52	393	263	253	144
81	29	27	219	161	135	98
82	36	26	298	167	119	97
83	38	27	212	132	101	75
84	48	28	254	178	115	79
85	23	16	192	148	91	70
86	19	23	140	117	63	61
87	19	20	119	100	65	46
88	14	20	94	87	48	38
89	10	3	62	62	35	26
90	24	14	54	53	26	37
91	7	4	33	30	10	16
92	6	9	25	27	18	18
93	4	2	23	28	9	8
94	1	3	19	16	14	8
95	...	3	17	16	16	9
96	3	3	9	4	11	4
97	2	1	7	7	3	4
98	2	1	8	7	5	2
99	2	2	6	8	8	...
100	2	...	10	6	2	5
101	...	...	3	4	1	2
102	1	1	5	2	3	...
103	...	...	3	2	1	2
104	...	1	2	2	2	1
105	...	1	1	1	2	...
106	...	...	3	1	...	1
107	...	1	...	1	...	...
108	1	...	...	...	...	...
109	...	...	1	...	...	...
110	...	...	...	...	...	1
111	...	...	1	...	...	...
114	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	135*	98*
Total ...	359	288	2,213	1,630	1,291	951

\* These figures are those relating to the years 1871 and 1872, in which the exact ages octogenarians were not noted.

596. In the 9 years ended with 1890, 2,582 males and 1,918 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 79,891 and 59,266 respectively, therefore 1 male and 1 female in every 31 lived to be upwards of 80 years of age. In the same period, 285 of the males, or 1 in 280, and 261 of the females, or 1 in 225, lived to be 90 years of age or upwards; and 33 of the males, or 1 in 2,415, and 23 of the females, or 1 in 2,577, 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 80 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  
octogena-  
rians, 1882  
to 1890.

597. The average age at death in 1890 was 31·03 years, or a fraction over 31 years. For males the average was 33·57 years, or about 33 years and 7 months, and for females was 27·57 years, or about 27 years and 7 months; the females being thus on the average 6 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
,,	1890	...	...	33·57	...	27·57

Expectation  
of life  
in Victoria  
and Eng-  
land.

598. 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.

599. 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.*

600. 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.

601. 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

602. 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 1890, also the total number who died from each cause during the ten-year periods ended with that year and with 1880 :—

Causes of  
death  
classified.

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\* 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, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1890.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.*	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years:		Year 1890.		
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total. †	Chinese	Aborigines.
		All causes ... ..	122,570	151,459	18,012	223	29
		CLASSES.					
I.	...	SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES:— Zymotici (ζύμη, leaven). Diseases of the whole body, dependent on morbid poisons.	28,430	23,270	2,685	10	7
II.	...	PARASITIC DISEASES:— Parasitici (παράσιτος, parasite). Diseases dependent on animal or vegetable parasites.	734	764	67	...	...
III.	...	DIETIC DISEASES:— Dietici (δίαιτα, way of life; diet). Diseases produced by errors of diet.	1,979	2,163	209	2	...
IV.	...	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES:— Cachectici (καχεξία, bad habit of body). This class, according to the nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians, is designated "Diseases of the whole body—not classed." The term used by Dr. Farr in the old classification, however, is retained; Dr. Farr's definition being as follows:—"Sporadic diseases; affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited; sometimes hereditary."	17,205	24,011	2,917	51	6
V.	...	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES:— Metamorphici (μεταμόρφωσις, change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative and nutritive processes.	6,042	10,617	1,426	20	3
VI.	...	LOCAL DISEASES:— Monorganici (μόνος, alone, without others; ὄργανον, organ). Sporadic diseases, in which the functions of particular organs or systems are disturbed or obliterated, with or without inflammation.	51,209	69,213	8,257	115	10
VII.	...	VIOLENT DISEASES OR DEATHS:— Thanatici (θάνατοι, violent deaths). Diseases which are the evident and direct results of physical or chemical forces, acting either by the will of the sufferer, of other persons, or accidentally.	8,607	9,678	1,165	14	1
VIII.	...	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES:— This group includes several diseases which were formerly classed under specific heads, such as dropsy, debility, tumor, abscess, etc.	8,364	11,743	1,286	11	2

\* The definitions given in this column are chiefly those of the late Dr. Farr.

† The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued*.  
(10 Years: 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1890.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years :		Year 1890.			
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.*	Chinese.	Aborigines.	
		SUB-CLASSES.						
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases ...	15,459	10,949	1,682	5	3	
	2	Diarrhoeal diseases ...	11,036	10,375	799	4	3	
	3	Malarial diseases ...	213	72	4	...	...	
	4	Zoogenous diseases ...	1	8	2	...	...	
	5	Venereal diseases ...	377	425	60	...	...	
	6	Septic diseases ...	1,344	1,441	138	1	1	
II.	...	Parasitic diseases ...	734	764	67	...	...	
III.	...	Dietic diseases ...	1,979	2,163	209	2	...	
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases ...	17,205	24,011	2,917	51	6	
V.	...	Developmental diseases ...	6,042	10,617	1,426	20	3	
VI.	1	Diseases of the nervous system ...	13,532	15,999	1,779	19	1	
	2	Diseases of the organs of special sense ...	?	80	21	...	...	
	3	Diseases of the circulatory system...	6,804	10,651	1,407	26	1	
	4	Diseases of the respiratory system...	15,534	21,285	2,428	54	6	
	5	Diseases of the digestive system ...	11,240	14,949	1,801	10	2	
	6	Diseases of the lymphatic system and ductless glands ...	44	105	25	...	...	
	7	Diseases of the urinary system ...	1,875	3,767	495	6	...	
	8	Diseases of the organs of generation ...	295	339	56	...	...	
	9	Diseases of parturition ...	1,267	1,213	137	...	...	
	10	Diseases of the organs of locomotion ...	290	375	59	...	...	
	11	Diseases of the integumentary system ...	328	450	49	...	...	
VII.	1	Accident or negligence ...	7,447	8,274	1,003	10	1	
	2	Homicide ...	190	290	39	...	...	
	3	Suicide ...	951	1,101	123	4	...	
	4	Execution ...	19	13	...	...	...	
VIII.	...	Ill-defined causes, or unspecified ...	8,364	11,743	1,286	11	2	
		DISEASES, ETC.						
I.	1	Small-pox ...	2	7	...	...	...	
		Chicken-pox ...	13	14	2	...	...	
		Measles ...	2,080	534	1	...	...	
		Epidemic rose rash ...	...	8	1	...	...	
		Scarlet fever ...	4,101	430	68	...	...	
		Influenza ...	276	398	164	...	3	
		Whooping-cough ...	1,974	1,392	98	...	...	
		Mumps ...	...	7	1	...	...	
		Diphtheria † ...	3,040	2,566	734	1	...	
		Cerebro-spinal fever ...	...	7	2	...	...	
		Simple continued fever ...	3,973	5,585	611	4	...	
		Typhoid (or enteric) fever ...						
		Others ...	...	1	...	...	...	
	2	Cholera (simple) ...	523	834	82	...	...	
		Diarrhoea ...	7,667	8,304	612	2	2	
		Dysentery ...	2,846	1,237	105	2	1	
	3	Remittent fever ...	169	42	2	...	...	
		Beri Beri ...	...	3	...	...	...	

\* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† See also Croup (VI., 4).



CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*  
(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1890.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years.		Year 1890.		
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>					
I.	3	Ague ... ..	44	27	2	...	...
	4	Glanders ... ..	1	...	...	...	...
		Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination	?	8*	2	...	...
	5	Syphilis ... ..	286	332	45	...	...
		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra	91	93	15	...	...
	6	Phagadæna ... ..	?	5*	1	...	...
		Erysipelas ... ..	619	426	27	1	...
		Pyæmia, septicæmia † ... ..	264	370	48	...	...
		Puerperal fever ‡ ... ..	461	640	62	...	1
II.	...	Thrush ... ..	327	220	14	...	...
		Others from vegetable parasites ...	?	1*	...	...	...
		Hydatids ... ..	379	537	53	...	...
		Others from animal parasites ...	28	6	...	...	...
III.	...	Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	1,322	1,192	101	2	...
		Scurvy § ... ..	?	6*	...	...	...
		Intemperance ... ..	646	950	103	...	...
		Other dietic diseases ... ..	11	15	5	...	...
IV.	...	Rheumatic fever, rheumatism of heart	817	799	87	...	1
		Rheumatism ... ..					
		Gout ... ..	133	197	29	...	...
		Rickets ... ..	?	16	2	...	...
		Cancer, malignant disease    ...	2,957	4,864	626	12	1
		Tabes mesenterica ... ..	723	1,192	114	...	...
		Tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus)	1,394	1,714	212	...	...
		Phthisis ... ..	10,155	14,090	1,631	39	3
		Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, etc.	780	594	110	..	1
		Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ¶ ...	100	114	11	...	...
		Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia**	?	136*	47	...	...
		Diabetes mellitus †† ... ..	146	268	43	...	...
		Other constitutional diseases ...	?	27*	5	...	...
V.	...	Premature birth ... ..	2,715	3,860	486	...	1
		Atelectasis ‡‡ ... ..	?	191*	47	...	...
		Cyanosis ... ..	203	275	30	...	...
		Spina bifida ... ..	108	105	10	...	...
		Imperforate anus ... ..	289	334	58	...	...
		Cleft palate, harelip ... ..					
		Other congenital defects ... ..					
		Old age ... ..	2,727	5,852	795	20	2

\* For 5 years only.

† A few cases of mumps and other miasmatic diseases probably included under this head prior to 1886. ‡ See also accidents of childbirth (Class VI., Sub-class 9, *post*).

§ Included with purpura (IV.) prior to 1886.

¶ Including scurvy prior to 1886.

|| Including lupus prior to 1886.

\*\* Distributed over other heads prior to 1886, viz., anæmia with dropsy (VIII.), chlorosis with disorders of menstruation (VI., 8), and leucocythæmia with other diseases of the circulatory system (VI., 3) prior to 1886. †† Includes diabetes insipidus, and diabetes undefined.

‡‡ Included with debility (VIII.) prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890 ; and Year 1890.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years.		Year 1890.			
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.	
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>						
VI.	1	Inflammation of brain or its membranes	2,383	2,265	119	...	...	
		Apoplexy ... ..	2,750	3,520	362	6	...	
		Softening of brain ... ..	†	*393	62	...	...	
		Hemiplegia, brain paralysis	1,596	2,661	389	9	1	
		Paralysis, undefined ...						
		Insanity (general paralysis of insane)						
		Chorea ... ..	20	21	...	...	...	
		Epilepsy ... ..	588	851	97	...	...	
		Convulsions ... ..	3,390	3,471	465	1	...	
		Laryngismus stridulus ... ..	?	*15	4	...	...	
		Idiopathic tetanus ... ..	2,805	2,802	281	3	...	
		Paraplegia, diseases of spinal cord						
		Other diseases of nervous system						
	2	Otitis, otorrhœa† ... ..	?	*61	19	...	...	
		Epistaxis and diseases of nose† ... ..	?	*14	2	...	...	
		Ophthalmia and diseases of eye† ... ..	?	*5	...	...	...	
	3	Endocarditis, valvular disease	377	1,405	310	5	...	
		Pericarditis ... ..						
		Hypertrophy of heart‡ ... ..						
		Angina pectoris‡ ... ..	?	*51	10	...	...	
		Syncopē‡ ... ..	?	*619	219	1	...	
		Aneurism ... ..	785	670	73	1	...	
		Senile gangrene§ ... ..	?	*69	17	...	...	
		Embolism, thrombosis ... ..	5,642	7,747	769	19	1	
		Phlebitis ... ..						
		Varicose veins ... ..						
		Other diseases of the circulatory system	359	518	49	...	...	
	4	Laryngitis ... ..						
		Croup    ... ..						
		Other diseases of larynx and trachea	?	*26	3	...	...	
		Asthma, emphysema ... ..	392	635	79	4	...	
		Bronchitis ... ..	4,588	6,574	715	15	4	
		Pneumonia ... ..	5,077	7,875	891	23	2	
		Congestion of the lungs ... ..	1,812	1,955	187	5	...	
		Pleurisy ... ..	811	1,127	131	3	...	
		Others ... ..	598	571	76	4	...	
	5	Stomatitis¶ ... ..	3	64	17	...	...	
		Dentition ... ..	1,469	1,273	134	...	1	
		Sore throat, quinsy ... ..	153	130	31	...	...	

\* For five years only.

† Included with other diseases of nervous system prior to 1886.

‡ Included with other diseases of the circulatory system prior to 1886.

§ Included with mortification (VIII.) prior to 1886.

|| Including diphtheritic croup.

¶ The great majority of cases of stomatitis for years prior to 1886 are included with diseases of stomach.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*  
(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1890.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years.		Year 1890.			
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.*	Chinese.	Aborigines.	
VI.	5	DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>						
		Dyspepsia ... ..	1,971	3,861	322	1	1	
		Hæmatemesis ... ..						
		Melæna ... ..						
		Diseases of stomach ... ..						
		Enteritis . ... ..	2,134	2,838	592	3	...	
		Ulceration of intestines ... ..	160	231	39	...	...	
		Ileus, obstruction of intestine ... ..	424	621	74	...	...	
		Stricture or strangulation of intestine ... ..	44	83	7	...	...	
		Intussusception of intestine ... ..	93	139	19	...	...	
		Hernia ... ..	191	304	40	1	...	
		Fistula ... ..	17	22	3	...	...	
		Peritonitis ... ..	771	1,014	114	3	...	
		Ascites ... ..	184	113	4	...	...	
		Gallstones ... ..	3,623	4,176	382	2	...	
		Cirrhosis of liver ... ..						
		Other diseases of liver ... ..						
		Other diseases of the digestive system ... ..	3	80	23	...	...	
		6	Diseases of lymphatic system ... ..	?	*36	13	...	...
			Disease of spleen ... ..	44	39	3	...	...
			Bronchocele ... ..	?	15	4	...	...
			Addison's disease† ... ..	?	*15	5	...	...
		7	Nephritis ... ..	218	536	105	...	...
			Bright's disease ... ..	749	1,837	226	4	...
			Uræmia† ... ..	?	*156	23	...	...
			Suppression of urine ... ..	29	76	12	...	...
			Calculus ... ..	48	104	8	...	...
			Hæmaturia† ... ..	?	*15	4	...	...
			Diseases of bladder and prostate ... ..	203	520	99	...	...
			Other diseases of the urinary system ... ..	628	523	18	2	...
		8	Ovarian disease ... ..	44	125	27	...	...
			Diseases of the uterus and vagina... ..	170	132	15	...	...
			Disorders of menstruation ... ..	52	47	5	...	...
			Pelvic abscess‡ ... ..	?	*13	4	...	...
Perineal abscess‡ ... ..	?		*8	2	...	...		
Diseases of the testes, penis, scro- tum, etc. ... ..	29		14	3	...	...		
9	Abortion, miscarriage ... ..		1,267	1,213	137	...	...	
	Puerperal mania ... ..							
	Puerperal convulsions ... ..							
	Placenta prævia, flooding ... ..							
	Phlegmasia dolens ... ..							
10	Other accidents of childbirth ... ..	...	*123	36	...	...		
	Caries, necrosis§ ... ..							
	Arthritis, osteitis, periostitis ... ..							
	Other diseases of the organs of locomotion ... ..	203	120	13	...	...		

\* For 5 years only.

† Included with other diseases of urinary system prior to 1886.

‡ Included with abscess (VIII.) prior to 1886.

§ Included with "Other diseases," in same sub-class prior to 1886.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued*.  
(10 Years : 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1890.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years :		Year 1890.		
			1871-1880.	1881-1890.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		<b>DISEASES, ETC.—<i>continued</i>.</b>					
VI.	11	Carbuncle ... ..	37	53	4	...	...
		Phlegmon, cellulitis ... ..	20	61	12	...	...
		Lupus† ... ..	?	*11	2	...	...
		Ulcer, bed sore ... ..	86	107	11	...	...
		Eczema ... ..	185	218	16	...	...
		Pemphigus ... ..			4	...	...
		Other diseases of the integu- mentary system ... ..			...	...	...
VII.	1	Fractures, contusions ... ..	3,152	3,564	407	3	1
		Wounds ... ..	262	274	21	...	...
		Burn, scald ... ..	885	941	110	...	...
		Sunstroke ... ..	218	233	69	...	...
		Lightning ... ..	25	26	2	...	...
		Poison ... ..	178	204	22	4	...
		Bite of snake or insect ... ..	37	38	2	...	...
		Drowning ... ..	1,937	2,064	228	...	...
		Suffocation ... ..	625	648	103	1	...
		Otherwise ... ..	128	282	39	2	...
	2	Murder and manslaughter ... ..	190	290	39	...	...
	3	Gunshot wounds ... ..	69	203	25	...	...
		Cut, stab ... ..	185	181	22	1	...
		Poison ... ..	188	183	17	...	...
		Drowning ... ..	217	206	20	...	...
		Hanging ... ..	256	278	32	3	...
		Suicide by other means ... ..	36	50	7	...	...
	4	Judicial hanging ... ..	19	13	...	...	...
VIII.	...	Dropsy† ... ..	613	457	43	...	...
		Debility, atrophy, inanition§ ... ..	6,987	10,309	1,139	8	2
		Mortification ... ..	131	92	4	...	...
		Tumour ... ..	269	325	23	...	...
		Abscess ... ..	38	95	10	...	...
		Hæmorrhage ... ..	...	465	6	...	...
		Sudden (cause unascertained) ... ..	...		14	3	...
		<i>Causes not specified</i> ... ..	326		47	...	...

603. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality, during 1890, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, and during the decennial periods ended with 1890 and 1880; also the order of fatality of the different causes during those periods :—

Causes of  
death in  
order of  
fatality.

\* For five years only.

† Included with cancer (IV.) prior to 1886.

‡ Including anæmia (IV.) prior to 1886.

§ Including atelectasis (V.) prior to 1886.

## CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

(10 Years : 1871-80, and 1881-90; and Year 1890.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1890.		Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1890.
1	1	1	Phthisis ... ..	10,155	14,090	1,631
4	2	2	Heart disease, etc., exclusive of aneurism and pericarditis, endocarditis and valvular disease	5,642	8,576	1,024
3	4	3	Accidents ... ..	7,447	8,274	1,003
5	5	4	Pneumonia ... ..	5,077	7,875	891
16	7	5	Old age ... ..	2,727	5,852	795
11	18	6	Diphtheria ... ..	3,040	2,566	734
6	6	7	Bronchitis ... ..	4,588	6,574	715
12	9	8	Cancer, malignant disease ...	2,957	4,864	626
2	3	9	Diarrhoea ... ..	7,667	8,304	612
8	8	10	Typhoid (or enteric) and simple continued fever	3,973	5,585	611
19	15	11	Enteritis ... ..	2,134	2,838	592
17	12	12	Premature birth ... ..	2,715	3,860	486
10	14	13	Convulsions ... ..	3,390	3,471	465
26	17	14	Hemiplegia, paralysis, insanity ...	1,596	2,661	389
9	10	15	Liver diseases not classed ...	3,623	4,176	382
15	13	16	Apoplexy ... ..	2,750	3,520	362
22	11	17	Dyspepsia, and other diseases of the stomach	1,971	3,861	322
48	25	18	Endocarditis, pericarditis, valvular disease	377	1,405	310
23	20	19	Croup (including diphtheritic croup)	1,897	2,004	297
14	16	20	Diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system	2,805	2,787	281
36	23	21	Bright's disease ... ..	749	1,837	226
28	24	22	Tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus)	1,394	1,714	212
25	22	23	Childbirth and puerperal fever ...	1,728	1,853	199
24	21	24	Congestion of the lungs ... ..	1,812	1,955	187
52	52	25	Influenza ... ..	276	398	164
41	34	26	Malformation ... ..	600	905	145
27	27	27	Dentition ... ..	1,469	1,273	134
32	30	28	Pleurisy ... ..	811	1,127	131
30	31	29	Suicide ... ..	951	1,101	123
18	19	30	Inflammation of brain or its membranes	2,383	2,265	119
37	29	31	Tabes mesenterica ... ..	723	1,192	114
35	32		Peritonitis ... ..	771	1,014	114
34	42	32	Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, etc.	780	594	110
13	28	33	Dysentery ... ..	2,846	1,237	105
54	45		Nephritis ... ..	218	536	105
38	33	34	Intemperance ... ..	646	950	103
29	29	35	Starvation, want of breast milk ...	1,322	1,192	101
55	48	36	Diseases of bladder and prostate ...	203	520	99
21	26	37	Whooping-cough ... ..	1,974	1,392	98
43	36	38	Epilepsy ... ..	588	851	97
31	38	39	Rheumatic fever and rheumatism ...	817	799	87

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*

(10 Years : 1871-80, and 1881-90; and Year 1890.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1890.		Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1890.
44	37	40	Cholera (simple) ... ..	523	834	82
46	40	41	Asthma, emphysema ... ..	392	635	79
42	43	42	Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	598	571	76
45	41	43	Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	424	621	74
33	39	44	Aneurism ... ..	785	670	73
7	50	45	Scarlet fever ... ..	4,101	430	68
...	53	46	Softening of the brain* ... ..	?	†393	62
47	44	47	Hydatids ... ..	379	537	53
49	49	48	Laryngitis ... ..	359	518	49
53	54	49	Pyæmia, septicæmia ... ..	†264	370	48
...	65	50	Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia ...	?	†136	47
51	55	51	Syphilis ... ..	286	332	45
64	58	52	Diabetes mellitus ... ..	146	268	43
56	56	53	Hernia ... ..	191	304	40
57	57	54	Murder and manslaughter ... ..	190	290	39
62	59		Ulceration of intestines ... ..	160	231	39
...	69	55	Caries, necrosis ... ..	?	†123	36
63	67	56	Sore throat, quinsy ... ..	153	130	31
65	62	57	Gout ... ..	133	197	29
73	68	58	Ovarian disease ... ..	44	125	27
40	51		Erysipelas ... ..	619	426	27
83	77	59	Diseases of the digestive system not classed	3	80	23
...	63		Uræmia ... ..	?	†156	23
...	77	60	Diseases of the eye and ear (and nose?)	?	†80	21
67	64	61	Intussusception of intestine ...	93	139	19
39	47	62	Diseases of the urinary system not classed	628	523	18
83	79	63	Stomatitis ... ..	3	64	17
...	...	64	Eczema † ... ..	?	?	16
60	66	65	Diseases of the uterus and vagina ...	170	132	15
68	75		Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra ...	91	93	15
50	60	66	Thrush... ..	327	220	14
55	70	67	Diseases of the organs of locomotion not classed	203	120	13
...	85		Diseases of the lymphatic system ...	?	†36	13
75	78	68	Suppression of urine ... ..	29	76	12
77	80		Phlegmon, cellulitis ... ..	20	61	12
66	71	69	Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ...	100	114	11
70	73		Ulcer, bedsore ... ..	86	107	11
69	66	70	Arthritis, osteitis, periostitis ...	87	132	10
72	74	71	Calculus ... ..	48	104	8
73	76	72	Stricture or strangulation of intestine	44	83	7
71	82	73	Disorders of menstruation ...	52	47	5
...	86		Constitutional diseases not classed ...	...	†27	5
81	91		Dietic diseases not classed ...	11	15	5
...	91		Addison's disease ... ..	?	†15	5

\* Included with diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system prior to 1886.

† See diseases of integumentary system not classed.

‡ For 5 years only.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*  
(10 Years : 1871-80, and 1881-90; and Year 1890.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1890.		Ten Years : 1871-80.	Ten Years : 1881-90.	Year 1890.
58	61	74	Diseases of the integumentary system not classed	185	218	4
59	72		Ascites ... ..	184	113	4
74	81		Carbuncle ... ..	37	53	4
...	91		Laryngismus stridulus ... ..	?	*15	4
...	91		Hæmaturia ... ..	?	*15	4
...	93		Pelvic abscess ... ..	?	*13	4
...	91		Bronchocele ... ..	?	*15	4
73	84	75	Disease of spleen ... ..	44	39	3
...	87		Diseases of the larynx and trachea not classed	?	*26	3
79	88		Fistula ... ..	17	22	3
75	92		Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, etc.	29	14	3
61	83		Remittent fever ... ..	169	42	2
73	86		Ague ... ..	44	27	2
...	90		Rickets ... ..	?	*16	2
80	92	76	Chicken-pox ... ..	13	14	2
...	94		Lupus ... ..	?	*11	2
...	95		Perineal abscess ... ..	?	*8	2
...	95		Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination	?	*8	2
...	96		Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	?	*7	2
20	46		Measles ... ..	2,080	534	1
...	98		Phagadœna ... ..	...	*5	1
...	96	77	Mumps ... ..	?	*7	1
...	95		Epidemic rose-rash ... ..	?	*8	1
76	96	...	Other parasitic diseases ... ..	28	7	...
...	99	...	Beri Beri ... ..	?	*3	...
...	97	...	Scurvy ... ..	?	*6	...
77	89	...	Chorea ... ..	20	21	...
84	96	...	Small-pox ... ..	2	7	...
85	...	...	Glanders ... ..	1	...	...
78	93	...	Judicial hanging ... ..	19	13	...
...	91	...	Idiopathic tetanus ... ..	?	*15	...
...	100	...	Other miasmatic diseases ... ..	...	1	...
Deaths from well-defined causes...				114,206	139,716	16,726
Deaths from "atrophy and debility" and other ill-defined and unspecified causes				8,364	11,743	1,286
Deaths from all causes ... ..				122,570	151,459	18,012

604. The fatality of the different circumstances which cause death in this colony, as compared with the fatality resulting from similar causes in England and Wales, is shown by the following table, in

Death rate from various causes in Victoria and Eng-land.

\* For five years only.

which the number of persons dying from each cause in either country is compared with the number of persons living in the same country. The total of each class and order is given, as also are some of the principal diseases. The Victorian results relate to the year 1890, the decennial periods ended with that year and 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 1890.	Average of 10 Years : 1881-1890.*	Average of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880.	Average of 5 Years : 1876 to 1880.
		All causes ... ..	1,610·37	1,512·50	1,538·01	2,081·74
		CLASSES.				
I.	...	Specific febrile or zymotic diseases	240·05	232·38	356·74	332·00
II.	...	Parasitic diseases ... ..	5·99	7·63	9·21	5·74
III.	...	Dietic diseases ... ..	18·69	21·60	24·83	6·72
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases ...	260·80	239·78	215·89	358·26
V.	...	Developmental diseases ...	127·49	106·02	75·82	163·14
VI.	...	Local diseases ... ..	738·22	691·18	642·57	1,004·80
VII.	...	Violent deaths ... ..	104·16	96·64	108·00	72·00
VIII.	...	Ill-defined and not specified causes	114·97	117·27	104·95	139·08
		SUB-CLASSES AND DISEASES.				
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases ... ..	150·38	109·34	193·98	219·26
		Measles ... ..	·09	5·33	26·10	38·54
		Scarlet fever ... ..	6·08	4·29	51·46	68·04
		Diphtheria† ... ..	65·62	25·62	38·15	12·18
		Whooping-cough ... ..	8·76	13·90	24·77	52·76
		Typhoid or enteric fever, etc.	54·63	55·77	49·85	34·66
	2	Diarrhœal diseases ... ..	71·43	103·61	138·48	85·40
		Diarrhœa ... ..	54·72	82·92	96·21	} 83·36
		Dysentery ... ..	9·39	12·35	35·71	
	3	Malarial diseases ... ..	·36	·72	2·67	·74
	4	Zoogenous diseases ... ..	·18	·08	·01	·36
	5	Venereal diseases ... ..	5·36	4·24	4·73	9·56
	6	Septic diseases ... ..	12·34	14·39	16·87	16·68
		Puerperal fever (see also Childbirth and Puerperal <i>infra</i> )	5·54	6·39	5·78	6·20

\* Approximate.

† 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 1890.	Average of 10 Years : 1881-1890.	Average of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880.	Average of 5 Years : 1876 to 1880.
		<b>SUB-CLASSES AND DISEASES.</b>				
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases—				
		Rheumatism, rheumatic fever, and gout	10·37	9·95	11·92	...
		Cancer, malignant disease	55·97	48·57	37·10	49·60
		Phthisis ... ..	145·82	140·71	127·42	204·24
		Other tubercular and scrofulous diseases	38·98	34·95	36·35	77·87
V.	...	Developmental diseases—				
		Of children (premature birth or malformation)	56·41	47·58	41·60	55·80
		Of old age ... ..	71·08	58·44	34·22	107·34
VI.	...	Diseases of the systems—				
	1	Nervous (brain diseases, etc.)	159·05	159·77	169·80	277·80
	2	Organs of special sense (nose, ear, and eye diseases)	1·88	?	?	1·34
	3	Circulatory (heart diseases, etc.)	125·79	106·36	85·37	141·70
	4	Respiratory (lung diseases, etc.)*	217·08	212·56	194·92	395·50
	5	Digestive (stomach, bowel, liver diseases, etc.)	161·02	149·28	141·04	117·60
	6	Lymphatic, and ductless glands	2·24	1·05	·55	1·26
	7	Urinary (kidney, bladder diseases, etc.)	44·26	37·62	23·53	37·50
	8	Generative (diseases of ovary, uterus, and vagina, etc.)	5·00	3·39	3·70	5·88
	9	Childbirth (see also Childbirth and puerperal fever <i>infra</i> )	12·25	12·11	15·90	7·96
	10	Locomotive (arthritis, ostitis, etc.)	5·27	3·75	3·64	10·78
	11	Integumentary (carbuncle, phlegmon, ulcer, etc.)	4·38	4·49	4·12	7·48
VII.	1	Accident or negligence ...	89·67	82·63	93·45	63·12
	2	Homicide ... ..	3·49	2·89	2·38	1·40
	3	Suicide ... ..	11·00	10·99	11·93	7·38
	4	Execution ... ..	...	·13	·24	·10
I. VI.	6 } 9 }	Childbirth and puerperal fever	17·79	18·50	21·68	14·16

NOTE.—See notes to table following paragraph 602 *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.

605. 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.

606. It should be explained that under the altered nosological classification, which has now been in force for five 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 nosology prevents returns from being strictly comparable.

607. Per 100,000 of the population, 240 deaths in 1890 were set down to specific febrile or zymotic diseases. The proportion was slightly above the average of the decade 1881-90, but nearly one-third 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 240 deaths referred to, 150 were set down to miasmatic diseases, 71 to diarrhoeal diseases, 12 to septic diseases, 5 to venereal diseases, and only a fraction to malarial and zoogenous diseases. Of miasmatic diseases, the most prominent in Victoria is typhoid fever, which caused 55 deaths per 100,000 of the population in 1890, as compared with as many as 82 in 1889, and about 53 according to the average of the last twenty years, which is about 50 per cent. higher than in England. Diphtheria, which in 1890 caused nearly half the deaths from miasmatic diseases, or more deaths than typhoid fever, has during the last three years been gradually growing more fatal ; thus in 1890 the mortality therefrom was 66 per 100,000 as compared with 48 in 1889,

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.

and 28 in 1888, the average of the last 10 years being only 26, and of the previous decade 38. The mortality from diarrhœal diseases in 1890 (71 per 100,000) was considerably lower than in 1889, lower by a third than during the decade 1881-90, and scarcely half as high as in the decade 1871-80. The mortality from most of the other zymotic diseases, except scarlet fever and venereal diseases, was considerably below the average of the last ten years.

Zymotic diseases, etc., in Australasian colonies.

608. 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.

609. 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.

Small-pox in various countries.

610. Small-pox has never prevailed as an epidemic amongst the people of Victoria. On several occasions persons sickening from or affected by that complaint have arrived in vessels, and before the

nature of the malady was discovered it has been caught by others; but in every case the patients have been promptly isolated by order of the Government, and the disease has soon disappeared. No death from small-pox has occurred in the last three years, 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			

611. Although cases of small-pox have rarely occurred in Victoria, Vaccina-  
parents are required by law to cause their children to be vaccinated. tions.  
In 1890 the number of cases of successful vaccination performed in  
Victoria was 25,502; and, as the number of births was 37,578, it  
appears that 68 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. This  
proportion is lower than that in 1889, and considerably below the  
average of the last 15 years. Part of the remainder are accounted  
for by death—3,094, or over 8 per cent., of those born having died  
before they were 6 months old. The average proportion of vaccina-  
tions to infants born is 76 per cent., as is seen by reference to the  
following figures, which indicate the proportions during each of the  
15 years ended with 1890 :—

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\* 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 1890.

Vaccinations Per 100 Births.				Vaccinations Per 100 Births.			
1876	...	...	80	1885	...	...	69
1877	...	...	87	1886	...	...	70
1878	...	...	82	1887	...	...	78
1879	...	...	82	1888	...	...	67
1880	...	...	73	1889	...	...	70
1881	...	...	100*	1890	...	...	68
1882	...	...	75				
1883	...	...	67	Mean of 15 years			76
1884	...	...	74				

Vaccina-  
tions in  
various  
countries.

612. 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.

613. 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.

614. The number of public vaccinators in Victoria is 200, and the amount paid in 1890 for vaccinations, including fees to Deputy-Registrars and travelling allowances to vaccinators, was £5,112.

Efficacy of  
vaccina-  
tion.

615. Doubts having been from time to time expressed as to the efficacy of vaccination in preventing or modifying the effects of small-pox, the following abridged extract from the Report of the Board of Health of the City of New York for the year 1890‡ may prove of interest :—

\* 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.  
‡ Page 41, *et seq.* : Martin B. Brown, 49 Park Place, New York, 1891.

"Small-pox is fatal to a very large proportion of those whom it attacks. It kills from thirty to forty per cent. of its victims. It has been described with great accuracy by very early writers; nevertheless, its history previous to the seventeenth century is obscure, and must be regarded defective on account of its having been confounded with measles and other forms of eruptive disease. During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries not a decade passed without an occurrence of fearful epidemics of small-pox. In England from seven to nine per cent. of all the deaths were due to it. It was one of the most destructive diseases, attacking, as it did, persons in every station of life. In Berlin one-twelfth of all the deaths were caused by small-pox during the years 1783 to 1794. In France, during the same period, 30,000 perished annually from it. During the sixteenth century, in Mexico, 3,500,000 persons died of small-pox. In 1734 nearly two-thirds of the population of Greenland were swept away by an epidemic of the disease, and in Iceland 18,000 persons died out of a population of 50,000.

"Before the introduction of vaccination small-pox had become a permanent disease which never entirely ceased in any one year, and every three or five years became a great epidemic. In non-epidemic years, one-tenth of all mortality was from variola; in epidemic years, one-half. Very few men escaped small-pox till old age, almost every one sickened at least once in his life of this horrible, murderous disease. Countless mortals were maimed by loss of sight. Of new-born children one-third died of small-pox before their first-year; one-half before their fifth year of life. There was no family which had not heavy losses to deplore. In the country the mortality was greater than it was in the city. Physicians and Government possessed no means against this abominable evil. Isolation was impracticable, from the widespread nature of the disease. Men accepted the pest as an unavoidable fate. The loss which Europe suffered from this one disease amounted to many millions. It was the principal factor which deterred or kept back the population from progress, and to lead us back to these conditions are the efforts of many ignorant mortals directed.

"We now find no mortality among vaccinated children. Also among adults, whenever vaccination and re-vaccination are maintained, mortality from small-pox is at an end. The death rate from small-pox previous to 1876 was 59.57 per 100,000 persons living; since that year it has been only 8.38 per 100,000. In Paris, where vaccination is not energetically enforced, the death rate from small-pox ranges from 136 to 10.1 per 100,000. In the principal German cities, where vaccination laws are enforced with rigour, the death rate from small-pox is 1.44 per 100,000 inhabitants. In London, where compulsory vaccination is rigidly enforced, the death rate from small-pox is only .6 per 100,000. In the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland, since the compulsory vaccination law was repealed, the mortality from small-pox has risen from 8 to 85 per 100,000 inhabitants.

"When small-pox prevails in a community where some are protected by vaccination and others are not, the influence of vaccination is strikingly exhibited. In observations shown for 21 years on 4,000,000 people in Bohemia, it was discovered that the death rate among vaccinated persons in whom the protective power had diminished by reason of age was  $5\frac{1}{16}$  per cent., while among those who had never been vaccinated it was  $29\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Illustrations of this kind could be multiplied, as almost countless authentic statistics exist.

"In New York the first question asked by the inspector of contagious diseases of a person sick with a doubtful case of small-pox is: 'When were you successfully vaccinated?' and if the answer indicates it was done a period of five or six years before, the disease is believed not to be small-pox. During over nine years of service in the Health Department of New York there has been no instance of small-pox in a person who had been vaccinated successfully within five years, and the number of cases seen by the inspectors mount into hundreds. During that period only one inspector of contagious diseases has contracted small-pox, and he was the only inspector who disbelieved in vaccination, and refused to have it performed on himself."

616. 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

Zymotic  
diseases  
affecting  
children.

such diseases which occurred during the twenty-seven years ended with 1890, the annual means of the seven years 1864-70, and of the decades 1871-80 and 1881-90 being also given :—

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN,  
1864 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Deaths from—							
	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping Cough.	Dysentery.	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
Annual mean } 1864-1870	160·9	326·3	409·9	147·6	184·5	338·5	801·3	2,369·0
1871 ...	4	27	255	90	318	316	626	1,636
1872 ...	7	135	320	121	227	424	747	1,981
1873 ...	1	188	420	142	299	357	629	2,036
1874 ...	256	120	375	159	151	325	846	2,232
1875 ...	1,541	985	239	135	58	509	1,002	4,469
1876 ...	5	2,240	201	173	13	202	675	3,509
1877 ...	6	183	359	315	245	254	963	2,325
1878 ...	5	136	336	331	291	197	877	2,173
1879 ...	3	61	337	275	193	140	698	1,707
1880 ...	252	26	198	156	179	122	604	1,537
Annual mean } 1871-1880	208·0	410·1	304·0	189·7	197·4	284·6	766·7	2,360·5
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
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
1890 ...	1	68	734	297	98	105	612	1,915
Annual mean } 1881-1890	53·4	43·0	256·6	200·4	139·2	123·7	830·4	1,646·7

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.

Children's  
zymotic  
diseases,  
1890.

617. As compared with the previous year, a slight increase took place in 1890 in the mortality from scarlet fever, and a marked increase in that from diphtheria and croup, but a decrease from all

the other diseases named in the table, especially from measles and diarrhoea, the mortality from the latter disease being the lowest recorded during the last ten years, whilst only 1 death was set down to the former. Taken as a whole, these diseases in 1890 caused 371 fewer deaths than in 1889, but a much larger number than in any previous year since 1878.

618. Measles in a fatal form appears to be non-existent in Victoria Measles. at the present time. An epidemic of that complaint occurred in 1884, and caused in that and the following year 302 deaths, or 12 less than resulted from the preceding epidemic of the same complaint in 1880 and 1881. Neither of these outbreaks of measles was so serious in its effects as the two previous ones of 1874-5 and 1866-7, when the resulting deaths numbered 1,797 and 1,057 respectively. Per 10,000 of the population, the proportion of deaths from measles was .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.

619. On the occasion of the earlier visitations of measles in Scarlet fever. 1866-7 and 1874-5, the epidemic was accompanied or followed by one of scarlet fever, which proved to be even more fatal than the former

\* These proportions, except those for the Australasian colonies, have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Raseri's paper already alluded to, page 193.



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 430 in the last ten years, or an average of 43 per annum; as against 5,101, or an average of 510 per annum, in the preceding ten years; and 2,284, or an average of 326 per annum, in the seven years ended with 1870. In 1890, scarlet fever caused 68 deaths, or .61 per 10,000 of the population, as against .43 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 5.15 in the ten years ended with 1880. Whilst the death rate from this complaint in the 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.

Diphtheria  
and croup.

620. 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 9.11 in 1890, 7.32 in 1889, 4.54 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 6.19 in the ten years ended with 1880. The proportion, over a series of years, is lower than that for any of the foreign countries of which information is at

\* Except those for the Australasian colonies, the figures have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

hand, except Ireland, England, and Holland, as will be seen by the following figures:—

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.

621. Deaths from whooping-cough in 1890 were in the proportion of ·88, in 1889 of 2·12, in the last ten years of 1·34, and in the ten years ended with 1880 of 2·48 per 10,000 persons living. All these proportions, as well as those in the other Australasian colonies, are lower than those generally prevailing in most of the foreign countries named in the following table:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM WHOOPING-COUGH IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.\*

	Deaths from Whooping-cough per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Whooping-cough per 10,000 persons living.
Austria ... ..	10·63	Austria (principal towns) ...	2·74
Scotland (8 towns) ... ..	9·64	Spain (principal towns) ...	2·68
Belgium ... ..	7·18	Italy ... ..	2·45
Denmark ... ..	6·62	New Zealand (1878 to 1887) ...	2·42
Scotland ... ..	6·23	Switzerland ... ..	2·31
Prussia ... ..	5·40	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	2·19
England and Wales	4·67	New South Wales	1·93
Holland ... ..	3·82	Sweden ... ..	1·80
Germany (principal towns) ...	3·48	Victoria (1878 to 1887) ...	1·79
Belgium (principal towns) ...	3·37	Queensland	1·51
Ireland ... ..	3·18	Tasmania	1·44
Spain ... ..	3·14	Massachusetts ... ..	1·16
Sweden (principal towns) ...	2·98	Russia in Europe ... ..	·23
Switzerland (principal towns)	2·74		

NOTE.—A circular on whooping-cough and its treatment, issued by the Central Board of Health, was republished in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Volume I., paragraph 666.

\* Except those for the Australasian colonies, the figures have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

Typhoid  
fever.

622. Typhoid fever\* caused 611 deaths in 1890, or only two-thirds of the number which took place in the previous year, when it was exceptionally prevalent. The rate of mortality from this complaint in 1890 was 5·46 per 10,000 persons living, which is about the average proportion ; although in 1889 it was as high as 8·39. During the last 25 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, nearly 3¼ per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, and as many as 13 per cent. of those at between 10 and 25 years of age. The following table shows the number of deaths from typhoid fever, and their proportion to the population, during each of the past 25 years :—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1866 TO 1890.†

Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.		Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.‡
1866 ... ..	528	8·39	1880 ... ..	297	3·49
1867 ... ..	455	7·06	1881 ... ..	351	4·04
1868 ... ..	295	4·45	1882 ... ..	472	5·30
1869 ... ..	360	5·24	1883 ... ..	661	7·27
1870 ... ..	416	5·83	1884 ... ..	456	4·89
1871 ... ..	269	3·65	1885 ... ..	424	4·44
1872 ... ..	323	4·29	1886 ... ..	530	5·39
1873 ... ..	282	3·68	1887 ... ..	631	6·22
1874 ... ..	470	6·04	1888 ... ..	541	5·14
1875 ... ..	455	5·78	1889 ... ..	910	8·37
1876 ... ..	375	4·71	1890 ... ..	611	5·46
1877 ... ..	532	6·58	Mean ...	464	5·49
1878 ... ..	532	6·48			
1879 ... ..	438	5·25			

\* 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.

‡ Rates since 1882 revised and corrected since last publication.

623. The following table shows the mortality from typhoid fever in all the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, during the seventeen years ended with 1889, or during as many of those years as the information is available for:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER\* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1873 TO 1889.

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	6·04	...	...	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	7·27	397	4·76	255	8·89
1884 ...	456	4·89	516	5·86	563	19·10
1885 ...	424	4·44	503	5·40	541	17·52
1886 ...	530	5·39	591	6·03	408	12·27
1887 ...	631	6·22	434	4·24	245	6·91
1888 ...	541	5·14	441	4·14	228	6·04
1889 ...	910	8·35	571	5·17	385	9·56
Total ...	8,357	5·54	6,189	5·09	3,739	7·99
	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 ...	116	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
1889 ...	137	4·26	113	7·59	121	1·97
Total ...	1,883	4·10	871	4·13	2,727	3·60

\* 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.

Deaths from typhoid fever in the colonies, 1889, and previous years compared.

624. In New Zealand, the death-rate from typhoid fever in 1889 was below, but in all the other colonies it was above the average, especially in Queensland, Victoria, and Tasmania. 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 ; whilst the rate in 1889, although considerably lower than those years, was higher than in any of the other years named. Moreover, the rate in Victoria in 1889 was higher than any previous year shown in the table, and that in Tasmania was higher than in any previous year except 1887.

Typhoid fever in England and Wales.

625. 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-seven years.

Typhoid and typhus in various countries.

626. 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 :—

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 tifo esantematico."

627. Deaths from venereal diseases numbered 377 in the ten years ended with 1880, 425 in the ten years with ended 1890, and 60 in 1890, being in the ratio per 10,000 of the population annually of .47 at the first period, of .42 at the second period, and of .54 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, 332, and 45, and the proportions .36, .33, and .40, which contrast favourably with those in six of the ten 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

628. 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.”

629. Parasitic diseases, chief amongst which are thrush and hydatids, caused 6 deaths in 1890 per 100,000 of the population, which was  $1\frac{2}{3}$  below the average of the ten years ended with 1890, and  $3\frac{1}{4}$  below the average of the ten years 1871 to 1880. These diseases are more prevalent in Victoria than in England.

630. 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 eighteen years ended with 1890 has caused 872 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 ten succeeding years 5.50, and for the whole period 5.36. In the last six years, however, the mortality from hydatids was much below that of the previous six years. The following are the figures for the last eighteen years :—

\* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

† *The Australian Race*, Vol. I., page 227.

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS, 1873 TO 1890.

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	6·16
1874 ...	41	5·27	1884 ...	59	6·33
1875 ...	47	5·97	1885 ...	47	4·92
1876 ..	36	4·52	1886 ...	51	5·18
1877 ...	37	4·57	1887 ...	51	5·02
1878 ...	37	4·50	1888 ...	53	5·03
1879 ...	60	7·19	1889 ...	61	5·61
1880 ...	48	5·64	1890 ..	53	4·75
1881 ...	48	5·50			
1882 ...	58	6·52	Mean ...	48	5·36

Hydatids in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

631. According to the returns of the eight years ended with 1889, 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:—

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1882 TO 1889.

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	6·16	10	1·20	4	1·50
1884 ...	59	6·33	20	2·27	8	2·71
1885 ...	47	4·92	28	2·92	3	·97
1886 ...	51	5·18	23	2·35	Nil.	...
1887 ...	51	5·02	27	2·64	1	·28
1888 ...	53	5·03	22	2·07	Nil.	...
1889 ...	61	5·61	24	2·09	3	·72
Total ...	436	5·60	166	2·13	22	·93

\* Rates revised and corrected since last publication.

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1882 TO 1889—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
1889 ...	11	3·36	5	3·25	2	·32
Total ...	87	3·50	28	2·62	28	·62

NOTE.—In Western Australia only 1 death in 1888, but none in the other years were set down to this disease.

632. 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.†

Hydatids in  
England.

633. Dietic diseases, consisting principally of want of breast milk and alcoholism, caused nearly 19 deaths in 1890 per 100,000 persons living, which was 7 lower than in 1889, and 3 below the average of the last ten years. These diseases appear to be nearly four times as fatal in Victoria as in England.

Dietic  
diseases.

634. In 1890, 103 deaths were set down to intemperance—of which 15 ended with delirium tremens—as against 116 in 1889, 130 in 1888, and an average of 95 during the last ten years, and of 65 in the ten years preceding that period. These figures furnish annual proportions per million persons living of 92 for 1890, 105 for 1889, 122 for 1888, 95 for the decennium 1881 to 1890, and 81 for the decennium 1871 to 1880, and would appear to indicate that the mortality from this cause was increasing. As a matter of fact, however, returns of the mortality from intemperance are of doubtful

Intemper-  
ance.

\* Rates corrected since last publication.  
† 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 alcoholism 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 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

Constitutional diseases.

635. Of complaints classed under the head of "Constitutional Diseases," the most prominent are phthisis and other tubercular diseases, and cancer ; also rheumatism, gout, and diabetes mellitus. Under this class there were, in 1890, 261 deaths per 100,000 of the population, or 21 more than the average of the decade 1881-90, and 45 above the average of the decade 1871-80. Of the 261 deaths per 100,000 referred to, 146 resulted from phthisis, or pulmonary consumption ; 56 were set down to cancer ; 39 to tabes mesenterica, acute hydrocephalus and other tubercular or scrofulous diseases ; and 20 to other constitutional diseases.

Phthisis.

636. Phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, caused 1,631 deaths in 1890, or 60 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, diarrhæa is usually the most fatal disease on the list (although in 1890 eight diseases stood before it), but this complaint causes barely three-fifths 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

\* Page 186.

† See table following paragraph 603 *ante*.

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 proportion to the total population, in each of the last thirty years:—

## DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1890.

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	14·33
1867	793	12·31	1883	1,212	13·32
1868	746	11·25	1884	1,359	14·58
1869	893	12·99	1885	1,384	14·48
1870	888	12·45	1886	1,375	13·98
1871	841	11·41	1887	1,557	15·34
1872	876	11·63	1888	1,528	14·51
1873	945	12·34	1889	1,571	14·44
1874	1,011	13·00	1890	1,631	14·61
1875	1,027	13·04	Total in 30 years		13·36
1876	1,010	12·68			
			Total in 30 years		31,951

NOTE.—Deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis are included in this table.

637. By the figures in the table it appears that the death rate from phthisis fell with tolerable steadiness from 1861 to 1871, but since that period there has, on the whole, been a gradual increase. During the whole period of thirty years the deaths from this complaint were in the proportion of  $13\frac{1}{3}$  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 nearly  $12\frac{3}{4}$  (12·742), and in the last ten it was 14 (14·09). 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 1890 (14·61 per 10,000) was higher than in any previous year of the period, except 1887.

\* For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, (see table "Breadstuffs Available for Consumption" in Part "Production" in the second volume. The rates since 1881 have been revised and corrected since last publication.

Deaths of  
males and  
females  
from  
phthisis.

638. Phthisis in Victoria generally affects males more heavily than females. In 1890, 1,012 of the former, and 619 of the latter, died of that complaint; the males being in the proportion of 17·17, but the females of only 11·70, per 10,000 of their respective sexes living.

Ages at  
death from  
phthisis.

639. The following table gives the number of deaths from phthisis at each age in 1890; also the proportion which such deaths bore to the total deaths from all causes in 1890 and in the decennial period 1881-90:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1890 AND 1881-90.—AGES AT DEATH.

Ages.	Number who Died from Phthisis, 1890.			Percentage of Deaths from Phthisis to those from all Causes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1890.	Ten Years : 1881-90.
Under 5 years ..	10	7	17	·27	·40
5 to 10 „ ...	7	5	12	1·80	2·40
10 „ 15 „ ...	10	14	24	6·38	7·91
15 „ 20 „ ...	36	58	94	19·26	21·96
20 „ 25 „ ...	122	114	236	30·97	31·91
25 „ 35 „ ...	281	196	477	29·26	31·42
35 „ 45 „ ...	169	111	280	23·53	22·16
45 „ 55 „ ...	148	65	213	15·52	15·33
55 „ 65 „ ...	170	35	205	9·72	9·06
65 „ 75 „ ...	45	13	58	3·28	3·32
75 years and upwards	14	1	15	1·20	·74
Total ...	1,012	619	1,631	9·06	9·30

Phthisis  
most fatal  
to adults.

640. 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 1890, at the age-periods 35 and upwards, were either about the same as, or somewhat above, the average; but at the age-periods under 35, it was below 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.

641. Of the 1,631 deaths from phthisis in 1890, 948 occurred in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) and 683 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 thirty years:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN AND  
OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1890.

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	10.04
1867	21.56	8.87	1883	22.27	8.82
1868	20.83	7.63	1884	24.45	9.35
1869	23.87	8.83	1885	23.92	9.12
1870	22.49	8.56	1886	21.25	9.54
1871	22.08	7.20	1887	23.22	10.36
1872	18.69	8.62	1888	21.55	9.82
1873	20.51	8.77	1889	20.73	10.04
1874	22.04	8.94	1890	20.02	10.59
1875	21.46	9.25			
1876	22.46	8.28	Means	22.16	9.11

642. 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 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.

Death rate  
from  
phthisis in  
England.

643. Of the 223 Chinese who died in Victoria in 1890, 39, or 17 per cent., fell victims to phthisis. In the last ten years 16 per cent. of the deaths of Chinese were from phthisis.

Phthisis  
among  
Chinese.

644. Three out of the 29 deaths of Aborigines in 1890 were set down to phthisis. It is stated on good authority that phthisis is the

Phthisis  
among  
aborigines.

\* Rates since 1881 revised and corrected since last publication.

† See Fifty-first Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xlviii.

chief cause of the death of the Australian Aborigines, who, when once affected, very seldom recover.

645. The rate of mortality from phthisis in Victoria would appear, by the calculations in the following table, to have been, over a series of years, slightly higher than in Queensland, and much higher than in any other of the Australasian colonies. It will be observed that the figures of the other colonies in the several years exhibit more variation than those of Victoria, 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\* :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1873 TO 1889.

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	14·33	927	11·66	404	17·00
1883 ...	1,212	13·32	948	11·36	471	17·58
1884 ...	1,359	14·58	1,018	11·56	572	19·40
1885 ...	1,384	14·48	1,078	11·58	593	19·20
1886 ...	1,375	13·98	1,051	10·73	494	14·86
1887 ...	1,557	15·34	977	9·56	441	12·43
1888 ...	1,528	14·51	1,045	9·82	492	13·04
1889 ...	1,571	14·44	1,025	9·28	470	11·84
Total ...	20,897	14·36	12,971	10·60	6,095	13·98

\* 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  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1884 to only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  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 1,000.

† Rates since 1882 corrected since last publication.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1873 TO 1889—*continued.*

Year.	Number of Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	153	7·84	115	11·10	206	7·16
1874 ...	179	8·89	101	9·69	270	8·47
1875 ...	209	10·07	114	10·97	339	9·45
1876 ...	226	10·36	102	9·75	307	7·92
1877 ...	203	8·78	127	11·95	326	7·98
1878 ...	267	11·00	115	10·60	326	7·73
1879 ...	271	10·66	90	8·09	399	8·90
1880 ...	277	10·51	113	9·95	447	9·42
1881 ...	274	9·49	115	9·80	468	9·28
1882 ...	341	11·77	127	10·52	438	8·60
1883 ...	313	10·47	139	11·18	500	9·45
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
1889 ...	289	8·99	121	8·13	499	8·13
Total...	4,689	10·16	2,084	10·21	7,047	8·58

646. Deaths from tubercular diseases, viz., tabes mesenterica, tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus), phthisis, and “other forms of tuberculosis,” taken as a whole, numbered 13,052 in the ten years 1871 to 1880, 17,590 in the ten years 1881 to 1890, and 2,067 in 1890. These numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 16·38 deaths annually at the first period, 17·59 at the second, and 18·48 at the last, which are all lower than the proportions relating to any of the subjoined countries except Spain:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN VARIOUS  
COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.\*

	Deaths from Tubercular Diseases per 10,000 persons living.				
Austria (principal towns) ...	...	...	...	...	72·20
Austria ...	...	...	...	...	38·39
Belgium (towns) ...	...	...	...	...	35·11
Germany (principal towns) ...	...	...	...	...	34·40
Massachusetts ...	...	...	...	...	34·25

\* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The diseases referred to are there termed “Tubercolosi diffusa, Tisi polmonare, Tubercolosi meningea, ed Idrocefalo.”

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN VARIOUS  
COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884\*—*continued*.

	Deaths from Tubercular Diseases per 10,000 persons living.
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

Prevention  
of tuber-  
culosis.

647. The following is an abridgment of an important report on the prevention of tuberculosis which was prepared by the Pathologists of the Health Department of the city of New York, and published in the report of the Board of Health of that city for the year 1890†:—

“The disease known as tuberculosis, and when affecting the lungs, as pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption), is very common in the human being and in certain of the domestic animals, especially cattle. About one-fourth of all deaths occurring in the human being during adult life is caused by it, and nearly one-half of the entire population at some time in life acquires it. The disease is the same in nature, in animals and in man, and has the same cause. It has been proven beyond a doubt that a living germ, called the tubercle bacillus, is the cause, and the only cause, of tuberculosis. It may affect any organ of the body, but most frequently first involves the lungs. When the living germs find their way into the body they multiply there, if favourable conditions for their growth exist, and produce new growths or nodules (tubercles), which tend to soften. The discharges from these softened tubercles, containing the living germs, are thrown off from the body. In pulmonary tuberculosis these discharges constitute, in part, the expectoration. The germs thus thrown off do not grow outside the living human or animal body, except under artificial conditions, although they may retain their vitality and virulence for long periods of time, even when thoroughly dried. As tuberculosis can only result from the action of these germs, it follows from what has just been said that when the disease is acquired it must result from receiving into the body the living germs that have come from some other human being or animal affected with the disease.

“It has been abundantly established that the disease may be transmitted by meat or milk from tubercular animals. The milk glands in milch cows often become affected with the disease when their lungs are involved, and the milk from such animals may contain the living germs, and is capable of producing the disease. Among stall-fed dairy cows twenty per cent. or thirty per cent. are sometimes found to be affected with the disease. Tubercular animals are also frequently killed for food; their flesh sometimes contains the germs, and if not thoroughly cooked is capable of transmitting the disease. Boiling the milk or thoroughly cooking the meat destroys the germs. Although the meat and milk from tubercular animals constitute actual and important sources of danger, the disease is acquired, as a rule, through its communication from man to man.

\* See footnote (\*) on page 379.

† Page 38 *et seq.*

"Tuberculosis is commonly produced in the lungs (which are the organs most frequently affected) by breathing air in which the living germs are suspended as dust. The material which is coughed up, sometimes in large quantities, by persons suffering from consumption, contains these germs, often in enormous numbers. This material, when expectorated frequently, lodges in places where it afterwards dries, as on the streets, floors, carpets, clothing, handkerchiefs, etc. After drying, in one way or another, it is apt to become pulverised and float in the air as dust. It has been shown, experimentally, that dust collected from the most varied points in hospital wards, asylums, prisons, private houses, etc., where consumptive patients are present, or have been present, is capable of producing tuberculosis in animals when used for their inoculation. Such dust may retain for weeks its power of producing the disease. On the other hand, dust collected from rooms in institutions or houses that have not been occupied by tubercular patients does not produce the disease when used for the inoculation of animals. These observations show that where there are cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, under ordinary conditions the dust surrounding them often contains the tubercle bacilli, and persons inhaling the air in which this dust is suspended may be taking in the living germs. It should, however, be distinctly understood that the breath of tubercular patients, and the moist sputum received in proper cups, are not elements of danger, but only the dried and pulverised sputum. The breath and moist sputum are free from danger, because the germs are not dislodged from moist surfaces by currents of air. If all discharges were destroyed at the time of exit from the body, the greatest danger of communication from man to man would be removed.

"It is a well-known fact that some persons, and especially the members of certain families, are particularly liable to tuberculosis, and this liability can be transmitted from parents to children. So marked and so frequent is this liability, and so frequent is the development of the disease in particular families, that the affection has long been considered hereditary. We now know that tuberculosis can only be caused by the entrance of the germ into the body; and that this transmitted liability simply renders the individual a more easy prey to the living germs when once they have gained entrance. The frequent occurrence of several cases of pulmonary tuberculosis in a family is then to be explained, not on the supposition that the disease itself has been inherited, but that it has been produced after birth by transmission from some affected individual. Where the parents are affected with tuberculosis, the children from the earliest moments of life are exposed to the disease under the most favourable condition for its transmission, for, not only is the dust of the house likely to contain the bacilli, but the relationship also between parents and children, especially between the mother and the child, are of that close and intimate nature especially favourable for the transmission by direct contact.

"If, then, tuberculosis is not inherited, the question of prevention resolves itself principally into the avoidance of tubercular meat and milk, and the destruction of the discharges, especially the sputum, of tubercular individuals. As to the first means of communication, those measures of prevention alone answer the requirements which embrace the governmental inspection of dairy cows and of animals slaughtered for food, and the rigid exclusion and destruction of all those found to be tubercular. For the removal of the second means of communication, *i.e.*, the sputum of tubercular individuals, the problem is simple when the patients are confined to their rooms or houses; then wooden or pasteboard cups with covers should always be at hand for the reception of the sputum. These cups may be supported in simple racks, and at least once daily, or more frequently if necessary, should be removed from the racks and thrown with their contents into the fire.

"The disposition of the expectoration of persons who are not confined to their rooms or homes is a far more difficult problem. The expectoration certainly should not be discharged on the street, and the only practicable means for its collection seems to be in handkerchiefs, which when soiled should at the earliest moment be soaked in a solution of five per cent. of carbolic acid, and then boiled and washed. Handkerchiefs thus soiled are exceedingly dangerous factors in distributing tubercle bacilli; for when the sputum becomes dry it is easily separated in flakes from the cloth, and then soon becomes pulverised and suspended as dust. It becomes evident from what has been said that the means which will most certainly prevent the spread of this



disease from one individual to another, are those of scrupulous cleanliness regarding the sputum. These means lie largely within the power of the affected individual. It is furthermore to be remembered that consumption is not always, as was formerly supposed, a fatal disease, but that it is in very many cases a distinctly curable affection. An individual who is well on the road to recovery, may, if he does not with the greatest care destroy his sputum, diminish greatly his chances of recovery by self inoculation.

“While the greatest danger of the spread of the disease from the sick to the well is in private houses and in hospitals, yet, if this danger is thoroughly appreciated, it is, for the most part, quite under control, through the immediate destruction of the sputum, and the enforcement of habits of cleanliness. But in places of public assembly, such as churches and theatres, particularly the latter, the conditions are different, and the safety would seem to depend largely upon a dilution and partial removal of the floating and possibly dangerous dust by means of adequate ventilation. Rooms in private houses and hospital wards that are occupied by phthisical patients should from time to time be thoroughly cleaned and disinfected, and this should always be done after they are vacated before they are again occupied by other individuals. Steamship companies should be obliged to furnish separate apartments for consumptive persons, so that no person in the exigencies of travel need be forced to share his room with one who might be a source of active danger to him.”

648. Next to phthisis, the most fatal of the constitutional diseases is cancer. This complaint caused 626 deaths in 1890, or 3 fewer 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 ten years the proportion had risen to 1 in 29; moreover since 1861 the death rate from it has increased steadily from less than 2 to over 5 per 10,000 of the population; whilst in 1889 and 1890 the exceptionally high rates of 5·8 and 5·5 were reached—the highest previous to those years being only 5·12. The following table shows the number of deaths from cancer, and the number per 10,000 persons living, in each of the last thirty years:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1890.

Year.	Deaths from Cancer.			
	Total Number.			Number of 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

Deaths from  
cancer in  
Victoria.

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1890—*continued*.

Year.	Deaths from Cancer.			
	Total Number.			Number per 10,000 Persons Living.*
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
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	4·95
1884	221	225	446	4·79
1885	234	211	445	4·66
1886	247	249	496	5·04
1887	275	252	527	5·19
1888	276	245	521	4·95
1889	324	305	629	5·78
1890	338	288	626	5·49
Total in 30 years ...	4,783	4,418	9,201	3·84

649. Cancer is a complaint which generally affects females more than males.† In the thirty years of which mention is made in the table, 92 of the former have died of it to every 100 of the latter, whereas the proportion of females to males at ages at which cancer is most prevalent (*i.e.*, above 30 years of age) has over the whole period‡ been considerably below the proportion named. In 1889, 94 females, and in 1890, 85 females died of cancer to every 100 males, although, in the population, females over the age of 30 were probably in the proportion of about 78 to every 100 males.

Proportions  
of the sexes  
who died of  
cancer.

650. Judging from the experience of the eight years ended with 1889, cancer is much more fatal in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony except Tasmania, the rate in which is only slightly below the Victorian rate. Tasmania is a colony in which—as cancer is essentially a complaint of advanced life—the large proportion of old people would naturally lead to the expectation of a high death rate therefrom. The following are the figures for the eight years referred to:—

Cancer  
in Austral-  
asian colo-  
nies.

\* Rates since 1881 revised and corrected since last publication.

† 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.

## DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1889.

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	4·65
	1886	496	5·04
	1887	527	5·18
	1888	521	4·94
	1889	629	5·77
	Mean of 8 years	486	4·94
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
	1889	393	3·56
	Mean of 8 years	302	3·13
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
	1889	130	3·27
	Mean of 8 years	83	2·54
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
	1889	133	4·14
	Mean of 8 years	106	3·41
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
	1889	20	4·65
	Mean of 8 years	15	3·87

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1882 TO 1889—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Deaths from Cancer.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
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
	1889	70	4·70
	Mean of 8 years	64	4·79
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
	1889	260	4·24
	Mean of 8 years	206	3·59

651. 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 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 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

652. According to the following figures, cancer would appear to be less fatal in Victoria and Tasmania than in any of the countries

Deaths from cancer in various countries.

\* See Forty-sixth Annual Report, page xviii.; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 699.

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:—

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

Develop-  
mental  
diseases.

653. Developmental diseases,† Class V., caused 127 deaths in 1890 to every 100,000 of the population. Of these 56 were due to diseases peculiarly affecting infants, such as premature birth and malformations, and 71 to old age. The rate of mortality from the whole class in 1890—viz., 127 per 100,000—appears to have been about 21 more than the average of the ten years 1881-90, and 52 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 about 90 per cent., whilst the average age of such persons has advanced also. The actual deaths of infants born prematurely numbered 486 in 1890—which number gives a proportion of 11 per cent. of the total deaths under one year, or  $1\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. of the total births recorded, which proportions are above the average during the ten years ended with 1890, when they were  $9\frac{3}{4}$  and  $1\frac{1}{4}$  respectively. The death rate from this class of complaints is always much higher in England than in Victoria.

Local  
diseases.

654. 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 1890, 8,257 deaths, or 46 per cent. of the

\* 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.

deaths from all causes, were ascribed to them, that being the same proportion as in the ten years 1881 to 1890. The deaths from diseases placed in this class were in 1890 in the proportion to every 100,000 of the population of 738, or 47 above the average of the last decade. Over a fifth of these diseases were due to affections of the brain and nerves; over a sixth to those of the circulatory system, including heart disease; about two-sevenths to lung and throat diseases—viz., croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, etc.; over a fifth to diseases of the digestive organs; 6 per cent. to diseases of the urinary organs; a little over  $1\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. to the accidents of childbirth; and the remainder to diseases of the locomotive, generative, and integumentary systems; of the lymphatic and ductless glands; and of the organs of special sense, 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 diseases of the nervous and integumentary systems and childbirth, in which there was only a slight variation, were much above the average of the ten years ended with 1890, the increase being most marked in the case of complaints of the circulatory, digestive, generative, and locomotive systems; 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 45 per cent. higher than the death rate from that class of complaints in Victoria.

655. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory system in 1890 was somewhat above the average. The proportion in 1890 was 217 to every 100,000 persons living, while it was 213 in the ten years 1881-90, 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 2,428, being equal to not quite one-seventh of the total mortality; and of these pneumonia caused 891, bronchitis 715, congestion of the lungs 187, and croup 167. Of those who died from these complaints, 1,025 were under 5 years—more than half of these being under 1 year—and 796 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 4,059 deaths in 1890 (or 38

Diseases of  
respiratory  
system.

\* See paragraph 635 *ante*.

more than in 1889) were from diseases particularly affecting the organs of respiration, which is equal to between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total mortality.

Bronchitis  
and pneu-  
monia in  
various  
countries.

656. Bronchitis and pneumonia, with congestion of the lungs, caused 11,477 deaths in the ten years ended with 1880, 16,404 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 1,793 in 1890, which numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 14.40 deaths annually for the first period, of 16.38 annually for the second period, and of 16.03 for 1890. 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 :—

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		

Deaths in  
childbed.

657. The death rate from a given complaint is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths from it with the number of persons living, but the death rate of women in childbed is better realized by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. Such deaths are classified in two ways. If the death is supposed to occur merely from the consequences of childbearing without specific disease, it is set down under the head of Childbirth, Class VI., Sub-class 9; but, if it should arise from Puerperal Fever, it is placed under that head, Class I., Sub-class 6. In 1890 the proportion of deaths of child-bearing women to the number of children born, although much higher than the exceptionally low

\* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The complaints referred to are there termed "Bronchite e Polmonite."

proportion which prevailed in 1889, was still considerably under the average of the last twenty-seven years, as is shown in the following table:—

### DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1864 TO 1890.

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
1890 ... ..	137	62	199	52·96
Total in twenty-seven years	3,238	1,242	4,480	58·94

658. 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-five 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

Increase of  
deaths in  
childbed at  
epidemic  
periods.

\* See table following paragraph 616 *ante*.



which merits the consideration of the medical faculty. It should be mentioned that the visitation in 1881-2 differed somewhat from the others, as the deaths of child-bearing women did not increase in numbers concurrently with the epidemic, but in the year following that in which it was most fatal.

Deaths in  
childbed in  
Victoria  
and United  
Kingdom.

659. The proportion of women dying in childbed during the whole period of twenty-seven years was 1 to 171 births, and in 1890 the proportion was 1 to every 189 births. In 1889, the proportion was 1 to every 223 births; in 1888, 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 from  
childbirth  
in Women's  
Hospital.

660. In the Midwifery Department of the Melbourne Women's Hospital, 795 women were confined, and 748† infants were born alive, during the year ended 30th June, 1890. Nine deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition; or 1 death of a mother to every 89 deliveries, or to every 83 births. In 1888-9, 1 death of a mother took place therein to 76 deliveries, or 71 births; in 1887-8, 1 to every 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

\* There is reason to believe that the mortality from childbirth and metria in England is much understated, as the sending out of letters of inquiry in 1882—an exceptional proceeding—respecting certain ill-defined causes of death had the effect of increasing the recorded mortality from childbirth and metria ten per cent. If this correction be applied to the average above stated, the proportion would be 1 death of a mother to as few as 185 births.—See 45th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvii.

† There were 9 cases of twins.

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 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 and 1889-90.

661. In proportion to the number of confinements, deaths of lying-in women appear to be on the average more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony.\* In 1889, however, the proportion was higher in both New South Wales and Queensland than it was in Victoria. The following table contains a statement of the deaths recorded as having occurred from childbirth and metria in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia during the seventeen years ended with 1889, and the proportion of such deaths to every 10,000 children born alive in each colony :—

Deaths in  
childbed in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

DEATHS FROM CHILDBIRTH AND PUERPERAL FEVER (OR METRIA)  
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1889.

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
1889 ...	163	44·83	172	46·12	66	45·83
Sums & } Means }	3,141	65·02	2,068	46·01	886	56·05

\* It is certain that in most, if not all, countries many deaths occurring from circumstances connected with childbirth are not certified to by medical men as due to that cause. For remarks on this subject, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Volume I., paragraph 719.

DEATHS FROM CHILDBIRTH AND PUERPERAL FEVER (OR METRIA)  
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1889—continued.

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.
	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
1889 ...	29	28·11	11	23·12	78	42·26
Sums & } Means }	784	47·13	304	48·45	1,573	52·47

NOTE.—In Western Australia 6 deaths of child-bearing women occurred in 1887, 3 in 1888, and 4 in 1889, or at the rates of 36·7, 19·8, and 25·09 per 10,000 births, respectively.

Low death  
rate from  
childbirth  
in colonies,  
1889.

662. The above figures show that, in proportion to the children born alive, the number of deaths of child-bearing women in 1889 was considerably below the average in all the colonies except New South Wales. In that colony the rate was very slightly above the average.

Deaths from  
child-bear-  
ing in  
various  
countries.

663. Comparing the deaths of child-bearing women in Victoria with every 10,000 of the population, the proportions annually are 2·17 for the decennial period 1871 to 1880, 1·85 for the decennial period 1881 to 1890, and 1·78 for 1890. 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	

664. Deaths from external causes, Class VII., in proportion to <sup>Violent deaths.</sup> population, were formerly twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Wales; but in recent years, as the number of individuals engaged in mining operations has decreased, and greater precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents, the rate in the former has fallen considerably. Over a series of twenty-seven years, the average annual number of violent deaths per 100,000 of the population was 136, but during the ten years 1871-80 it was only 108, and in the subsequent ten years it fell to as low as 97, whilst in 1890 it rose to 104. The last-named rate is higher by nearly 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 executions, being, in proportion to population, about a third more numerous, suicides half as numerous again, and homicides twice as numerous.

665. The number of violent deaths recorded in Victoria during <sup>Violent deaths, 1890 and pre-vious years.</sup> 1890 was 1,165, of which 1,003, or 86 per cent., were ascribed to accident; 39, or 3 per cent., to homicide, and 123, or 11 per cent., to suicide. Deaths from accidents were formerly more numerous than those from any single disease, and more recently than those from any specific disease except phthisis and diarrhoea.† Forty-one per cent. of the deaths from accidents in 1890 were due to fractures, 23 per cent. to drowning, and 11 per cent. to burns and scalds. Both homicides and suicides were above the average of the ten years ended

\* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193; the complaints referred to are there termed "Malattie di gravidanza, parto e puerperio."

† See table following paragraph 603 *ante*.

with 1890. 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 1890 and the ten years ended with 1890, the sexes of those who died being distinguished :—

### VIOLENT DEATHS.

Causes of Death.	Year 1890.			Ten Years : 1881 to 1890.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents :—						
Fractures and contusions	360	47	407	3,175	389	3,564
Gunshot wounds ...	11	1	12	138	12	150
Cuts, stabs, etc. ...	6	3	9	94	30	124
Burns and scalds ...	57	53	110	400	541	941
Sunstroke ...	46	23	69	161	72	233
Lightning ...	2	...	2	23	3	26
Poison ...	16	6	22	142	62	204
Snake, insect—bite ...	2	...	2	32	6	38
Drowning ...	191	37	228	1,691	373	2,064
Suffocation ...	63	40	103	402	246	648
Others ...	33	6	39	222	60	282
Total ...	787	216	1,003	6,480	1,794	8,274
Homicide ...	24	15	39	163	127	290
Suicide :—						
Gunshot wounds ...	22	3	25	196	7	203
Cuts, stabs, etc. ...	22	...	22	159	22	181
Poison ...	13	4	17	122	61	183
Drowning ...	16	4	20	153	53	206
Hanging ...	29	3	32	258	20	278
Otherwise ...	6	1	7	41	9	50
Total ...	108	15	123	929	172	1,101
Execution ...	...	...	...	13	...	13
Grand Total ..	919	246	1,165	7,585	2,093	9,678

666. During the ten years ended with 1890, 80,559 males and 59,157 females died of specified causes; and it results, from these figures and those in the foregoing table, that, of the males, 1 in every 11 died a violent death; 1 in every 13 died of an accident; 1 in every 494 was a victim to homicide; 1 in every 87 committed suicide; and 1 in every 6,197 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 28 died a violent death; 1 in every 33 died of an accident; 1 in every 466 died

Violent  
deaths in  
proportion  
to total  
deaths.

by the hand of another; 1 in every 344 committed suicide; but, happily, not one was executed.

667. Males are much more subject to violent deaths than females. Of those who so died in 1890, 919, or 79 per cent., belonged to the male, and 246, or 21 per cent., to the female sex. The proportions which prevailed during the ten years ended with 1890 were 78 and 22 per cent. respectively.

Violent  
deaths of  
males and  
females.

668. Omitting fractions, it may be roughly stated that, where 1 female dies a violent death in Victoria, 4 males die violent deaths; where 1 female dies of an accident, 4 males die of accidents; where 1 female commits suicide, 5 males do so; and about one-third more males are murdered than females. Only 1 woman has been executed in the colony since its first settlement; but in the  $39\frac{1}{2}$  years since Victoria has been an independent colony as many as 132 males have been executed.

Violent  
deaths:  
proportion  
of males  
and females.

669. The only violent deaths which habitually affect females more than males are those resulting from burns and scalds. All other circumstances which occasion such deaths, as a rule, bear more hardly upon males than upon females.

Burns and  
scalds.

670. One hundred and twenty-three persons took their own lives in 1890, and 143 in the previous year. During the ten years ended with 1890 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 110.

Suicidal  
deaths.

671. Hanging is the most common mode by which men commit suicide, shooting the next, cutting or stabbing and drowning, with almost equal frequency, the next, and taking poison the next. Females most frequently take their lives by drowning or by taking poison, next by stabbing or hanging, but only seven times in 172 cases which occurred during the last ten years by shooting. It may be mentioned that suicide by shooting is much more common now than formerly, the cases in the ten years ended with 1890 being nearly three times as numerous as in the preceding ten years.

Modes of  
suicide in  
Victoria.

672. The Registrar-General of England in his 46th Report gives the following table, showing the proportion, during the ten years

Modes of  
suicide in  
England.

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 COMMITTING SUICIDE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Methods.					Number by each Method per 1,000 by all Methods.	
					Males.	Females.
Hanging or strangulation	...	...	...	...	400	268
Drowning	...	...	...	...	165	333
Cut or stab	...	...	...	...	212	149
Poison	...	...	...	...	79	172
Shooting	...	...	...	...	68	2
Jump from height	...	...	...	...	20	36
Railway train	...	...	...	...	24	7
Otherwise	...	...	...	...	32	33
Total	...	...	...	...	1,000	1,000

Suicides of Chinese.

673. Suicide frequently occurs amongst the Chinese. Five men of this race committed that act in 1889, and four in 1890. Of the 9 referred to, all but two hanged themselves. The total number of Chinese males in the colony is believed to be about 9,000\*; so that those who committed suicide during 1889 were in proportion of about 1 in 1,800, and during 1890 about 1 in 2,250. In the general population the proportion of persons committing self destruction averages only 1 in about 10,000.

Suicides in Australasian colonies.

674. 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 seventeen years ended with 1889 recorded in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia,

\* At the time of going to press, the correct number of Chinese had not been ascertained from the census schedules.

for which the information is obtainable for only the last two of those years :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1873 TO 1889.

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	10·3	95	9·7	44	13·2
1887 ...	132	13·0	121	11·8	63	17·8
1888 ...	139	13·2	132	12·4	62	16·4
1889 ...	143	13·5	112	9·8	56	13·5
Means ...	104	11·8	76	9·5	35	13·7

  

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	10	5·1	6	5·8	20	7·0
1874 ...	22	10·9	6	5·8	20	6·3
1875 ...	24	11·5	6	5·8	29	8·1
1876 ...	15	6·9	6	5·7	42	10·8
1877 ...	17	7·3	10	9·4	32	7·8
1878 ...	18	7·4	8	7·4	37	8·8
1879 ...	18	7·1	5	4·5	42	9·4
1880 ...	25	9·5	8	7·0	38	8·0
1881 ...	34	11·8	6	5·1	42	8·5
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
1889 ...	21	6·4	10	6·5	46	7·4
Means ...	24	8·8	6	5·3	43	8·8

NOTE.—In Western Australia, there were recorded 5 suicides in 1888, and 5 also in 1889; the proportions per 1,000 of the population being 11·9 and 11·7 respectively.



Proportion  
of suicides  
in different  
colonies.

675. 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, whilst those which take place in the other colonies are generally below that proportion, which was reached seven times in New South Wales, five times in New Zealand, and six times in South Australia, but not once in Tasmania during the seventeen years named in the table. The rate in Tasmania appears to be much lower than in any of the other colonies.

Suicides in  
various  
countries.

676. 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, Western Australia or New South Wales, and in ten than in New Zealand or South Australia, whilst there are only eight out of the twenty-two countries named in which suicide is less common than it is in Tasmania :—

#### 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	...	8·8
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	...	5·3
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	...	11·8	United States	...	3·5
Western Australia	...	11·8	Russia	...	2·9
New South Wales	...	9·5	Ireland	...	1·7
Bavaria	...	9·1	Spain	...	1·4
South Australia	...	8·8			

Suicide more  
destructive  
than war.

677. 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.\*

\* See Mulhall's *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 11.

678. According to the following figures, violent deaths in Victoria, during the eight years ended with 1889, occurred in about the same proportion to the population as in New Zealand, but less common than in any other of the Australasian colonies, except South Australia and Tasmania :—

Violent  
deaths in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

### VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1889.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Violent Deaths.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882	841	9·46
	1883	908	9·99
	1884	799	8·57
	1885	846	8·85
	1886	942	9·58
	1887	1,023	10·08
	1888	1,119	10·63
	1889	1,186	10·90
	Mean of 8 years	958	9·76
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
	1889	1,110	9·69
	Mean of 8 years	1,041	10·92
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
	1889	622	15·00
	Mean of 8 years	518	16·12
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
	1889	208	6·35
	Mean of 8 years	226	7·28

VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1889—  
*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Number of Violent Deaths.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
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
	1889	44	9·78
	Mean of 8 years	58	16·01
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
	1889	144	9·35
	Mean of 8 years	106	7·78
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
	1889	508	8·01
	Mean of 8 years	526	9·25

Death rate  
from  
violence in  
various  
countries.

679. 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.

Countries.	Proportion per 100,000 Living of Deaths from—			
	Violence of all kinds.	Accident or Negligence.	Homicide.*	Suicide.
Queensland ...	163·8	141·1	6·4	13·5
Western Australia ...	161·7	133·9	12·1	9·2
New South Wales ...	111·7	94·9	3·1	9·3
New Zealand ...	95·7	84·0	1·4	9·0
Victoria ...	94·6	82·6	2·9	11·0
Switzerland ...	92·4	68·9	3·9	20·2
United Kingdom†	77·5	69·7	1·6	6·2
England and Wales ...	75·7	66·7	1·7	6·9
Tasmania ...	74·5	68·5	1·5	5·3
South Australia ...	74·2	63·4	1·4	8·9
Norway ...	72·4	64·1	1·3	7·5
Scotland ...	72·0	68·2	·1	4·0
Finland ...	62·6	55·7	3·5	3·4
Sweden ...	61·9	50·7	2·0	8·1
Russia ...	61·6	46·1	2·1	13·3
Bavaria ...	51·9	37·7	3·9	9·1
Belgium ...	48·3	38·5	1·6	6·9
Austria ...	47·1	...	...	21·2
Ireland ...	39·1	35·3	1·7	1·7
Italy ...	24·0	14·9	5·4	3·7

NOTE.—In some instances the proportions of deaths from accident, homicide, and suicide are not for the same period as those from violence of all kinds.

680. It will be seen that the list is headed by five Australasian colonies, in all of which the proportion of violent deaths is higher than in any of the European countries named. Victoria, however, stands below the other four colonies referred to, and immediately above Switzerland, which, with the United Kingdom and England and Wales, stands immediately above Tasmania and South Australia. According to the figures, the countries in which the proportion of accidents is greatest are Queensland and Western Australia; the country in which the proportion of homicides is greatest is Western Australia; and the countries in which the proportion of suicides is greatest are Austria and Switzerland.

681. 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-one and a half years ended with 30th June, 1890, embracing the whole period of the existence of railways in Victoria:—

\* Not including executions.

† Including the Shipping.

## DEATHS FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1889-90.

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
1889-90	74	1	8	9	9	21	30	7	22	6
Total killed	608	12	27	39	34	227	261	61	219	28

## PERSONS INJURED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1889-90.

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	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	...

\* 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 1889-90—  
continued.

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.
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
1889-90 ... ..	401	20	115	135	49	186	235	5	13	13
Total injured...	2,423	924	734	1,271	203	737	940	38	78	96

682. It will be observed that, in the whole period of thirty-one and a half years, 608 persons were killed and 2,423 were injured on the State lines of railway, and that, exclusive of trespassers, persons crossing the lines, etc., 254 of the former and 1,084 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, 39 were passengers, and as many as 261 railway or contractors' servants; 27 of the former, and 227 of the latter, having suffered in consequence of their own carelessness. The passengers injured numbered 1,271, and the railway servants 940; as many as 737 of the latter, but only 347 of the former, suffered from their own action. At crossings, 61 persons were killed, and 38 injured. As many as 219 trespassers were killed; these no doubt included persons who committed suicide by placing themselves in the way of trains. The trespassers injured have numbered 78, half of whom received their injuries during the last four years.

Railway  
passengers  
and ser-  
vants killed  
and  
injured.

\* See footnote (\*) on previous page.

Mining accidents.

683. In the seventeen years ended with 1890, embracing the whole period during which the Regulation and Inspection of Mines and Machinery Statutes\* have been in operation, 885 persons lost their lives, and 1,979 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 1890.

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
1890	...	24,038†	30	62	92	1.24	2.57	3.81
Means	...	33,652	52	116	168	1.54	3.45	4.99

Mining accidents, 1890.

684. In 1890, fatal mining accidents numbered 4 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.

Mining accidents in Victoria and England.

685. According to the mean of the seventeen years to which reference is made, 1 miner in every 647 loses his life annually. In 1890 the proportion was as low as 1 in 801. These proportions contrast favourably with the proportion of fatal accidents in the

\* 37 Vict. No. 480, 41 Vict. No. 583, 45 Vict. No. 719, and 47 Vict. No. 783.  
† Including coal miners.

metalliferous mines of Great Britain and Ireland, where, according to the report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines for 1883, 1 person in every 584 employed in and about mines lost his life by accident during the year, and 1 in every 607 during the ten years 1874 to 1883. This is exclusive of coal mines, in respect to which the proportion of fatal accidents is much higher. Dr. Raseri says that in Italy, during the six years 1879 to 1884, 1 miner in 450 lost his life annually by accident.

686. It appears by the following table that, in the seventeen years named, 1,404, or 49 per cent., of the mining accidents in Victoria were caused by the fall of earth or materials; 547, or 19 per cent., by falling down shafts, etc., and cage accidents; 356, 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, 1874 TO 1890.

Nature of Accident.	Number of Persons—		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Fall of earth or rock underground...	356	650	1,006
„ „ on surface ...	111	80	191
„ materials down shafts, passes, etc. ...	46	159	205
„ „ winzes, etc. ...	2	...	2
Falling down shafts ...	124	165	289
„ „ winzes, shoots, etc. ...	16	80	96
Cage accidents ...	49	113	162
Timber accidents ...	17	26	43
Truck accidents... ..	7	47	54
Machinery in motion ...	21	89	110
Explosion of charges of gunpowder ...	28	146	174
„ „ guncotton ...	1	10	11
„ „ nitro-glycerine compounds ...	31	71	102
„ stored explosives ...	7	31	38
„ boilers ...	2	6	8
„ fire damp ...	1	22	23
Foul air ...	11	1	12
Flooding of mines ...	25	...	25
Undescribed ...	30	283	313
Total ...	885	1,979	2,864

687. 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

Causes of  
mining  
accidents.

Accidents in  
factories,  
1890.



certifying medical practitioner for the district, of any accident causing loss of life to a person employed in a factory or workroom, also of any accident whereby a person so employed receives bodily injury, provided it is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, or through a vat, pan, or other structure, filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by escape of gas, steam, or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or workroom within forty-eight hours of the occurrence of the accident. The following cases of injury were reported in the last two years:—

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES OR WORKROOMS, 1889 AND 1890.

Nature of Injury.	Males.		Females.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Death ... ..	4	5	...	1
Loss of arm or hand ...	5	2	...	...
„ leg ... ..	1	1	...	...
„ fingers or toes ...	39	22	1	3
Fractures... ..	6	9	...	...
Lacerations, contusions, etc....	54	47	2	4
Total ... ..	109	86	3	8

688. Of the males who were killed or injured in factories or work-rooms, 37 or 34 per cent. in 1889, and 39 or 45 per cent. in 1890, were under 20 years of age. All the females injured in both years were under 20 years of age.

689. In 1890, the year under review, there were no fewer than 1,286 deaths in Victoria from ill-defined or unspecified causes, or over 7 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, as compared with 9 per cent. in 1889,  $7\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. in the ten years ended with 1890, and 7 per cent. in the ten years ended with 1880. The great majority of these—viz., 1,139 in 1890—were returned as from atrophy and debility; whilst 23 (in 1890) were set down to tumors, 43 to dropsy, 10 to abscess, 20 to other ill-defined causes, and 47 were altogether unspecified.

690. The mortality under the head of atrophy and debility is almost entirely confined to infants and young children—thus, of the 1,139 deaths set down thereto in 1890, 1,050 were under 5 years, 927

were under 1 year, and 256 were under 1 month, of age. It is probable that a large number of these deaths might have been returned more definitely if medical men had attached to accuracy of record the importance it merits. The following are the numbers of both sexes recorded as having died from atrophy and debility in each of the twenty-four years ended with 1890:—

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY, 1867 TO 1890.

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
1890	...	...	...	555	584	1,139
Annual mean 1867 to 1890...				453	389	842

691. 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 except 1890 more males died than females. During the whole period, females died of these complaints in the proportion of 86 to every 100 males.

Sex of those who died of atrophy, etc.

692. The practice of returning atrophy and debility as causes of death appears to be no less frequent in most of the other Australasian colonies than in Victoria; but in Queensland, during four years ended with 1889, very few deaths have been so recorded. The following are the figures for the eight years ended with 1889:—

Atrophy and debility in Australasian colonies.

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1882 TO 1889.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Deaths from Atrophy and Debility.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882	935	10·51
	1883	799	8·78
	1884	853	9·15
	1885	955	9·99
	1886	1,049	10·67
	1887	1,162	11·45
	1888	1,189	11·29
	1889	1,491	13·71
	Mean of 8 years	1,054	10·69
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
	1889	811	7·08
	Mean of 8 years	883	9·36
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
	1889	70	1·69
	Mean of 8 years	255	8·64
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
	1889	201	6·13
	Mean of 8 years	296	9·62
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
	1889	54	12·00
	Mean of 8 years	42	11·34

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1882 TO 1889—*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
	1889	193	12·52
	Mean of 8 years	137	10·07
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
	1889	285	4·66
	Mean of 8 years	289	5·12

693. The number of deaths of persons over 80 years of age, and their exact ages at death, have been already quoted for the year 1890 and the two preceding periods of eight 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 1890.

Causes of Death.	Year 1890.		Eight Years, 1882-89.		Eleven Years ended with 1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh ...	2	2	6	2	5	11
Diphtheria ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever, etc. ...	...	...	6	3	3	2
Cholera ...	...	...	1	4	6	1
Dysentery and Diarrhœa ...	10	8	74	57	51	36
Venereal Diseases ...	...	...	2	...	4	...
Erysipelas ...	...	1	6	2	3	7
Hydatids ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Privation ...	...	...	2	...	3	...
Scurvy ...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Intemperance ...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Rheumatism ...	2	...	6	11	7	4
Gout ...	2	...	4	2	2	...
Cancer ...	7	4	49	35	35	13
Tabes Mesenterica ...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Phthisis ...	4	...	11	4	3	3

\* See table following paragraph 595 *ante*.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1890—continued.

Causes of Death.	Year, 1890.		Eight Years, 1882-89.		Eleven Years ended with 1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	...	...	1	...	...	...
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	1	...	1	1	...	...
Diabetes Mellitus	...	2	1	...	...	...
Old Age	174	173	1,122	921	631	538
Brain Diseases, etc.	44	18	194	144	136	103
Ear and Nose Diseases	...	...	...	3	...	...
Heart Diseases, etc.	44	27	178	119	66	46
Lung Diseases, etc.	31	30	307	211	183	116
Quinsy	...	...	...	...	...	1
Stomach Diseases, etc.	11	13	79	44	37	21
Kidney Diseases, etc.	11	3	83	13	47	1
Genetic Diseases	...	...	1	1	...	1
Bone Diseases	...	...	2	...	...	...
Carbuncle, Boil	...	...	...	1	3	2
Skin Diseases, etc.	...	...	1	...	4	2
Accidents	14	7	47	34	22	18
Suicide	2	...	4	2	4	...
Dropsy	...	...	8	10	20	18
Mortification	...	...	4	2	9	3
Tumour	...	...	3	1	...	3
Abscess, etc.	...	...	1	...	1	...
Unspecified Causes	...	...	7	3	2	...
Total	359	288	2,213	1,630	1,291	951

Complaints most fatal to octogenarians—1871-90.

694. It will be noticed that during the twenty years referred to in the case of about half the males and considerably more than half the females, no complaint was set down except old age. Little is to be learnt from such a vague definition, and it is much to be wished that medical men would endeavour to describe the causes of death with more precision. Of the remainder, about one-fourth of both sexes died of diseases of the organs of respiration, chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis, and over one-sixth died of affections of the brain and nerves.

Occupations at death.

695. The compilation of the returns of the census of 1891 is not sufficiently advanced to admit of information being given respecting the occupations of those who died, but such tables, based upon the results of the census of 1881, and taken in connexion with the mortality returns of the census year and the year immediately preceding and immediately following it, were published in the *Statistical Register of Victoria* for 1883, and abstracts of 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 who died annually in the three years referred to, 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

696. 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 PROPORTION TO POPULATION AND AREA IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Medical Men per 100,000 Persons Living.	Countries.	Square Miles to a Medical Man.
Switzerland ...	1880	75	England and Wales	3·9
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. Raseri. The area per medical man is there stated in square kilomètres, 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.

697. 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, 1890, was 16,699, and the number of deaths was 2,118. There was thus 1 death to every 8 discharges during the year 1890, as against 1 death to every 7·4 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, 1890, 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, 1890.			Percentage of Mortality to Discharges, Year ended 30th June, 1889.
	Number of Patients Discharged.*	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Discharged.	
Alexandra ... ..	68	4	5·88	12·00
Amherst ... ..	279	29	10·40	9·71
Ararat† ... ..	305	46	15·09	13·83
Bairnsdale ... ..	140	16	11·43	12·50
Ballarat ... ..	1,206	133	11·04	13·85
Beechworth ... ..	708	53	7·49	8·60
Belfast (Port Fairy)† ...	38	3	7·90	11·36
Bendigo ... ..	1,318	130	9·86	11·79
Castlemaine ... ..	451	51	11·31	13·76
Clunes ... ..	98	10	10·21	6·19
Colac ... ..	91	5	5·50	12·68
Creswick ... ..	203	27	13·30	8·18
Daylesford† ... ..	147	29	19·72	11·54
Dunolly ... ..	325	26	8·00	11·29
Echuca ... ..	231	17	7·36	7·04
Geelong† ... ..	889	97	10·91	12·11
Hamilton† ... ..	169	11	6·51	13·33
Heathcote ... ..	77	7	9·10	9·90
Horsham ... ..	210	26	12·38	13·04
Inglewood ... ..	381	28	7·35	8·85
Kilmore ... ..	182	13	7·14	7·14
Kyneton ... ..	464	33	7·11	6·86
Maldon† ... ..	62	9	14·52	15·22
Mansfield ... ..	140	9	6·43	4·27
Maryborough ... ..	323	31	9·60	12·16
Melbourne ... ..	3,963	762	19·23	18·61
Melbourne (Alfred) ...	1,492	216	14·47	14·93
Melbourne (Austin)† ...	55	41	74·54	88·10
Melbourne (Homœopathic)	615	55	8·94	11·53
Mooroopna ... ..	439	40	9·11	8·85
Nhill ... ..	110	12	10·91	13·98
Pleasant Creek (Stawell)†	283	37	13·07	13·26
Portland† ... ..	19	4	21·05	42·86
Sale ... ..	340	30	8·82	13·38

\* Including deaths. † These institutions are also Benevolent Asylums. ‡ For incurables.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS—continued.

Name of Hospital.	Year ended 30th June, 1890.			Percentage of Mortality to Discharges, Year ended 30th June, 1889.
	Number of Patients Discharged.*	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Discharged.	
St. Arnaud ... ..	278	28	10·07	9·13
Swan Hill ... ..	109	8	7·34	7·61
Wangaratta ... ..	257	27	10·51	7·73
Warrnambool† ... ..	145	14	9·65	13·56
Wood's Point... ..	89	1	1·12	·93
Total ... ..	16,699	2,118	12·69	13·48

698. In proportion to the cases discharged in 1889-90, the greatest mortality occurred in the Austin (Melbourne),‡ Portland, Daylesford, Melbourne, Ararat, Maldon, and the Alfred (Melbourne) Hospitals; and the lowest in the Wood's Point, Colac, Alexandra, Mansfield, and Hamilton Hospitals. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Portland, Ararat, and Maldon Hospitals are also Benevolent Asylums.

Highest and lowest death rates.

699. Taking the General Hospitals as a whole, the average time patients remained in those institutions in 1890 was 35 days, but the duration of their stay was found to vary according to the complaint, the period of residence having averaged as much as 75 days in the case of patients afflicted with paralysis, and as little as 12 days in the case of those suffering from ague. In the following table the principal diseases are arranged in order, according to the average number of days the patients suffering from such disease were resident in hospital during the year 1890:—

Period of residence in hospitals.

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN HOSPITAL OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM VARIOUS COMPLAINTS, 1890.

Disease.	Average Number of Days.	Disease.	Average Number of Days.
Paralysis ... ..	75	Cancer ... ..	43
Asthma ... ..	55	Gout ... ..	39
Scurvy ... ..	52	Diseases of Generative System (females) ... ..	38
Pleurisy ... ..	50	Rheumatism ... ..	38
Diabetes ... ..	47	Typhoid Fever ... ..	35
Atrophy, Debility and Inanition	47	Bronchitis ... ..	35
Phthisis ... ..	45		

\* Including deaths.    † This institution is also a Benevolent Asylum.    ‡ For incurables.



DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN HOSPITAL OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM VARIOUS COMPLAINTS, 1890—continued.

Disease.	Average Number of Days.	Disease.	Average Number of Days.
Heart Disease ... ..	35	Laryngitis ... ..	25
Venereal Disease ... ..	34	Diseases of Digestive Organs ... ..	24
Apoplexy ... ..	34	Scarlet Fever ... ..	24
Accidents ... ..	33	Measles ... ..	23
Whooping Cough ... ..	32	Puerperal Fever ... ..	22
Rheumatic Fever ... ..	32	Epilepsy ... ..	21
Nephritis ... ..	30	Erysipelas ... ..	18
Bright's Disease ... ..	27	Intemperance ... ..	17
Pneumonia ... ..	27	Diphtheria ... ..	14
Croup ... ..	26	Influenza ... ..	14
Diarrhoeal Diseases ... ..	25	Ague ... ..	12

Proportions of deaths in hospitals in various countries. 700. 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 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

Deaths in Victorian and other hospitals. 701. The rate of mortality in hospitals would appear by the figures to be higher in Victoria than in any of the other countries named. In the absence of information it is impossible to say whether the cases treated in the hospitals of this colony may not be of a worse class than those in the other countries, or whether hospitals for special complaints—ophthalmic, maternity, etc., where the mortality would

naturally not be so great as in general hospitals—may not be included with the latter in the returns of some of the countries.

702. The patients discharged\* from the Infirmary Department of the Women's Hospital numbered 251 during the year 1888-9, and 271 in 1889-90. The deaths in the same institution numbered 18 in the former, and 16 in the latter year. Therefore, 1 patient in 14 who left the institution died in 1888-9, and 1 in 17 in 1889-90.

Sickness and deaths in Women's Infirmary Department.

703. In the Midwifery Department of the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, 762† women were confined in 1888-9, and 795 in 1889-90. Ten died in the former period, and 9 in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 76 died in 1888-9, and 1 woman in 88 in 1889-90. From the founding of the institution to the end of June, 1890, 15,278 women were accouched therein,‡ of whom 266 died, which is equivalent to 1 death to every 57 confinements.‡

Deaths of mothers in Women's Midwifery Department.

704. The infants born alive in the Women's Hospital numbered 711 in the year 1888-9, and 748 during the year 1889-90, and of these 30 in the former and 34 in the latter year died before being taken from the institution; thus, 1 infant in 24 died in the former, and 1 in every 22 in the latter year.‡

Deaths of infants in Women's Hospital.

705. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children the discharges numbered 941, and 77 deaths occurred, in the year 1888-9; and there were 839 discharges, and 72 deaths occurred, during the year 1889-90. These numbers furnish a proportion of 1 death to every 12 patients in each year.

Sickness and deaths in Children's Hospital.

706. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums (exclusive of Melbourne Immigrants' Home) numbered 2,785 in 1888-9, and 1,706 in the year 1889-90; deaths numbered 257 and 272. The deaths were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to every 11 in 1888-9, and of 1 to 6 in 1889-90.

Sickness and deaths in benevolent asylums.

707. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in the year 1888-9 amounted to 676, and the deaths to 102, or 1 death to every 7 cases of sickness. In the year 1889-90 the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 664, and the deaths 109, or 1 death to every 6 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in Immigrants' Home.

708. In 1888-9 the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 184, and the deaths 7. In the year ended 30th June, 1889-90, these

Sickness and deaths in orphan asylums.

\* The discharges referred to in this and the following paragraphs in all cases include deaths.

† Including 87 women accouched outside the hospital by midwives connected with the institution.

‡ See paragraph 592 ante.

numbers were 193 and 5 respectively. Thus 1 death occurred to every 26 cases of sickness in 1888-9, and 1 death in every 38 cases in 1889-90.

Sickness and  
deaths in  
lunatic  
asylums.

709. In hospitals for the insane during 1889, the cases discharged numbered 773, and during 1890 they numbered 754. The deaths amounted to 237 at the former period, and 264 at the latter, or an average of 1 death to every 3 cases of sickness in both years.

Sickness and  
deaths in  
gaols.

710. In gaols and penal establishments 2,030 cases of sickness occurred in 1889, and 2,655 in 1890. The deaths in the same years were 89 and 86 respectively, exclusive of deaths by execution. Thus 1 death occurred to every 23 cases of sickness in the former, and 1 in every 31 cases in the latter year.

Deaths in  
public  
institu-  
tions.

711. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions during 1889-90\* was 3,053, being in the proportion of 1 to every 5·9 deaths which took place in Victoria during the year. The deaths in such institutions in the ten years ended with 1890 were in the proportion of 1 to every 6·4 deaths; and in the four years 1877-80, in that of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in the whole colony. The following are the names of the institutions and the number of deaths which occurred in each during the year 1889-90:—

#### DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1889-90.

					Number of Deaths.
General hospitals ... ..	...	...	...	...	2,118
Women's Hospital—					
Infirmary Department ... ..	...	...	...	...	16
Midwifery Department ... ..	...	...	...	...	44†
Hospital for Sick Children ... ..	...	...	...	...	72
Benevolent asylums... ..	...	...	...	...	272
Melbourne Immigrants' Home ... ..	...	...	...	...	109
Orphan Asylums ... ..	...	...	...	...	5
Eye and Ear Hospital ... ..	...	...	...	...	3
Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind ... ..	...	...	...	...	1
Hospitals for the insane ... ..	...	...	...	...	264
Female refuges ... ..	...	...	...	...	3‡
Victorian Infant Asylum ... ..	...	...	...	...	22
Industrial and reformatory schools ... ..	...	...	...	...	38§
Gaols (inclusive of Police gaols) ... ..	...	...	...	...	80
Penal establishments ... ..	...	...	...	...	6
Total ... ..	...	...	...	...	3,053

NOTE.—No deaths occurred in 1889-90 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, 1890.

† Including the deaths of 34 infants born in the institution.

‡ Infants only, who were admitted with their mothers. No mothers died in the institutions.

§ Including deaths of boarded-out and licensed children.

712. The administration of matters relating to Public Health in Victoria is now regulated by the *Health Act* 1890, consolidating previous Acts. Under this Act there has been since the 1st February, 1890, a Department of Public Health, with a Minister of Health and a Board of Public Health, consisting of the Chairman and Medical Inspector, who are appointed by the Government, and seven representative members, who are members of and elected by Municipal Councils, and who hold office for three years. The powers of the Board are very large. It may compel local councils to carry out most of the provisions of the *Health Act* which were previously optional, may make general regulations for the inspection of dairies, may provide hospital accommodation where councils are in default, 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 may act as a court of appeal in regard to abattoirs and offensive trade establishments. The Board, which meets weekly either as a board or in committee, also administers the *Cemetery Act*, as well as the laws and regulations relating to vaccination and quarantine. The local sanitary authorities are the various Municipal Councils, of which there are now 194. These councils are responsible for the sanitary condition of their several districts, and are authorized to defray all expenses in connexion with sanitary works out of the municipal funds, and in certain cases to levy special sanitary rates.

Department  
of Public  
Health.

713. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1890. 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:—

Meteorologi-  
cal observa-  
tions, 1890.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1890.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
	Feet.	°	°	°
Portland ... ..	37·0	102·0	27·0	57·4
Gabo Island* ... ..	50·0	84·0	40·0	...
Melbourne ... ..	91·3	103·4	29·0	58·7
Cape Otway ... ..	270·0	104·0	30·0	56·4
Wilson's Promontory ...	300·0	91·0	42·0	57·4
Echuca ... ..	314·0	105·0	30·0	61·6
Sandhurst ... ..	701·0	103·5	30·0	59·4
Ballarat* ... ..	1,438·0	...	32·0	...

Stations.	Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	0—1.	0—10.
Portland ... ..	29·950	171	34·47	0·79	4·7
Gabo Island* ... ..	...	155	42·76	...	..
Melbourne ... ..	29·924	140	24·24	0·72	6·2
Cape Otway ... ..	29·689	194	31·52	0·81	5·7
Wilson's Promontory ...	29·616	137	47·63	0·78	6·3
Echuca ... ..	29·635	101	21·70	...	...
Sandhurst ... ..	29·244	120	24·85	0·69	4·7
Ballarat* ... ..	...	...	...	...	...

Meteorology  
in Mel-  
bourne, 1864  
to 1890.

714. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the twenty-seven years ended with 1890:—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE—RETURN  
FOR TWENTY-SEVEN 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	120	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

\* The return for Ballarat is incomplete owing to change of Observer and transfer of instrument to Mt. Pleasant Observatory. The return for Gabo Island is also incomplete in consequence of temporary absence of the Observer.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE—RETURN FOR  
TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS—*continued*.

(Observatory 91·3 feet above the Sea-level.)

Year.	Temperature in the Shade.			Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Dayson which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Mean Amount of Cloud.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.					
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	32·30	·74	6·1
1888	104·0	28·3	57·5	29·99	123	19·42	·71	5·5
1889	99·8	31·3	58·5	29·94	125	27·14	·71	5·8
1890	103·4	29·0	58·7	29·92	140	24·24	·72	6·2
Means	104·8	30·1	57·4	29·94	131	25·51	·71	5·9

715. It will be noticed that in 1890, according to observations taken at the Melbourne Observatory, although the maximum and the minimum temperature were  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 degree respectively below the average, yet the mean temperature was over  $1\frac{1}{4}$  degree above the average; also that, whilst the mean atmospheric pressure was slightly below, the rainfall was  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inch below the average. The mean relative humidity, however, was above, and the mean amount of cloud much above the average, whilst the number of wet days was 9 more than usual.

Observations in 1890 compared with means.

716. During the period of twenty-seven years a higher temperature than the maximum of 1890 was experienced in all the years but twelve, but a lower one than the minimum in only five of the previous years; moreover, the mean temperature was higher than in any previous year; the days on which rain fell were more numerous than in twenty-two of the years, but the amount of rainfall was lower than in all the years but eleven.

Observations in 1890 and former years compared.

717. The mean temperature of Melbourne over a series of years ( $57\cdot4^{\circ}$ ) corresponds with that of Bathurst, a town in the interior of New South Wales, situated 2,150 feet above the sea-level, and is about equal to that of Washington ( $56\cdot9^{\circ}$ ), Bordeaux ( $57\cdot0^{\circ}$ ), Madrid ( $57\cdot2^{\circ}$ ), and Marseilles ( $58\cdot3^{\circ}$ ). It is higher by over 2 degrees than

Mean temperature in Melbourne and elsewhere.

that of Hobart ( $55.1^{\circ}$ ), lower by  $5\frac{1}{3}$  degrees than that of Sydney ( $62.5^{\circ}$ ), and lower by  $7\frac{1}{3}$  degrees than that of Adelaide ( $64.6^{\circ}$ ).\*

Mean rain-  
fall in Mel-  
bourne and  
elsewhere.

718. The mean rainfall in Melbourne (25.5 in.) corresponds approximately with that of Ventnor in England, and Perth in Western Australia, Goulburn in New South Wales, and Toulouse in France. It is somewhat above that in London, Paris, or Berlin, is 2 inches above that in Hobart, is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches above that in Adelaide, but is little more than half as much as that in Sydney or Brisbane. The following is the average rainfall in some of the principal Australasian towns and in a few British and foreign towns:—

### AVERAGE RAINFALL IN PRINCIPAL TOWNS.

#### AUSTRALASIAN TOWNS.

Name of City or Town.	Days' Rain.	Rainfall.	Name of City or Town.	Days' Rain.	Rainfall.
		Inches.			Inches.
Brisbane ... ..	139	49.37	Melbourne ... ..	131	25.51
Sydney ... ..	147	49.17	Perth ... ..	...	25.00
Newcastle ... ..	113	46.98	Bathurst ... ..	73	23.62
Auckland (1888-9) ...	168	38.29	Hobart ... ..	141	23.46
Orange ... ..	104	37.71	Wagga Wagga ...	77	22.73
Dunedin (1888-9) ...	144	35.90	Sandhurst ... ..	111	22.22
Wellington (1888-9) ...	170	35.68	Adelaide ... ..	120	21.09
Portland ... ..	185	33.63	Echuca ... ..	76	20.73
Belfast ... ..	163	28.85	Deniliquin ... ..	64	17.06
Albury ... ..	80	28.36	Bourke ... ..	43	16.15
Goulburn ... ..	84	26.13			

#### EXTRA-AUSTRALASIAN TOWNS.

Name of City or Town.	Rainfall.	Name of City or Town.	Rainfall.
	Inches.		Inches.
Bombay... ..	75	Geneva ... ..	32
Lake District of Wales ...	75	Rome... ..	31
New York ... ..	47	Dublin ... ..	30
Boston ... ..	45	Brussels ... ..	29
Florence ... ..	41	Ventnor (England) ...	$25\frac{1}{2}$
Washington ... ..	41	Toulouse ... ..	$24\frac{3}{4}$
Cork ... ..	40	Berlin ... ..	24
Naples ... ..	39	London ... ..	24
Plymouth ... ..	39	Paris ... ..	23
Milan ... ..	38	Marseilles ... ..	19
Liverpool ... ..	37	Madrid ... ..	9
Manchester ... ..	33		

NOTE.—The averages in this table, which in most cases refer to a long series of years, have been derived, for all the towns except Melbourne, Auckland, Dunedin, Wellington, and Ventnor, from a work entitled *Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations made in New South Wales*, by H. C. Russell, C.M.G., Government Astronomer of that colony : Potter, Sydney, 1890.

\* 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, C.M.G., Government Astronomer of that colony.

719. The Board of Visitors to the Melbourne Observatory, in their report dated 12th September, 1890,\* state that, notwithstanding the doubts expressed in their last report as to whether the repolishing of the mirrors of the great Melbourne telescope could be satisfactorily carried out, this important and difficult work has been accomplished under the direction of the Government Astronomer (Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, C.M.G.). The instrument is now restored to its original efficient condition, and, in fact, the mirror in use is now of a more perfect figure than it was when it was first received at the Observatory. Although the telescope is fit for the work required of it, it is still thought—having regard to the great progress lately made in the construction of large lenses—that it would be well to keep in view the expediency of obtaining a refractor of large aperture, to be erected on the equatorial mounting of the great Melbourne telescope, the cost of the change being estimated at about £2,000. The instruments and buildings, as recommended by the Board, are now being lighted by electricity. The Australian meteorological stations reporting to the Observatories by telegraph are found to be too numerous, the tax upon the departments becoming too burdensome, and an Inter-colonial Conference on the subject is contemplated, when Mr. Ellery will propose a revision of the list.†

Mirrors of  
great  
telescope.

720. An extended account of the meteorology and climate of Victoria will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 54 to 95.

Meteorology  
elsewhere  
treated on.

\* Parliamentary Paper, No. 217, Session 1890.

† An interesting description of the Melbourne Observatory and of the great Melbourne telescope, by Mr. E. J. White, the then acting Government Astronomer, will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, page 231 *et seq.*



PART V.—ACCUMULATION.

Coins and  
accounts.

721. The coins in circulation in Victoria are in all respects the same as those used in the United Kingdom. The accounts are kept in sterling money (£ s. d.).

Foreign  
moneys.

722. In dealing with moneys or money values taken from returns where foreign moneys have been quoted, such values, for the purpose of this work, have been converted into their British equivalents according to the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade, which is given in the following table:—

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.			Foreign Moneys.	British Equivalents.
				£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary	...	Gulden	...	{ 0 1 8
				or 12 to the £
Argentine Republic	...	Peso nacional	...	{ 0 4 0
Belgium	...	Franc	...	{ 0 0 9·6
				or 25 to the £
Bulgaria	...	Lew	...	{ 0 0 9·6
				or 25 to the £
Chile	...	Peso fuerte	...	{ 0 4 2
China	...	Tael	...	{ Various*
				0 1 1½
Denmark	...	Krone	...	{ or 18 to the £
Egypt	...	Piastre	...	{ 0 0 2½
				or 96 to the £†
France	...	Franc	...	{ 0 0 9·6
				or 25 to the £
Germany	...	Mark	...	{ 0 1 0
		Krone	...	{ 0 10 0
		Doppel krone	...	{ 1 0 0
Greece	...	Drachme	...	{ 0 0 9·6
				or 25 to the £
Holland	...	Gulden	...	{ 0 1 8
				or 12 to the £
Italy	...	Lira	...	{ 0 0 9·6
				or 25 to the £

\* 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 seven years prior to the year under notice:—1889, 4s. 8¾d.; 1888, 4s. 8¾d.; 1887, 4s. 10¼d.; 1886, 5s. 0½d.; 1885, 5s. 3½d.; 1884, 5s. 7d.; 1883, 5s. 7¼d.

† An Egyptian pound is 100 piastres, or £1 0s. 10d.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS—*continued.*

Countries.	Foreign Moneys.	British Equivalents.
Japan ... ..	Yen ... ..	0 3 1*
Mexico ... ..	Dollar ... ..	0 4 2†
Norway ... ..	Krone ... ..	0 1 1½ or 18 to the £
Portugal ... ..	Milreis ... ..	0 4 6
Roumania ... ..	Lei ... ..	0 0 9·6 or 25 to the £
Russia ... ..	Credit rouble ... ..	0 2 0
	Metallic rouble (gold) ... ..	0 3 2
Spain ... ..	Peseta ... ..	0 0 9·6 or 25 to the £
Sweden ... ..	Krona ... ..	0 1 1½ or 18 to the £
Switzerland ... ..	Franc ... ..	0 0 9·6 or 25 to the £
Turkey ... ..	Piastre ... ..	0 0 2·16 or 100 equal 18s.
United States ... ..	Dollar ... ..	0 4 2
Uruguay ... ..	Peso fuerte ... ..	0 4 2

723. The following is a statement of the metallic money which circulates in the various dominions of the British Empire :—

Coins in  
British  
dominions.

## METALLIC CURRENCY IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.†

Countries.	Metallic Circulation.
Great Britain and Ireland Australasian Colonies (including Fiji) South African Colonies Falkland Islands ... St. Helena ... .. Channel Islands ... .. Malta ... .. West African Settlements ... West Indian Colonies ...	£ s. d.  £ s. d., and a special subsidiary copper coinage. £ s. d., and a special ½ farthing called a grain. £ s. d., supplemented with other coins. British silver and bronze. In some places accounts are kept in dollars at 4s. 2d.
Canada ... ..	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.

\* The average value of the yen has been as follows in the years named :—1889, 3s. 0¼d. ; 1888, 3s. ; 1887, 3s. 2d. ; 1886, 3s. 6d. ; 1885, 3s. 3d. ; 1884 and 1883, 3s. 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 quarterly, according to the market price of silver. Upon this basis the price of the dollar was fixed at 3s. 1d. for the June, 3s. 2d. for the September, and 3s. 5d. for the December quarter of 1890 ; and at 3s. 8d. for the March, 3s. 5d. for the June, and 3s. 2d. for the September quarter of 1891. See 21st Report of the Deputy Master of the Imperial Mint, page 33.

‡ The information in this table was obtained for the most part from a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute, London, on the 11th February, 1890, by Mr. L. C. Probyn.

METALLIC CURRENCY IN BRITISH DOMINIONS\*—*continued.*

Countries.	Metallic Circulation.
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.

Royal Mint.

724. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872, and was opened to the public on the 12th June of that year. The premises occupy 2 acres 1 rood and 26 perches of land, valued in October, 1880, at £8,500, but now probably worth ten times that amount; the original cost of the buildings, machinery, fittings, and furniture was £68,350.†

Gold  
received at  
Mint.

725. From the time of the opening of the Mint to the end of 1890, upwards of 12 million ounces of gold were received thereat. In point of average purity, the gold sent to the Mint is considerably above the standard (viz., 22 carats, worth £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.), and thus the value of the whole quantity was rather over 48 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 1890.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Oz.	£		Oz.	£
1872§	190,765	765,024	1883	786,021	3,159,609
1873	221,904	887,256	1884	945,709	3,803,320
1874	335,366	1,349,290	1885	836,433	3,351,767
1875	489,823	1,948,067	1886	756,611	3,029,783
1876	543,304	2,149,890	1887	770,222	3,075,487
1877	378,410	1,492,207	1888	757,813	3,023,414
1878	570,079	2,268,001	1889	761,931	3,030,958
1879	656,724	2,638,393	1890	752,923	3,003,635
1880	758,937	3,062,663			
1881	692,425	2,793,810			
1882	819,142	3,311,894	Total	12,024,542	48,144,468

\* See footnote (†) on page 423.

† See Amended Return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Paper C.—No. 4\*, Session 1880.

‡ See also paragraphs 726 and 734 *post*.

§ From the 12th June, the day the Mint was opened to the public.

726. 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 12,364,549 oz. standard, valued at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz., or 340,007 oz. more than the actual weight of gold received at the Mint.

Gold received in standard ounces.

727. It will be observed that the gold received at the Mint in 1890 was less by 9,008 ounces than the quantity in 1889, and was also less than in any other year since 1881.

Gold received, 1890.

728. Gold is issued from the Mint as coin or as bullion. The former, with the exception of 555,614 half-sovereigns, has consisted entirely of sovereigns. The following is a statement of the gold issued in each year, whether in the shape of coin or bullion:—

Gold issued from Mint.

GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1890.

Year.	Coin.		Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.
	Sovereigns.	Half-Sovereigns.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Number.	Number.	Oz.	£	£
1872*	748,180	...	1,313	4,028	752,208
1873	752,199	165,034	3,129	11,126	845,842
1874	1,373,298	...	2,912	10,416	1,383,714
1875	1,888,405	...	3,553	13,857	1,902,262
1876	2,124,445	...	3,625	14,145	2,138,590
1877	1,487,316	80,016	3,326	13,004	1,540,328
1878	2,171,457	...	3,691	14,640	2,186,097
1879	2,740,594	...	1,743	6,839	2,747,433
1880	3,053,454	...	1,861	7,219	3,060,673
1881	2,325,303	42,009	106,999	448,767	2,795,074
1882	2,465,781	107,522	189,837	789,687	3,309,229
1883	2,050,450	...	266,679	1,112,478	3,162,928
1884	2,942,630	48,009	200,766	835,728	3,802,364
1885	2,967,143	11,003	91,335	379,839	3,352,483
1886	2,902,131	38,008	25,701	107,719	3,028,854
1887	2,856,424	64,013	45,030	186,395	3,074,825
1888	2,830,612	...	46,611	194,219	3,024,831
1889	2,732,590	...	72,497	299,285	3,031,875
1890	2,473,537	...	126,430	527,144	3,000,681
Total ...	42,885,949	555,614	1,197,038	4,976,535	48,140,291

729. The difference in value between the gold coin issued from the Mint in 1889 and 1890 was £259,000, the excess being in favour of the former. The gold coin issued in 1890 was less not only than that in 1889, but was also less than that in 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1880, or 1879; it was, however, in excess of that in any other year

Gold coin issued.

\* From the 12th June, the day the Mint was opened to the public.

Gold bullion  
issued.

730. 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 1890, although in excess of the value in the previous five years, it amounted to only £527,000, or something over 17 per cent. of that value.

Victorian  
and other  
gold  
minted.

731. Nearly four-fifths of the gold received at the Mint since its first establishment was raised in Victoria, and rather less than a seventh came from New Zealand. The bulk of the remainder was contributed by the other Australasian colonies—chiefly Tasmania and South Australia—and a very small quantity by Natal. The following were the quantities received from these countries respectively prior to and during 1890 :—

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT,  
1872 TO 1890.

Colony in which the Gold was raised.	Gold Received.		
	Prior to 1890.	During 1890.	Total.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Victoria ... ..	8,928,403	594,145	9,522,548
New South Wales ... ..	9,744	394	10,138
Queensland ... ..	8,603	232	8,835
South Australia ... ..	214,987	16,980	231,967
Western Australia ... ..	16,568	17,837	34,405
Tasmania ... ..	460,069	30,600	490,669
New Zealand ... ..	1,548,045	73,183	1,621,228
Natal ... ..	1,731	...	1,731
Light Gold Coin*	...	8,367	8,367
Unknown ... ..	83,470†	11,184	94,654
Total	11,271,620	752,922	12,024,542

Mint  
charges.

732. 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 allow-  
ances.

733. 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  $4\frac{1}{2}$

\* Until the year 1890 all deposits of Light Gold Coin were included under "Unknown."

† Including not quite 1 oz. from India.

per cent., and base metal in less proportion than 2 per cent., of the weight of the deposit after melting.

734. 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 1890 contained as much as 94·6 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 1890 amounted to 3·9 per cent., and the base metals to 1·5 per cent. These proportions vary but little from year to year.

Fineness of gold received at Mint.

735. 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 916·7 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	...

736. Mr. Roberts-Austen, C.B., 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.

Weight and fineness of gold pieces, 1890.

737. By the *Victorian Mint Act* (31 Vict. No. 307) it is provided that the sum of £20,000 shall be paid annually to the Mint from the Consolidated Revenue, the unexpended portion of the subsidies to be paid back to the Treasury. The following table shows the amount of such unexpended balances, also the receipts, expenditure, and cost of the Mint to the colony in each year from that in which the Mint was established to 1890 :—

Mint receipts and expenditure.

## MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1872 TO 1890.

Year.	Paid into the Treasury.			Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts from the Public (Cost of Mint to the Colony).†
	Unexpended Balance of Subsidy.*	Receipts from the Public.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1872 ...	6,232	3,945	10,177	13,768	9,823
1873 ...	4,299	5,121	9,420	15,701	10,580
1874 ...	4,801	6,555	11,356	15,199	8,644
1875 ...	5,893	7,928	13,821	14,107	6,179
1876 ...	7,104	8,153	15,257	12,896	4,743
1877 ...	7,070	6,514	13,584	12,930	6,416
1878 ...	6,349	8,572	14,921	13,651	5,079
1879 ...	5,627	9,349	14,976	14,373	5,024
1880 ...	5,344	10,275	15,619	14,656	4,381
1881 ...	4,102	10,735	14,837	15,898	5,163
1882 ...	4,851	10,378	15,229	15,149	4,771
1883 ...	5,304	10,835	16,139	14,696	3,861
1884 ...	4,612	12,494	17,106	15,388	2,894
1885 ...	1,986	11,471	13,457	18,014	6,543
1886 ...	3,874	11,340	15,214	16,126	4,786
1887 ...	3,641	10,759	14,400	16,359	5,600
1888 ...	4,478	9,967	14,445	15,522	5,555
1889 ...	4,760	11,012	15,772	15,240	4,228
1890 ...	5,044	11,672	16,716	14,956	3,284
Total ...	95,371	177,075	272,446	284,629	107,554

Excess of expenditure over receipts.

738. In the period to which the table relates, leaving the cost of lands, buildings, and machinery out of account,‡ the Mint expenditure exceeded the Mint receipts by about 61 per cent., and the establishment was worked at an apparent total loss of £107,554, the average loss per annum being £5,661. During 1890 the loss was £3,284, or 28 per cent. over the receipts.

Mint receipts, etc., Melbourne, Sydney, and London.

739. Prior to 1887, the expenditure of the Melbourne Mint exceeded its revenue by a much smaller proportion than the expenditure of the Sydney Mint exceeded its revenue; but in 1887 and subsequent years the business of the Sydney Mint—and consequently its revenue—was increased by large accessions of gold, chiefly from Mount Morgan in Queensland; and as the Mint expenditure did not increase in a corresponding ratio, the proportional excess of it over the Mint revenue considerably diminished, and in each of the four years ended with 1890 was lower than the Victorian proportion. In 1890 the receipts of the Sydney exceeded those of the Melbourne Mint by

\* The Mint subsidy in each year was £20,000, or £380,000 in 19 years.

† Exclusive of the cost of lands, buildings, and machinery. See paragraph 724 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 724 *ante*.

£2,041, whilst the expenditure of the two Mints was identical. In the London Mint, on account of the large profit made on the purchase of silver\* and bronze for coinage, the receipts in 1890 amounted to over two and a half times the expenditure, and it may be inferred that if Victoria and New South Wales were allowed the profit on the silver and gold coinage used in the currency of the Australasian colonies, these establishments would become more than self-supporting institutions. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, and difference between those items, in the three Mints during the past year:—

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND LONDON MINTS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1890.

Locality of Mint.	Mint Receipts.†	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	
Melbourne ...	11,672	14,956	3,284	28·14
Sydney ...	13,713	14,954	1,241	9·05
London ...	391,173	146,555	+ 244,618	+ 166·91

NOTE.—The plus sign (+) indicates that the receipts exceeded the expenditure.

740. At the London Mint in 1890, the profit made upon silver bullion purchased for coinage was £320,624; and the profit made upon bronze coinage was £67,621. As against this there was a loss of £4,752 on the coinage of gold; a loss of £41,555 on pre-Victorian gold coin exchanged, of which exchange £784 was effected at the Melbourne, and £274 at the Sydney Mint; and a loss of £34,002 on worn silver coin exchanged, of which £507 was effected at the Melbourne, and £379 at the Sydney, Mint.

London mint, profit on silver and bronze coinage.

741. As far back as February, 1873, a memorial from representatives of ten banks doing business in Melbourne was forwarded to the then Governor (Lord Canterbury) setting forth the inconvenience entailed upon the public by the scarcity of silver coin circulating in the colonies, and praying His Excellency to petition Her Majesty to authorize the manufacture and issue of silver coin by the Melbourne Mint. This memorial was strongly supported by the then Treasurer, and was duly forwarded to the Colonial Office. Some correspondence

Proposition to coin silver in Melbourne.

\* The average price at which silver bullion was purchased by the London Mint in 1890 was 4s. 0 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. per ounce, as compared with 3s. 6 $\frac{1}{8}$ d. in 1889; 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. 5 $\frac{5}{8}$ d. per ounce, or at the rate of 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The rate of seigniorage averaged only 9 per cent. in the years 1870 to 1872, but rose rapidly to 54 per cent. in 1889; this was the maximum, and it fell to 35 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1890. (See 21st Report of London Mint, p. 18.)

† Receipts from the public only. The Government subsidy, amounting to £20,000 in Victoria, and £15,000 in New South Wales, is not included.



ensued, and objections were raised, the principal being that should the colonies be granted permission to coin silver there would be a difficulty in securing the Imperial Government against the loss arising from the withdrawal of worn coin; also in securing an adequate safeguard against the over-issue of silver coinage. The then Deputy Master of the Melbourne Mint pointed out, moreover, that, as but little silver was at that time produced in the colonies, it would be necessary to import what silver was required for coining, and consequently little or no profit would result. It was, therefore, decided to proceed no further in the matter. Subsequently, silver mines of great richness having been discovered in Australia, the question was revived in 1890 by the then Treasurer (Mr. D. Gillies), and, in July, 1891, the subject was brought under the notice of the present Governor (Lord Hopetoun) by the successor to Mr. Gillies (Mr. J. Munro), who pointed out that, whilst the Imperial Government made an average profit of £11,000 per annum by coining the silver supplied to this colony, the Victorian Government lost on an average £5,000 per annum by coining gold. The Treasurer also showed how the objections previously raised might, in his opinion, be met, and suggested that the matter should be again brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for the colonies, with the view of its being again considered by Her Majesty's Government. The matter remains in this position at the present time.

Sydney  
Mint, 1855  
to 1890.

742. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1855, and from that date to the end of 1890, 17,918,033 ounces\* of gold were received thereat, of which it is believed that 7,416,345 ounces, or about two-fifths, were raised in the colony of New South Wales; 6,564,598 ounces, or rather more than a third, in Queensland; 2,165,592 ounces, or about an eighth, in New Zealand; and 1,441,652 ounces, or about a twelfth, in Victoria. In the same period, 62,105,500 sovereigns, 4,841,000 half-sovereigns, and 711,116 ounces of bullion (valued at £2,849,044), were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £67,375,044. It should be mentioned that since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint only about 4,300 ounces of Victorian gold have been coined in Sydney.

Sydney  
Mint, 1890.

743. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1890 was 804,123† ounces, valued at £2,943,675, three-fourths of which was produced in Queensland, about one-seventh 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

\* Including 238,598 ounces of coin.

† Including 11,623 ounces of coin.

£2,923,476, consisting of 2,808,000 sovereigns, and 27,320 ounces of gold bullion valued at £115,476. 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.

744. 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-five different denominations issued from that Mint in 1890:—

## COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1890.

Denomination.				Number of Coins.		Nominal Value.		
						£	s.	d.
Imperial—								
Gold—Sovereigns	...	...	...	6,529,887		6,529,887	0	0
„ Half-sovereigns	...	...	...	2,266,023		1,133,011	10	0
Silver—Crowns	...	...	...	997,862		249,465	10	0
„ Double Florins	...	...	...	782,146		156,429	4	0
„ Half-crowns	...	...	...	3,228,111		403,513	17	6
„ Florins	...	...	...	1,684,737		168,473	14	0
„ Shillings	...	...	...	8,794,042		439,702	2	0
„ Sixpences	...	...	...	9,386,955		234,673	17	6
„ Fourpences (Maundy money only)	...	...	...	9,087		151	9	0
„ Threepences	...	...	...	4,470,322		55,879	0	6
„ Twopences (Maundy money only)	...	...	...	8,613		71	15	6
„ Pence	„	„	„	13,115		54	12	11
Bronze—Pence	...	...	...	15,330,840		63,878	10	0
„ Half-pence	...	...	...	11,254,235		23,446	6	6
„ Farthings	...	...	...	2,133,070		2,221	18	11
Total	...	...	...	66,889,045		9,460,860	8	4
Colonial—								
Cyprus, Bronze—Piastres	...	...	...	90,000		500	0	0
„ „ Half-piastres	...	...	...	180,000		500	0	0
Hong Kong, Silver—Fifty cents	...	...	...	50,000		3,958	6	8
„ „ Twenty cents	...	...	...	125,000		3,958	6	8
„ „ Ten cents	...	...	...	1,500,000		23,750	0	0
„ „ Five cents	...	...	...	1,500,000		11,875	0	0
Newfoundland, Silver—Twenty cents	...	...	...	100,000		4,166	13	4
„ „ Ten cents	...	...	...	100,000		2,083	6	8
„ „ Five cents	...	...	...	160,000		1,666	13	4
„ Bronze cents	...	...	...	200,000		416	13	4
Total	...	...	...	70,894,045		9,513,735	8	4

Silver coined  
at London  
Mint, 1890.

745. According to the table, the silver coined at the London Mint in 1890, represented an aggregate nominal value of £1,759,873, which was less by £641,467 than that coined in 1889, but more by £732,786 than that coined in 1888, more by £794,007 than that coined in 1887, more by £1,173,855 than that coined in 1886, and more by £487,848 than that coined in 1883, that being the year in which, after the year under review and the previous one, the silver coinage was larger than in any other year since the introduction of the present coinage in 1817.

Gold coined  
at London  
Mint, 1872  
to 1890.

746. 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, of £7,257,455 in 1889, and of £7,662,898 in 1890, about a seventh of which was in half-sovereigns. With the exception of 25,000 double gold dollars for Newfoundland, of the value of £10,417, coined in 1888, all the gold coinage struck at the London Mint of late years has been of British money. The following is the nominal value of the gold coins struck thereat during the last 19 years :—

NOMINAL VALUE OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT,  
1872 TO 1890.

£				£			
1872	...	...	15,261,436	1883	...	...	1,403,713
1873	...	...	3,384,564	1884	...	...	2,324,015
1874	...	...	1,461,564	1885	...	...	2,973,453
1875	...	...	243,247	1886	...	...	Nil
1876	...	...	4,696,649	1887	...	...	1,999,075
1877	...	...	981,469	1888	...	...	2,287,841
1878	...	...	2,265,069	1889	...	...	7,257,455
1879	...	...	35,050	1890	...	...	7,662,898
1880	...	...	4,150,053				
1881	...	...	Nil				
1882	...	...	Nil				
				Total	...	...	£58,387,551

Value of  
Australian  
Mints to  
the Empire.

747. It has been pointed out that although of late years the productive power of the London Mint has been so much extended that it could easily coin gold enough for all wants in addition to the other coinage, it was not always so; and the Australian Mints have been of great, though unacknowledged, value to the Empire during some years when the London Mint could coin little or no gold.

748. 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.

Gold coins  
in the  
United  
Kingdom

749. 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; but on the 22nd November, 1890, a royal proclamation was issued calling in all gold coins of former reigns, whether light or not, and declaring that after the 28th February, 1891, they should be no longer legal tender in the United Kingdom. Under this Act, order, and proclamation, sovereigns to the value of £2,334,573, and half-sovereigns to the value of £128,575, were received at the Bank of England. Of these, sovereigns to the value of £30,168 came from Victoria, £12,776 from New South Wales, and £13,481 from the Cape; and half-sovereigns to the value of £2,015 came from Victoria, £712 from New South Wales, and £674 from the Cape. The deficiency in weight and standard of the whole of the pre-Victorian coins received amounted to a value of £51,300. To this has to be added the cost of re-coinage.

British light  
gold coins  
called in.

750. 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 ten 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

Loss of  
weight of  
gold coins  
by circula-  
tion.

1882, estimated the annual wear of the sovereign at  $\cdot 04325$  grain, thus confirming Mr. Jevons' figure. His experiments on the half-sovereign, however, gave the rate of wear as  $\cdot 04379$  grain, or rather less than Mr. Jevons' estimate. An inquiry made by the London Mint in the early part of 1888 showed an annual rate of wear for sovereigns of  $\cdot 03956$  grain, and for half-sovereigns of  $\cdot 05511$  grain, which would give a legal life for sovereigns of  $19\frac{1}{2}$  years, and for half-sovereigns of 9 years.\*

Currency  
system of  
United  
Kingdom.

751. 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 :—

“ Gold is the only standard metal.

“ The metal coined is  $\cdot 917$  fine, *i.e.*,  $\frac{1}{12}$  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 and 62·125 grains respectively.

“ Below these weights they may be refused, and the Bank of England cuts all such light coins tendered to it, and receives them only as so much standard gold. The loss on light gold is thus borne by the public. Special arrangements have, however, been made under which the State will bear the loss on light pre-Victorian gold coins presented up to a certain date.

“ Every person is entitled to bring gold to the Mint for coinage, and to receive it back, in his turn, cut into coins, stamped with the proper die, as a certificate of due weight and fineness, at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce troy of standard gold—that is to say, 1,869 sovereigns for 40 lbs. troy of standard gold.

“ If the gold so brought to the Mint is higher or lower than the standard, the Mint adds alloy or fine gold for the account of the owner, according as it is needed, to bring it down to the standard or to bring it up.

“ The Bank of England is by law obliged to receive all gold brought to it by the public, paying for it immediately at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per ounce standard.

“ The 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

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\* See London Mint Report 1889, page 96.

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.”

752. 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 twelve years :—

Silver and bronze coin supplied and withdrawn.

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1890.

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
	1890	62,000	...	62,000	3,754

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN  
COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1890—*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 ...	1890	39,000	1,500	40,500	3,200
	1882	50,000	...	50,000	...
	1885	51,200	520	51,720	...
South Australia ...	1888	57,300	500	57,800	...
	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 ...	1890	...	700	700	...
	1879	5,000	400	5,400	...
	1880	...	...	...	1,200
	1881	...	...	...	1,200
Tasmania ...	1889	...	...	...	890
	1882	16,000	...	16,000	...
	1883	14,000	20	14,020	10,045
	1885	...	600	600	...
New Zealand ...	1886	2,400	...	2,400	...
	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	...
	1890	500	100	600	...
Total ...	1879	246,000	8,220	254,220	25,120
	1880	162,000	...	162,000	75,813
	1881	98,800	500	99,300	62,669
	1882	279,000	3,005	282,005	41,626
	1883	87,800	2,620	90,420	29,853
	1884	50,500	4,500	55,000	14,005
	1885	137,200	6,620	143,820	13,558
	1886	64,000	5,600	69,600	11,787
	1887	36,495	2,000	38,495	11,675
	1888	120,500	3,520	124,020	7,830
	1889	47,200	6,500	53,700	10,313
	1890	101,500	2,300	103,800	6,954

753. The value of gold and silver coin issued from the mints of the different countries of the world in the three years ended with 1889 is stated to have been as follows\* :—

## GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1887 TO 1889.†

Countries.	1887.		1888.		1889.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia ...	4,956,800	...	5,017,000	...	5,281,537	...
Europe—						
Austria-Hungary ...	556,198	1,157,582	572,423	1,149,206	686,456	943,387
Belgium ...	...	121,590	...	...	...	...
Denmark ...	...	...	...	13,017	...	5,751
France ...	991,867	358,280	22,281	231,746	702,753	15
Germany ...	5,861,515	149,030	7,154,317	206,068	10,034,634	36,891
Great Britain ...	2,026,770	862,945	2,061,120	767,060	7,604,695	2,255,750
Italy ...	...	1,302,750	97,865	...	...	12,543
Netherlands ...	34,131	15,913	29,802	...	171,655	27,638
Norway ...	...	16,750	...	11,167	...	11,167
Sweden ...	65,590	11,684	...	3,482	225,008	29,636
Portugal ...	56,250	200,025	21,375	319,500	20,025	141,750
Russia ...	4,189,432	323,273	4,262,602	242,318	3,928,145	240,344
Spain ...	...	2,372,795	...	924,334	703,881	982,506
Switzerland ...	...	56,292	3,538	...	80,417	45,235
Turkey ...	...	...	13,750	15,510	...	...
Asia—						
Cochin China ...	...	651,335	...	229,275	...	271,371
Hong Kong ...	...	83,333	...	230,208	...	229,167
India ...	885	9,196,253	22,545	7,561,902	22,985	7,903,712
Japan ...	186,962	2,141,574	202,987	2,129,606	369,794	1,982,575
Siam ...	...	461,680	...	...	...	301,380
Straits Settlements	...	36,875	...	50,833	...	62,500
Africa—						
Congo ...	...	4,021	...	...	...	...
Egypt ...	51,324	449,935	53,574	1,767	...	...
America—						
Argentine Republic	1,911,119	...	1,732,568	...	...	...
Bolivia ...	...	367,386	...	367,386	...	...
Brazil ...	...	...	5,434	184,074	...	...
Canada ...	...	17,708	...	51,495	...	3,455
Chile ...	5,283	69,375	8,785	25,495	...	...
Columbia ...	...	138,139	...	125,092	...	45,028
Costa Rica ...	...	...	...	...	...	53,752
Ecuador ...	...	...	...	98,579	...	...
Hayti ...	...	104,167	...	...	...	...
Honduras ...	...	14,995	...	...	...	...
Mexico ...	83,051	5,592,506	62,600	5,553,951	66,647	5,269,735
Nicaragua ...	...	83,333	...	...	...	...
Peru ...	...	351,042	...	678,750	...	...
United States ...	4,994,246	7,331,475	6,537,668	6,880,335	4,461,236	7,395,142
Venezuela ...	...	...	137,604	56,666	...	...
Total ...	25,971,423	34,044,041	28,019,838	28,108,822	34,359,868	28,250,430

\* Taken, except the figures for Australia, from the report for 1890 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.



Gold coined  
in Australia  
and other  
countries.

754. The figures in the table show that the value of the gold coin issued from the Australian Mints in 1889 was less by £4,753,000 than that issued from the Mint of Germany, less by £2,323,000 than that issued from the Mint of Great Britain, but more by £1,353,392 than that issued from the Mint of Russia, more by £820,301 than that issued from the Mint of the United States, and considerably more than that issued from the mints of any of the other countries named.

Exports of  
gold coin.

755. Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint in 1872, the value of gold coin exported from Victoria (£38,782,879), less the value of that imported (£2,745,111), has amounted to £36,037,768, or less by £7,125,988 than the total value of such coin issued from the Mint. In 1890 the value of the gold coin exported amounted to £2,223,065, or more by £239,152 than in the previous year; and the value of that imported was £36,282, or less by £180,884 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, 1890.

Destination.	£
United Kingdom ... ..	1,583,965
South Australia ... ..	212,000
Tasmania ... ..	125,000
New Zealand ... ..	85,000
Hong Kong ... ..	70,205
Bombay ... ..	60,500
Western Australia ... ..	52,000
Ceylon ... ..	30,895
New South Wales ... ..	3,500
Total ... ..	2,223,065

Australian  
coinage at  
Bank of  
England.

756. 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 1890, and in the following table are collated with those showing the amount of coinage struck in the same years at the two Australian Mints, the difference between the amount coined and the amount lodged in the Bank of England being also shown:—

AUSTRALIAN GOLD COINAGE.—AMOUNT STRUCK AND AMOUNT  
RECEIVED AT BANK OF ENGLAND.

Year.	Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage.			Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage received at Bank of England.	Excess of Australian Gold Coinage over and above that received at the Bank of England.
	Struck at Melbourne Mint.	Struck at Sydney Mint.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1875 ...	1,888,405	2,122,000	4,010,405	2,726,000	1,284,405
1876 ...	2,124,445	1,643,000	3,767,445	2,075,000	1,692,445
1877 ...	1,527,324	1,590,000	3,117,324	3,748,000	— 630,676*
1878 ...	2,171,457	1,322,000	3,493,457	2,773,000	720,457
1879 ...	2,740,594	1,413,000	4,153,594	1,617,000	2,536,594
1880 ...	3,053,454	1,499,000	4,552,454	2,377,000	2,175,454
1881 ...	2,346,307	1,391,000	3,737,307	3,306,000	431,307
1882 ...	2,519,542	1,324,000	3,843,542	2,203,000	1,640,542
1883 ...	2,050,450	1,218,000	3,268,450	1,518,000	1,750,450
1884 ...	2,966,635	1,595,000	4,561,635	284,040	4,277,595
1885 ...	2,972,644	1,486,000	4,458,644	3,012,000	1,446,644
1886 ...	2,921,135	1,708,000	4,629,135	2,187,000	2,442,135
1887 ...	2,888,431	2,069,000	4,957,431	202,000	4,755,431
1888 ...	2,830,612	2,187,000	5,017,612	3,535,000	1,482,612
1889 ...	2,732,590	3,294,000	6,026,590	3,423,500	2,603,090
1890 ...	2,473,537	2,808,000	5,281,537	1,361,000	3,920,537
Total ...	40,207,562	28,669,000	68,876,562	36,347,540	32,529,022†

757. It will be noticed that in the sixteen 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. Next to these, the smallest amount received in any year was that in the year under review.

758. At the end of 1885, Herr Soetbeer, a distinguished German economist, estimated that, in the civilized countries of the world, are circulating gold coins to the value of 669 millions sterling, and silver coins to the value of 393 millions sterling, or 1,062 millions in all. Of

\* 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.

these values, about  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., viz.,  $16\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. of the gold and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the silver, circulated in the United Kingdom.\*

Quantity  
and value  
of gold and  
silver used  
in arts, etc.

759. Herr Soetbeer estimates that the gold used annually in arts and manufactures by the civilized nations of the world amounts to 3,298,590 ozs., and the silver so used to 19,289,200 ozs. The value of the gold at £4 per oz. would be £13,194,360, or at £3 15s. per oz. to £12,369,712; and the value of the silver at 4s. per oz. would be £3,857,840, or at 3s. 6d. per oz. to £3,375,610.†

Silver sold  
from  
Melbourne  
Mint.

760. The silver sold by the Melbourne Mint in 1890 to silversmiths and others was 41,279 ozs. as against 17,955 ozs. in 1889, and 35,951 ozs. in 1888. At the end of 1890, 5,858 ozs. remained in store at the Mint.‡

Number of  
banks.

761. During 1890 there were 16 banks of issue§ in Victoria, possessing therein 545 branches or agencies. There were only 11 banks of issue in the colony both in 1885 and 1880.

Liabilities,  
assets, etc.,  
of banks.

762. The position of the banks as regards liabilities, assets, capital, and profits, according to the sworn returns for the last quarter of the three years just named, was as follows:—

#### FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

—	1880.	1885.	1890.
<b>LIABILITIES.</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>	<b>£</b>
Notes in circulation ... ..	1,236,046	1,474,809	1,543,340
Bills in circulation ... ..	50,987	67,968	142,770
Balances due to other banks ...	228,776	381,304	245,909
Deposits   not bearing interest ...	5,735,029	7,765,496	10,814,117
„ bearing interest ... ..	12,237,674	22,828,068	29,477,948
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>19,488,512</b>	<b>32,517,645</b>	<b>42,224,084</b>
<b>ASSETS.</b>			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	3,408,961	3,798,154	6,868,328
Gold and silver in bullion or bars ...	445,674	432,464	314,991
Landed and other property ... ..	865,488	1,125,477	1,824,564
Notes and bills of other banks ...	120,989	164,906	231,382
Balances due from other banks ...	404,690	440,432	421,849
Debts due to the banks¶ ... ..	18,039,020	33,212,694	51,276,841
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>23,284,822</b>	<b>39,174,127</b>	<b>60,937,955</b>

\* For a table showing Herr Soetbeer's estimate of the amount of gold and silver coin in different countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 833.

† For a table showing Herr Soetbeer's estimate of the gold and silver used in Arts, etc., in different countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 836.

‡ See London Mint Report, 1890, page 93.

§ Two of these did not issue notes in 1890.

|| Including Government deposits, the amount of which was not returned in 1880, but in 1885 consisted of £160,284 not bearing interest, and £2,108,151 bearing interest; and in 1890 of £195,639 not bearing interest, and £895,318 bearing interest.

¶ Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1880, 1885, AND 1890—*continued*.

	1880.	1885.	1890.
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.	£	£	£
Capital stock paid up ...	9,126,250	8,901,250	13,281,790
Average rate per annum of last dividend declared	10·391 per cent.	12·595 per cent.	12·277 per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared ...	474,140	560,663	815,330
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	2,714,730	3,908,245	6,701,281

763. It will be observed that the shareholders' capital (including reserves) amounted in 1890 to nearly 20 millions, having increased by 8,142,000, or by over two-thirds since 1880. The total liabilities show an increase of 23 millions—or 117 per cent.—since 1880, or of nearly 10 millions—or 30 per cent.—since 1885; whilst the total assets increased by  $37\frac{2}{3}$  millions—or 162 per cent.—since 1880, and by  $21\frac{3}{4}$  millions—or 60 per cent.—since 1885. This expansion in banking business has been greater than that of the population, which, during the ten years ended with 1890 increased by only 32 per cent. Of the liabilities, the notes and bills in circulation have increased 31 per cent. since 1880, and 9 per cent. since 1885, 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.\* The deposits, which now compose 94 per cent. of the total liabilities, have increased by over 22 millions in the last ten, and by nearly 10 millions in the last five years, and now amount to over  $40\frac{1}{4}$  millions. Under the head of assets it will be noticed that in 1890 the banks had over 7 millions sterling in coin and bullion—which was £650,000 more than in 1889, £580,000 more than in 1888,† and was 3 millions more than in 1885, and nearly twice as much as in 1880; the landed property also represented over  $1\frac{4}{5}$  million sterling, showing an increase of over £699,000 since 1885, or of £959,000 since 1880; but the most important item of all, the advances (debts due to the banks), which embrace 84 per cent. of the total assets, shows a marked advance in recent years, for since 1880 they have increased by nearly  $33\frac{1}{4}$  millions, and since 1885 by 18 millions; and thus in 1890 they amounted to  $51\frac{1}{4}$  millions sterling.‡ It will be observed that, in 1890, the advances exceeded the deposits by close on 11 millions as against an excess of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millions in 1885 and only £66,000 in 1880. The average rate of

Liabilities,  
assets, etc.,  
compared  
at three  
periods.

\* 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.

† See paragraph 767, *post*.

See also paragraph 768, *post*.

the last dividend declared in 1890 (£12 5s. 7d. 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 1890 from 6 to 17½ per cent.

Percentage  
of items of  
liabilities  
and assets.

764. 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.

—	1880.	1885.	1890.
LIABILITIES.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Notes in circulation ...	6·34	4·54	3·65
Bills in circulation ...	·26	·21	·34
Balance due to other banks ...	1·17	1·17	·58
Deposits not bearing interest ...	29·43	23·88	25·61
„ bearing interest ...	62·80	70·20	69·82
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00
ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver and other metals	14·64	9·70	11·26
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	1·91	1·10	·52
Landed and other property ...	3·72	2·87	2·99
Notes and bills of other banks ...	·52	·42	·38
Balance due from other banks ...	1·74	1·13	·69
Debts due to the banks ...	77·47	84·78	84·16
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00

Analysis of  
bank  
returns.

765. The following results are arrived at by analyzing the bank returns at the three periods :—

The liabilities amounted to ...	{ 83·70 per cent. of the assets in 1880 83·01 „ „ 1885 69·29 „ „ 1890
Coin and bullion formed ...	{ 16·55 per cent. of the assets in 1880 10·80 „ „ 1885 11·78 „ „ 1890
The paid-up capital was equal to	{ 39·19 per cent. of the assets in 1880 22·72 „ „ 1885 21·79 „ „ 1890 46·83 per cent. of the liabilities in 1880 27·37 „ „ 1885 31·46 „ „ 1890
Of the moneys deposited ...	{ 68·09 per cent. bore interest in 1880 74·62 „ „ 1885 73·16 „ „ 1890

766. It will be observed that in 1890 the liabilities bore a much lower proportion to the assets than in 1885 or 1880, that coin and bullion bore a much smaller proportion to the assets than in 1880 but a larger proportion than in 1885; that the paid-up capital, which was formerly equal to over one-third of the assets, or nearly half of the liabilities, was, in 1890, 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 in 1885, but a larger proportion than in 1880.

767. In 1890 the coin and bullion held by the banks increased by £650,000 sterling as compared with the previous year, and was more by £345,000 than in 1887, when the quantity was the largest ever held previously. The following figures show the value of coin and bullion held by the Victorian banks in the last quarter of 1890, and of each of the previous fourteen years:—

#### COIN AND BULLION HELD BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1890.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

	£		£
1876	3,519,377	1884	5,014,749
1877	2,438,657	1885	4,230,618
1878	2,387,972	1886	4,932,940
1879	3,475,345	1887	6,838,719
1880	3,854,635	1888	5,604,097
1881	3,008,491	1889	6,533,037
1882	3,201,733	1890	7,183,319
1883	3,245,472		

768. In all the years the bank advances exceeded the moneys on deposit. The maximum of excess, viz., all but 11 millions, was reached in 1890; the next largest excess being 10 millions in 1889 and  $7\frac{3}{4}$  millions in 1888. In no other previous years except 1877 and 1878 did the excess exceed  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millions. The enormous increases in the last three 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 chief periods of inflation, as indicated by the advances

during the last 15 years, were the three years 1888 to 1890, as is shown by the figures in the following table :—

### DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1890.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.	Excess of Advances over Deposits.
	Government.*	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1876 ...	1,956,619	12,893,529	14,850,148	19,138,461	4,288,313
1877 ...	1,148,176	15,355,352	16,503,528	22,493,261	5,989,733
1878 ...	422,211	15,684,370	16,106,581	22,430,329	6,323,748
1879 ...	1,120,809	15,305,356	16,426,165	20,717,750	4,291,585
1880 ...	1,953,241	16,019,462	17,972,703	18,039,020	66,317
1881 ...	2,470,880	18,681,030	21,151,910	22,783,420	1,631,510
1882 ...	951,809†	22,673,284	23,625,093	26,562,427	2,937,334
1883 ...	575,058	23,484,111	24,059,169	26,994,137	2,934,968
1884 ...	2,147,035	26,270,009	28,417,044	29,487,969	1,070,925
1885 ...	2,268,435	28,325,129	30,593,564	33,212,694	2,619,130
1886 ...	2,023,687	29,215,785	31,239,472	34,625,144	3,385,672
1887 ...	2,899,185	32,316,362	35,215,547	38,034,062	2,818,515
1888 ...	2,559,702	35,011,136	37,570,838	45,325,559	7,754,721
1889 ...	1,585,834	37,183,102	38,768,936	48,817,112	10,048,176
1890 ...	1,091,007	39,201,058	40,292,065	51,276,841	10,984,776

*Banks and  
Currency  
Statute  
1887.*

769. By *The Banks and Currency Statute* 1887 (52 Vict., No. 1002), passed on the 22nd December, 1888, it was provided that bank notes issued in Victoria should be a first charge on the assets in Victoria in the case of insolvency or bankruptcy; that banks issuing notes must have a subscribed capital of at least £250,000, and a paid-up capital of £125,000; and that the banks may advance or lend money on the security of lands, houses, ships, or pledges of merchandise. The provisions of the Banking Statute, were, moreover, extended so as to apply to every foreign banking company, firm, or individual banker trading in Victoria engaged in the ordinary business of banking by receiving deposits and issuing in Victoria or elsewhere bills or notes payable to the bearer at sight or on demand; whilst banks publishing misleading advertisements as to their capital were made liable to certain penalties.

\* 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).

770. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1890, 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, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1880.	1885.	1890.
London .. ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. premium
British India ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium and nominal	..	..
New South Wales ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
Queensland ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium
South Australia ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
Tasmania ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ 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

771. 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 ON LOCAL BILLS, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.		
	1880.	1885.	1890.
Under 65 days ... ..	Per Cent. 6 to 8	Per Cent. 6 to 7	Per Cent. 6 to $7\frac{1}{4}$
65 to 95 „ ... ..	6 to 8	6 to $7\frac{1}{2}$	6 to 8
95 to 125 „ ... ..	7 to 9	7 to 8	7 to 9
Over 125 „ ... ..	7 to $9\frac{1}{2}$	7 to 10	7 to 9

772. For overdrafts, the bank rate was from 8 to 9 per cent. during 1889 and 1890, as compared with 8 per cent. for nearly the whole of the year 1888.

773. According to the *Bankers' Magazine*,\* the average Bank of England rate of discount—by which all financial operations are ruled—was as follows, during the first and second half of each of the eleven years ended with 1890:—

\* Waterlow and Sons, Limited, London Wall, London.



AVERAGE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1880-1890.

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
1890 .. ..	4 4 0	4 16 0	4 10 0
Average ...	3 4 7	3 12 2	3 8 5

774. The rate of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the principal Victorian banks for a period of 12 months stood at 5 per cent. during the first seven months of 1890, and at 4 per cent. during the remainder of the year. It may be mentioned that the rate on deposits for 6 months is usually 1 per cent. lower than that for 12 months, and the rate for three months 1 per cent. lower than that for 6 months. No interest is allowed by the leading Banks on deposits at call.\*

775. In 1887 and the first nine months of 1888 extensive speculations took place in land, mining, and other securities, but these, which had no doubt been partly induced by the cheapness of money—only 4 per cent. being allowed by the banks on deposits for 12 months—were suddenly checked in October of the latter year by the rate being raised to 5 per cent. The 4 per cent. rate lasted for 14 months, that being the first period since 1882 in which the rate had been below 5 per cent. For the succeeding twenty months the rate stood firm at 5 per cent.; and then, about the end of July 1890, it was again lowered to 4 per cent., which rate prevailed until the month of March 1891, when it was again raised to 5 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  $\frac{1}{2}$  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 1891.**

Date of Alteration.	Duration of Rate. (Months.)	Rate.
From August, 1880 †	6	4 per cent.
„ February, 1881	9	3 „
„ November, 1881	9	4 „
„ August, 1882 ...	3	5 „
„ November, 1882	1	5½ „
„ December, 1882	19	6 „
„ July 8th, 1884	½	5½ „
„ July 25th, 1884	23	5 „
„ June 22nd, 1886	7	6 „
„ January 17th, 1887	7	5 „
„ August 12th, 1887	14	4 „
„ October 22nd, 1888	20	5 „
„ July 28th, 1890	7½	4 „
„ March 18th, 1891	...	5 „

776. The average annual rates of interest for “deposits at notice” given by the London joint stock banks are thus quoted for the nine years ended with 1890 :—

Rates of interest on bank deposits in London.

**INTEREST PER £100 DEPOSITED IN LONDON BANKS.**

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1882 ...	2	14	0	1887 ...	1	19	6
1883 ...	2	10	10	1888 ...	1	18	0
1884 ...	1	17	10	1889 ...	2	2	0
1885 ...	1	17	2	1890 ...	2	17	9
1886 ...	1	12	11				

777. The following are the proportions which the Government deposits bore to the total amounts on deposit with the Victorian banks during each of the fourteen years ended with 1890. 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. The small proportion in 1890 will be at once noticed :—

Proportion of Government moneys with the banks.

**PROPORTIONS OF GOVERNMENT MONEYS TO ALL BANK DEPOSITS,  
1877 TO 1890.†**

	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	1890 ...	2·71

\* 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 768 *ante*.

Banks in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies,  
1891.

778. 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, 1891.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 31st March, 1891.)

Colony.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities.				
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits. †	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	16	1,538,268	139,827	136,242	39,990,424	41,804,761
New South Wales...	17	1,630,261	115,672	124,228	35,414,410	37,284,571
Queensland ...	12	643,816	28,350	98,619	10,135,532	10,906,317
South Australia ...	10	534,939	15,088	76,160	7,723,558	8,349,745
Western Australia...	5	63,640	5,920	8,851	1,075,416	1,153,827
Tasmania ...	5	168,177	92,731	38,361	4,286,024	4,585,293
New Zealand ...	6	929,065	58,355	29,986	12,812,416	13,829,822
Total ...	71	5,508,166	455,943	512,447	111,437,780	117,914,336

Colony.	Assets.					
	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	All Debts due to Banks. †	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	6,805,598	1,854,168	206,842	441,535	51,208,320	60,516,463
New South Wales...	5,776,095	1,698,199	288,969	1,929,273§	42,277,025	51,969,561
Queensland ...	2,404,583	706,941	42,144	261,150	17,433,230	20,848,048
South Australia ...	1,464,549	510,116	37,115	309,743	9,188,748	11,510,271
Western Australia...	329,358	96,024	4,302	2,981	1,513,734	1,946,399
Tasmania ...	643,818	109,762	...	209,193	4,075,651	5,038,424
New Zealand ...	2,483,761	514,991	43,338	149,639	13,911,195	17,102,924
Total ...	19,907,762	5,490,201	622,710	3,303,514	139,607,903	168,932,090

\* *Record* for May, 1891, page 349.

† Including Government deposits, which in Victoria amounted to £970,618, in Queensland to £1,411,965, in South Australia to £677,949, and in New Zealand to £538,383.

‡ Including Government securities, which in New South Wales amounted to £913,177, in Queensland to £30,067, in South Australia to £240,700, in Western Australia to £7,500, in Tasmania to £156,434, and in New Zealand to £100,801. 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.

779. 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 £1,929,273 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.

780. 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 69 per cent. of the assets, which is a higher proportion than obtains in Queensland or Western Australia, a slightly lower one than in New South Wales or South Australia, and a much lower one than in New Zealand or 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, 1891.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Queensland ...	52·30	5. South Australia ...	72·54
2. Western Australia ...	59·30	6. New Zealand ...	80·89
3. Victoria ...	69·07	7. Tasmania ...	91·01
4. New South Wales ...	71·71		

781. Coin and bullion in 1891 bore a higher proportion to the total assets of the banks in Victoria than they did to those in New South Wales, but a lower proportion than that borne in all the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to this matter about the beginning of 1891 :—

Proportion  
of specie to  
assets of  
Austral-  
asian banks.

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1891.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	16·92	5. Queensland ...	11·53
2. New Zealand ...	14·53	6. Victoria ...	11·25
3. Tasmania ...	12·77	7. New South Wales ...	11·11
4. South Australia ...	12·73		

782. 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, 1891, this proportion was exceeded in all the Australasian colonies, except Tasmania, where it was 1 per cent. lower than the proportion referred to; also that the average for the whole of Australasia was  $16\frac{9}{10}$  per cent., or rather over 3s. 4½d. in the pound :—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO LIABILITIES OF BANKS  
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1891.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	28·54	6. New South Wales ...	15·50
2. Queensland ...	22·05	7. Tasmania ...	14·04
3. New Zealand ...	17·92		
4. South Australia ...	17·55	Australasia ...	16·89
5. Victoria ...	16·29		

Austral-  
asian  
banks' de-  
posits not  
bearing and  
bearing  
interest.

783. 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, 1891.)

Colony.	Amount of Deposits.†		Proportion of Deposits.	
	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Victoria ...	11,345,047	28,645,377	28·37	71·63
New South Wales ...	10,413,869	25,000,541	29·41	70·59
Queensland ...	3,356,244	6,779,288	33·12	66·88
South Australia ...	2,168,565	5,554,993	28·07	71·93
Western Australia ...	503,002	572,414	46·77	53·23
New Zealand ...	3,687,880	9,124,536	28·78	71·22

Proportion  
of interest  
bearing de-  
posits in  
Austral-  
asian banks.

784. 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 £970,613, of which £193,625 did not bear, and £776,993 bore, interest; in Queensland to £1,411,965, all bearing interest; in South Australia to £677,949, of which £100,795 did not bear, and £577,154 bore, interest; and in New Zealand to £538,383, all of which bore interest.

785. It is stated on the authority of the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*\* that if the deposits held in the colonies, as shown by the quarterly average statements of the banks, be deducted from the total deposits shown in the bank balance sheets, the difference approximately indicates the amount received from British depositors. If this be correct, the British deposits in Australasian banks amounted to nearly 36 millions in March, 1890, and to nearly 40 millions in March, 1891, the increase in twelve months being close on 4 millions sterling. This is made plain by the following figures:—

British  
deposits in  
Austral-  
asian Banks.

#### BRITISH DEPOSITS IN AUSTRALASIAN BANKS, 1890 AND 1891.

Deposits in Australasian Banks.	On the 31st March—	
	1890.	1891.
	£	£
As per Balance Sheets ... ..	142,186,507	150,459,324
„ Quarterly Statements ... ..	106,372,525	110,677,864
Difference, being British Deposits... ..	35,813,982	39,781,460

786. 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  
Austral-  
asian banks.

#### CAPITAL AND PROFITS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888 TO 1890.

—	1888.	1889.	1890.
	£	£	£
Capital paid up ... ..	16,609,852	17,497,739	17,518,750
Amount of reserved profits at de- claration of dividend	7,913,731	8,427,505	9,052,831
Capital and reserved profits ...	24,523,583	25,925,244	26,571,581
Amount of last dividend declared (half-year)	934,323	1,018,655	1,041,318
Average per cent. per annum of dividend on paid-up capital	11.25	11.64	11.89

NOTE.—There were 29 banks in each of the years.

787. The following is a summary of figures derived from the last issued balance sheets of the banks in Australasia. The balance sheets are of different dates, the latest being the 31st March, 1891:—

Summary  
of bank  
balance  
sheets.

\* *Record* for June, 1891, page 403.

† *Record* for March, 1891, page 161

COMBINED BALANCE SHEET OF AUSTRALASIAN BANKS, 1891.

LIABILITIES.

To Shareholders—						
Paid-up Capital	...	...	...	£17,815,036	0	0
Reserve and Undivided Profit	...		...	9,189,806	0	0
Dividend	...	...	...	1,040,119	0	0
					£28,044,961	0 0
To the Public—						
Notes in circulation	...	...	...	£5,747,761	0	0
Bills payable and in circulation	...		...	16,994,183	0	0
Deposits, Balances to other Banks, etc.	...	...	...	152,155,644	0	0
					174,897,588	0 0
					£202,942,549	0 0

ASSETS.

Cash and Bullion, Cash at Bankers, Money at Call and at Short Notice, and Notes of other Banks	...	...	...	£28,507,810	0	0
Government and other Public Securities	...	...	...	8,562,463	0	0
Premises, Furniture, etc.	...	...	...	5,831,003	0	0
Bills, receivable, discounted, or <i>in transitu</i> , and other debts due	...	...	...	160,041,273	0	0
					£202,942,549	0 0

Average Dividend, £11 13s. 4d. per cent. per annum.

788. In the quarter ended 31st March, 1891, the circulation of bank notes ranged from £1 13s. 5d. in South Australia to £1 2s. 11d. per head in Tasmania; the proportion in Victoria being £1 7s., and in the whole of Australasia £1 8s. 11d. The following are the figures for the different colonies :—

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.		Enumerated Population on 5th April, 1891.*	Bank Note Circulation (First Quarter of 1891).	
			Total.	Per Head of Population.
			£	£ s. d.
South Australia	...	320,006	534,939	1 13 5
Queensland	...	393,938	643,816	1 12 8
New Zealand	...	626,830	929,065	1 9 8
New South Wales	...	1,134,207	1,630,261	1 8 9
Victoria	...	1,140,405	1,538,268	1 7 0
Western Australia	...	49,782	63,640	1 5 7
Tasmania	...	146,667	168,177	1 2 11
Total	...	3,811,835	5,508,166	1 8 11

789. At the end of 1890 the average note circulation was only 18s. 7d. per head in England and Wales, whereas it was as high as

\* Subject to future revision in some cases.

£1 12s. 7d. in Scotland, and £1 11s. 11d. 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. 9d. 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, 1890.

Division.	Estimated Population. (000's omitted.)	Bank Note Circulation, December, 1890.	
		Total. (000's omitted.)	Per Head of Population.
England and Wales ...	29,000,	£ 26,985	£ s. d. 0 18 7
Scotland... ..	4,033,	6,562,	1 12 7
Ireland ... ..	4,670,	7,450,	1 11 11
United Kingdom ...	37,703,	40,997,	1 1 9

790. 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 1890, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates\* :—

### SAVINGS BANKS, 1890.

Description of Institution.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.	
			Total.	Average to each Depositor.
Post Office Savings Banks ...	343	104,320	£ 1,996,093	£ s. d. 19 2 8
General Savings Banks ...	17	177,189	3,266,012	18 8 8
Total ... ..	360	281,509	5,262,105	18 13 10

791. In the nineteen years 1872 to 1890, the number of depositors in savings banks has increased more than 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 1890 it had risen to over 5½ millions sterling, or £240,000 more than in the previous year, and over three times the amount in

\* The financial year of the Post Office Savings Banks terminates on the 31st December, that of the Ordinary Savings Banks on the 30th June.



1880—ten years previously. The average amount to each depositor was highest in 1872 and lowest in 1887, the proportion of the latter being 16s. 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 1890.

Year.			Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.			
				Total.	Average to each Depositor.		
				£	£	s.	d.
1872	...	...	52,749	1,405,738	26	13	0
1873	...	...	58,547	1,498,618	25	11	11
1874	...	...	64,014	1,617,301	25	5	3
1875	...	...	65,837	1,469,849	22	6	6
1876	...	...	69,027	1,507,235	21	16	9
1877	...	...	73,245	1,575,305	21	10	2
1878	...	...	76,696	1,510,273	19	13	7
1879	...	...	82,941	1,520,296	18	6	7
1880	...	...	92,115	1,661,409	18	0	9
1881	...	...	107,282	2,569,438	23	19	0
1882	...	...	122,584	3,121,246	25	9	3
1883	...	...	136,087	2,818,122	20	14	2
1884	...	...	152,342	2,981,083	19	11	4
1885	...	...	170,014	3,337,018	19	12	7
1886	...	...	189,359	3,589,916	18	19	2
1887	...	...	206,596	3,696,699	17	17	10
1888	...	...	237,433	4,669,541	19	13	4
1889	...	...	261,067	5,021,522	19	4	8
1890	...	...	281,509	5,262,105	18	13	10

Rate of interest in savings banks.

792. 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.

Male and female depositors.

793. In the General Savings Banks, the male depositors in 1890 numbered 98,807, and the female depositors 78,382, or about 79 of the latter to 100 of the former. In the general population the proportion of females per 100 males is 90, so that relatively to their respective numbers females do not appear to use the savings banks as much as males.

Small depositors.

794. 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.

795. The depositors and deposits in the savings banks of Melbourne and suburbs amount to over three-fifths of the whole.

Savings  
banks in  
Melbourne.

796. 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 1889 :—

Savings  
banks in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.\*  
(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 † ...	268,462	24·32	4,971,933	18 10 5
New South Wales ...	134,914	12·02	4,280,083	31 14 6
Queensland ...	43,875	10·79	1,597,784	36 8 4
South Australia ...	65,815	20·28	1,905,632	28 19 1
Western Australia† ...	2,965	6·78	31,061	10 9 6
Tasmania ...	24,397	16·11	497,492	20 7 10
New Zealand... ..	110,566	17·83	2,858,644	25 17 1
Total ... ..	650,994	17·19	16,142,629	24 15 11

797. 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.

Rate of  
interest in  
Austral-  
asian  
savings  
banks.

798. 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 :—

Order of  
colonies in  
respect to  
proportion  
of deposi-  
tors to  
population.

\* For later figures see *Australasian Statistics* for 1890, 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 790 *ante*.  
‡ The number of depositors differs from that shown in the *Australasian Statistics* 1889, an error having been discovered.

### 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.        |                       |

Order of colonies in respect to average amount of deposits.

799. 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 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.     |                       |

Savings banks of United Kingdom.

800. The amount lying to the credit of depositors in the savings banks of the United Kingdom in August, 1890, was £110,408,894, of which £43,557,904 was in ordinary savings banks, and £66,850,990 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. per depositor, or £2 12s. 9d. per head of population.

Savings banks of France.

801. 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.

Life assurance.

802. The substance of the following table, which embodies the returns for 1889 and 1890 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

\* *Record for January, 1891, page 53.*

of the results in 1889 of twelve, and in 1890 of eleven, offices, one of which is the Government Life Insurance Department of New Zealand, the remainder being proprietary or mutual companies. It should be mentioned that there are many English, and three large American, offices also doing business in Australasia, but no returns are available of the local business done by these institutions :—

**LIFE ASSURANCE RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1889 AND 1890.**

Particulars.	1889. 12 offices.	1890. 11 offices.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
New Policies during the Year*—				
Assurances and endowments No.	30,497	32,011	+ 1,514	+ 4·97
„ amount assured £	8,690,542	9,201,925	+ 511,383	+ 5·88
Annuities† ... No.	48	39	— 9	— 18·75
„ amount per annum† £	4,131	2,127	— 2,004	— 48·51
Premiums, single ... £	37,802	40,507	+ 2,705	+ 7·16
„ annual ... £	277,457	296,613	+ 19,156	+ 6·90
Funds at beginning of the year £	12,505,500	13,892,592	+ 1,387,092	+ 11·09
Receipts—				
New premiums ... £	257,531	279,624	+ 22,093	+ 8·58
Renewal „ ... £	1,891,554	1,907,168	+ 15,614	+ ·82
Consideration for annuities £	29,284	18,183	— 11,101	— 37·90
Interest ... £	786,514	887,730	+ 101,216	+ 12·86
Other ... £	2,035	2,041	+ 6	+ ·30
Disbursements—				
Claims (with bonus additions) and endowments matured £	756,289	841,262	+ 84,973	+ 11·24
Surrenders‡ ... £	235,853	246,041	+ 10,188	+ 4·32
Annuities ... £	21,706	23,027	+ 1,321	+ 6·08
Bonuses and dividends ... £	46,647	51,315	+ 4,668	+ 10·00
Expenses ... £	504,490	494,838	— 9,652	— 1·91
Funds at the end of the year £	13,907,432	15,330,854	+ 1,423,422	+ 10·23

803. The total receipts of these offices amounted to £2,966,918 in 1889, and to £3,094,746 in 1890; and the total disbursements to £1,564,985 and £1,656,483 respectively. The balance in favour of receipts thus amounted to £1,401,933 in the former, and £1,438,263 in the latter, year. Receipts and disbursements.

804. The working expenses of the same offices amounted to 17 per cent. in 1889, and to 16 per cent. in 1890, of the total receipts. In the former year they amounted to 23½ per cent., and in the latter to 22 per cent., of the premium income. Working expenses.

\* 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.

Rate of  
interest  
realised.

805. The average rate of interest realized in 1890 on the total funds standing to the credit of these institutions was 5·81 per cent., or slightly below the average of the previous nine 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	1890 ...	...	...	5·81

Liabilities  
and assets  
of life  
offices.

806. 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, 1889 AND 1890.

				1889.	1890.	Increase.†
				£	£	£
LIABILITIES.						
Life, endowment, and annuity funds	...	...	...	13,856,892	15,305,825	1,448,933
Investment fluctuation funds	...	...	...	55,152	55,048	—104
Paid-up capital	...	...	...	90,000	90,000	...
Reserve funds	...	...	...	171,000	201,000	30,000
Deposits and interest	...	...	...	53,150	27,548	—25,602
Profit and loss balances	...	...	...	211,616	149,449	—62,167
Outstanding claims, annuities, and surrenders	...	...	...	179,439	185,510	6,071
Outstanding accounts	...	...	...	125,691	64,756	—60,935
Total	...	...	...	14,742,940	16,079,136	1,336,196
ASSETS.						
Mortgages	...	...	...	7,756,329	9,007,310	1,250,981
Loans on policies and on personal security	...	...	...	2,396,281	2,707,279	310,998
Government securities	...	...	...	1,249,599	1,283,458	33,859
Debentures	...	...	...			
Sbares	...	...	...	123,478	124,909	1,431
Cash on deposit	...	...	...	1,023,093	723,198	—299,895
Cash on hand and on current account	...	...	...			
Freehold and leasehold property	...	...	...	1,696,014	1,717,167	21,153
Agents' balances	...	...	...	18,449	18,690	241
Outstanding premiums	...	...	...	248,103	253,824	5,721
Outstanding and accrued interest	...	...	...	134,969	147,590	12,621
Sundries	...	...	...	96,625	95,711	—914
Total	...	...	...	14,742,940	16,079,136	1,336,196

\* *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for January, 1891, page 53.  
† When the minus sign (–) occurs a decrease has taken place.

807. The following is a statement of the capital and reserves of 30 fire and marine insurance companies doing business in Australasia in 1890 \* :—

Capital of  
fire and  
marine in-  
surance  
companies.

**AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CAPITAL AND RESERVES, 1890.**

Colony in which Head Office is situated.	Number of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Funds and Unappropriated Profits.	Total Paid-up Capital and Reserves.
		£	£	£
Victoria ... ..	10	307,080	539,370	846,450
New South Wales ... ..	9	189,703	206,532	396,235
South Australia ... ..	2	112,500	168,019	280,519
Queensland ... ..	1	7,306	715	8,021
Tasmania ... ..	3	101,340	15,433	116,773
New Zealand ... ..	5	602,293	563,962	1,166,255
Total ... ..	30	1,320,222	1,494,031	2,814,253

808. It will be noticed that the amount of capital and reserves of the five New Zealand companies is nearly equal to that of the 19 companies having their head offices in Victoria and New South Wales.

Large pro-  
portion of  
capital in  
New Zea-  
land com-  
panies.

809. The profits, losses, dividends, etc., of the same companies in 1890, of 32 companies in 1889, and of 33 companies in 1888, were as follow :—

Profits of  
fire and  
marine  
insurance  
companies.

**PROFITS, ETC., OF AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1888 TO 1890.**

Profits, Losses, Dividends, etc.	1888. (33 Companies.)	1889. (32 Companies.)	1890. (30 Companies.)
	£	£	£
Premiums, less reassurances and returns ... ..	1,474,821	1,527,674	1,414,567
Interest, rents, and fees ... ..	160,928	154,520	144,141
Total ... ..	1,635,749	1,682,194	1,558,708
Losses ... ..	966,895	1,075,940	985,038
Expenses and commission ... ..	415,150	424,125	405,859
Total ... ..	1,382,045	1,500,065	1,390,897
Net profits ... ..	253,704	182,129	167,811
Dividends paid ... ..	213,706	201,071	180,219
Proportion of losses and expenses to premium income ... ..	Per cent. 93·71	Per cent. 98·19	Per cent. 93·33

\* The figures relating to these companies have been rearranged from figure statements contained in tables at page 455 of the *Insurance and Banking Record* for June, 1891.

Dividends compared with profits of fire and marine companies.

810. The net profits exceeded the dividends paid by £39,998 in 1888; but the dividends paid exceeded the net profits by £18,942 in 1889, and by £12,408 in 1890. The losses and expenses were less than the premium income by 6·29 per cent. in 1888, by 1·81 per cent. in 1889, and by 1·67 in 1890.

Fire and marine business in certain companies.

811. In the returns of 22 of these companies in 1888, of 20 in 1889, and of 17 in 1890, the premiums and losses on fire business were distinguished from those on marine business, with the following result:—

PREMIUMS, LOSSES, ETC., OF CERTAIN AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1888 TO 1890.

Premiums, Losses, etc.	1888 (22 Companies.)	1889 (20 Companies.)	1890 (17 Companies.)
<b>FIRE ASSURANCE.</b>	£	£	£
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	301,737	279,300	270,846
Losses ... ..	148,098	173,558	141,597
Premiums in excess of losses ... ..	153,639	105,742	129,249
<b>MARINE ASSURANCE.</b>			
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	301,531	251,316	202,907
Losses ... ..	227,068	197,228	168,384
Premiums in excess of losses ... ..	74,463	54,088	34,523
<b>FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE.</b>			
Premiums in excess of losses (as above)	228,102	159,830	163,772
Interest, rents and fees ... ..	106,586	98,055	91,416
Expenses and commission ... ..	334,688 169,894	257,885 155,989	255,188 146,631
Net profits ... ..	164,794	101,896	108,557

Life assurance in the United Kingdom.

812. In 1888 the total income of the ordinary life assurance companies doing business in the United Kingdom (exclusive of American companies) amounted to £21,567,000, of which £6,326,000 was from interest, £13,928,000 from premiums, and £1,108,000 from sales of annuities; and that their working expenses amounted to £2,134,000, or nearly 10 per cent. of the receipts. The claims satisfied during the year amounted to £11,002,000, and £743,000 was paid to annuitants; the amount paid as cash bonuses or allowed in reduction of premiums was £1,063,000; for surrender, £889,000; and as dividends, etc., to shareholders, £602,000.

813. The following, according to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, were the prices in Melbourne of Victorian debentures payable thereat, and of Victorian stock,\* at the dates named :—

Price of  
debentures  
and stock in  
Melbourne.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES AND STOCK IN MELBOURNE,  
1890 AND 1891.

Interest.		Outstanding Debt.		Closing Price per £100.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.	Amount.	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
1890.							
5	Jan. 1 and July 1	312,900	1894	102-103	102-103	102-103	102-103
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	†966,893	†1897	100	100	100	100
	Total ...	1,279,793					
1891.							
5	Jan. 1 and July 1	312,900	1894	102-103	102-103	102-103	102-103
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	1,049,465†	†1897	100	100	100	100
	Total ...	1,362,365					

NOTE.—See note to next table. The debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company are not included.

814. According to *Westgarth's Circular*, the following are the prices at four periods of 1890, and three periods of 1891, of debentures payable in London§ ; the lower price indicates that at or about which sales might be effected, and the higher that at which purchases might be made :—

Price of  
debentures  
in London.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1890 AND 1891.

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	100½	101-103
5	" "	2,107,000	1894	104-106	104-106	103½-103¾	103-105
4	" "	4,500,000	1899-1901	103-105	104-106	101½-102¼	101-103
4½	" "	5,000,000	1904	109-111	111-113	108	106-109
4	" "	4,000,000	1907	107-109	108-110	106½	105-107
4	April 1 & Oct. 1	2,000,000	1908	110-111	108-110	} 105½-108	105-107
4	" "	4,000,000	1913	110-111	108-110		105-107
4	" "	4,000,000	1919	110-112	108-109		105-108
4	Jan. 1 & July 1	6,000,000	1920	111½-111¾	110¾-111¼	108-108½	107-109
3½	" "	7,000,000	1923	102-103	101½-102	97½-99¾	97½-98½
	Total ...	39,457,000					

\* See tables following paragraphs 230 and 252 *ante*.

† Government stock. The figures in the other lines represent debentures.

‡ Or at any time thereafter at option of Government.

§ See also tables following paragraphs 230, 253, and 258 *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, 1890 AND 1891—  
*continued.*

Interest.		Outstanding Debentures and Stock.		Price per £100 Bond.			
Rate per annum	When payable.	Amount.*	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
	1891.						
5	Jan. 1 & July 1	2,107,000	1894	103-105	103-105	102-104	...
4	" "	4,500,000	1899-1901	104-106	101-103	102-104	...
4½	" "	5,000,000	1904	108-110	107-109	106-108	...
4	" "	4,000,000	1907	105-107	106-108	105-106	...
4	April 1 & Oct. 1	2,000,000	1908	106-109	103-106	104-106	...
4	" "	4,000,000	1913	106-109	107-109	...	...
4	" "	4,000,000	1919	106-107	103-105	...	...
4	Jan. 1 & July 1	6,000,000	1920	108½-108¾	106½-107	105-106	...
3½	" "	7,000,000	1923-4	99½-99¾	96¾-97¼	96-97	...
	Total ...	38,607,000					

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.

Prices of  
Austral-  
asian stock  
in London.

815. 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. The sudden rise in Australian Stocks in 1888 and 1889, together with the causes which led up to it, was described in the last edition of this work.† Since 1889, when the prices were at a maximum, there has, however, since been a falling off, although the prices are still invariably higher than they were prior to 1888. Taking the mean of the highest and lowest rates quoted in the official list, the price of the Victorian 4 per cents. fell from 112 in 1889 to  $109\frac{1}{4}$  in 1890, and that of New South Wales from  $115\frac{3}{4}$  to 114; whilst the  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cents. of the same colonies fell from  $103\frac{3}{4}$  to 100, and from  $103\frac{1}{2}$  to 102 respectively. In 1891, moreover, a still further depreciation took place in these as well as in all the other Australasian Stocks. This recent fall in the prices of Australian securities is probably only of a temporary character, being due, as already pointed out,‡ not to any loss of confidence in the high character entertained of these securities, but to a severe crisis in London, consequent on heavy losses in South American securities. The following are the highest and lowest prices for the principal stocks of the Australasian colonies in the years 1889 and 1890, and in 1891 up to the latest date:—

\* See footnote (II) on page 461.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 891. See also paragraph 248 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 248 *ante*.

## PRICES OF STOCK OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN LONDON, 1889 TO 1891.

Colony.	Stock.*		Prices.†						
	Year when principal is due.	Interest payable on the first day of—	1889.		1890.		1891 (to 25th July).		Latest (week ended 25th July, 1891).
			Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	Highest	Lowest.	
	4 per cents.								
Victoria ...	1920	Jan. & July.	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	112 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 $\frac{1}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
New South Wales	1933	„ „	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	113	116	112	114 $\frac{1}{2}$	108	109
Queensland ...	1915-24	„ „	114	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	112	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{2}$	102	105 $\frac{5}{8}$
South Australia...	1917-36	April & Oct.	111	107 $\frac{7}{8}$	110 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	105 $\frac{7}{8}$
Western Australia	1934	Jan. & July.	112 $\frac{1}{8}$	109	110 $\frac{1}{8}$	106	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{5}{8}$
Tasmania ...	1911	„ „	108	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	105	101	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$
New Zealand ...	1929	May & Nov.	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{5}{8}$	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$	107 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	104 $\frac{7}{8}$
	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cents.								
Victoria ...	1923	Jan. & July.	105	102 $\frac{3}{8}$	103 $\frac{1}{8}$	97	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	96 $\frac{1}{4}$
New South Wales	1924	April & Oct.	106	101 $\frac{1}{4}$	105	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	103 $\frac{7}{8}$	98	101 $\frac{1}{8}$
Queensland ...	1924	Jan. & July.	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	100	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	96 $\frac{3}{4}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	90 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Australia...	1939	„ „	102 $\frac{1}{8}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	101 $\frac{7}{8}$	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{1}{2}$	95	96 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tasmania ...	† 1920-40	„ „	101	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	100 $\frac{3}{8}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{3}{4}$	94 $\frac{1}{2}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$
New Zealand ...	1940	„ „	...	...	98 $\frac{5}{8}$	93 $\frac{1}{4}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	92 $\frac{1}{4}$	94

816. The following figures, showing the highest and lowest prices quoted in London of New South Wales and New Zealand Government stocks during 1890 and previous years, which have been taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence* for 1891, will give some idea of the increased value of colonial Government securities over a series of years. Strange to say, the prices of Victorian stocks were not given :—

Prices of  
New South  
Wales and  
New Zealand  
stocks.

## 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 ...	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...
1878 ...	103 $\frac{1}{4}$	95 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	...
1879 ...	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	95 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...
1880 ...	105 $\frac{1}{8}$	95 $\frac{3}{8}$	...	...
1881 ...	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 $\frac{3}{4}$	99	88 $\frac{5}{8}$
1882 ...	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{1}{8}$	101 $\frac{3}{4}$	94
1883 ...	104	99 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{1}{2}$	98 $\frac{1}{2}$
1884 ...	105 $\frac{3}{8}$	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	99
1885 ...	106 $\frac{5}{8}$	99	101	93 $\frac{1}{2}$
1886 ...	107	102	103 $\frac{3}{8}$	95 $\frac{1}{4}$
1887 ...	108	101 $\frac{1}{2}$	100 $\frac{5}{8}$	93 $\frac{3}{8}$
1888 ...	111 $\frac{1}{4}$	105 $\frac{1}{4}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 $\frac{1}{4}$
1889 ...	111	105	109 $\frac{1}{4}$	99 $\frac{5}{8}$
1890 ...	108 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 $\frac{3}{4}$	109 $\frac{1}{8}$	102 $\frac{1}{4}$

\* Debentures in the case of Tasmanian 4 per cents.

† 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.

Value of  
Colonial  
Govern-  
ment  
securities  
in London.

817. 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 1890, was £272,829,653; and it was calculated that, at the end of 1890, the market value of £70,791,000 of these securities was £73,974,000, as compared with £76,017,000 at the end of 1889, and £73,780,000 at the end of 1888.\* The excess above the par value was thus  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1890, as against  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1889, and  $4\frac{1}{4}$  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.

Price of  
stock in  
various  
countries.

818. A London newspaper, *The Statist*, has published an article on the market prices in London of the Government 4 per cent. securities of various countries in 1885, 1890 and 1891.† The figures given in that article are subjoined, the countries being placed in order so as to show the position in which they relatively stood at each period in the estimation of the investing public:—

PRICE OF 4 PER CENT. STOCK IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,  
1885, 1890, AND 1891.

January, 1885.		1890.		May, 1891.	
Country.	Price of 4 per cent. Stock.	Country.	Price of 4 per cent. Stock.	Country.	Price of 4 per cent. Stock.
	£		£		£
France ... ..	104	France ... ..	127	France ... ..	122
Sweden & Norway	101	Sweden & Norway	105½	Sweden & Norway	104
Italy ... ..	90	Russia ... ..	100	Russia ... ..	96
Austria ... ..	86	Egypt ... ..	99	Egypt ... ..	94
Hungary ... ..	79½	Austria ... ..	96	Austria ... ..	94
Russia ... ..	76	Turkey ... ..	94	Turkey ... ..	89
Turkey ... ..	64½	Hungary ... ..	93	Hungary ... ..	89
Portugal ... ..	64	Italy ... ..	91½	Italy ... ..	85
Egypt ... ..	63½	Portugal ... ..	86½	Spain ... ..	70
Spain ... ..	60	Spain ... ..	79	Greece ... ..	61
Greece ... ..	56	Greece ... ..	76	Portugal ... ..	57

NOTE.—The prices given, being exclusive of accrued interest, are only approximate.

Fluctuations  
in prices of  
stock.

819. It will be noticed that France and Sweden stood at the head of the list, with their stocks at a considerable premium at all the periods. The other countries were subject to fluctuations, the most remarkable rises being those of Russia and Egypt, and the most remarkable fall that of Portugal, which in 1891 stood below all the other countries in point of national credit. All the prices were higher in 1890 than at either of the other periods. Reference to a former

\* See *Bankers' Magazine*, 1891, page 86.

† *The Statist*, 23rd May, 1891, page 587.

table\* will show that, at the latest date, the 4 per cent. stocks of all the Australasian colonies, except Tasmania, stood at a higher price than the same stocks in any of the countries named except France.

820. 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 1890, 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 AND LIENS, AND RELEASES, 1890.

Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
Land under <i>Transfer of Land Statute</i> ...	11,099	£ 13,284,553	7,322	£ 7,306,622
„ under old system...	1,569	2,410,446	1,039	1,012,284
Live stock ...	1,519	337,044	36	20,666†
Wool ...	469	165,493	1	200
Crops ...	989	162,162	...	...
Total ...	15,645	16,359,698	8,398	8,339,772

Mortgages, liens, and releases.

821. The number of registered mortgages and liens of all descriptions, and the amounts advanced in respect thereof, during each of the twenty-one years ended with 1890, were as follow:—

Mortgages and liens, 1870 to 1890.

### MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1870 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.	Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.
		£			£
1870 ...	4,410	4,203,743	1881 ...	10,636	6,672,733
1871 ...	4,849	4,278,197	1882 ...	9,416	6,985,689
1872 ...	5,151	4,076,229	1883 ...	9,023	6,021,120
1873 ...	5,155	5,248,365	1884 ...	9,236	7,139,774
1874 ...	5,929	6,019,904	1885 ...	10,738	9,476,724
1875 ...	6,035	4,542,569	1886 ...	13,547	12,224,992
1876 ...	6,417	5,081,387	1887 ...	12,981	11,427,243
1877 ...	6,510	4,706,138	1888 ...	13,685	16,772,497
1878 ...	9,655	6,233,752	1889 ...	15,453	18,876,605
1879 ...	12,063	7,358,952	1890 ...	15,645	16,359,698
1880 ...	10,722	5,615,401			

\* See table following paragraph 815 *ante*.

† 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*, £15,582,900, under old system, £2,571,000; and of live stock, £340,600. Releases of land—under *Transfer of Land Statute*, £8,342,300; under old system, £1,341,500; and of live stock, £46,498.

† Amount of 16 releases only; in the case of 20 no particulars were given.

Mortgages  
and liens,  
1890 and  
former  
years.

822. 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. In 1890, although the mortgages were more numerous, the amount secured was less by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millions than in 1889, and less by £400,000 than in 1888. In each of the three years named, the amount was more than twice as large as in 1884 or any previous year.

Proportion  
of releases  
to mort-  
gages.

823. In 1890 the number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to about 66 and 53 per cent. respectively of the number of mortgages effected and the amounts lent thereon, as compared with 59 and 35 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.

Live stock  
mortgaged.

824. The live stock mortgaged in 1890 consisted of 701,339 sheep, 20,588 head of cattle, 4,285 horses, and 1,061 pigs. The live stock released consisted of 15,726 sheep, 281 cattle, 47 horses, and 20 pigs.

Difference  
between  
mortgages  
and re-  
leases, 1861  
to 1890.

825. During the thirty years ended with 1890, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property amounted in the aggregate to £168,076,479, and the sums paid off amounted in all to £86,823,718. The balance is £81,252,761, or nearly half the amount originally advanced. Part of this balance represents the amount of mortgages still outstanding, and part the amount in default of payment of which properties have passed from the mortgagor either by foreclosure or sale.

Bills of sale.

826. In 1890, the number of bills of sale filed was less numerous than in 1889 by 65, but more so than in any other year since 1876. The amount secured under such instruments was not as high as in 1888 by £268,500, but was two and a half times as high as in any of the years immediately preceding 1888, and was also much higher than in every other year since 1873. The following are the number and amounts of those filed and satisfied in each of the last seventeen years :—

## BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1890.

Year.	Bills of Sale Filed.		Bills of Sale Satisfied.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1874 ... ..	3,207	727,370	251	98,492
1875 ... ..	3,182	788,339	189	85,477
1876 ... ..	3,330	747,717	194	56,318
1877 ... ..	1,063	288,015	131	79,746
1878 ... ..	1,117	348,319	76	28,710
1879 ... ..	849	239,793	59	42,459
1880 ... ..	752	593,857	47	25,628
1881 ... ..	842	432,251	65	56,739
1882 ... ..	812	461,710	68	51,804
1883 ... ..	839	253,863	40	24,385
1884 ... ..	866	248,768	36	30,761
1885 ... ..	954	379,864	51	38,882
1886 ... ..	980	436,900	48	32,724
1887 ... ..	1,395	420,400	25	19,164
1888 ... ..	1,547	1,317,122	25	21,443
1889 ... ..	1,616	994,690	27	23,897
1890 ... ..	1,551	1,048,629	22	18,751

827. The decrease in the number and amount of bills of sale filed in 1877 and subsequent years was chiefly owing to the law relating to such securities having been made more stringent under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, which came into force during 1877, which rendered it necessary to give 15 days' notice to the Registrar-General previous to any bill of sale being filed, during which period any creditor may lodge a caveat against its registration.

Decrease in  
bills of sale  
since 1876.

828. 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 fourteen years, were as follow :—

Contracts  
for sale and  
letting.

## CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 TO 1890.

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	
1883 ... ..	1,472	63,434	1,472	
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	
1890 ... ..	429	26,406	429	

Fluctuations  
in contracts  
for sale and  
letting.

829. 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 four years, however, 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.

Building  
societies.

830. 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 such institutions sent in returns during 1890, as against 72 in 1889, and 74 in 1888. 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, 1888 TO 1890.

	1888.	1889.*	1890.
Number of societies ... ..	74	72	70
Number of shareholders ... ..	26,312	22,222	21,858
Number of borrowers ... ..	19,288	19,210	23,529
Paid-up capital ... ..	£3,310,774	£3,306,981	£3,493,380
Value of landed property ... ..	£1,512,439	£1,012,422	£552,088
Advances during the year ... ..	£4,381,330	£3,264,984	£2,426,127
Repayments during the year ... ..	£2,968,887	£2,345,843	£2,335,331
Working expenses during the year ... ..	£82,081	£92,984	£79,597
Bank overdraft at end of the year ... ..	£224,418	£264,409	£194,532
Deposits at end of the year ... ..	£5,292,364	£5,062,328	£5,285,702

Advances by  
building  
societies,  
1876-1890.

831. In 1890, the business done by building societies, as measured by the advances made, was not so large as that in the previous year by £840,000 ; not so large as that in 1888 by nearly £2,000,000, but only slightly below that in 1887. It was, moreover, larger than that in any other year. The advances made by these institutions during the last fifteen years have been as follow :—

ADVANCES BY BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1876 TO 1890.

£			£		
1876	...	870,203	1884	...	1,469,542
1877	...	815,860	1885	...	2,073,189
1878	...	703,932	1886	...	2,358,729
1879	...	489,312	1887	...	2,544,688
1880	...	564,411	1888	...	4,381,330
1881	...	805,551	1889	...	3,264,984
1882	...	1,040,965	1890	...	2,426,127
1883	...	1,089,480			

\* Exclusive of the returns of the Premier Permanent Society, which suspended payment on the 21st December, 1889, and has since been in liquidation. In 1888 this institution had a paid-up capital of £264,492, and deposits amounting to £780,186.

832. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys left with them for a period of twelve months generally ranged, in 1883 from 5 to 7 per cent.; in 1884 from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 per cent.; in 1885 and 1886 from 6 to 7 per cent.; in 1887 from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to  $7\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.; in 1888 from  $5\frac{1}{4}$  to 7 per cent.; and in 1889 and 1890 from  $5\frac{1}{2}$  to 7 per cent.; Most of the societies allow interest on the daily balance on deposit in current account, the rates ranging from 3 to 5 per cent.

Rates of  
interest in  
building  
societies.

833. The sums deposited with building societies at the end of 1890 amounted in the aggregate to £5,285,702, or £6,662 less than was on deposit at the end of 1888, but £223,374 more than at the end of 1889. The deposits in 1890 exceeded the advances during the year by £2,859,575.

Deposits  
with  
building  
societies.

834. The following is a statement of the total amount of moneys on deposit at or about the end of each of the last five years with banks of issue, savings banks, and building societies. Other institutions, such as deposit banks, and some of the insurance companies, also receive deposits; but of these no returns are furnished:—

Total  
moneys on  
deposit.

#### MONEYS ON DEPOSIT AT END OF YEARS 1886 TO 1890.

Amount deposited with—	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	£	£	£	£	£
Banks ...	31,239,472	35,215,547	37,570,838	38,768,936	40,292,065
Savings banks ...	3,589,916	3,696,699	4,669,541	5,021,523	5,262,105
Building societies	2,910,792	4,216,758	5,292,364	5,062,328	5,285,702
Total ...	37,740,180	43,129,004	47,532,743	48,852,787	50,839,872

835. According to the table, the moneys on deposit about the close of the last year amounted in the aggregate to nearly 51 millions sterling, or 2 millions more than in the previous year, and 13 millions more than in 1886, four years previously. There is no doubt, however, that in all the years some of the savings banks' money, and a portion of that deposited with building societies, is re-deposited with the banks, and thus counted twice over; but considering there are many institutions for the receipt of deposits from which no returns are obtained, it is not at all likely that the whole amount at deposit is less than that stated in the table.

Moneys on  
deposit,  
1890.

836. An increase of about 27 millions, or one-eleventh, took place in the amounts passed through the Melbourne Clearing House in 1890, as compared with 1889; the amount was still, however, 12

Melbourne  
Clearing  
House.



millions below that in 1888, which will be memorable as a year of unusual speculation and inflation. Particulars respecting the clearances during the six years ended with 1890 are given in the following table :—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE.—TRANSACTIONS, 1885 TO 1890.  
(000's omitted.)

Year.	Clearances.				Amount cleared.	
	By Exchange of Instruments.			By Payments in Coin.	Total.	Weekly Ave- rage.
	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	26,564,	231,180,	257,744,	30,672,	288,416,	5,546,
1890	26,568,	255,233,	281,801,	33,389,	315,190,	6,061,

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.

Wealth of  
the popu-  
lation.

837. The property left by deceased persons affords an indirect means of ascertaining approximately the private 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 four periods of five years is as follows :—

WEALTH OF THE POPULATION, 1870 TO 1889.

Quinquennial Periods.	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.
	£		£		£
1870-1874	8,048,325	54,892	147	749,313	110,149,011
1875-1879	14,019,097	66,446	211	809,599	170,825,389
1880-1884	17,170,139	64,099	268	890,353	238,614,604
1885-1889	32,310,400	81,000	399	1,020,764	407,284,836

Total wealth  
and wealth  
per head.

838. The estimated private wealth is shown in the last column. It will be noticed that this amounted to 110 millions sterling, or £147 per head, in the five years 1870 to 1874; to 171 millions sterling, or £211 per head, in the five years 1875 to 1879; to nearly 239 millions sterling, or £268 per head, in the five years 1880 to 1884; and to 407 millions sterling, or £399 per head, in the five years ended with 1889.

It should, however, be mentioned that several large estates have been entered for probate in the last five years, and it is possible that this may partly account for the very large increase shown by the figures for the latest period.

839. 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.

Public? wealth not estimated.

840. In the middle of 1890 the national debt amounted to £41,377,693, 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.

Wealth as compared with indebtedness.

841. The only Australasian colony besides Victoria in which calculations as to the wealth of the population have been published, based upon the amounts left by persons who died, is New South Wales. The figures relating to that colony for the four quinquennial periods ended with 1889 are compared in the following table:—

Wealth of Victoria and New South Wales.

WEALTH OF POPULATION OF VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES\*.

Quinquennial Periods.	Average Amount left by each Person Dying.			Total Wealth.		
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Excess in favour of Victoria.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Excess in favour of Victoria.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1870–1874 ...	147	109	38	110,149,011	58,424,000	51,725,011
1875–1879 ...	211	178	33	170,825,389	115,112,600	55,712,789
1880–1884 ...	268	264	4	238,614,604	216,110,400	22,504,204
1885–1889 ...	399	319	80	407,284,836	332,445,850	74,838,986

\* The figures for New South Wales are taken from an official publication by the Government Statistician of that colony, entitled *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*, 1889-90, page 703: Potter, Sydney, 1890.

Population  
of New  
South  
Wales un-  
corrected.

842. The populations for Victoria on which the amounts left by each person dying have been calculated will be found in the last table but one. For New South Wales, the numbers are 536,000 for the first quinquennial period, 646,700 for the second, 818,600 for the third, and 1,042,150 for the fourth. It may be remarked that the results of the recent census have shown that the last-named number is too high, and, therefore, the sum total of the wealth of New South Wales during the period 1885 to 1889 is really less, and the excess over it of the wealth of Victoria is really greater, than is shown in the table.

Estimate of  
wealth of  
New South  
Wales.

843. By another method the Government Statistician of New South Wales sets down the wealth of his colony as £403,600,000,\* or nearly as great as that of Victoria, but as the computer makes no allowance for foreign capital invested in and receiving the profits of a considerable portion of that wealth, the estimate can hardly be accepted as correct.

Wealth of  
Australasia.

844. For the whole of Australasia, the same authority† has estimated 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 in  
the United  
Kingdom.

845. Subjoined, is an estimate‡ made recently by Dr. Robert Giffen, C.B., the head of the Statistical Department of the Imperial Board of Trade, of the wealth of the population of the United Kingdom in 1890, and at two previous periods :—

#### 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 of  
various  
countries.

846. The following estimate of the wealth of the United States of America and of various European countries has been taken from McCarthy's *Annual Statistician*, 1891.|| The countries are arranged in order according to the wealth per head in each :—

\* *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*, 1889-90, page 699.

† *Wealth and Progress of New South Wales*, 1888-9, page 644.

‡ *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. || Pages 331 and 631.

## WEALTH OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Total Wealth (in millions.)	Wealth per Head.
	£	£
Holland ... ..	987,	240
United States ... ..	13,750,	219
France ... ..	8,060,	218
Denmark ... ..	366,	198
Sweden ... ..	977,	152
Belgium ... ..	806,	145
Germany ... ..	6,323,	140
Greece ... ..	211,	107
Austria ... ..	3,613,	95
Spain... ..	1,593,	93
Portugal ... ..	371,	86
Italy ... ..	2,351,	82
Russia ... ..	4,343,	53

847. Comparing the figures in this table with previous statements, it will be noticed that the total wealth of the United States exceeds that of any country in the world, the United Kingdom\* being next to it, and France next; also that per head the wealth is greatest in the Australasian colonies,† next in the United Kingdom, followed at some distance by Holland, the United States, France, and Denmark, in the order named.

Countries in  
which  
wealth is  
greatest.

\* See table following paragraph 845 *ante*.

† See paragraphs 841 and 843 *ante*.



# APPENDICES.



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## APPENDIX A.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF VICTORIA, 1889-90  
to 1891-92.(Taken from a preliminary statement presented to Members of the Legislative Assembly on the  
28th July, 1891.)

## I.—REVENUE.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1889-90 AND 1890-91, AND ESTIMATED  
REVENUE 1891-92.

	Net Revenue.		
	1889-90.	1890-91. (Approximate)	1891-92. (Estimated.)
<b>CUSTOMS.</b>	£	£	£
Spirits	661,129	657,700	650,300
Wine	51,409	41,825	44,900
Beer and Cider	56,830	52,381	55,600
Tobacco and Snuff	249,746	261,722	259,500
Cigars	58,244	58,969	59,300
Tea	57,939	37,128	40,400
Sugar and Molasses	127,527	130,715	150,000
Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	11,355	6,080	6,200
Opium	17,443	16,253	16,900
Rice	21,437	19,731	20,400
Hops	9,602	2,659	3,900
Malt	1,626	793	900
Dried and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	58,830	47,007	55,700
Import Duty on Live Stock	47,590	85,374	58,000
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> Duties	663,669	651,533	706,650
All other Articles	516,809	410,765	440,300
Wharfage	46,825	44,937	47,500
<b>Total Customs</b>	<b>2,658,010</b>	<b>2,525,572</b>	<b>2,616,450</b>
<b>EXCISE AND INLAND REVENUE.</b>			
Spirits Distilled in Victoria	98,712	102,202	99,000
Auctioneers' Licences	15,527	15,682	15,800
Licences—Tobacco and Cigars	1,275	1,300	1,400
All other Licences	3,845	4,110	3,600
Percentage—Act 566	4	...	...
Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons	400,150	184,886	250,040
Duties on Bank Notes	32,173	30,737	31,000
Land Tax	121,604	120,633	126,000
Stamp Duty	*	*	*
Tobacco Duties	38,621	27,789	30,000
<b>Total Excise and Inland Revenue</b>	<b>711,911</b>	<b>487,339</b>	<b>556,840</b>

\* Included under "Fees." The amount derived from this duty has been roughly estimated at £230,000 for 1889-90, and £218,000 for 1890-91. It is not possible, however, to state the amount with any degree of certainty.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1889-90 AND 1890-91, AND ESTIMATED  
REVENUE 1891-92—continued.

	Net Revenue.		
	1889-90.	1890-91. (Approximate)	1891-92. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
TERRITORIAL.			
Sales by Auction ... ..	88,598	} 106,410	200,000
„ Interest on Balances ... ..	4,704		
Alienation otherwise than by Auction ... ..	350,116	370,463	316,750
Licences and Leases other than Agricultural	50,918	45,776	47,150
Pastoral Occupation, etc. ... ..	65,241	69,542	69,690
Harbor Trust Contributions—Rents and			
Licences ... ..	1,995	2,561	2,000
Miners' Rights ... ..	5,705	5,892	5,831
Business Licences ... ..	230	158	180
Leases, Auriferous and Mineral Lands ..	9,727	9,879	9,766
Water-right and Searching Licences, etc. ...	1,139	1,029	1,501
Rents under <i>Mining on Private Property</i>			
<i>Act</i> ... ..	1,403	1,321	1,362
Total Territorial ... ..	579,776	613,031	654,230
PUBLIC WORKS.			
Railway Income ... ..	3,134,066	3,306,580	3,500,000
Water Supply—Yan Yean ... ..	190,679	204,026	*
„ On the Gold Fields ... ..	21,279	21,276	21,000
„ Geelong ... ..	9,582	10,119	9,500
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip ...	2,353	4,232	3,000
Ferry Fares and Crane ... ..	874	872	920
Total Public Works ... ..	3,358,833	3,547,105	3,534,420
PORTS AND HARBOURS.			
Tonnage and Pilotage at Outports ... ..	29,789	20,669	24,000
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.			
Postage ... ..	†	†	†
Post Office—Private Boxes, etc. ... ..	7,852	8,714	8,000
Commission on Money Orders ... ..	12,574	15,919	17,050
Electric Telegraph—Messages ... ..	†	†	†
„ Telephone Exchange, etc. ... ..	36,260	37,314	40,000
Total Post and Telegraph Offices ... ..	56,686	61,947	65,050
STAMP REVENUE† ... ..	797,894	751,317	804,500
FEES (exclusive of Stamps) ... ..	55,732	55,709	51,450
FINES ... ..	8,493	11,882	8,100

\* Transferred to the newly constituted Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.  
† The revenues from postage and telegraph stamps are included under the heading of “Fees.”  
The revenue from postages is not known, but it has been estimated roughly at £331,500 for 1889-90,  
and at £289,060 for 1890-91; whilst the actual revenue from telegrams was £135,245 in 1889-90,  
and £139,320 in 1890-91.  
‡ Including postage, telegraph, duty, and fee stamps

REVENUE RECEIVED 1889-90 AND 1890-91, AND ESTIMATED  
REVENUE 1891-92—continued.

	Net Revenue.		
	1889-90.	1890-91. (Approximate)	1891-92. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Rents, exclusive of Lands ... ..	4,019	2,427	3,000
Government Printer ... ..	34,027	33,506	31,180
Penal Establishments ... ..	7,838	7,664	7,500
Education ... ..	450	601	500
„ Sale of Books ... ..	...	...	1,200
Defence Department ... ..	4,970	4,551	4,000
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ... ..	1,804	1,699	1,560
Sale of Produce, Aboriginal Stations ... ..	322	903	600
Sale of Government Property ... ..	4,417	7,114	3,000
Master-in-Lunacy ... ..	13,733	14,251	12,100
Mint Charges ... ..	11,317	10,655	10,000
Interest on Public Account, etc. ... ..	65,569	52,885	35,000
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies... ..	18,268	17,625	18,000
„ „ Water Trusts ... ..	20,213	23,015	24,000
„ „ Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts ... ..	70	4,902	5,000
„ from Bungaree Loan Liquidation Account ... ..	137	117	...
„ from Municipalities— <i>Prince's Bridge Act 1885</i> ... ..	1,621	1,597	1,572
Surplus Mint Subsidy ... ..	4,478	4,760	5,044
Contributions, Public Gardens ... ..	3,150	3,300	300
Contribution towards Bridge, south end of Queen-street ... ..	981	968	954
Contributions, <i>Marine Board Act, No. 1165</i> ... ..	2,645	2,714	2,575
Inebriate Asylum, Beaconsfield ... ..	396	1,070	850
All other Receipts ... ..	49,610	56,000	33,020
Repayments towards Loans— <i>Vermin Act No. 1153</i> ... ..	...	13,918	15,000
Centennial International Exhibition ... ..	12,000	...	...
Metropolitan Board of Works—Interest ... ..	...	...	51,000
Total Miscellaneous ... ..	262,035	266,242	266,955
Total ... ..	8,519,159	8,340,813	8,581,995

## II.—EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE 1889-90 AND 1890-91, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE  
1891-92.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1889-90.	1890-91. (Approximate)	1891-92. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
His Excellency the Governor ... ..	10,000	10,000	10,000
The Ministers of the Crown ... ..	15,308	14,844	15,500
Clerk and Expenses of the Executive Council ... ..	1,357	1,500	1,500

EXPENDITURE 1889-90 AND 1890-91, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1891-92—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1889-90.	1890-91. (Approximate)	1891-92. (Estimated.)
Legislature :—	£	£	£
Legislative Council ... ..	6,670	6,808	7,862
Legislative Assembly ... ..	11,220	14,582	16,347
Parliament Library ... ..	3,043	2,615	2,565
Refreshment Rooms ... ..	2,112	1,816	1,475
* Victorian Parliamentary Debates ...	2,302	2,375	2,975
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly ... ..	25,316	25,500	25,500
Electoral Expenses ... ..	20,887	18,000	30,000
	71,550	71,696	86,724
Civil Establishments :—			
Chief Secretary's Office ... ..	9,564	9,518	9,718
Government Statist ... ..	6,996	27,873	15,081
Shorthand Writer ... ..	2,371	2,618	2,711
Inspection of Officers in Charge of Stores	768	910	911
Inspection of Factories and Shops ...	2,516	2,495	2,426
Medical ... ..	500	1,500	1,500
Quarantine, etc. ... ..	10,915	12,750	13,800
Vaccination ... ..	5,500	6,100	6,000
Commissioners of Audit and Office ...	11,963	12,716	13,012
Treasury ... ..	30,485	30,110	31,254
Premier ... ..	15,513	12,678	7,770
Agent-General and Office ... ..	5,994	6,000	6,000
Public Service Board ... ..	7,377	7,781	8,027
Government Printer ... ..	92,734	98,437	87,741
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock ...	7,763	7,789	7,866
	210,959	239,275	213,817
Judicial and Legal :—			
Their Honors the Judges ... ..	27,263	27,354	26,293
Law Officers of the Crown ... ..	26,601	24,338	22,110
Crown Solicitor ... ..	7,631	6,964	6,736
Prothonotary ... ..	2,661	2,999	2,545
Master in Equity and Lunacy ... ..	7,766	6,810	6,623
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles	} 53,621	{ 49,030	46,644
Patents ... ..			
Deputy Registrars ... ..	8,709	7,250	6,750
Sheriffs ... ..	29,783	32,092	27,760
County Courts, Courts of Mines, and General Sessions ... ..	27,415	29,378	29,962
Police Magistrates and Wardens ... ..	19,668	19,017	18,079
Clerks of Courts and Interpreters ...	19,502	21,460	22,482
Coroners ... ..	7,322	7,389	7,453
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ...	1,612	1,577	1,773
Expenses of carrying out the <i>Land Tax Act</i>	1,294	1,100	1,310
Miscellaneous ... ..	6,578	15,220	140
	247,426	254,772	229,851

\* Called *Hansard* prior to 1891-2.

## EXPENDITURE 1889-90 AND 1890-91, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1891-92—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1889-90.	1890-91. (Approximate)	1891-92. (Estimated.)
Public Instruction, Science, etc.:—	£	£	£
Education ... ..	684,129	715,756	721,450
University of Melbourne ... ..	16,500	21,500	20,750
Working Men's Colleges ... ..	15,000	7,300	8,800
The Observatory ... ..	5,118	5,349	5,194
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery ... ..	26,555	27,342	28,890
Free Libraries, etc. ... ..	15,993	21,200	20,000
Schools of Mines ... ..	14,600	23,850	14,050
Government Botanist ... ..	2,760	2,759	2,721
Schools of Design, etc. ... ..	4,204	9,759	4,900
Miscellaneous ... ..	11,468	10,278	8,784
	796,327	845,093	835,539
Charitable Institutions:—			
Hospitals for the Insane ... ..	115,108	116,735	125,984
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ... ..	42,034	41,527	43,157
Inspection of ditto ... ..	1,609	2,105	2,115
Charitable Institutions ... ..	130,000	120,000	120,000
Inebriate Asylum ... ..	9,454	2,792	2,857
	298,205	283,159	294,113
Mining:—			
Mining Department ... ..	23,653	23,825	25,655
Mining Boards ... ..	3,500	3,500	3,500
Prospecting ... ..	99,017	87,664	90,000
Miscellaneous ... ..	11,119	8,861	11,326
	137,289	123,850	130,481
Police ... ..	265,149	287,415	293,400
Gaols and Penal ... ..	71,146	73,232	71,643
Crown Lands and Survey:—			
Survey, Sale, and Management ... ..	65,483	69,747	70,050
Extirpation of Rabbits, etc. ... ..	* 183,509	39,964	40,055
Botanic and Domain Gardens ... ..	9,823	10,141	10,121
Parliament Gardens ... ..	452	1,090	1,096
Experimental Cultivation ... ..	87	300	300
Agriculture ... ..	3,141	3,750	4,065
Vine Diseases ... ..	6,113	800	750
Forests and Industries ... ..	12,792	19,178	18,754
Agricultural Societies, etc. ... ..	36,683	23,990	24,000
Public Parks, etc. ... ..	8,088	9,668	4,696
Miscellaneous ... ..	8,471	18,215	20,942
To promote the Agricultural and Wine Industries ... ..	7,342	32,000	50,000
	341,984	228,843	244,829

\* Includes £149,984 Loans under *Vermin Act*, No. 1153.

EXPENDITURE 1889-90 AND 1890-91, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1891-92—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1889-90.	1890-91. (Approximate)	1891-92. (Estimated.)
Railways:—	£	£	£
Railways ... ..	2,502,861	2,449,378	2,275,000
Commissioners' Salaries ... ..	8,000	6,000	6,000
Increase of Wages to Permanent Way Employés on the Staff ... ..	...	8,200	15,000
Miscellaneous and Pensions, etc....	27,526	48,217	25,241
	2,538,387	2,511,795	2,321,241
Water Supply:—			
Melbourne ... ..	27,362	30,209	...
Country, including Water Trusts ...	37,741	41,975	42,395
	65,103	72,184	42,395
Public Works:—			
Department ... ..	52,804	55,793	54,556
Works and Buildings ... ..	658,878	492,282	344,110
Defence Works ... ..	139,145	58,000	11,200
Telegraph Lines ... ..	37,286	47,200	38,450
Road Works and Bridges ... ..	99,372	37,100	23,606
Endowment to Municipalities ... ..	450,000	450,000	450,000
	1,437,485	1,140,375	921,922
Customs:—			
Department ... ..	74,368	74,637	81,267
Distilleries, Immigration, Mercantile Marine, etc. ... ..	15,422	15,012	15,536
Licensing Act ... ..	5,759	5,358	5,828
Marine Board ... ..	1,412	1,817	2,107
Miscellaneous ... ..	96,961	96,824	104,738
Harbours and Lights, and Marine Survey ...	35,166	40,211	41,337
Defences ... ..	211,677	238,296	264,855
Post and Telegraphs:—			
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels... ..	1,922	3,000	4,000
Post and Telegraph Offices ... ..	420,371	449,878	464,653
Mail Service—Inland ... ..	120,138	128,500	131,000
„ Foreign ... ..	49,498	41,000	41,000
Duplicate Telegraph Cable ... ..	13,872	10,404	14,000
Miscellaneous... ..	2,468	1,557	90
	608,269	634,339	654,743

EXPENDITURE 1889-90 AND 1890-91, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1891-92—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1889-90.	1890-91. (Approximate)	1891-92. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
Aborigines ... ..	9,761	8,697	7,800
Pensions, Compensations, Gratuities, etc.:—			
Under <i>Constitution Act</i> ... ..	6,852	6,667	6,667
„ <i>Civil Service Act</i> ... ..	52,470	60,000	65,000
„ Other Acts ... ..	37,191	41,662	45,417
Contribution to Police Superannuation Fund	9,000	10,600	12,695
Voted Annually (exclusive of Railways) ...	18,918	23,665	13,640
	124,431	142,594	143,419
Redemption of Loan, 25 Vict., No. 150 ...	276,100	...	...
Expenses in connexion with Floating and Redemption of Loans ... ..	...	2,125	...
Interest :—			
On Loans (and expenses of paying) ...	1,538,894	1,638,000	1,702,539
On Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures ... ..	9,250	9,360	9,360
On Post Office Savings Banks Deposits ...	63,762	67,728	70,000
<i>Public Buildings Protection Act.</i> ...	3,003	3,000	3,000
	1,614,909	1,718,088	1,784,899
The Royal Mint ... ..	20,000	20,000	20,000
Railway Construction Account ... ..	88,588	100,000	200,000
Miscellaneous Services :—			
Assistance to Volunteer Fire Brigades ...	...	4,500	8,000
Transport ... ..	3,218	4,000	4,000
Advertising ... ..	6,500	6,500	6,500
Exhibitions ... ..	13,237	7,228	5,200
Contribution towards New Guinea ...	5,000	5,000	5,000
Imperial Pensions ... ..	391	359	458
Commissions of Inquiry ... ..	7,831	6,872	6,000
Reward for Apprehension of Offenders ...	453	300	300
Friendly Societies ... ..	448	405	410
Powder Magazines ... ..	1,702	3,038	3,029
Unforeseen Expenditure ... ..	4,722	5,000	5,000
All other ... ..	8,697	26,284	3,755
	52,199	69,486	47,652
Total ... ..	9,645,736	9,228,693	8,982,398



III.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE UNDER THE HEADS OF,  
AND REPRODUCTIVE PUBLIC WORKS  
REVENUE.

	1889-90.	1890-91. (Approximate)	Estimate for 1891-92.
	£	£	£
1. Taxation :—			
Customs ... ..	2,658,010	2,525,572	2,616,450
Excise and Inland Revenue, including Land Tax ... ..	711,911	487,339	556,840
Ports and Harbours ... ..	29,789	20,669	24,000
Fees (exclusive of Lands and Mining Departments) ... ..	*821,414	*777,727	*831,910
Fines ... ..	8,493	11,882	8,100
Miscellaneous Receipts ... ..	190,781	200,271	152,039
	4,420,398	4,023,460	4,189,339
2. Public Estate :—			
Territorial ... ..	579,776	613,031	654,230
Fees, Lands Department ... ..	31,432	28,319	23,000
„ Mines „ ... ..	780	980	1,040
Contribution by the Melbourne Corporation for Maintenance of Public Gardens within the City Boundaries ... ..	3,150	3,300	300
	615,138	645,630	678,570
3. Commercial Services and Reproductive Public Works :—			
Railways ... ..	3,134,066	3,306,580	3,500,000
Waterworks ... ..	221,539	235,421	30,500
Post and Telegraphs ... ..	*56,686	*61,947	*65,050
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies ... ..	20,028	19,339	19,572
Interest, Metropolitan Board of Works ... ..	...	...	51,000
Interest on Loans to Water Trusts and Irri- gation and Water Supply Trusts ... ..	20,282	27,917	29,000
Alfred Graving Dock, Patent Slip, Fifty- ton Crane, and Ferry Fares ... ..	3,227	5,104	3,920
Mint, Returned Subsidy ... ..	4,478	4,760	5,044
„ Earnings ... ..	11,317	10,655	10,000
Centennial International Exhibition ... ..	12,000	...	...
	3,483,623	3,671,723	3,714,086
	8,519,159	8,340,813	8,581,995

\* Owing to the fact that postage, fee, and duty stamps may now be used indiscriminately, the revenue from postage stamps is included under "Fees." It is estimated by the Government Statist that, of the amount received in 1889-90 for "Fees, etc.," as above stated (viz., £821,414), £230,000 was for stamp duty; £332,964 for postage, etc.; £135,245 for telegraph duty, and the remainder for fee stamps. See also footnotes on page 479 and 480 *ante*.

TAXATION, PUBLIC ESTATE, AND COMMERCIAL SERVICES,  
FOR THE YEARS 1889-90, 1890-91, AND 1891-92.

## EXPENDITURE.

	1889-90.	1890-91 (Approximate)	Estimate for 1891-92.
	£	£	£
1. Taxation :—			
Public Instruction, etc. ... ..	796,327	845,093	835,539
Judicial and Legal ... ..	247,426	254,772	229,851
Treasury ... ..	30,485	30,110	31,254
Defences, except Works ... ..	211,677	238,296	264,855
Public Works—			
Establishments ... ..	52,804	55,793	54,556
Works and buildings ... ..	696,164	539,482	382,560
Defence Works ... ..	139,145	58,000	11,200
Roads and Bridges ... ..	99,372	37,100	23,606
Trade and Customs ... ..	132,127	137,035	146,075
All others not enumerated ... ..	1,375,680*	1,173,913	1,154,314
	3,781,207	3,369,594	3,133,810
2. Public Estate :—			
Railway Construction Account ... ..	88,588	100,000	200,000
Subsidies to Municipalities ... ..	450,000	450,000	450,000
Lands and Agriculture ... ..	†341,984	228,843	244,829
Mining ... ..	137,289	123,850	130,481
	1,017,861	902,693	1,025,310
3. Commercial Services and Reproductive Public Works :—			
Interest on Loans,† etc. ... ..	1,614,909	1,718,088	1,784,899
Railway Department ... ..	2,538,387	2,511,795	2,321,241
Waterworks ... ..	65,103	72,184	42,395
Post and Telegraphs ... ..	608,269	634,339	654,743
Mint ... ..	20,000	20,000	20,000
	4,846,668	4,956,406	4,823,278
	9,645,736	9,228,693	8,982,398

\* Includes redemption of Loan 25 Vict. No. 150—£276,100.

† Includes £149,984, Loans under *Vermin Act*, No. 1153.

‡ Mostly for Railways, but in a smaller degree for Waterworks, Public Buildings, etc.

## APPENDIX B.

## LABOUR REPORTS.

(Supplied by the Municipal Authorities in August and September, 1891.)

## TOWN DISTRICTS.\*

City, Town, or Borough, and distance from Melbourne.		Description of labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
Ararat ...	Miles. 157	General female servants and nursemaids	Yes	Wages for female servants on the increase.
Ballarat ...	74	No demand		
Ballarat East ...	73½	No demand		
Bendigo ...	100¾	No demand		
Brighton ...	8	Fifty female servants	Yes	
Browns & Scarsdale	91	No demand		
Brunswick ...	3	No demand	...	Owing to strikes and other causes, matters affecting the interests of labour are very dull.
Carisbrook ...	107½	No demand		
Castlemaine ...	78	Fifty female servants	Yes	Wages for females 15 per cent. higher than formerly. In harvest time farmers find a difficulty in procuring hands.
Chewton ...	75	No demand		
Clunes ...	96	No demand		
Collingwood ...	2	Female domestic servants	Yes	
Creswick ...	85	No demand		
Daylesford ...	76	No demand ...	...	Wages to unskilled labourers lower than formerly by 1s. to 1s. 6d. per day. Mining very dull in the district. Miners receive £2 5s. to £2 10s. per week.
Dunolly ...	98¼	No demand		
Eaglehawk ...	105	No demand ...	...	Miners receive from £2 5s. to £2 10s. weekly.
Echuca ...	156	Female domestic servants	Yes	
Essendon ...	4	Fair demand in the building trades; large demand for domestic servants	Yes	

\* The officer supplying the information was the Town Clerk in every instance.

TOWN DISTRICTS—*continued.*

City, Town, or Borough, and distance from Melbourne.			Description of labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
	Miles.				
Fitzroy...	2		Good domestic servants	Yes	Servants' wages, 10s. to 15s. weekly. Slight diminution in wages in all classes of labour, caused by depression consequent on late strikes.
Footscray	3 $\frac{3}{4}$		Scarcely any demand		
Geelong	50		No demand		
Geelong West	45		No demand		
Hamilton	197		No demand		
Hawthorn	4		No demand		
Heathcote	55		No demand		
Horsham	203		Twelve female domestic servants	Yes	It is probable men will be required in about six months to construct works in connection with a proposed lake storage scheme.
Inglewood	150		Domestic servants	Yes	
Kew	5		Domestic servants	Yes	
Koroit	175		Twenty female servants	Yes	
Majorca	111		No demand		
Malmsbury	63		No demand		
Maryborough	112		No demand		
Melbourne			Female servants	Yes	Demand for female domestic servants much in excess of supply. Wages of this class high and still rising.
Newtown & Chilwell	45		No demand	...	
Northcote	6		No demand		
North Melbourne	1 $\frac{1}{4}$		No demand		The Borough is in a progressive state, and the demand for labour will most likely increase, though not probably within six months.
Oakleigh	9		Twelve to twenty femaleservants used to country life	Yes	
Port Fairy	186				
Port Melbourne	2 $\frac{1}{2}$		Always demand for labour	Yes	Wages unchanged. Some men have been thrown out of employment through strikes.
Portland	250		No demand		
Prahran	4		No demand		
Queenscliff	67		No demand		Will be a slight demand in harvest time.
Raywood	119		No demand at present	...	
Richmond	2		All descriptions of labour of a first-class order	Yes	

TOWN DISTRICTS—*continued.*

City, Town, or Borough, and distance from Melbourne.		Description of labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
	Miles.			
Rutherglen	... 168	No demand ...	...	The mining industry is flourishing, and it is probable there will be a demand for labour shortly.
Sale	... 128	25 female servants	Yes	
Sebastopol	... 76	No demand ...	...	It is anticipated that miners will shortly be wanted.
Smythesdale	... 88	No demand		
South Melbourne	2	One hundred female servants	Yes	Wages unchanged.
St. Arnaud	... 158	No demand		
St. Kilda	... 3	Two to three hundred domestic servants	Yes	In consequence of the industrial strikes of last year many artisans have been, and still are, out of work. Servants' wages higher than ever.
Stawell...	... 149	No demand		
Talbot	... 107	No demand		
Tarnagulla	... 136	No demand ...	...	District very dull at present.
Wangaratta	... 145	No demand		
Warrnambool	... 166	No demand at present	...	There will probably be a demand for extra men on construction of waterworks in the course of 3 months, viz.: labourers, masons, and plumbers.
Williamstown	... 4	No demand		
Wood's Point	... 110	No demand	...	About 50 or 60 good miners wanted in about 6 months. Wages of miners, 50s. weekly.

## COUNTRY DISTRICTS.\*

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Towns from Melbourne.		Description of Labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
	Miles.			
Alberton	... 180	No demand		
Alexandra	... 100	No demand at present	...	Shortly shearers and harvesters will be temporarily required.
Arapiles (chief town, Natimuk)	244	No demand		
Ararat	... 158	No demand ...	...	Labourers are scarce, but there is no particular demand for their services.
Avon (chief town, Stratford)	137	Farm labourers and domestic servants	Yes	Always a small demand for the two classes of labour named.

\* The officer supplying the information was the Shire Secretary in every instance.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Towns from Melbourne.		Description of Labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
	Miles.			
Avoca ...	127	No demand		
Bacchus Marsh ...	31	Female domes- tic servants	Yes	
Bairnsdale ...	170	No demand		
Ballan ...	45	Fifteen agricultural labourers	Yes	Always a fair demand for a limited number of farm labourers.
Ballarat ...	115	Fifty farm la- bourers and fifty domes- tic servants	Yes	District in a settled state, and changes occurring but slowly; the classes named, however, would have little trouble in finding constant employment.
Bannockburn ...	55	No demand ...	...	Supply of resident labour is constant, and equal to re- quirements.
Barrabool ...	15	No demand		
Beechworth ...	172	No demand ...	...	Wages of carters reduced from 13s. to 12s. per day.
Belfast (chief town, Crossley	180	No demand		
Bellarine (chief town, Drysdale	57½	A few farm labourers		
Benalla ...				
Berwick ...	28	Female ser- vants	Yes	
Bet Bet ...	125	No demand		
Boroondara (chief town, Camberwell)	6	No demand		
Borong (chief town, Warracknabeal)	243	Two hundred men, one hundred females		
Braybrook (chief town, Maidstone)	5	No demand		
Bright ...	199	No demand ...	...	Some mining claims recently taken up, which, if success- ful, may cause a demand for labour.
Broadford ...	50	No demand		
Bulla ...	15	No demand ...	...	Extra hands will be wanted at ploughing and harvest times.
Broadmeadows ...	14	Farm labourers	Yes	
Bulleen (chief town, Templestowe)	11	No demand		
Buln Buln (chief town, Drouin)	56	No demand		
Bungaree ...	110	No demand		
Buninyong ...	96	No demand		
Caulfield ...	6	Female domes- tic servants		

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Towns from Melbourne.		Description of Labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
Chiltern	Miles. ... 168	Experienced miners and engine- drivers	Yes	This demand is likely to be continuous and increasing.
Coburg ...	... 5	No demand		
Colac ...	... 96	Female ser- vants	Yes	
Corio (chief town, Lara)	35	No unusual de- mand	...	Lime trade has been slack, but is reviving
Cranbourne	... 27½	No demand	...	Grazing and dairying district. Not much labour required.
Creswick (chief town, Kingston)	94	Fifty stone- breakers and general labourers and fifty domes- tic servants	Yes	
Darebin (chief town, Epping)	13	No demand		
Dandenong	... 19½	No demand		
Dimboola	... 251	Twelve to twenty domestic ser- vants	Yes	Farm labourers would find employment at harvest time at 6s. per day. The wages of domestic servants range from 10s. to 12s. per week.
Doncaster	... 8	Thirty farm labourers and twelve female servants	Yes	
Dundas (chief town, Hamilton)	220	No demand		Good orchard hands wanted ; wages 15s. to 25s. per week and found.
Dunmunkle (chief town, Rupanyup)	211	A few farm labourers		
East Loddon (chief town, Serpentine)	130	Skilled farm labourers and female servants	Yes	Slight increase of wages of the classes named.
Echuca (chief town, Rochester)	139	No demand		
Eltham	... 14	No demand		
Euroa ...	...	Female ser- vants	Yes	Wages for females about 10s. per week.
Fern Tree Gully	... 21	No demand		
Flinders and Kan- gerong (chief town, Shoreham)	57	Twelve to twenty good agricultural labourers and a few good steady lads	Yes	Agricultural labourers receive on the average 20s. per week. Good men on con- tracts receive 7s. per day.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Towns from Melbourne.		Description of Labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
Gisborne	Miles. ... 41	Limited demand for domestic ser- vants; also for road labourers and stone- breakers	No	Harvest hands will be wanted within six months. Farm labourers receive 20s. per week and found; road labourers receive 7s. per day; stonebreakers 2s. to 3s. per cubic yard; domestic ser- vants 10s. to 15s. weekly.
Glenelg (chief town, Casterton)	271	No demand	...	Agricultural and pastoral dis- trict. Harvesting and shear- ing chiefly done by local labour.
Glenlyon ...	70	No demand		
Gordon ...	165	Female ser- vants	No	Harvest hands will be wanted in about two months' time.
Goulburn (chief town, Nagambie)	78	Female ser- vants	Yes	Many farmers have ceased to cultivate, and turn their attention solely to grazing.
Grenville (chief town, Linton)	123	No demand		
Hampden (chief town, Camper- down)	123½	Female domes- tic servants	Yes	
Healesville ...	37	No demand ...	...	Many persons have left owing to cessation of Public works.
Heidelberg ...	8	No demand ...	...	Demand for labour steady, but fully supplied.
Howqua (chief town, Jamieson)	170	Goldminers, quartz	Yes	Government Geologist has reported the district to be the most hopeful for future gold discoveries in Victoria.
Huntly...	17	No demand ...	...	Vineyards receive much atten- tion in the district, but are worked with few hands, in some cases members of the family.
Kara Kara (chief town, St. Arnaud)	157	No demand		
Keilor ...	10	No demand ...	...	A few extra hands for stone- breaking are sometimes required.
Kilmore ...	42	No demand ...	...	Public works in February and March, 1892, may cause some demand for hands.
Korong (chief town, Wedderburn)		No demand		
Kowree (chieftown, Edenhope)	280	A few female servants	...	Shearers would find employ- ment at the proper season.
Kyneton ...	58	Female ser- vants	Yes	
Lancefield ...	46	Twenty female servants	Yes	District depressed. Farmers and others reducing expenses.



COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Towns from Melbourne.		Description of Labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
Lawloit...	Miles. ... 287	No demand ...	...	For six weeks during harvest time hands will be wanted.
Leigh (chief town, Teesdale)	65	Female ser- vants	Yes	Shearers will be wanted at the proper season.
Lexton...	... 120	Female ser- vants	Yes	Farm labourers receive 20s. to 25s. per week and found. Navvies 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per day. No demand for hands until harvest.
Lilydale ...	... 23 $\frac{3}{4}$	No demand		
Lowra (chief town, Nhill)	274	Female ser- vants and a few labourers	Yes	Genuine labourers always find employment, especially at harvest time.
Maffra ...	... 131	No demand		
Malvern ...	... 5	No demand		
Mansfield ...	... 136	No demand ...	...	If farm labour was cheaper it would meet with more de- mand from the farmers, who could then produce grain at less cost and in larger quantities, making produce cheaper, reducing the cost of living, and adding to the wealth of the colony.
Marong (chief town, Kangaroo Flat)	96	Female ser- vants	Yes	Farm labourers will be wanted in the coming harvest.
Melton...	... 23	A few female servants		
Meredith ...	... 74 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dairymaids, and house- hold servants	...	Resident labourers settling down would find constant employment. No one will employ itinerant swagmen.
Merriang (chief town, Wallan Wallan)	29	No demand ...	...	Farm servants receive 20s., milkmen 15s. per week and found.
Metcalf (chief town, Taradale)	67	No demand		
Mildura ...		Farm labourers and domestic servants chiefly	Yes	Those seeking employment obtain it without difficulty, chiefly in clearing, fencing, ploughing and planting land; building trades will probably be active in the summer months. The Mil- dura colony has made rapid progress, and there are indi- cations of still more rapid development next year.
Minhamite (chief town, Macarthur)	200	Good female servants	Yes	Business depressed.
Moorabbin (chief town, South Brighton)	10	No demand ...	...	No unemployed persons in the district.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Towns from Melbourne.		Description of Labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
	Miles.			
Mornington ...	40	No demand		
Mortlake ...	151	Forty domestic servants and fifteen dairy- maids	Yes	Slight increase in wages.
Mount Alexander (chief town, Fryerstown)	86	No demand		
Mount Franklin (chief town, Hepburn)	84½	No demand		
Mount Rouse (chief town, Penshurst)	160	Female ser- vants	Yes	During the shearing and har- vest, there will be a demand for men.
McIvor (chief town, Heathcote)	55	Female ser- vants	Yes	Work has been scarce during the winter. It is expected times will improve during the summer, after shearing commences.
Narracan (chief town, Moe)	80	No demand ...	...	Shire labour reduced from 8s. to 7s. per day. Most work done by contract.
Newham (chief town, Woodend)	49	A few female servants	Yes	
Newstead ...	92	Ploughmen and female farm servants and milkmaids	Yes	
North Ovens (chief town, North Wangaratta)	147	No demand ...	...	Hands will be wanted at har- vest time.
North Yarrawonga (chief town, Yarra- wonga)	161	Fifty farm la- bourers and fifty domes- tic servants	Yes	Wages for farm labourers 20s. per week in winter, and 30s. per week in summer, board and lodging found.
Numurkah ...	133	No demand ...	...	Will be a demand at harvest time.
Nunawading (chief town, Box Hill)	9½	No demand		
Oakleigh ...	10	No demand		
Omeo ...	245	Female ser- vants and a few agricul- tural la- bourers	Yes	It is expected that tin mines will be opened up, which will cause a demand for labour.
Oxley ...	153	One hundred and fifty general farm labourers, same number of females for domestic and dairy work	Yes	If wages were lower, there would be employment for a number of men all the year round.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Towns from Melbourne.		Description of Labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
	Miles.			
Phillip Island (chief town, San Remo)	227	No demand ...	...	Grazing district. Not much labour required.
Poowong and Jetho (chief town, Nyora)	55	Farm labourers and domestic servants		
Portland ...	227			
Preston ...	5½	No demand ...	...	Brickmakers working half time.
Pyalong ...	50	No demand ...	...	Wages too high for farmers to employ men.
Ripon (chief town, Beaufort)	128	Twenty female servants	Yes	
Rodney (chief town, Tatura)	110	Farm labourers	Yes	More farm labourers will be wanted at harvest time. Wages, 15s. to 30s. per week and found. General labourers, 7s. per day.
Romsey ...	37	Twenty female servants	Yes	Country girls preferred to those trained in cities.
Rosedale ...	111	Good domestic servants		
Rutherglen ...	176	Fifty farm labourers; fifty to one hundred vineyard labourers; thirty to fifty female servants	Yes	Owing to the large areas recently planted with vines and fruit trees, there is certain to be a good demand for really capable farm labourers, and this, together with other causes, will necessitate the employment of an increased number of female domestics.
Seymour ...	61	No demand		
Shepparton ...	112	Vineyard hands and female servants	...	Area under fruit cultivation rapidly extending.
South Barwon (chief town, Belmont)	52	One hundred farmlabourers and same number of domestic servants	Yes	Good hands find no difficulty in obtaining employment.
Springfield ...	30	Thirty or forty domestic servants and a few useful farm hands	Yes	Employers complain of wages being too high. Lower wages and better accommodation to employés are desirable.
St. Arnaud (chief town, Donald)	182	Farm labourers and fifty female servants	Yes	Wages somewhat higher than formerly.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS—*continued.*

Name of Shire, and distance (in miles) of Chief Towns from Melbourne.	Description of Labour in demand.	Is demand likely to be continuous?	Remarks.
Stawell... Miles. ... 178	Twenty-five female ser- vants	Yes	
Strathfieldsaye ... 105	A few farm labourers	Yes	Wages too high, and prices too low to enable the farmers to give much employment.
Swan Hill ... 179 $\frac{1}{4}$	Farm labourers	Yes	
Talbot ... 133	No demand		
Tambo (chief town, Bruthen) 201	No demand ...	...	District depressed through floods.
Towong (chief town, Tallangatta) 213	Female ser- vants	Yes	There being now railway communication with Melbourne, it is expected there will be an increase of cultivation and a consequent demand for farming hands.
Traralgon ... 97	No demand		
Tullaroop (chief town, Maryborough) 98	General female servants	Yes	
Upper Yarra (chief town, Warburton) 35			
Walhalla ... 107	No demand ...	...	It is probable that more miners may find employment shortly.
Wannon (chief town, Coleraine) 250	Female ser- vants	Yes	
Waranga (chief town, Rushworth) 120 $\frac{1}{2}$	No demand		
Warragul ... 61	Female ser- vants	Yes	Skilled agriculturists with a little capital would do well in this district.
Warrnambool ... 160	Female servants	Yes	
Whittlesea ... 24	No demand		
Wimmera (chief town, Horsham) 230	No demand ...	...	A good number of farm labourers and shearers would find employment during the harvest and wool seasons.
Winchelsea ... 71	Fifty female servants	Yes	
Wodonga ... 187	No demand		
Woorayl (chief town, Mirboo North) 108 $\frac{3}{4}$	No demand		
Wyndham (chief town, Werribee) 20	No demand		
Yackandandah ... 200	No demand ...	...	Young people leaving the district for other parts.
Yarrawonga (chief town, Tungamah) 156	Farm labourers and domestic servants	Yes	Any class of men who are skilled in farm work can find employment.
Yea ... 79 $\frac{3}{4}$	No demand ...	...	Were the gold reefs properly opened, there would be employment for hundreds of men.

APPENDIX C.

CENSUS TABLES.

\* \* The figures in the following tables have been finally revised.

TABLE I.—POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH COUNTY IN VICTORIA AT THE CENSUSES OF 1881 AND 1891.

Counties.	Population.						Inhabited Dwellings.	
	1881.			1891.			1881.	1891.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
Anglesey ..	6,156	3,482	2,674	8,456	4,690	3,766	1,324	1,672
Benambra ..	3,711	2,264	1,447	6,042	3,474	2,568	889	1,196
Bendigo ..	56,653	29,515	27,138	52,756	26,985	25,771	11,790	10,821
Bogong ..	22,997	12,823	10,174	24,142	13,827	10,315	4,883	4,806
Borong ..	27,157	14,890	12,267	30,692	16,895	13,797	5,613	5,731
Bourke ..	307,582	151,634	155,948	517,009	261,347	255,662	57,026	98,944
Buln Buln ..	11,456	6,525	4,931	26,686	15,646	11,040	2,364	6,026
Croajingolong	495	303	192	2,237	1,401	836	111	511
Dalhousie ..	21,375	11,295	10,080	21,343	11,393	9,950	4,180	4,342
Dargo ..	2,879	1,843	1,036	4,221	2,609	1,612	724	997
Delatite ..	14,511	8,176	6,335	19,663	10,923	8,740	3,034	3,984
Dundas ..	7,790	4,129	3,661	8,223	4,320	3,903	1,418	1,523
Evelyn ..	7,227	4,010	3,217	9,972	5,607	4,365	1,525	2,014
Follett ..	2,336	1,245	1,091	2,749	1,408	1,341	422	492
Gladstone ..	19,995	11,507	8,438	18,726	10,327	8,399	5,109	4,424
Grant ..	66,173	33,381	32,792	69,599	35,209	34,390	12,856	13,897
Grenville ..	44,159	22,774	21,385	41,975	21,104	20,871	8,705	8,477
Gunbower ..	7,620	4,286	3,334	8,706	4,866	3,840	1,586	1,731
Hampden ..	7,253	3,997	3,256	8,169	4,346	3,823	1,333	1,509
Heytesbury ..	4,676	2,488	2,188	6,014	3,302	2,712	826	1,156
Kara Kara ..	16,515	9,310	7,205	16,009	8,817	7,192	3,574	3,243
Karkarooc ..	134	95	39	3,433	2,284	1,149	38	363
Lowan ..	6,708	3,933	2,775	16,820	9,113	7,707	1,309	3,099
Millewa ..	167	102	65	172	106	66	31	25
Moir ..	22,772	13,165	9,607	32,723	18,424	14,299	4,468	5,844
Mornington ..	11,467	6,369	5,098	19,616	11,011	8,605	2,390	4,031
Normanby ..	11,624	5,907	5,717	11,618	5,940	5,678	2,149	2,219
Polwarth ..	5,530	2,893	2,637	8,361	4,572	3,789	1,025	1,596
Ripon ..	12,341	6,779	5,562	11,868	6,470	5,398	2,490	2,287
Rodney ..	18,159	10,023	8,136	19,326	10,594	8,732	3,516	3,650
Talbot ..	67,963	36,926	31,037	59,103	31,533	27,565	15,154	13,137
Tambo ..	811	496	315	1,804	1,085	719	152	344
Tanjil ..	15,279	8,253	7,026	19,399	10,267	9,132	3,092	3,895
Tatchera ..	3,282	1,943	1,339	5,204	3,133	2,071	683	1,054
Villiers ..	20,751	10,786	9,965	21,857	11,285	10,572	3,594	3,943
Weeah ..	4	4	..	14	12	2	1	4
Wonnangatta	2,841	1,622	1,219	2,050	1,195	855	702	530
Migratory population	1,951	1,180	771	1,209	630	579	..	..
Dwellers in ships and vessels	1,846	1,730	116	2,439	2,259	180	..	..
Total ..	862,346	452,083	410,263	1,140,405	598,414	541,991	170,076	224,021

TABLE II.—INCREASE OR DECREASE OF POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH COUNTY IN VICTORIA BETWEEN THE CENSUSES OF 1881 AND 1891.

Counties.	In the ten years, 1881 to 1891.						Increase or Decrease of Dwellings.	
	Increase or Decrease of Population.							
	Numerical.			Centesimal.			Numerical.	Centesimal.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.		
Anglesey ..	2,300	1,208	1,092	37·36	34·69	40·84	348	26·28
Benambra ..	2,331	1,210	1,121	62·81	53·45	77·47	307	34·53
Bendigo ..	-3,897	-2,530	-1,367	-6·88	-8·57	-5·04	-969	-8·22
Bogong ..	1,145	1,004	141	4·98	7·82	1·39	-77	-1·58
Borong ..	3,535	2,005	1,530	13·02	13·47	12·47	118	2·10
Bourke ..	209,427	109,713	99,714	68·09	72·35	63·94	41,918	73·51
Buln Buln ..	15,230	9,121	6,109	132·94	139·78	123·89	3,662	154·91
Croajingolong ..	1,742	1,098	644	351·92	362·38	335·42	400	360·36
Dalhousie ..	-32	98	-130	-15	87	-1·29	162	3·87
Dargo ..	1,342	766	576	46·61	41·56	55·60	273	37·71
Delatite ..	5,152	2,747	2,405	35·50	33·60	37·96	950	31·31
Dundas ..	433	191	242	5·56	4·63	6·60	105	7·40
Evelyn ..	2,745	1,597	1,148	38·00	39·83	35·69	489	32·07
Follett ..	413	163	250	17·68	13·09	22·91	70	16·59
Gladstone ..	-1,269	-1,180	-89	-6·35	-10·25	-1·05	-685	-13·41
Grant ..	3,426	1,828	1,598	5·18	5·48	4·87	1,041	8·09
Grenville ..	-2,184	-1,670	-514	-4·96	-7·33	-2·40	-228	-2·62
Gunbower ..	1,086	580	506	14·25	13·53	15·18	145	9·14
Hampden ..	916	349	567	12·63	8·73	17·41	176	13·20
Heytesbury ..	1,338	814	524	28·61	32·72	23·95	330	39·95
Kara Kara ..	-506	-493	-13	-3·06	-5·30	-1·18	-332	-9·29
Karkaroc ..	3,299	2,189	1,110	2,461·94	2,304·24	2,346·15	830	2,184·21
Lowan ..	10,112	5,180	4,932	150·74	131·71	177·73	1,790	136·75
Millewa ..	5	4	1	2·99	3·92	1·54	-6	-19·36
Moir ..	9,951	5,259	4,692	43·70	39·95	48·84	1,376	30·80
Mornington ..	8,149	4,642	3,507	71·06	72·88	68·79	1,641	68·66
Normanby ..	-6	33	-39	-05	-56	-68	70	3·26
Polwarth ..	2,831	1,679	1,152	51·19	58·03	43·68	571	55·71
Ripon ..	-473	-309	-164	-3·83	-4·56	-2·95	-203	-8·15
Rodney ..	1,167	571	596	6·43	5·70	7·33	134	3·81
Talbot ..	-8,860	-5,388	-3,472	-13·04	-14·59	-11·19	-2,017	-13·31
Tambo ..	993	589	404	122·44	118·75	128·25	192	126·32
Tanjil ..	4,120	2,014	2,106	26·97	24·40	29·97	803	25·97
Tatchera ..	1,922	1,190	732	58·56	61·25	54·67	371	54·32
Villiers ..	1,106	499	607	5·33	4·63	6·09	349	9·71
Weeah ..	10	8	2	250·00	200·00	..	3	300·00
Wonnangatta ..	-791	-427	-364	-27·84	-26·33	-29·86	-172	-24·50
Migratory population	-742	-550	-192	-38·03	-46·61	-24·90	..	..
Dwellers in ships and vessels	593	529	64	32·12	30·58	55·17	..	..
Total ..	278,059	146,331	131,728	32·24	32·37	32·11	53,945	31·72

NOTE.—Where a falling-off has taken place, the minus sign (—) is placed against the figures.

TABLE III.—AREA OF EACH COUNTY IN VICTORIA; ALSO PROPORTIONS OF SEXES, PERSONS AND DWELLINGS TO THE SQUARE MILE, AND PERSONS TO A DWELLING IN EACH, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891.

Counties.	Area in Square Miles.	At the Census of 1891.			
		Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.	Dwellings to the Square Mile.	Persons to a Dwelling.
Anglesey ...	1,647	80·30	5·134	1·015	5·06
Benambra ...	2,749	73·92	2·198	·435	5·05
Bendigo ...	1,949	95·50	27·068	5·552	4·88
Bogong ...	3,069	74·60	7·866	1·566	5·02
Borong ...	4,282	81·66	7·168	1·338	5·36
Bourke ...	1,721	97·82	300·412	57·492	5·22
Buln Buln ...	3,739	70·56	7·137	1·612	4·43
Croajingolong	3,396	59·67	·659	·150	4·38
Dalhousie ...	1,310	87·33	16·292	3·315	4·92
Dargo ...	1,744	61·79	2·420	·566	4·23
Delatite ...	3,240	80·01	6·069	1·230	4·94
Dundas ...	2,028	90·35	4·055	·751	5·40
Evelyn ...	1,172	77·85	8·509	1·718	4·95
Follett ...	1,103	95·24	2·492	·446	5·59
Gladstone ...	1,802	81·33	10·392	2·455	4·23
Grant ...	1,834	97·67	37·949	7·577	5·01
Grenville ...	1,465	98·90	28·652	5·786	4·95
Gunbower ...	1,348	78·91	6·458	1·284	5·03
Hampden ...	1,561	87·97	5·233	·967	5·41
Heytesbury ...	920	82·13	6·537	1·257	5·20
Kara Kara ...	2,301	81·57	6·957	1·409	4·94
Karkarooc ...	5,933	50·31	·579	·146	3·96
Lowan ...	4,971	84·57	3·384	·623	5·43
Millewa ...	3,572	62·26	·048	·007	6·88
Moir ...	3,104	77·61	10·542	1·883	5·60
Mornington ...	1,625	78·15	12·071	2·481	4·87
Normanby ...	2,013	95·59	5·772	1·102	5·24
Polwarth ...	1,225	82·87	6·825	1·303	5·24
Ripon ...	1,759	83·43	6·747	1·300	5·19
Rodney ...	1,699	82·42	11·375	2·148	5·29
Talbot ...	1,621	87·40	36·461	8·104	4·50
Tambo ...	1,958	66·27	·921	·176	5·24
Tanjil ...	2,818	88·95	6·884	1·382	4·98
Tatchera ...	3,341	66·10	1·558	·315	4·94
Villiers ...	1,637	93·68	13·352	2·409	5·54
Weeah ...	4,004	16·67	·003	·001	3·50
Wonnangatta ...	2,224	71·55	·922	·238	3·87
Migratory population ...	...	91·90	...	...	...
Dwellers in ships and vessels ...	...	7·97	...	...	...
Total ...	87,884	90·57	12·49*	2·49	5·08*

\* In making these calculations the number of persons in ships and vessels have been excluded.

TABLE IV.—POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH CITY, TOWN, AND BOROUGH IN VICTORIA ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891.

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Ararat ... ..	3,151	1,638	1,513	529
Ballarat ... ..	24,257	11,602	12,655	4,655
Ballarat East ... ..	16,592	8,387	8,205	3,508
Bendigo ... ..	26,774	13,063	13,711	5,493
Brighton ... ..	9,858	4,611	5,247	1,851
Browns and Scarsdale ... ..	687	356	331	160
Brunswick ... ..	21,961	11,168	10,793	4,418
Buninyong ... ..	1,183	577	606	266
Carisbrook ... ..	1,135	607	528	227
Castlemaine ... ..	4,770	2,365	2,405	1,063
Chewton ... ..	1,212	634	578	331
Clunes ... ..	3,486	1,659	1,827	718
Collingwood ... ..	35,070	17,116	17,954	7,141
Creswick ... ..	3,095	1,555	1,540	677
Daylesford ... ..	3,839	1,919	1,920	811
Dunolly ... ..	1,451	743	708	352
Eaglehawk ... ..	7,315	3,660	3,655	1,528
Echuca ... ..	4,354	2,186	2,168	877
Essendon ... ..	14,411	6,935	7,476	2,875
Fitzroy ... ..	32,453	16,301	16,152	6,174
Flemington & Kensington	9,958	5,057	4,901	1,952
Footscray ... ..	19,149	9,986	9,163	3,777
Geelong ... ..	11,666	5,585	6,081	2,264
Geelong West ... ..	5,779	2,723	3,056	1,261
Hamilton ... ..	3,373	1,690	1,683	627
Hawthorn ... ..	19,585	9,195	10,390	3,797
Heathcote ... ..	1,090	574	516	248
Horsham ... ..	2,678	1,371	1,307	497
Inglewood ... ..	1,367	714	653	316
Kew ... ..	8,462	4,011	4,451	1,331
Koroit ... ..	1,694	904	790	316
Majorca ... ..	1,005	541	464	237
Malmsbury ... ..	1,367	700	667	278
Maryborough ... ..	4,994	2,554	2,440	1,023
Melbourne ... ..	73,361	39,503	33,858	12,542
Newtown and Chilwell ... ..	5,249	2,428	2,821	1,016
Northcote ... ..	7,458	3,826	3,632	1,481
North Melbourne ... ..	20,997	10,878	10,119	3,981
Oakleigh ... ..	1,236	652	584	246
Port Fairy ... ..	1,864	913	951	373
Port Melbourne ... ..	13,067	6,873	6,194	2,630
Portland ... ..	2,284	1,067	1,217	459
Prahran ... ..	39,703	18,607	21,096	7,904
Queenscliff ... ..	1,905	962	943	320
Raywood ... ..	469	245	224	101
Richmond ... ..	38,797	19,538	19,259	7,985
Rutherglen ... ..	704	406	298	137
Sale ... ..	3,442	1,655	1,787	693
Sebastopol ... ..	2,578	1,340	1,238	524
Smythesdale ... ..	421	218	203	97
South Melbourne ... ..	41,724	21,382	20,342	8,005
St. Arnaud ... ..	3,045	1,555	1,490	614



TABLE IV.—POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH CITY, TOWN, AND BOROUGH IN VICTORIA ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891—*contd.*

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
St. Kilda ... ..	19,838	8,965	10,873	3,716
Stawell ... ..	5,183	2,549	2,634	1,084
Talbot ... ..	1,439	734	705	353
Tarnagulla ... ..	713	365	348	183
Wangaratta ... ..	2,051	1,005	1,046	375
Warrnambool ... ..	6,582	3,291	3,291	1,145
Williamstown ... ..	15,960	8,120	7,840	3,232
Wood's Point ... ..	290	149	141	67
Total ... ..	619,581	309,913	309,668	120,841

TABLE V.—POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH SHIRE IN VICTORIA ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891.

Shires.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Alberton ... ..	5,760	3,503	2,257	1,360
Alexandra ... ..	2,644	1,450	1,194	539
Arapiles ... ..	3,274	1,736	1,538	562
Ararat ... ..	4,623	2,565	2,058	909
Avoca ... ..	4,578	2,492	2,086	1,066
Avon ... ..	2,358	1,257	1,101	462
Bacchus Marsh ... ..	2,479	1,355	1,124	509
Bairnsdale ... ..	7,546	4,182	3,364	1,572
Ballan ... ..	6,451	3,405	3,046	1,313
Ballarat ... ..	4,491	2,526	1,965	798
Bannockburn ... ..	1,803	913	890	319
Barrabool ... ..	2,098	1,135	963	395
Beechworth ... ..	7,355	4,019	3,336	1,427
Belfast ... ..	2,650	1,406	1,244	463
Bellarine ... ..	4,911	2,590	2,321	914
Benalla ... ..	8,652	4,724	3,928	1,603
Berwick ... ..	4,080	2,352	1,728	825
Bet Bet ... ..	3,568	2,066	1,502	964
Roroondara ... ..	6,204	2,946	3,258	1,241
Borong ... ..	4,621	2,779	1,842	805
Braybrook ... ..	1,556	890	666	312
Bright ... ..	4,258	2,424	1,834	1,033
Broadford ... ..	1,628	910	718	324
Broadmeadows ... ..	1,779	972	807	312
Bulla ... ..	2,125	1,127	998	301
Bulleen ... ..	818	450	368	181
Buln Buln ... ..	3,751	2,178	1,573	787
Bungaree ... ..	4,466	2,497	1,969	941
Buninyong ... ..	6,982	3,796	3,186	1,443
Caulfield ... ..	8,005	3,809	4,196	1,524
Chiltern ... ..	2,260	1,226	1,034	462
Coburg ... ..	5,752	3,279	2,473	1,023
Colac ... ..	7,525	4,187	3,338	1,426

TABLE V.—POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH SHIRE IN VICTORIA  
ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891—*continued*.

Shires.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Corio ... ..	2,167	1,117	1,050	428
Cranbourne ... ..	2,082	1,165	917	435
Creswick ... ..	7,993	4,410	3,583	1,603
Dandenong ... ..	2,450	1,341	1,109	529
Darebin ... ..	1,269	700	569	237
Dimboola ... ..	5,054	3,002	2,052	938
Doncaster ... ..	852	476	376	163
Dundas ... ..	3,083	1,679	1,404	580
Dunmunkle ... ..	4,725	2,567	2,158	809
East Loddon ... ..	1,717	987	730	285
Echuca ... ..	7,347	4,096	3,251	1,338
Eltham ... ..	2,874	1,566	1,308	567
Euroa ... ..	7,381	4,035	3,346	1,350
Ferntree Gully ... ..	1,678	977	701	324
Flinders and Kangerong	2,518	1,330	1,188	476
Gisborne ... ..	2,162	1,140	1,022	415
Glenelg ... ..	4,977	2,572	2,405	917
Glenlyon ... ..	2,725	1,561	1,164	603
Gordon ... ..	4,039	2,219	1,820	779
Goulburn ... ..	3,358	2,014	1,344	621
Grenville ... ..	3,568	1,917	1,651	680
Hampden ... ..	8,360	4,587	3,773	1,608
Healesville ... ..	1,195	667	528	226
Heidelberg ... ..	4,413	2,282	2,131	716
Howqua ... ..	1,144	689	455	324
Huntly ... ..	3,414	1,930	1,484	735
Kara Kara ... ..	4,584	2,563	2,021	888
Keilor ... ..	596	335	261	128
Kilmore ... ..	2,593	1,331	1,262	505
Korong ... ..	8,004	4,435	3,519	1,820
Kowree ... ..	2,933	1,577	1,356	582
Kyneton ... ..	8,727	4,645	4,082	1,780
Lancefield ... ..	1,238	692	546	222
Leigh ... ..	1,680	922	758	346
Lexton ... ..	2,039	1,183	856	474
Lilydale ... ..	4,616	2,633	1,983	875
Lowan ... ..	9,153	4,922	4,231	1,682
Maffra ... ..	3,593	1,884	1,709	681
Maldon ... ..	4,422	2,394	2,028	1,019
Malvern ... ..	8,136	3,875	4,261	1,561
Mansfield ... ..	3,800	2,277	1,523	844
Marong ... ..	7,345	3,978	3,367	1,547
Melton ... ..	1,189	658	531	211
Meredith ... ..	1,261	683	578	251
Merriang ... ..	1,086	617	469	227
Metcalfe ... ..	3,097	1,638	1,459	655
Mildura ... ..	2,321	1,513	803	646
Minhamite ... ..	1,738	911	827	319
Moorabbin ... ..	6,542	3,460	3,082	1,240
Mornington ... ..	3,696	1,884	1,812	755
Mortlake ... ..	2,937	1,554	1,383	583
Mount Alexander ... ..	2,362	1,272	1,090	684

TABLE V.—POPULATION AND DWELLINGS IN EACH SHIRE IN VICTORIA ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF 1891—*continued*.

Shires.	Population.			Inhabited Dwellings.
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	
Mount Franklin ...	2,921	1,669	1,252	733
Mount Rouse ...	2,164	1,176	988	416
McIvor ...	2,829	1,644	1,185	601
Narracan ...	4,485	2,597	1,888	979
Newham ...	2,492	1,330	1,162	479
Newstead ...	2,145	1,179	966	502
North Ovens ..	1,986	1,121	865	376
Numurkah ...	7,015	4,039	2,976	1,315
Nunawading ...	4,449	2,349	2,100	880
Oakleigh ...	1,677	937	740	328
Omeo ...	3,491	2,296	1,195	768
Oxley ...	3,460	1,923	1,537	665
Phillip Island ...	1,999	1,140	859	396
Portland ...	5,365	2,778	2,587	1,013
Powong and Jeetho ...	1,900	1,245	655	450
Preston ...	3,569	1,919	1,650	659
Pyalong ...	1,194	653	541	211
Ripon ...	4,504	2,425	2,079	1,029
Rodney ...	5,279	2,971	2,308	900
Romsey ...	1,899	1,029	870	337
Rosedale ...	3,676	1,979	1,697	686
Rutherglen ...	3,397	2,187	1,210	624
Seymour ...	4,293	2,313	1,980	792
Shepparton ...	3,780	2,069	1,711	676
South Barwon ...	2,159	1,114	1,045	408
Springfield ...	915	493	422	175
St. Arnaud ...	7,383	4,255	3,128	1,385
Stawell ...	3,756	2,121	1,635	797
Strathfieldsaye ..	3,365	1,835	1,530	729
Swan Hill ...	7,555	4,389	3,166	1,490
Talbot ...	1,745	949	796	426
Tambo ...	4,644	2,788	1,856	982
Towong ...	5,105	2,974	2,131	1,012
Traralgon ...	4,394	2,406	1,988	896
Tallaroop ...	3,757	2,182	1,575	874
Upper Yarra ...	779	448	331	199
Walhalla ...	2,297	1,314	983	560
Wannon ...	2,479	1,333	1,146	452
Waranga ...	6,787	3,780	3,007	1,388
Warragul ...	4,131	2,290	1,841	776
Warrnambool ...	9,199	4,818	4,381	1,605
Whittlesea ...	1,857	1,019	838	383
Wimmera ...	5,151	2,908	2,243	896
Winchelsea ...	3,457	1,863	1,594	637
Wodonga ...	1,737	938	799	349
Woorayl ...	3,551	2,413	1,138	1,153
Wyndham ...	2,046	1,154	892	388
Yackandandah ...	3,788	2,131	1,657	798
Yarrawonga ...	9,759	5,494	4,265	1,669
Yea ...	2,036	1,115	921	416
Total ...	517,085	285,555	231,530	102,983

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# VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1890-91.

(EIGHTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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IN TWO VOLUMES.—VOLUME II.

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BY AUTHORITY.

MELBOURNE:

PRINTED FOR THE GOVERNMENT PRINTER

BY SANDS & McDougall Limited, 365 COLLINS STREET.

SOLD AT THE GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE AND BY ALL BOOKSELLERS  
IN VICTORIA.

LONDON:

TRÜBNER & Co., 57 & 59 LUDGATE HILL.

MDCCCXCII.

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## VOLUME I.

Page 173, paragraph 241, ninth line, *read* “\*” *instead of* “†.”

Page 258, first line, *read* “1891” *instead of* “1890.”

Page 348, Class IV., *read* “κακεξία,” *instead of* “καχεξία.”

Page 350, Class I., Sub-class 6, *read* “Phagedæna,” *instead of* “Phagadæna.”

## VOLUME II.

Page 82, paragraph 68, last line but one, last word, *read* “1889” *instead of* “1890.”



## STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1890 INCLUSIVE.

YEAR.	POPULATION ON 31st DECEMBER.			BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	MAR-RIAGES.	IMMI-GRANTS. (By Sea.)	EMI-GRANTS. (By Sea.)	GENERAL REVENUE.	GENERAL EXPEN-DITURE.	CROWN LAND SALES.*		LAND IN CUL-TIVATION.	LIVE STOCK.				POSTAGE.		SHIPPING.		VESSELS BUILT.		VESSELS REGISTERED.		MORTGAGES AND LIENS.		IMPORTS.		IMPORTS OF		EXPORTS.		EXPORTS OF		YEAR.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.								Area Sold.	Amount Realized.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letters.	Number of Newspapers.	Inwards.	Outwards.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	Number.	Amount Secured.	Total Value.	Imports of (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuits).		Total Value.	Exports.		Exports of				
												Bushels.																		£	£		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.		Value.	Quantity.	Value.
1836	224	186	38	1	3	1	...	...	£ 2,165	...	...	...	50	75	155	41,332	...	...	1,050	1,355	...	140	12,754	140	13,424	...	...	...	...	115,379	3,619	12,178	175,081	1,639	3,440	...	...	1836	
1837	1,264	984	280	7	2	1	...	...	£ 6,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1837			
1838	3,511	2,080	1,431	28	20	1	...	...	£ 12,604	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1838				
1839	5,822	4,104	1,718	142	67	57	...	...	£ 25,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1839				
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	358	198	177	...	...	£ 48,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1840				
1841	20,416	14,391	6,025	618	319	406	6,938	939	£ 152,826	201,363	49,311	49,311	4,881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1841				
1842	23,799	15,691	8,108	1,025	413	514	4,136	1,904	£ 187,296	224,631	16,698	16,698	21,085	8,124	4,065	100,792	1,404,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1842				
1843	24,103	15,892	8,211	1,137	413	514	4,136	1,904	£ 187,296	224,631	16,698	16,698	21,085	8,124	4,065	100,792	1,404,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1843				
1844	26,774	17,666	9,108	1,336	440	551	4,136	1,904	£ 204,683	240,683	18,181	18,181	22,913	8,826	4,296	107,792	1,454,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1844				
1845	31,280	20,624	10,656	1,521	327	316	4,335	1,519	£ 259,433	299,433	20,624	20,624	25,338	9,826	4,781	112,792	1,504,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1845				
1846	38,334	25,331	13,003	1,596	328	301	3,676	1,775	£ 306,347	356,347	25,331	25,331	30,838	11,095	5,001	129,492	1,554,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1846				
1847	42,936	28,504	14,432	1,661	337	337	4,568	1,540	£ 348,293	408,293	28,504	28,504	34,808	12,209	5,015	139,492	1,604,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1847				
1848	51,390	30,097	20,993	1,789	405	351	5,351	1,669	£ 414,761	484,761	30,097	30,097	37,408	13,406	5,029	146,492	1,654,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1848				
1849	66,220	39,550	26,664	1,913	593	593	5,913	1,992	£ 484,761	584,761	39,550	39,550	48,408	14,606	5,079	156,492	1,704,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1849				
1850	76,162	45,495	30,667	2,073	780	969	6,969	2,304	£ 594,433	704,433	45,495	45,495	56,408	16,733	5,134	169,492	1,754,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1850				
1851	97,489	58,235	39,254	3,049	1,165	1,023	15,433	3,706	£ 739,455	889,455	58,235	58,235	72,938	18,863	5,207	180,492	1,804,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1851				
1852	168,321	106,825	61,496	3,755	2,105	1,958	24,064	5,138	£ 1,634,446	1,934,446	106,825	106,825	132,921	24,443	5,265	200,492	1,854,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1852				
1853	222,436	146,456	75,980	3,025	2,173	2,703	29,312	4,243	£ 2,325,546	2,725,546	146,456	146,456	180,492	24,443	5,265	200,492	1,854,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1853				
1854	312,307	205,629	106,678	7,542	6,261	3,705	38,410	5,347	£ 3,087,986	3,587,986	205,629	205,629	250,678	24,443	5,265	200,492	1,854,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1854				
1855	364,324	234,450	129,874	11,941	6,061	3,705	46,317	6,265	£ 3,587,986	4,087,986	234,450	234,450	289,501	24,443	5,265	200,492	1,854,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1855				
1856	397,560	255,827	141,733	14,420	5,728	4,116	51,594	7,187	£ 4,372,496	5,072,496	255,827	255,827	317,562	24,443	5,265	200,492	1,854,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1856				
1857	463,135	297,547	165,588	17,384	7,449	4,524	74,255	10,471	£ 5,328,930	6,128,930	297,547	297,547	372,928	24,443	5,265	200,492	1,854,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1857				
1858	504,519	323,576	180,943	19,929	9,015	4,552	80,965	11,282	£ 5,973,384	6,973,384	323,576	323,576	404,792	24,443	5,265	200,492	1,854,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1858				
1859	530,262	333,708	196,554	22,992	9,469	4,759	87,315	12,015	£ 6,301,104	7,301,104	333,708	333,708	414,928	24,443	5,265	200,492	1,854,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1859				
1860	537,847	338,251	200,596	22,863	10,601	4,351	89,027	12,015	£ 6,301,104	7,301,104	338,251	338,251	419,380	24,443	5,265	200,492	1,854,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1860				
1861	541,800	331,724	210,076	23,461	10,522	4,434	90,902	12,015	£ 6,301,104	7,301,104	331,724	331,724	419,380	24,443	5,265	200,492	1,854,333	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1861				
1862	554,335	334,107	220,228	24,391	10,802	4,525	92,836	12,015	£ 6,301,104	7,301,104	334,107	334,107	419,380	24,4																									



HENRY HEVLYN HAYTER, Government Statist.



\* The Revenue and Expenditure of Victoria in all the years specified, and of Queensland for the seven years 1876 to 1882; are for the twelve months ended 30th June. In other instances, the information relates to the years ended 31st December.

† Revised and corrected since last publication.

‡ Where statistics could not be obtained from the Government sources, they have been estimated by Mr. J. H. Murray, Esq., Secretary to the Public Works Department, New South Wales, from the returns made to him by the various local authorities.

§ The figures relating to Victorian Railways for the last six years, those of New South Wales for the last two years, and those for Queensland for the last year, relate to the financial year ended 30th June for South Australia for the last year, and for Western Australian Railways for the last year, are for the twelve months ended 31st March of the year following; in all other cases the figures relate to the calendar year. The figures for Western Australia relate to Government lines only until 1886, since which year the returns include private lines.

|| Includes land under permanent artificial grass in all the colonies except Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand. It amounted, in 1880, to 236,944 acres in Victoria; 386,504 acres in New South Wales; about 30,000 acres in South Australia; and 201,960 acres in Tasmania. In New Zealand, such land amounts to as much as 6,929,173 acres. See footnotes to Table X.V. in Appendix.

¶ Including land in fallow in all the colonies in 1880, and in all except New South Wales prior to that year. Such land amounted in 1880 to 385,672 acres in Victoria; 390,627 acres in New South Wales; 14,028 acres in Queensland; 540,000 acres (approximate) in South Australia; and 21,850 acres in Western Australia.

‡ Prior to 1883, the Queensland shipping returns were swelled by vessels being counted as each port of call.

§ The accrued sinking fund of New Zealand amounted on the 31st March, 1881, to £1,478,105; the net liability at that date was therefore £37,359,167.

|| Weight of wool after scouring.



VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1890-91.

PART VI.—INTERCHANGE.

1. The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every respect similar to those in use in the United Kingdom. Weights and measures.

2. In converting the weights and measures of foreign countries into their English equivalents, which is often necessary in the progress of this work, the operation is performed by using the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade, which is as follows :— Foreign weights and measures.

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Equivalents.
Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland	Kilomètre ...	·621 of a mile
	Square kilomètre ...	·386 of a square mile
	Are ...	·0247 of an acre
	Hectare ...	2·47 acres
	Cubic mètre ...	1·308 cubic yard
	Mètre ...	1·094 yard or 3·28 feet
	Kilogramme ...	2·204 lbs. avoirdupois
	Quintal métrique ...	220·4 lbs. „
	Tonneau (coal) ...	2,204 lbs. „
	Hectolitre (liquid measure)	22 Imperial gallons
China	„ (cereals, etc.) ...	2·75 Imperial bushels
	Ts'un ...	1·41 inch
	Ch'ih ...	1·175 foot
	Chang ...	11·75 feet
	Li ...	2,115 feet
	Tael ..	1·33 ounce avoirdupois
	Catty ...	1·33 lb. „
	Picul ...	133½ lbs. „
Denmark	Dansk mil ...	4·68 miles
	Geo. mil ...	4·61 miles
	Geo. sq. mil	21·195 square miles
	Töndeland ...	1·36 acre
	Tönde (corn) ...	3·8 Imperial bushels
	„ (coal) ...	4·6775 bushels
	Pund ...	1·102 lb. avoirdupois
Egypt	Oke ...	2·7 lbs. „
	Cantar ...	98·06 lbs. „
	Ardeb of wheat or maize (118 okes)	318·6 lbs. „
	„ barley (88 okes)	237·6 lbs. „
	„ rice (152 okes)	410·4 lbs. „

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WITH THEIR ENGLISH  
EQUIVALENTS—*continued*.

Countries.			Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Equivalents.
Greece	...	...	Ocque ... ..	2·84 lbs. „
			Quintal ... ..	123·2 lbs. „
			Livre ... ..	1·1 lb. „
			Drachme ... ..	$\frac{1}{9}$ ounce
Japan	...	...	Ri ... ..	2·4403 miles
			Ri carré ... ..	5·9552 square miles
			Tchô ... ..	5·4229 chains
			Tchô carré ... ..	2·4507 acres
			Ken ... ..	1·9884 yard
			Tsoubo ... ..	3·9538 square yards
			Kokou (liquid) ... ..	39·7033 gallons
			„ (dry) ... ..	4·9629 bushels
			Chô (liquid) ... ..	1·5881 quart
			„ (dry) ... ..	·1985 peck
Russia	...	...	Kwan ... ..	8·2817 lbs. avoirdupois
			Verste ... ..	·663 mile
			Sq. verste ... ..	·44 square mile
			Dessiatine ... ..	2·7 acres
			Pood ... ..	36 lbs. avoirdupois
			Berkovet ... ..	360 lbs. „
			Tchetvert ... ..	5·77 Imperial bushels
			Vedro ... ..	2·7 Imperial gallons

Imports and  
exports  
classified.

3. The returns of imports and exports, as given in the following pages, are arranged according to a system of classification recommended by the Statistical Conference of representatives of the Australasian colonies held in Tasmania in 1875,\* the principle kept in view being that articles of a like nature should be classed together, and the form adopted that then employed in the tabulation of the Victorian Census Return of Occupations, means thus being thereby afforded of making calculations in respect to the number of persons in the colony working at the various trades in connexion with which articles are manufactured similar to those imported into and exported from the colony. The year under review is the thirteenth in which this mode of classification has been used in Victoria. It has met with the approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere, but up to the present time has only been adopted by one of the other colonies represented at the Conference.

Mode of  
valuing im-  
ports and  
exports.

4. The Customs valuations are made upon the following principle. In the case of the imports, goods on which *ad valorem* duties

\* See Report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria (Parliamentary Paper, No. 11, Session 1875), page 6, paragraph 16; page 9, resolution 6; and page 12, Appendix A.; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraphs 96 to 99, and footnotes.

are payable are by law appraised at their fair market value at the principal markets of the country whence they were exported, with 10 per cent added.\* Valuations of other goods may be practically said to be their cost price on landing, *i.e.*, their invoice values with the addition of freight and charges. In the case of the exports, the valuations are presumed to be the actual values in the local markets at the time of shipment. In the case of both imports and exports, the values are carefully checked by officers of the Customs Department, and returned to the merchants for amendment if found incorrect.

5. In the following table, the rates of import duty† are given, also the amount collected in connexion with each article. The quantities of the various articles are also given where possible, as well as the values, and, in addition, the excess of imports over exports, or the contrary, of each article. Table of imports and exports.

6. The table of imports and exports is preceded by the following summary of the headings adopted for the classification of articles; also by an alphabetical index, which will still further facilitate the discovery of the position of any article:— Classification and index of imports and exports.

### CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.		CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.	
Order	1. Books, etc.	Order 15.	Wool and worsted manufactures.
„	2. Musical instruments.	„	16. Silk manufactures.
„	3. Prints, pictures, etc.	„	17. Cotton and flax manufactures.
„	4. Carving, figures, etc.	„	18. Drapery and haberdashery.
„	5. Tackle for sports and games.	„	19. Dress.
„	6. Watches, philosophical instruments, etc.	„	20. Manufactures of fibrous materials.
„	7. Surgical instruments.	CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.	
„	8. Arms, ammunition, etc.	Order 21.	Animal food.
„	9. Machines, tools and implements.	„	22. Vegetable food.
„	10. Carriages, harness, etc.	„	23. Drinks and stimulants.
„	11. Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith.	CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.	
„	12. Building materials.	Order 24.	Animal substances.
„	13. Furniture.	„	25. Vegetable substances.
„	14. Chemicals.	„	26. Oils.‡

\* This has been assumed by the Victorian authorities to be the average rate at which goods increase in value *in transitu* by reason of freight and other charges.

† A complete set of the Australasian Tariffs were published in an Appendix to the second volume of the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9. References to subsequent amendments therein will be found in an Appendix to the second volume of that work for 1889-90, and at the end of this volume.

‡ It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this heading.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND  
EXPORTED—*continued*.

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.	CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.
Order 27. Articles connected with mining.	Order 33. Animals and birds.
„ 28. Coal, etc.	„ 34. Plants.
„ 29. Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass.	
„ 30. Water.	CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.
„ 31. Gold, silver, specie, and precious stones.	Order 35. Miscellaneous articles of trade, etc.
„ 32. Metals other than gold and silver.	„ 36. Indefinite articles.

INDEX.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Acid—acetic, other ...	14	Biscuits ...	22	Caps and hats — felt, silk, straw, etc. . . .	19
Aërated waters ...	23	Bitters ...	23	Caps, percussion ...	8
Agricultural — imple-ments, machinery ...	9	Black oil ...	26	Carbolic acid ...	14
Air-bricks ...	12	„ sand ...	32	Cards, playing ...	1
Ale and porter ...	23	Blacking ...	14	Carpeting ...	15
Alkali ...	14	Blankets ...	15	Carriages, carriage ma-terials ...	10
Almond oil ...	26	Blasting powder ...	8	Cartridges, cartridge cases ...	8
Almonds ...	22	Blue ...	25	Carts, waggons, etc. ...	10
Alum ...	14	Boats ...	11	Carving, figures, etc....	4
Anchors ...	11	Boilers, steam ...	9	Casks ...	25
Animal food ...	21	Bolts and nuts ...	32	Castor oil ...	26
„ substances ...	24	Bone-dust ...	24	Cattle ...	33
Animals and birds ...	33	Bones ...	24	Cement ...	12
Antimony—crude, ore, regulus ...	32	Bonnets ...	19	Chaff ...	25
Apparel ...	19	Books, printed ...	1	Chain cables ...	11
Arms and ammunition ...	8	Boots ...	19	Chandeliers & gasaliers	13
Arrowroot ...	22	Boot-webbing ...	20	Charcoal ...	28
Arsenic ...	14	Borax ...	14	Cheese ...	21
Artificial flowers ...	19	Bottled fruit ...	22	Chemicals ...	14
Asphalte ...	14	Bottles ...	29	Chicory ...	23
Axle—arms, boxes ...	10	Bran ...	25	China matting ...	20
Axles ...	10	„ bags ...	20	„ ware ...	29
		Brandy ...	23	Chinese oil ...	26
		Brassware ...	32	Chocolate ...	23
		Bricks—air, clay, fire	12	Cider ...	23
		„ bath ...	29	Cigars, cigarettes ...	23
Bacon ...	21	Bristles ...	24	Clay tobacco pipes ...	4
Bagging ...	20	Broadcloths, etc. ...	15	Clocks ...	6
Bags, sacks ...	20	Broom corn... ..	25	Clover seed ...	25
„ paper... ..	25	Brooms—hair, brush-ware ...	35	Coal ...	28
Bark ...	25	Brownware ...	29	Cocoa beans ...	23
Barley ...	22	Brushware, brooms ...	35	Cocoanut fibre ...	25
Basket and wicker ware	25	Buckets and tubs, iron	32	Cocoanut oil ...	26
Bass ...	25	Building materials ...	12	Cocoanuts ...	22
Bath bricks ...	29	Butter, butterine ...	21	Cod, cod-liver oil ...	26
Beans ...	22			Coffee ...	23
Bêche de mer ...	21	Canary seed ...	25	Coir and other matting	20
Beef—salted ...	21	Candles ...	24	Coke ...	28
Beer ...	23	Canes ...	25	Colours ...	14
Beeswax ...	24	Cannons ...	8		
Benzine ...	26	Canvas ...	20		
Bicycles, tricycles ...	10				
Birds ...	33				

## INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Colza oil ...	26	Firewood ...	25	Gunny bags ...	20
Combs ...	24	Fireworks ...	5	Gunpowder ...	8
Confectionery ...	22	Fish—fresh, preserved,		Gutta-percha goods ...	25
Copper — ore, regulus,		salted, shell... 21			
sheet, ware,		,, ova ...	33	Haberdashery ...	18
wire ...	32	Flannels—piece ...	15	Hair—curled, seating ...	24
,, specie ...	31	Flax ...	25	Hams ...	21
Copra ...	25	,, manufactures ...	17	Handkerchiefs ...	19
Cordage ...	20	Flock ...	24	Hardware ...	35
,, iron, steel ...	32	Floorcloth ...	20	Hares ...	33
Cordials ...	23	Flour ...	22	Harmoniums ...	2
Cork and corks cut ...	25	,, sacks ...	20	Harness ...	10
Cornsacks ...	20	Flowers, artificial ...	19	Hats and caps—felt,	
Cotton and flax manu-		Food, animal ...	21	silk, straw, etc. ...	19
factures ...	17	,, vegetable ...	22	Hatters' materials ...	19
Cotton — piece goods,		Fresh fish, meat ...	21	Hay ...	25
waste, wick ...	17	Frillings ...	19	Hemp ...	25
,, raw ...	25	Fruit — bottled, dried,		Hides ...	24
Cotton seed oil ...	26	green, currants, rai-		Hollow-ware ...	35
Cream separators ...	9	sins ...	22	Honey ...	21
Curiosities ...	36	Fuel ...	28	Hoofs ...	24
Currants ...	22	Furniture, furniture		Hops ...	23
Cutlery ...	9	springs ...	13	Horned cattle ...	33
		Furs ...	19	Horns ...	24
Dholl ...	25	Fuse ...	8	Horses ...	33
Dogs ...	33			Hosiery ...	19
Doors ...	12	Galvanized iron—cord-			
Drake ...	25	age, buckets, tubs,		Implements, agricul-	
Drapery ...	18	guttering, sheet,		tural ...	9
Dress ...	19	ware ...	32	Indefinite articles ...	36
Dried fruit ...	22	Gasaliers & chandeliers	13	Indiarubber goods ...	25
Drinks and stimulants	23	Gasoline oil... ..	26	Ink—printing, coloured	
Druggeting... ..	15	Gelatine, blasting ...	8	and writing ...	14
Drugs ...	14	Gin ...	23	Instruments, musical... ..	2
Dyes ...	14	Ginger, ground ...	23	,, optical ..	6
Dynamite ...	8	Glass—bottles, plate,		,, scientific ...	6
		window, ware ...	29	,, surgical ...	7
Earthenware ...	29	Gloves ...	19	Iron—bar, castings, gal-	
Eggs ...	21	Glucose ...	22	vanized, hoop, ores,	
Electro-plated ware ...	32	Glue, glue pieces ...	24	pig, pipes, plate, rod,	
Emus ...	33	Glycerine ...	14	scrap, sheet, ware,	
Engine-packing ...	20	Goats ...	33	wire, etc....	32
Engines, steam ...	9	Goat skins ...	24	Ironmongery ...	35
Engravings ..	3	Gold—leaf, plate, specie	31	,, saddlers' ...	10
Essences and essential		Goods manufactured,		Isinglass ...	21
oils ..	14	unenumerated ...	36	Ivory ...	24
Explosives ...	8	Grain ...	22		
		Gram ...	22	Jaconet frilling and	
Fancy bags ...	18	Grass seeds... ..	25	ruffling, etc. ...	19
,, goods ...	35	Grates and stoves ...	32	Jams and preserves ...	22
Feathers ...	24	Grease ...	24	Jewellery ...	31
,, ornamental ...	19	Greasy wool ...	24	Jute ...	25
Felt—hoods ...	19	Grindery ...	35	,, piece goods ...	20
,, sheathing, etc....	20	Grindstones... ..	29		
Fencing wire ...	32	Guano ...	14	Kangaroo skins ...	24
Fibre ...	25	Gum ...	25	Kerosene oil ...	26
Firearms ...	8	Gun caps ...	8	,, shale ...	28
Firebricks ...	12	Gun cotton... ..	8		

## INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Lamps and lampware	13	Mineral earths, clays, etc.	32	Pearl shell ...	24
Lard ...	21	„ oil, undefined	26	Peas, split ...	22
„ oil ...	26	„ waters ...	23	Peel, drained ...	22
Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ...	32	Miscellaneous articles of trade ...	35	Pepper ...	23
Leather, leatherware...	24	Molasses ...	22	„ ground ...	23
Leeches ...	33	Mouldings ...	4	Perfumed spirits ...	23
Lime ...	12	Musical instruments ...	2	Perfumery ...	23
Limejuice ...	23	Muslins ...	17	Personal effects ...	36
Linen piece goods ...	17	Mustard ...	23	Phormium, N.Z. ...	25
Linseed meal ...	25	Mutton-bird oil ...	26	Photographic goods ...	35
„ oil ...	26			Pianofortes ...	2
Liquorice ...	22	Nails ...	32	Pickles ...	23
Lithofracteur ...	8	Naphtha ...	14	Pigs ...	33
Live animals ...	33	Natural history, specimens of ...	36	Pine oil ...	26
Lubricating oil ...	26	Neatsfoot oil ...	26	Pipes—iron, lead ...	32
		Nets and netting ...	20	„ tobacco ...	4
Macaroni ...	22	Nut oil ...	26	Pistols ...	8
Machinery—agricultural, weaving and spinning ...	9	Nuts ...	22	Pitch ...	25
Machines, tools, and implements ...	9			Plants ...	34
Maize ...	22	Oakum ...	25	Plaster of paris ...	29
Maizena and corn flour	22	Oars ...	11	Platedware ...	32
Malt ...	22	Oatmeal ...	22	Plumbago ...	32
Manufactured articles of cotton, woollens, silks, etc. ...	18	Oats ...	22	Pollard ...	25
Manufactures of fibrous materials ...	20	Oilcake ...	25	Porcelain ...	29
Manufactures of mixed metals ...	32	Oilcloth ...	20	Pork, salted ...	21
Manures ...	14	Oilmen's stores ...	35	Potatoes ...	22
Marble ...	29	Oils of all kinds ...	26	Poultry ...	33
Matches ...	14	„ in bottles ...	26	Powder — blasting, sporting ...	8
Materials, building ...	12	Olive oil ...	26	Precious stones ...	31
„ carriage ...	10	Onions ...	22	Preserved fish, meats...	21
„ hatters' ...	19	Opium ...	14	„ milk ...	23
„ printing ...	35	Opossum skins ...	24	„ vegetables ...	22
„ telegraphic ...	35	Optical instruments ...	6	Preserves ...	22
„ watchmakers' ...	6	Ordnance stores ...	35	Printing ink ...	14
Mats ...	20	Ore—antimony, copper, iron, lead, tin...	32	„ materials ...	35
Matting—China, coir...	20	„ bags ...	20	„ paper ...	25
Meal, linseed ...	25	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc. ...	32	Prints, pictures, etc. ...	3
„ oat ...	22	Organs ...	2	Provisions, preserved and salted ...	21
Meats—fresh, preserved	21	Ornamental feathers ...	19	Pulse ...	22
Medicinal oil ...	26	Ova ...	33	Pulu ...	25
„ roots ...	14	Oxalic acid ...	14	Pumice stone ...	29
Medicines, patent ...	14			Putty ...	29
Meerscham pipes ...	4	Paintings ...	3		
Metals, other than gold and silver ...	32	Paints ...	14	Quartz ...	31
Methylated spirits ...	14	Palm oil ...	26	Quicksilver ...	32
Milk, preserved ...	23	Paper—bags, hangings, patterns, printing, wrapping, writing ...	25	Quilts ...	18
Millet ...	25	Paraffine ...	28		
Millinery ...	19	Parasols ...	19	Rabbit skins ...	24
Millstones ...	29	Patent leather ...	24	Rags ...	25
		„ medicines ...	14	Railway rails, chairs, etc. ...	32
		Peanuts ...	22	Raisins ...	22
		Pearl barley ...	22	Rape oil ...	26
				Rattans ...	25
				Raw cotton ...	25
				„ sugar ...	22



## INDEX—continued.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Refined sugar ...	22	Specie ...	31	Turnery ...	4
Regulus ...	32	Specimens of natural		Turpentine ...	14
Resin ...	25	history ...	36	Turtles ...	33
Ribbons ...	16	Spelter ...	32	Tweeds ...	15
Rice ...	22	Sperm oil ...	26	Twine ...	20
Rock salt ...	23	Spices ...	23		
Roots, medicinal ...	14	Spinning and weaving			
Rope ...	20	machinery ...	9	Umbrellas ...	19
Rufflings ...	19	Spirits, methylated ...	14	Unserviceable cordage ...	20
Rugs ...	15	" other ...	23	Upholstery ...	13
Rum ...	23	Split peas ...	22	Utensils ...	9
Rye ...	22	Sponges ...	24		
		Starch ...	25		
Saccharum ...	22	Stationery ...	1	Varnish ...	25
Sacks, bags ...	20	Steam boilers, engines ...	9	Vegetable food ...	22
Saddlery ...	10	Stearine ...	24	" oil ...	26
Saddlers' ironmongery ...	10	Steel, cordage ...	32	" substances ...	25
Saddle-trees ...	10	Stimulants ...	23	Vegetables—fresh, pre-	
Sago ...	22	Stone, clay, earthen-		served ...	22
Salad oil ...	26	ware, and glass ...	29	Velvets ...	16
Salt ...	23	" grind, mill, ware,		Vermicelli ...	22
Salted beef, pork, fish ...	21	etc. ...	29	Vestas ...	14
Saltpetre ...	23	Stoves ...	32	Vinegar ...	23
Sashes ...	12	Straw ...	25		
Sauces ...	23	" hats ...	19	Waggons ...	10
Sausage skins ...	24	Sugar—candy, raw, re-		Walnuts ...	22
Scientific instruments ...	6	fined ...	22	Washed wool ...	24
Scoured wool ...	24	Sulphur ...	14	Watches ...	6
Screws ...	32	Surgical instruments ...	7	Watchmakers' materials ...	6
Seal oil ...	26			Weaving and spinning	
" skins ...	24	Tackle for sports and		machinery ...	9
Seeds—canary, clover,		games ...	5	Whalebone ...	24
grass ...	25	Tallow ...	24	Wheat ...	22
Seed oil ...	26	" oil ...	26	Whisky ...	23
Sewing machines ...	9	Tanks, iron ...	32	Whiting ...	29
Shale ...	28	Tapioca ...	22	Wicker and basketware ...	25
Sheep ...	33	Tar ...	25	Wine ...	23
" skins ...	24	Tares ...	25	" spirits of ...	23
Shell—pearl, tortoise ...	24	Tarpaulins, linen ...	17	Wire netting ...	32
Shellfish ...	21	Tea ...	23	Wooden tobacco pipes ...	4
Ships, boats, etc. ...	11	Telegraphic materials ...	35	Woodenware ...	25
Shoes ...	19	" wire ...	32	Wool ...	14
Shot ...	8	Tents, linen ...	17	" and worsted manu-	
Silk—manufactures,		Timber, all kinds ...	25	factures ...	15
mixtures; silks ...	16	Tin—block, foil, ore,		Woollen piece goods ...	15
Silver—plate, specie ...	31	plates, ware ...	32	Woolpacks ...	20
Skins ...	24	Tobacco ...	23	Works of art ...	3
Slate slabs ...	29	" pipes ...	4	Writing paper ...	25
Slates, roofing ...	12	Tonite ...	8		
Slops ...	19	Tools ...	9		
Snuff ...	23	Tortoise shell ...	24	Yarn ...	15
Soap ...	24	Toys ...	5		
Soda—ash, bicarbonate,		Travellers' samples ...	35		
caustic, crystals, ni-		Tricycles, bicycles ...	10	Zinc—ingots, sheet, per-	
trate, silicate ...	14			forated ...	32

IMPORTS, 1890.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.				
		Order 1.—Books, etc.		
Free ...	...	Books, printed ...	...	268,879
3s. per doz. packs	1,385	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	10,344	2,616
20 per cent. and free	11,855	Stationery* ...	...	94,989
		Order 2.—Musical Instruments.		
£3 each ...	69	Harmoniums No.	22	280
„ ...	1,608	Organs ...	472	6,223
£15 each ...	915	Pianofortes, Grand „	74	5,272
£5 each ...	17,770	„ Upright „	3,932	89,036
25 per cent.	683	Pianoforte actions, etc.	...	2,731
Free ...	...	Others, undescribed	...	14,984
		Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, etc.		
Free ...	...	Paintings and engravings ...	...	48,905
„ ...	...	Works of art ...	...	6,518
		Order 4.—Carving, Figures, etc.		
25 per cent.	...	Mouldings, gilt ...	...	...
1s. per gross	148	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	2,301	218
25 per cent.	181	„ „ meerschäum ...	...	723
„ ...	5,326	„ „ wooden ... gross	5,032	20,755
„ ...	272	„ „ other ...	...	1,082
„ ...	10	Pipe cases ...	...	40
„ ...	79	Turnery ...	...	317
		Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.		
20 per cent.	193	Fireworks ...	...	1,400
Free ...	...	Toys ...	...	24,105
		Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, etc.		
20 per cent.	3,430	Clocks ...	...	17,146
Free ...	...	Instruments, optical ...	...	12,987
„ ...	...	„ scientific ...	...	15,480
20 per cent.	10,420	Watches ...	...	58,572
Free ...	...	Watchmakers' materials ...	...	6,228
		Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.		
Free ...	...	Instruments, surgical ...	...	20,728

\* See also “Paper,” Order 25.

## EXPORTS, 1890.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.				
<i>Order 1.—Books, etc.</i>				
...	61,891	Books, printed ...	...	+ 206,988
2,190	661	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	+ 8,154	+ 1,955
...	36,203	Stationery* ...	...	+ 58,786
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>				
9	134	Harmoniums ... No.	+ 13	+ 146
102	2,209	Organs ...	+ 370	+ 4,014
318	12,175	Pianofortes ...	+ 3,688	+ 82,133
...	...	Pianoforte actions, etc. ...	...	+ 2,731
...	3,330	Others, undescribed ...	...	+ 11,654
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, etc.</i>				
...	34,842	Paintings and engravings ...	...	+ 14,063
...	153	Works of art ...	...	+ 6,365
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, etc.</i>				
...	142	Mouldings, gilt ...	...	- 142
1,256	229	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	+ 1,045	- 11
...	793	„ „ meerschaum ...	...	- 70
1,032	4,810	„ „ wooden ... gross	+ 4,000	+ 15,945
...	...	„ „ other ...	...	+ 1,082
...	...	Pipe cases ...	...	+ 40
...	573	Turnery ...	...	- 256
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>				
...	237	Fireworks ...	...	+ 1,163
...	2,649	Toys ...	...	+ 21,456
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, etc.</i>				
...	1,821	Clocks ...	...	+ 15,325
...	1,679	Instruments, optical ...	...	+ 11,308
...	799	„ „ scientific ...	...	+ 14,681
...	9,806	Watches ...	...	+ 48,766
...	33	Watchmakers' materials ...	...	+ 6,195
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>				
...	431	Instruments, surgical ...	...	+ 20,297

\* See also "Paper," Order 25.

IMPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.

		Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, etc.				
Free	...	Arms, pistols, etc.	...	No.	1,808	1,019
"	...	" sporting	...	"	8,366	18,965
		Ammunition, etc.—				
"	...	" caps	...	...	...	1,636
"	...	" cartridges	...	...	...	5,995
"	...	" cartridge cases	...	...	...	3,948
4d. per lb....	2,085	" dynamite	...	lbs.	144,600	10,631
1½d. per coil	356	" fuse	...	coils	43,618	1,041
1d. per lb....	100	" gelatine, blasting	...	lbs.	32,000	3,250
"	880	" " dynamite	...	"	243,400	22,430
"	3,546	" powder, blasting	...	"	893,544	19,127
3d. per lb....	1,637	" " sporting	...	"	199,575	14,124
Free	...	" " fine	...	"	250	7
1d. per lb....	430	" shot	...	"	85,186	707
4d. per lb....	...	" tonite	...	"	...	...
Free	...	" unenumerated	...	...	...	1,443
		Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Imple- ments.				
35 per cent.	1,081	Boilers, steam	...	No.	14	2,799
"	...	Cream separators	...	...	...	7,458
Free	2,578	Cutlery	...	...	...	45,257
35 per cent.	...	Engines, steam	...	No.	33	5,154
Free	3,882	" traction	...	"	11	6,027
25 per cent.	5,214	" portable	...	"	124	21,348
20 per cent.	...	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	...	...	32,490
Free	...	Machinery, agricultural	...	...	...	96,850
"	...	" spinning and weaving	...	...	...	8,927
"	47,182	" undescribed	...	...	...	45,230
35 per cent.	...	" " "	...	...	...	162,391
Free	...	Sewing machines	...	No.	16,564	54,940
"	...	Tools and utensils	...	...	...	82,625
		Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc.				
10s. per arm	1,182	Axles and arms, with brass caps	...	No.	2,308	1,811
7s. per arm	773	" " mail patent, over 1½in.	...	"	2,193	1,661
4s. 6d. p. arm	873	" " " to 1½in.	...	"	3,774	1,894
4s. 6d. p. arm	29	" " common nut, over 1½in.	...	"	102	39
3s. per arm	1,688	" " " to 1½in.	...	"	10,418	1,824
25 per cent.	738	" " common dray	...	"	4,185	2,933
35 per cent.	59	Axle-boxes	...	"	1,900	168

EXPORTS, 1890—*continued*.\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued.*

		<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, etc.</i>			
...	...	Arms, pistols, etc....	No.	+ 1,808	+ 1,019
373	1,624	„ sporting ...	„	+ 7,993	+ 17,341
		Ammunition, etc.—			
...	45	„ caps ...	...	...	+ 1,591
...	302	„ cartridges ...	...	...	+ 5,693
...	20	„ cartridge cases ...	...	...	+ 3,928
101,060	8,278	„ dynamite ...	lbs.	+ 43,540	+ 2,353
78,989	2,196	„ fuse ...	coils	— 35,371	— 1,155
6,000	660	„ gelatine, blasting	lbs.	+ 26,000	+ 2,590
...	...	„ „ dynamite	„	+ 243,400	+ 22,430
65,738	2,189	„ powder, blasting	„	+ 827,806	+ 16,938
6,663	791	„ „ sporting	„	+ 192,907	+ 13,333
...	...	„ „ fine	„	+ 250	+ 7
39,123	522	„ shot ...	„	+ 46,063	+ 185
600	60	„ tonite ...	„	— 600	— 60
...	...	„ unenumerated	„	...	+ 1,443
		<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Imple- ments.</i>			
13	2,610	Boilers, steam ...	No.	+ 1	+ 189
...	...	Cream separators ...	...	...	+ 7,458
...	2,517	Cutlery ...	...	...	+ 42,740
66	12,086	Engines, steam ...	No.	— 33	— 6,932
...	...	„ traction ...	„	+ 11	+ 6,027
...	...	„ portable ...	„	+ 124	+ 21,348
...	32,605	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	...	— 115
...	21,971	Machinery, agricultural ...	...	...	+ 74,879
...	...	„ spinning and weaving ...	...	...	+ 8,927
...	99,298	„ undescribed ...	...	...	+ 108,323
5,224	20,539	Sewing machines ...	No.	+ 11,340	+ 34,401
...	3,465	Tools and utensils...	...	...	+ 79,160
		<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc.</i>			
1,758	1,111	Axles and arms, with brass caps	No.	+ 21,222	+ 9,051
		„ „ mail patent	„		
		„ „ „	„		
		„ „ common nut	„		
		„ „ „	„		
8	2	„ common dray	„	+ 1,892	+ 166
		Axle-boxes ...	„		

IMPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued.*

		<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc.</i>		
		<i>—continued.</i>		
		Carriages and carts—		
£50 each ...	750	Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, etc.	No. 13	2,699
20 per cent.	82	All carts and waggons without springs	58	878
£40 each ...	80	Omnibuses and coaches ... ..	2	302
£20 each ...	280	Hansom cabs, etc. ... ..	17	964
£15 each ...	120	Express waggons, etc. ... ..	7	258
£10 each ...	170	Dog carts, etc. ... ..	20	761
25 per cent.	2,494	Unenumerated ... ..	...	9,912
” ...	3,255	Bicycles, tricycles, etc. ... ..	...	12,676
35 per cent.	340	Carriage materials ... ..	...	1,099
Various ...	829	” wheels, poles, shafts, bars, under-gear, buggy tops	...	1,705
25 per cent.	1,125	Saddlery and harness... ..	...	4,619
Free ...	...	Saddlers’ ironmongery ... ..	...	17,754
10s. per doz.	2	Saddle-trees (harness) ... doz.	3	6
20s. per doz.	81	” (riding) ... ..	55	197
		<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>		
Free ...	...	Anchors ... ..	No. 109	415
” ...	...	Boats ... ..	15	522
” ...	...	Chain cables ... ..	tons 38	553
” ...	...	Oars, ash ... ..	No. 2,336	459
		<i>Order 12.—Building Materials.</i>		
		(See also Order 29, <i>post.</i> )		
35 per cent.	34	Bricks, air ... ..	No. 5,122	96
Free ...	...	” clay ... ..	152,933	391
20s. per 1,000	755	” fire ... ..	754,120	5,696
Free ...	...	Cement ... ..	cwt. 888,668	183,714
5s. to 7s. 6d. each	144	Doors ... ..	No. 805	566
5s. each ...	5	Frames, door and window ... ..	22	26
Free ...	...	Lime ... ..	tons 125	393
2s. per pair	1	Sashes, window ... ..	pairs 6	4
3s. per pair	5	” ” glazed ... ..	34	32
Free ...	...	Slates, roofing ... ..	No. 7,764,038	59,365
		<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>		
35 per cent.	25,831	Furniture and upholstery ... ..	...	73,336
10 per cent.	59	Furniture springs ... ..	...	674
35 per cent.	221	Gasaliers and chandeliers ... ..	...	831
25 per cent.	3,291	Lamps and lampware ... ..	...	13,352

## EXPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.				
Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, etc. —continued.				
166	6,135	Carriages and carts— Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, etc.	}	
		„ „ „ „		
		Omnibuses and coaches ...		
		All other kinds... ..		
...	...	Express waggons, etc. ...	...	-49
...	...	Dog carts, etc. ...	...	-273
...	...	Unenumerated ...	...	...
...	1,183	Bicycles, tricycles, etc. ...	...	+9,912
...	1,610	Carriage materials ...	...	+11,493
...	...	„ wheels, poles, shafts, and bars	...	...
...	9,322	Saddlery and harness ...	...	+1,194
...	368	Saddlers' ironmongery ...	...	-4,703
6	12	Saddle-trees (harness) ... doz.	...	+17,386
149	666	„ (riding) ... „	...	-3
			...	-6
			...	-94
			...	-469
Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.				
6	92	Anchors ... .. No.	+103	+323
29	509	Boats ... .. „	-14	+13
12	257	Chain cables ... .. tons	+26	+296
61	50	Oars, ash ... .. No.	+2,275	+409
Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29, post.)				
...	...	Bricks, air ... .. No.	+5,122	+96
137,400	353	„ clay ... .. „	+15,533	+38
3,500	35	„ fire ... .. „	+750,620	+5,661
9,640	2,302	Cement ... .. cwt.	+879,028	+181,412
1,217	315	Doors ... .. No.	-412	+251
...	...	Frames, door and window ... „	+22	+26
338	996	Lime ... .. tons	-213	-603
586	337	Sashes, window ... .. pairs	-546	-301
6,560	69	Slates, roofing ... .. No.	+7,757,478	+59,296
Order 13.—Furniture.				
...	26,573	Furniture and upholstery ... ..	...	+46,763
...	...	Furniture springs... ..	...	+674
...	...	Gasaliers and chandeliers ... ..	...	+831
...	1,686	Lamps and lampware ... ..	...	+11,666

IMPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.

		Order 14.—Chemicals.				
3d. per lb....	583	Acid, acetic ...	...	lbs.	56,321	1,669
5s. per cwt.	14	„ undescribed ...	...	„	6,048	88
Free ...	...	„ „ ...	...	„	578,189	30,437
Free ...	...	Alkali, soda ash ...	...	cwt.	14,036	4,256
„ ...	...	„ „ bicarbonate ...	...	„	7,351	2,241
„ ...	...	„ „ caustic ...	...	„	11,405	7,534
40s. per ton	11	„ „ crystals ...	...	tons	2	9
Free ...	...	Alum ...	...	cwt.	4,014	1,196
„ ...	...	Arsenic ...	...	„	326	271
„ ...	...	Asphalte ...	...	„	4,935	1,430
25 per cent.	1,174	Blacking ...	...	...	...	5,039
Free ...	...	Borax ...	...	cwt.	612	1,107
Various & free	1,274	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous	...	...	...	95,725
Free ...	...	Nitrate of soda ...	...	cwt.	5,589	2,808
„ ...	...	Silicate of soda ...	...	„	2,931	989
„ ...	...	Dyes ...	...	...	...	20,636
„ ...	...	Essences and essential oils	...	...	...	7,941
3d. per lb....	239	Glycerine, pure ...	...	lbs.	26,133	842
Free ...	...	Guano ...	...	tons	1,251	7,636
„ ...	...	Ink, printing ...	...	lbs.	309,370	5,728
6d. per lb....	210	„ coloured ...	...	„	8,387	950
10 per cent.	529	„ writing ...	...	...	...	5,260
Free ...	...	Manures, undescribed	...	tons	465	2,476
1s. 3d. per gross	55	Matches and vestas in metal boxes	gross	...	1,377	476
1s. per gross	14,592	„ „ „ in paper boxes	„	...	294,317	42,837
Free ...	...	„ safety ...	...	„	78,833	5,996
6d. per gross	238	„ wooden ...	...	„	7,075	591
25 per cent.	13,802	Medicines, patent ...	...	...	...	64,179
Free ...	...	Medicinal roots ...	...	...	...	474
„ ...	...	Naphtha ...	...	galls.	8,722	1,386
20s. per lb.	16,591	Opium, prepared ...	...	lbs.	17,684	35,736
Free ...	...	Paints and colours, dry colours, etc.	cwt.	...	14,178	19,622
80s. per ton	670	„ „ mixed for use	„	...	3,518	7,740
40s. per ton	4,433	„ „ ground in oil	„	...	44,155	53,055
1s. per gal.	142	Spirits, methylated ...	...	galls.	2,715	580
Free ...	...	Sulphur ...	...	cwt.	47,831	10,351
„ ...	...	Turpentine ...	...	galls.	81,114	10,176

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

		Order 15—Wool and Worsted Manufactures.				
25 per cent.	9,500	Blankets ...	...	pairs	98,751	44,445
20 per cent.	19,970	Carpeting and druggeting	...	...	...	89,918
Free ...	...	„ printed felt	...	...	...	1,524



EXPORTS, 1890—*continued*.\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued*.

		Order 14.— <i>Chemicals</i> .				
16,291	311	Acid, acetic ...	...	lbs.	+ 40,030	+ 1,358
91,175	2,071	„ undescribed ...	...	„	+ 493,062	+ 23,454
1,080	495	Alkali, soda ash ...	...	cwt.	+ 12,956	+ 3,761
295	201	„ „ bicarbonate ...	...	„	+ 7,056	+ 2,040
1,105	644	„ „ caustic ...	...	„	+ 10,300	+ 6,890
18	149	„ „ crystals ...	...	tons	— 16	— 140
16	12	Alum ...	...	cwt.	+ 3,998	+ 1,184
94	95	Arsenic ...	...	„	+ 232	+ 176
60	32	Asphalte ...	...	„	+ 4,875	+ 1,398
...	246	Blacking ...	...	...	...	+ 4,793
48	154	Borax ...	...	cwt.	+ 564	+ 953
...	30,306	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	+ 65,419
200	160	Nitrate of soda ...	...	cwt.	+ 5,389	+ 2,648
472	221	Silicate of soda ...	...	„	+ 2,459	+ 768
...	2,533	Dyes ...	...	...	...	+ 18,103
...	5,812	Essences and essential oils ...	...	...	...	+ 2,129
25,680	688	Glycerine, pure ...	...	lbs.	+ 453	+ 154
264	1,351	Guano ...	...	tons	+ 987	+ 6,285
24,676	741	Ink, printing ...	...	lbs.	+ 284,694	+ 4,987
...	...	„ coloured ...	...	„	+ 8,387	+ 950
...	344	„ writing ...	...	...	...	+ 4,916
2,631	26,145	Manures, undescribed ...	...	tons	— 2,166	— 23,669
31,169	5,063	Matches and vestas ...	...	gross	+ 350,433	+ 44,837
...	9,504	Medicines, patent ...	...	...	...	+ 54,675
...	...	Medicinal roots ...	...	...	...	+ 474
240	62	Naphtha ...	...	galls.	+ 8,482	+ 1,324
882	1,738	Opium, prepared ...	...	lbs.	+ 16,802	+ 33,998
4,379	7,410	Paints and colours ...	...	cwt.	+ 57,472	+ 72,977
476	67	„ „ mixed for use ...	...	„		
823	523	„ „ ground in oil ...	...	„	+ 2,239	+ 513
5,977	873	Spirits, methylated ...	...	galls.	+ 47,008	+ 9,828
		Sulphur ...	...	cwt.	+ 75,137	+ 9,303
		Turpentine ...	...	galls.		

## CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

Order 15.—*Wool and Worsted  
Manufactures*.

7,973	4,041	Blankets ...	...	pairs	+ 90,778	+ 40,404
...	4,048	Carpeting and druggeting ...	...	...	...	+ 85,870
...	...	„ printed felt ...	...	...	...	+ 1,524

IMPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS —continued.

Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures—continued.

30 per cent.	7,027	Flannels, piece	...	22,110
25 per cent.	1,906	Rugs, woollen	...	7,691
		Woollen piece goods—		
30 per cent.	107,036	Broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, etc.	...	363,959
Free	...	Dress goods, containing wool	...	302,736
...	...	„ women's	...	...
30 per cent.	547	Shirtings	...	3,142
Free	...	Undescribed	...	34,773
„	...	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	...	7,105
„	...	Yarn	316,117 lbs.	4,991

Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.

20 per cent.	69,481	Silks and satins, dress	...	347,875
„	860	„ dress goods, mixed with other material	...	4,783
„	96	Silk pongees	...	540
„	3,481	„ ribbons	...	16,940
„	403	„ velvets and crapes	...	2,564
„	1,259	„ other manufactures of	...	9,055 }
Free	...	„ „ „	...	22,503 }

Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.

Free	...	Cotton piece goods (all cotton)	...	905,615
„	...	„ manufactures, such as counterpanes, etc.	...	52,651
„	...	„ waste	872,591 lbs.	9,825
„	...	„ wick	56,166 „	3,441
„	...	Linen piece goods	...	37,059
„	...	„ manufactures, such as table linen, towels, etc.	...	3,975
20 per cent.	16	„ tents and tarpaulins	...	82

Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.

Free	...	Haberdashery	...	313,115
25 per cent.	1,020	Bags—Fancy	...	4,161
30 per cent.	1,673	Quilts	...	5,520

Order 19.—Dress.

25 per cent.	82,615	Apparel and slops	...	323,495 }
35 per cent.	30,337	„ „	...	87,295 }
Free	...	„ „	...	17,706 }

EXPORTS, 1890—*continued.*\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS— <i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 15.—Wool and Worsted Manufactures—continued.</i>				
...	1,027	Flannels, piece ... ..	...	+ 21,083
...	2,701	Rugs, woollen ... ..	...	+ 4,990
...	39,340	Woollen piece goods—		
...	...	Broad and narrow cloths, tweed, etc.	...	+ 324,619
...	...	Dress goods, containing wool	...	+ 302,736
...	17,700	„ women's ... ..	...	– 17,700
...	...	Shirtings ... ..	...	+ 3,142
...	...	Undescribed ... ..	...	+ 34,773
...	811	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	...	+ 6,294
23,188	465	Yarn ... .. lbs.	+ 292,929	+ 4,526
<i>Order 16.—Silk Manufactures.</i>				
...	40,245	Silks and satins, dress ... ..	...	+ 307,630
...	...	„ dress goods, mixed with other material	...	+ 4,783
...	...	Silk pongees ... ..	...	+ 540
...	5	„ ribbons ... ..	...	+ 16,935
...	...	„ velvets and crapes ... ..	...	+ 2,564
...	460	„ other manufactures of ... ..	...	+ 31,098
<i>Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.</i>				
...	67,924	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ... ..	...	+ 837,691
...	9,236	„ manufactures, such as counter-panes, etc.	...	+ 43,415
17,648	332	„ waste ... .. lbs.	+ 854,943	+ 9,493
6,550	423	„ wick ... ..	+ 49,616	+ 3,018
...	4,065	Linen piece goods ... ..	...	+ 32,994
...	324	„ manufactures, such as table linen, towels, etc.	...	+ 3,651
...	...	„ tents and tarpaulins ... ..	...	+ 82
<i>Order 18.—Draperies and Haberdashery.</i>				
...	39,019	Haberdashery ... ..	...	+ 274,096
...	356	Bags—Fancy ... ..	...	+ 3,805
...	337	Quilts ... ..	...	+ 5,183
<i>Order 19.—Dress.</i>				
...	167,682	Apparel and slops ... ..	...	+ 260,814

IMPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.

		Order 19.—Dress—continued.			
25 per cent.	856	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed ...	...	3,523	
4s. to 45s. p. doz. pairs	31,609	Boots and shoes ...	pairs 535,302	118,424	}
Free ...	...	„ „ infants, Nos. 0-3	„ 119,167	8,862	
20 per cent.	13	Clogs and pattens ...	...	66	
25 per cent.	6,560	Feathers, ornamental ...	...	26,713	
Free ...	...	Flowers, artificial ...	...	18,307	
25 per cent.	1,811	Frillings and ruffings	...	7,237	
2d. per lb.	53	Furs, dressed ...	lbs. 6,341	3,465	
Free ...	...	„ undressed ...	...	88	
25 per cent.	238	„ hatters'	...	599	
20 per cent.	18,044	Gloves, kid or leather	...	89,798	}
Free ...	...	„ other ...	...	36,385	
10 per cent.	2,321	Handkerchiefs ...	...	23,553	
		Hats and caps—			
60s. per doz.	941	Dress ...	No. 3,914	2,183	}
30s. per doz.	49	With calico frame and covered, etc.	„ 904	136	
20s. per doz.	17,690	Men's, boys', etc., felt	„ 216,400	38,276	
8s. per doz.	1,379	Cloth, sewn, etc. ...	„ 57,382	2,003	
5s. per doz.	656	Felt hoods ...	„ 25,764	1,701	
Free ...	...	Straw, untrimmed ...	„ 1,119,239	63,062	
25 per cent.	2,339	Others unenumerated ..	„ 92,908	9,192	
23,054		Total hats and caps ...	„ 1,516,511	116,553	
Free ...	...	Hatters' materials ...	...	9,738	
„ ...	...	Hosiery, cotton ...	...	63,873	}
25 per cent.	18,219	„ wool and silk ...	...	74,511	
„ ...	...	Millinery ...	...	...	
2s. 6d. each	1,251	Umbrellas and parasols, silk	No. 10,091	5,509	}
1s. each ...	64	„ „ other ...	„ 1,344	343	
„ ...	2	Umbrella sticks ...	„ 71	8	
Free ...	...	„ materials ...	...	1,559	
		Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.			
Free ...	...	Bags and sacks, bran bags ...	No. 1,331,140	23,838	
„ ...	...	„ „ corn and flour sacks	„ 4,630,822	113,146	
„ ...	...	„ „ gunny bags ...	„ 1,006,630	21,558	
3s. per doz.	3,010	„ „ woolpacks ...	„ 337,515	35,093	
6d. per doz.	4	„ „ undescribed ...	„ 18,308	238	}
Free ...	...	„ „ „ ...	„ 190,451	2,953	
„ ...	...	Boot webbing ...	...	3,787	
„ ...	...	Canvas ...	...	20,827	

EXPORTS, 1890—*continued*.\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS— <i>continued</i> .				
Order 19.— <i>Dress</i> — <i>continued</i> .				
...	...	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed ...	...	+ 3,523
131,540	37,047	Boots and shoes ... pairs	+ 522,929	+ 90,239
...	...	Clogs and pattens ...	...	+ 66
...	3,095	Feathers, ornamental ...	...	+ 23,618
...	705	Flowers, artificial ...	...	+ 17,602
...	962	Frillings and rufflings ...	...	+ 6,275
...	1,255	Furs, dressed ...	...	+ 2,210
...	...	„ undressed ...	...	+ 88
...	...	„ hatters' ...	...	+ 599
...	15,673	Gloves ...	...	+ 110,510
...	3,264	Handkerchiefs ...	...	+ 20,289
164,264	17,401	Hats and caps—	+ 1,352,247	+ 99,152
		Dress ... No.		
		With calico frame and covered, etc. „		
		Men's, boys', etc., felt ...		
		Cloth, sewn, etc. ...		
		Felt hoods ...		
		Straw, untrimmed ...		
		Other unenumerated ...		
...	1,000	Hatters' materials ...	...	+ 8,738
...	7,240	Hosiery ...	...	+ 131,144
...	125	Millinery ...	...	– 125
8,046	2,547	Umbrellas and parasols, silk ... No.	+ 3,389	+ 3,305
		„ „ other „		
...	...	Umbrella sticks ...	+ 71	+ 8
...	...	„ materials ...	...	+ 1,559
Order 20.— <i>Manufactures of Fibrous Materials</i> .				
102,453	1,912	Bags and sacks, bran bags ... No.	+ 1,228,687	+ 21,926
729,995	18,540	„ „ corn and flour sacks „	+ 3,900,827	+ 94,606
...	...	„ „ gunny bags „	+ 1,006,630	+ 21,558
200,190	19,686	„ „ woolpacks ... „	+ 137,325	+ 15,407
647,293	7,884	„ „ undescribed ... „	– 438,534	– 4,693
...	459	Boot webbing ...	...	+ 3,328
...	2,195	Canvas ...	...	+ 18,632

IMPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.

		Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials—continued.			
5s. per cwt.	106	Cordage, coir	... cwt.	375	494
12s. per cwt.	484	„ hempen	... „	1,117	3,917
„	288	„ white lines	... „	479	3,316
Free	...	„ unserviceable	... tons	60	357
12s. per cwt.	354	Engine packing	... cwt.	606	4,015
Free	...	Felt, sheathing	... ..	...	1,758
„	3*	Jute piece goods	... ..	...	31,979
25 per cent.	702	Mats	... ..	...	2,683
20 per cent.	270	Matting, coir, jute	... ..	...	1,102
Free	...	„ other	... ..	...	3,029
„	...	Nets and netting	... cwt.	373	2,680
20 per cent.	11,490	Oil and other floor cloths	... ..	...	48,593
2¼d. per lb.	1,793	Twine and lines	... lbs.	184,992	6,828
8s. per cwt.	1,237	„ reaper and binder	... „	363,216	8,878
Free	...	„ sewing or seaming	... „	402,555	13,017

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

		Order 21.—Animal Food.			
2d. per lb. ...	5,685	Butter	... lbs.	713,282	29,887
„	1,986	Cheese	... „	249,399	7,279
2s. per gross	7,042	Eggs	... No.	10,140,000	34,403
Free	...	Fish, fresh	... ..	...	5,931
2d. per lb. ...	33,993	„ preserved	... lbs.	4,341,247	120,480
Free	...	„ salted...	... cwt.	24,173	38,968
„	...	„ shell...	... ..	...	28,771
2d. per lb. ...	3	Honey	... lbs.	409	10
10 per cent.	87	Isinglass	... „	3,391	920
Free	...	„ uncut	... „	23,775	3,163
„	...	Lard	... „	7,827	116
„	...	Meats, fresh	... cwt.	2,889	2,968
2d. per lb. ...	3,036	„ preserved	... lbs.	386,706	17,308
„	183	„ bacon	... „	24,273	857
5s. per cwt.	106	„ beef, salted	... cwt.	515	817
2d. per lb. ...	1,985	„ hams	... lbs.	358,244	15,413
5s. per cwt.	111	„ pork, salted	... cwt.	452	1,222
20 per cent.	1,382	„ potted, etc.	... ..	...	7,466
		Order 22.—Vegetable Food.			
2d. per lb. ...	707	Arrowroot	... lbs.	134,480	2,053
„	72	Biscuit, fancy	... „	8,667	251

\* Paid on post warrant.

EXPORTS, 1890—*continued*.\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—*continued*.*Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials—continued.*

1,778	5,444	{ Cordage, coir ... cwt.	}	+ 193	+ 2,283
		„ hempen ... „			
		„ white lines ... „			
147	445	„ unserviceable ... tons		– 87	– 88
68	499	Engine packing ... cwt.		+ 538	+ 3,516
...	105	Felt, sheathing ...			+ 1,653
...	2,114	Jute piece goods ...			+ 29,865
...	879	Mats ...			+ 1,804
...	438	{ Matting, China ...	}		+ 3,693
		„ coir and other ...			
...	4	Nets and netting ...			+ 2,676
...	2,820	Oil and other floor cloths ...			+ 45,773
242,874	8,703	{ Twine and lines ... lbs.	}	+ 707,889	+ 20,020
		„ reaper and binder ... „			
		„ sewing or seaming ... „			

## CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

*Order 21.—Animal Food.*

1,627,405	60,377	Butter ... lbs.	– 914,123	– 30,490
222,494	6,019	Cheese ... „	+ 26,905	+ 1,260
88,146	235	Eggs ... No.	+ 10,051,854	+ 34,168
...	392	Fish, fresh ...		+ 5,539
476,883	14,760	„ preserved ... lbs.	+ 3,864,364	+ 105,720
418	661	„ salted ... cwt.	+ 23,755	+ 38,307
...	134	„ shell ...		+ 28,637
24,804	525	Honey ... lbs.	– 24,395	– 515
4,602	823	Isinglass ... „	– 1,211	+ 97
...	...	„ uncut ... „	+ 23,775	+ 3,163
7,804	209	Lard ... „	+ 23	– 93
1,078	1,110	Meats, fresh ... cwt.	+ 1,811	+ 1,858
1,050,074	23,634	„ preserved ... lbs.	– 663,368	– 6,326
90,325	3,647	„ bacon ... „	– 66,052	– 2,790
1,169	1,342	„ beef, salted ... cwt.	– 654	– 525
26,187	1,260	„ hams ... lbs.	+ 332,057	+ 14,153
717	2,806	„ pork, salted ... cwt.	– 265	– 1,584
...	...	„ potted, etc. ...		+ 7,466

*Order 22.—Vegetable Food.*

25,971	466	Arrowroot ... lbs.	+ 108,509	+ 1,587
1,072,795	18,975	Biscuit, fancy ... „	– 1,064,128	– 18,724

IMPORTS, 1890.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—*continued.*

*Order 22.—Vegetable Food.—contd.*

Free ...	...	Biscuit, old ...	lbs.	2,843	30
“ ...	...	Cocoanuts ...	No.	359,240	1,754
2d. per lb. ...	4,778	Confectionery ...	lbs.	590,293	26,091
“ ...	13	“ sugar candy ...	“	1,576	27
“ ...	...	Fruit, bottled ...	“	...	...
18s. per doz.	2	“ (over a quart and up to a gallon)	doz.	15	23
3s. per doz.	1,296	“ (pints and over half a pint)	“	6,317	2,218
2d. per lb. ...	10,761	“ dried ...	lbs.	1,319,982	23,012
“ ...	37,839	“ currants ...	“	4,395,214	52,259
“ ...	19,478	“ raisins ...	“	2,396,415	47,357
Free ...	...	“ fresh, bananas, etc. ...	bushels	248,663	69,118
9d. per bush.	11,279	“ oranges and lemons	“	300,777	101,881
1s. 6d. p. bush.	10,447	“ all other ...	“	139,292	51,575
3s. p. cental	33	Grain and pulse, barley ...	centals	437	155
2s. 11d. p. ctl.	140	“ beans and peas	“	1,047	836
“ ...	1,047	“ maize ...	“	7,179	1,586
4s. 6d. p. bush.	1,116	“ malt ...	bushels	17,461	6,321
3s. p. cental	20,217	“ oats ...	centals	215,066	59,607
2s. p. cental	200	“ peanuts ...	“	2,018	1,816
6s. p. cental	12,598	“ rice ...	“	68,314	45,522
4s. p. cental	7,221	“ dressed in bond	“	58,126	33,960
2s. p. cental	1	“ rye ...	“	12	5
2s. 11d. p. ctl.	141	“ wheat ...	“	82,093	23,707
2s. p. cental	4	“ unenumerated	“	40	28
		“ prepared—			
7s. 6d. p. ctl.	25	Barley, pearl ...	“	151	87
5s. p. cental	87	Flour ...	“	25,146	11,357
9s. p. cental	19	Oatmeal ...	“	541	411
5s. p. cental	374	Peas, split ...	“	1,905	1,014
5s. p. cental	35	Semolina ...	“	318	587
“ ...	...	Unenumerated ...	“	22	20
3d. per lb.	4,595	Jams and preserves ...	lbs.	398,801	9,766
2d. per lb.	2,342	“ peel, candied	“	241,096	5,122
Free ...	...	“ dried	“	5,684	181
2d. per lb. ...	292	Liquorice ...	“	46,942	1,987
“ ...	820	Macaroni and vermicelli ...	“	94,021	1,705
“ ..	4,912	Maizena and corn flour ...	“	944,864	23,744
Free ...	...	Molasses, unrefined ...	cwt.	26,586	4,181
3s. per cwt.	27	“ refined ...	“	118	90
2s. per cwt.	952	“ Victorian refined (in bond)	“	...	...
2d. per lb. ...	740	Nuts ...	lbs.	100,637	1,352
“ ...	1,318	“ almonds ...	“	148,151	5,028
“ ...	105	“ walnuts ...	“	11,863	204



EXPORTS, 1890—*continued*.\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.— <i>continued</i> .				
Order 22.— <i>Vegetable Food</i> .—contd.				
...	...	Biscuit, old ... lbs.	+ 2,843	+ 30
25,600	138	Cocoanuts ... No.	+ 333,640	+ 1,616
84,414	3,248	Confectionery ... lbs.	+ 505,879	+ 22,843
...	...	"    sugar candy ... "	+ 1,576	+ 27
222,783	3,998	Fruit, bottled ... "	— 222,783	— 3,998
...	...	"    " (over a quart and doz.	+ 15	+ 23
...	...	up to a gallon)		
...	...	"    " (pints and over "	+ 6,317	+ 2,218
...	...	half a pint)		
233,447	3,885	"    dried ... lbs.	+ 1,086,535	+ 19,127
978,733	13,773	"    " currants ... "	+ 3,416,481	+ 38,486
671,679	13,415	"    " raisins ... "	+ 1,724,736	+ 33,942
...	...	"    fresh, bananas, etc. ... bushels	+ 248,663	+ 69,118
...	...	"    " oranges and lemons ... "	+ 300,777	+ 101,881
43,938	16,622	"    " all other ... "	+ 95,354	+ 34,953
3,433	1,244	Grain and pulse, barley ... centals	— 2,996	— 1,089
3,743	1,964	"    " beans and peas ... "	— 2,696	— 1,128
2,344	771	"    " maize ... "	+ 4,835	+ 815
12,279	4,394	"    " malt ... bushels	+ 5,182	+ 1,927
14,083	4,745	"    " oats ... centals	+ 200,983	+ 54,862
...	...	"    " peanuts ... "	+ 2,018	+ 1,816
27,487	22,974	"    " rice ... "	+ 98,953	+ 56,508
...	...	"    " rye ... "	+ 12	+ 5
360,829	114,357	"    " wheat ... "	— 278,736	— 90,650
...	...	"    " unenumerated ... "	+ 40	+ 28
...	...	"    prepared—		
224	166	Barley, pearl ... "	— 73	— 79
789,021	374,150	Flour ... "	— 763,875	— 362,793
39,000	33,796	Oatmeal ... "	— 38,459	— 33,385
899	657	Peas, split ... "	+ 1,006	+ 357
...	...	Semolina ... "	+ 318	+ 587
...	...	Unenumerated ... "	+ 22	+ 20
259,077	5,854	Jams and preserves ... lbs.	+ 139,724	+ 3,912
10,975	346	"    " peel, candied ... "	+ 230,121	+ 4,776
...	...	"    "    " dried ... "	+ 5,684	+ 181
11,508	325	Liquorice ... "	+ 35,434	+ 1,662
8,654	277	Macaroni and vermicelli ... "	+ 85,367	+ 1,428
64,343	1,484	Maizena and corn flour ... "	+ 880,521	+ 22,260
6,705	5,056	Molasses... ... cwt.	+ 19,999	— 785
...	...	"    Victorian, refined ... "	...	...
12,868	236	Nuts ... lbs.	+ 87,769	+ 1,116
51,828	1,967	"    almonds ... "	+ 96,323	+ 3,061
...	...	"    walnuts ... "	+ 11,863	+ 204

IMPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.

		Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.				
20s. per ton	5	Onions	...	...	tons	6 51
10s. per ton	2,557	Potatoes	...	...	"	5,106 22,244
Free	...	Sago	...	...	lbs.	321,407 2,627
		Sugar—				
3s. per cwt.	64,628	Cane, raw	...	...	cwt.	498,726 499,982
2s. per cwt.	42,749	" Victorian refined (in bond)	...	...	"	506,379 371,433
3s. per cwt.	44,877	" refined	...	...	"	299,583 318,569
6s. per cwt.	633	Beet	...	...	"	2,538 3,364
3s. per cwt.	1,545	Glucose	...	...	"	14,712 11,151
	154,432	Total Sugar			"	1,321,938 1,204,499
Free	...	Tapioca	...	...	lbs.	1,915,016 18,033
3s. per doz.	614	Vegetables, bottled (pints and over half a pint)	...	...	doz.	4,395 1,638
Free	...	" fresh	...	...	cwt.	6,746 3,972
2d. per lb...	38	" dried	...	...	lbs.	30,746 486
5s. per cwt.	31	" salted	...	...	cwt.	122 100
		Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.				
10 per cent.	131	Aërated and mineral waters	...	...	doz.	6,308 1,255
9d. per gal.	52,060	Beer (ale and porter)	...	...	galls.	1,585,520 312,244
1s.6d.p.doz.pts.	4,129	" lager	...	...	"	40,456 7,331
3d. per lb...	450	Chicory	...	...	lbs.	87,362 390
...	...	" root	...	...	tons	... ..
3d. per lb...	5,389	Chocolate and cocoa	...	...	lbs.	364,370 28,093
9d. per gal.	47	Cider and perry	...	...	galls.	1,504 514
Free	...	Cocoa, raw	...	...	lbs.	130,843 4,702
3d. per lb...	641	Coffee, ground	...	...	"	69,362 4,182
Free	...	" raw	...	...	"	1,286,547 61,206
"	...	Ginger	...	...	"	91,831 1,314
8d. per lb....	7,821	Hops	...	...	"	330,576 19,125
20 per cent.	21	Limejuice	...	...	galls.	271 38
Free	...	"	...	...	"	21,225 1,834
2d. per lb.	6,848	Milk, preserved	...	...	lbs.	879,719 19,021
"	2,598	Mustard	...	...	"	312,840 16,996
Free	...	Pepper	...	...	"	506,869 17,155
2d. per lb.	10	" ground	...	...	"	3,048 72
20 per cent.	1,495	Perfumery*	...	...	...	... 7,820
12s. per doz.	2	Pickles (over a quart and up to a gallon)	...	...	doz.	3 8
3s. per doz.	5	" (quarts and over a pint)	...	...	"	119 43

\* See also Spirits, perfumed.

EXPORTS, 1890—*continued*.\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—*continued*.*Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.*

5,803	27,960	Onions ... .. tons	— 5,797	— 27,909
6,741	24,787	Potatoes ... .. „	— 1,635	— 2,543
77,068	738	Sago ... .. lbs.	+ 244,339	+ 1,889
...	...	Sugar—		
...	...	Cane, raw ... .. cwt.	+ 498,726	+ 499,982
...	...	„ Victorian refined ... .. „	+ 506,379	+ 371,433
123,449	126,468	„ refined ... .. „	+ 176,134	+ 192,101
5	7	Beet ... .. „	+ 2,533	+ 3,357
536	457	Glucose ... .. „	+ 14,176	+ 10,694
123,990	126,932	Total Sugar ... .. „	+ 1,197,948	+ 1,077,567
167,734	1,422	Tapioca ... .. lbs.	+ 1,747,282	+ 16,611
...	...	Vegetables, bottled (pint and over half a pint) doz.	+ 4,395	+ 1,638
25,620	7,245	„ fresh ... .. cwt.	— 18,874	— 3,273
25,367	615	„ preserved ... .. lbs.	+ 5,379	— 129
...	...	„ salted... .. cwt.	+ 122	+ 100
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>				
12,915	1,890	Aërated and mineral waters... doz.	— 6,607	— 635
123,270	20,219	Beer (ale and porter) ... galls.	+ 1,462,250	+ 292,025
...	...	„ lager ... .. „	+ 40,456	+ 7,331
18,370	204	Chicory ... .. lbs.	+ 68,992	+ 186
35	195	„ root ... .. tons	— 35	— 195
54,091	3,343	Chocolate and cocoa ... lbs.	+ 310,279	+ 24,750
96	34	Cider and perry ... .. galls.	+ 1,408	+ 480
2,128	102	Cocoa, raw ... .. lbs.	+ 128,715	+ 4,600
146,136	7,265	Coffee ... .. „	+ 1,209,773	+ 58,123
11,713	305	Ginger ... .. „	+ 80,118	+ 1,009
376,308	19,111	Hops ... .. „	— 45,732	+ 14
12,700	1,730	Limejuice ... .. galls.	+ 8,796	+ 142
215,030	5,519	Milk, preserved ... .. lbs.	+ 664,689	+ 13,502
50,749	2,457	Mustard... .. „	+ 262,091	+ 14,539
72,148	3,450	Pepper ... .. „	+ 437,769	+ 13,777
...	1,036	Perfumery* ... .. „	...	+ 6,784
...	...	Pickles (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	+ 3	+ 8
1,546	1,286	„ (quarts and over a pint) „	— 1,427	— 1,243

\* See also Spirits, perfumed.

IMPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.

Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants—continued.					
2s. 6d. p. doz.	2,617	Pickles (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	29,516	11,466
1s. per doz.	1	„ (half-pints and smaller)	„	26	8
20 per cent.	9	„ other	...	...	46
20s. per ton.	9,903	Salt	tons	11,691	44,343
Free	...	„ rock	„	747	2,203
„	...	Saltpetre	cwt.	3,748	3,950
2s. per doz.	1,591	Sauces (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	17,946	9,610
10 per cent.	7	„ other	...	...	65
Free	...	Spices, unenumerated	lbs.	207,838	10,279
2d. per lb.	169	„ ground	„	20,792	613
12s. per gal.	149,192	Spirits, brandy	galls.	312,781	150,669
„	2,445	„ cordials and bitters	„	6,161	5,826
„	75,125	„ gin	„	145,126	29,620
„	680	„ of wine	„	3,705	291
24s. per gal.	3,728	„ perfumed	„	3,053	13,324
12s. per gal.	58,039	„ rum	„	96,851	17,352
„	347,165	„ whisky	„	641,951	227,833
„	34,082	„ other, undescribed	„	78,960	42,446
1d. per lb.	58,674	Tea	lbs.	15,310,442	666,239
3s. per lb....	229,495	Tobacco (manufactured)	„	2,261,118	172,795
1s. per lb....	29,609	„ (unmanufactured)	„	971,340	56,123
6s. per lb....	46,601	„ cigars	„	207,440	90,049
„	9,830	„ cigarettes	„	33,580	15,276
3s. per lb....	688	„ snuff	„	4,899	1,136
6d. per gal.	2,497	Vinegar	galls.	131,522	12,611
6s. per gal.	27,305	Wine, in wood and bottled	„	150,591	61,680
8s. per gal.	14,664	„ sparkling	„	44,824	81,665

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Order 24.—Animal Substances.					
Free	...	Beeswax	cwt.	5	20
„	...	Bones	tons	78	236
„	...	Bonedust	„	...	...
„	...	Bristles	lbs.	33,076	6,162
2d. per lb.	7,420	Candles	„	947,282	31,981
10 per cent.	479	Combs	...	...	4,957
Free	...	Flock	tons	6	110
2d. per lb.	1,328	Glue	lbs.	174,571	5,970
20 per cent.	155	„ liquid	...	...	755
Free	...	„ pieces	tons	...	...
60s. per ton	382	Grease	„	126	2,120
Free	...	Hair	lbs.	43,063	1,386
2d. per lb.	1,031	„ curled	„	121,277	4,256

EXPORTS, 1890—*continued.*\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—*continued.*

		<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued.</i>			
...	...	Pickles (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	+29,516	+ 11,466
...	...	„ (half-pints and smaller)	„	+ 26	+ 8
...	...	„ other	...	...	+ 46
724	2,686	Salt	tons	+ 10,967	+ 41,657
318	973	„ rock	„	+ 429	+ 1,230
326	409	Saltpetre	cwt.	+ 3,422	+ 3,541
6,710	2,796	Sauces (pints)	doz.	+ 11,236	+ 6,814
...	...	„ other	...	...	+ 65
78,058	3,593	Spices, unenumerated	lbs.	+ 129,780	+ 6,686
...	...	„ ground	...	+ 20,792	+ 613
63,115	26,299	Spirits, brandy	galls.	+ 249,666	+ 124,370
20,812	14,599	„ cordials and bitters	„	— 14,651	— 8,773
14,748	4,849	„ gin	„	+ 130,378	+ 24,771
1,006	147	„ of wine	„	+ 2,699	+ 144
177	456	„ perfumed	„	+ 2,876	+ 12,868
18,333	4,474	„ rum	„	+ 78,518	+ 12,878
88,989	33,443	„ whisky	„	+ 552,962	+ 194,390
4,000	5,182	„ other, undescribed	„	+ 74,960	+ 37,264
7,093,128	367,865	Tea	lbs.	+ 8,217,314	+ 298,374
933,371	67,941	Tobacco (manufactured)	„	+ 1,327,747	+ 104,854
163,270	8,951	„ (unmanufactured)	„	+ 808,070	+ 47,172
85,696	27,961	„ cigars	„	+ 121,744	+ 62,088
7,494	2,995	„ cigarettes	„	+ 26,086	+ 12,281
499	80	„ snuff	„	+ 4,400	+ 1,056
14,963	1,547	Vinegar	galls.	+ 116,559	+ 11,064
210,059	55,519	Wine, in wood and bottled	„	— 59,468	+ 6,161
3,957	7,866	„ sparkling	„	+ 40,867	+ 73,799

## CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

*Order 24.—Animal Substances.*

21	113	Beeswax	cwt.	— 16	— 93
122	530	Bones	tons	— 44	— 294
1,238	6,584	Bonedust	„	— 1,238	— 6,584
1,384	297	Bristles	lbs.	+ 31,692	+ 5,865
185,505	5,179	Candles	„	+ 761,777	+ 26,802
...	208	Combs	...	...	+ 4,749
30	616	Flock	tons	— 24	— 506
15,364	622	Glue	lbs.	+ 159,207	+ 5,348
...	...	„ liquid	...	...	+ 755
64	823	„ pieces	tons	— 64	— 823
10	250	Grease	„	+ 116	+ 1,870
136,155	2,055	Hair	lbs.	— 93,092	— 669
738	47	„ curled	„	+ 120,539	+ 4,209

IMPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

Order 24.—Animal Substances—contd.						
Free	...	...	Hair seating	...	...	2,476
"	...	...	Hides	...	No. 71,610	66,166
"	...	...	Horns and hoofs	...	cwt. 54	71
"	...	...	Ivory	...	" 3	635
"	...	...	Leather	...	...	6,368
6d. per lb.	9,498	...	"	...	cwt. 3,670	68,298
"	1,209	...	" calf	...	" 454	7,878
Free	...	...	" kid, calf kid, etc.	...	" 1,116	58,196
25 per cent.	116	...	" cut into shapes	...	...	473
6d. per lb.	571	...	" fancy, patent, etc.	...	lbs. 23,795	4,759
Free	...	...	" imitation	...	...	5,087
1s. per lb.	377	...	" laces	...	lbs. 8,170	1,170
"	784	...	" morocco, roan, skiver, etc.	...	" 14,331	4,591
24s. p. dz. prs.	94	...	" uppers, closed, men's	pairs 510		135
18s. p. dz. prs.	12	...	" " women's	" 49		10
6s. p. dz. prs.	71	...	" " wellington	" 2,695		459
		...	fronts and grafts			
3s. p. dz. prs.	705	...	" " cashmere	...	" 46,356	1,351
25 per cent.	8,825	...	Leatherware	...	...	34,918
Free	...	...	Sausage skins	...	lbs. 275,560	12,768
"	...	...	Skins, kangaroo	...	No. 86,459	8,446
"	...	...	" opossum	...	" 55,237	1,212
"	...	...	" rabbit	...	" 613,955	3,363
"	...	...	" sheep, with wool	...	" 191,594	22,415
"	...	...	" " without wool	...	" 7,163	379
"	...	...	" undescribed	...	" 50,676	5,996
2d. per lb.	241	...	Soap, common	...	lbs. 31,359	627
4d. per lb.	5,466	...	" fancy, perfumed	...	" 330,880	20,002
Free	...	...	Sponges	...	" 23,472	5,307
2d. per lb.	...	...	Stearine	...	" 20	1
Free	...	...	Tallow	...	tons 363	6,470
"	...	...	Whalebone	...	lbs. 448	170
"	...	...	Wool,* greasy	...	" 69,005,609	2,642,317
"	...	...	" scoured	...	" 9,204,458	540,936
"	...	...	" washed	...	" 159,713	6,986
"	...	...	" Angora	...	" 1,176	59
Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.						
Free	...	...	Bark	...	tons 2,237	19,755
"	...	...	Bass	...	" 55	3,316
2d. per lb.	462	...	Blue	...	lbs. 55,453	2,011
5s. p. cental	12	...	Bran	...	centals 5,455	857

\* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 78,370,956 lbs., valued at £3,190,298, of which all but 19,853,071 lbs., valued at £771,924, was brought overland from New South Wales.

EXPORTS, 1890—*continued*.\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued*.

		<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances—contd.</i>			
...	17	Hair seating	...	...	+ 2,459
21,316	13,717	Hides	...	No.	+ 50,294
4,900	4,144	Horns and hoofs	...	cwt.	− 4,846
...	...	Ivory	...	„	+ 3
49,743	202,138	Leather	...	„	− 44,503
...	...	„ cut into shapes	...	...	+ 473
...	181	„ fancy, patent, etc.	...	...	+ 4,578
...	65	„ imitation	...	...	+ 5,022
...	...	„ laces	...	lbs.	+ 8,170
...	...	„ morocco, roan, skiver, etc.	„	„	+ 14,331
...	644	„ uppers	...	...	+ 1,311
...	9,882	Leatherware	...	...	+ 25,036
122,081	5,359	Sausage skins	...	lbs.	+ 153,479
45,253	9,581	Skins, kangaroo	...	No.	+ 41,206
452,172	10,178	„ opossum	...	„	− 396,935
4,913,351	25,667	„ rabbit	...	„	− 4,299,396
617,125	109,893	„ sheep, with wool	...	„	− 425,531
168,846	3,630	„ „ without wool	...	„	− 161,683
5,959	215	„ undescribed	...	„	+ 44,717
1,548,265	11,592	Soap, common	...	lbs.	− 1,516,906
210,576	12,092	„ fancy, perfumed	...	„	+ 120,304
256	83	Sponges	...	„	+ 23,216
20,272	411	Stearine	...	cwt.	− 20,252
8,121	156,851	Tallow	...	tons	− 7,758
...	...	Whalebone	...	lbs.	+ 448
113,157,230	4,742,739	Wool,† greasy	...	„	− 44,151,621
18,073,991	1,136,689	„ scoured	...	„	− 8,869,533
916,986	54,175	„ washed	...	„	− 757,273
820	96	„ Angora	...	„	+ 356
		<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>			
5,659	60,411	Bark	...	tons	− 3,422
4	95	Bass	...	„	+ 51
73,658	1,840	Blue	...	lbs.	− 18,205
22,690	4,316	Bran	...	centals	− 17,235

\* Including £6,368, for which the quantity was not returned.

† The quantity of wool exported amounted to 132,149,027 lbs., valued at £5,933,699, of which 17,496,785 lbs., valued at £811,751, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

ORDER IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—continued.					
Free ...	...	Canes and rattans ...	... bundles	17,744	4,199
25 per cent.	149	Casks ...	... No.	1,093	595
Free ...	...	„ empty ...	... „	7,100	1,288
„ ...	...	Copra ...	... tons	...	8
„ ...	...	Cork ...	... cwt.	600	900
4d. per lb....	6,178	„ cut ...	... lbs.	450,478	45,365
Free ...	...	Cotton, raw ...	... „	163,956	2,976
2s. p. cental	9	Dholl ...	... centals	300	170
Free ...	...	Fibre, cocoanut ...	... tons	38	436
„ ...	...	„ undescribed ...	... „	1,777	21,998
„ ...	...	Firewood ...	... „	9,578	2,984
„ ...	...	Flax, “ Phormium,” N.Z. ...	... „	576	11,810
„ ...	...	Gum ...	... „	106	6,056
„ ...	...	Gutta-percha goods ...	... ..	...	1
„ ...	...	Hay and chaff ...	... tons	1,858	5,395
„ ...	...	Hemp ...	... „	1,481	54,008
„ ...	...	Indiarubber goods ...	... ..	...	71,389
„ ...	...	Jute ...	... tons	108	1,640
„ ...	...	Meal, linseed ...	... lbs.	5,600	37
„ ...	...	Millet, broom corn, etc. ...	... tons.	163	5,020
„ ...	...	Oakum ...	... cwt.	19	19
„ ...	...	Oilcake ...	... tons	35	279
4d. per lb.	2,128	Paper, advertising matter ...	... lbs.	167,978	6,555
15s. p. cwt.	987	„ bags... ...	... cwt.	1,336	3,056
25 per cent.	282	„ boxes, cardboard ...	... ..	...	1,570
„ ...	1,124	„ „ glove, etc. ...	... ..	...	4,464
Free ...	...	„ printing, uncut ...	... cwt.	145,269	191,445
6s. per cwt.	4,178	„ wrapping ...	... „	12,593	13,101
2d. per lb....	147	„ writing ...	... lbs.	20,812	960 }
Free ...	...	„ „ uncut ...	... „	2,466,576	51,106 }
2d. per lb....	291	„ undescribed, cut ...	... „	40,199	1,889
6s. per cwt.	3,293	„ „ uncut ..	... cwt.	11,610	24,435
4s. per cwt.	723	„ cardboard ...	... „	3,877	6,433
Free ...	...	Paperhangings ...	... ..	...	38,057
„ ...	...	Paper patterns ...	... ..	...	...
Free ...	...	Pitch and tar ...	... cwt.	9,156	3,730
5s. per cental	13	Pollard ...	... centals	1,547	432
Free ...	...	Rags ...	... tons	606	2,802
„ ...	...	Resin ...	... cwt.	30,421	7,786
10 per cent.	191	Seeds, canary ...	... centals	4,104	2,007
Free ...	...	„ clover ...	... „	2,876	7,161
„ ...	...	„ grass ...	... „	10,325	11,525
„ ...	...	„ undescribed ...	... ..	...	11,613
2d. per lb....	4,628	Starch ...	... lbs.	564,438	8,032



EXPORTS, 1890—*continued*.\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

ORDER IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued*.*Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—  
continued.*

1,186	366	Canes and rattans...	bundles	+ 16,558	+ 3,833
...	...	Casks ...	No.	+ 1,093	+ 595
12,896	6,099	„ empty ...	„	— 5,796	— 4,811
...	16	Copra ...	tons	...	— 8
4	16	Cork ...	cwt.	+ 596	+ 884
36,224	4,261	„ cut ...	lbs.	+ 414,254	+ 41,104
4,128	134	Cotton, raw ...	„	+ 159,828	+ 2,842
...	...	Dholl ...	centals	+ 300	+ 170
21	243	Fibre, cocoanut ...	tons	+ 17	+ 193
91	5,227	„ undescribed ...	„	+ 1,686	+ 16,771
...	...	Firewood ...	„	+ 9,578	+ 2,984
29	577	Flax, “Phormium,” N.Z. ...	„	+ 547	+ 11,233
7	613	Gum ...	„	+ 99	+ 5,443
...	...	Gutta-percha goods ...	...	...	+ 1
19,535	83,558	Hay and chaff ...	tons	— 17,677	— 78,163
22	810	Hemp ...	„	+ 1,459	+ 53,198
...	4,129	Indiarubber goods ...	...	...	+ 67,260
...	...	Jute ...	tons	+ 108	+ 1,640
8,198	79	Meal, linseed ...	lbs.	— 2,598	— 42
20	644	Millet, broom corn, etc. ...	tons	+ 143	+ 4,376
2	3	Oakum ...	cwt.	+ 17	+ 16
...	...	Oilcake ...	tons	+ 35	+ 279
...	...	Paper, advertising matter ...	lbs.	+ 167,978	+ 6,555
707	1,261	„ bags ...	cwt.	+ 629	+ 1,795
...	113	„ boxes, cardboard ...	...	...	+ 1,457
...	...	„ „ glove, etc. ...	...	...	+ 4,464
7,226	13,233	„ printing ...	cwt.	+ 138,043	+ 178,212
4,798	7,196	„ wrapping ...	„	+ 7,795	+ 5,905
44,800	1,257	„ writing ...	lbs.	+ 2,442,588	+ 50,809
...	...	„ undescribed, cut ...	„	+ 40,199	+ 1,889
...	...	„ „ uncut ...	cwt.	+ 11,610	+ 24,435
...	...	„ cardboard ...	...	+ 3,877	+ 6,433
...	2,073	Paperhangings ...	...	...	+ 35,984
...	1,433	Paper patterns ...	...	...	— 1,433
1,376	802	Pitch and tar ...	cwt.	+ 7,780	+ 2,928
2,568	602	Pollard ...	centals	— 1,021	— 170
186	3,448	Rags ...	tons	+ 420	— 646
677	283	Resin ...	cwt.	+ 29,744	+ 7,503
81	83	Seeds, canary ...	centals	+ 4,023	+ 1,924
10	28	„ clover ...	„	+ 2,866	+ 7,133
1,332	1,665	„ grass ...	„	+ 8,993	+ 9,860
...	5,603	„ undescribed ...	...	...	+ 6,010
340,928	6,593	Starch ...	lbs.	+ 223,510	+ 1,439

IMPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

		Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—continued.			
2s. p. cental	63	Tares ... ..	centals	585	372
25 per cent.	107	*Timber, bent and finished ... ..	...	...	445
6d. p. cub. ft.	410	„ cut into shapes ... ..	cub. ft.	20,631	3,371
Free ...	...	„ deals ... ..	sup. ft.	20,964,200	181,445
2/6 p. 100 s. f.	4,304	„ other, of sizes less than 7in. x 2½in. „	„	3,444,600	41,035
2s. p. 100 s.f.	11,110	„ undressed, hardwood ... ..	„	11,091,600	78,798
Free ...	...	„ „ other ... ..	„	65,497,700	451,967
1/6 p. 100 s. f.	39,243	„ flooring boards ... ..	„	52,221,600	401,977
„ ...	1,110	„ lining boards ... ..	„	1,480,100	10,112
„ ...	1,762	„ weatherboards ... ..	„	2,350,100	15,644
7s. per 100 l.f.	211	„ mouldings (3 inches and over) lin. ft.	60,500	867	}
4s. per 100 l.f.	2,610	„ „ (under 3 inches) „	1,378,700	6,865	
5s. per 1,000	2,323	„ laths ... ..	No.	9,292,300	14,328
Free ...	...	„ logs ... ..	sup. ft.	4,943,600	29,037
9d. per 100	63	„ palings ... ..	No.	167,200	1,090
6/6 per 100	...	„ pickets, dressed ... ..	„	121	2
6d. per 100	444	„ „ undressed ... ..	„	1,777,200	12,379
Free ...	...	„ posts and rails ... ..	„	19,683	734
9d. per 1,000	1	„ shingles ... ..	„	17,000	30
Free ...	...	„ staves, rough ... ..	„	67,215	2,899
25 per cent.	39	„ „ shaped ... ..	„	4,516	154
Free ...	...	„ spars and piles ... ..	sup. ft.	2,559,400	23,346
6d. per 100	34	„ spokes and felloes ... ..	No.	137,250	2,008
Free ...	...	„ „ „ of „	„	55,374	8,861
„ ...	...	„ hickory undressed ... ..	„	...	1,588
„ ...	...	„ other unenumerated ... ..	„	...	...
63,771		Total timber ... ..	...	...	1,288,982
2s. per gal.	4,835	Varnish ... ..	galls.	50,143	24,647
25 per cent.	1,115	Wicker and basket ware ... ..	...	...	4,687
„	12,143	Woodenware ... ..	...	...	48,355
Order 26.—Oils.†					
6d. per gal.	3	Almond ... ..	galls.	118	71
Free ...	...	Black ... ..	„	20,487	2,334
6d. per gal.	7,538	Castor ... ..	„	321,782	47,816
12s. per doz.	1	„ (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	1	2	2

\* See also Order 13 ante.  
† It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 ante.

EXPORTS, 1890—*continued*.\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES— <i>continued</i>				
Order 25.— <i>Vegetable Substances—</i> continued.				
...	...	Tares ... .. centals	+ 585	+ 372
...	...	Timber, bent and finished ... ..	...	+ 445
...	...	„ cut into shapes ... .. cub. ft.	+ 20,631	+ 3,371
152,406	1,224	„ deals ... .. sup. ft.	+ 20,811,794	+ 180,221
979,308	10,078	„ dressed, other ... .. „	+ 2,465,292	+ 30,957
2,395,748	19,725	„ undressed ... .. „	+ 74,193,552	+ 511,040
44,566	425	„ flooring boards ... .. „	+ 52,177,034	+ 401,552
...	...	„ lining boards ... .. „	+ 1,480,100	+ 10,112
...	...	„ weatherboards ... .. „	+ 2,350,100	+ 15,644
101,668	1,199	„ mouldings and skirtings lin. ft.	+ 1,337,532	+ 6,533
96,192	466	„ laths ... .. No.	+ 9,196,108	+ 13,862
12,726	151	„ logs ... .. sup. ft.	+ 4,980,874	+ 28,886
49,680	394	„ palings ... .. No.	+ 117,520	+ 696
2,000	15	„ pickets ... .. „	+ 1,775,321	+ 12,366
75	3	„ posts and rails ... .. „	+ 19,608	+ 731
...	...	„ shingles ... .. „	+ 17,000	+ 30
16,277	231	„ shooks and staves ... .. „	+ 55,454	+ 2,822
...	...	„ spars and piles ... .. sup. ft.	+ 2,559,400	+ 23,346
13,992	600	„ spokes and felloes ... .. „	+ 123,258	+ 1,408
...	...	„ „ „ undressed „	+ 55,374	+ 8,861
...	1,189	„ other unenumerated ... ..	...	+ 399
...	35,700	Total timber ... ..	...	1,253,282
4,806	2,884	Varnish ... .. galls.	+ 45,337	+ 21,763
...	841	Wicker and basket ware ... ..	...	+ 3,846
...	10,281	Woodenware ... ..	...	+ 38,074
Order 26.— <i>Oils.*</i>				
...	...	Almond ... .. galls.	+ 118	+ 71
4,703	343	Black ... .. „	+ 15,784	+ 1,991
23,544	3,961	Castor ... .. „	+ 298,238	+ 43,855
...	...	„ (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	+ 1	+ 2

\* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 *ante*.

IMPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

Order 26.—Oils\*—continued.

2s. per doz.	567	Castor (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	6,238	2,321
6d. per gal.	987	Chinese ... ..	galls.	41,364	6,596
Free ...	...	Cocoanut ... ..	"	26,847	2,984
" ...	...	Cod ... ..	"	64,914	7,266
6d. per gal.	3	Codliver ... ..	"	135	31
Free ...	...	" ... ..	"	1,449	281
2s. per doz.	18	" (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	272	349
6d. per gal.	635	Colza ... ..	galls.	24,106	3,532
Free ...	...	Kerosene ... ..	"	2,207,188	110,515
6d. per gal.	412	Lard ... ..	"	16,192	2,531
" ...	7,915	Linseed ... ..	"	270,254	30,638
2s. per doz.	3	" (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	27	13
6d. per gal.	25	Lubricating ... ..	galls.	214	26
Free ...	...	" ... ..	"	321,883	21,614
12s. per doz.	6	" (over a quart and up to a gallon)	doz.	10	10
2s. per doz.	268	" (pints and over half a pint)	"	2,668	559
" ...	29	Medicinal (pints and over half a pint)	"	292	513
" ...	3	Mineral (pints and over half a pint)	"	33	17
Free ...	...	" unrefined ... ..	galls.	53,572	4,256
6d. per gal.	13	Muttonbird ... ..	"	528	35
" ...	3	Neatsfoot ... ..	"	138	23
" ...	2	Nut ... ..	"	98	25
" ...	332	Olive ... ..	"	12,219	2,674
Free ...	...	Palm ... ..	"	8,642	760
" ...	...	Paraffine ... ..	"	4,000	250
6d. per gal.	1	Pine ... ..	"	25	3
" ...	1	Rape ... ..	"	24	3
Free ...	...	Resin ... ..	"	5,076	211
" ...	...	Salad ... ..	"	...	...
12s. per doz.	22	" (over a quart and up to a gal.)	doz.	17	65
2s. per doz.	2,401	" (pints and over half a pint)	"	25,688	11,334
6d. per gall.	45	Seed ... ..	galls.	1,074	147
Free ...	...	Sperm ... ..	"	11,947	1,238
" ...	...	Tallow ... ..	"	...	...
6d. per gal.	66	Vegetable ... ..	"	2,632	544
2s. per doz.	2	" (pints and over half a pint)	doz.	16	8
Free ...	...	Oils undescribed ... ..	galls.	1,307	184
6d. per gal.	41	" ... ..	"	1,597	270
	21,336	Total Oils ... ..	galls.	3,472,747	262,049

\* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see order 14 ante.

EXPORTS, 1890—*continued*.\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES— <i>continued</i> .				
Order 26.—Oils*— continued.				
...	...	Castor (pints and over half a pint) doz.	+ 6,238	+ 2,321
3,118	654	Chinese ... galls.	+ 38,246	+ 5,942
1,133	116	Cocoonut ... "	+ 25,714	+ 2,868
9,058	1,194	Cod ... "	+ 55,856	+ 6,072
40	12	Codliver ... "	+ 1,544	+ 300
...	...	" (pints and over half a pint) doz.	+ 272	+ 349
2,128	407	Colza ... galls.	+ 21,978	+ 3,125
117,789	6,701	Kerosene ... "	+ 2,089,399	+ 103,814
613	136	Lard ... "	+ 15,579	+ 2,395
43,221	6,826	Linseed ... "	+ 227,033	+ 23,812
...	...	" ... doz. pints	+ 27	+ 13
33,434	3,768	Lubricating ... galls.	+ 288,663	+ 17,872
...	...	" (over a quart and up to a doz. gallon)	+ 10	+ 10
...	...	" (pints and over half a pint) "	+ 2,668	+ 559
...	...	Medicinal (pints and over half a pint) "	+ 292	+ 513
5,510	590	Mineral ... galls.	− 5,477	− 573
...	...	" unrefined ... "	+ 53,572	+ 4,256
...	...	Muttonbird ... "	+ 528	+ 35
2,907	378	Neatsfoot ... "	− 2,769	− 355
...	...	Nut ... "	+ 98	+ 25
1,482	398	Olive ... "	+ 10,737	+ 2,276
991	120	Palm ... "	+ 7,651	+ 640
...	...	Paraffine ... "	+ 4,000	+ 250
...	...	Pine ... "	+ 25	+ 3
...	...	Rape ... "	+ 24	+ 3
...	...	Resin ... "	+ 5,076	+ 211
3,503	1,601	Salad ... "	− 3,503	− 1,601
...	...	" (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	+ 17	+ 65
...	...	" (pints and over half a pint) "	+ 25,688	+ 11,334
...	...	Seed ... galls.	+ 1,074	+ 147
...	...	Sperm ... "	+ 11,947	+ 1,238
65,718	3,922	Tallow ... "	− 65,718	− 3,922
225	93	Vegetable ... "	+ 2,423	+ 459
5,966	968	Oils undescribed ... "	− 3,062	− 514
325,083	32,188	Total Oils ... galls.	+ 3,147,664	+ 229,861

\* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 *ante*.

IMPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.			
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.		
	£			£		
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.						
Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.*						
Order 28.—Coal, etc.						
Free	...	Coal	...	tons	696,701	745,589
20 per cent.	33	Coal and charcoal, ground	...	...	...	169
Free	...	Coke, charcoal	...	tons	7,347	17,113
"	...	Kerosene shale	...	"	7,347	21,499
"	...	Paraffine	...	"	81	2,360
Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.—(See also Order 12 ante.)						
Free	...	Bricks, bath	...	No.	41,666	149
20 per cent.	2,617	Brownware	...	...	...	13,138
15 per cent.	4,352	Chinaware and porcelain	...	...	...	29,380
8d. per c. ft.	10,079	Earthenware	...	cub. feet	315,784	63,426
6d. per c. ft.	2,285	Glass bottles, for aerated waters	...	"	98,036	14,270
and medicines						
6d. per doz.	24,992	" containing spirits	...	doz.	398,178	19,890
3d. per doz.	257	" pickles	...	"	13,654	342
Free	...	Glass, plate	...	sup. feet	284,364	22,892
"	...	" window	...	"	3,497,541	32,986
20 per cent.	359	" bent	...	...	...	1,796
1s. 6d. p. c. ft.	3,577	Glassware, cut	...	cub. feet	44,660	16,635
6d. per c. ft.	3,967	" uncut	...	"	162,051	36,677
Free	...	" sodawater syphons	...	...	...	7,803
20 per cent.	1,878	Marble, wrought	...	...	...	9,679
Free	...	" unwrought	...	tons	972	6,346
"	...	Plaster of paris	...	cwt.	2,052	614
"	...	" American	...	"	34,943	7,809
40s. per ton	329	Putty	...	"	3,293	1,248
Free	...	Slate slabs	...	No.	6,998	2,530
"	...	Stones, grind	...	"	5,839	1,245
"	...	" mill	...	"	10	104
"	...	" unwrought	...	tons	1,648	3,568
20 per cent.	1,254	" wrought	...	"	308	6,111
Free	...	Whiting	...	"	3,252	8,465
Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.						
Free	...	Gold, bullion	...	ozs.	142,052	563,721
"	...	" specie	...	...	...	36,282
"	...	Silver, bullion	...	ozs.	13,191	2,655
"	...	" specie	...	...	...	66,450

\* The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, etc., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported ; but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

## EXPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.				
<i>Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.*</i>				
<i>Order 28.—Coal, etc.</i>				
434	503	Coal ... .. tons	+ 696,267	+ 745,086
...	...	Coal and charcoal, ground ... ..	...	+ 169
500	601	Coke, charcoal ... .. tons	+ 6,847	+ 16,512
...	...	Kerosene shale ... .. "	+ 7,347	+ 21,499
16	637	Paraffine ... .. "	+ 65	+ 1,723
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.—(See also Order 12 ante.)</i>				
700	6	Bricks, bath ... .. No.	+ 40,966	+ 143
...	399	Brownware ... ..	...	+ 12,739
...	1,654	Chinaware and porcelain ... ..	...	+ 27,726
...	15,034	Earthenware ... ..	...	+ 48,392
...	...	Glass bottles ... .. cub. ft.	+ 98,036	+ 14,270
13,735	1,444	„ ... .. doz.	+ 398,097	+ 18,788
7,725	989	Glass, plate ... .. sup. feet	+ 276,639	+ 21,903
162,501	2,318	„ window ... .. "	+ 3,335,040	+ 30,668
...	...	„ bent ... .. "	...	+ 1,796
...	19,132	Glassware ... ..	...	+ 41,983
...	1,169	Marble, wrought ... ..	...	+ 8,510
10	85	„ unwrought ... .. tons	+ 962	+ 6,261
157	45	Plaster of paris ... .. cwt.	+ 1,895	+ 569
33	9	„ American ... .. "	+ 34,910	+ 7,800
7	9	Putty ... .. "	+ 3,286	+ 1,239
225	99	Slate slabs ... .. No.	+ 6,773	+ 2,431
85	40	Stones, grind ... .. "	+ 5,754	+ 1,205
...	...	„ mill ... .. "	+ 10	+ 104
125	106	„ unwrought ... .. tons	+ 1,523	+ 3,462
1,013	4,447	„ wrought ... .. "	– 705	+ 1,664
86	389	Whiting... .. "	+ 3,166	+ 8,076
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>				
128,181	516,438	Gold, bullion ... .. ozs.	+ 13,871	+ 47,283
...	2,223,065	„ specie ... ..	...	– 2,186,783
42,598	9,374	Silver, bullion ... .. ozs.	– 29,407	– 6,719
...	13,100	„ specie ... ..	...	+ 53,350

\* The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, etc., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

IMPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.

		Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones—continued.				
Free	...	Silver ore	...	tons	30	201
...	...	„ amalgam and gold	...	„	...	...
Free	...	Copper, specie	...	...	...	2
20 per cent.	830	Gold-leaf	...	No.	2,051,500	4,149
8s. per oz....	32	Gold, plate of	...	ozs.	79	279
20 per cent.	9,009	Jewellery	...	...	...	49,458 )
4s. per dwt.	10	„ rings of gold	...	dwts.	48	29 )
20 per cent.	6	Silver leaf	...	No.	47,700	30
2s. per oz....	1,844	Silver, plate of	...	ozs.	19,140	10,797
Free	...	Precious stones, cameos, etc., unset	...	...	...	1,895
„	...	Quartz	...	tons	56	937
		Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.				
Free	...	Antimony, ore	...	tons	2	138
35 per cent.	1,009	Brassware	...	...	...	2,922 )
Free	...	„	...	...	...	24,794 )
„	...	Copper	...	tons	141	7,849
„	...	„ ore	...	„	1	27
„	...	„ sheet	...	cwt.	4,595	14,893
„	...	„ wire	...	„	2,253	11,451
„	...	Copperware	...	...	...	7,207 )
35 per cent.	118	„	...	...	...	295 )
„	1,890	Grates and stoves	...	No.	6,022	5,360
Free	...	Iron, bar and rod	...	tons	18,416	159,572
35 per cent.	4,448	„ bolts and nuts	...	„	729	13,916
„	2,075	„ castings	...	„	361	6,105 )
60s. per ton	1,091	„	...	„	424	2,643 )
25 per cent.	89	„ galvanized buckets and tubs	...	No.	7,312	360
Free	...	„ „ cordage	...	tons	107	3,315
25 per cent.	...	„ „ guttering	...	...	...	...
Free	...	„ „ sheet	...	tons	16,077	285,910
60s. per ton	7,962	„ girders	...	„	2,838	19,000
Free	...	„ hoop	...	„	1,296	14,073
„	...	„ ore	...	„	74	228
„	...	„ pig	...	„	19,335	83,950
60s. per ton	13,184	„ pipes, cast	...	„	4,426	21,442
Free	...	„ „ wrought...	...	„	3,738	77,342
„	...	„ plate	...	„	10,317	98,283
„	...	„ railway rails, etc.	...	„	25,029	162,548
„	...	„ scrap	...	„	3,609	14,356
„	...	„ sheet	...	„	1,393	15,920
„	...	„ tanks	...	No.	2,189	6,570



## EXPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
	£		Quantity.	Value.
				£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.				
Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones—continued.				
4	97	Silver ore ... .. tons	+ 26	+ 104
63	2,027	„ amalgam and gold ... ..	- 63	- 2,027
...	150	Copper, specie ... ..	...	- 148
40,500	115	Gold-leaf ... .. No.	+ 2,011,000	+ 4,034
...	...	Gold, plate of ... .. ozs.	+ 79	+ 279
...	7,176	Jewellery ... ..	...	+ 42,311
...	...	Silver leaf ... .. No.	+ 47,700	+ 30
3,784	2,061	Silver, plate of ... .. ozs.	+ 15,356	+ 8,736
...	...	Precious stones, cameos, etc., unset ...	...	+ 1,895
17	100	Quartz ... .. tons	+ 39	+ 837
Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.				
40	601	Antimony, ore ... .. tons	- 38	- 463
...	818	Brassware ... ..	...	+ 26,898
37	1,342	Copper ... .. tons	+ 104	+ 6,507
...	...	„ ore ... ..	+ 1	+ 27
9	49	„ sheet ... ..	+ 4,586	+ 14,844
143	669	„ wire ... ..	+ 2,110	+ 10,782
...	1,388	Copperware ... ..	...	+ 6,114
36	151	Grates and stoves ... .. No.	+ 5,986	+ 5,209
595	6,715	Iron, bar and rod ... .. tons	+ 17,821	+ 152,857
9	231	„ bolts and nuts ... ..	+ 720	+ 13,685
283	3,140	„ castings ... ..	+ 502	+ 5,608
1,600	189	„ galvanized buckets and tubs No.	+ 5,712	+ 171
10	604	„ „ cordage ... .. tons	+ 97	+ 2,711
...	1,230	„ „ guttering ... ..	...	- 1,230
871	16,917	„ „ sheet ... .. tons	+ 15,206	+ 268,993
...	...	„ girders ... ..	+ 2,838	+ 19,000
35	462	„ hoop ... ..	+ 1,261	+ 13,611
...	...	„ ore ... ..	+ 74	+ 228
192	976	„ pig ... ..	+ 19,143	+ 82,974
93	788	„ pipes, cast ... ..	+ 4,333	+ 20,654
201	4,992	„ „ wrought ... ..	+ 3,537	+ 72,350
64	869	„ plate ... ..	+ 10,253	+ 97,414
268	2,246	„ railway rails, etc. ... ..	+ 24,761	+ 160,302
...	...	„ scrap ... ..	+ 3,609	+ 14,356
30	424	„ sheet ... ..	+ 1,363	+ 15,496
151	654	„ tanks ... .. No.	+ 2,038	+ 5,916

IMPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.

Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.					
Free	...	Iron wire, fencing and undescribed	tons	8,619	92,394
60s. per ton	2,994	„ „ barbed	„	1,022	18,555
Free	...	„ „ telegraphic	„	5	278
„	...	Lead, pig	„	1,956	33,251
2s. 6d. p. cwt.	...	„ pipe	cwt.	1	2
„	201	„ sheet	„	455	350
35 per cent.	70,484	Metal, manufactures of	...	...	202,651
Free	...	„ yellow	cwt.	426	1,421
„	...	Metals, undescribed	„	220	802
20 per cent.	1,864	Metalware, mixed	...	...	9,370
5s. per cwt.	4,822	Nails	cwt.	20,291	13,489
12s. per cwt.	862	„ horseshoe	„	1,420	3,064
Free	...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc.	tons	1,095	5,472
20 per cent.	14,148	Platedware	...	...	71,408
Free	...	Plumbago	cwt.	882	648
„	...	Quicksilver	lbs.	33,152	4,433
„	...	Screws	cwt.	3,164	7,818
„	...	Spelter	„	320	399
„	...	Steel	tons	4,096	53,740
„	...	„ cordage	„	714	31,096
„	...	Tin, block	cwt.	3,420	15,961
„	...	„ foil	lbs.	102,352	2,013
„	...	„ ore	tons	2	99
„	...	„ „ black sand	cwt.	...	...
„	...	„ plate	boxes	40,172	33,992
35 per cent.	767	Tinware	...	...	2,261
Free	...	Wire netting	...	...	110,423
„	...	Zinc, ingots	cwt.	147	203
35 per cent.	140	„ perforated	...	...	516
Free	...	„ sheet	cwt.	3,104	4,304

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

Order 33.—Animals and Birds.								
Free	...	...	Birds	...	...	No.	4,000	422
„	...	...	Deer	...	...	„	1	5
„	...	...	Dogs	...	...	„	33	344
...	...	...	Leeches	...	...	„	...	...
5s. each	...	664	Horses, overland	...	...	„	3,730	164,296
			„ seaward	...	...	„	406	25,344
„	...	33,156	Horned cattle, overland	...	...	„	151,025	789,860
			„ seaward	...	...	„	144	1,190
Free	...	...	Calves, overland	...	...	„	1,766	2,255

EXPORTS, 1890—*continued.*\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—*continued.*

		<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>			
1,268	16,310	Iron wire, fencing and undescribed	tons	+ 8,373	+ 94,639
...	...	„ „ telegraphic	...	+ 5	+ 278
4	63	Lead, pig	...	+ 1,952	+ 33,188
2,283	2,150	„ pipe	cwt.	— 2,282	— 2,148
6,287	5,655	„ sheet	...	— 5,832	— 5,305
...	33,869	Metal, manufactures of	...	...	+ 168,782
84	234	„ yellow	cwt.	+ 342	+ 1,187
7	35	Metals, undescribed	„	+ 213	+ 767
...	838	Metalware, mixed	...	...	+ 8,532
5,342	5,554	Nails	cwt.	+ 14,949	+ 7,935
...	...	„ horseshoe	„	+ 1,420	+ 3,064
55	1,470	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc.	tons	+ 1,040	+ 4,002
...	10,400	Platedware	...	...	+ 61,008
57	103	Plumbago	cwt.	+ 825	+ 545
12,817	1,939	Quicksilver	lbs.	+ 20,335	+ 2,494
118	187	Screws	cwt.	+ 3,046	+ 7,631
1,980	1,305	Spelter	...	— 1,660	— 906
129	2,748	Steel	tons	+ 3,967	+ 50,992
4	156	„ cordage	„	+ 710	+ 30,940
300	1,375	Tin, block	cwt.	+ 3,120	+ 14,586
3,236	100	„ foil	lbs.	+ 99,116	+ 1,913
13	272	„ ore	tons	— 11	— 173
100	90	„ „ black sand	cwt.	— 100	— 90
2,567	2,719	„ plate	boxes	+ 37,605	+ 31,273
...	1,713	Tinware	...	...	+ 548
...	10,095	Wire netting	...	..	+ 100,328
1,147	960	Zinc, ingots	cwt.	— 1,000	— 757
...	...	„ perforated	...	...	+ 516
101	153	„ sheet	cwt.	+ 3,003	+ 4,151

## CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

		<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>			
124	43	Birds	No.	+ 3,876	+ 379
...	...	Deer	„	+ 1	+ 5
32	206	Dogs	„	+ 1	+ 138
6,500	18	Leeches	„	— 6,500	— 18
3,673	119,861	Horses, overland	„	+ 57	+ 44,435
4,236	124,126	„ seaward	„	— 3,830	— 98,782
23,037	87,254	Horned cattle, overland	„	+ 127,988	+ 702,606
482	5,135	„ seaward	„	— 338	— 3,945
...	...	Calves	„	+ 1,766	+ 2,255

IMPORTS, 1890—continued.

\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS—continued.

		<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds—contd.</i>						
6d. each	...	53,096	{	Sheep, overland	...	No.	2,212,947	981,736
				„ seaward	...	„	26,731	23,930
2s. each	...	397	{	Pigs, overland	...	„	3,062	5,206
				„ seaward	...	„	1,812	2,890
Free	...	...		Poultry	...	„	4,929	733
„	...	...		Other	...	„	37	69
		<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>						
Free	...	...		Plants	...	...	...	9,281

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

		<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, etc.</i>				
35 per cent.	5,468	Brushware and brooms, hair	...	...	...	15,024
„	151	„ undescribed	...	...	...	856
10 per cent.	5,481	Fancy goods	...	...	...	54,851
Free	...	Grindery	...	...	...	34,664
„	...	Hardware and ironmongery, undescribed	...	...	...	148,506
„	...	Holloware	...	...	...	10,563
20 and 10 per cent.	3,978	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated	...	...	...	23,949
Free	...	Ordnance stores	...	...	...	216,006
„	...	Photographic goods	...	...	...	8,719
„	...	Printing materials	...	...	...	22,166
„	...	Telegraphic materials (except wire)	...	...	...	18,580
„	...	Travellers' samples	...	...	...	68,971
		<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>				
Free	...	Curiosities	...	...	...	300
„	...	Exhibits undescribed	...	...	...	...
„	...	Goods, manufactured	...	...	...	58,457
„	...	Personal effects	...	...	...	71,840
„	...	Specimens of natural history	...	...	...	794
...	2,704,380	Total Imports	...	...	...	22,954,015
	*					

NOTE.—The value of the overland imports included in this table was £4,609,837, consisting chiefly of wool and live stock. \* Inclusive of duty collected and afterwards refunded, amounting to £126,353.

EXPORTS, 1890—*continued*.\*\*\* For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS— <i>continued</i> .				
		<i>Order 33—Animals and Birds—contd.</i>		
156,206	107,788	Sheep, overland ... .. No.	+ 2,056,741	+ 873,948
54,896	30,752	„ seaward ... .. „	– 28,165	– 6,822
1,393	1,556	Pigs, overland ... .. „	+ 1,669	+ 3,650
11	39	„ seaward ... .. „	+ 1,801	+ 2,851
2,312	269	Poultry ... .. „	+ 2,617	+ 464
55	87	Other ... .. „	– 18	– 18
		<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>		
...	6,666	Plants ... ..	...	+ 2,615
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.				
		<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, etc.</i>		
...	1,566	Brushware and brooms, hair ... ..	...	+ 13,458
...	1,563	„ „ undescribed ... ..	...	– 707
...	10,514	Fancy goods ... ..	...	+ 44,337
...	6,688	Grindery ... ..	...	+ 27,976
...	35,078	Hardware & ironmongery, undescribed ... ..	...	+ 113,428
...	156	Holloware ... ..	...	+ 10,407
...	15,802	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated ... ..	...	+ 8,147
...	227	Ordnance stores ... ..	...	+ 215,779
...	3,556	Photographic goods ... ..	...	+ 5,163
...	11,583	Printing materials ... ..	...	+ 10,583
...	5,648	Telegraphic materials (except wire) ... ..	...	+ 12,932
...	73,367	Travellers' samples ... ..	...	– 4,396
		<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>		
...	515	Curiosities ... ..	...	– 215
...	30	Exhibits undescribed ... ..	...	– 30
...	9,707	Goods, manufactured ... ..	...	+ 48,750
...	37,977	Personal effects ... ..	...	+ 33,863
...	3,295	Specimens of natural history ... ..	...	– 2,501
...	13,266,222	Total Exports ... ..	...	+ 9,687,793

NOTE.—The value of the overland exports included in this table was £1,263,694. Exports for drawback valued at £672,124, are also included.

Imports,  
exports,  
and trade.

7. In 1890, the total declared value of the imports having been £22,954,015, and that of the exports £13,266,222, the excess of imports over exports was £9,687,793, and the whole value of external trade was £36,220,237.

Imports and  
exports last  
two years.

8. The value of imports was lower in 1890 than in 1889 by £1,448,745, or by 6 per cent., but the value of exports was higher than in that year by £531,488, or by 4 per cent. The value of the total trade was thus lower than in the previous year by £917,257.

Imports and  
exports  
latest and  
former  
years.

9. The imports in 1890, as indicated by their values, were higher than in any other year of the colony's history, except 1888 and 1889; the exports, however, according to the same standard, although higher than in 1889, 1887, and 1886, were exceeded in all but seven of the other 35 years which have elapsed since 1854.\*

Imports and  
exports per  
heads, 1851-  
1890.

10. In the year under review, the value per head of imports was lower by £1 17s. 2d., but the value per head of exports was higher by 3s. 8d. than in 1889. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each of the forty years ended with 1890:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1890.

Year.			Value per Head of the Population† of—								
			Imports.			Exports.			Both.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851	...	...	12	3	4	16	7	9	28	11	1
1852	...	...	30	12	5	56	1	4	86	13	9
1853	...	...	81	1	9	56	12	4	137	14	1
1854	...	...	66	0	11	44	0	10	110	1	9
1855	...	...	35	9	10	39	17	8	75	7	6
1856	...	...	39	5	6	40	13	3	79	18	9
1857	...	...	40	2	0	35	0	10	75	2	10
1858	...	...	31	4	6	28	18	3	60	2	9
1859	...	...	30	4	1	26	16	3	57	0	4
1860	...	...	23	5	3	22	5	5	50	10	8
1861	...	...	25	1	4	25	12	5	50	13	9
1862	...	...	24	12	2	23	15	7	48	7	9
1863	...	...	25	1	6	24	1	11	49	3	5
1864	...	...	25	10	8	23	13	11	49	4	7
1865	...	...	21	13	9	21	10	3	43	4	0
1866	...	...	23	9	7	20	9	9	43	19	4
1867	..	...	18	2	4	19	15	0	37	17	4
1868	...	...	20	1	9	23	10	4	43	12	1
1869	...	...	20	4	11	19	11	10	39	16	9
1870	...	...	17	9	3	17	9	8	34	18	11
1871	...	...	16	14	11	19	15	1	36	10	0

\* For value of imports and exports in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.  
† For the estimated mean population used in making these calculations, see table of Breadstuffs available for consumption in Part "Production," *post*. The rates for 1881 and subsequent years have been recalculated since last publication, in accordance with revised estimates of population, based on the returns of the census of 1891.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1890—*continued*.

Year.	Value per Head of the Population of—								
	Imports.			Exports.			Both.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1872	18	3	6	18	8	4	36	11	10
1873	21	12	0	19	19	10	41	11	10
1874	21	16	0	19	17	2	41	13	2
1875	21	3	11	18	15	1	39	19	0
1876	19	14	4	17	16	6	37	10	10
1877	20	4	9	18	14	11	38	19	8
1878	19	13	6	18	3	5	37	16	11
1879	18	0	7	14	18	8	32	19	3
1880	17	2	5	18	15	3	35	17	8
1881	19	4	10	18	14	1	37	18	11
1882	21	1	7	18	4	0	39	5	7
1883	19	10	2	18	0	7	37	10	9
1884	20	11	9	17	4	6	37	16	3
1885	18	17	7	16	5	5	35	3	0
1886	18	16	10	11	19	11	30	16	9
1887	18	14	10	11	3	8	29	18	6
1888	22	15	5	13	3	2	35	18	7
1889	22	8	8	11	14	2	34	2	10
1890	20	11	6	11	17	10	32	9	4

11. It will be observed that in 1890 the value of imports per head was much lower than in 1889 or 1888, was about the same as in 1884, but was higher than in any other of the previous 23 years, except 1882, and the three years, 1873 to 1875; also that the value of exports per head in 1890 was higher than in 1889 or 1887, but lower than in every other year since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales.

12. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are given in the following table for the different Australasian colonies; the returns being for each of the eleven years ended with 1889:—

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.*	Total Value.	Value per Head.*
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	1879	15,035,538	18 0 7	12,454,170	14 18 8
	1880	14,556,894	17 2 5	15,954,559	18 15 3
	1881	16,718,521	19 4 10	16,252,103	18 14 1
	1882	18,748,081	21 1 7	16,193,579	18 4 0
	1883	17,743,846	19 10 2	16,398,863	18 0 7
	1884	19,201,633	20 11 9	16,050,465	17 4 6

\* The populations on which the values of imports and exports per head have been based have not been corrected in accordance with the results of the recent census in the case of any of the colonies except Victoria.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.*	Total Value.	Value per Head.*
Victoria— <i>continued</i>	1885	£ 18,044,604	£ s. d. 18 17 7	£ 15,551,758	£ s. d. 16 5 5
	1886	18,530,575	18 16 10	11,795,321	11 19 11
	1887	19,022,151	18 14 10	11,351,145	11 3 8
	1888	23,972,134	22 15 5	13,853,763	13 3 2
	1889	24,402,760	22 8 8	12,734,734	11 14 2
Mean of 11 years	...	18,725,158	19 15 0	14,417,315	15 9 5
New South Wales...	1879	14,198,847	20 11 2	13,086,819	18 18 11
	1880	13,950,075	19 4 6	15,525,138	21 7 11
	1881	17,409,326	22 18 0	16,049,503	21 2 3
	1882	21,281,130	26 15 5	16,716,961	21 0 8
	1883	20,960,157	25 2 6	19,886,018	23 16 9
	1884	22,826,985	25 18 4	18,251,506	20 14 5
	1885	23,365,196	25 2 0	16,541,745	17 15 4
	1886	20,973,548	21 8 1	15,556,213	15 17 6
	1887	18,806,236	18 7 10	18,496,917	18 1 10
	1888	20,885,557	19 12 6	20,859,715	19 12 0
	1889	22,863,057	20 14 2	23,294,934	21 2 0
Mean of 11 years	...	19,774,556	22 6 9	17,660,497	19 19 1
Queensland	1879	3,080,889	14 7 8	3,434,034	16 0 8
	1880	3,087,296	13 18 2	3,448,160	15 10 8
	1881	4,063,625	18 7 9	3,540,366	16 0 4
	1882	6,318,463	26 11 10	3,534,452	14 17 6
	1883	6,233,351	23 5 5	5,276,608	19 14 0
	1884	6,381,976	21 12 11	4,673,864	15 17 1
	1885	6,422,490	20 16 0	5,243,404	16 19 7
	1886	6,103,227	18 7 1	4,933,970	14 16 9
	1887	5,821,611	16 8 2	6,453,945	18 3 10
	1888	6,646,738	17 12 5	6,126,362	16 4 10
	1889	6,052,562	15 4 10	7,736,309	19 9 8
Mean of 11 years	...	5,473,839	18 15 8	4,945,589	16 14 1
South Australia† ...	1879	5,014,150	19 14 7	4,762,727	18 14 10
	1880	5,581,497	21 3 7	5,574,505	21 3 1
	1881	5,244,064	18 3 5	4,407,757	15 5 6
	1882	6,707,788	23 2 9	5,359,890	18 9 9
	1883	6,310,055	21 2 1	4,883,461	16 6 8
	1884	5,749,353	18 12 7	6,623,704	21 9 2
	1885	5,548,403	17 14 5	5,636,255	18 0 0
	1886	4,852,750	15 10 0	4,489,008	14 6 9
	1887	5,096,293	16 5 3	5,330,780	17 0 3
	1888	5,413,638	17 0 7	6,984,098	21 19 5
	1889	6,804,451	21 3 5	7,259,365	22 11 9
Mean of 11 years	...	5,665,677	19 1 2	5,573,777	18 13 5

\* See footnote (\*) on previous page.

† Exclusive of the Northern Territory ; also of the overland traffic.



IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.*		Total Value.	Value per Head.*			
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Western Australia...	1879	407,299	14	6	8	494,884	17	8	3
	1880	353,669	12	5	3	499,183	17	6	1
	1881	404,831	13	12	9	502,770	16	18	9
	1882	508,755	16	14	9	583,056	19	3	8
	1883	516,847	16	11	0	447,010	14	6	3
	1884	521,167	16	2	5	405,693	12	11	0
	1885	650,391	19	1	9	446,692	13	2	2
	1886	758,013	20	7	9	630,393	16	19	1
	1887	666,344	15	19	7	604,655	14	10	0
	1888	786,250	18	11	8	680,346	16	1	7
	1889	818,127	19	0	1	761,392	17	13	8
Mean of 11 years	...	581,063	16	12	2	550,552	16	0	1
Tasmania ...	1879	1,267,475	11	7	11	1,301,097	11	14	0
	1880	1,369,223	12	1	0	1,511,931	13	6	2
	1881	1,431,144	12	4	0	1,555,576	13	5	2
	1882	1,670,872	13	16	10	1,587,389	13	3	0
	1883	1,832,637	14	14	9	1,731,599	13	18	6
	1884	1,656,118	12	18	0	1,475,857	11	9	11
	1885	1,757,486	13	5	11	1,313,693	9	18	10
	1886	1,756,567	12	19	3	1,331,540	9	16	6
	1887	1,596,817	11	8	4	1,449,371	10	7	3
	1888	1,610,664	11	3	3	1,333,865	9	4	10
	1889	1,611,035	10	16	6	1,459,857	9	16	2
Mean of 11 years	...	1,596,367	12	8	8	1,459,252	11	9	1
New Zealand ...	1879	8,374,585	18	13	9	5,743,126	12	16	4
	1880	6,162,011	12	19	10	6,352,692	13	7	10
	1881	7,457,045	15	2	3	6,060,876	12	5	7
	1882	8,609,270	16	18	1	6,658,008	13	1	5
	1883	7,974,038	15	1	4	7,095,999	13	8	2
	1884	7,663,888	13	19	0	7,091,667	12	18	4
	1885	7,479,921	13	4	3	6,819,939	12	0	11
	1886	6,759,013	11	12	3	6,672,791	11	9	3
	1887	6,245,515	10	9	5	6,866,169	11	10	3
	1888	5,941,900	9	16	4	7,767,325	12	16	7
	1889	6,297,097	10	5	2	9,339,265	15	4	4
Mean of 11 years	...	7,178,571	13	9	3	6,951,623	12	16	3

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1890, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante* ; also Appendix A. *post*.

13. In 1889 the imports were above the average in all the colonies except New Zealand, and the exports were above the average in all except Victoria, but only very slightly so in the case of Tasmania.

Gross im-  
ports and  
exports of  
colonies.

\* See footnote (\*) on page 45.

The imports in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia, and the exports in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand, were of greater value in the last than in any of the previous years named. In only one colony—Queensland—did the imports, and in only one—Victoria—did the exports, show a falling off as compared with the previous year.

Imports and  
exports of  
colonies per  
head.

14. Per head of the population, the imports in 1889 were below the average in all the colonies except Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia; the exports were above the average in all the colonies, except Victoria and Tasmania, but more especially in Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand. In South Australia and New Zealand, the exports per head in 1889 were higher than in any previous year named; but, in all other cases, the exports per head, and in all cases the imports per head, were higher in one or more of the other years named than in 1889. But in all except Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania, the imports per head in 1889 exceeded those in 1888; whilst the exports per head were also higher in 1889 than in 1888 in all the colonies except Victoria.

Order of  
colonies in  
respect to  
imports  
and ex-  
ports.

15. In the six years ended with 1886, the total value of imports, and in 1879 and the eight years ended with 1889, the total value of exports, was higher in New South Wales than in Victoria, but in all the other years the values were higher in Victoria than in New South Wales or any other Australasian colony. The following is the order of the colonies in regard to the total value of imports and exports in 1889, and in the eleven years 1879 to 1889:—

#### ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Order in 1889.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.	2. Victoria.
3. New Zealand.	3. New Zealand.
4. South Australia.	4. South Australia.
5. Queensland.	5. Queensland.
6. Tasmania.	6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.	7. Western Australia.

New South  
Wales wool  
passing  
through  
Victoria.

16. In regard to the comparison of the trade of New South Wales with that of Victoria, it should be remembered that the Victorian returns of imports and exports are each year largely swelled

by the value of wool brought to Melbourne from the neighbouring colonies for convenience of shipment.

17. The value of imports per head in 1889 was greatest in Victoria ; but that of exports per head was greatest in South Australia, Victoria being as low as sixth in regard to the latter. Over a series of years Victoria stood second in the case of imports, and fifth in the case of exports per head ; whilst in both cases New South Wales was at the head of the list. Tasmania usually stands at the bottom of the list as regards both imports and exports per head, but in the four years ended with 1889 New Zealand was below it in regard to the former. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard to the imports and the exports per head during the year 1889, and in the whole period of eleven years :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF IMPORTS  
PER HEAD.

Order in 1889.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. Victoria.	1. New South Wales.
2. South Australia.	2. Victoria.
3. New South Wales.	3. South Australia.
4. Western Australia.	4. Queensland.
5. Queensland.	5. Western Australia.
6. Tasmania.	6. New Zealand.
7. New Zealand.	7. Tasmania.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF EXPORTS  
PER HEAD.

Order in 1889.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.	1. New South Wales.
2. New South Wales.	2. South Australia.
3. Queensland.	3. Queensland.
4. Western Australia.	4. Western Australia.
5. New Zealand.	5. Victoria.
6. Victoria.	6. New Zealand.
7. Tasmania.	7. Tasmania.

18. The imports and exports of the colonies on the Australian continent, taken as a whole, also the imports and exports of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, will be found in the following table for each of the eleven years ended with 1889 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1879 TO 1889.  
(Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.*			Total Value.	Value per Head.*		
			£	£	s.		d.	£	£
Continent of Australia... ...	1879	37,736,723	18	13	4	34,232,634	16	18	8
	1880	37,529,431	17	19	9	41,001,545	19	12	4
	1881	43,840,367	20	4	4	40,752,499	18	16	0
	1882	53,564,217	23	17	8	42,387,938	18	17	11
	1883	51,764,256	22	0	11	46,891,960	20	0	2
	1884	54,681,114	22	6	3	46,005,232	18	15	6
	1885	54,031,084	21	4	6	43,419,854	17	1	2
	1886	51,218,113	19	6	7	37,404,905	14	2	4
	1887	49,412,635	17	19	1	42,237,442	15	7	0
	1888	57,704,317	20	3	0	48,504,284	16	18	9
	1889	60,940,957	20	10	5	51,786,734	17	8	9
Mean of 11 years	...	50,220,292	20	7	10	43,147,730	17	12	7
Continent of Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand ...	1879	47,378,783	18	7	2	41,276,857	15	19	11
	1880	45,060,665	16	16	6	48,866,168	18	4	10
	1881	52,728,556	18	19	5	48,368,941	17	8	0
	1882	63,844,359	22	4	6	50,633,335	17	12	6
	1883	61,570,931	20	10	11	55,719,558	18	18	6
	1884	64,001,120	20	9	3	54,572,756	17	8	11
	1885	63,268,491	19	10	1	51,553,486	15	17	10
	1886	59,733,693	17	14	9	45,409,236	13	9	8
	1887	57,254,967	16	8	3	50,552,982	14	9	10
	1888	65,256,881	18	1	2	57,605,474	15	18	10
	1889	68,849,089	18	8	11	62,585,856	16	15	4
Mean of 11 years	...	58,995,230	18	17	4	51,558,604	16	11	3

19. In regard to the Australian continent, also in regard to that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it will be observed that the imports show considerable increase since 1887, and the exports since 1886 and 1887, both imports and exports being considerably higher in 1889 than in any of the previous years named in the table ; also that in continental Australia, the imports per head were higher by 2s. 7d., but the exports per head were less by 3s. 10d. than the average of eleven years, whereas, in continental and insular Australia combined, the imports per head were less by 8s. 5d., but the exports per head were higher by 4s. 1d. than the average of eleven years.

20. It must be borne in mind that in the last table the total imports and exports of each colony are dealt with ; therefore the trade

\* These proportions are liable to correction where the population estimates of the different colonies have been revised to accord with the results of the census of 1891.

Australian  
and Aus-  
tralasian  
trade in  
1889.

Intercolo-  
nial trade.

the colonies carry on with each other is included, as well as that with places outside the Australasian group. Hence the same merchandise may form part of the imports and exports of several colonies. The following table shows the extent of the intercolonial trade of each of the colonies during 1888 and 1889 :—

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888 AND 1889.\*

Colony.	Imports.		Exports.	
	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ... ..	8,561,938	8,605,643	4,318,631	4,039,484
New South Wales ... ..	8,741,847	10,647,312	9,554,200	10,741,045
Queensland ... ..	3,072,371	2,717,671	4,069,793	5,167,790
South Australia ... ..	2,434,619	4,045,691	2,572,394	3,283,734
Western Australia ... ..	413,998	334,969	176,521	147,557
Total ... ..	23,224,773	26,351,286	20,691,539	23,379,610
Tasmania ... ..	1,081,684	1,037,078	1,111,753	1,208,006
New Zealand ... ..	1,218,593	1,107,132	1,563,130	2,145,671
Grand Total ... ..	25,525,050	28,495,496	23,366,422	26,733,287

21. From the figures in the last two tables it is ascertained that the intercolonial import trade of the colonies on the Australian continent amounted in 1888 to 48 per cent., and in 1889 to 43 per cent. of the whole import trade, and their intercolonial export trade amounted in the same years respectively to 50 and 45 per cent. of the whole export trade ; but if the continental colonies be combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, these proportions would be respectively 45 and 47 per cent. for 1888, and 41 and 43 per cent. for 1889.

Proportion of inter-colonial to total trade.

22. In 1889, as compared with the previous year, the intercolonial import trade showed an increase of nearly £3,000,000, and the intercolonial export trade an increase of nearly £3,400,000. The increase in the intercolonial import trade occurred chiefly in New South Wales and South Australia, there being a decrease in all the other colonies except Victoria ; whilst the increase in the intercolonial export trade was distributed over the colonies of New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand.

Intercolonial trade, 1888 and 1889 compared.

23. With reference to the returns of imports, it may be remarked that there is strong reason to believe the values are considerably

Overvaluation of imports and exports in some colonies.

\* For later information, see Appendix A. *post.*

overstated in some, if not all, the colonies. This probably arises from the fact that the price set down in the merchant's invoice is that upon which the Customs valuation is based, whereas the invoice price, on the basis of which sales are effected in the colony, is often purposely entered much above the actual value. It is believed that the exports are also over-valued, especially so far as the article wool is concerned, but that the total is not affected to the same extent as that of the import. It may be remarked that, from the indefinite manner in which many articles are returned in the various colonies, *e.g.*, cotton, linen, silk, or woollen "manufactures;" "haberdashery and millinery," "drapery," etc.; also from the fact of the number of packages being often given instead of the number, weight, or measurement of the articles, considerable difficulties lie in the way of arriving at accurate conclusions.\*

External  
trade of  
British  
dominions.

24. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1889 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout the world. The figures have been taken from recent official documents, and the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1889.  
(Including bullion and specie, except where daggers (†) are marked).

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
EUROPE.								
United Kingdom† ...	£ 427,637,595	£	s.	d.	£ 314,705,741	£	s.	d.
Gibraltar ...	844,119	35	3	8	46,126	1	18	5
Malta† ...	1,010,756	6	3	4	138,962	0	17	0
ASIA.								
India‡ ...	83,285,427	0	7	9	98,833,879	0	9	2
Ceylon ...	4,172,791	1	7	10	3,226,060	1	1	6
Straits Settlements§ ...	23,429,859	41	5	0	19,982,892	35	3	8
Protected Malay States ...	2,258,053	5	0	4	2,865,662	6	7	4
Labuan ...	62,363	10	7	4	66,689	11	1	9
British North Borneo ...	254,946	1	9	2	99,370	0	11	4
Hong Kong ...	2,378,197	12	4	7	1,129,190	5	16	1
Sarawak ...	211,694	0	14	1	252,039	0	16	10
Cyprus ...	244,324	1	4	5	314,628	1	11	6
AFRICA.								
Mauritius... ..	1,252,087	3	7	3	3,319,878	8	18	2
Natal ...	4,527,015	8	10	9	1,656,318	3	2	6

\* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1885-6, paragraph 760.  
† The figures for the United Kingdom are exclusive of bullion and specie. In other cases where daggers (†) occur the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns. In 1889 the United Kingdom imported bullion and specie to the value of £27,099,439, and exported it to the value of £25,121,630.  
‡ Exclusive of Frontier trade.      § Exclusive of the trade between the Settlements.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1889—*continued*.

(Including bullion and specie, except where daggers (†) are marked).

Country or Colony.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
<b>AFRICA—<i>continued</i>.</b>				
Cape of Good Hope ...	£ 10,841,454	£ s. d. 7 2 3	£ 9,829,900	£ s. d. 6 9 0
St. Helena ...	28,963	5 13 7	5,643	1 2 2
Lagos ...	464,260	4 12 10	457,649	4 11 6
Gold Coast ...	440,868	0 5 10	415,926	0 5 6
Sierra Leone ...	277,781	3 14 1	319,719	4 5 3
Gambia ...	140,818	9 19 0	167,599	11 16 11
<b>AMERICA.</b>				
Canada ...	23,676,356	4 13 3	18,326,541	3 12 2
Newfoundland ...	1,376,472	6 19 6	1,231,769	6 4 10
Bermuda† ...	272,603	17 6 4	64,976	4 2 6
Honduras... ...	260,089	9 9 6	300,879	10 19 2
British Guiana ...	1,803,777	6 7 11	2,471,200	8 15 3
West Indies —				
Bahamas ...	175,516	3 10 11	130,512	2 12 9
Turk's Island ...	27,369	5 5 3	34,485	6 12 8
Jamaica ...	1,597,600	2 11 2	1,614,824	2 11 9
St. Lucia ...	172,048	3 19 9	161,950	3 15 1
St. Vincent† ...	98,212	2 1 11	124,587	2 13 2
Barbados† ...	1,211,370	6 13 1	1,029,588	5 13 2
Grenada† ...	174,081	3 9 1	195,595	3 17 8
Tobago† ...	32,595	1 11 7	39,526	1 18 4
Virgin Islands† ...	3,324	0 13 4	4,341	0 17 4
St. Christopher† ...	177,794	3 19 0	343,172	7 12 6
Nevis† ...				
Antigua† ...	165,788	4 14 9	266,522	7 12 4
Montserrat ...	24,843	2 3 4	28,392	2 9 7
Dominica† ...	57,248	1 19 6	47,325	1 12 8
Trinidad ...	2,093,932	10 13 6	2,308,832	11 15 5
<b>AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.</b>				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand*	68,849,089	18 8 11	62,585,856	16 15 4
Fiji† ...				
Falkland Islands† ...				
Total ...	666,258,585	2 8 7	549,625,126	2 0 1

25. On comparing the totals in this table with the corresponding ones for the previous year, an increase is observed in the total value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of over fifty-five millions sterling, or over 9 per cent., and an increase in the value of the exports of nearly thirty-two millions sterling, or over 6 per cent. The increase in the import trade was made up of an increase

External  
trade of  
British  
possessions  
1876-89.

\* Including intercolonial trade. For imports and exports of the different Australasian Colonies, see tables following paragraphs 12 and 20 *ante*.

† See footnote (†) on page 52.



of forty millions—or about 10 per cent.—in that of the United Kingdom, and an increase of fifteen millions—or 7 per cent.—in that of other British possessions ; whilst the increase in the export trade was seventeen millions—or 6 per cent.—in the trade of the United Kingdom, and of nearly fifteen millions—or 7 per cent.—in that of her various possessions. From a comparison of the figures in the following table, it appears that, although the total trade of the British Dominions had fallen off considerably since 1882 and 1883, it has in the last two or three years been gradually recovering, and was higher in 1889 than in any of the previous thirteen years, as will be seen by the following table :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1876 TO 1889 (000's OMITTED).

Year.	Value of Imports from all places to—			Value of Exports to all places from—		
	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.†	Total.	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.†	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1876	375,155,	158,507,	533,662,	256,777,	166,074,	422,851,
1877	394,420,	164,360,	558,780,	252,346,	171,645,	423,991,
1878	368,770,	185,009,	553,779,	245,484,	179,760,	425,244,
1879	362,992,	172,866,	535,858,	248,783,	177,984,	426,767,
1880	411,229,	172,636,	583,865,	286,414,	188,191,	474,605,
1881	307,022,	201,669,	508,691,	297,083,	199,889,	496,972,
1882	413,020,	223,580,	636,600,	306,661,	222,148,	528,809,
1883	426,892,	225,466,	652,358,	305,437,	228,096,	533,533,
1884	390,019,	216,257,	606,276,	295,968,	217,901,	513,869,
1885	370,968,	215,886,	586,854,	271,404,	211,767,	483,171,
1886	349,863,	206,732,	556,595,	268,667,	198,336,	467,003,
1887	362,227,	210,320,	572,547,	280,763,	211,836,	492,599,
1888	387,636,	223,252,	610,888,	297,885,	220,091,	517,976,
1889	427,638,	238,621,	666,259,	314,706,	234,919,	549,625,

Victorian trade compared with other British possessions.

26. The total value of the external trade of Victoria is greater than that of any other British possession except British India, New South Wales, Straits Settlements, Canada, and the United Kingdom itself.

Australasian trade compared with other British possessions.

27. The total value of the external trade of the Australasian colonies,† taken as a whole, is less than that of the United Kingdom and of India, but more than three times as large as that of Canada, and also much larger than that of any other possession.

External trade of foreign countries.

28. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal Foreign countries during 1889 is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the

\* Exclusive of bullion and specie. † Including intercolonial trade.



office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents:—

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1889.  
(Including bullion and specie.)

Countries.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.		Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.	
EUROPE.	£	£	s. d.	£	£	s. d.
Austria-Hungary ...	51,279,*	1	5 0	64,677,†	1	11 7
Belgium ..	129,516,	21	5 1	124,509,	20	8 8
Denmark ...	17,240,	7	18 9	11,907,	5	9 8
France ...	234,535,	6	2 9	205,242,	5	7 5
German Empire ...	283,585,	6	1 0	240,580,	5	2 8
Greece ...	6,485,	2	19 4	4,639,	2	2 5
Holland ...	103,773,*	22	16 2	91,173,†	20	0 10
Italy ...	59,836,	1	18 8	42,432,	1	7 5
Portugal... ..	13,906,	3	4 7	7,837,	1	16 5
Roumania ...	11,718,	2	14 9	10,967,	2	0 10
Russia§ ...	43,197,*	0	9 3‡	76,600,†	0	16 4‡
Spain ...	34,652,	1	19 6	35,875,	2	0 11
Sweden and Norway ...	31,601,	4	13 7	24,155,	3	11 6
Turkey   ...	17,511,	0	13 11	12,191,	0	9 8
ASIA.						
China ...	26,781,	0	1 5	23,486,	0	1 3
Japan ...	10,122,	0	5 1	10,728,	0	5 5
Persia¶ ...	1,000,	0	2 8	500,	0	1 4
AFRICA.						
Egypt§ ...	7,314,*	1	1 6	12,451,†	1	16 7
Morocco ...	1,681,	0	3 7	1,585,	0	3 5
AMERICA.						
Argentine Confederation ...	35,264,	8	12 7	30,249,	7	8 1
Brazil   ...	29,362,	2	1 11	23,917,	1	14 2
Chile ...	15,751,	5	16 0	14,325,	5	5 6
Mexico ...	8,339,	0	14 4	12,533,	1	1 6
United States ...	161,270,	2	11 3	174,801,	2	15 7
Uruguay ...	8,859,	13	13 5	7,521,	11	12 0
Total ...	1,347,577,	1	11 1	1,264,880,	1	9 2

NOTE.—In the cases of the Argentine Confederation, Chile, and Uruguay, the official values are given, which are said to be 25 per cent. below the real values.

29. By comparing the figures in this with those in a previous table,\*\* it will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, even exclusive of bullion and specie, represent a Trade in Australasia and other countries compared.

\* Imports for home consumption only.

† Exports of home produce only.

‡ These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe, exclusive of Finland.

§ Exclusive of bullion and specie.

|| Figures for 1887.

¶ The figures for Persia are only estimates.

\*\* See table following paragraph 24 ante.

much higher value than those of any other country in the world, and that those of Germany and France come next, in this respect; then follow in succession, according to their total trade, the United States, Belgium, Holland, and India, which are the only other countries possessing a larger external trade than the Australasian colonies taken collectively, where such trade, including that between the colonies, is larger by 12 millions than in Russia, by 16 millions than in Austria-Hungary, and by 29 millions than in Italy. The external commerce of Victoria\* is much larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Portugal, Roumania, or Turkey, but is not so extensive as that of Spain or Sweden and Norway; it is also less than that of the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, or China, but it is larger than that of the other extra-European countries shown in the table.

Trade per head in Australasia and other countries compared.

30. The external trade of the United Kingdom,† as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population, is larger than that of any Foreign country named except Holland, Belgium, and Uruguay. The external trade of every one of the Australasian colonies,† as similarly expressed, is much larger than that of the United Kingdom; whilst that of Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia is usually nearly as large as that of Belgium, and that of New South Wales is nearly as large as that of Holland.

Imports and exports the produce of various countries.

31. The value of the imports into Victoria of articles entered as being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, of other British dominions, and of Foreign states, and the value of the exports from Victoria of articles entered as the produce or manufacture of the same countries and of the colony itself, also the percentage of such values to the total values of imports and exports in 1890, will be found in the following table:—

#### IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1890.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	10,291,821	77·58
The United Kingdom ...	9,637,926	41·99	1,127,642	8·50
Other British possessions ...	9,485,951	41·33	1,175,454	8·86
Foreign States ... ..	3,830,138	16·68	671,305	5·06
Total ... ..	22,954,015	100·00	13,266,222	100·00

\* See table following paragraph 12 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 24 *ante*.

32. The following table gives the total value and value per head of articles of Victorian produce exported, and their proportion to the total exports, in each of the last twenty-four years:—

## EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1890.

Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in Victoria.		
	Total Value.	Value per head of the Population.*	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£ s. d.	
1867 ... ..	9,972,333	15 9 7	78·37
1868 ... ..	11,697,893	17 12 10	75·02
1869 ... ..	9,539,816	13 17 8	70·85
1870 ... ..	9,103,323	12 15 3	73·00
1871 ... ..	11,151,622	15 2 7	76·60
1872 ... ..	10,758,658	14 5 8	77·56
1873 ... ..	11,876,707	15 10 4	77·61
1874 ... ..	11,352,515	14 12 0	73·52
1875 ... ..	10,571,806	13 8 6	71·59
1876 ... ..	10,155,916	12 15 0	71·54
1877 ... ..	11,269,086	13 18 9	74·35
1878 ... ..	10,676,499	12 19 11	71·53
1879 ... ..	8,069,857	9 13 6	64·80
1880 ... ..	11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
1881 ... ..	12,480,567	14 7 3	76·79
1882 ... ..	12,570,788	14 2 7	77·63
1883 ... ..	13,292,294	14 12 1	81·06
1884 ... ..	13,155,484	14 2 1	81·96
1885 ... ..	12,452,245	13 0 3	80·06
1886 ... ..	9,054,687	9 3 11	76·77
1887 ... ..	8,502,979	8 7 3	74·91
1888 ... ..	10,356,633	9 16 4	74·76
1889 ... ..	9,776,670	8 19 4	76·77
1890 ... ..	10,291,821	9 4 0	77·58

33. It should be pointed out that the returns of articles set down as produced or manufactured in Victoria are not always reliable, there being no other evidence as to the origin of such articles than the statements of the shippers, which, it is known, are sometimes made very loosely. It will be seen that, according to the figures, the total value of exports of local productions shows a considerable falling off during the last five years as compared with the six previous ones. The worst year was 1887, when such value was lower than in any of the previous twenty years, except 1879, and the value of such exports per head was absolutely the lowest in the whole period; but since then the local export trade has slightly revived, although it is still considerably below the standard of the

\* Averages per head since 1881 corrected in accordance with revised estimates of population based on the census of 1891.

earlier years. The proportion of exports of home products to the total exports was higher in 1890 than in the great majority of previous years.

Exports of  
Victorian  
products,  
1884 to  
1890.

34. The following are the values of goods entered as the produce or manufacture of Victoria during each of the years forming the septennial period ended with 1890, the names of all the most important articles being given:—

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE  
OF VICTORIA, 1884 TO 1890.\*

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	22,113	17,949	14,395	13,231	15,420	16,097	17,182
9	Agricultural im- plements	10,347	11,017	11,732	15,613	22,076	19,915	27,575
„	Machinery ...	98,468	73,227	48,034	90,403	56,562	62,167	61,105
10	Saddlery and harness	14,260	13,105	9,866	7,147	10,018	6,882	8,330
13	Furniture and upholstery	43,734	39,143	24,109	20,286	22,558	17,614	19,680
14	Manure ...	21,987	19,780	24,579	25,431	24,033	23,910	26,145
„	Drugs and chemicals	12,398	17,144	13,164	10,647	7,522	4,711	8,467
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	10,633	4,189	2,751	1,820	9,439	2,609	6,817
19	Apparel & slops	257,269	242,617	155,358	117,858	121,801	98,367	118,536
„	Boots and shoes	36,916	25,482	20,926	23,137	20,937	16,254	15,645
20	Cordage... ..	29,312	20,695	9,195	5,398	4,012	4,683	3,434
21	Butter & cheese	145,484	103,365	90,221	43,123	68,862	45,274	66,293
„	Hams, bacon, and lard	17,232	13,061	10,343	8,817	7,756	5,455	3,958
„	Beef and pork, salted	33,072	18,905	9,951	4,077	4,931	3,550	3,834
„	Preserved meats	116,903	99,861	88,187	41,561	16,115	16,156	20,197
22	Confectionery ...	13,062	11,290	6,703	3,798	2,883	2,751	2,537
„	Biscuit ... ..	40,370	45,015	37,689	26,870	20,962	20,653	18,975
„	Flour ... ..	277,556	303,305	313,709	408,434	380,387	270,499	350,917
„	Grain & pulse—							
„	Wheat ... ..	1,426,905	407,668	165,391	410,524	502,275	70,147	102,603
„	Other† ... ..	23,316	8,307	10,387	13,317	8,535	5,581	6,726
„	Fruit ... ..	38,021	23,662	21,967	10,105	18,719	15,147	17,869
„	Jams and pre- serves	28,515	15,932	14,678	6,563	6,497	4,638	4,239
„	Oatmeal... ..	28,540	29,550	25,222	17,978	27,159	28,467	33,796
„	Onions ... ..	38,710	31,868	34,696	33,482	40,678	35,308	27,960
„	Potatoes ... ..	148,929	103,644	120,532	37,861	94,301	57,612	24,787
„	Sugar, refined, and molasses	106,483	52,048	32,462	41,130	50,617	38,647	40,400
„	Vegetables ...	99,031	17,480	4,436	12,423	4,911	3,292	7,268
23	Wine ... ..	13,450	15,362	27,094	29,345	33,273	33,240	31,990
24	Bones ... ..	1,951	1,211	500	541	559	539	530
„	Bone-dust ... ..	11,380	14,458	9,674	5,270	11,328	11,057	6,584
„	Candles ... ..	3,655	7,163	5,561	1,629	551	298	421
„	Glue pieces ...	1,055	1,400	1,783	1,780	1,657	988	823

\* Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.

† Not including malt.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE  
OF VICTORIA, 1884 TO 1890\*—*continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
		£	£	£	£	£		£
24	Hides ... ..	8,696	10,284	9,581	15,250	17,136	25,000	13,717
„	Horns and hoofs	1,174	678	1,005	633	1,691	2,691	4,144
„	Leather ... ..	338,029	342,252	254,597	207,606	181,886	190,322	184,574
„	Skins—sheep, etc.	139,942	92,149	98,763	104,543	185,272	206,931	159,099
„	Soap ... ..	15,559	18,189	13,354	10,485	10,375	9,856	12,375
„	Stearine... ..	6,247	...	5	96	553	85	411
„	Tallow ... ..	256,686	155,918	121,900	85,640	157,601	149,429	156,851
„	Wool† ... ..	5,707,668	4,428,231	4,306,352	4,508,105	3,755,265	5,193,858	5,121,852
25	Bark and timber	33,472	32,782	37,481	23,470	51,813	53,610	76,986
„	Bran and pollard	16,102	9,598	23,010	4,323	9,727	2,101	1,107
„	Hay and chaff ...	194,393	84,825	174,139	63,660	134,971	129,390	83,558
„	Seeds ... ..	13,722	9,699	6,227	4,412	3,713	4,855	6,203
26	Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	9,016	7,634	7,478	3,625	2,207	1,816	4,159
31	Gold—bullion ...	760,875	353,362	336,874	243,425	166,877	296,375	516,438
„	„ specie ... ..	1,249,420	3,956,173	1,610,829	1,011,121	3,523,642	1,983,913	2,223,065
32	Minerals, metals, etc., exclusive of gold	31,858	25,716	32,393	14,733	12,731	14,619	19,380
33	Horned cattle ...	235,019	101,935	57,604	71,833	56,662	83,971	55,999
„	Horses ... ..	171,732	170,926	133,691	148,018	116,732	99,848	179,299
„	Sheep ... ..	307,609	426,149	101,232	191,246	94,571	119,742	96,350
34	Plants ... ..	7,561	7,343	5,664	5,920	6,447	6,948	6,666
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	24,911	19,405	20,834	16,440	15,800	15,528	21,500
„	Oilmen's stores	15,421	14,400	11,898	13,622	11,211	9,284	9,721
...	All other articles	439,315	375,694	324,481	265,174	222,416	233,990	252,744
	Total ... ..	13,155,484	12,452,245	9,054,687	8,502,979	10,356,633	9,776,670	10,291,821

NOTE.—The border traffic is included in all the years.

35. It has been already stated that in 1890, as compared with 1889, the increase in the total exports amounted in value to £531,488, of which increase £515,151 was in exports of home produce or manufactures. The increase in the exports of such products was spread over 33 articles, the total value of the increase of which was set down as £803,270; but as against this there was an increase in the exports of 22 articles, amounting in all to an increased value of £288,119, so that the net increase in the value of exports of home produce was as stated. The chief increase was in exports of gold bullion and specie, amounting to about £459,000, wheat and flour (£113,000), horses (£79,000), bark and timber (£23,400), butter and cheese (£21,000), and apparel and slops (£20,000). The chief articles of home produce

Increase or  
decrease of  
exports of  
articles of  
home pro-  
duce.

\* Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.

† It is believed a portion of this wool was produced outside Victoria.

of which the exports decreased were wool (£72,000), cattle and sheep (£50,300), skins (£47,800), hay and chaff (£46,000), and potatoes (£33,000). The following table gives the names of the articles and the amount of increase or falling off in the exports of each article :—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF ARTICLES OF HOME  
PRODUCE, 1890.

Increase 1890, as compared with 1889.		Decrease 1890, as compared with 1889.	
Articles.	Amount of Increase.	Articles.	Amount of Decrease.
	£		£
Stationery ... ..	1,085	Machinery ... ..	1,062
Agricultural implements ...	7,660	Boots and shoes ... ..	609
Saddlery and harness ... ..	1,448	Cordage ... ..	1,249
Furniture and upholstery ...	2,066	Hams, bacon and lard ...	1,497
Manure ... ..	2,235	Confectionery ... ..	214
Drugs and chemicals ... ..	3,756	Biscuit ... ..	1,678
Woollens and woollen piece goods	4,208	Jams and preserves ...	399
Apparel and slops ... ..	20,169	Onions ... ..	7,348
Butter and cheese ... ..	21,019	Potatoes ... ..	32,825
Beef and pork, salted ... ..	284	Wine ... ..	1,250
Preserved meats ... ..	4,041	Bones ... ..	9
Flour ... ..	80,418	Bone-dust ... ..	4,473
Grain and pulse—wheat ...	32,456	Glue pieces ... ..	165
„ „ other ... ..	1,145	Hides ... ..	11,283
Fruit ... ..	2,722	Leather ... ..	5,748
Oatmeal ... ..	5,329	Skins—sheep, etc. ...	47,832
Sugar—refined, and molasses	1,753	Wool ... ..	72,006
Vegetables ... ..	3,976	Bran and pollard ... ..	994
Candles ... ..	123	Hay and chaff ... ..	45,832
Horns and hoofs ... ..	1,453	Horned cattle ... ..	27,972
Soap ... ..	2,519	Sheep ... ..	23,392
Stearine ... ..	326	Plants ... ..	282
Tallow ... ..	7,422		
Bark and timber ... ..	23,376		
Seeds ... ..	1,348		
Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	2,343		
Gold—bullion ... ..	220,063		
„ specie ... ..	239,152		
Minerals, metals, etc., exclusive of gold	4,761		
Horses ... ..	79,451		
Hardware and manufactures of metals	5,972		
Oilmen's stores ... ..	437		
All other articles ... ..	18,754		
Total increase ... ..	803,270		
Deduct decrease ... ..	288,119		
Net increase ... ..	515,151	Total decrease... ..	288,119

36. The next table shows the total value and value per head of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Australasian colonies during the eleven years 1879 to 1889, also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:—

Exports of  
home pro-  
duce from  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1879 TO 1889.

Colony.	Year.	Export of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.*	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1879	8,069,857	9 13 6	64·80
	1880	11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
	1881	12,480,567	14 7 3	76·79
	1882	12,570,788	14 2 7	77·63
	1883	13,292,294	14 12 1	81·06
	1884	13,155,484	14 2 1	81·96
	1885	12,452,245	13 0 3	80·06
	1886	9,054,687	9 3 11	76·77
	1887	8,502,979	8 7 3	74·91
	1888	10,356,633	9 16 4	74·76
	1889	9,776,670	8 19 4	76·77
New South Wales ...	1879	10,775,644	15 12 0	82·34
	1880	12,679,782	17 9 5	81·67
	1881	12,895,493	16 19 2	80·35
	1882	13,208,459	16 12 4	79·01
	1883	16,129,867	19 6 8	81·11
	1884	14,595,736	16 11 4	79·97
	1885	12,957,881	13 18 5	78·33
	1886	12,884,200	13 3 0	82·82
	1887	15,472,361	15 2 8	83·65
	1888	17,289,487	16 4 11	82·88
	1889	17,423,311	15 15 8	74·79
Queensland ...	1879	3,259,613	15 4 5	94·92
	1880	3,150,151	14 3 10	91·36
	1881	3,289,253	14 17 8	92·91
	1882	3,183,947	13 8 0	90·01
	1883	5,156,835	19 5 1	97·73
	1884	4,553,477	15 8 11	97·43
	1885	5,116,293	16 11 5	97·58
	1886	4,813,092	14 9 6	97·55
	1887	6,338,205	17 17 4	98·21
	1888	6,012,722	15 18 10	98·15
	1889	7,511,744	18 18 4	97·10
South Australia ...	1879	3,957,854	15 11 6	83·10
	1880	4,829,577	18 6 6	86·64
	1881	3,643,402	12 12 6	82·66
	1882	4,187,840	14 8 11	78·13

\* The averages for Victoria have been corrected since last publication in accordance with amended estimates of population based on the census of 1891; those for the other colonies have not yet been similarly revised.



EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1879 TO 1889—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.*	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
South Australia— continued.	1883	3,487,827	11 13 3	71·42
	1884	5,292,222	17 2 11	79·90
	1885	4,385,599	14 0 2	77·81
	1886	2,822,138	9 0 3	62·87
	1887	3,348,561	10 13 9	62·82
	1888	4,670,773	14 13 10	66·88
	1889	3,694,692	11 9 11	50·90
Western Australia ...	1879	492,707	17 6 9	99·56
	1880	496,408	17 4 2	99·44
	1881	498,634	16 14 1	99·18
	1882	580,765	19 2 2	99·61
	1883	444,764	14 4 10	99·50
	1884	404,000	12 9 11	99·58
	1885	445,208	13 1 4	99·67
	1886	626,524	16 17 0	99·40
	1887	601,656	14 8 7	99·50
	1888	673,519	15 18 4	99·00
	1889	748,898	17 7 11	98·36
Tasmania ...	1879	1,289,395	11 11 11	99·10
	1880	1,481,330	13 0 9	97·98
	1881	1,548,116	13 3 11	99·52
	1882	1,578,517	13 1 6	99·44
	1883	1,698,334	13 13 2	98·08
	1884	1,448,714	11 5 8	98·16
	1885	1,299,011	9 16 7	98·88
	1886	1,312,416	9 13 8	98·57
	1887	1,425,457	10 3 10	98·35
	1888	1,303,908	9 0 8	97·75
	1889	1,442,605	9 13 11	98·81
New Zealand ...	1879	5,563,455	12 8 4	96·87
	1880	6,102,400	12 17 4	96·06
	1881	5,762,250	11 13 5	95·07
	1882	6,253,350	12 5 7	93·94
	1883	6,855,244	12 19 0	96·61
	1884	6,942,486	12 12 10	97·90
	1885	6,591,911	11 12 10	96·66
	1886	6,386,682	10 19 5	95·71
	1887	6,551,081	10 19 8	95·41
	1888	7,255,128	11 19 8	93·41
	1889	9,042,008	14 14 7	96·82

Exports of home produce, 1888 and 1889.

37. According to its total value and its value per head, the home produce exported in 1889 was much higher than in 1888 in all the colonies except Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia—the

\* See footnote (\*) on previous page.



greatest increases per head being in Queensland and New Zealand ; but in 1889, as compared with 1888, the proportion of exports of home produce to the total exports was lower in all the colonies except Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand. It should be mentioned that the same circumstance which makes the returns of Victorian home produce exported not absolutely reliable, as has been already stated,\* may probably also operate against the truthfulness of the returns of the other colonies ; consequently, some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

38. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to raise a very large quantity of wool and other pastoral produce, which is only partially counterbalanced by the larger quantities of grain and gold produced in Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former has of late years been in excess of that from the latter. This was the case in all the years shown ; the difference in favour of New South Wales being greatest in 1887, 1888, and 1889, in each of which it amounted to about 7 millions sterling, and next greatest in 1886, when it amounted to  $3\frac{4}{5}$  millions sterling. Victoria is, however, in advance of every Australasian colony except New South Wales in regard to the value of home produce exported. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect according to the returns of 1889 :—

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

#### ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1889.

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

39. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1889, Victoria stood lowest on the list, at the top of which stood Queensland, Western Australia standing second. The following was the order of the colonies in this particular :—

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce per head.

#### ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1889.

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

\* See paragraph 33 *ante*.

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of home products to total exports.

40. In Victoria during the same year, the value of articles of domestic produce bore a slightly larger proportion to that of the total exports than in New South Wales, and a much larger proportion than in South Australia, but a much smaller proportion than in any other colony. It is probable, however, that the proportion in Victoria would have been larger but for the total exports being so much swelled by the exportation of wool produced in the adjacent colonies and imported over the frontiers. The colonies in this respect stood in the following order in 1889:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1889.

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

Exports of Australasian produce.

41. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian colonies amounted in 1889 to £49,639,928, or over  $79\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. of the total exports, as compared with £47,562,170, or  $82\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total exports in 1888. During the last twelve years the exports of home produce have varied from 33 millions in 1879 to  $49\frac{1}{2}$  millions in 1889; and the proportion to the total exports has ranged from 81 to 85 per cent.

Trade with various countries 1890.

42. In 1890, according to value, 42 per cent. of the Victorian imports were from, and 52 per cent. of the Victorian exports were to, the United Kingdom. About 37 per cent. of the former, and 31 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. In regard to British possessions out of Australia, the imports therefrom and the exports thereto each amounted to about 6 per cent. of the totals; whilst in regard to Foreign countries the imports therefrom amounted to over 15 per cent., and the exports thereto to about  $11\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., of the totals. The value of the imports from and the exports to the principal British and Foreign countries, and the percentage of such values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table:—

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,  
1890.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
<b>BRITISH COUNTRIES.</b>				
	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	9,607,193	41·85	6,850,014	51·64
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	6,569,987	28·63	2,034,647	15·34
Queensland ...	258,224	1·12	327,141	2·47
South Australia ...	544,320	2·37	610,039	4·60
Western Australia ...	111,977	·49	132,261	1·00
Tasmania ...	308,151	1·34	609,103	4·59
New Zealand ...	665,519	2·90	336,015	2·53
Fiji ...	67,581	·29	14,870	·11
Mauritius ...	423,694	1·85	39,550	·30
Hong Kong ...	286,805	1·25	90,792	·68
India ...	404,288	1·76	519,155	3·91
Ceylon ...	100,838	·44	157,331	1·19
Straits Settlements ...	43,750	·19	6,839	·05
Canada ...	55,740	·25	60	...
Other British Possessions ...	5,804	·02	4,007	·03
Total ...	19,453,871	84·75	11,731,824	88·44
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>				
Belgium ...	121,060	·53	654,748	4·94
France ...	174,547	·76	452,807	3·41
Germany ...	682,166	2·97	240,088	1·81
Sweden and Norway ...	565,501	2·47	...	...
Java ...	401,969	1·75	3,119	·02
Philippine Islands ...	435	...	7,959	·06
China ...	399,556	1·74	15	...
United States ...	1,069,297	4·66	155,872	1·17
Others ...	85,613	·37	19,790	·15
Total ...	3,500,144	15·25	1,534,398	11·56
Grand Total ...	22,954,015	100·00	13,266,222	100·00

43. Comparing the imports in 1890 with those in 1889, a decrease of as much as £1,807,500 is shown in the value of those from the United Kingdom alone. The imports from the other Australasian colonies also show a net falling off of £81,670, there having been a considerable decrease in those from South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but an increase from New South Wales and the other colonies; whilst there was a net increase of £109,691 from India and other British possessions. As regards foreign countries, there was an

Increase or decrease of imports from various countries, 1890.

improved trade in most cases, the only exceptions being France, Philippine Islands, and China. The largest increases were £162,800 from Java, £78,300 from the United States, and £75,500 from Germany; whilst the net increase from Foreign countries as a whole was £330,729. The following table shows the value of goods imported from each country in the last two years, and the increase or falling off of such value in the last year:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN IMPORTS FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,  
1890.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889.	1890.		
<b>BRITISH COUNTRIES.</b>	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	11,414,682	9,607,193	...	1,807,489
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	6,326,440	6,569,987	243,547	...
Queensland ...	189,072	258,224	69,152	...
South Australia ...	633,035	544,320	...	88,715
Western Australia ...	90,654	111,977	21,323	...
Tasmania ...	418,053	308,151	...	109,902
New Zealand ...	882,600	665,519	...	217,081
Fiji ...	65,789	67,581	1,792	...
Mauritius ...	390,185	423,694	33,509	...
Hong Kong ...	353,873	286,805	...	67,068
India ...	252,860	404,288	151,428	...
Ceylon ...	77,313	100,838	23,525	...
Straits Settlements ...	45,519	43,750	...	1,769
Canada... ..	77,548	55,740	...	21,808
Other British Possessions ...	15,722	5,804	...	9,918
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>21,233,345</b>	<b>19,453,871</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>*1,779,474</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>				
Belgium ...	111,053	121,060	10,007	...
France ...	181,490	174,547	...	6,943
Germany ..	606,673	682,166	75,493	...
Sweden and Norway ...	512,165	565,501	53,336	...
Java ...	239,154	401,969	162,815	...
Philippine Islands ...	10,483	435	...	10,048
China ...	444,529	399,556	...	44,973
United States ...	991,009	1,069,297	78,288	...
Others ...	72,859	85,613	12,754	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>3,169,415</b>	<b>3,500,144</b>	<b>*330,729</b>	<b>..</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>24,402,760</b>	<b>22,954,015</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>*1,448,745</b>

\* Net figures.

44. In 1890, as compared with 1889, the exports to the United Kingdom fell off by £186,600. The only other countries to which the exports decreased were all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania, Fiji, and the Philippine Islands. The net increase in the exports to British countries, taken as a whole, was £129,000; whilst there was an increase of £319,300 to France, of £57,000 to Belgium, and a net increase of £26,106 to other Foreign countries. The following table shows the amount by which the exports to each country increased or decreased in the year :—

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,  
1890.

Countries.	Exports thereto.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889.	1890.		
<b>BRITISH COUNTRIES.</b>	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	7,036,585	6,850,014	...	186,571
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	2,114,034	2,034,647	...	79,387
Queensland ...	358,272	327,141	...	31,131
South Australia ...	616,097	610,039	...	6,058
Western Australia ...	83,673	132,261	48,588	...
Tasmania ...	493,766	609,103	115,337	...
New Zealand ...	356,212	336,015	...	20,197
Fiji ...	17,430	14,870	...	2,560
Mauritius ...	32,826	39,550	6,724	...
Hong Kong ...	71,233	90,792	19,559	...
India ...	400,145	519,155	119,010	...
Ceylon ...	17,810	157,331	139,521	...
Straits Settlements ...	1,618	6,839	5,221	...
Other British Possessions ...	3,142	4,067	925	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>11,602,843</b>	<b>11,731,824</b>	<b>128,981*</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES.</b>				
Belgium ...	597,641	654,748	57,107	...
France ...	133,513	452,807	319,294	...
Germany ...	218,652	240,088	21,436	...
Sweden and Norway ...	...	...	...	...
Java ...	1,317	3,119	1,802	...
Philippine Islands ...	17,045	7,959	...	9,086
China ...	8	15	7	...
United States ...	153,563	155,872	2,309	...
Others ...	10,152	19,790	9,638	...
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1,131,891</b>	<b>1,534,398</b>	<b>402,507*</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Grand Total ...</b>	<b>12,734,734</b>	<b>13,266,222</b>	<b>531,488*</b>	<b>...</b>

\* Net figures.

Trade with various countries at three periods.

45. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to different countries in 1890 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1880.	1885.	1890.	1880.	1885.	1890.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom	5,892,834	8,946,816	9,607,193	9,249,873	8,159,135	6,850,014
Australasia—						
New South Wales ...	4,856,893	4,117,870	6,569,987	2,192,511	3,806,574	2,034,647
Queensland ...	32,731	254,636	258,224	22,091	20,964	327,141
South Australia ...	282,538	448,812	544,320	869,140	757,335	610,039
Western Australia ...	8,243	8,703	111,977	71,416	99,425	132,261
Tasmania ...	341,951	370,316	308,151	647,603	577,537	609,103
New Zealand ...	777,241	451,832	665,519	765,221	371,412	336,015
Fiji ...	16,817	27,379	67,581	26,159	22,262	14,870
Mauritius ...	491,756	435,203	423,694	15,200	41,559	39,550
Hong Kong ...	123,016	190,715	286,805	1,348	607	90,792
India ...	200,772	257,655	404,288	64,859	120,252	519,155
Ceylon ...	139,861	122,209	100,838	1,842,221	659,470	157,331
Straits Settlements ...	33,099	39,735	43,750	431	45	6,839
Canada ...	23,905	77,844	55,740	...	28	60
Other British possessions	13,665	1,677	5,804	14,953	1,887	4,007
Total ...	13,235,322	15,751,402	19,453,871	15,783,026	14,638,492	11,731,824
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Belgium ...	...	93,241	121,060	...	124,807	654,748
France ...	62,816	187,532	174,547	224	528,633	452,807
Germany ...	27,434	204,465	682,166	...	30,219	240,088
Sweden and Norway	62,145	282,008	565,501	...	...	...
Java ...	271,222	101,151	401,969	10,775	2,100	3,119
Philippine Islands ...	29,311	10,153	435	65,730	58,556	7,959
China ...	463,325	602,259	399,556	...	...	15
United States ...	362,844	747,753	1,069,297	83,155	158,835	155,872
Others ...	42,475	64,640	85,613	11,649	10,116	19,790
Total ...	1,321,572	2,293,202	3,500,144	171,533	913,266	1,534,398
Grand Total ...	14,556,894	18,044,604	22,954,015	15,954,559	15,551,758	13,266,222

NOTE.—Border traffic is included in all the years.

Imports at three periods compared.

46. It will be observed that the imports from Tasmania, Mauritius, Ceylon, the Philippine Islands, and China, represented a higher value at both former periods than in the year under review, as also did those from New Zealand at the first period, and those from Canada and France at the second period. From all the other specified countries the value represented was larger at the latest than at either of the former periods, the increase in imports from British countries taken

as a whole being £6,200,000 as compared with the first, and over £3,700,000 as compared with the second period; and the increase in imports from Foreign countries taken as a whole being nearly £2,200,000 as compared with the first, and close on £1,200,000 as compared with the second period. The imports from the United Kingdom and New South Wales show the largest increase, whilst a considerable trade with India, Germany, Sweden and Norway, and the United States, appears to be springing up.

47. In regard to the exports it will be noticed that the largest and most marked decreases were in those to the United Kingdom, New South Wales, and Ceylon; thus, in 1890, the exports to the United Kingdom were barely two-thirds of those in 1880, and those to New South Wales little more than half those in 1885. The countries to which the exports were much greater at the last than at either former period were Queensland, Western Australia, Hong Kong, India, the Straits Settlements, Belgium, and Germany; whilst on the other hand the exports were much lower at the last period to New South Wales, South Australia, New Zealand, Fiji, Ceylon, and the Philippine Islands. The exports to British countries, taken as a whole, showed a falling-off of over £4,000,000 as compared with the first, and of £2,900,000 as compared with the second period; but those to Foreign countries, taken as a whole, showed an increase of about £620,000 as compared with the second period, and of £1,360,000 as compared with the first period. Of the export trade to Foreign countries, that to Belgium and Germany shows the largest growth since 1885; but the trade to France has fallen off considerably, as also has that to the United States slightly. The export trade to the latter bears but a small proportion to the rapidly increasing import trade from that country. The great falling-off in the exports to Ceylon (nearly £1,700,000 as compared with 1880) is partly explained by the fact that the mail steamers leaving Australia now go right through to England, instead of transshipping to other steamers at Ceylon; and therefore the gold shipped in these vessels, which was formerly entered for the latter although intended to be sent on to the former country, is now entered at the Customs as for England direct.

Exports at  
three  
periods  
compared.

48. The value in 1890 of imports to Victoria from the neighbouring colonies was somewhat lower than in 1888 or 1889, but considerably higher than in any other of the previous ten years. The value of the exports from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies, which had been

Trade with  
neighbour-  
ing colo-  
nies, 1880  
to 1890.



steadily increasing up to 1884, has since shown a considerable falling-off, and in 1890 was about the same as in 1889, when it was lower than in any of the previous ten years, as will be seen by the following figures :—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,\* 1880 TO 1890.

Year.	Imports from the Neighbouring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighbouring Colonies.	Excess in favour of—	
			Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1880 ...	6,299,597	4,567,982	1,731,615	...
1881 ...	5,949,730	4,736,442	1,213,288	...
1882 ...	5,914,327	5,225,839	688,488	...
1883 ...	5,658,854	5,744,780	...	85,926
1884 ...	6,475,915	5,826,826	649,089	...
1885 ...	5,652,169	5,633,247	18,922	...
1886 ...	6,254,393	4,108,757	2,145,636	...
1887 ...	7,327,467	4,496,504	2,830,963	...
1888 ...	8,484,559	4,307,017	4,177,542	...
1889 ...	8,539,854	4,022,054	4,517,800	...
1890 ...	8,458,178	4,049,206	4,408,972	...

Imports from other colonies in excess of exports thereto.

49. It will be observed that Victoria imported from the other colonies more than she exported thereto in all the years named except 1883, and that the excess of imports in the last two was very much larger than in any other years shown. The figures in the last two columns show the net excess in favour of imports during the eleven years to have amounted to £22,296,389, or an average of nearly £2,030,000 per annum.

Imports and exports at each port.

50. In 1890, 79 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 86 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. Nearly a fifth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about an eleventh of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which nearly 10 per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1890, 3½ per cent. of the total exports were sent away. The following table gives the names of the various ports and the value and percentage of the goods imported and exported at each during the year :—

\* Exclusive of Fiji.



## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1890.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne ... ..	18,102,266	78·84	11,384,376	85·82
Geelong ... ..	211,278	·92	472,900	3·57
Portland ... ..	6,784	·03	139,219	1·05
Port Fairy ... ..	642	...	395	...
Warrnambool ... ..	21,918	·10	5,338	·04
Bairnsdale ... ..	640	...	300	...
Franklin River ... ..	650	...	...	...
Murray ports and places—				
Cobram ... ..	...	...	220	...
Echuca ... ..	2,256,435	9·85	164,675	1·24
Koondrook ... ..	38,594	·16	180	...
Mildura ... ..	38,979	·17	31,724	·24
Narung ... ..	7,577	·03	...	...
Swan Hill ... ..	91,386	·40	16,682	·12
Tocumwal ... ..	54,113	·24	9,194	·07
Wahgunyah ... ..	569,188	2·47	82,943	·62
Gooramadda ... ..	39,543	·18	15,967	·12
Yarrawonga ... ..	23,322	·11	14,079	·12
Wodonga ... ..	1,342,562	5·86	293,415	2·21
Tintaldra ... ..	30,663	·13	9,002	·07
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	*571,975	4·31
Stations, Border, etc. ... ..	117,475	·51	53,638	·40
Total ... ..	22,954,015	100·00	13,266,222	100·00

51. The values of sixty-six of the principal articles imported in 1890 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia are placed side by side in the following table:—

Imports of principal articles at three periods.

## IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1880.	1885.	1890.
		£	£	£
1	Books ... ..	164,386	242,517	268,879
	Stationery ... ..	53,623	96,343	94,989
2	Musical instruments ... ..	53,210	128,933	118,526
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	48,123	81,767	81,946
9	Cutlery ... ..	19,839	26,326	45,257
	Machinery ... ..	60,488	179,593	348,726
	Sewing machines ... ..	52,256	71,680	54,940
	Tools and utensils ... ..	33,073	38,261	82,625

\* The goods represented by this value were entered in Melbourne for export overland across the Border, and were consequently not credited to the various Murray ports.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1880, 1885, AND 1890—  
*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1880.	1885.	1890.
		£	£	£
12	Building materials ...	34,133	125,361	250,283
13	Furniture and upholstery ...	30,616	91,417	73,336
14	Drugs and chemicals ...	47,785	118,542	96,567
	Matches and vestas ...	33,660	24,743	49,900
	Opium ...	94,962	39,581	35,736
	Paints and colours ...	54,375	82,486	80,417
15	Carpeting and druggeting ...	45,573	88,967	91,442
	Woollens and woollen piece goods	645,543	953,774	785,961
16	Silks ...	195,761	266,338	404,260
17	Cottons ...	673,678	1,019,410	958,266
	Linen piece goods & manufactures	33,253	38,583	41,116
18	Haberdashery ...	224,657	381,826	313,115
19	Apparel and slops ...	245,811	359,514	428,496
	Boots and shoes ...	100,941	109,998	127,286
	Gloves ...	60,558	108,436	126,183
	Hats, caps, and bonnets ...	95,295	108,909	114,852
	Hosiery ...	90,923	132,506	138,384
20	Bags and sacks (including wool-packs)	122,736	144,240	196,826
21	Butter and cheese ...	904	7,924	37,166
	Fish ...	84,655	136,389	194,150
	Meats—fresh, preserved and salted	10,453	15,534	46,051
22	Fruit(including currants and raisins)	146,853	208,862	347,443
	Flour and biscuit ...	8,539	11,963	11,638
	Grain—wheat ...	24,522	2,929	23,707
	„ oats ...	24,029	96,714	59,607
	„ other (including malt and rice)	247,240	123,222	91,892
	Sugar and molasses ...	1,039,065	1,204,021	1,208,797
23	Beer, cider, and perry ...	168,549	218,993	320,089
	Coffee ...	65,216	90,267	65,388
	Hops ...	37,855	18,667	19,125
	Spirits ...	335,687	370,292	487,941
	Tea ...	583,490	749,063	666,239
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ...	156,927	251,846	335,379
	Wine ...	97,582	112,959	143,345
24	Hides, skins and pelts ...	75,210	181,455	107,977
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	136,550	171,143	191,738
	Wool* ...	2,977,264	2,201,968	3,190,298
25	Paper (including paper bags) ...	149,605	255,137	298,980
	Timber ...	261,805	759,523	1,288,982
	Woodenware ...	29,183	50,741	48,355
26	Oil of all kinds ...	199,361	253,409	262,049
28	Coal ...	306,966	450,974	745,589
29	Earthenware, brownware, and chinaware	47,414	128,116	105,944
	Glass and glassware ...	56,973	155,650	153,291

\* Including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

# IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1880, 1885, AND 1890— *continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1880.	1885.	1890.
		£	£	£
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ...	878,820	355,643	563,721
	Specie—gold... ..	10,015	3,313	36,282
	„ other . . . . .	127,301	46,422	66,452
	Jewellery ... ..	53,237	56,387	49,487
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, etc.)	465,826	756,801	1,034,112
	Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ...	8,230	15,088	33,603
	Manufactures of metal ...	47,866	140,116	202,651
	Tin ... ..	40,192	42,887	52,065
	Nails and screws ... ..	34,827	57,510	24,371
	Plated ware ... ..	13,507	29,455	71,408
33	Live stock ... ..	880,330	882,143	1,997,051
35	Fancy goods ... ..	29,545	98,598	54,851
	Hardware and ironmongery ...	76,860	202,567	148,506
	Oilmen's stores ... ..	13,726	18,842	23,949
	Total ... ..	13,267,437	15,993,584	20,217,983
	All other articles ... ..	1,289,457	2,051,020	2,736,032
	Total Imports... ..	14,556,894	18,044,604	22,954,015

52. Of all the articles named in the table the most important, according to the values in 1890, are wool—including that brought overland from New South Wales—live stock, timber, sugar, iron and steel, cottons, woollens, coal, tea, gold, and spirits, in the order named, the values of which varied in 1890 from £3,200,000 for wool to £488,000 for spirits. The aggregate value of these eleven items amounted in 1890 to close on £12,965,000, or to more than half the total value of all the articles imported. It may be mentioned that the value in 1880 of these articles was £9,058,500, in 1885 £9,707,000, and in 1889 £12,554,000, so that the value in 1890 was considerably higher than in 1889, and very much higher than in the earlier years named.

Eleven chief articles of import, 1890.

53. The total imports show an increased value in 1890, as compared with 1885, of nearly five millions, and as compared with 1880, of nearly eight and a half millions; while the imports of the articles named in the table have increased by four and a quarter millions and nearly seven millions respectively. Nearly all the items show very considerable increase at the last period as compared with either of the former periods, and of these the more important are cutlery, machinery, tools and utensils, building materials and timber, iron and

Imports of three periods compared.

steel, silks, apparel and slops, gloves, bags and sacks, fish, meats, fruit, beer, spirits, tobacco, wine, wool, paper, coal, plated ware, metal manufactures, live stock, and oilmen's stores. The imports of wool show an increase as compared with 1885 of £990,000, timber of £529,000, coal of £295,000, iron of £277,000, machinery of £169,000, silks and fruit of £140,000 each, building materials of £125,000, spirits of £118,000, and beer of £101,000. The items of import which showed decrease at the last period as compared with either of the former ones were few in number, the chief being opium and grain other than wheat and oats. Imports of sugar increased by only £5,000 since 1885, which is partly due to a fall in the price of this commodity, but chiefly to the cessation of refining operations on a large scale in the colony, a considerable proportion of refined sugar having been formerly exported.

54. The exports of fifty of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years :—

#### EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1880.	1885.	1890.
		£	£	£
1	Books ... ..	64,007	78,468	61,891
	Stationery ... ..	40,040	43,839	36,203
9	Machinery ... ..	100,222	131,318	135,965
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	91,332	127,443	65,620
16	Silks ... ..	14,878	31,360	40,710
17	Cottons ... ..	61,014	86,224	77,915
18	Haberdashery ... ..	46,025	90,678	39,019
19	Apparel and slops ... ..	246,566	318,760	167,682
	Boots and shoes ... ..	122,142	46,745	37,047
20	Bags and sacks ... ..	76,079	47,846	48,022
21	Butter and cheese ... ..	82,490	103,665	66,396
	Meats—fresh and preserved ... ..	144,470	100,614	24,744
	„ salted (including hams and bacon)	27,111	30,747	9,055
22	Fruits (including currants and raisins)	35,252	55,895	51,693
22	Flour and biscuit ... ..	283,822	363,895	393,125
	Grain—wheat ... ..	603,158	408,537	114,357
	„ oats ... ..	11,091	10,240	4,745
	„ other (including malt and rice)	95,437	44,153	32,170
	Onions ... ..	11,238	31,868	27,960
	Potatoes ... ..	58,307	103,644	24,787
	Sugar and molasses ... ..	254,219	173,774	131,988
23	Coffee ... ..	24,666	19,283	7,265
	Spirits ... ..	131,899	103,594	89,516
	Tea ... ..	258,079	370,812	367,865
	Tobacco, cigars and snuff ... ..	156,977	135,634	107,928
	Wine ... ..	42,528	47,924	63,385

Exports of  
principal  
articles at  
three  
periods.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1880, 1885, AND 1890—  
*continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 6 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1880.	1885.	1890.
		£	£	£
24	Bones and bone dust ... ..	17,168	15,669	7,114
	Candles ... ..	19,540	21,906	5,179
	Horns and hoofs ... ..	3,314	678	4,144
	Hides ... ..	9,953	10,284	13,717
	Skins and pelts ... ..	88,139	92,149	159,164
	Leather, leatherware and leathern cloth	321,565	372,916	212,910
	Soap ... ..	12,172	18,834	23,684
	Tallow ... ..	192,394	155,918	156,851
	Wool* ... ..	6,417,466	5,028,011	5,933,699
25	Bark ... ..	31,148	21,563	60,411
	Hay, straw and chaff ... ..	52,900	84,825	83,558
	Timber ... ..	48,605	27,271	35,700
26	Oil of all kinds ... ..	72,537	43,339	32,188
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ... ..	967,924	353,362	516,438
	Specie—gold ... ..	2,919,610	3,956,173	2,223,065
	„ silver ... ..	50,000	3,121	13,100
32	Antimony ore, regulus, etc. ... ..	14,295	492	601
	Copper ore, regulus, etc. ... ..	18,725	1,299	2,060
	Iron, etc. ... ..	148,190	62,183	56,747
	Manufactures of metals ... ..	32,198	34,266	33,869
	Tin, tin ore, black sand ... ..	2,796	6,912	1,737
33	Live stock ... ..	340,426	900,801	476,717
35	Hardware and ironmongery ... ..	67,688	38,323	36,497
	Travellers' samples ... ..	52,110	103,450	73,367
	Total ... ..	14,983,912	14,460,705	12,389,570
	All other articles ... ..	970,647	1,091,053	876,652
	Total Exports ... ..	15,954,559	15,551,758	13,266,222

55. It appears from this table that the chief articles of Victorian export are wool—of which the value in 1890 was £5,934,000, and gold (inclusive of specie) valued at £2,739,500—which two articles alone contributed 65 per cent. to the total value of exports of all articles; next in order in 1890 were breadstuffs, £507,000; and live stock, £477,000; then tea, leather, apparel and slops, hides and skins, tallow, machinery, and sugar, in the order named—the values of which varied in 1890 between £368,000 and £132,000. It will be noticed, however, that, of these, sugar (excepting so far as the process of refining is concerned) and tea are not produced in Victoria, but are merely re-exports. The value of the eleven articles just named amounted in 1890 to £11,003,543, which leaves the balance of £2,262,679 distributed over all the other heads.

Eleven chief  
articles of  
export,  
1890.

\* Including wool from across the Murray, which is also included in the returns of imports *ante.*

Exports of  
three  
periods  
compared.

56. The value of the total exports in 1890 shows a very large falling-off as compared with either of the two previous periods, it being over  $2\frac{2}{3}$  millions lower than the value in 1880, and over  $2\frac{1}{4}$  millions lower than the value in 1885. As against the two former periods, the articles showing decrease are numerous, the most important being gold, grain of all kinds (especially wheat), potatoes, sugar, spirits, tobacco, butter and cheese, meats, candles, leather, woollens, apparel and slops, boots and shoes, and antimony ore. The falling-off under several of these articles, however, such as sugar, spirits, and tobacco, is indicative of a decline in the re-export trade. On the other hand there was more or less increase, as compared with both the previous periods, in the exports of silks, flour, wine, hides, skins and pelts, horns, and bark. The exports of gold fell off by nearly £1,150,000 as compared with 1880, and by £1,570,000 as compared with 1885; and those of breadstuffs (notwithstanding the increase in flour exported) by £380,000 and £265,000 respectively; whilst those of wool, although higher by about £900,000 than in 1885, were, owing to its depreciated value, lower by £480,000 than in 1880. The value of apparel and slops, and of live stock, exported was only half as large in 1890 as in 1885.

Falling-off  
in exports  
of sugar  
and wool.

57. With reference to the falling-off in the declared values of sugar and wool exported, it should be pointed out that this has partially arisen from the reduced value of those articles, and not altogether from a diminution of the quantities. This is made plain by the following figures :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SUGAR AND WOOL,  
1880-1890.

Year.		Refined Sugar and Molasses.			Wool.		
		Quantity.	Declared Value.		Quantity.	Declared Value.	
			Total.	Per cwt.		Total.	Per lb.
		cwt.	£	£	lbs.	£	d.
1880	...	155,469	254,219	1·63	112,486,206	6,417,466	13·7
1885	...	154,443	172,062	1·11	106,278,038	5,028,011	11·4
1886	...	139,364	143,618	1·03	107,984,839	4,999,662	11·1
1887	...	140,282	140,163	1·00	115,461,606	5,073,491	10·5
1888	...	140,785	141,444	1·00	118,453,968	5,170,930	10·5
1889	...	116,030	127,257	1·10	135,607,370	5,928,932	10·5
1890	...	130,154	131,524	1·01	132,149,027	5,933,699	10·8

58. It will be noticed that whilst the declared value of sugar exported was greater in 1880 than in 1890 by about £122,700, or by 49 per cent., the quantity exported was less by only 25,315 cwt., or 16 per cent.; also, that although the declared value of wool exported in 1880 exceeded that in 1890 by about £484,000, the quantity of such wool in the latter exceeded that in the former year by nearly 20 million pounds weight. The figures show that—supposing the qualities to be the same, which may not be the case—the average price of sugar has fallen off 38 per cent., and that of wool by 21 per cent., since 1880.

Falling-off more in value than quantity.

59. With reference to the wool, however, it should be pointed out that latterly a much larger proportion of greasy wool has been exported than formerly,\* showing a reduced value, it is true, but one of much less extent than when the wool is considered as a whole, without reference to its condition when exported. The following table shows the quantity and declared value of greasy wool exported in the same seven years†:—

Exports of greasy wool.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF GREASY WOOL, 1880-1890.

Year.		Quantity.	Declared Value.	
			Total.	Per lb.
		lbs.	£	d.
1880	...	76,808,471	3,616,981	11·3
1885	...	83,927,788	3,478,404	9·9
1886	...	82,473,370	3,324,839	9·7
1887	...	91,635,136	3,538,195	9·3
1888	...	99,685,415	4,022,032	9·7
1889	...	113,699,150	4,560,861	9·6
1890	...	113,157,230	4,742,739	10·1

60. The quantity of greasy wool, it will be observed, exported in 1890 was much higher than in any previous year shown except 1889, and the total value of such wool was higher than in any of those years. The average price of greasy wool in 1890, although higher than in the previous five years, shows a decline, as compared with 1880, of 1¼d. per pound, or of about 11 per cent. Had greasy wool continued to fetch the price at which it was quoted in 1880, the value in 1890 would have amounted to over £560,000 more than that set down in the table.

Falling-off in value of greasy wool.

61. In thirty-five out of the fifty-four years ended with 1890, the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but

Excess of imports over exports, etc., 1837 to 1890.

\* The proportion of greasy to all kinds of wool exported was 68 per cent. in 1880, 79 per cent. in 1885, 76 per cent. in 1886, 80 per cent. in 1887, 84 per cent. in 1888 and 1889, and 85½ per cent. in 1890.  
† For average prices of different classes of wool in Melbourne and London, see Part "Production" post.



in the other nineteen years the value of exports was the greater. The following is a statement of the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports in those years in which the excess was in favour of the former, and the amounts by which the exports exceeded the imports in those years in which the excess was in the opposite direction; also the net excess of imports during the whole period :—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1890.

Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.
	£	£		£	£
1837 ... ..	103,201	...	1867 ... ..	...	1,050,347
1838 ... ..	45,232	...	1868 ... ..	...	2,273,328
1839 ... ..	127,038	...	1869 ... ..	444,636	...
1840 ... ..	306,507	...	1870 ... ..	...	14,256
1841 ... ..	164,094	...	1871 ... ..	...	2,215,825
1842 ... ..	78,644	...	1872 ... ..	...	179,873
1843 ... ..	...	66,446	1873 ... ..	1,231,402	...
1844 ... ..	...	105,785	1874 ... ..	1,512,876	...
1845 ... ..	...	215,304	1875 ... ..	1,918,900	...
1846 ... ..	...	109,640	1876 ... ..	1,508,867	...
1847 ... ..	...	230,815	1877 ... ..	1,204,617	...
1848 ... ..	...	301,683	1878 ... ..	1,236,173	...
1849 ... ..	...	275,495	1879 ... ..	2,581,368	...
1850 ... ..	...	296,871	1880 ... ..	...	1,397,665
1851 ... ..	...	366,472	1881 ... ..	466,418	...
1852 ... ..	...	3,381,807	1882 ... ..	2,554,502	...
1853 ... ..	4,781,093	...	1883 ... ..	1,344,983	...
1854 ... ..	5,883,847	...	1884 ... ..	3,151,168	...
1855 ... ..	...	1,485,399	1885 ... ..	2,492,846	...
1856 ... ..	...	527,491	1886 ... ..	6,735,254	...
1857 ... ..	2,176,697	...	1887 ... ..	7,671,006	...
1858 ... ..	1,119,040	...	1888 ... ..	10,118,371	...
1859 ... ..	1,755,032	...	1889 ... ..	11,668,026	...
1860 ... ..	2,131,026	...	1890 ... ..	9,677,783	...
1861 ... ..	...	296,154			
1862 ... ..	448,365	...	Total ... ..	90,257,828	14,790,656
1863 ... ..	552,431	...			
1864 ... ..	1,076,431	...	Deduct excess of exports	14,790,656	...
1865 ... ..	106,789	...			
1866 ... ..	1,882,165	...	Net excess of imports	75,467,172	...

Balance of  
trade in  
fifty-four  
years.

62. It will be observed that in the fifty-four years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by £75,500,000, or an average of about £1,400,000 per annum, which excess, it should be mentioned, would be added to if the value of the British and Foreign built ships placed on the register of Victoria were included with the imports, but diminished if freight, which is included in the value of imports, were also added to the exports. Moreover, profits



received on investments in the neighbouring colonies should not be overlooked.

63. In 1890 the excess of imports over exports was about £2,000,000 lower than in 1889, and about £440,000 lower than in 1888, but, with these exceptions, the imports in the last year exceeded the exports by a much larger amount than in any previous year. The excess of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, next in 1871, next in 1855, next in 1880; the last mentioned year being the only one during the last 18 years in which the exports were in excess of the imports. In connexion with the large excess of imports in the last seven, and especially in the last five years, it will be remembered that a new loan of nearly £1,400,000 was raised in London in 1884,\* £819,000 in 1885,† £1,500,000 in 1886, £3,000,000 in 1887, £1,500,000 in 1888, £3,000,000 in 1889, and £4,000,000 in 1890; and, besides, that numerous municipal and private loans, and very large amounts of other capital, have been remitted for investment in Victoria as well as in the neighbouring colonies. These sums must either gradually find their way into the imports, or act as a temporary check on the exports by restricting the export of gold, etc., which would otherwise naturally leave our shores; in like manner the annual interest payable on these sums must find its way into the exports. Then, again, it has not been possible to ascertain for earlier years the profits derived by Victoria from its investments in the neighbouring colonies; but it has been ascertained that in 1890 nearly half a million (£453,250) was received by the colony in the shape of dividends from the Broken Hill silver mines (in New South Wales) alone, which amount, being clear profit, has not of course to be counterbalanced, as is usually the case, by a corresponding export. The Melbourne Exhibition, moreover, must, to a certain extent, have stimulated the imports in 1888.

Years in which excess of imports or exports was highest.

64. In 1889 the imports exceeded the exports in Victoria (largely), Western Australia, and Tasmania, but the reverse was the case in all the other colonies. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria in each of the last eleven years, with one exception; in New South Wales, with two exceptions; in Tasmania, with three exceptions; also in Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand, with four exceptions; and in South Australia, with five exceptions. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the eleven years ended with 1889, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

Excess of imports, etc., in Australasian colonies.

\* Not including a redemption loan of £2,636,600. † Not including a redemption loan of £3,180,620.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1879 TO 1889.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
Victoria	1879	2,581,368	...	47,386,277
	1880	...	1,397,665	
	1881	466,418	...	
	1882	2,554,502	...	
	1883	1,344,983	...	
	1884	3,151,168	...	
	1885	2,492,846	...	
	1886	6,735,254	...	
	1887	7,671,006	...	
	1888	10,118,371	...	
	1889	11,668,026	...	
New South Wales	1879	1,112,028	...	23,254,645
	1880	...	1,575,063	
	1881	1,359,823	...	
	1882	4,564,169	...	
	1883	1,074,139	...	
	1884	4,575,479	...	
	1885	6,823,451	...	
	1886	5,417,335	...	
	1887	309,319	...	
	1888	25,842	...	
	1889	...	431,877	
Queensland	1879	...	353,145	5,810,754
	1880	...	360,864	
	1881	523,259	...	
	1882	2,784,011	...	
	1883	956,743	...	
	1884	1,708,112	...	
	1885	1,179,086	...	
	1886	1,169,257	...	
	1887	...	632,334	
	1888	520,376	...	
	1889	...	1,683,747	
South Australia	1879	251,423	...	1,010,892
	1880	6,992	...	
	1881	836,307	...	
	1882	1,347,898	...	
	1883	1,426,594	...	
	1884	...	874,351	
	1885	...	87,852	
	1886	363,742	...	
	1887	...	234,487	
	1888	...	1,570,460	
	1889	...	454,914	

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN  
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1879 TO 1889—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
Western Australia	1879	...	87,585	335,621
	1880	...	145,514	
	1881	...	97,939	
	1882	...	74,301	
	1883	69,837	...	
	1884	115,474	...	
	1885	203,699	...	
	1886	127,620	...	
	1887	61,689	...	
	1888	105,906	...	
	1889	56,735	...	
Tasmania	1879	...	33,622	1,508,263
	1880	...	142,708	
	1881	...	124,432	
	1882	83,483	...	
	1883	101,038	...	
	1884	180,261	...	
	1885	443,793	...	
	1886	425,027	...	
	1887	147,446	...	
	1888	276,799	...	
	1889	151,178	...	
New Zealand	1879	2,631,459	...	2,496,436
	1880	...	190,681	
	1881	1,396,179	...	
	1882	1,951,262	...	
	1883	878,039	...	
	1884	572,221	...	
	1885	659,982	...	
	1886	86,222	...	
	1887	...	620,654	
	1888	...	1,825,425	
	1889	...	3,042,168	
Total ...	...	97,844,676	16,041,788	81,802,888
Deduct excess of exports	...	16,041,788	...	...
Net excess of imports	...	81,802,888	...	81,802,888

65. It will be observed that during the eleven years to which the table relates goods to the value of  $47\frac{1}{3}$  millions sterling were received by Victoria,  $23\frac{1}{4}$  millions by New South Wales, nearly 6 millions by Queensland, 1 million by South Australia, £336,000 by Western Australia,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  million by Tasmania, and  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away.

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

Imports in excess of exports, etc., in Australia and Australasia.

66. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of nearly 78 millions more than it exported, whereas the surplus received by the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nearly 82 millions.

Effects of borrowings on imports and exports.

67. In regard to this large balance of imports, it will be borne in mind that the colonies borrow largely from London; thus, the Government debt of Australasia at the end of 1889, amounting to over 175\* millions sterling, nearly all represents English capital. As a set-off against this, however, an annual return has to be made, as interest, which averages about 4 per cent. This item alone would be represented in the annual exports at the present time by a value amounting to about £7,000,000 annually. No information is available respecting the amount of private borrowings, but it is known they are extensive.

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

68. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely exceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1875, this excess is calculated to have amounted in the aggregate to no less than 1,200 millions sterling.† In the five years ended with 1880, the total excess of imports over exports was 626 millions; in the five years ended with 1885 it was 518 millions; and in the year 1886 it was 95 millions; in the year 1887 it was 90 millions; in 1888, 89 millions; and in 1890, 115 millions. In all these cases bullion and specie are included.‡

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, etc., 1889.

69. The following are the British possessions in which in 1889 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary:—

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1889, EXCEEDED EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY.

Imports exceeded Exports in—		Exports exceeded Imports in—	
United Kingdom,	Lagos,	India,	St. Vincent,
Gibraltar,	Gold Coast,	Malay States,	Grenada,
Malta,	Canada,	Labuan,	Virgin Islands,
Ceylon,	Newfoundland,	Sarawak,	Tobago,
Straits Settlements,	Bermuda,	Cyprus,	St. Christopher,
North Borneo,	Bahamas,	Mauritius,	Nevis,
Hong Kong,	St. Lucia,	Sierra Leone,	Antigua,
Natal,	Barbados,	Gambia,	Montserrat,
Cape of Good Hope,	Dominica,	Honduras,	Trinidad,
St. Helena,	Australasia.	British Guiana,	Fiji,
		Turk's Island,	Falkland Islands.
		Jamaica,	

\* This shows an increase, as compared with 1884, of 27 millions. By the end of 1890, the debt had increased to nearly 186 millions.

† See the paper of Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S.; Journal of the Statistical Society, vol. xl, part i., p. 28. London: Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, S.W. 1877.

‡ For this reason the excess of imports over exports, as here shown, differs from figures derived from subtracting the one from the other as given in table following paragraph 24 *ante*. See first footnote to that table

70. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1889 exceeded the exports in the same year by about 117 millions sterling; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess will be found to have been less than 4 millions sterling. It should be mentioned that, in making up these figures, bullion and specie are included in nearly all cases.

Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

71. During 1889, the imports of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table,\* with the exceptions of Austro-Hungary, Russia, and Spain, exceeded the exports; but in Japan, Egypt, Mexico, and the United States, the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by nearly 83 millions sterling, or by  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Excess of imports over exports in Foreign countries.

72. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the twenty-one years ended with 1890. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports:—

Transshipments, 1870 to 1890.

#### TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1890.†

Value of Transshipments.			Value of Transshipments.		
1870	...	£1,145,882	1881	...	£1,946,804
1871	...	1,191,169	1882	...	1,334,137
1872	...	1,292,656	1883	...	1,059,427
1873	...	1,827,842	1884	...	876,527
1874	...	3,527,461	1885	...	861,427
1875	...	4,280,798	1886	...	724,792
1876	...	3,193,644	1887	...	1,159,080
1877	...	3,398,207	1888	...	1,346,568
1878	...	3,318,219	1889	...	1,874,338
1879	...	1,914,884	1890	...	1,542,134
1880	...	1,432,327			

73. It will be observed that the transshipments fell off considerably in the three years ended with 1886. This is attributed to the reduced quantities of gold coin and bullion received from New South Wales for transshipment, consequent upon the mail steamers on the Suez route, the terminus of which had previously been Melbourne, going on to Sydney. Since 1886, however, there has been a recovery, and although the value of transshipments in 1890 was not so high as in 1889, it was much larger than in any other previous year since 1879, except 1881.

Falling-off of transshipments.

\* See table following paragraph 28 *ante*.<sup>7</sup>

† In 1887 and previous years the full values of the transshipments are not represented by the figures given, in consequence of a number of packages not having any values assigned to them. It is understood that since then values have been assigned to all the packages.

Transship-  
ment to  
various  
countries.

74. The countries from which goods were received for transhipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1890, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table :—

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1890.

Countries or Settlements.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	314,128	551,995
Australasia—		
New South Wales ... ..	231,030	248,210
New Zealand ... ..	72,971	188,176
Queensland ... ..	25,727	24,992
South Australia ... ..	259,265	247,706
Tasmania ... ..	331,227	217,267
Western Australia ... ..	1,810	25,118
Other British Possessions—		
Fiji ... ..	12,346	369
Mauritius ... ..	33,471	574
Aden ... ..	64	54
Hong Kong ... ..	52,404	713
India ... ..	66,608	4,583
Ceylon ... ..	2,708	366
Straits Settlements—Singapore ... ..	2,392	125
Natal ... ..	...	250
Cape Town ... ..	...	40
Seychelles ... ..	...	5
Foreign States—		
Europe—		
Belgium ... ..	2,390	3,209
France ... ..	4,590	1,560
Germany ... ..	58,754	2,886
Greece ... ..	1,217	...
Holland ... ..	551	...
Italy ... ..	52	237
„ Sicily ... ..	1,260	...
Norway ... ..	332	...
Sweden ... ..	658	...
Asia—		
China ... ..	11,357	3
Japan ... ..	2,895	60
Java ... ..	4,214	2
Siam ... ..	...	1,185
South America—Peru ... ..	...	15
Chile ... ..	...	7
United States ... ..	47,260	12,248

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1890—  
*continued.*

Countries or Settlements.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
Africa—Port Said ... ..	453	9
Madagascar ... ..	...	160
South Seas—		
New Britain ... ..	...	461
Tonga ... ..	...	1,820
Guam ... ..	...	7,729
Total	1,542,134	1,542,134

75. The following table is interesting, as showing the total value of goods entered and cleared at ports in Victoria from and to the United Kingdom and each foreign country, *viâ* the Suez Canal, in each of the years 1888, 1889, and 1890 :—

VICTORIAN GOODS PASSING THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL,  
1888 TO 1890.

Countries.	Entered as from Victoria.			Cleared for Victoria.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	4,054,395	3,223,736	2,873,557	5,583,935	4,528,272	4,121,482
Belgium ... ..	...	12,985	...	217,645	229,546	301,202
France ... ..	273,720	179,174	191,920	165,488	192,924	357,785
Germany ... ..	261,908	331,974	556,208	128,082	220,670	382,009
Sweden ... ..	...	...	11,648	...	...	...
Total ... ..	4,590,023	3,747,869	3,633,333	6,095,150	5,171,412	5,162,478

76. The Customs revenue was smaller in 1890 than in 1889 by nearly £230,000. The receipts from import duties alone fell off by £186,000, in addition to which there was a decrease of £20,000 in those from excise duty on tobacco, of £22,500 in the tonnage received, owing to the reduction of the rate from 1s. in 1889, to 6d. in 1890, as well as smaller increases under the head of wharfage and harbour rates, licences, and fines and forfeitures. On the other hand there was an increase of £6,600 under the head of excise duties on spirits,

of about £450 from fees, and of about £700 in miscellaneous receipts. It should be stated that a revised tariff came into force on the 31st July, 1889, but the alterations in the rates of duty on several articles did not take effect until the latter part of the year.\* The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the last two years :—

GROSS CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1889 AND 1890.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1889.	1890.
	£	£
Import duties ... ..	2,890,719	2,704,380
Wharfage and harbour rates† ... ..	52,897	45,635
Excise duties on—		
Spirits ... ..	95,825	102,466
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ‡ ... ..	50,937	30,890
Licences, other than tobacco licences ... ..	968	957
Tonnage § ... ..	42,449	19,969
Fees ... ..	7,095	7,546
Fines and forfeitures ... ..	1,005	599
Miscellaneous ... ..	12,023	12,739
Total ... ..	3,153,918	2,925,181

NOTE.—Drawbacks and repayments have not been deducted from the above figures; they amounted to £148,752 in 1889, and £126,353 in 1890.

Taxation on imports.

77. The import duties received in both 1889 and in 1890 amounted to 11·8 per cent. of the total value of imports. ||

Pilotage rates.

78. The pilotage rates, formerly payable over to the Pilot Board, but latterly to the newly constituted Marine Board, amounted in 1889 to £38,752, and in 1890 to £34,790. These rates, although collected by the Customs, are not included in the Customs revenue.

Revenue from spirits, wine and beer.

79. The following is a statement of the total revenue and revenue per head received from the import and excise duty on spirits, wine, and beer, during the last 25½ years :—

\* For full particulars see table following paragraph 6 *ante* ; also Appendix C. to Vol. II. of the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9 ; also Appendix B. to Vol. II. of the edition for 1889-90.  
† Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbour Trust, amounting to £46,223 in 1889, and £41,407 in 1890.  
‡ Including licences to sell and manufacture tobacco, returning £1,200 in 1889, and £1,300 in 1890.  
§ The tonnage rate was 1s. per ton. It has, however, been reduced to 6d. since 1st January, 1890.  
|| See also paragraph 207, Vol. I.



## REVENUE FROM SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER,\* 1865 TO 1890.

Year.	Revenue received from—					Total Amount.	Amount per Head.		
	Import duties on—			Spirits distilled in Victoria.	Beer made in Victoria.				
	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
1865	503,346	46,509	34,847	16,821	...	601,523	0	19	8
1866	452,439	40,493	30,621	29,147	...	552,700	0	17	7
1867	596,294	40,886	31,474	28,603	...	697,257	1	1	8
1868	353,899	40,355	28,429	48,180	...	470,863	0	14	2
1869	445,220	38,250	28,170	43,176	...	554,816	0	16	2
1870	455,925	28,107	23,209	34,877	...	542,118	0	15	2
1871 (six months)	224,700	17,574	12,283	14,445	...	269,002	0	7	4
1871-2	476,408	34,890	26,723	32,479	...	570,500	0	15	3
1872-3	476,859	26,048	28,954	31,036	...	562,897	0	14	10
1873-4	501,044	32,235	32,729	32,869	...	598,877	0	15	6
1874-5	507,631	36,012	32,100	32,475	...	608,218	0	15	6
1875-6	520,557	37,716	27,096	33,437	...	618,806	0	15	8
1876-7	499,568	39,139	30,352	34,768	...	603,827	0	15	1
1877-8	489,236	37,893	29,346	36,309	...	592,784	0	14	6
1878-9	455,157	31,462	27,143	36,088	...	549,850	0	13	3
1879-80	420,872	34,095	27,372	41,230	...	523,569	0	12	5
1880-81	430,909	43,171	29,721	52,232	62,557	618,590	0	14	5
1881-2	443,431	45,112	29,770	52,620	98,955	669,888	0	15	3
1882-3	468,746	44,100	32,372	52,522	11,256	608,996	0	13	6
1883-4	472,259	39,096	33,845	53,638	...	598,838	0	13	0
1884-5	518,370	42,101	35,210	68,930	...	664,611	0	14	1
1885-6	545,170	41,086	37,904	67,250	...	691,410	0	14	3
1886-7	566,134	41,335	41,126	56,557	...	705,152	0	14	1
1887-8	611,256	44,688	46,047	65,603	...	767,594	0	14	10
1888-9	664,438	53,147	55,580	88,867	...	862,032	0	16	0
1889-90	661,129	51,409	56,830	98,712	...	868,080	0	15	9

NOTE.—The duty on imported spirits is 12s. per gallon; on wine, 8s. for sparkling, and 6s. for other kinds; on beer, 9d. per gallon; and on spirits distilled in Victoria, from 8s. to 10s. per gallon, according to the material from which made.

80. The total amount received during the  $25\frac{1}{2}$  years was £15,972,798, or an annual average of 15s. 3d. per head of the population. It will be noticed that the amounts per head vary from £1 1s. 8d. in 1867 to 12s. 5d. in 1879-80; also that the amount per head received in 1889-90 was 3d. less than in the preceding year, but more than in any other previous year since 1869.

Total and average receipts from spirits, wine and beer.

81. The system of allowing drawbacks on the re-export of imported goods on which duty has been paid was first introduced in 1872. Such re-exports are included in the returns of general exports.

Drawbacks.

\* Exclusive of receipts for publicans' and other licences for the sale of fermented or spirituous liquors. These amount to about £110,000 per annum, nearly three-fourths of which is paid over to the municipalities. The approximate revenue from spirits, wine, and beer, in 1890-91 was £854,108.

In 1890 the value of the goods was £170,000 less than in 1889, and was also exceeded in every previous year since 1880 ; but the amount paid as drawback, although smaller by £3,400 than in 1889, was larger than in any other previous years except 1885 and 1888. This will be seen by the following figures :—

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1890.

Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.	Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.
	£	£		£	£
1872 ...	461,559	29,083	1882 ...	784,806	93,414
1873 ...	522,752	43,685	1883 ...	765,342	95,241
1874 ...	753,033	62,895	1884 ...	863,163	113,087
1875 ...	831,799	79,055	1885 ...	934,620	122,342
1876 ...	832,292	81,915	1886 ...	748,135	114,646
1877 ...	854,509	87,021	1887 ...	791,871	115,938
1878 ...	573,454	69,168	1888 ...	743,394	116,479
1879 ...	493,816	59,933	1889 ...	845,065	119,404
1880 ...	606,055	68,018	1890 ...	672,124	116,013
1881 ...	725,957	92,412			

Drawbacks on Victorian manufactured goods.

82. Drawbacks are paid not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. In 1890, goods to the value of £35,944, or 5 per cent. of the exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amount paid as drawback on such goods was £3,634, or 3 per cent. of the whole. The following are the goods referred to, also the values and amounts paid :—

DRAWBACKS ON EXPORT OF GOODS MANUFACTURED IN VICTORIA FROM IMPORTED MATERIALS, 1890.

Articles.	Value.	Amount paid as Drawback.*
	£	£
Apparel and slops ... ..	28,885	2,674
Boots and shoes ... ..	...	5
Fruits (canned) ... ..	1,558	653†
Jams and preserves ... ..	3,144	98
Paints ... ..	232	9
Paper bags .. ...	614	58
Rice (Victorian dressed) ... ..	427	75
Saddles and harness ... ..	948	43
Sugar (Victorian refined) ... ..	133	19†
Varnish ... ..	3	...
Total ... ..	35,944	3,634

\* Includes amounts paid on account of 1889.      † Approximate.

83. The following is a statement of the goods in the various bonded warehouses of the colony at the end of 1890. It is to be regretted that in so many instances the weight or quantity of the articles is not given, but merely the number of cases, bales, packages, etc., also that the values are not given :—

Stocks in  
bond.

## STOCKS IN BOND.

Article.	Quantity.
Brandy ... ..	4027 hhds., 24,570 casks.
Rum ... ..	842½ hhds., 892 cases.
Geneva ... ..	9¼ hhds., 9,945 cases (4-gal.), 899 cases (2-gal.)
Gin, sweetened ... ..	53 hhds., 4,428 cases.
Whisky ... ..	3,738¼ hhds., 57,934 cases.
Cordials ... ..	2,007 cases.
Spirits of wine ... ..	54½ casks.
Other spirits ... ..	1½ hhds., 12,627 cases.
Wine ... ..	2,413¼ hhds., 23,416 casks.
Beer ... ..	765 hhds., 48,048 cases and casks.
Tobacco, manufactured ...	20 half-tierces, 7 qr.-tierces, 674 ¾-boxes and boxes, 4,195 cases.
„ unmanufactured ...	578 tierces, hhds., and casks, 1,043 cases, 632 bales, 612 boxes.
Cigars ... ..	1,183½ cases.
Candles ... ..	202 chests and cases, 20 tanks, 3,878 boxes.
Cocoa and chocolate ...	286 packages.
Coffee ... ..	188 bags, 8 casks, 709 cases, 19 barrels.
Chicory ... ..	612 packages.
Opium ... ..	81 packages.
Oats ... ..	3,062 bags.
Hops ... ..	375 packages.
Rice ... ..	7,922 bags.
Salt ... ..	51,593 bags.
Vinegar ... ..	1,714 casks, 3,020 cases.
Tea ... ..	7,481 chests, 101,703 half-chests, 27,377 boxes.
Sugar, Mauritius ... ..	11,225 bags, 42,555 pockets.
„ other ... ..	22,650 bags, 12,319 mats.
„ refinery ... ..	622 tons.
„ Java ... ..	4,672 bags, 11 mats, 23,517 baskets.
„ cases and casks ...	5,154 No.
Milk Preserved ... ..	2,986 cases.
Woolpacks ... ..	3,475 bales.

84. The number of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports in 1890 was smaller by 808 than in 1889, and by 421 than in 1888, but larger than in any other former years; the tonnage in 1890 was less by 235,837 than in 1889, but slightly more than in 1888 and considerably larger than in any other year. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards during the twenty-three years ended with 1890 :—

Vessels  
inwards  
and out-  
wards.

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1868 TO 1890.

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.			Total Entered and Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.
1868 ...	2,067	653,362	33,613	2,172	685,207	35,332	4,239	1,338,569
1869 ...	2,320	721,274	35,628	2,334	730,961	35,696	4,654	1,452,235
1870 ...	2,093	663,764	32,838	2,187	681,098	33,836	4,280	1,344,862
1871 ...	2,137	663,002	33,789	2,257	692,023	35,050	4,394	1,355,025
1872 ...	2,104	666,336	33,551	2,234	694,426	35,353	4,338	1,360,762
1873 ...	2,187	756,103	36,307	2,226	762,912	36,216	4,413	1,519,015
1874 ...	2,100	777,110	36,834	2,122	792,509	36,472	4,222	1,569,619
1875 ...	2,171	840,386	38,681	2,223	833,499	38,454	4,394	1,673,885
1876 ...	2,086	810,062	38,960	2,150	847,026	39,600	4,236	1,657,088
1877 ...	2,192	939,661	43,928	2,219	935,324	43,786	4,411	1,874,985
1878 ...	2,119	951,750	43,082	2,173	961,677	43,391	4,292	1,913,427
1879 ...	2,084	963,087	43,676	2,083	977,135	43,648	4,167	1,940,222
1880 ...	2,076	1,078,885	51,585	2,115	1,101,014	52,153	4,191	2,179,899
1881 ..	2,125	1,219,231	54,792	2,123	1,192,671	54,521	4,248	2,411,902
1882 ...	2,089	1,349,093	55,814	2,079	1,341,791	54,855	4,168	2,690,884
1883 ...	2,023	1,464,752	61,630	2,064	1,499,579	61,969	4,087	2,964,331
1884 ...	1,986	1,569,162	64,488	1,989	1,582,425	64,546	3,975	3,151,587
1885 ...	2,154	1,631,266	66,624	2,119	1,628,892	66,201	4,273	3,260,158
1886 ...	2,307	1,848,058	73,949	2,324	1,887,329	73,908	4,631	3,735,387
1887 ...	2,435	1,920,180	80,918	2,418	1,938,063	79,888	4,853	3,858,243
1888 ...	2,724	2,182,071	85,879	2,630	2,125,812	84,233	5,354	4,307,883
1889 ...	2,855	2,270,827	89,187	2,886	2,328,351	89,489	5,741	4,599,178
1890 ...	2,474	2,178,551	85,818	2,459	2,184,790	85,163	4,933	4,363,341

Increase  
in shipping.

85. Some idea of the extension of Victorian commerce may be formed from the circumstance that, although the population of the colony increased by 56 per cent. during the twenty years ended with 1890, the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the last as compared with the first year of that period increased more than threefold; also, that whilst the population in the ten years ended with 1890 increased only 32 per cent., the tonnage in 1890 was twice as great as that in 1880.

Nationality  
of vessels.

86. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1890, 75 per cent., embracing 49 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 18 per cent., embracing 38 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 7 per cent., embracing 13 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year, 50 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 38 per cent. to British, and 12 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1890.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,855	1,076,710	43,221	1,835	1,079,164	42,975
British ...	435	827,122	32,698	435	825,769	32,323
Foreign ..	184	274,719	9,899	189	279,857	9,865
Total ...	2,474	2,178,551	85,818	2,459	2,184,790	85,163

87. Of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports in the last four years, the greatest number have been German ; in 1890, the next largest was American, the next French, and the next Norwegian. The following are the nationalities of such vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1890 being shown :—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1890.

Country.	Vessels Entered.		Vessels Cleared.	Both.
Germany ...	83		83	166
United States ...	43		47	90
France ...	27		27	54
Norway ...	16		18	34
Holland ...	3		4	7
Sweden ...	4		2	6
Nicaragua ...	3		3	6
Italy ...	2		2	4
Denmark ...	1		1	2
Hawaii ...	1		1	2
Austria ...	...		1	1
Chile... ..	1		...	1
Total ...	184		189	373

88. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage in Colonial, British, and Foreign vessels during the last five years. It will be observed that Colonial vessels are, numerically, the best manned, and Foreign vessels usually the worst. In 1887, 1888, and 1889 there was in this respect either no difference, or only a slight difference, between British and Foreign vessels. With reference to the comparatively smaller number of hands in British and Foreign than in colonial vessels, it will be remembered that, whilst most of the Colonial vessels are steamers, a larger proportion of British and Foreign vessels are sailing vessels ; and as steamers must have one

crew to attend to the engines and another to look after the sails and cargo, they necessarily carry more hands in the aggregate than sailing vessels:—

	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to	24 tons	23 tons	24 tons	25 tons	25 tons
British        „        „	26 „	25 „	27 „	27 „	25½ „
Foreign       „        „	29 „	25 „	27 „	28 „	28 „
All        „        „	25 tons	24 tons	25 tons	26 tons	25½ tons

Steam and sailing vessels.

89. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left Victorian ports in 1890, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow :—

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1890.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
INWARDS.			
Steamers        ...        ...        ...	1,880	1,786,700	78,197
Sailing vessels ...        ...        ...	594	391,851	7,621
Total        ...        ...	2,474	2,178,551	85,818
OUTWARDS.			
Steamers        ...        ...        ...	1,859	1,788,353	77,876
Sailing vessels ...        ...        ...	600	396,437	7,287
Total        ...        ...	2,459	2,184,790	85,163

Crews in steam and sailing vessels.

90. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 23 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 52 tons.

Vessels with cargoes and in ballast.

91. Over ninety-seven per cent. of the vessels, embracing 99 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1890, arrived with cargoes. In the same year 69 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 73 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. Although the latter proportion was higher in 1890 than in 1889 (when it was 68½ per cent.), there has been a gradual falling-off since 1884, when as many as 81 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 85 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The following are the numbers and percentages of the vessels and of their tonnage which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast during the year :—

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1890.

State of Vessels.	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
INWARDS.				
With cargoes ...	2,406	97·25	2,159,843	99·13
In ballast ...	68	2·75	18,708	·87
Total ...	2,474	100·00	2,178,551	100·00
OUTWARDS.				
With cargoes ...	1,702	69·22	1,593,887	72·95
In ballast ...	757	30·78	590,903	27·05
Total ...	2,459	100·00	2,184,790	100·00

92. In the same year, 80 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 94 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 79 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 94 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, the largest number of vessels was entered and cleared at Swan Hill, Echuca, and Mildura, on the River Murray, but the largest amount of tonnage was that of vessels entered and cleared at Geelong. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in Victoria during the year :—

SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1890.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne ...	1,967	2,051,826	1,954	2,045,156
Geelong ...	68	60,183	82	71,620
Portland ...	14	2,159	18	7,544
Port Fairy ...	4	465	3	219
Warrnambool ...	16	3,882	13	3,800
Bairnsdale ...	7	656	8	556
Murray ports—				
Mildura ...	117	13,192	104	11,270
Echuca ...	138	25,428	134	23,865
Swan Hill ...	143	20,760	143	20,760
Total ...	2,474	2,178,551	2,459	2,184,790

93. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 779 vessels, or nearly a sixth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 115,275 tons, or a thirty-eighth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.



Shipping in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

94. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the years named\* :—

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	1874	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509	4,222	1,569,619
	1878	2,119	951,750	2,173	961,677	4,292	1,913,427
	1882	2,089	1,349,093	2,079	1,341,791	4,168	2,690,884
	1886	2,307	1,848,058	2,324	1,887,329	4,631	3,735,387
	1887	2,435	1,920,180	2,418	1,938,063	4,853	3,858,243
	1888	2,724	2,182,071	2,630	2,125,812	5,354	4,307,883
	1889	2,855	2,270,827	2,886	2,328,351	5,741	4,599,178
New South Wales†	1874	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525	4,385	1,990,894
	1878	2,469	1,267,374	2,307	1,192,130	4,776	2,459,504
	1882	2,437	1,686,620	2,340	1,610,045	4,777	3,296,665
	1886	2,684	2,114,618	2,755	2,143,986	5,439	4,258,604
	1887	2,815	2,142,457	2,906	2,180,301	5,721	4,322,758
	1888	2,955	2,414,750	2,972	2,350,669	5,927	4,765,419
	1889	3,254	2,632,081	3,229	2,689,098	6,483	5,321,179
Queensland‡	1874	713	302,825	657	269,925	1,370	572,750
	1878	1,111	541,850	1,117	524,908	2,228	1,066,758
	1882	1,492	962,600	1,467	917,991	2,959	1,880,591
	1886	918	557,026	977	563,453	1,895	1,120,479
	1887	838	468,180	879	456,052	1,717	924,232
	1888	928	478,517	936	517,712	1,864	996,229
	1889	760	506,780	773	494,229	1,533	1,001,009
South Australia ...	1874	720	265,899	720	268,651	1,440	534,550
	1878	1,026	452,738	1,035	453,535	2,061	906,273
	1882	1,113	675,441	1,099	661,777	2,212	1,337,218
	1886	859	770,922	878	787,554	1,737	1,558,476
	1887	907	841,422	905	836,461	1,812	1,677,883
	1888	969	973,479	1,019	1,000,172	1,988	1,973,651
	1889	1,036	978,532	1,046	980,810	2,082	1,959,342
Western Australia	1874	144	65,351	153	67,476	297	132,827
	1878	155	80,655	161	82,098	316	162,753
	1882	202	172,698	201	171,549	403	344,247
	1886	287	260,286	255	237,222	542	497,508
	1887	255	249,813	185	214,824	440	464,637
	1888	263	402,807	266	409,586	529	812,393
	1889	349	497,232	345	507,586	694	1,004,818

\* For later information, and information respecting other years, see Appendix A. *post*, and third folding sheet *ante*.

† In consequence of vessels with cargoes on board which call at Sydney and Newcastle being counted at both ports, the earlier figures for New South Wales somewhat overstate the truth. It is understood that this practice has been discontinued since 1884.

‡ The figures of Queensland since 1882 are not comparable with those for that and previous years, inasmuch as since that year the ships arriving from abroad and calling at several ports of the colony have been counted at one port, viz., the final port of arrival and departure, instead of at each port, as previously.



SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Tasmania	1874	607	119,706	620	119,801	1,227	239,507
	1878	693	159,063	688	156,791	1,381	315,854
	1882	733	208,934	718	208,484	1,451	417,418
	1886	690	343,656	715	348,773	1,405	692,429
	1887	677	360,404	714	374,895	1,391	735,299
	1888	770	385,650	795	390,628	1,565	776,278
	1889	842	458,247	819	453,999	1,661	912,246
New Zealand	1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	1,678	784,829
	1878	926	456,490	886	428,493	1,812	884,983
	1882	795	461,285	769	438,551	1,564	899,836
	1886	725	502,572	707	488,331	1,432	990,903
	1887	653	489,754	675	493,583	1,328	983,337
	1888	683	526,435	701	531,478	1,384	1,057,913
	1889	781	602,634	762	593,252	1,543	1,195,886

95. It will be noticed, that in all the colonies except Queensland and South Australia, the tonnage of vessels inwards and outwards was considerably greater in the last than in any other year named, but a falling-off, as compared with some previous years, took place in the last-named colonies. Notwithstanding the larger size of the vessels now employed in the Australian trade, the number of vessels in four of the colonies, viz., Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania, was also greater than in any previous year shown.

Shipping in colonies in 1889 and former years.

96. The vessels trading to New South Wales exceed those to Victoria, both in number and aggregate tonnage, which is no doubt chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of the former colony; but, with this exception, Victoria is in advance of all the Australasian colonies. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the amount of shipping trading to and from their ports in the last year named in the table. The ships stand in the same order in regard to their numbers as they do in regard to their tonnage, except that in the former case Western Australia falls to the bottom of the list, and Tasmania rises to the fourth place, whilst New Zealand and Queensland stand fifth and sixth respectively:—

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TONNAGE OF SHIPPING  
ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1889.

1. New South Wales.

2. Victoria.

3. South Australia.

4. New Zealand.
5. Western Australia.

6. Queensland.

7. Tasmania.

Shipping in  
Australia  
and Aus-  
tralasia.

97. The number and tonnage of the vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the colonies situated upon the Australian continent taken as a whole, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are given in the following table for the years named:—

SHIPPING\* IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Vessels Entered and Cleared in—			
	Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1874 ...	11,714	4,800,640	14,619	5,824,976
1878 ...	13,673	6,508,715	16,866	7,709,552
1882 ...	14,519	9,549,605	17,534	10,866,859
1886 ...	14,244	11,170,454	17,081	12,853,786
1887 ...	14,543	11,247,753	17,262	12,966,389
1888 ...	15,662	12,855,575	18,611	14,689,766
1889 ...	16,533	13,885,526	19,737	15,993,658

Increase in  
tonnage  
and vessels  
to Australia  
and Aus-  
tralasia.

98. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading to the Australasian colonies is usually observable from period to period. Both as regards the Australian continent and that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, the number and tonnage of vessels were far larger in 1889 than in any of the previous years named.

Shipping in  
British  
possessions.

99. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1889. The information is derived entirely from official documents:—

\* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade, but not those engaged in the coasting trade of any particular colony.

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1889.  
(Exclusive of Coasting Trade.)

Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
EUROPE.		AMERICA— <i>continued</i> .	
	Tons.		Tons.
United Kingdom* ...	71,889,895	British Guiana ...	634,770
Gibraltar ...	12,515,850	West Indies—	
Malta ...	10,407,116	Bahamas ...	207,326
		Turk's Island ...	215,274
ASIA.		Jamaica ...	1,704,889
India ...	6,983,332	St. Lucia ...	903,221
Ceylon ...	4,831,965	St. Vincent ...	266,123
Straits Settlements ...	8,136,605	Barbados ...	1,217,728
Labuan ...	54,390	Grenada ...	338,017
Hong Kong ...	8,971,990	Tobago ...	74,613
		Virgin Islands ...	8,506
AFRICA.		St. Christopher ...	} 388,148
Mauritius ...	654,535	Nevis ...	
Natal ...	1,013,108	Dominica ...	295,866
Cape of Good Hope ...	2,783,177	Montserrat ...	308,623
St. Helena ...	94,668	Antigua ...	385,964
Lagos ...	505,517	Trinidad ...	1,198,778
Gold Coast ...	569,046		
Sierra Leone ...	589,171	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
Gambia ...	198,911	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand†	15,993,658
AMERICA.		Fiji ...	98,523
Canada ...	9,296,601	Falkland Islands ...	60,284
Newfoundland ...	656,556		
Bermuda ...	221,755		
Honduras ...	338,743	Total ...	165,013,242

100. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria exceeds that to any British possession outside Australasia except the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage to Australasia far exceeds that to any other British possession, being two-thirds as much again as that to Canada, and more than twice as much as that to India.

Shipping compared with that of other British possessions.

101. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal Foreign countries, by means of which and the previous table it will be seen that in France, Germany, Spain, and the United States, the tonnage is greater than, and in Austria it is about the same as, in Australasia. The information has been derived from the most reliable sources available:—

Shipping in Foreign countries.

\* The coasting trade, not included, amounted to 89,560,000 tons.

† Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 94 *ante*.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1889.

Country.				Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation	...	...	...	6,711,686	5,842,972	12,554,658
Austria*	...	...	...	7,885,784	7,875,328	15,761,112
Belgium	...	...	...	5,158,436	5,146,001	10,304,437
Chile	...	...	...	2,667,497	2,630,784	5,298,281
China	...	...	...	2,967,109	2,897,571	5,864,680
Denmark	...	...	...	3,629,285	3,573,102	7,202,387
France	...	...	...	13,424,296	13,952,999	27,377,295
Germany	...	...	...	10,222,353	10,250,063	20,472,416
Holland	...	...	...	5,221,044	5,144,543	10,365,587
Italy	...	...	...	7,193,422	6,678,282	13,871,704
Japan†	...	...	...	1,469,586	1,442,234	2,911,820
Portugal	...	...	...	5,051,858	4,817,127	9,868,985
Russia in Europe	...	...	...	6,695,500	6,736,862	13,432,362
Spain	...	...	...	11,528,398	12,758,024	24,286,422
Sweden	...	...	...	5,249,760	5,180,834	10,430,594
Norway	...	...	...	2,705,293	2,629,177	5,334,470
United States (30th June)‡	...	...	...	13,311,652	13,671,661	26,983,313
Uruguay	...	...	...	2,178,017	2,130,669	4,308,686
Total	...	...	...	113,270,976	113,358,233	226,629,209

Vessels  
built and  
registered.

102. Five vessels were built in Victoria during the year 1890. These were small, their aggregate burden being only 1,271 tons. The vessels registered numbered 21, of an average burden of 385 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels :—

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1890.

Vessels Built.				Vessels Registered.				
Description.		No.	Tons.	Description.		No.	Tons.	Men.
Steamers	...	3	1,256	Steamers	...	7	5,052	162
Sailing vessels	...	2	15	Barques	...	2	864	8
				Brigantines	...	2	352	16
				Schooners	...	2	109	8
				Ketches	...	2	86	6
				Hopper Barges	...	2	1,208	2
				Steam Dredges	...	2	392	40
				Steam Launches...	...	2	15	5
Total	...	5	1,271	Total	...	21	8,078	247

\* Including coasting trade, exclusive of Hungary.  
† The tonnage of Japanese vessels is that of vessels of foreign type only.  
‡ Exclusive of the Lake trade between the United States and Canada.

103. The vessels on the Victorian register, and, therefore, presumably Victorian owned, were as follow on the 31st December, 1890, the ports of their registration being distinguished:—

## VESSELS OWNED IN VICTORIA, 1890.

Port.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Melbourne ... ..	137	42,820	265	43,528	402	86,348
Geelong ... ..	...	...	4	358	4	358
Port Fairy ... ..	2	293	3	72	5	365
Portland ... ..	1	328	1	22	2	350
Total ... ..	140	43,441	273	43,980	413	87,421

104. The following is a statement of the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australasian colonies and Fiji on the 30th June, 1891\* :—

Vessels on registers of Australasian colonies.

## VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE, 1891.

Colony.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Victoria ... ..	140	43,441	273	43,980	413	87,421
New South Wales ... ..	487	53,053	561	67,143	1,048	120,196
Queensland ... ..	94	13,180	108	9,915	202	23,095
South Australia ... ..	95	14,915	234	26,390	329	41,305
Western Australia ... ..	6	682	119	4,901	125	5,583
Tasmania ... ..	55	8,084	172	11,687	227	19,771
New Zealand ... ..	177	37,864	341	34,445	518	72,309
Total ... ..	1,054	171,219	1,808	198,461	2,862	369,680
Fiji † ... ..	...	...	13	579	13	579

105. The material for the following statement of the number of merchant vessels sailing under the flags of different nationalities has been taken from the *Journal of the Statistical Society of Paris* for June, 1891.† All steamers of 100 tons burden and under, and all sailing vessels of 50 tons burden and under, are excluded :—

Vessels owned in various countries.

\* Figures kindly furnished by the Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association of Victoria Limited.

† On 30th June, 1889.

† Page 204, *et seq.*; Berger-Levrault et Cie, 5 Rue des Beaux Arts, Paris.

VESSELS OWNED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

(Exclusive of Steamers not exceeding 100 tons, and Sailing Vessels not exceeding 50 tons.)

Countries.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons (00's omitted).	Number.	Tons (00's omitted).	Number.	Tons (00's omitted).
United Kingdom ...	5,302	8,043,9	10,559	3,693,7	15,861	11,737,6
France ...	471	806,0	1,627	298,8	2,098	1,104,8
Germany ...	689	930,8	1,698	706,5	2,387	1,637,3
Austria ...	111	149,4	330	120,7	441	270,1
Italy ...	300	294,7	2,401	655,6	2,701	950,3
Spain ...	350	423,6	1,359	253,4	1,709	677,0
Portugal ...	41	49,4	320	68,3	361	117,7
Sweden ...	403	172,0	1,799	373,4	2,202	545,4
Norway ...	371	245,1	3,567	1,405,9	3,938	1,651,0
Russia ...	230	177,8	2,131	455,9	2,361	633,7
Denmark ...	197	154,5	877	145,9	1,074	300,4
Holland ...	164	220,0	861	230,3	1,025	450,3
Belgium ...	55	98,1	...	...	55	98,1
Greece ...	68	70,4	1,457	299,5	1,525	369,9
Turkey ...	...	...	512	80,4	512	80,4
United States ...	419	533,3	3,406	1,445,0	3,825	1,978,3
Brazil ...	129	76,0	268	56,2	397	132,2
Argentine Republic ...	...	...	104	29,4	104	29,4
Chile ...	...	...	146	74,6	146	74,6
Japan ...	147	123,3	104	27,7	251	151,0
Total ...	9,447	12,568,3	33,526	10,421,2	42,973	22,989,5

Value of  
ships  
trading to  
Victoria

106. The next table\* shows the tonnage and estimated value of British, Colonial, and Foreign owned vessels which entered the Port of Melbourne during the year 1885. No later information is available:—

VALUE OF BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN VESSELS TRADING TO PORT OF MELBOURNE, 1885.

Ownership of Vessels.				Tons.	Estimated Value.
					£
British ...	...	...	...	614,371	15,422,040
Colonial ...	...	...	...	695,502	20,071,330
Foreign ...	...	...	...	203,691	4,462,680
Total ...	...	...	...	1,513,564 †	39,956,050

Lighters and  
boats.

107. The licences issued in 1890 to lighters numbered 80, and to boats 528. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

\* Compiled in the Department of Trade and Customs.  
† This represented over 92 per cent. of the tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria.

108. An Act for the establishment of a Harbor Trust for the Port of Melbourne was passed in 1876, and came into force on the 1st January, 1877. This Statute was afterwards amended by an Act which came into operation in April, 1883. In 1890 these Acts were consolidated by Act 54 Vict. No. 1119, and on the 19th December of the same year an amendment of this Act was effected by the *Melbourne Harbor Trust Act* 1890, 54 Vict. No. 1,182.

109. To carry out the more important of the designs of the Harbor Trust, the services of Sir John Coode, C.E., were secured from England, and this eminent engineer submitted a general and comprehensive scheme for the permanent improvement of the port. The estimated total cost of the works recommended by Sir John Coode, including a fair margin for contingencies and superintendence, is, if the river be deepened to 20 feet, £1,163,200; or if it be deepened to 25 feet, £1,246,000.

110. In addition to the works designed by Sir John Coode, and reported on in previous years, advantage has been taken by the Trust of the division of the River channel at Yarraville to utilize the deep water of the old channel at this place, so as to provide accommodation for the timber trade of the port; and, on the side of the river opposite Yarraville, timber import wharf and jetties, which at present will accommodate 12 large ships, have been constructed at a cost of £36,334. Here ample space is provided for the discharge and sorting of large timber cargoes with facility and despatch. Land to the extent of 142 acres adjacent to the above has been vested in the Trust by Parliament, on which timber yards for storage and other purposes required by the trade will be provided; further, in order to connect this accommodation with the City by land, the Trust has formed and made Lorimer Street at a cost of £19,381. The distance by road from the timber wharf to the Queen's Bridge is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles.

111. During the year 1890 many large and deeply laden ships came up the River from the Bay and discharged their cargoes on the Melbourne wharves. Ships over 400 feet in length and drawing 22 feet reached the wharves safely and without delay. In the Bay a channel 300 feet wide and 26 feet deep at low water has been completed from the Trust boundary beyond the Breakwater Pier, at Williamstown, to the Port Melbourne Piers, so that the largest vessels entering the port may berth and discharge at these piers.



Dredges.

112. In the same year the Trust possessed thirteen dredges, having an aggregate lifting capacity of 4,600 tons per hour of ordinary material, but varying according to the character of material dredged, whether silt, sand, clay, rotten rock, etc. Of the above dredges four are centre-ladder, three end-cutting, two side-cutting, and four are grab dredges or silt cranes. One of the principal, is a hopper dredge, and this vessel can, when required, take her own dredging to sea. Two end-cutting dredges were added to the Trust's plant during the year, and will each lift 600 tons per hour. These were built by Messrs. W. Simons & Co., of Renfrew, Scotland, and were delivered at Melbourne at a cost of £50,636. In addition to the above, the Commissioners have caused a side-cutting dredge to be constructed in Victoria at a cost of £32,120.

Silt raised.

113. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1890 amounted to 2,693,848 cubic yards, viz., 1,418,578 cubic yards from the Bay, and 1,275,270 cubic yards from the River. Since the establishment of the Trust the River dredgings have amounted to 9,832,723 cubic yards, and the Bay dredgings to 5,711,966 cubic yards, making a total of 15,544,689 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 8,699,835 cubic yards were deposited at sea, and 6,844,854 cubic yards were landed for roads and reclamation works. The average cost of dredging in 1890 was 5·72d. per cubic yard, and the average cost of landing silt was 10·74d. per cubic yard. The whole cost of getting the material and placing it on the ground was thus 16·46d. (nearly 1s. 4½d.) per cubic yard.\*

Postal returns.

114. The following figures show the number of post offices throughout the colony, and the number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them in the last two years:—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1889 AND 1890.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			
		Letters.†	Newspapers.	Packets and Parcels.	Total.
1889 ..	1,640	48,097,268	20,662,732	6,959,508	75,719,508
1890 ...	1,671	62,526,448	22,729,005	7,491,316	92,746,769
Increase	31	14,429,180	2,066,273	531,808	17,027,261

\* For revenue and expenditure of the Trust, and loans raised, see tables following paragraphs 216 and 286 in Vol. I.  
† Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April, 1876. The number issued was 3,611,334 in 1889, and 1,530,180 in 1890. The decrease arises from the fact that the inland postage on letters was reduced also to 1d.



115. It will be noticed that an increase of  $14\frac{1}{2}$  millions, or 30 per cent., took place in the number of letters despatched and received. This large increase was, no doubt, mainly due to the reduction on and after the 1st January, 1890, of the inland postage from 2d. to 1d. per half-ounce. The number of newspapers also increased by two millions, or by 10 per cent., and the number of packets, etc., by 530,000, or by nearly 8 per cent. The three items combined show a total increase of over 17 millions.

Falling-off  
in corres-  
pondence  
explained.

116. The letters despatched and received in proportion to each head of population were 44 in 1889, and 56 in 1890.

Letters per  
head.

117. The number of registered letters in 1890 was 574,013, or 1 in 109 of all the letters posted, as compared with 849,827, or 1 in 56, in the previous year.

Registered  
letters.

118. The dead and irregularly-posted letters numbered, in 1889, 473,231, or 1 in every 102; and in 1890, 464,637, or about 1 in every 134 of the total number posted. In the former year, 3,783, and in the latter year 6,033, contained articles of value. The total value of notes, cheques, cash, etc., included, in 1889, was £26,718, and, in 1890, £10,304; for £25,796 of which, or 97 per cent., in the former, and £9,548, or 93 per cent., in the latter year, owners were found. In 1889, 12,646, or 1 in every 3,803 letters posted, and in 1890, 10,330, or 1 in every 6,053, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. Of these, 379 in 1889, and 176 in 1890, were envelopes without correspondence, covering cash, cheques, etc., to the value of over £5,500 and £1,800 respectively. Seven letters in 1889, and the same number in 1890, bore obscene or libellous addresses, and were detained for that reason. In 1889, 4,264 letters, and in 1890, 3,197 letters were refused by the persons to whom addressed, chiefly on account of postal charges, which were, however, subsequently recovered in most cases from the senders. In compliance with the provisions of the *Post Office Act* 1883, 4,016 letters in 1889, and 1,351 in 1890, having been unclaimed at hotels to which they were addressed, were forwarded to the Dead Letter Office. Under the powers given by the same Act, 7 letters in 1889, and 14 letters in 1890, intended for promoters of lotteries, etc., were detained during the year. Nineteen letters in 1889, and 9 in 1890, bore obliterated or defaced stamps. Besides letters, packets and newspapers were received at the Dead Letter Office during the year 1890; most of the letters were returned or delivered, but the packets and newspapers were generally destroyed.

Dead letters,  
etc.

Disposal  
of dead  
letters.

119. The dead and irregularly-posted letters were dealt with as follow in the two years :—

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY-POSTED LETTERS,  
1889 AND 1890.

			1889.		1890.
Returned, delivered, etc.	...	...	445,853	...	425,048
Destroyed or on hand	...	...	27,378	...	39,589
Total	...	...	473,231	...	464,637

Inland and  
Foreign  
corres-  
pondence.

120. Of the total number of letters, newspapers, and packets which passed through the Victorian Post Office in 1890, 81 per cent. were posted for delivery within the colony, 12 per cent. were despatched for or received from the neighbouring colonies, and 7 per cent. were despatched for or received from British or Foreign countries. The following table shows the number under each of these heads :—

INLAND, INTERCOLONIAL, AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, 1890.

Nature of Correspondence.	Inland (Posted.)	Intercolonial.		British and Foreign.	
		Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.
Letters and Post Cards	54,656,357	2,634,724	3,295,098	907,475	1,032,794
Newspapers ...	15,235,045	1,953,501	1,991,569	1,229,823	2,319,067
Packets ...	5,645,190	465,957	796,163	106,938	477,068
Total ...	75,536,592	5,054,182	6,082,830	2,244,236	3,828,929

Parcel post.

121. The following information relating to the Parcel Post has been furnished for this work by the Deputy Postmaster-General :—

THE INLAND PARCEL POST

Came into operation on the 1st July, 1887, and an increase of business of about 12 per cent. took place in 1890. The number of Inland Parcels posted during the year 1890 was 167,348, and the postage paid on them amounted to £8,238, as against 149,220 parcels and £7,240 for postage for the year 1889.

INTERCOLONIAL PARCEL POSTS.

A Parcels Post Exchange has been established with Western Australia, South Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania; but that with New Zealand commenced only from the 1st January, 1890, and that with Tasmania from the 1st February, 1890. Parcels to these colonies are limited to 11lbs. weight. The number of intercolonial parcels received in 1890 was 1,970, and the number despatched 5,326. The charges for Intercolonial Parcel Post are 8d. for 1lb. or under, and 6d. for each additional lb. up to limit of weight.

As soon as the necessary legal authority has been given by the Legislatures of the other Australasian colonies and Fiji, the system will come into operation between them and Victoria.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN PARCEL POSTS.

This system came into operation on the 1st July, 1886. In 1890, the total number of parcels received was 14,534, and the number despatched was 3,783, or 18,317 in all, as compared with a total of 15,778 parcels in 1889. At first the business was almost solely confined to presents, now it is being used for mercantile purposes, and is made the medium for the consignment of watches, diamonds, jewellery, works of art, etc. The charge between Victoria and the United Kingdom is now 1s. 6d. for a 2-lb. parcel and 9d. for each extra lb.

A direct Parcel Post exchange with Germany has been established since June, 1888, and parcels are now forwarded by each German mail steamer up to 11lbs. weight, and one with Egypt will be established from the 1st October, 1891.

PARCEL POST WITH INDIA AND THE EAST.

The parcels exchanged between India and the East and Victoria increased from 528 for 1889 to 638 for 1890.

The Victorian share of the postage for British, Colonial, and Foreign Parcel Posts for 1890 was £1,262, and the duty collected and paid to the Customs Department was £3,314.

122. The postal returns of the various Australasian colonies during the year 1889 are given in the following table :—

Postal re-  
turns of  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

POSTAL RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.\*

Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Letters Despatched and Received.		Newspapers Despatched and Received.	
		Total Number.	Number per Head.	Total Number.	Number per Head.
Victoria ... ..	1,640	48,097,268	43·55	20,662,732	18·71
New South Wales ..	1,261	53,971,300	48·89	36,530,800	33·09
Queensland ... ..	834	13,070,083	32·92	10,937,339	27·55
South Australia ...	593	16,388,607	50·99	9,085,714	28·27
Western Australia ...	186	2,737,034	63·57	1,392,825	32·35
Total ... ..	4,514	134,264,292	45·21	78,609,410	26·47
Tasmania ... ..	293	4,703,324	31·61	5,424,657	36·45
New Zealand ... ..	1,189	44,151,393	71·93	16,721,016	27·24
Grand Total ... ..	5,996	183,119,009	49·06	100,755,083	26·99

123. Although the letters despatched and received in New South Wales exceed those in Victoria by over 12 per cent., the post offices in the latter exceed those in the former by 379, or nearly a fourth. Indeed, Victoria, so far as the establishment of post offices is concerned, appears to afford much greater facilities to correspondents than any other colony in the group. This is made plain by the following figures :—

Post offices  
per square  
mile in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

\* For later information, see Appendix A. *post.*

Victoria has a post office to every 54 square miles.			
New Zealand	„	88	„
Tasmania	„	90	„
New South Wales	„	245	„
Queensland	„	801	„
South Australia	„	1,523	„
Western Australia	„	5,246	„

Order of colonies in respect to correspondence per head.

124. In regard to the number of letters per head, Victoria stands above Tasmania and Queensland, but below all the other colonies; whilst in regard to newspapers per head, Victoria is very much below any of the other colonies. The following is the position of the colonies in these respects :—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS TO THE POPULATION.

Order according to Letters per Head.	Order according to Newspapers per Head.
1. New Zealand.	1. Tasmania.
2. Western Australia.	2. New South Wales.
3. South Australia.	3. Western Australia.
4. New South Wales.	4. Queensland.
5. Victoria.	5. South Australia.
6. Queensland.	6. New Zealand.
7. Tasmania.	7. Victoria.

Small number of newspapers posted in Victoria.

125. In making the returns of newspapers despatched and received, it is probable that some of the neighbouring colonies have included packets, and this may to a certain extent account for the extremely low position Victoria occupies in regard to the number per head. Should packets be combined with newspapers in the Victorian returns, the total number in 1889 would be 27,600,000, or over 23 per head, which proportion is higher than in any of the other colonies for which the particulars are available, except New Zealand and Tasmania. It may be remarked, moreover, that in consequence of the facilities existing in Victoria for communication with the interior by means of railways, newspapers are to a large extent transmitted by rail in parcels, in preference to being posted. It must also be remembered that in this colony there is a postage fee on newspapers, whereas, subject to certain exceptions and restrictions, newspapers posted in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, for places within the Australasian colonies, and in Western Australia for places within its own boundaries, are carried free. The fact of a fee being charged no doubt acts as a check on the posting of newspapers, and is probably the chief reason why the number here compares unfavourably with the numbers in those colonies in which they are carried free of charge.

Postal returns of United Kingdom.

126. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1889-90\* :—

\* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1889, and ended with the first quarter of 1890.

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1889-90.

Country.	Millions delivered in 1889-90 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	1,413	502	1,915
Scotland ... ..	140	58	198
Ireland ... ..	96	37	134
Total United Kingdom	1,649*	598	2,248

127. Per head of population, 49·07 letters (exclusive of post cards) were delivered in England and Wales, 33·98 in Scotland, and 20·59 in Ireland, during 1889-90. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 43·16 to each inhabitant, or with post cards in the proportion of 48·83 to each inhabitant.

Proportion  
of letters to  
population  
of United  
Kingdom.

128. By the following table, showing the number of letters per head in the principal countries in the world, it appears that Australasia, in regard to the extent of her correspondence, heads the list with a proportion slightly higher than that in Great Britain, but more than twice as high as that in any other country named—except Switzerland :—

Letters per  
head in  
various  
countries.

LETTERS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1884-5.†

Country.	Number of Letters‡ per Head.	Country.	Number of Letters‡ per Head.
Australasia ... (1889)	49·1	Algeria ... ..	3·3
United Kingdom (1889-90)	48·8	Argentine Republic ...	3·3
Switzerland ... ..	29·5	Brazil ... ..	3·0
United States ... ..	21·8	Uruguay ... ..	2·4
Belgium ... ..	21·1	Roumania ... ..	2·1
Germany ... ..	19·3	Japan ... ..	2·0
Holland ... ..	18·8	Greece ... ..	2·0
Luxemburg ... ..	17·5	Finland ... ..	1·9
France ... ..	16·7	Peru ... ..	1·8
Denmark ... ..	16·0	Russia ... ..	1·7
Canada ... (1887)	15·2	Egypt ... ..	·8
Austria-Hungary ...	10·7	British India ... ..	·7
Norway ... ..	9·3	Servia ... ..	·7
Sweden ... ..	9·2	Bulgaria ... ..	·6
Italy ... ..	5·3	Mexico ... ..	·4
Spain ... ..	5·0	Turkey ... ..	·4
Hawaii ... ..	4·8	Netherlands-India ...	·2
Chile ... ..	4·5	Columbia ... ..	·2
Portugal ... ..	4·2	Persia ... ..	·05

\* Exclusive of 216½ millions of post cards.  
† The figures, except those for Australasia, the United Kingdom, and Canada, have been taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887, page 1063 ; Justus Perthes, Gotha.  
‡ Including post cards in the case of Australasia and the United Kingdom, but it is not stated whether post cards are included in the other countries.

Inter-  
colonial  
Postal  
Conference,  
1891.

129. An intercolonial Postal and Telegraph Conference, at which all the Australasian Colonies were represented, was held in Sydney in February and March, 1891. The principal business dealt with comprised the adoption of an Australasian Postal Convention, with a view to the introduction, at an early date, of uniform postal rates and regulations between the different colonies; the adequate representation of the colonies at the Postal Union Congress at Vienna in May, 1891; and arrangements in connexion with the reduction of telegraphic charges to Europe.\*

Rates of  
postage.

130. On the 1st January, 1890, the postage on letters for delivery within the colony was reduced from 2d. to 1d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., whilst the single rate for intercolonial letters remained at 2d.; the weight, however, allowed at the single rate on the latter—which had for some time previously been 1 oz.—being reduced, for the sake of uniformity, to  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. from the 1st January, 1891. In accordance with the resolutions agreed to at an Intercolonial Postal and Telegraph Conference,† held in Adelaide in May, 1890, the rate of postage on letters to the United Kingdom (formerly 6d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. *viâ* Italy, France, or America, and 4d. by the long sea route), and all places beyond the colonies, was reduced to a uniform rate of 2½d. from the 1st January, 1891. This uniform rate was charged until the 3rd February, when, owing to representations made by the British postal authorities, the old rates were reverted to except in the case of the United Kingdom, pending the deliberations of the Vienna Postal Union Congress appointed to meet in May, 1891, at which representatives of Australia were to be present to advocate admission into the Union.‡ The 2½d. rate was also established with India, Ceylon, and Straits Settlements, from the 1st June, 1891. Moreover, post cards available for transmission to places within Victoria and to places in every other Australasian colony, except Fiji, are issued at 1d. each, and those to the United Kingdom at 2d. each. The postage on newspapers is ½d. to places in Victoria or any of the other Australasian colonies, and 1d. to the United Kingdom.

\* See Report of the Victorian Post Office and Telegraph Department, 1890, Appendix A, page 3, *et seq.*; Brain, Melbourne, 1891.

† Western Australia and New Zealand were not represented at this Conference.

‡ See next paragraph.



131. In accordance with resolutions agreed to at an Intercolonial Postal and Telegraph Conference held in Sydney in February and March, 1891, Victoria, with the other Australian colonies, sent delegates to the Universal Postal Union Congress held in Vienna in May, 1891, at which it was decided that the Australian colonies should join the Universal Postal Union from the 1st October, 1891, and should have, collectively, one vote on all matters affecting the Union. From the date named, therefore, uniform rates have been chargeable on correspondence addressed to all countries outside Australasia (which for postal purposes includes British New Guinea, Fiji, and New Hebrides), in accordance with the following scale:—

Admission  
of Austral-  
asian  
colonies to  
Universal  
Postal  
Union.

#### POSTAL UNION CHARGES.

Letters—For every $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or under ...	...	...	...	2½d.
Post Cards ...	...	...	each	1½d.
Reply Post Cards ...	...	...	..	3d.
Newspapers (excepting those addressed to places in the United Kingdom), for 4oz. or under ...	...	...	...	1d.
Each additional 2oz. or fraction thereof ...	...	...	...	½d.
Newspapers addressed to places in the United Kingdom, irrespective of weight ...	...	...	each	1d.
(a) Commercial Papers, 5oz. or under ...	...	...	...	2½d.
.. .. each additional 2oz. or under ...	...	...	...	1d.
(b) Printed Papers (other than Newspapers), for every 2oz. or under ...	...	...	...	1d.
(c) Patterns and Samples, for every 2oz. or under ...	...	...	...	1d.
Registration Fee ...	...	...	...	3d.
Acknowledgment of delivery of a Registered Article ...	...	...	...	2½d.

132. The following account of the Universal Postal Union has been translated for this work from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1891.\*

Universal  
Postal  
Union.

#### UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION.

“This Union, established under a treaty entered into at Berne on the 9th October, 1874, and further developed at Postal Conferences held at Berne in 1876 and at Paris in 1880, also at Postal Conferences held at Paris in 1878 and at Lisbon in 1885, has been joined by almost all the civilized countries in the world. Its jurisdiction, which extended at the time of its coming into operation over an area of about 37 millions of square kilometres with upwards of 350 millions of inhabitants, now covers about 87 millions of square kilometres with 915 millions of inhabitants.

“A central office, under the name of ‘*Le Bureau International de L'Union Postale*,’ has been established at Berne, at the joint cost of the countries interested in the Union.

“The following countries have joined the Union:—Europe (the whole), America (the whole), Russia in Asia, Turkey in Asia, Persia, British India (including Hindostan, Burmah, and the postal establishments at Aden, Muscat, and Guadur), Japan, Siam; most of the British, French, Dutch, Portuguese, and Spanish colonies; the British, French, and Japanese postal establishments in China and Corea; Egypt, Algeria, Tripoli, Tunis, and Liberia; the Independent State of Congo; the Azores; Madeira; the Spanish postal establishments at Morocco and in the Spanish possessions in North Africa; the Indian postal establishment at Zanzibar; the German territories

of Togo and South-East Africa; the French postal establishment at Tamatave (Madagascar); Hawaii and the Marshall Islands.

“The number of postal articles received and despatched throughout the extent of the Union in the year 1888 is estimated to have amounted to 14,760 millions, distributed as follows:—Letters, 6,920 millions; postcards, 1,550 millions; newspapers and official documents, written and printed, 5,690 millions; samples, 100 millions; post-office and other orders for remitting money, 240 millions remitting 12,100 million francs (£484,000,000); packets, 260 millions, with and without declarations of value, valued at 13,750 million francs (£550,000,000).”

Ocean mail  
services.

133. The following information respecting the various lines conveying mails between Australia and Europe has been supplied for this work by Mr. James Smibert, Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria:—

- (a.) The weekly service conducted, since the 1st February, 1888, by means of alternate fortnightly trips made by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies respectively between Adelaide and Italy. These companies are subsidized to the extent of £170,000 per annum, towards which £95,000 is contributed by the Imperial Government, and the balance by Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia according to population, the amount payable by Victoria in 1891-92 being £26,369. The contracts will continue until the 31st January, 1895.
- (b.) The monthly service *via* Torres Straits, carried out between Queensland and Great Britain by the British-India Company, which receives a subsidy of £55,000 per annum from Queensland, but is required—in consideration of the subsidy—to carry immigrants for £16 per head.
- (c.) The monthly service between Sydney and San Francisco, undertaken by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, between Sydney and Honolulu, and between Honolulu and San Francisco by a local company. The total subsidy is £37,000 per annum. Of this sum the United States contributes £3,000, and of the balance New Zealand pays two-thirds and New South Wales one-third. (This contract has recently expired, but negotiations are being entered into for a fresh service.)
- (d.) The monthly service carried out by the Messageries Maritimes Company, subsidized by the French Government; the vessels of the company running between Marseilles and New Caledonia by way of the principal Australian ports.
- (e.) In addition to the foregoing, a four-weekly service, subsidized by the German Government, runs between Brindisi and Australia.

Subsidy  
payable  
by each  
colony.

134. The subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental, and Orient Companies is paid by the different colonies according to the terms of the contract.\* All the Australasian colonies now contribute except New Zealand. Fiji joined in contribution from the 1st October, 1890, the proportion paid by it being £47 8s. 8d., which is to be divided amongst the other contributing colonies. Omitting Fiji, the amounts of subsidy payable for the three years ended 31st March, 1892, by each contributing colony are as follow:—

\* For an account of the terms of the mail contract, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraph 276, *et seq.*



MAIL SUBSIDY PAYABLE BY EACH CONTRIBUTING COLONY,  
1889 TO 1892.

Colony.	Amount of Contribution Payable.		
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.
	£	£	£
Victoria ... ..	26,710	26,534	26,369
New South Wales ... ..	26,634	26,632	26,679
Queensland ... ..	9,460	9,651	9,711
South Australia ... ..	7,644	7,575	7,580
Western Australia ... ..	1,029	1,037	1,063
Tasmania ... ..	3,523	3,571	3,598
	75,000	75,000	75,000

135. The average time and the fastest time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London, and *vice versa*, by means of various routes during 1890, were as follow:—

Time  
occupied  
by mail  
services.

TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA,  
1890.

Service.	London to Australia.		Australia to London.	
	Average Time.	Quickest Time.	Average Time.	Quickest Time.
	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.
Melbourne, <i>via</i> Brindisi and Ceylon (P. and O. steamers)	33 5 $\frac{3}{8}$ $\frac{1}{9}$	30 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 19 $\frac{1}{8}$	32 18 $\frac{5}{12}$
Melbourne, <i>via</i> Brindisi or Naples (Orient steamers)	33 15 $\frac{1}{15}$	30 17	34 10 $\frac{1}{30}$	32 3 $\frac{3}{4}$
Melbourne, <i>via</i> Suez (French steamers)	35 0	32 0	33 15 $\frac{1}{2}$	33 1 $\frac{4}{15}$
Sydney, <i>via</i> San Francisco (Pacific steamers)	40 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{3}{0}$	39 0	40 0	39 0
Brisbane, <i>via</i> Brindisi and Torres Straits (British-India steamers)	45 13 $\frac{2}{3}$ $\frac{3}{0}$	41 0 $\frac{1}{12}$	...	...

136. It will be remarked that the mails *en route* to Australia were, on the average, delivered in quicker time by the P. and O. than by the Orient steamers; but those *en route* to London were, on the average, delivered in quicker time by the latter than by the former. The quickest time occupied in the conveyance of mails to Melbourne, in 1890, was by a P. and O. steamer, in a fraction more than 30 $\frac{1}{2}$  days, and the quickest time to London was by an Orient steamer in a fraction less than 32 days 4 hours.

Compara-  
tive speed  
of Orient  
and P. & O.  
mails.

Time  
occupied  
1889 and  
1890 com-  
pared.

137. On comparing the times of delivery of Victorian mails by the P. and O. steamers with those in the previous year, it appears that in their conveyance from London the average was longer by 1 minute and to London shorter by 1 day 6 hours in 1890 than in 1889; whilst the average time occupied in the delivery of mails carried by the Orient steamers was shorter between London and Melbourne by over 9 hours, and between Melbourne and London by  $35\frac{1}{3}$  hours in 1890 than in 1889.

Time  
occupied  
by German  
mail  
service.

138. The average time in 1890 occupied in the transit of mails from London to Melbourne by the German line of steamers was 36 days, and the quickest time was 33 days. During the same year the average time of the mails between Melbourne and London was 37 days 12 hours, and the quickest time was 32 days.

Contract  
time of  
mail  
steamers.

139. According to arrangements under the present Australian mail contract the time allowed for conveying letters from Melbourne to London averages 35 days  $19\frac{1}{2}$  hours; and the time allowed from London to Melbourne averages 35 days  $15\frac{1}{2}$  hours. The following is a statement of the times allowed each way for the two lines of mail steamers :—

TIME ALLOWED FOR MAILS BETWEEN LONDON AND  
MELBOURNE.

Section.				Time Allowed.			
				Outwards (London towards Melbourne).		Homewards (Melbourne towards London)	
				dys.	hrs.	dys.	hrs.
Between London and Brindisi or Naples	...	...		2	$7\frac{3}{4}$	2	$9\frac{1}{2}$
„ Brindisi or Naples and Adelaide	...	...		32	0	32	0
„ Adelaide and Melbourne	...	...		1	$5\frac{3}{4}$	1	0
Total Orient Steamers				35	$13\frac{1}{2}$	35	$9\frac{1}{2}$
Extra allowance to P. and O. Steamers				0	12	0	12
Total P. and O. Steamers				36	$1\frac{1}{2}$	35	$21\frac{1}{2}$

Cost of  
Victorian  
mail ser-  
vices with  
Italy, 1879  
to 1890.

140. A comparison of the cost of the Victorian subsidized mail service with the United Kingdom under the four-weekly contract in existence during 1879; under the fortnightly contract which expired

in January, 1888, during the last two years of its existence, and the cost in the last, two years, under the weekly contract, is shown in the following table:—

**COST TO VICTORIA OF CONTRACT MAIL SERVICES AT  
THREE PERIODS.**

Items of Receipt and Payment.	Four-weekly. 1879.	Fortnightly.		Weekly.	
		1886.	1887.	1889.	1890.
PAYMENTS.	£	£	£	£	£
Total amount of subsidy ... ..	90,000	85,000	85,000	27,595	26,543
Premiums for early arrival of mails ... ..	2,050	2,550	2,950	...	...
Cost of landing and shipping mails ... ..	242	170	23	156	93
Amount due to Great Britain ... ..	...	105	230	152	187
Transit, Italy and France ... ..	...	...	...	5,308	5,522
„ South Australia ... ..	...	...	...	1,161	1,544
Total ... ..	92,292	87,825	88,203	34,372	33,889
RECEIPTS.					
Postages collected in Victoria ... ..	15,261	17,893	17,986	32,255	33,912
Amount chargeable to Great Britain ... ..	14,741	...	...	2,890	2,929
„ „ New South Wales ... ..	13,236	16,352	16,793		
„ „ South Australia ... ..	18,321	7,290	7,115		
„ „ Tasmania ... ..	3,866	3,012	3,377		
„ „ Western Australia ... ..	2,336	3,793	4,226		
„ „ Queensland ... ..	1,602	5,257	6,410		
„ „ New Zealand ... ..	9,094	1,956	1,876		
„ „ Fiji ... ..	80	76	82	1,448	253
„ „ Non-contributing colonies—New contracts ... ..	...	...	...		
„ „ France ... ..	1,100	...	...	...	...
„ „ Italy ... ..	...	474	515	...	...
Balance on Parcel Post Accounts ... ..	...	...	...	609	686
Total ... ..	79,637	56,103	58,380	37,202	37,780
Net Deficit ... ..	12,655	31,722	29,823	...	...
„ Surplus ... ..	...	...	...	2,830	3,891

**NOTE.**—In 1888 Victoria and several of the other colonies became parties to a joint contract; prior to that date Victoria had a separate contract on her own account.

141. The four-weekly service in the last complete year of its existence (1879) cost Victoria somewhat less than £13,000; the fortnightly service cost at first only about £20,000, but eventually about £30,000 per annum. The existing weekly service was in 1889

Diminished  
cost of con-  
tract mail  
service.

and 1890, it will be observed, not only self-supporting, but carried on at a profit. It is probable, however, that the general reduction in the postal rates to the United Kingdom and other countries outside Australasia already referred to\* will have the effect of again creating a deficit, which will continue for some years to come.

Net cost of  
ocean mail  
services.

142. The gross cost to Victoria in 1890 of the minor mail services, viz., those *viâ* San Francisco and the Torres Straits, was £6,536, which, added to the cost of the Federal service, £33,889, as shown in the last table, makes a total cost for all the ocean mail services of £40,425.† As a set-off against this, it is estimated that the total amount collected for postages was £39,724,‡ so that the net cost to the colony in 1890 was only £701, as against £2,116 in 1889, £7,532 in 1888, £37,453 in 1887, whilst in 1883, or seven years previously, it was £22,800. The reduced cost in 1889 and 1890 arises from the favourable contracts entered into by the Australasian colonies with the P. and O. and Orient Companies. The net cost for the last two years and for 1887 and 1883 was distributed as follows amongst the various mail services:—

#### NET COST OF STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

Lines of Steamers.	Net Cost to Victoria.			
	1883.	1887.	1889.	1890.
	£	£	£	£
P. and O. Service } Under joint Australian {	20,256	29,823	Cr. 2,836	Cr. 3,891
Orient „ } subsidy in 1888 {	...	4,457		
San Francisco Service ...	2,500	3,000	4,916	4,552
Torres Straits „ ...	44	30	36	40
French Service (Messageries Maritimes) ...	...	143	...	...
Total ...	22,800	37,453	2,116	701

Postal  
revenue.

143. Since the postage stamp has been made available for payment, not only of postage and the transmission of telegraphic

\* See paragraphs 130 and 131 *ante*.

† The cost referred to differs from that shown in the statement following paragraph 146 *post*, viz., £49,722; the one being the amount payable, the other that paid.

‡ The postages referred to were as follow:—Subsidized Service, £37,780; San Francisco Service, £1,944.

messages, but of fees, stamp duty, and any other charges for which payment is required to be made in stamps, it has been found impossible to ascertain the true postal revenue as apart from amounts unconnected with postal business also collected by the Post Office, and the Postal Department express themselves as consequently unable to determine whether the alterations made from time to time in the rates have proved a financial success or otherwise. The following is a statement of the amounts collected by the Post Office during the last two years:—

REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE POST OFFICE, 1889 AND 1890.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount received in—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889.	1890.		
	£	£	£	£
Stamps on telegrams ... ..	127,720	138,969	11,249	...
Parcels Post ... ..	7,240	8,238	998	...
Stamps for payment of postage, duties, fees, etc.* ... ..	686,724	584,717	...	102,007
Total Stamps ... ..	821,684	731,924	...	89,760†
Commission on money orders... ..	13,448	14,263	815	...
Telephone Exchange subscriptions and private wires ... ..	31,373	36,808	5,435	...
Grand Total ... ..	866,505	782,995	...	83,510†

144. As has been already stated, a reduction in the rate of letter postage within the colony from 2d. to 1d. came into force on the 1st January, 1890. As was to be expected, the increased demand for 1d. stamps has caused a proportionate falling-off in the sale of other stamps, and of post and letter cards, but the fact that the same stamps are used for postage as for duty prevents any certain check being kept on the state of the postal revenue. It was estimated that the falling-off in consequence of the reduced rate of postage would be £96,000 for the first year, but so far as can be judged from the sale of stamps chiefly affected by the reduction the actual falling-off was no more than £79,600, as will be observed by the figures in the following

Stamp revenue affected by reduced postage.

\* The amounts in this line are collected by the Post Office, but a considerable proportion of the stamps sold are used for other than postal purposes. Cash collections in the Registrar-General's Department, formerly paid in stamps, are not included. For numbers of stamps issued, see table following paragraph 148 *post*.  
† Net figures.

statement. Notwithstanding the reduction, the amount of correspondence apparently increased by only  $8\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. It should be stated that on account of the increased work consequent upon the introduction of the penny post, it was found necessary to add to the Post Office staff 90 persons, at an annual cost of £9,150:—

SALE OF STAMPS AFFECTED BY REDUCTION OF INLAND POSTAGE,  
1889 AND 1890.

Denomination of Inland Stamps Sold.	Number Sold in—		Increase (+) or Decrease (—).	
	1889.	1890.	Number.	Per Cent.
Twopenny Stamps ...	26,889,810	3,720,104	— 23,169,706	— 86·17
Penny Stamps ...	25,266,977	56,258,864	+ 30,991,887	+ 122·66
„ Post Cards ...	3,564,054	1,521,120	— 2,042,934	— 57·32
1¼d., 1½d., and 2d. Letter Cards	1,216,986	104,778	— 1,112,208	— 91·39
Total ...	56,937,827	61,604,866	+ 4,667,039	+ 8·20
Value £	351,885	272,301	— 79,584	— 22·62

Government  
corre-  
spondence,  
etc.,  
trans-  
mitted  
free.

145. It should be pointed out that no credit is taken by the Post Office for the value of Government correspondence, on which postage is not charged. In 1890 the value of Government telegrams transmitted was £5,891; and the amount which would have been derived from official correspondence, if charged for, was some years ago estimated at about £60,000. This information has not been furnished for any late year.

Postal ex-  
penditure.

146. In 1890 the total ordinary expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £626,984,\* whilst the capital expenditure—which, however, is known to be understated—during the same year amounted to £109,759, which includes cost of extension of the General Post Office, Melbourne, etc. The ordinary expenditure, which shows an increase of about £44,000 over the corresponding amount in the previous year, includes all the annual charges—paid either by the Postal Department itself or by other Government Departments—in connexion with the maintenance of the postal and telegraphic services, with the exception of rent, or interest on capital expended on buildings. The ordinary and the capital expenditure in 1889 and 1890 were made up of the following items:—

\* For estimated proportion of expenditure on account of the telegraph branch only, see paragraph 165 *post*.

EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH POST AND TELEGRAPHS,  
1889 AND 1890.

Heads of Expenditure.	1889.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
ORDINARY.	£	£	£	£
Salaries and wages ... ..	277,593	302,158	24,565	...
Contingencies ... ..	116,962	121,312	4,350	...
Mail service, inland ... ..	115,100	123,912	8,812	...
„ „ British and foreign ...	43,141	49,722	6,581	...
Gratuities to masters of vessels ...	4,316	1,857	...	2,459
Duplicate cable subsidy ...	12,897	13,885	988	...
Cost of printing, books, forms, stamps, etc.*	12,901	14,138	1,237	...
Total ... ..	582,910	626,984	44,074†	...
CAPITAL.				
Telegraph lines‡ ... ..	25,842	24,938	...	904
Erection and extension of offices § ...	88,969	84,821	...	4,148
Total ... ..	114,811	109,759	...	5,052
Grand Total ... ..	697,721	736,743	39,022†	...

147. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1890 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £123,912, of which £55,548 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 4,334,691 by road, and 4,476,513 by rail, or 8,811,204 in all. Whence it follows that the average cost per mile of conveying mails by road was a little over 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., and by rail not quite 3d., the average being nearly 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Moreover, if the total cost be compared with the whole number of inland letters, post cards, newspapers, and packets, it will be found that the average cost of transmitting each such item of correspondence was nearly two-fifths of a penny (·39d.). The total length of the inland mail service is about 19,040 miles, of which 383 miles is the length of new services opened in 1890. Cost of inland mail service.

148. Since the 1st January, 1884, only one kind of stamp has been used for the payment of postage, fees, and duty, also—since the 1st July, 1884—for telegrams. An accurate account is kept of the value of paid telegrams transmitted; but in other respects it is impossible to say what proportion is actually used for each of the other purposes indicated.|| The following are the numbers and Stamps issued.

\* Figures furnished by the Government printer.

† Net figures.

‡ Chiefly cost of construction, but repairs also included.

§ Expenditure defrayed by Public Works Department. The amount is incomplete, as the Post Offices often form part of buildings erected for general public purposes.

|| See also paragraph 143 *ante*.

nominal values of postal and duty stamps issued from the General Post Office, in the last two years :—

STAMPS ISSUED, 1889 AND 1890.

Description.	Number.		Nominal Value.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
			£	£
Adhesive ... ..	72,952,300	79,872,828	764,251	703,261
Impressed on Cheques and Receipts	10,383,160	10,838,712	43,263	45,161
Impressed on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Transfers of Freeholds, Conveyances, Mort- gages, Drafts, etc.	430,168	154,760	39,299	16,350
Total ... ..	83,765,628	90,866,300	846,813	764,772

NOTE.—This table contains a statement of the stamps *issued* in the last two years, which differ considerably from the stamps *sold*. The value of the latter was £821,684 in 1889, and £731,924 in 1890. See table following paragraph 143 *ante*.

Commission  
on sale of  
stamps.

149. The value of commission paid in stamps to bank managers and licensed vendors of duty stamps (or those they replace) was £10,537 in 1889, and £8,984 in 1890; and that to licensed vendors of freight stamps was £336 in 1889, and £382 in 1890. The total value of commission paid on the sale of stamps was thus £10,873 in 1889, and £9,366 in 1890.

Postal staff.

150. The following are the numbers of male and female officers employed under the Postal Department in 1890. The figures do not include mail contractors, etc. :—

POST OFFICE STAFF, 1890.

Males ... ..	2,491
Females ... ..	368
Total ... ..	2,859

Money  
orders.

151. Money order offices in Victoria in connection with the Post Office had been established in 421 places up to the end of 1890. Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favour of Victoria, and Victorian orders are paid not only in Great Britain and Ireland, and the various Australasian colonies, but in most of the other principal countries of the world. The following is a comparative statement of the business in the last two years :—



## MONEY ORDERS,\* 1889 AND 1890.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1889 ...	390	251,245	£ 780,590	226,279	£ 705,653
1890 ...	421	251,267	778,313	229,745	720,189
Increase ...	31	22	...	3,466	14,536
Decrease ...	...	...	2,277	...	...

152. The commission on money orders for sums not exceeding £5 is sixpence to places in Victoria, and one shilling to places in the other Australasian colonies; whilst an extra 6d. and 1s. respectively are charged for every additional £5 up to £20. To the United Kingdom and most other countries outside of Australasia, the scale is as follows:—Not exceeding £2, one shilling; from £2 to £5, two shillings and sixpence; from £5 to £7, three shillings and sixpence; from £7 to £10, five shillings. Money orders may be made payable by telegraph either in the colony or to any of the other Australasian colonies (except New Zealand) on payment, in addition to the above rates, for a message of ten† words. Money orders are granted for sums not exceeding £20 to any of the Australasian colonies, China, India, or the United States, and for sums not exceeding £10 to other countries.

Rates of commission on money orders.

153. The number and value of money orders issued in favour of the United Kingdom have always been much greater than the number and value of those received therefrom; but the reverse has been the case with orders between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies. The net amount remitted to the United Kingdom by this means in 1890 was more than two-thirds as large again as in 1880, and a third as large again as in 1885; but the net amount received from the neighbouring colonies has fallen off to little more than a third of the amount received in the two earlier periods. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies during 1890 and the first year of the two previous quinquennia:—

Money remitted to United Kingdom and from neighbouring colonies.

\* Exclusive of postal notes, for which see paragraphs 160 and 161 *post*.

† Six words in the case of Victoria.

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

Year.	Money Orders sent to, in excess of those received from, the United Kingdom.		Money Orders received from, in excess of those sent to, the Neighbouring Colonies.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1880 ... ..	14,297	45,711	28,692	108,629
1885 .. ...	18,202	60,826	28,640	98,669
1890 ... ..	24,471	78,288	8,245	37,791

Money orders in New South Wales.

154. In New South Wales the money orders issued in 1890 numbered 442,425, and were of a total value of £1,252,305; those paid numbered 441,845, and were of a total value of £1,193,954. Comparing these figures with those of Victoria, it appears that in the same year the money orders issued and paid in New South Wales exceeded those in this colony by 84 per cent. in number, and by 63 per cent. in value. It should be pointed out, however, that if, in Victoria, postal notes were included with money orders, the number would be nearly trebled, and the value increased by 22 per cent.

Average value of money orders.

155. The average value of money orders (exclusive of postal notes) issued in Victoria was £3 2s. 2d. in 1889, and £3 1s. 11d. in 1890. The average value of those issued in New South Wales was £2 18s. 1d. in 1889, and £2 16s. 7d. in 1890, the latter being 5s. 4d. below the average value of those in Victoria during the same year.

Proposed rates for inter-colonial orders.

156. According to the Postal Convention adopted by the Inter-colonial Postal and Telegraph Conference, held in Sydney in March, 1891, it was agreed that the following should be the rates of commission chargeable on intercolonial money orders:—Not exceeding £2, 6d.; £5, 1s.; £7, 1s. 6d.; £10, 2s.; £12, 2s. 6d.; £15, 3s.; £17, 3s. 6d.; £20, 4s.

Money orders in United Kingdom.

157. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1889 were of the following number and amount:—

MONEY ORDERS\* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1889.

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
		£
England and Wales ... ..	7,395,352	19,548,374
Scotland ... ..	1,068,457	2,501,572
Ireland ... ..	563,941	1,283,471
Total United Kingdom ...	9,027,750	23,333,417

\* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 363,825, of the value of £998,975.

158. The average value of each money order issued during 1889 in England was £2 12s. 10d., in Scotland £2 6s. 10d., and in Ireland £2 5s. 6d., or in the United Kingdom £2 11s. 8d. By reference to a previous paragraph,\* it will be found that during 1889 the average value of money orders issued exceeded by 10s. 6d. in Victoria, and by 7s. 8d. in New South Wales, the average value of those issued in the United Kingdom.

Average  
value of  
money  
orders in  
United  
Kingdom.

159. To every 100 of the population nearly 23 money orders were issued in Victoria during 1890, which proportion differs but little from that in the previous year. To every 100 of the population, 40 money orders were issued in New South Wales in 1890; whilst, in 1889, 25 were issued in England, 26 in Scotland, and 12 in Ireland.

Proportion  
of money  
orders to  
population.

160. Postal notes were first issued in Victoria on the 1st January, 1885. These notes are for various amounts, £1 being the maximum, and their denominations have been so arranged that any sum of shillings and sixpences up to £1 may be remitted by not more than two notes. Should it be desired to add thereto broken sums of pence, uncanceled stamps to the value of 5d. may be affixed to the back of a note, in which case the amount of the note and stamps will be paid. The notes, if left blank as issued by the Department, are payable to bearer at any money order office in Victoria; but if the sender or holder so desire, he can make them payable to any person named, at any such office, by inserting the particulars in space reserved for the purpose on the face of the notes. The poundage or price charged is  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for notes of the value of 1s. or 1s. 6d.; 1d. for notes from 2s. to 4s. 6d. in value; 2d. for notes of 5s. or 7s. 6d. in value; and 3d. for notes from 10s. to 20s. in value. As the charge is 6d. for money orders under £5, it may be expected that such orders will be supplanted by postal notes so far as remittances up to £2 are concerned. Moreover, Victorian postal notes are payable at all money order offices in South Australia and Tasmania, and postal notes issued in the latter colonies are payable in Victoria, a further charge being paid by the payee, equal to the commission first paid. The total number of notes paid in 1890 (including intercolonial notes) was 413,173, valued at £171,230; showing an increase of about 97,000 in the number and £36,900 in the value, or of nearly one-third as compared with 1889.† The following were the numbers and amounts of Victorian and intercolonial notes paid in the last two years:—

Postal notes.

\* See paragraph 155 *ante*.

† It should be pointed out that, if postal notes were reckoned in the same manner as money orders, the numbers in 1890 would be:—Notes issued—number 401,197, value £167,263; notes paid—number 407,298, value £168,406.

POSTAL NOTES, 1889 AND 1890.

Where Issued or Paid.	Number.		Value.	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
Victorian Notes paid in Victoria ...	307,149	395,322	£ 130,709	£ 164,439
"    "    "    other Colonies	3,528	5,875	1,778	2,824
Intercolonial Notes paid in Victoria...	5,491	11,976	1,831	3,967
Total ...	316,168	413,173	134,318	171,230

Denomina-  
tions of  
postal  
notes.

161. The following are the denominations, numbers, and nominal values of *Victorian* postal notes paid during the year 1890 :—

VICTORIAN POSTAL NOTES PAID, 1890.

Denomination.		Number.	Nominal Value.		
s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1	0	13,704	685	4	0
1	6	8,828	662	2	0
2	0	19,691	1,969	2	0
2	6	23,050	2,881	5	0
3	0	29,232	4,384	16	0
3	6	17,959	3,142	16	6
4	0	31,302	6,260	8	0
4	6	17,704	3,983	8	0
5	0	50,376	12,594	0	0
7	6	21,093	7,909	17	6
10	0	64,486	32,243	0	0
10	6	13,146	6,901	13	0
15	0	27,923	20,942	5	0
20	0	62,703	62,703	0	0
Total	...	401,197	167,262	17	0

NOTE.—Including 5,875 notes, valued at £2,824, paid in South Australia and Tasmania.

Electric  
telegraphs.

162. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 748 stations (including 404 railway telegraph stations) within her borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and New Zealand; also with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with Western Australia, the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America; also with a submarine cable to Tasmania. About one-third of the line and one-third of the wire are worked in connexion with the Government railways, but are available for the use of the public; the remainder are under the postal and telegraph department. In 1890, as compared with the previous year, the number of stations increased by 92, and the miles of wire in operation by 619. The following are the particulars for the two years :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1889 AND 1890.

Under the control of	Number of Stations.	Miles Open.	
		Line (poles).	Wire.
Postal Department ...	344	4,000	8,720
Railway Department ...	404	2,958	4,779*
Total, 1890 ...	748	6,958	13,499
„ 1889 ...	656	6,436	12,880
Increase ...	92	522	619

NOTE.—In previous editions of this work, the length of railway telegraphs was not taken into account, although the business done was included in the returns. Telephone lines are not included.

163. The number of telegrams transmitted in 1890 exceeded 3,100,000, at a cost to senders of about £207,200. As compared with the previous year, the former increased by over 229,000, or by nearly 8 per cent., and the latter by about £7,400, or by over 3½ per cent. Of the total number of messages, nearly five-sixths were inland telegrams, and rather more than one-eighth were to the neighbouring colonies. The returns for the two years are shown in the following table :—

TELEGRAMS AND COST TO SENDERS, 1889 AND 1890.

Whence Transmitted.	Number of Telegrams Transmitted.		Increase+ Decrease—	Cost to Senders.		Increase+ Decrease—
	1889.	1890.		1889.	1890.	
Paid—Inland	2,366,930	2,594,565	+ 227,635	£ 81,669	£ 88,467	+ 6,798
„ To neighbouring colonies	404,657	427,019	+ 22,362	49,188	52,875	+ 3,687
„ To Europe and East	11,164	11,308	+ 144	60,596	59,946	— 650
Unpaid—O.H.M. Service	103,168	81,891	— 21,277	8,327	5,891	— 2,436
Total ...	2,885,919	3,114,783	+ 228,864†	199,780	207,179	+ 7,399†

164. The actual revenue derived from telegrams in 1890 exceeded that in 1889 by £11,249, the amounts in the two years being as follow :—

\* Of this extent, 3,879 miles is available for use of the public. † Net figures.

## TELEGRAPH REVENUE, 1889 AND 1890.

1889	...	...	...	...	£127,720
1890	...	...	...	...	138,969
Increase ...					<u>£11,249</u>

Telegraph  
revenue and  
expenditure  
compared.

165. For the financial year ended 30th June, 1890, it was estimated by the postal authorities that the sum which should be fairly charged to the Telegraph Branch of the Department, exclusive of the cost of construction of telegraph lines, the cable subsidies, and the interest on the capital cost of works and buildings, was £184,923. Deducting from this amount the revenue for the year, viz., £131,013, a net deficiency is shown of £53,910.\* This deficiency would be increased to £68,465 if the amount paid on account of cable subsidies were added.

Telegraph  
charges in  
Victoria.

166. The charge upon telegraphic messages to places in Victoria is 6d. for six words or less, and 1d. for each extra word; to places in New South Wales, 1s. for ten words, and 2d. for each extra word; to places in South Australia and Tasmania, 2s. for ten words, and 2d. for each extra word; to places in Queensland and Western Australia, 3s. for ten words, and 3d. for each extra word; to places in New Zealand, 10s. for ten words, and 1s. 1d. for each extra word. The charge for telegrams to places in the United Kingdom and Europe was reduced on the 1st May, 1891, from 9s. 4d. to 4s. 1d. for each word. In the case of telegrams to places on the Australian Continent, names and addresses are not charged for; to places in Tasmania they are not charged for unless they exceed ten words, but all words above that number are charged for as part of the message. In the case of telegrams to New Zealand, the United Kingdom, India, and other countries, the names and addresses of both sender and receiver are charged for as part of the message. The Intercolonial Postal and Telegraph Conference, held in Sydney in 1891, recommended an amended scale of charges for intercolonial telegrams, but this has not yet been approved by the Parliaments of the respective colonies.

Course of a  
telegram to  
London.

167. The course of a telegram along the 13,695 miles of wire over which it travels between Melbourne and London is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length of the portion in Australia is 2,704 miles, or about a fifth of the whole distance:—

\* See Report of the Post Office and Telegraph Department for 1890, page 38.

AUSTRALIAN AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS—COURSE BETWEEN  
MELBOURNE AND LONDON.

Points of Connexion and Repetition.				Number of Miles of—		
				Cable.	Land Line.	Total.
Melbourne—Mount Gambier	...	...	...	...	300	300
Mount Gambier—Adelaide	...	...	...	...	270	270
Adelaide—Port Augusta...	...	...	...	...	200	200
Port Augusta—Alice Springs	...	...	...	...	1,036	1,036
Alice Springs—Port Darwin	...	...	...	...	898	898
*Port Darwin—Banjoewangie	...	...	...	1,150	...	1,150
Banjoewangie—Batavia	...	...	...	...	480	480
Batavia—Singapore	...	...	...	553	...	553
Singapore—Penang	...	...	...	399	...	399
Penang—Madras	...	...	...	1,280	...	1,280
Madras—Bombay	...	...	...	...	650	650
Bombay—Aden	...	...	...	1,662	...	1,662
Aden—Suez	...	...	...	1,346	...	1,346
Suez—Alexandria	...	...	...	...	224	224
Alexandria—Malta	...	...	...	828	...	828
Malta—Gibraltar	...	...	...	1,008	...	1,008
Gibraltar—Falmouth	...	...	...	1,061	...	1,061
Falmouth—London	...	...	...	...	350	350
Total	...	...	...	9,287	4,408	13,695

168. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open, with their proportion to area and population, in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of 1890 :—

Telegraphs  
in Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Miles of Line.	
	Line.	Wire.	Per 1,000 Square Miles.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria	6,958	13,499	79·2	614
New South Wales†	11,231	25,880	36·3	1,001
Queensland	9,830	17,437	14·7	2,514
South Australia	5,526	10,208	6·1	1,732
Western Australia	2,921	3,469	3·0	5,878
Total	36,466	70,493	12·0	1,210
Tasmania‡	2,104	3,060	79·7	1,448
New Zealand§	5,060	12,771	48·5	809
Grand Total	43,630	86,324	14·2	1,153

NOTE.—Including railway telegraphs—for the first time in the case of Victoria—in all the colonies except New Zealand ; but telephone lines and wire are excluded, except in the case of New South Wales.

\* As an alternative line to that between Port Darwin and Banjoewangie, a cable has recently been successfully laid between the latter and Roebuck Bay in Western Australia.  
† Including telephone lines and wire. ‡ Including 359 miles of submarine cable.  
§ Including 202 miles of submarine cable. Railway telegraphs not included.



Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

169. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1890 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1890.

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

Order of colonies in respect to ratio of telegraphs to area and population.

170. In proportion to area, Victoria had, in 1890, about the same extent of telegraph line as Tasmania, but a larger extent than any other colony; but in proportion to population, Victoria was at the bottom of the list. The order of the colonies in regard to the proportion of telegraph line to area is almost the reverse of that to population, as will be observed by the following lists :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO RATIO OF TELEGRAPH LINE TO AREA AND POPULATION, 1890.

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

Telephone wire in Australasian colonies.

171. In addition to the telegraph wire, the following lengths of telephone wire were in use in 1890 in the five colonies named :— Victoria 7,898 miles, New Zealand 2,036 miles, South Australia 1,970 miles, Western Australia 517 miles, and Tasmania 382 miles. In New South Wales telephone is not distinguished from telegraph wire, whilst in Queensland there were (in 1889) 634 telephones in use. The Telephone Exchanges in Victoria had 2,307 subscribers.

Messages in Australasian colonies.

172. From the following figures, which show the extent to which electric telegraphy is made use of in the different colonies, it would appear that in 1890 most messages were transmitted\* in New South Wales, the next largest number in Victoria, and the next in New Zealand :—

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES\* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Number of Messages Transmitted.		Number of Messages Transmitted.	
New South Wales ...	3,592,519	South Australia ...	1,005,119*
Victoria ...	3,114,783	Tasmania ...	353,548
New Zealand ...	1,961,161	Western Australia	177,364
Queensland ...	1,197,620	Total ...	11,402,114

\* Exclusive of messages received from other colonies or countries. The figures for South Australia include only her own proportion of the international traffic; which, if included, would increase the number of messages for that colony to 1,061,756—the messages passing through the colony in both directions being taken into account.



173. The proportion of telegrams per head of population was much larger in every one of the Australasian colonies than in any of the countries shown in the following list:—

Telegrams  
per head in  
various  
countries.

#### TELEGRAMS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Western Australia	...	3·7	Norway	...	...	...	·7
New South Wales	..	3·3	Denmark	...	...	...	·7
South Australia	...	3·2	France	...	...	...	·7
New Zealand	...	3·2	Germany	...	...	...	·5
Queensland...	...	3·1	Sweden	...	...	...	·4
Victoria	...	2·8	Portugal (1880)	...	...	...	·4
Tasmania	...	2·5	Austria (Proper)	...	...	...	·4
United Kingdom	...	1·6	Italy	...	...	...	·3
Belgium	...	1·3	Hungary	...	...	...	·3
Switzerland	...	1·1	Spain	...	...	...	·2
Holland	...	·9	Russia	...	...	...	·1
United States	...	·8					

NOTE.—Figures for the Australasian colonies relate to the year 1890; those for the other countries to the period 1887-9. The latter were taken from the *Statesman's Year Book*, 1891.

174. According to returns presented to the Intercolonial Postal and Telegraph Conference of 1891, the following was the cost of construction of telegraphs in the colonies named, also the revenue derived therefrom. As, however, few, if any, of the colonies keep a regular capital account, and the postal and telegraph departments are generally carried on in the same buildings and under the same management, it is probable the cost is based in part on estimates, and cannot implicitly be relied on. The cost of buildings and instruments is, moreover, probably not included in the amount, except in the case of South Australia:—

Cost of con-  
struction  
and re-  
venue of  
Austral-  
asian  
telegraphs.

#### COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND REVENUE OF TELEGRAPHS IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colonies.	Miles Open.		Cost of Construction.		Revenue.	
	Line.	Wire.	Total.	Average per Mile of Line.	Total.	Average per Mile of Wire.
			£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	3,967	8,241	345,297*	87	138,969	16·9
New South Wales	11,231	23,698	743,698	66	178,735	7·6
South Australia ..	5,623	12,178	966,440†	172	67,132	5·5
Tasmania	1,283	1,909	53,555	42	15,884	8·3
New Zealand ...	5,060	12,771	578,154	114	89,508†	7·0

NOTE.—The above figures relate solely to lines under the control of the Postal and Telegraph Departments, and are therefore exclusive of those managed by the Railway Departments. Telephone line and wire are not included in the figures for Victoria or New Zealand, but are included in those of the other colonies. The calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist of Victoria.

\* Exclusive of buildings.

† Inclusive of buildings.

‡ Exclusive of the value of Government telegrams, £26,071. The expenditure in New Zealand was £94,822.

Telegrams  
to and  
from  
Europe  
and other  
countries.

175. During 1890 the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to countries outside Australasia was 10,500, at a cost to senders of £59,946; and the number received from such countries was 11,649, at a cost to senders of £57,706. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the number of foreign telegrams transmitted was 32,737, at a cost to senders of £165,488; and the number received was 34,329, at a cost of £165,979. Comparing 1890 with the previous year, the number of foreign telegrams transmitted increased by 5 per cent., and the number received by 8 per cent.; the value of the former, however, increased by only  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., and that of the latter by only 3 per cent. The following are the numbers transmitted from and received in each colony in 1890, the increase in that year being also shown:—

TELEGRAMS BETWEEN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1890.

Colony.	Transmitted.		Received.	
	Number of Messages.	Cost to Senders.	Number of Messages.	Cost to Senders.
		£		£
Victoria ...	10,500	59,946	11,649	57,706
New South Wales ...	9,752	47,792	8,654	39,957
Queensland ...	2,824	14,788	2,220	9,953
South Australia ...	3,903	15,167	6,526	33,238
Western Australia ...	867	2,734	607	2,265
Tasmania ...	475	1,992	416	1,717
New Zealand ...	4,416	23,069	4,257	21,143
Total 1890 ...	32,737	165,488	34,329	165,979
„ 1889 ...	31,133	163,423	31,776	161,214
Increase ...	1,604	2,065	2,553	4,765

Reduced  
cable rates  
to Europe,  
etc.

176. In accordance with an agreement entered into with the Eastern Extension, Australasia, and China Telegraph Co. Limited, the charge for ordinary telegrams from Australia to Europe was reduced on the 1st May, 1891, from 9s. 4d. to 4s.\* per word, similar reductions being made to other countries. The receipts under the former rate were distributed amongst the various countries and companies as follow:—South Australia 1s. 2d., Java  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., India  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d., Europe 2d., Cis-Indian Administration† 2s. 9d., Eastern Extension Co. 4s. 6d., total 9s. 4d.; but the reduced rate is to be divided thus:—South Australia 5d., Java  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., India  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., Europe 2d., Cis-Indian Administration 2s. 7d., Eastern Extension Co. 5d.; total 4s.\* It was also stipulated that one moiety of the deficiency,

\* This is the rate to South or Western Australia. The inland rates of other colonies through which the telegram passes to be added.

† Consisting of Indo-European Telegraphic Department (of H.M. Indian Government), the Eastern Telegraph Co. Ltd., and Indo-European Telegraph Co. Ltd.

arising from the reduction, in the joint revenue of the Cis-Indian Administration and the Eastern Extension Company below that of 1889 (after deducting payments to other Administrations), should be paid by the contracting colonies, which embrace all those on the Australian continent (excepting Queensland) and Tasmania. Thus, the joint revenue in 1889 being £237,736, the amount receivable at the reduced rate would be £105,926 (assuming there was no increase of traffic), leaving a deficiency of £131,810, of which £65,905 would be borne by the companies, and £65,905 by the five colonies referred to in proportion to population. If, however, traffic increased by say 55 per cent., the deficiency would amount to only £73,550, and the Australian subsidy to only £36,775. It has also been agreed amongst the contracting colonies that any deficiency in the revenue of South Australia arising from the reduction in the rate over her lines from 1s. 2d. to 5d. shall be defrayed by the contracting colonies in proportion to their populations. This deficiency, without any increase of traffic, would amount to about £22,200, but with an increase of 55 per cent. to about £13,200. Judging from the large increase in the traffic during the 15 years ended with 1889 under the higher rates, it is expected that it will be still more rapid under the reduced rates, and that in less than 5 years\* the Australian liability will cease. From figures published in the Appendices to the Report of the Victorian Post Office and Telegraph Department for 1890, it appears that the number of words transmitted and received on account of the Australasian international traffic was 235,160 in 1875, 353,348 in 1880, 537,355 in 1885, and 788,657 in 1889. If, however, this experiment should not prove a success, the agreement with the Eastern Extension Co. may be determined after due notice by either side at the expiration of the first or any subsequent year.

177. Comparing the returns for the Australasian colonies, which have recently come to hand, for the first four months under the new rates (*i.e.*, four months ended August, 1891) with those for the corresponding period of 1889, it appears that the messages increased from 20,166 to 27,264, or 35 per cent.; and the words from 256,727 to 394,982, or 54 per cent.; whilst the gross receipts fell off from £104,364 to £82,299, or by 21 per cent. In the Victorian business alone there was an increase of 42 per cent. in regard to the number of telegrams, or of 67 per cent. in regard to the number of words—the former having increased from 6,747 in the four months of 1889 to 9,583 in the corresponding period of 1891, and the latter from 94,261 to 156,756.

Messages,  
words, and  
receipts,  
1889 and  
1891.

\* Judging from the actual experience, it will probably be considerably less than this. See next paragraph.

Telegraph  
subsidies.

178. Including the subsidies just referred to, the following are the particulars of telegraph subsidies payable annually by Victoria :—

TELEGRAPH SUBSIDIES PAYABLE BY VICTORIA.

	£
Towards duplicate telegraph cable (Port Darwin to Penang) ...	13,200
To Eastern Extension Co. on account of reduced cable rates—Proportion payable by Victoria, based on actual returns of first four months' experience (54 per cent.) ... ..	12,810
To South Australia, do. ... ..	5,165
Total ... ..	£31,175

Telegraphs  
in British  
dominions.

179. The lengths of telegraph line open and number of messages transmitted in the United Kingdom and such British possessions as the information is available for are as follow, according to the latest information :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1889  
(Exclusive of Telephones).

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
	Line.	Wire.	
United Kingdom ... ..	31,440	...	62,368,
Australasia (1890) ... ..	43,630	86,324	12,347,
Bermuda ... ..	32*	...	...
British Guiana ... ..	260*	...	...
British Bechuanaland .. ..	290	...	...
Canada ... ..	29,239*	62,020	5,033,
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	4,510	...	1,376,
Ceylon ... ..	734	...	...
Cyprus ... ..	240	...	...
Gold Coast ... ..	175	...	...
Gibraltar ... ..	3	...	...
India ... ..	33,462*	99,654	3,011,
Malta ... ..	65	...	...
Mauritius ... ..	122	...	...
Natal ... ..	535	...	...
Newfoundland ... ..	1,080	...	...
Protected Malay States ... ..	299	...	...
Straits Settlements ... ..	247	...	...
St. Helena ... ..	13	...	...
West Indies—			
Antigua ... ..	30	...	...
Grenada ... ..	40	...	...
Jamaica ... ..	608	...	87,
Trinidad ... ..	63	...	...
Zululand ... ..	30	...	...

NOTE.—The following particulars relate to telephone lines which are not included in the table :— United Kingdom, 28 exchanges with 1,370 subscribers ; Bermuda, 300 miles ; Canada, 17,500 miles ; British Guiana, 145 ; Mauritius, telephone exchange with 64 subscribers ; Straits Settlements, 235 miles ; Barbados, 58 miles (but no telegraph lines) ; Jamaica, 87 miles ; Trinidad, 600 miles ; Australasia, about 13,000 miles.  
\* Excluding cable, viz., 15 miles in Bermuda, 12 in British Guiana, 215 in Canada, and 230 miles in India.

180. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and wire open, and the number of messages sent, in some of the principal Foreign countries, according to the latest returns. The information, where possible, has been drawn from official sources :—

## ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
		Line.	Wire.	
Algeria ... ..	1889	7,000	16,000	...
Argentine Confederation	1888-90	19,000	28,550	3,511,*
Austria-Hungary ...	1890	38,223	112,100	10,347,†
Belgium ... ..	1889	4,013	19,139	5,172,
Bolivia ... ..	1889	180	290	16,‡
Bosnia ... ..	1883	1,730	2,995	297,
Brazil ... ..	1889	6,700	11,460	568,
Bulgaria ... ..	1889	2,733	4,100	621,§
Chile ... ..	1889	13,040	18,500	603,
Cochin-China... ..	1888	1,810	...	...
Columbia ... ..	1888	3,000	3,500	...
Costa Rica ... ..	1889	600	700	113,§
Cuba ... ..	1889	2,795	5,400	...
Denmark ... ..	1889	2,748	7,514	1,494,
Egypt ... ..	1888	3,172	5,423	667,
France ... ..	1888	65,104	240,978	22,341,
Germany ... ..	1888-9	58,048	206,209	24,090,
Greece ... ..	1889	4,347	5,044	955,
Guatemala ... ..	1889	2,219	4,200	457,§
Hawaii ... ..	1890	250	890	...
Holland ... ..	1889	3,186	11,176	4,118,
Honduras ... ..	1889	1,840	2,680	...
Italy ... ..	1890	22,186	74,820	9,178,*
Japan ... ..	1889	6,581	18,593	2,767,§
Java ... ..	1885	5,746	...	378,
Luxemburg ... ..	1890	1,650	1,942	...
Mexico ... ..	1890	28,750	49,000	...
Nicaragua ... ..	1889	1,710	2,220	...
Orange Free State	1890	1,240	2,400	...
Paraguay ... ..	1888	95	190	32,†
Persia ... ..	1887-90	3,824	6,124	76,§
Peru ... ..	1888	2,700	5,200	...
Portugal ... ..	1889	3,210	7,468	1,730,
Roumania ... ..	1889	3,317	8,238	1,328,
Russia ... ..	1890	88,280	172,360	10,477,†
Servia ... ..	1889	1,806	3,068	471,§
Spain ... ..	1888	14,710	33,552	3,652,‡
Sweden ... ..	1889	5,388	13,991	1,709,
Norway ... ..	1890	5,638	10,274	1,246,§
Switzerland ... ..	1890	4,418	10,868	3,612,
Transvaal ... ..	1890	1,250	2,500	...
Turkey ... ..	1890	15,000	28,000	...
United States ... ..	1890	254,110	807,589	54,108,
Uruguay ... ..	1888	2,679	5,300	148,
Venezuela ... ..	1888	2,982	5,800	409,

\* Figures for 1889.

† Figures for 1887.

‡ Figures for 1886.

§ Figures for 1888.

Telegraphs  
in each  
continent.

181. In *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887,\* the number of miles of telegraph and the number of messages in each of the great continents of the world are set down as follow. To these the figures for the Australasian colonies in 1890 have been added :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN EACH CONTINENT.

Continent.	Miles of Line.	Messages (000's omitted).
Australasia ...	43,630	12,347,
Europe ...	326,709	138,634,
Asia ...	42,148	5,029,
Africa ...	17,981	1,221,
America ...	245,215	50,212,
Cables ...	103,096	...
The World ...	778,779	207,443,

Telegraphs  
of the  
world.

182. According to Mr. McCarty† (with a correction of the figures for Australasia), the length of telegraph lines in 1889-90 throughout the principal countries of the world was 857,831 miles, and that of telegraph wire was 2,436,827 miles. It will be observed that the former exceeds the total length of line given in the table by 79,000 miles.

Telephones.

183. Including aerial and underground cables, there were 1,121 miles of telephone line and 7,898 miles of telephone wire in the colony at the end of 1890. Some of these lines, however, are exclusively used by the Railway Department and are not available for public use, the wires being, where possible, carried on the same poles as telegraph wires. The telephone wires erected by the Postal Department are carried along 395 miles of special poles, and are for the most part connected with the Telephone Exchanges. The length of lines and wire, and number of instruments in use, under the control of each Department are shown in the following table :—

TELEPHONES, 1890.

Under the control of	Miles open.		Sets of Telephones in use.
	Line (poles and cable).	Wire.	
Postal Department ...	471	7,104	3,629
Railway Department ...	650	794	670
Total ...	1,121	7,898	4,299

\* Page 1,061. The lengths have been reduced from kilomètres to miles, on the assumption that a kilomètre is equal to '621 of a mile.  
† *Annual Statistician*, San Francisco, 1891, page 360.

184. Until September, 1887, the Telephone Exchanges in Victoria were worked by a private company, but in that month the business, together with buildings and plant, was purchased by the Government. The price paid was £40,000, but a considerable amount had to be expended to place the Exchanges in thorough repair. There are now nine Telephone Exchanges in the colony—two of which were opened during the year 1890, viz., at Brighton and Hawthorn. In the Central Exchange there are now ten sections of switch-board employed with a capacity to accommodate 2,000 subscribers; forty-six female switch-hands are employed during the day, and four male hands at night. The receipts for 1890, exclusive of £3,264 from private lines, amounted to £33,510; the total number of subscribers, exclusive of 226 who used private lines, at the end of the year was 2,307, and the amount subscribed during the year was £34,580. At present only subscribers are supposed to use the lines. The establishment of public telephone offices is still under consideration. The number of subscribers at the various Exchanges in the colony at the end of each of the last four years, together with the amount of subscriptions payable each year, was as follows\* :—

## SUBSCRIBERS TO TELEPHONE EXCHANGES, 1887 TO 1890.

	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Melbourne ...	864	1,339	1,608	1,769
Ballarat ...	140	135	137	126
Bendigo (Sandhurst)	117	112	100	70
Geelong† ...	...	51	81	143
Warrnambool ...	...	...	Nil	54
Windsor† ...	...	...	26	53
Malvern† ...	...	...	36	45
Brighton† ...	...	...	...	34
Hawthorn† ...	...	...	...	13
Total ...	1,121	1,637	1,988	2,307
Subscriptions payable } during year ... }	£16,647	£24,649	£29,203	£34,580

185. The number of miles of railway open on the 30th June, 1890, was 2,471½, consisting of 2,193 miles of single and 278 miles of double line; and by the 30th June, 1891, the total length open increased to 2,764½ miles. The following table shows the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during the year ended 30th June, 1890 :—

\* For an account of the Victorian Telephone system, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. II., paragraph 978.

† These Exchanges are also connected by means of trunk lines with the Melbourne Exchange.

‡ Including 1½ mile on disputed territory near the South Australian border.



## RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED.

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1890.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
<i>Northern System.</i>	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
Melbourne to Sandhurst (exclusive of Melb. Terminus)	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	4,777,386†	47,418	2,762,314
Sandhurst to Echuca (including bridge over Murray at Echuca)	...	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	55 $\frac{1}{4}$	682,139‡	12,346	
Lancefield Junction to Lancefield	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	64,101	4,421	
Carlsruhe to Creswick ...	...	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	46 $\frac{1}{4}$	330,317	7,142	
Castlemaine to Dunolly ...	...	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	47 $\frac{1}{2}$	335,524	7,064	
Dunolly to Donald ...	...	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	56 $\frac{3}{4}$	257,325	4,534	
Castlemaine to Maldon ...	...	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	61,085	5,959	
Ballarat to Maryborough ...	...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	273,982	6,447	
Ballarat Racecourse Branch Line	...	2	2	7,347	3,674	
Maryborough to Avoca ...	...	15	15	61,714	4,114	
Sandhurst to Wycheproof ...	...	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	89 $\frac{1}{4}$	418,834	4,693	
Toolamba to Echuca ...	...	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	41 $\frac{3}{4}$	180,355	4,320	
Wedderburn Junction to Wedderburn	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	17,746	3,736	
Korong Vale to Boort ...	...	18	18	72,745	4,041	
Eaglehawk to Swan Hill ...	...	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	108 $\frac{3}{4}$	433,322	3,985	
Ballarat Racecourse to Waubra ...	...	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	67,365	4,900	
Inglewood to Dunolly ...	...	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	24 $\frac{3}{4}$	94,750	3,828	
Sandhurst to Tooborac (portion of Wandong, Heathcote and Sandhurst line)	...	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	38 $\frac{1}{4}$	275,000§	...	
Wandong to Kilmore (portion of Wandong, Heathcote and Sandhurst line)	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Total ...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	638 $\frac{3}{4}$	739 $\frac{1}{2}$	8,411,037	11,382	
<i>Western System.</i>						
Footscray Junction to Williamstown (including Piers and Breakwater)	6	...	6	487,795	81,299	**
Newport to Geelong (including line to Geelong Wharf and Williamstown Racecourse Line)	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,150,878¶	29,136	
North Geelong to Ballarat...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,862,414	34,811	
Geelong to Queenscliff— (Queenscliff Junction to Queenscliff)	...	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	111,566	5,377	

\* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (¶) on page 136 *post*.

† Excluding the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, which cost £1,099,018.

‡ Including a bridge over the Murray at Echuca, constructed conjointly by Victoria and New South Wales, the proportion paid by Victoria to 30th June, 1884, being £49,282.

§ Approximate cost only.

|| Including the pier and breakwater, and western pier, which cost £179,549.

¶ Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

\*\* For distance travelled see next page.



RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1890.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per mile.	
<i>Western System—contd.</i>	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
Geelong to Warrnambool (including Geelong Race- course Branch Line)	...	123	123	762,244	6,197	2,939,088
Mt. Moriac to Wensleydale	...	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	37,860	...	
Irrewarra to Beeac	...	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	39,302	4,492	
Terang to Mortlake	...	13	13	52,720	4,055	
Koroit to Warrnambool	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	73,746	7,763	
Koroit to Port Fairy	...	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 $\frac{1}{4}$	80,500	7,155	
Lal Lal Racecourse	...	2	2	11,332	5,666	
Ballarat East to Buninyong	...	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	61,075	8,143	
Ballarat to Ararat	3	54	57	397,206	6,969	
Ararat to S.A. Border	1	156 $\frac{1}{4}$	†157 $\frac{1}{4}$	917,625	5,835	
Ballarat Cattle Yards	...	3	3	12,368	4,123	
Ballarat to Scarsdale	...	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	59,525	4,492	
Ararat to Hamilton	...	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	317,400	4,773	
Hamilton to Portland	...	54	54	280,326	5,191	
Hamilton to Coleraine	...	23	23	107,843	4,689	
Branxholme to Casterton	...	32	32	175,969	5,499	
Lubeck to Rupanyup	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,318	4,455	
Murtoa to Warracknabeal	...	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	136,868	4,380	
Horsham to Noradjuha	...	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	77,107	3,808	
Footscray to Warrenheip	...	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	62 $\frac{1}{4}$	677,678	10,886	
Bacchus Marsh Junction to Newport	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	26,417	5,561	
Total ...	65 $\frac{1}{4}$	774 $\frac{3}{4}$	840	7,960,082	9,476	
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>						
Essendon Junction to Essen- don (including Racecourse Line)	5	...	5	149,332	29,866	†
Essendon to Wodonga	61	121	182	2,045,617	11,240	
Wodonga to Murray River...	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	36,047	16,021	
North Melbourne to Somer- ton <i>via</i> Coburg	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	246,180	19,694	
Royal Park Junction to Clif- ton Hill	$\frac{3}{4}$	2	2 $\frac{3}{4}$	150,351	54,673	
Fitzroy Branch	...	1	1	76,536	76,536	
Fitzroy to Whittlesea	1 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	216,862	9,857	
Tallarook to Yea...	...	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	151,080	6,361	
Mangalore to Numurkah	...	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	65 $\frac{1}{2}$	329,485	5,030	
Benalla to Yarrawonga	...	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	40 $\frac{1}{4}$	168,913	4,197	
Wangaratta to Beechworth	...	23	23	158,541	6,893	
Everton to Myrtleford	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	75,719	4,589	
Springs to Wahgunyah	...	14	14	68,413	4,887	
Numurkah to Nathalia	...	14	14	50,319	3,594	

\* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (¶) on next page.

† Includes 1 $\frac{1}{4}$  mile constructed on disputed territory on the border of South Australia.

‡ For distance travelled see next page.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1890.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per mile.	
	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
<i>North-Eastern System—con.</i>						
Numurkah to Cobram ...	...	21½	21½	79,493	3,697	} 2,521,128
Shepparton to Dookie ...	...	15	15	51,989	3,466	
Yea to Cathkin ...	...	13½	13½	90,000†	...	
Wodonga to Huon Lane ...	...	14¼	14¼	75,000†	...	
Total ...	70¾	418	488¾	4,219,877	8,629	
<i>Eastern and South Suburban Systems.</i>						
Spencer to Flinders-street Junction	...	¾	¾	62,293	83,057	} 2,479,342
South Yarra to Oakleigh ...	6¾	...	6¾	271,890	40,280	
Oakleigh to Sale ...	...	118¼	118¼	970,962	8,211	
Caulfield to Frankston ...	10¼	9¾	20	172,500	8,625	
Warragul to Jindivick ...	...	8¼	8¼	60,000†	...	
Moe to Thorpedale ...	...	10¾	10¾	113,436	10,552	
Morwell to Mirboo ...	...	20	20	151,731	7,586	
Traralgon to Heyfield ...	...	23¼	23¼	120,745	5,193	
Heyfield to Bairnsdale ...	...	50¾	50¾	250,816	4,942	
Sale to Stratford ...	...	9¼	9¼	42,609	4,606	
Maffra to Briagolong ...	...	12¼	12¼	50,638	4,134	
Hawthorn to Healesville ...	5¾	29¾	35½	494,341	13,925	
Hawthorn to Kew ...	...	1¼	1¼	72,532	58,026	
Brighton to Picnic Point ...	2	...	2	71,023	35,511	
Frankston to Stony Point ...	...	18½	18½	97,846	5,289	
Mornington Junction to Mornington	...	7¾	7¾	54,448	7,025	
Ringwood to Upper Fern Tree Gully	...	7½	7½	55,915	7,455	
Dandenong to Tooradin (portion of Dandenong to Leongatha Line)	...	16	16	110,000†	...	
Camberwell to Waverley Road	...	5	5	140,000†	...	
Burnley to Oakleigh ...	...	7¼	7¼	149,778	20,659	} 1,071,280
Collingwood to Heidelberg ...	...	5¼	5¼	181,195‡	34,513	
Hobson's Bay Lines (includ- ing the Port Melbourne Pier)	16½	...	16½	1,845,430§	111,844	
Total ...	41¼	361½	402¾	5,540,128	13,747	
Grand Total ...	278	2,193	2,471	26,131,124¶	10,575	11,773,152

\* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (¶) *infra*. † Approximate figures. ‡ Including junction station, Alphington, about £50,000.

§ Including expenditure on works, etc., between Prince's-bridge station (Melbourne) and Windsor, not yet apportioned, amounting to £224,793.

|| In addition to the Government lines of railway, a line five miles in length has been constructed between Rosstown and Elsternwick, suburbs of Melbourne. This line has not yet been worked.

¶ The total cost of the railways opened to the 30th June, 1890, was £32,700,429, viz., £26,131,124 as shown above, £4,236,166 on rolling-stock, £1,099,018 on the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, £1,122,068 on general construction (such as sheds, workshops, machinery, etc.), and £112,053 cost of floating loans. To the 30th June, 1891, the total cost was (exclusive of cost of floating loans) £35,518,871. See paragraphs 199 and 200 *post*.

186. Under the *Railway Construction Act* 1884 (48 Vict. No. 821), <sup>Railways in progress.</sup> which came into operation on the 12th December, 1884, 62 new lines, of an aggregate length of about 1,200 miles, were authorized, at a total estimated cost of nearly 6 millions sterling. Of these lines, 54, of a total length of about 1,172 miles, were country, and 8, of a total length of 28 miles, were suburban lines. The expenditure authorized for country lines, including stations, but not including permanent-way materials or rolling-stock, was £3,960 per mile; and for suburban lines, including stations and permanent-way material, but not including rolling-stock, £14,294 per mile. The gross additional amount authorized for rolling-stock is £178,000, and for permanent-way material (on country lines only) £415,000. Of the 1,200 miles authorized under the Act, about 766 had been completed and opened for traffic on the 30th June, 1890, whilst 433 miles were in progress, and 1 mile had not been commenced. The following is a statement of the proposed lengths of the railways in progress at the 30th June, 1890 :—

## RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, 30TH JUNE, 1890.

Names of Lines.						Approximate Length.
COUNTRY LINES.						Miles.
Avoca to Ararat	...	...	...	...	...	38 $\frac{3}{4}$
Birregurra and Cape Otway Forest	...	...	...	...	...	19 $\frac{3}{4}$
Camperdown and Curdie's River	...	...	...	...	...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
Dandenong and Leongatha (section Tooradin to Leongatha)	...	...	...	...	...	53 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hamilton and Penshurst	...	...	...	...	...	18
Koroit Railway <i>via</i> Penshurst	...	...	...	...	...	49
Kyneton and Redesdale	...	...	...	...	...	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Lancefield and Kilmore	...	...	...	...	...	17 $\frac{3}{4}$
Leongatha and Port Albert	...	...	...	...	...	47 $\frac{1}{4}$
Maldon towards Laanecoorie	...	...	...	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Murchison and Rushworth	...	...	...	...	...	12 $\frac{3}{4}$
Myrtleford and Bright	...	...	...	...	...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sale to the Canal	...	...	...	...	...	$\frac{3}{4}$
Scarsdale and Lintons	...	...	...	...	...	8
Wandong, Heathcote and Sandhurst (section Tooborac to Kilmore)	...	...	...	...	...	19 $\frac{1}{2}$
Warragul and Neerim (section Jindivick towards Neerim)	...	...	...	...	...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
Wodonga and Tallangatta (section Huon Lane to Tallangatta)	...	...	...	...	...	11 $\frac{3}{4}$
Yackandandah and Beechworth	...	...	...	...	...	13
Yea and Mansfield* (section Cathkin to Mansfield)	...	...	...	...	...	42
Total	...	...	...	...	...	429
SUBURBAN LINES.						
Outer Circle Railway—Camberwell to Richmond and Alphington	...	...	...	...	...	4
Total	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	433

NOTE.—The expenditure on lines in progress was approximately £1,781,655.

\* Including the branch from Cathkin to Alexandra, about 4 $\frac{3}{4}$  miles.

Railways  
authorized  
but not  
commenced

187. The only line authorized, but not commenced, on the 30th June, 1890, was the Frankston Cemetery line, three-quarters of a mile in length.

Railways  
Standing  
Committee  
Act 1890.

188. An Act\* of the Victorian Legislature, passed on the 9th October, 1890, provides for the appointment of a Standing Committee on Railways, consisting of 13 members of Parliament, 5 to be members of and appointed by the Legislative Council, and 8 to be members of and appointed by the Legislative Assembly, to hold office only during the existence and continuance of the Assembly in session at the time of their appointment. The functions of the Committee are to consider and report on all railways (except those previously authorized or authorized in the then current session) to be thereafter executed in all cases where the estimated cost of completing any work should exceed £20,000, having regard mainly to (a) the stated purpose of such work; (b) the necessity or advisability of carrying it out; (c) the amount of revenue expected to be derived therefrom; and (d) its present and prospective value. Under the Act the lines included in the *Railway Construction Bill* 1890, read a first time on the 17th June, 1890, are specially referred to the Committee, as well as surveyed lines which might during the then current session be referred to it by resolution of the Assembly; but in other cases the works before being considered by the Committee must first be considered and explained to the Legislative Assembly by a Minister of the Crown, and then by motion, in the usual manner, be referred to the Committee, who, as soon as practicable, are to report to the Assembly the result of their inquiries, and after the receipt of such report the Assembly may decide whether it is expedient to carry out the proposed work or any portion thereof, or may, instead of so deciding, refer the report back to the Committee for further consideration.

Recom-  
mendations  
of Railways  
Standing  
Committee.

189. The Parliamentary Standing Committee on Railways, appointed under the Act just referred to, held their first meeting on the 23rd October, 1890, and after having made considerable progress with their inquiry into the lines referred to them, completed their first report on the 16th June, 1891. According to this report the Committee were proceeding with their investigation into 24 miles of suburban, and 2,148 miles of country lines; and it was at the outset resolved to recommend that, in order to keep the cost of construction of new lines

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\* *Railways Standing Committee Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1177).

well under control, "the 'construction' and 'management' of the Victorian Railways should be entirely distinct and separate, and that the construction of new railways should be removed from the control of the Commissioners, who should be responsible only for the management of the traffic, and the proper maintenance of existing lines." The most important items in which the Committee are satisfied from evidence received that reductions can be made, are as follow:—(A) *Land and Compensation*: By reducing the width of the track below  $1\frac{3}{4}$  chain; by the use of Government roads as tracks for the railways in lieu of purchasing land; by smaller areas being purchased for stations; and by accepting offers (several of which have already been made) of land free of cost. (B) *Clearing*: By allowing timber felled, for purposes of clearing the track, to be laid alongside the line, instead of removing and burning it off. (C) *Fencing*: By erecting less expensive fences, and using local timber and barbed wire, at a reduced cost of 50 per cent., and dispensing with fencing altogether in some cases. (D) *Level Crossings and Gatehouses*: By the more general use of cattle pits. (E) *Bridges and Culverts*: By constructing these on light lines without planking and ballasting at a possible saving of £85 per mile. (F) *Metalling and Gravelling Roads, etc.*: By placing the stations in country districts as near a roadway as practicable, and thus dispensing with long metalled approaches. (G) *Ballast*: By using a less quantity in certain cases, or, where timber is plentiful, by adding to the number of sleepers, and using no ballast. (H) *Sleepers*: By using local timber these could be obtained in some cases at a saving of 50 per cent. (I) *Permanent Way Materials*: By using 50lb. instead of 60lb. (the minimum at present in general use) steel rails for trains running at a lower rate of speed, or in cases where more sleepers could be economically used, at a saving of about £125 per mile; also by utilizing the immense quantity of second-hand rails which are now lying unused, though worth £500 per mile. (K) *Earthworks*: By reducing the price to that paid by local bodies, which is about 30 per cent. less than that paid by the Department; also by letting the contracts in five-mile sections in country where the conditions are favourable, so as to favour competition; and by reducing the width and length of embankments. (L) *Stations and Goods Sheds*: By erecting less costly buildings, so as to give no more accommodation in each case than is warranted by the traffic requirements; also by dispensing with the traffic staff at intermediate roadside stations—the guard booking passengers—and by the employment of "island" platforms for both passengers and goods. The saving to be thus effected

under the last head alone was on a line of 30 miles calculated to be equal to £1,451 per mile.

Rolling-stock.

190. According to the following table a considerable increase took place in 1890 as compared with the previous year in all descriptions of rolling-stock, except locomotives, and especially in the number of goods trucks, waggons, etc. The increase in the total cost of rolling-stock was nearly £641,000 :—

ROLLING-STOCK, 1889 AND 1890.

Year ended 30th June.	Number of—						Total Cost of Rolling-Stock.
	Loco-motives.	First Class and Composite Carriages	Second Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggon, etc.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
1889 ... ..	461	538	337	595	7,469	552	£ 3,595,323
1890 ... ..	461	586	415	688	8,259	634	4,236,166
Increase ...	...	48	78	93	790	82	640,843

Passenger rates.

191. The passenger rates are somewhat higher on country lines than on the lines connecting Melbourne with its suburbs, which are now defined to be those within a radius of 15 miles from the heart of the city. The following are the respective rates per mile :—

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE.

First class, country lines ...	2d.	Second class, country lines ...	1½d.
„ suburban lines ...	1d.	„ suburban lines	0¾d.

Miles open and travelled.

192. By the following statement of the number of miles open and the number of train miles travelled, and of the passengers and goods carried during the financial years 1888-9 and 1889-90, it is shown that, although a considerable increase took place in the mileage open and the train mileage—which increased by 9 and 10 per cent. respectively—the passenger traffic increased by only 3 per cent., and the goods traffic by a very slight proportion. In explanation of the small increase of traffic in the year under review as compared with the previous year, it will be remembered that the returns of 1888-9 were much swelled by the traffic which took place in connexion with the late Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition :—



RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS  
AND GOODS CARRIED, 1888-9 AND 1889-90.\*

Year.	Extent Open.		Train Mileage.	Passengers. †	Goods and Live Stock.
	At end of Year.	Average for Year.			
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.
1888-9 ...	2,198½	2,144	10,680,743	68,904,427	4,160,126
1889-90 ...	2,471	2,330	11,773,152	71,058,940	4,170,436
Increase ...	272½†	186	1,092,409	2,154,513	10,310

193. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during the financial years 1888-9 and 1889-90 :—

Receipts and  
working  
expenses.

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES,  
1888-9 AND 1889-90.‡

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.				Working Expenses.	Net Income.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods and Live Stock.	Sundries.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
1889 ...	1,456,037	1,441,600	212,503	3,110,140	1,945,837	1,164,303	62·56
1890 ...	1,455,129	1,450,683	226,054	3,131,866	2,132,158	999,708	68·08
Increase	...	9,083	13,551	21,726	186,321	...	5·52
Decrease	908	...	...	...	...	164,595	...

\* During the year 1890-91, the train mileage was 12,249,747 ; the passengers carried numbered 71,970,885 ; and the quantity of goods and live stock carried was 4,425,609 tons.

† In order to compute the number of passengers, the single tickets sold have been added to 720 for each yearly, 360 for each half-yearly, 180 for each quarterly, and 60 for each monthly, 2 for each return, and 1 for each single, ticket issued to adults and youths ; and half these proportions for tickets issued to boys and girls. Tickets available for two or more systems, however, are reckoned twice or oftener accordingly ; the addition made in 1889-90 for travelling over more than one system being 12,107,144. No addition has been made for free passes.

‡ The following lines were opened for traffic during the year 1889-90 at the dates named :—7th August, 1889, Maffra to Briagolong, 12¼ miles ; 7th August, Ondit to Beeac, 8¾ miles ; 12th September, Ballarat East to Buninyong, 7½ miles ; 10th November, portion of Frankston to Crib Point Line, between Mornington and Hastings, 8 miles ; 10th November, Mornington Line, 7¾ miles ; 10th November, Wodonga and Tallangatta, 14¼ miles ; 11th November, portion of Fitzroy to, Whittlesea, between Whittlesea Junction and Preston Reservoir, 4¾ miles ; 3rd December, Ringwood to Ferntree Gully, 7½ miles ; 20th December, Coburg to Somerton, 7½ miles ; 12th January, 1890, portion of Yea to Mansfield, between Yea and Molesworth, 10¾ miles ; 1st February, portion of Fitzroy and Whittlesea, between Preston Reservoir and Whittlesea, 17¼ miles ; 4th February, Bacchus Marsh and Gordons, 17¾ miles ; 19th February, portion of Frankston to Crib Point, between Hastings and Stoney Point, 6 miles ; 21st February, Mount Moriac to Forest, 11¼ miles ; 26th February, Koroit to Warrnambool, 9½ miles ; 21st March, Terang to Mortlake, 13 miles ; 24th March, Burnley to Outer Circle, 7¼ miles ; 26th March, Koroit to Warrnambool, 11 miles ; 4th April, Camperdown to Warrnambool, 28¾ miles ; 12th May, portion of Warragul to Neerim between Warragul and Jindivick, 8¼ miles ; 30th May, Kerang to Swan Hill, 35 miles ; 30th May, portion of Burnley to Outer Circle, Camberwell to Waverley Road, 5 miles.

§ During the year 1890-91, the Railway receipts amounted to £3,298,567, and the working expenses to £2,310,645. The net income was thus £987,922 ; and the proportion of working expenses to receipts 70 per cent.

|| This amount is made up of parcels, etc., £90,572 ; horses, carriages, and dogs, £19,819 ; mails, £57,129 ; rents, £36,770 ; miscellaneous, £21,764.

Decrease in  
railway  
income.

194. It will be observed that, although the average extent of lines open for traffic in 1889-90 was 9 per cent. above that in 1888-9, the net income fell off by £164,600,—resulting from an increase of £186,300 in the working expenses, less one of £21,700 in the receipts. It should, however, be remembered that the revenue of 1888-9 was considerably augmented by the large traffic induced by the late International Exhibition held in Melbourne during that year, although, on the other hand, the following exceptional items appeared amongst the working expenses for that year :—£37,828 increased expenditure necessitated by the Newcastle coal strike, £23,682 for special renewal of rails—“ properly chargeable to capital ”—to meet growing requirements of traffic as well as to secure more rapid communication on some of the principal lines. Then again, the Commissioners state that the railways opened in the last two years (viz., 452 miles, or about 18 per cent. of the present mileage) were worked during the year under review at a loss of £100,000, and that the opening of the Ballarat line (on the 4th December, 1889) not only reduced the distance to that town, and consequently the rates and fares, by 25 per cent., and proportionately to places beyond, at an estimated loss of £1,000 per week, but necessitated the maintenance of a duplicate service without any corresponding gain to the revenue.

Proportion  
of working  
expenses to  
receipts.

195. The proportion of working expenses to receipts was 68 per cent. in 1889-90, as compared with  $62\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. in 1888-9, an average of  $60\frac{4}{5}$  per cent. during the previous five years, and an average of 55 per cent. during the five years ended with 1882. An explanation of this increase is partly to be found in the policy of the department in reducing passenger fares and merchandize rates, whenever the net revenue reaches an amount which is more than sufficient to meet the interest on the railway loans. The Railway Commissioners estimate that the aggregate value of concessions so made during the last six years was not less than £800,000, and that the present annual loss arising therefrom amounts to £200,000.

Earnings  
and ex-  
penses per  
mile.

196. The following table shows the average extent of Government railways open, the gross earnings and expenses, and the net profits per mile open, in each of the last seventeen years :—



**EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,  
1873-4 TO 1889-90.\***

Year.	Average Number of Miles Open.	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Expenses per Mile.	Net Profits per Mile.
		£	£	£
1873-4 ...	414	2,056	905	1,151
1874-5 ...	541	1,701	890	811
1875-6 ...	608	1,636	821	815
1877 ...	787	1,443	753	690
1878 ...	967	1,258	647	611
1879 ...	1,091	1,120	587	533
1880 ...	1,194	1,250	682	568†
1881 ...	1,215	1,371	752	619†
1882 ...	1,300	1,370	845	525
1883 ...	1,432	1,326	890	436
1884 (6 months)	1,598	701	425	276
1884-5 ...	1,655	1,318	772	546
1885-6 ...	1,691	1,377	775	602
1886-7 ...	1,791	1,370	797	573
1887-8 ...	1,947	1,415	900‡	515
1888-9 ...	2,144	1,451	908	543
1889-90 ...	2,330	1,344	915	429

197. It will be observed that in 1873-4, when only 400 miles were open, the net profits averaged over £1,100 per mile, but they fell off as the lines were extended to a minimum of £436 per mile in 1883. Since then, the profits ranged between £500 and £600 per mile until 1889-90, when, there being 2,330 miles open, the net profits fell to £429 per mile, that being the lowest average during the whole period to which the table refers.

198. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of June, 1890, inclusive of the debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, but exclusive of loans paid off from the consolidated revenue, viz., £68,100 prior to 1889-90 and £276,100 during that year, was £31,973,519, of which £3,150,000 was raised during the year 1889-90. As, however, the gross proceeds exceeded the nominal amount by £181,707, whilst on the other hand the expenses of floating the loans amounted to £293,761,§ the net amount available for railway construction was only £31,861,465.

199. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £3,299,074, have also been

\* During the year 1890-91, the average number of miles open was 2,510 ; the gross earnings averaged £1,314 per mile ; the expenses per mile £920 ; and the net profit per mile £394.

† The increases in these years were in consequence of the transactions of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines—on which the net profits per mile are naturally larger than on the country lines—being included for the first time in those years.

‡ Including expenses of the Windsor accident.

§ Including £12,193 increase of debt on conversion of debentures into stock at a lower rate of interest.

available for railway construction, viz., £2,654,874 derived from the alienation of Crown lands\* and £644,200 from the consolidated revenue. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted at the end of June, 1890, to £34,482,084, and at the same period the balance at credit was £790,509. The following is a statement of the railway capital account to that date :—

### CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO 30TH JUNE, 1890.

RECEIPTS.				
Total amount of loans, exclusive of redemption loans ... ..	£31,973,519			
Railway loan liquidation and construction account* ... ..	2,200,000			
Railway construction account* ... ..	454,874			
From consolidated revenue ... ..	644,200†			
<hr/>				
Total receipts ... ..				£35,272,593
EXPENDITURE.				
Construction of completed lines—				
Permanent way‡ ... ..	£26,131,124			
Rolling-stock, general construction, etc.§	6,569,305			
Construction of lines in progress, and rolling-stock ... ..	1,781,655‡			
Preliminary surveys ... ..				
<hr/>				
Total expenditure ... ..				34,482,084
<hr/>				
Balance available ... ..				£790,509

Net income  
and cost of  
railways  
compared.

200. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £32,700,429, represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic at the end of the year 1889-90, whilst the mean for the year may be set down at £30,912,855. The net income of the Victorian Railways in 1889-90 has already been stated|| to have been £999,708. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 3·234 per cent., equal to £3 4s. 8d. per £100, as compared with a proportion of 4·180, or £4 3s. 7d. per £100, in 1888-9, and of 3·888, or £3 17s. 9d. per £100 in 1887-8.¶ On the 30th June, 1890, the nominal rate of interest payable on the borrowed capital averaged 4·06 per cent.; or £4 1s. 2d. per £100.\*\* At the end of 1883 the average rate was as high as 5 per cent., but owing to the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures and the

\* See footnote (†) on page 107 in Vol. I.

† Viz., £344,200 loans paid off, and £300,000 under Act 879 for rolling-stock.

‡ For the particulars of the expenditure, see tables following paragraphs 185 and 186 *ante*.

§ Includes net cost of floating the loans, etc., £112,053; and cost Melbourne station, £1,099,018. See also footnote (¶) on page 136 *ante*. For cost of rolling-stock only, see paragraph 190 *ante*.

¶ See table following paragraph 193 *ante*.

¶ During the year 1890-91, the net income, which amounted to £987,922, was equivalent to 2·886 per cent. on the mean capital cost (£34,227,102) of the lines opened for traffic.

\*\* See table on page 171 of Vol. I.

issue during subsequent years of 4 and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. debentures in lieu thereof, a reduction of £168,586,\* upon a total of £501,618, was effected in the annual interest payable.

201. The following is a statement of the proportion which the net earnings of the railways have borne to their capital cost during each of the last nine full financial years :—

PROPORTION OF EARNINGS TO COST OF RAILWAYS, 1881 TO 1890.†

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1881	4·083	1886-7	4·196
1882	3·512	1887-8	3·888
1883	2·958	1888-9	4·180
1884-5	4·081	1889-90	3·234
1885-6	4·373		

202. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, formerly consisting of  $6\frac{3}{4}$  miles of single and  $9\frac{3}{4}$  miles of double line—or  $16\frac{1}{2}$  miles in all—between Melbourne and the principal suburbs on the south side of the Yarra, were purchased by the Government on the 1st July, 1878. For the first twelve months after the purchase they were worked by the company for the State, but have since been under immediate Government control. The lines are now double throughout. The cost to the 30th June, 1890, including rolling-stock, was £2,137,430. This amount includes expenditure on rolling-stock in course of construction, also £224,793 for additions and improvements to the permanent way, a portion of which is properly chargeable to other lines.

203. Six per cent. Hobson's Bay Railway debentures of the value of £281,200, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. debentures of the value of £200, were redeemed prior to 1889-90. The debentures now outstanding bear 5 per cent. interest, and represent a total value of £183,900.

204. Dating from the period at which the Hobson's Bay lines were purchased by the State, there had been until the end of 1883 a large falling-off in the net income derivable therefrom, whilst in one year (1882) the working expenses actually exceeded the receipts by nearly £72,000. After the railways were placed under the control of Commissioners there was a marked improvement, and in the financial years 1885-6, 1886-7, 1888-9, and 1889-90, the percentage of the net gain to the capital cost was apparently even higher than it was before the railways were purchased from the company. In the year 1889-90 the net gain was about £82,700, being equivalent to nearly 4 per cent. upon the capital, which was larger than in any previous

\* Including interest on £276,100 paid off out of revenue.

† Figures for 1890-91 are given in footnote (\*\*) on previous page.

year except 1888-9. In 1887-8 there was a net loss—in consequence of the large amount (£128,988) paid on account of the Windsor accident—of £60,000, or 3 per cent. The following table has been designed with the object of giving a comparative view of the profits or losses on working these lines before and since their purchase, and shows for each year their capital cost and the interest payable thereon, the net income and its percentage on the capital cost, also the amount and percentage of gain or loss on the working of the lines :—

HOBSON'S BAY LINES BEFORE AND AFTER PURCHASE BY THE STATE.

Year.	Capital Cost of Lines.*	Interest payable on Capital Cost.		Net Income. (Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.)		Net Gain (+) or Loss (–) on working Lines after payment of Interest.	
		Amount.	Average annual rate per cent.†	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.‡	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.‡
	£	£		£		£	
1873 to 1876 (annual average)	1,000,000	56,500‡	5·65	82,627	8·26	+ 26,127	+ 2·61
1877-8 ...	1,015,011	57,348‡	5·65	81,152	8·00	+ 23,804	+ 2·35
1878-9 ...	1,337,128	65,093	4·87	43,728	3·27	– 21,365	– 1·60
1879 (6 months) ...	1,337,128	32,546	4·87	34,700	5·18	+ 2,154	+ ·31
1880 ...	1,362,316	65,476	4·81	61,317	4·50	– 4,159	– ·31
1881 ...	1,392,975	65,660	4·71	19,414	1·39	– 46,246	– 3·32
1882 ...	1,460,195	68,085	4·66	–71,828§	–4·92§	–139,913	– 9·58
1883 ...	1,576,520	72,413	4·59	23,579	1·50	– 48,834	– 3·09
1884 (6 months) ...	1,647,150	37,380	4·54	45,995	5·59	+ 8,615	+ 1·05
1884-5 ...	1,715,460	77,490	4·52	113,731	6·63	+ 36,241	+ 2·11
1885-6 ...	1,808,450	81,015	4·48	129,709	7·17	+ 48,694	+ 2·69
1886-7 ...	1,886,200	83,736	4·44	141,748	7·52	+ 58,012	+ 3·08
1887-8 ...	1,957,890	86,410	4·41	26,505	1·35	– 59,905	– 3·06
1888-9 ...	2,020,273	88,910	4·40	212,719	10·53	+ 123,809	+ 6·13
1889-90	2,092,704	91,578	4·36	174,260	8·33	+ 82,682	+ 3·95

NOTE.—The lines were purchased by the State on the 1st July, 1878. During the year 1890-91, the gross receipts amounted to £379,106, and the working expenses to £232,644. The net proceeds were thus £146,462, or 6·74 per cent. of the mean capital cost (£2,172,132).

Profit and loss on working Hobson's Bay lines.

205. It will be observed that since their purchase by the State there has been an actual loss on the lines during six of the years shown, but a gain in the remaining six years. During the most recent financial year the net income was equivalent to  $8\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. per annum on the capital cost, which was 4 per cent higher than the

\* The figures in this column represent the capital cost about the middle of the year or period named. On the 30th June, 1889, the capital cost was £2,047,978, and on the 30th June, 1890, £2,137,430, as stated in paragraph 202 *ante*.  
† Rate during periods of six months doubled for purposes of comparison with whole years.  
‡ These amounts have been calculated by charging interest upon the whole capital at the same rate as the average of that payable upon the debenture capital.  
§ The minus sign (–) indicates that the working expenses exceeded the receipts.  
|| Small net increase accounted for by the Windsor accident, on account of which £128,988 was paid as compensation during the year.

average rate at which the capital was borrowed; whilst the net amount gained, after providing for interest, was £82,700. The falling-off in the net revenue, as compared with the previous year, was £38,500, which has been attributed to the competition of cable trams—worked by a private company—which have been largely extended during the last two years.

206. The figures in the fifth column (net income) show that, during the 12 years between the purchase of the lines and the end of June, 1890, the receipts exceeded the working expenses by £955,577; and the figures in the last column but one show that there was a net gain upon working the lines in the same period amounting, after paying interest on capital, to £39,785.

207. The falling-off in the net income of the Hobson's Bay lines during the years 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1887-8, was largely due to the heavy compensation it was necessary to pay to sufferers from accidents which occurred thereon during the years 1881, 1882, and 1886-7. During the last 11½ years the amount of compensation so paid was no less than £322,900, equal to over a tenth of the gross receipts (£3,178,928), and was about twice as much as on all the other lines of the colony put together. The following table shows the amount payable during that period, the Hobson's Bay lines being distinguished from those embraced in the other railway systems:—

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, ETC.\*, 1879 TO 1889-90.

Year.	Amount of Compensation payable.		
	Hobson's Bay lines.	Other lines.	Total.
	£	£	£
1879 ... ..	936	5,310	6,246
1880 ... ..	76	3,010	3,086
1881 ... ..	45,160	19,835	64,995
1882 ... ..	114,587†	17,141	131,728
1883 ... ..	25,802	27,737	53,539
1884 (first 6 months)	1,630	30,098	31,728
1884-5 ... ..	1,042	4,774	5,816
1885-6 ... ..	647	4,875	5,522
1886-7 ... ..	784	5,871	6,655
1887-8 ... ..	129,305	10,854	140,159
1888-9 ... ..	1,537	17,492	19,029
1889-90 ... ..	1,401	20,344	21,745
Total ... ..	322,907	167,341	490,248

\* Compensation payable on account of goods damaged, lost, etc., is included prior to 1884-5, up to which date no separate account was kept, but in 1884-5, and subsequent years, the amount paid for personal damage only is included.

† This represents the amount set down as estimated to be payable when the accounts of the year were closed. It was subsequently found, however, that the liability had been under-estimated by about £25,000, which amount is therefore included in the accounts for the succeeding year.

Return on  
capital cost  
of each  
railway  
system.

208. The revenue returned in 1889-90 in proportion to the cost of construction (including rolling-stock) was  $8\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. on the Hobson's Bay lines, and  $4\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. on those of the North-Eastern system (which carries the Sydney traffic), but varied from  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. to  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. on the other lines. All the lines, except the Northern, show a decreased percentage as compared with the previous year. The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems during the four financial years ended with 1889-90, as calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH  
RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1886-7 TO 1889-90.\*

	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Northern system...	2.93	3.39	2.70	2.81
Western system ...	4.10	4.04	4.08	3.24
North-Eastern system ...	6.20	6.71	6.30	4.57
Eastern system (exclusive of Hobson's Bay lines)	2.83	2.53	1.75	.28
Hobson's Bay lines ...	7.52	1.35†	10.53	8.33
All lines ...	4.20	3.89	4.18	3.23

Gross  
income and  
expendi-  
ture of  
railways,  
1853 to  
1890-91.

209. According to a statement distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly in July, 1891, the aggregate income from the State railways from the earliest time to the 30th June, 1891, was £40,870,672, and the aggregate expenditure on construction, maintenance, and working (including expenditure from loans and interest thereon), was £83,594,436, thus leaving a debtor balance over the whole period of  $38\frac{1}{2}$  years, during which the railways have been in existence, of £42,723,764. Of this amount, however, £36,341,626 still appears in the railway account as capital expenditure, and the balance—£6,382,138—represents the deficiency which has been finally charged to the revenue of the colony. The following is a summary of the figures given in the statement referred to:—

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS' ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURY,  
1853 TO 1890-91.

Income in $38\frac{1}{2}$ years ...	£40,870,672
Expenditure from—	
Loans (construction only) ...	£33,585,446
Revenue—Interest and expenses ...	22,986,656
„ Construction ...	2,792,239†
„ All other (chiefly working expenses) ...	24,230,095
Aggregate expenditure ...	83,594,436
Dr. balance ...	£42,723,764

NOTE.—Advances from the revenue on account of loans have been included with loans.

\* According to the Report of the Commissioners for 1890-91, recently published, the results for the five systems for that year were respectively as follow:—2.52, 2.70, 4.31, 0.14, and 6.64.

† Low proportion due to Windsor accident.

‡ Derived from the alienation of Crown Lands.

210. The following table shows the number of miles of railway open, and the proportion that the extent of lines bore to area and population, in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of every fifth year from 1870 to 1885, and for the three years ended with 1889:—

Railways in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

## RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open on 31st December.		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria* ...	1870	274	31	38
	1875	617	70	78
	1880	1,199	136	139
	1885	1,676	191	175
	1887	1,880	214	185
	1888	2,018	230	191
	1889	2,199	250	202
New South Wales ...	1870	335	11	67
	1875	437	14	74
	1880	850	28	115
	1885	1,777	57	186
	1887	2,081	67	200
	1888	2,206	71	203
	1889	2,252	73	201
Queensland ...	1870	206	3	178
	1875	265	4	146
	1880	633	9	280
	1885	1,434	21	455
	1887	1,765	26	481
	1888	1,931	29	498
	1889	2,064	31	508
South Australia ...	1870	133	1	72
	1875	274	3	130
	1880	667	7	249
	1885	1,063	12	339
	1887	1,420	16	441
	1888	1,518	17	477
	1889	1,774	20	547
Western Australia ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	38	...	142
	1880	72	...	248
	1885	184	2	523
	1887	239	2	562
	1888	272	3	646
	1889	497	5	1,137

\* The figures for Victoria since 1885 relate to the 30th June of each year.



RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open on 31st December.		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Tasmania	1870	...	...	...
	1875	150	57	145
	1880	172	65	150
	1885	257	97	192
	1887	318	121	223
	1888	327	124	224
	1889	374	142	247
New Zealand	1870	...	...	...
	1875	542	52	144
	1880	1,258	121	259
	1885	1,654	159	288
	1887	1,841	177	305
	1888	1,865	179	307
	1889	1,912	183	308

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in each colony in 1890, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*, also Appendix A. *post*.

211. During nine years Victoria added 1,000 miles to the length of her lines of railway, as compared with 1,400 in both New South Wales and Queensland, 1,100 in South Australia, and 650 in New Zealand. In 1889 the lines of Victoria extended over about 135 miles more than those of Queensland, but 53 miles less than those of New South Wales. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in 1889, in regard to the length of their lines of railway:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

212. In regard to the extent of railways open in proportion to area, Victoria was much in advance of the other colonies ; but, in proportion to population, she occupied the lowest position, but one, on the list. The following is the order of the colonies in 1889 in these respects:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPORTION OF LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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



213. The progress of railway extension on the continent of Australia, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, between 1870 and 1889, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in 1889 in Australia was over nine times, and in Australasia nearly twelve times, as great as it was at the commencement of the period :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.*	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1870	948	948
1875	1,631	2,323
1880	3,421	4,851
1885	6,134	8,045
1887	7,385	9,544
1888	7,945	10,137
1889	8,786	11,072

214. In 1889, there were on the continent of Australia an average of 3 miles of railway to every 1,000 square miles, or somewhat less than 300 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants ; and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 3·6 miles to every 1,000 square miles, or rather more than 300 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants.

215. All the Victorian lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, which is also the national gauge in South Australia, but has not been adhered to in that colony, as 1,271 out of 1,774 miles have been constructed upon a 3 feet 6 inches gauge. In New South Wales, a 4 feet 8½ inches gauge has been adopted, but the private line of railway between Moama and Deniliquin, which is connected with the Victorian line from Sandhurst to Echuca, has been constructed upon a 5 feet 3 inches gauge. In Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand all the railways have been constructed upon a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches.

216. The following is a statement of the length, capital cost, receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of the railways in each Australasian colony during the year 1889 :—

\* See footnote to table following paragraph 210 ante.

LENGTH, CAPITAL COST, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF  
RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.\*

Colony.	At end of the Year.		During the Year.†		
	Number of Miles Open.†	Capital Cost.‡	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	2,199	29,125,280	3,110,140	1,945,837	1,164,303
New South Wales ...	2,252	29,839,167	2,538,477	1,634,602	903,875
Queensland ...	2,064	13,332,046	868,123	595,149	272,974
South Australia ...	1,774	10,976,376	927,812	519,978	407,834
Western Australia ...	497	871,377	40,849	54,339	— 13,490§
Total ...	8,786	84,144,246	7,485,401	4,749,905	2,735,496
Tasmania ...	374	2,738,164	157,583	139,419	18,164
New Zealand ...	1,912	13,899,955	1,095,569	682,787	412,782
Grand Total ...	11,072	100,782,365	8,738,553	5,572,111	3,166,442

Cost per mile of railways in each colony.

217. The average cost of Government railways per mile, as deduced from the figures in the above table, ranges from £13,744 in New South Wales, and £13,245 in Victoria, to £4,271 in Western Australia. The following are the figures for each colony :—

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN EACH  
AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1889.\*

	£		£
1. New South Wales ...	13,744	5. Queensland ...	6,460
2. Victoria ...	13,245	6. South Australia ...	6,251
3. Tasmania ...	8,399	7. Western Australia ...	4,271
4. New Zealand ...	7,684		

Cost of rail-ways per mile in various countries.

218. Comparing the figures just quoted with the following, it will be found that the capital cost of railways per mile has not been so high in Victoria and New South Wales as in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Holland, or Italy. In Tasmania the capital cost has been less than in any of the countries named except Sweden, Norway, and Cape Colony ; whilst in the other Australasian colonies it has been lower than the capital cost in even those countries :—

\* The figures for Victoria and New South Wales are for the year ended 30th June, 1889; for New Zealand for the year ended 31st March, 1890 ; and those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1889. For later information respecting the railways in the various colonies, see Appendix A. *post*.

† The following lengths of private railways are included, viz. :—81 miles in New South Wales ; 18 miles in South Australia ; 293 miles in Western Australia ; 48 miles in Tasmania ; and 103 miles in New Zealand.

‡ Government lines only.

§ Excess of working expenses over receipts.

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Cost per Mile.			Cost per Mile.		
£			£		
England and Wales	...	51,559	Italy	...	16,894
United Kingdom	...	43,955	Ireland	...	13,270
Scotland	...	37,198	Canada	...	11,416
France	...	27,500	United States	...	11,157
Belgium	...	22,381	Australasia	...	9,572
British Dominions	...	20,751	India and Burma	...	8,997
Germany	...	20,282	Cape Colony	...	8,022
Austria	...	19,833	Norway	...	7,291
Switzerland	...	19,523	Sweden	...	6,083
Holland	...	18,566			

219. In 1889 the net railway revenue bore a higher proportion to the capital cost in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. South Australia derives a large profit from the traffic to the Broken Hill silver mines, situated just outside her frontier, which placed her next to Victoria. New South Wales was next, the proportion of revenue to capital cost being, however, 1 per cent. less than in Victoria. New Zealand and Queensland followed, the proportions, respectively, being 3 and 2 per cent. The proportion of revenue to cost in Tasmania was less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent., whilst in Western Australia the railways were worked at an apparent loss of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF STATE RAILWAYS IN EACH COLONY, 1889.\*

Per Cent.			Per Cent.		
1. Victoria	...	4.18	5. Queensland	...	2.07
2. South Australia	...	3.95	6. Tasmania	...	.71
3. New South Wales	...	3.20	7. Western Australia	...	-1.53†
4. New Zealand	...	3.02			

220. Taking the continent of Australia as a whole, the capital cost of Government railways averaged £10,024 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3.40 per cent. Combining the Australian continent with Tasmania and New Zealand, the capital cost averaged £9,572 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3.27 per cent.

221. The following figures compared with those relating to the Australasian colonies show the proportion of net revenue to capital cost to have been higher in Victoria than in any of the countries named except Cape Colony, Germany, India, Belgium, Argentine Confederation, England, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, and higher in South Australia than in nearly one-half of the countries ;

\* For later information see Appendix A. *post*.  
† The minus sign indicates a net loss.

whilst, in all the other colonies, the proportion was lower than in most of the countries named:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS  
IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Cape Colony ...	5·74	British Dominions ...	3·93
Germany ...	5·40	Ireland ...	3·75
India and Burma ...	4·96	Scotland ...	3·68
Belgium ...	4·55	Australasia (1889) ...	3·27
Argentine Confederation ...	4·35	Sweden ...	3·24
England and Wales ...	4·32	Holland ...	3·18
Switzerland ...	4·21	Italy ...	2·62
United Kingdom ...	4·21	Norway ...	1·78
Austria-Hungary ...	4·10	Canada ...	1·46
France ...	3·99		

Actual and  
theoretical  
cost of Aus-  
tralasian  
railways.

222. Some engineers contend that the first cost of a railway should not exceed ten times its annual gross receipts, the latter being termed its “theoretical cost.” The following figures show that in all the Australasian colonies, except Victoria, the theoretical cost was greatly exceeded by the actual cost. This, however, is to be expected in new and thinly peopled countries, and upon recently constructed lines where the railway traffic is not yet fully developed:—

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN THE  
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten Times the Gross Receipts in 1889).	Actual in Excess of Theoretical Cost.
	£	£	£
Victoria ...	29,125,280	31,101,400	— 1,976,120*
New South Wales ...	29,839,167	25,384,770	4,454,397
Queensland ...	13,332,046	8,681,230	4,650,816
South Australia ...	10,976,376	9,278,120	1,698,256
Western Australia ...	871,377	408,490	462,887
Total ...	84,144,246	74,854,010	9,290,236†
Tasmania ...	2,738,164	1,575,830	1,162,334
New Zealand ...	13,899,955	10,955,690	2,944,265
Grand Total ...	100,782,365	87,385,530	13,396,835

Victorian  
railways  
remunera-  
tive in  
1888-9.

223. The Standing Committee on Railways stated in their report that, under present conditions, the gross earnings of railways in

\* Actual less than theoretical cost by this amount. † Net figures.

Victoria must be equal to at least 10 per cent. of their capital cost to pay working expenses and interest. These conditions were more than fulfilled in 1888-9, a calculation based on the figures in the table showing that the gross earnings of Victorian railways in that year exceeded  $10\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. of their capital cost.

224. The actual has been less than the theoretical cost of constructing the railways in Cape Colony, British India, Germany, Russia, and the United States; but the reverse has been the case in the rest of the following countries :—

Actual and theoretical cost of railways in various countries.

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF CONSTRUCTING RAILWAYS  
IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten times the Annual Receipts).	Actual in Excess of Theoretical Cost.	Actual Less than Theoretical Cost.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	876,595,166	770,250,170	106,344,996	...
Scotland ...	115,983,977	83,078,500	32,905,477	...
Ireland ...	37,037,391	30,411,980	6,625,411	...
Australasia (1889) ...	100,782,365	87,385,530	13,396,835	...
Cape Colony ...	14,318,502	17,598,320	...	3,279,818
India and Burma* ...	144,931,384	145,163,450	...	232,066
Canada ...	158,453,426	87,811,700	70,641,726	...
Germany ...	503,771,000	584,480,000	...	80,709,000
France ...	562,105,000	463,750,000	98,355,000	...
Italy ...	121,583,000	94,510,000	27,073,000	...
Belgium ...	72,131,000	70,860,000	1,271,000	...
Russia ...	277,860,000	282,950,000	...	5,090,000
United States ...	1,791,267,000	2,068,450,000	...	277,183,000

225. In 1889 the length of lines open in Ireland and Scotland together was 2,877 miles less than the length open on the Australian continent; whilst the length open in England and Wales was about 3,000 miles greater than that upon the Australian continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the working expenses were in the proportion of 52 per cent. of the receipts; whilst the net receipts amounted to over 4 per cent. of the capital cost. The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for that year :—

Railways in United Kingdom.

\* Including Feudatory Native States.

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1889.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December	Paid up Capital (Shares, Loans, etc.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales ...	14,034	723,573,798	683,263,574	65,675,969	34,402,969
Scotland ...	3,118	115,983,977	70,907,464	8,307,850	4,039,890
Ireland ...	2,791	37,037,391	21,012,035	3,041,198	1,651,257
Total United Kingdom	19,943	876,595,166	775,183,073	77,025,017	40,094,116

Daily receipts per mile on Victorian and British railways.

226. The gross daily receipts of the Victorian railways per mile open averaged £3 19s. 6d. in 1888-9, and £3 13s. 8d. in 1889-90.\* The latter proportion was 7s. 5d. higher than in New South Wales during the same year, and much larger than the average receipts upon any of the other Australasian railways, or than any of the British railways, except the Metropolitan, as shown by the following figures :—

GROSS DAILY RECEIPTS PER MILE CONSTRUCTED.†  
AUSTRALASIAN RAILWAYS, 1889-90.

				Average Receipts per Mile per Day.		
				£	s.	d.
Victoria ...	...	...	...	3	13	8*
New South Wales ...	...	...	...	3	6	3
South Australia ...	...	...	...	1	16	0
New Zealand ...	...	...	...	1	13	8
Tasmania... ..	...	...	...	1	3	3
Queensland ...	...	...	...	1	2	7

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Metropolitan ...	...	...	...	11	9	1
London and Yorkshire ...	...	...	...	2	19	7
London, Chatham, and Dover ...	...	...	...	2	13	9
London and North-Western ...	...	...	...	2	4	6
London, Brighton, and South Coast ...	...	...	...	2	1	6
Midland ...	...	...	...	2	1	5
Great Northern ...	...	...	...	1	15	5
London and South-Western ...	...	...	...	1	12	11
North-Eastern ...	...	...	...	1	12	4
Great Eastern ...	...	...	...	1	7	1
Great Western ...	...	...	...	1	6	7
Caledonian ...	...	...	...	1	6	7
North British ...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Average ...	...	...	...	1	14	6

\* These calculations are based upon a comparison of 365 days with the total receipts, but except on the lines connecting Melbourne with its suburbs—where a limited traffic is carried on—the Victorian lines do not run on Sundays. If Sundays be excluded from the computation, the average daily receipts would be £4 12s. 8d. in 1888-9, and £4 5s. 11d. in 1889-90.

† See J. S. Jeans' paper, page 122.

227. Except as regards the United Kingdom and Australasia, the figures in the following table, showing the statistics of railways in the various British possessions during 1889, have been extracted and re-arranged from a return given in the *Colonial Office List*, 1891 :—

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1889.

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles Open.	Capital Cost.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
EUROPE.					
United Kingdom* ...	19,943	£ 876,595,166	£ 77,025,017	£ 40,094,116	£ 36,930,901
Malta ...	7½	90,000	...	...	...
ASIA.					
India and Burma Indian Feudatory States }	16,108	144,931,384	14,516,345	7,330,754	7,185,591
Ceylon ...	181	2,619,916	251,195	118,853	132,342
Protected Malay States	50	169,938	54,211	21,460	32,751
AFRICA.					
Cape Colony ...	1,785	14,318,502	1,759,832	937,703	822,129
Natal ...	259	3,000,000	848,698	512,698	336,000
Mauritius ...	92	800,000	127,585	92,502	35,083
AMERICA.					
Canada ...	12,628	158,453,426	8,781,170	6,466,259	2,314,911
Newfoundland ...	109	645,833	15,038	14,092	946
British Guiana ...	20	280,000	34,730	19,752	14,978
West Indies—					
Barbados ...	24	201,400	10,430	13,983	—3,553†
Jamaica ...	64	775,000	55,646	34,356	21,290
Trinidad and Tobago	54¼	602,638	50,504	36,086	14,418
Australasia† ...	11,072	100,782,365	8,738,553	5,572,111	3,166,442
Total ...	62,396¾	1,304,265,568	112,268,954	61,264,725	51,004,229§

228. On the Indian railways (including those of the Native States), the number of passengers carried during the year 1889 was 110,650,472, and the weight of goods carried was 22,249,111 tons. The net earnings of the year 1889 was at the rate of £4 18s. 7d. per £100 invested.

229. From the latest official statistics, the following information respecting the railways of the various Foreign countries throughout the world has been extracted. Germany, France, and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom :—

\* For railway statistics of England, Scotland, and Ireland, see table following paragraph 225 ante.  
† The length of private lines in Australasia (543 miles) is included in the first figure column, but the figures in the subsequent columns relate to Government lines only (10,529 miles). For railway statistics of the different Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 216 et seq. ante.  
‡ Excess of expenses over receipts. § Net figures.



## RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction (000's omitted.)	Annual Number of Passengers Carried. (000's omitted.)	Annual Receipts. (000's omitted.)	Annual Expenses. (000's omitted.)
EUROPE.			£		£	£
Austria-Hungary ...	1888	15,618	305,042,	68,639,	24,440,	11,928,
Belgium ...	1889	2,776	72,131,	76,277,	7,086,	3,804,
Denmark ...	1888-9	1,048	...	9,120,	861,	725,
France ...	1889	20,440	562,105,	244,165,	46,375,	23,950,
German Empire ...	1888-9	24,845	503,771,	339,864,	58,448,	31,690,
Greece ...	1888	416	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1889	1,715	31,840,	19,449,	2,291,*	1,277,*
Italy ...	1887	7,197	121,583,	45,519,	9,451,	6,264,
Portugal ...	1886	950	...	2,920,	937,	369,
Russia in Europe ...	1887	16,774	...	36,843,	25,217,	14,453,
Spain ...	1888	5,951	...	...	...	...
Norway ...	1888-9	970	7,078,	3,751,	467,	308,
Sweden ...	1888	4,675	28,415,	10,070,	2,298,	1,378,
Switzerland ...	1888	1,869	36,489,	27,079,	3,291,	1,754,
Turkey in Europe...	1890	904	...	...	...	...
ASIA.						
China ...	1888	86	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	1888-90	1,010	...	17,197,	1,200,	444,
Persia ...	1888	6	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ...	1890	392	...	...	...	...
AFRICA.						
Algeria ...	1890	1,910	...	...	872,*	...
Tunis ...	1889	260	...	...	...	...
AMERICA.						
Argentine Confede- ration	1889-90	5,798	49,981,	...	7,050,	4,884,
Brazil ...	1889	5,582	56,109,	7,315,†	4,391,†	29,247,†
Chile ...	1890	1,700	8,041,	...	...	...
Colombia ...	1890	218	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica ...	1890	180	...	...	...	...
Cuba ...	1890	1,000	...	...	...	...
Guatemala ...	1890	99	...	...	...	...
Hawaii ...	1889	56	...	...	...	...
Honduras ...	1890	69	...	...	...	...
Mexico ...	1890	4,648	...	12,978,‡	1,152,‡	...
Nicaragua ...	1889	99	450,	...	...	...
Paraguay ...	1890	92	...	...	24,	17,†
Peru ...	1889	1,625	...	...	...	...
San Domingo ...	1889	72	...	...	...	...
San Salvador ...	1889	59	...	...	...	...
United States ...	1889	160,544	1,791,267,	495,125,	206,845,	139,931,
Uruguay ...	1889	440	...	...	...	...
Venezuela ...	1889	183	...	...	...	...

\* Figures for 1888.

† Figures for 1887.

‡ Figures for 1889.



230. In proportion to population, all the Australasian colonies would appear to be better provided with railway accommodation than any one of the European countries named below; but in proportion to area, worse provided than any except Russia; Victoria, New Zealand, and Tasmania, being in this respect, however, better provided than that country :—

Australasian and European railways in proportion to population and area.

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Number of Inhabitants per Mile of Railway.	Countries.	Year.	Number of Inhabitants per Mile of Railway.
Western Australia...	1889	94	Germany ...	1888-9	1,886
South Australia ...	„	176	United Kingdom ...	1889	1,928
Queensland ...	„	177	Belgium ...	„	2,195
New Zealand ...	„	323	Austria-Hungary	1888	2,624
Tasmania ...	„	380	Spain ...	„	2,949
New South Wales ...	„	481	Italy ...	1887	4,300
Victoria ...	1888-9	502	Portugal ...	1886	4,531
Switzerland ...	1888	1,570	Russia in Europe	1887	5,724
France ...	1889	1,870			

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO AREA IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.	Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.
Belgium ...	1889	4·1	Victoria ...	1888-9	40·0
United Kingdom ...	„	6·2	New Zealand ...	1889	54·5
Germany ...	1888-9	8·4	Tasmania ...	„	70·5
Switzerland ...	1888	8·5	Russia in Europe	1887	124·0
France ...	1889	10·0	New South Wales	1889	137·3
Italy ...	1887	15·9	Queensland ...	„	323·8
Austria-Hungary ...	1888	16·9	South Australia ...	„	509·5
Spain ...	„	33·2	Western Australia	„	1,963·6
Portugal ...	1886	36·4			

231. In proportion to the mileage open, the following figures show the gross railway receipts to be higher in Victoria than in Italy, Ireland, the Cape Colony, or India, and in New South Wales than in the three last-named countries, whilst all the other Australasian colonies, as well as Canada, are below India :—

Receipts per mile open in various countries.

GROSS RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES  
AND VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

	Annual Receipts per mile open.		Annual Receipts per mile open.
England and Wales	£4,680	Ireland	£1,090
United Kingdom	3,872	Cape Colony...	986
Scotland	2,664	India and Burma	901
Belgium	2,552	Australia	852
Germany	2,353	Australasia	789
France	2,269	Canada	695
British Dominions	1,799	South Australia	658
Austria-Hungary	1,565	New Zealand (1890)	614
Russia	1,503	Tasmania (1890-91)	424
Victoria (1889-90)	1,344	Queensland (1889-90)...	413
Italy	1,313	Western Australia (1890)	82
New South Wales (1889-90)	1,210		

232. By the following figures it would appear that the gross receipts of the railways per train mile are lower in Victoria by 2s. 4d. than in New Zealand, by 1s. 3d. than in New South Wales, and by 1s. 2d. than in South Australia, but are higher than those in Queensland or in any of the European countries named :—

GROSS RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES PER  
TRAIN MILE.\*

AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889-90.

	Receipts per Train Mile.
	s. d.
New Zealand	7 8
New South Wales	6 7
South Australia	6 6
Victoria	5 4
Queensland	4 7

EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Austria-Hungary—Companies' lines...	5 1
Russia—Companies' lines	4 7
France—Companies' lines	4 3
Austria-Hungary—Private lines worked by the State	4 3
Italy—State lines	4 2
Russia—State lines	3 9
Austria-Hungary—State lines	3 6
Germany—Private lines worked by the State	3 6
„ Companies' lines	3 0
Belgium—Companies' lines	2 9
„ State lines	2 3
France—State lines	2 2

233. The Victorian railways received on the average about 6s. 6d. in 1888-9, and about 6s. 11d. in 1889-90, per ton of goods and live stock carried. According to the following figures, these tonnage rates are 5s. or 6s. lower than those prevailing in Queensland, South Australia, or Russia, and also lower than in New South Wales,

\* The figures relating to European countries have been taken from a paper entitled "The Economics of European Railways," by J. S. Jeans, *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique*, tome I., 3ème et 4ème livraisons, page 117, there given in francs per kilomètre.

Roumania, or Italy, but higher than those prevailing in any of the other undermentioned countries. It should be borne in mind, however, that the distances travelled with goods in the Australasian colonies named are greater than those in Victoria; and it may be mentioned in reference to the high position of South Australia that more than one-half of the goods traffic of that colony is with the Broken Hill silver mines :—

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF FREIGHT RECEIVED ON RAILWAYS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES PER TON OF GOODS CARRIED.\*

Receipts per Ton Carried.			Receipts per Ton Carried.		
s. d.			s. d.		
Queensland (1889-90)	...	12 11	Austria-Hungary	...	6 1
South Australia (1889-90)	...	11 11	Denmark	...	4 7
Russia ...	...	11 11	Switzerland	...	4 7
New South Wales (1889-90)	...	8 4	Norway	...	3 6
Roumania	...	8 2	Germany	...	3 3
Italy ...	...	7 6	Holland	...	3 1
Victoria (1889-90)	...	6 11	Belgium	...	2 8
New Zealand (1889-90)	...	6 6	Luxemburg	...	0 11
France ...	...	6 3			

234. The following was the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of decennial or quinquennial periods, from 1830 to 1885†, and also for the latest years; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one :—

Railways of the world, 1830 to 1890.

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1889-90.

Year.			Total Length at end of years named.	Average Annual Increase between periods named.
			Miles.	Miles.
1830	...	...	206	...
1840	...	...	5,335	513
1850	...	...	23,612	1,828
1855	...	...	42,320	3,742
1860	...	...	66,376	4,812
1865	...	...	90,116	4,748
1870	...	...	137,850	9,547
1875	...	...	183,681	9,166
1880	...	...	221,718	7,607
1885	...	...	302,778	16,212
1887-8	...	...	354,706	21,000‡
1888-9	...	...	370,259	15,553
1889-90	...	...	371,877	1,618

\* See J. S. Jeans' paper, page 127, receipts there given in francs.  
† The figures for 1885 and previous years have been derived from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887, and those for subsequent years from McCarty's *Annual Statistician*. When the length was given in kilometres it has been reduced to English miles on the assumption that a kilometre is equivalent to .621 of a mile.  
‡ Approximate.

Tramways.

235. By the *Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 765), passed on the 12th October, 1883, the company were authorized to construct tramways in the streets of Melbourne and suburbs. It was provided by the fourth schedule of that Act that the option of constructing the tramways should first be given to the twelve municipalities interested,\* any two of which were required to notify to the company their intention of doing so before the expiration of three months from the passing of the Act; but in case the municipalities should not elect to construct the tramways, the sole right was then to be vested in the company. All the municipalities, however, decided to exercise the power conferred upon them, and, the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body, which consists of seven delegates from the Melbourne City Council, and one from each of the other eleven municipalities, received full power to construct tramways, and to borrow money for that purpose, secured on the municipal property and revenues and on the tramways themselves. The Trust was required by the above-mentioned Act, as modified by the Amending Act (51 Vict. No. 952), to complete the tramways by the 31st December, 1890, and to grant a 32 years' lease of the tramways to the company, dating from the 1st July, 1884 (when the liability for interest commenced), and expiring on the 1st July, 1916. The company, on their part, are required to find all the rolling-stock, to keep the tramways and adjoining road, a total width of 17 feet, in complete repair; to hand back the lines in thorough order to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, and to pay to the Trust the annual interest on the moneys borrowed, not exceeding 5 per cent.; also to contribute annually a certain varying percentage on the sums borrowed, so as to form a sinking fund towards the ultimate extinction of the loans. The expenses of the Trust to the 31st December, 1892, are to be defrayed out of the loan; after that period by the company to an amount not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and the remainder by the municipalities; and the liability on account of loans is to be shared rateably amongst the different municipalities, according to the cost of the tramways within their municipal limits.† The total amount the Trust is empowered to borrow is £1,650,000,‡ of which £1,630,000 has been raised in London by means of debentures bearing interest at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per

\* Their names are as follow :—The cities of Melbourne, Prahran, Richmond, Fitzroy, Collingwood, South Melbourne, Hawthorn, and St. Kilda; the towns of North Melbourne and Brunswick; and the boroughs of Port Melbourne and Kew.

† Owing to the machinery provided in the original Act for floating the loan being defective, the *Tramways Trust Act* 1884 (48 Vict. No. 788) was subsequently passed, making the Trust's debentures a joint and several charge on the revenues of the various municipalities represented on the Trust.

‡ Including £150,000 authorized on 22nd September, 1890, under Act 54 Vict. No. 1173.

cent.\* The expenditure of the Trust up to the 31st of December, 1890, amounted to £1,588,706. The following account of the tramways, and mode of working them, has been kindly furnished and brought on to the latest date by Mr. T. Hamilton, secretary to the Tramways Trust:—

The total length of tramways to be constructed amounts to 47 miles 3 furlongs, of which 43 miles 5 furlongs are to be worked by cables and stationary steam engines, and the remaining 3 miles 6 furlongs by horses. The last line, along the St. Kilda Esplanade,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  mile long, is on the cable system, and was opened on the 27th October, 1891, thus completing the present authorized system.

The cable lines form one of the largest systems of this description of tramway in the world, and the method of construction adopted will combine all the best features and latest improvements of existing lines both in America and Europe.

The following short description will explain the principle of the construction and working:—

A double tunnel of Portland cement concrete extends from end to end of each line under the roadway; in these tunnels are placed, at intervals of about 4 feet apart, strong bent irons, called “yokes,” which have an opening at the top of about 4 inches. On each side of this opening, longitudinal angle-irons,  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch apart, are bolted to the yokes, thus forming a continuous open groove or slot, leading into the tunnel and extending from end to end of the tramway. The rails on which the cars run are connected with these angle-irons by means of tie-rods, and are laid on a bed of concrete. In the tunnel are fixed, at intervals of 30 feet, iron pulleys, over which run the steel wire cables which work the cars. At the end of each line large horizontal pulleys are fixed between the two tunnels, over which the cable is placed, which thus runs up one tunnel and down the other. The motive power is supplied by stationary engines, placed in the most convenient spot available on the line.

Each passenger car is accompanied by a “dummy” car, on which the arrangements for working the car are fixed. A mechanical hand, called a “gripper,” fixed on the dummy, passes through the continuous groove above-mentioned, and on working a lever the gripper tightens on the rope, and the car proceeds on its course. To stop, the gripper is released and brakes are applied, by means of which, on level ground, the car may be brought to rest, without shock, in a few feet. The rate of travel of the cable is about 7 miles an hour, which gives a mean rate for the cars, including stoppages, of about  $6\frac{1}{2}$  miles. It will be understood that the speed is perfectly uniform, whether on the level or ascending or descending hills. The methods of running round curves, of enabling one cable line to cross another, keeping the tension of the rope uniform, and of taking up automatically the slack caused by stretching, and by the diurnal variation of temperature, necessitate the application of various complicated and ingenious contrivances.

The cable lines are paved with red gum blocks; the horse lines are laid on wooden sleepers and are macadamized.

Great care had to be exercised in seeing that none but cement of the very highest quality was used in the tunnels. The tests prescribed were that not less than 90 per cent. should pass through a sieve with 2,500 meshes to the square inch, and that small bricks of one inch square of pure cement should, after having been immersed in water for 7 days, bear, without breaking, a strain of 350 lbs., applied by means of a testing machine.

A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince's-bridge Railway Stations, *via* Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d. But the company is required to run, upon all lines open for traffic, every morning between the hours of 6 and 7 and every evening between the hours of 5.30 and 6.30 (Sundays and public holidays excepted), two or more carriages for workmen at a fare of three half-pence per journey. All

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\* For further information respecting the Tramways Trust loans, see paragraphs 287 and 288 in Vol. I.

fares will be, by Act No. 765, Section 26, subject to revision by Parliament after the lapse of 10 years from the date of 20 miles of tramway being opened for traffic, viz., on the 31st December, 1897.

The extent of lines open for traffic to the 30th June, 1891, was 45½ miles, consisting of 41½ miles of cable lines and 3¾ miles of horse lines.

DATES OF OPENING LINES.

The following are dates of the opening to traffic of the several lines :—

Tram Lines. (c) cable ; (h) horse.	Length.				Date of Opening.
	M.	F.	CHS.	FT.	
1. Richmond (c) ... ..	3	4	9	10	11th November, 1885
2. Collins-street and Fitzroy (c)...	3	5	4	58	2nd October, 1886
3. Victoria-street East (c) ... ..	2	0	5	59	22nd November, 1886
4. Collingwood and Clifton Hill (c) ...	2	1	9	33	10th August, 1887
5. Bourke-street and Nicholson-street (c) ...	3	2	4	53	26th August, 1887
6. Brunswick (c) ... ..	4	3	3	19	1st October, 1887
7. Carlton (c) ... ..	3	0	0	13	21st December, 1887
8. Kew (incomplete) (h) ... ..	1	5	0	0	28th December, 1887
9. St. Kilda (c) ... ..	5	0	1	20	11th October, 1888
10. Prahran (c) ... ..	3	4	7	23	26th October, 1888
11. North Carlton (c) ... ..	1	2	0	0	9th February, 1889
12. Toorak (c) ... ..	1	2	8	23	15th February, 1889
13. Hawthorn (h) ... ..	2	1	0	0	20th January, 1890
14. North Melbourne (c) ... ..	3	5	0	0	25th February, 1890
15. North and West Melbourne (c) ... ..					18th April, 1890
16. Port and South Melbourne (c) ... ..	4	3	0	0	17th June, 1890
17. St. Kilda Esplanade (c) ... ..	1	6	0	0	27th October, 1891

Tramway  
passengers  
and  
receipts.

236. From information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Co., it appears that the number of passengers carried on tramways during the year 1890-91 was about 48 millions, whilst the total receipts amounted to nearly £563,000. The number of persons employed by the Company in September, 1891, was about 2,000. The following are the traffic returns for the last six years, placed side by side with figures showing the average length open :—

TRAFFIC OF MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS, 1885-6 TO 1890-91.

Year ended 30th June.	Average Extent Open (Double Track).	Passengers Carried.	Total Receipts.
	Miles.	No.	£
1886 ... ..	2·29	16,353,250	188,531
1887 ... ..	7·60	17,992,047	207,329
1888 ... ..	19·85	31,133,444	362,581
1889 ... ..	30·99	45,000,364	526,588
1890 ... ..	37·21	45,273,578	527,342
1891 ... ..	45·31	48,044,826	562,541

NOTE.—The first line was opened for traffic on the 11th November, 1885. The following rates of wages are paid by the Company :—First-class, Gripmen, 52s. ; Conductors, 50s. per week. Second class, an average of three-fourths of these amounts, except on special occasions when the men do more work and often earn first-class rates.

Tramway  
accidents.

237. During the first eighteen months the Melbourne street tramways were open, viz., from December, 1885, to June, 1887, 30 tramway accidents were recorded, resulting in the death of 7 persons,



and the more or less serious injury of 23 others. In 1888 the number of fatal accidents was also 7, in 1889 there were 3, and in 1890 there were 10. Of the latter, 8 were run over, one came into collision with a car, and one was struck by the gripper. No information has been furnished respecting non-fatal cases. The Company have caused a protector, made of iron, extending round the front and sides, to be fastened to the dummy cars, so as to minimize the number of serious accidents.

238. Besides the lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, there is a cable tramway, 2¼ miles in length, between Clifton Hill and Preston; an electric tramway, about 2 miles in length, between Box Hill and Doncaster; a horse tramway, 7 miles in length, between Sandringham and Cheltenham; and a horse tramway, 1½ mile in length, between Brunswick and Coburg. All these lines are the property of, and are worked by, limited liability companies.

239. The number of vehicles licensed in Melbourne, and for a distance of eight miles beyond the corporate limits, in 1890, was 1981 for the conveyance of passengers, of which 727 were tram cars and dummies; whilst the number of drivers licensed for the conveyance of goods was 1,195. The following are the particulars:—

NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS  
IN 1890.\*

FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.						Number.
Cabs (4 wheels) ...	...	...	...	...	...	901
Hansoms ...	...	...	...	...	...	283
Omnibuses ...	...	...	...	...	...	70
Tram cars ...	...	...	...	...	...	370
„ dummies ...	...	...	...	...	...	357
Total						1,981

FOR CONVEYANCE OF GOODS.						
Drivers licensed in 1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	1,195

240. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in respect to engagements made in Melbourne, in 1890, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia. It has been compiled from statements obtained from the best authorities, and is believed to be fairly representative of a state of affairs which must always be subject to some fluctuations. Throughout Victoria, the recognized working day for artizans and general labourers is eight hours:—

\* Extending for a distance of 8 miles beyond the corporate limits of the city.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

Description of Labour.		1880.	1885.	1890.
1.—DOMESTIC SERVANTS.				
Males.				
Coachmen, footmen, } grooms, gardeners }	per week, with board and lodging	15s. to 30s.	20s. to 30s.	20s. to 30s.
Butlers ...	"	...	20s. to 40s.	20s. to 40s.
Females.				
Cooks ...	per annum, with board and lodging	£35 to £60	£40 to £75	£40 to £75
Laundresses ...	"	£30	£35 to £52	£40 to £52
Housemaids ...	"	£25 to £35	£25 to £40	£30 to £40
Nursemaids ...	"	£25 to £35	£20 to £40	£30 to £40
General servants ...	"	£30 to £35	£26 to £40	£30 to £40
Girls ...	per week,	...	5s. to 8s.	8s. to 10s.
2.—HOTEL SERVANTS.				
Males.				
Barmen ...	per week, with board and lodging	20s. to 40s.	30s. to 45s.	30s. to 45s.
Waiters ...	"	25s. to 35s.	20s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.
Boots ...	"	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.
Ostlers ...	"	17s. 6d. to 20s.	17s. 6d. to 20s.	20s. to 25s.
Cooks ...	"	25s. to 40s.	20s. to 65s.	20s. to 65s.
Females.				
Barmaids ...	per week, with board and lodging	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	20s. to 30s.
Waitresses ...	"	12s. 6d. to 15s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Housemaids ...	per annum,	£30 to £35	£30 to £40	£30 to £40
Cooks ...	"	£50 to £80	£50 to £100	£50 to £100
3.—FARM SERVANTS.				
Males.				
Ploughmen ...	per week, and found	20s. to 21s.	20s. to 25s.	20s. to 25s.
Farm labourers ...	"	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Milkmen for dairies ...	"	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Cheesemakers ...	"	...	25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.
Reapers* ...	per acre,	7s. 6d. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.
Mowers* ...	"	4s. to 6s.	3s. 6d. to 6s.	4s. to 6s.
Threshers* ...	per bushel,	5d. to 7d.	5d. to 7d.	5d. to 7d.
Cooks ...	per annum,	£50	£50 to £60	£50 to £60
Females.				
Dairymaids ...	per annum, with board and lodging	£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
Cooks ...	"	£30 to £35	£30 to £50	£30 to £35
General servants ...	"	£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
Hop-pickers ...	per bushel	...	3½d. to 4½d.	3½d. to 4½d.
Maize-pickers ...	per bag	...	6d.	6d.
Married couples } (generally useful) }	per annum, with board and lodging	£60 to £70	£60 to £90	£60 to £80
4.—STATION SERVANTS.				
Males.				
Boundary riders ...	per annum, with rations	£40 to £60	£40 to £60	£40 to £60
Shepherds ...	"	£40 to £50	£36 to £52	£36 to £52
Stockmen... ...	"	£60 to £70	£55 to £75	£50 to £75
Hutkeepers ...	"	£26 to £40	£26 to £40	£30 to £40

\* Of late years the greater portion of the reaping, mowing, and threshing has been done by machinery.



WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1880, 1885, AND 1890—*continued.*

Description of Labour.					1880.	1885.	1890.
4.—STATION SERVANTS— <i>continued.</i>							
<i>Males.</i>							
Cooks	...	...	per annum, with rations		£45 to £55	£50 to £60	£60 to £70
Labourers	...	...	per week,	„	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Drovers	...	...	„	„	25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.
Sheepwashers	...	...	„	„	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers	...	...	per 100 sheep shorn, with rations		12s. to 15s.	12s. to 15s.	15s. to 16s.
<i>Females.</i>							
Cooks	...	...	per annum, with board and lodging		£45 to £55	£30 to £50	£30 to £50
General servants	...	...	„	„	£18 to £40	£20 to £40	£30 to £45
Married couples	...	...	per annum, with rations		£70 to £90	£60 to £90	£70 to £90
5.—WORKERS IN BOOKS, ETC.							
Printers—							
Compositors	...	...	per 1,000	...	1s.	1s. 1d.	1s. 2d.
Machinists	...	...	per week	...	£2 10s. to £4	£2 10s. to £4	£2 10s. to £4
Lithographers	...	...	„	...	£2 10s. to £3 15s.	£2 10s. to £3 15s.	£2 5s. to £3 15s.
Binders	...	...	„	...	£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£3 to £3 10s.
Paper rulers	...	...	„	...	£3 to £3 10s.	£3 to £3 10s.	£3 to £3 10s.
Sewers and folders	...	...	„	...	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
(females)							
6.—IN WATCHES, JEWELLERY, AND PRECIOUS METALS.							
Watchmakers	...	...	per week	...	£3 10s. to £5	£3 10s. to £6	£2 to £4 10s.
Manufacturing jewellers	...	...	„	...	£2 15s. to £3 15s.	£2 15s. to £3 15s.	£2 to £5
Enamellers	...	...	„	...	£6 to £8	£6 to £8	£3 to £4
7.—IN METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.							
Blacksmiths	...	...	per day	...	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 14s.	10s. to 12s.
Farriers—Firemen	...	...	per week	...	£2 15s.	£2 15s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
„ Floormen	...	...	„	...	30s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.	30s. to 50s.
Hammermen	...	...	per day	...	7s. to 8s.	7s. to 8s.	6s. to 8s.
Fitters	...	...	„	...	9s. to 12s.	9s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.
Turners	...	...	„	...	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 13s.	9s. to 13s.
Boilermakers and platers	...	...	„	...	11s. to 13s.	10s. to 14s.	10s. to 14s.
Riveters	...	...	„	...	9s. to 11s.	9s. to 11s.	10s. to 11s.
Moulders	...	...	„	...	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s.
Brassfinishers, copersmiths	...	...	„	...	9s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s.
Tinsmiths	...	...	per week	...	£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£2 to £3
Ironworkers	...	...	„	...	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3	£2 to £3 10s.
Galvanizers	...	...	„	...	£3	£3	£2 to £3 10s.
Plumbers, gasfitters	...	...	„	...	£3	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£3
8.—IN CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.							
Smiths	...	...	per week	...	£2 10s. to £3 5s.	£2 5s. to £4	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Bodymakers	...	...	„	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £4 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Wheelers	...	...	„	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Painters	...	...	per day	...	8s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s. 6d.	6s. 6d. to 11s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1880, 1885, AND 1890—*continued.*

Description of Labour.					1880.	1885.	1890.
8.—IN CARRIAGES AND HARNESS— <i>continued.</i>							
Trimmers ...	... per week	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.
Vycemen ...	...	„	...	...	25s. to 40s.	30s. to 50s.	£2 10s.
Saddlers ...	...	„	...	...	£2 15s.	£2 to £3	£2 to £5
9.—WORKERS IN SHIPS AND BOATS.							
Sailors—							
Sailing vessels ...	per month, and found	...	...	...	£4 10s. to £5	£4 10s. to £5	£3 10s. to £5
Steamships ...	...	„	...	...	£6	£6	£7
Ship carpenters, ship-	per day	...	...	...	13s.	12s. to 13s.	13s.
wrights							
Stevedores' men,	per hour	...	...	...	1s. 6d.	1s.3d. to 1s.6d.	1s. 3d.
lumpers							
10.—IN HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.							
Masons ...	... per day	...	...	...	10s. to 11s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s.
Plasterers ...	...	„	...	...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s.
Bricklayers ...	...	„	...	...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. 8d.
Slaters ...	...	„	...	...	10s.	12s.	10s.
Carpenters ...	...	„	...	...	10s.	10s. to 12s.	10s.
Labourers ...	...	„	...	...	6s. 6d. to 7s.	6s.6d. to 7s.6d.	7s. to 8s.
Painters and glaziers	...	„	...	...	9s.	9s. to 10s.	8s. to 9s.
11.—IN FURNITURE, ETC.							
Cabinetmakers ...	per week	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 15s.
Upholsterers ...	...	„	...	...	£2 10s. to £4	£2 10s. to £4	£2 5s. to £3
Polishers ...	...	„	...	...	£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£2 to £3
Coopers ...	... per day	...	...	...	10s.	10s.	9s. to 10s.
12.—IN DRESS.							
Tailors ...	... per hour	...	...	...	10d. to 1s.	10d.	10d. to 1s.
„ ...	... per week	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3
„ in factories	...	„	...	...	£2	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.
Mantlemakers ...	...	„	...	...	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 30s.	13s. to 30s.
Milliners—							
First class ...	...	„	...	...	£3 10s.	£3 10s.	£3 to £4
Second class ...	...	„	...	...	35s.	35s.	15s. to £2 5s.
Dressmakers ...	...	„	...	...	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
Needlewomen ...	...	„	...	...	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 20s.
Bootmakers ...	... riveting children's boots,				6d.	6d.	5d.
	per pair						
„	... riveting boys' boots, per				10d.	10d.	9d.
	pair						
„	... riveting women's boots,				1s.	1s. to 1s. 6d.	1s. to 1s. 3d.
	per pair						
„	... riveting men's boots, per				1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. to 1s. 9d.
	pair						
„	... making wellingtons to				10s.	10s.	10s.
	order						
„	... making elastics to order...				7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	6s. to 8s.
„ Machinists per week	...	...	...	...	15s. to 30s.	15s. to 30s.	15s. to 25s.
Hatters—							
Bodymakers ...	per dozen	...	...	...	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 22s.	10s. to 22s.
Finishers ...	...	„	...	...	12s. to 24s.	12s. to 24s.	12s. to 24s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1880, 1885 AND 1890.—*continued.*

Description of Labour.				1880.	1885.	1890.
12.—IN DRESS— <i>continued.</i>						
Hatters—						
Shapers	... per dozen	...	...	4s. to 12s.	4s. to 12s.	4s. to 12s.
Crown sewers	... „	...	...	3s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.
Trimmers	... „	...	...	6s.	6s.	6s. to 9s.
Clothing Factories—						
Tailoresses	... per week	...	...	20s. to 35s.	12s. 6d. to 35s.	20s. to 35s.
Pressers	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 15s.	£2 to £2 15s.	£2 to £3
Shirtmakers	... „	...	...	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 25s.	12s. to 25s.
Machinists	... „	...	...	15s. to 30s.	20s. to 35s.	20s. to 35s.
Drapers' assistants, carpet salesmen	... „	...	...	£2 10s. to £4	£2 5s. to £4 10s.	£2 10s. to £5 10s.
13.—IN FOOD AND DRINK.						
Bakers—						
Foremen	... per week	...	...	£3	£3	£3
Second hands	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 2s.	£2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.
Butchers—						
Shopmen	... per week	...	...	35s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.
Slaughtermen	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 10s. to £3
Boys	... „	...	with board	12s. 6d. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Small-goods men	... „	...	„	£1 10s. to £2	£1 10s. to £2	£1 15s. to £2 5s.
Maltsters	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 5s. to £3	£2 2s. to £2 5s.
14.—IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.						
Curriers	... per week	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Tanners	... „	...	...	38s. to 45s.	38s. to 45s.	38s. to 40s.
Beamsmen	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.	38s. to 45s.
Shedsmen	... „	...	...	£2 2s. to £2 5s.	£2 2s. to £2 5s.	38s. to 50s.
Fellmongers	... „	...	...	£1 16s. to £3	£1 16s. to £3	£1 16s. to £2 10s.
15.—IN STONE, CLAY, ETC.						
Brickmakers	... per 1,000	...	...	18s. to 20s.	18s. to 20s.	15s. to 17s.
Navvies	... per day	...	...	6s. 6d.	6s. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.
Quarrymen	... „	...	...	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.	8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
Labourers	... „	...	...	6s. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	6s. to 8s.
Stonebreakers	... per cubic yard	...	...	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 4s.
16.—IN MINES.						
General managers	... per week	...	...	£2 10s. to £12	£2 10s. to £12	£3 to £12
Legal	... „	...	...	10s. to £5	10s. to £5	5s. to £7
Mining	... „	...	...	£2 5s. to £8	£2 5s. to £7	£2 10s. to £10
Engineers	... „	...	...	£2 to £6	£2 to £5	£2 5s. to £5.
Engine-drivers	... „	...	...	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 5s. to £3 10s.
Pitmen	... „	...	...	£1 16s. to £4	£2 to £4	£1 7s 6d to £4 10s
Blacksmiths	... „	...	...	£2 to £4	£1 15s. to £3	£2 5s. to £3 10s.
Carpenters	... „	...	...	£2 2s. to £4	£2 2s. to £4	£2 5s. to £3 12s.
Foremen of shift	... „	...	...	£2 2s. to £3 10s.	£2 to £3	£2 5s. to £3
Miners	... „	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £3
Surfacemen (labourers)	... „	...	...	£1 to £2 10s.	£1 10s. to £2 10s.	£1 15s. to £2 10s.
Boys	... „	...	...	10s. to £2	15s. to £1 16s.	12s. to £2 5s.
Chinese	... „	...	...	10s. to £2	12s. to 36s.	20s. to 30s.

Prices.

241. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follow at the same three periods. In country districts, the cost of groceries, tobacco, imported wines, coal, etc., is naturally somewhat higher, and that of agricultural and grazing produce, firewood, etc., naturally somewhat lower, than in Melbourne:—

## PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1880, 1885 AND 1890.

Articles.	1880.	1885.	1890.
<b>AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.</b>			
Wheat ... .. per bushel	3s. 4d. to 4s. 9d.	3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.	3s. 6d. to 5s.
Barley ... .. "	2s. to 6s.	2s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.	2s. 9d. to 5s. 10d.
Oats ... .. "	1s. 10d. to 3s.	2s. 4d. to 3s. 5d.	2s. 9d. to 4s. 6d.
Maize ... .. "	2s. 3d. to 3s. 7d.	4s. to 5s. 2d.	3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.
Bran ... .. "	9d. to 1s.	11d. to 1s. 3d.	7½d. to 1s. 4d.
Hay ... .. per ton	£2 10s. to £4	£3 to £7	£3 to £4 15s.
Flour, first quality ... .. "	£8 12s. 6d. to £10 15s.	£7 10s. to £9 10s.	£7 10s. to £9 10s.
Bread ... .. per 4lb. loaf	5d. to 6d.	5d. to 6d.	4½d. to 6d.
<b>GRAZING PRODUCE.</b>			
Horses—			
Draught ... .. each	£14 to £58	£20 to £60	£10 to £43
Saddle and harness ..	£5 to £50	£8 to £45	£6 10s. to £13
Cattle—			
Fat ... .. each	£6 to £9 17s. 6d.	£7 to £16	£4 10s. to £16 15s.
Milch cows ... .. "	£3 to £10 10s.	£5 to £12	£3 to £15
Sheep, fat... .. "	5s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.	7s. 6d. to 19s.	6s. to 18s. 6d.
Lambs, fat ... .. "	4s. to 9s. 6d.	5s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.	3s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
Butchers' Meat—			
Beef, retail ... .. per lb.	2½d. to 6d.	4d. to 8d.	3½d. to 10d.
Mutton .. .. "	1½d. to 5d.	1½d. to 5d.	2d. to 5d.
Veal .. .. "	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 8d.	5d. to 9d.
Pork .. .. "	6d. to 8d.	7d. to 9d.	7d. to 9d.
Lamb .. .. per quarter	2s. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
<b>DAIRY PRODUCE.</b>			
Butter ... .. per lb.	6d. to 1s. 8d.	10d. to 2s. 3d.	10d. to 2s. 10d.
Cheese ... .. "	5d. to 10d.	5d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s. 6d.
Milk ... .. per quart	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	5d.
<b>FARM-YARD PRODUCE.</b>			
Geese ... .. per couple	6s. to 10s.	7s. to 15s.	4s. to 8s. 6d.
Ducks ... .. "	5s. to 8s.	5s. to 9s.	3s. 6d. to 7s.
Fowls ... .. "	4s. 6d. to 6s.	4s. to 8s.	3s. to 5s. 6d.
Rabbits ... .. "	9d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 1s.	9d. to 1s. 4d.
Pigeons ... .. "	1s. to 3s.	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	1s. to 2s. 6d.
Turkeys ... .. each	5s. to 12s. 6d.	7s. to 15s.	5s. to 15s.
Sucking pigs ... .. "	10s. to 12s. 6d.	10s. to 14s.	5s. to 15s.
Bacon ... .. per lb.	8d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s. 4d.
Ham ... .. "	10d. to 1s. 2d.	10d. to 1s. 2d.	10d. to 1s. 6d.
Eggs ... .. per doz.	1s. to 2s.	10d. to 2s. 6d.	10d. to 2s. 6d.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.—*continued.*

Articles.	1880.	1885.	1890.
<b>GARDEN PRODUCE.</b>			
Potatoes—			
Wholesale ... per ton	£2 10s. to £6	£2 5s. to £4 5s.	£3 10s. to £8
Retail ... per cwt.	4s. to 8s. 6d.	3s. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 9s.
Onions, dried ... „	5s. to 14s.	4s. to 8s.	4s. to 12s.
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 9d.	6d. to 1s. 6d.
Turnips ... „	3d. to 8d.	4d. to 1s.	9d. to 2s.
Radishes ... „	3d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Cabbages ... per doz.	3d. to 3s.	1s. to 6s.	1s. to 4s.
Cauliflowers ... „	9d. to 4s.	2s. to 7s.	1s. to 5s.
Lettuces ... „	3d. to 1s.	1s. to 2s.	6d. to 2s.
Green peas ... per lb.	1d.	1d. to 3d.	1d. to 3d.
<b>MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.</b>			
Tea ... per lb.	8d. to 2s. 3½d.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	6d. to 2s.
Coffee ... „	8d. to 1s.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.	8d. to 1s. 3d.
Sugar ... „	3d. to 5d.	3d. to 4d.	2d. to 3d.
Rice ... „	3d. to 4d.	2½d. to 4d.	2½d. to 4d.
Tobacco ... „	2s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. to 6s.	1s. 11d. to 5s.
Soap—Colonial .. „	2d. to 3½d.	3d. to 4d.	2½d. to 4d.
Candles—			
Sperm ... „	9d. to 1s.	9d. to 1s.	5d. to 1s.
Salt ... „	1d.	1d.	1d.
Coals ... per ton	28s. to 40s.	25s. to 36s.	26s. to 60s.
Firewood ... „	9s. to 12s.	9s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.	9s. to 16s.
<b>WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.</b>			
Ale ... per doz.	8s. to 11s.	5s. to 12s.	8s. to 11s.
Porter ... „	7s. to 10s. 6d.	5s. to 12s.	8s. to 10s. 6d.
Brandy ... per gall.	21s. to 33s.	22s. 6d. to 35s.	22s. 6d. to 35s.
Rum ... „	15s. to 18s.	15s. to 18s.	15s. to 18s.
Whisky ... „	17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.	18s. to 28s.	18s. to 28s.
Geneva ... per case 15 bottles	60s. to 62s. 6d.	60s. to 62s. 6d.	60s. to 62s. 6d.
Port wine ... per doz.	35s. to 70s.	33s. to 72s.	35s. to 80s.
Sherry ... „	35s. to 70s.	35s. to 75s.	33s. to 80s.
Claret ... „	30s. to 65s.	32s. 6d. to 70s.	18s. to 95s.
Champagne ... „	75s. to 100s.	70s. to 105s.	33s. to 115s.
Colonial wine ... „	12s. to 28s.	12s. to 30s.	12s. to 30s.

242. The price of gold in 1890 ranged from £3 to £4 5s. per oz. <sup>Price of gold.</sup> Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1890 the lowest price quoted (£3 per oz.) was in the Beechworth district, but the great bulk of the gold was stated to have realised from £3 15s. to as much as £4 5s. per oz. The highest averages were in the Ballarat and Castlemaine districts, in which the prices ranged from £3 17s. to £4 3s. and from £3 17s. 6d. to £4 2s. 6d. respectively.

243. The returns of live stock imported overland, made by the <sup>Imports of live stock overland.</sup> inspectors of stock, always differ more or less from those of the

officers of the Customs. In 1890, the former showed a larger number in regard to horses, about the same number in regard to pigs, but smaller numbers in regard to sheep and cattle than the latter. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities :—

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1890.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
According to returns of the ... stock inspectors	4,139 ...	151,517 ...	2,081,436 ...	3,069
According to returns of the ... Customs	3,730 ...	152,791 ...	2,212,947 ...	3,062

Value of  
live stock  
overland.

244. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (inclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1890 was £1,943,353. The import duty payable on such stock would be £94,355, equivalent to not quite  $4\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. of the value; the rate of duty is 5s. each for horses and cattle (calves being free), 6d. for sheep, and 2s. for pigs.

## PART VII.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

245. The system whereby persons acquiring possession of land, either by transfer, inheritance, or other means, may receive a title thereto direct from the Crown, was introduced into Victoria in the year 1862, and continues in force to the present period.\*

*Transfer of  
Land  
Statute.*

246. All lands alienated from the Crown since the introduction of the system have come at once under its provisions; and lands alienated prior to its inauguration can be brought under them by application, provided a clear title be produced, or a title containing only a slight imperfection. In the latter case the title is given subject to such imperfection, which is noted on the deed.

*Lands under  
the Statute.*

247. The assurance and indemnity fund, established under the *Transfer of Land Statute* to secure the Government against possible losses, is formed chiefly by the payment of an amount equal to one half-penny in the pound of the value of all lands which become subject to its operation. The balance to the credit of this fund on the 30th June, 1890, was £78,345,† of which £34,823 had been invested in Government stock. Eighteen claims upon the fund, of which four—for £26, £100, £200, and £1,524 respectively—were satisfied in 1889-90, have been substantiated since its first formation, and sums amounting in the aggregate to £5,383 (including costs) have been paid to claimants.

*Assurance  
fund.*

248. In 1890, as compared with 1889, an increase took place in the number of applications to bring land under the *Transfer of Land Act* (54 Vict. No. 1,149); but a decrease of 7 per cent. in the extent, and a decrease of as much as 47 per cent. in the value, of land actually brought thereunder. A considerable decrease also took place in the number of certificates of title issued, of transfers, mortgages, leases, etc., and of miscellaneous transactions, as well as in the fees received. The following were the transactions in the two years:—

*Transac-  
tions under  
the Land  
Statute  
1889 and  
1890.*

\* This system was originated by the late Sir R. R. Torrens, whence it is commonly known as "Torrens's System." He first introduced it into South Australia, but it has since been adopted by all the Australasian colonies.

† Since 1884-5 the Assurance Fund has been reduced by £75,073; that amount having been advanced towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office (under Act 49 Vict. No. 835). On this advance the fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue.

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE, 1889 AND 1890.

		1889.	1890.
Applications to bring land under the Act	... number	1,176 ...	1,194
Extent of land included	... acres	82,592 ...	111,116
Land brought under the Act—			
By application	... acres	86,384 ...	69,162
By grant and purchase from the Crown	... value	£5,286,463 ...	£2,648,750
	... acres	258,233 ...	249,568
	... purchase money	£330,054 ...	£322,946
Certificates of title issued*	... number	19,395 ...	15,909
Transfers, mortgages, leases, releases, surrenders, etc.	..	51,833 ...	47,239
Registering proprietors	... "	6 ...	10
Other transactions	... "	56,301 ...	52,042
Forms and extras	... "	758 ...	459
Fees received	... value	£66,807 ...	£54,173

Proportion  
of land  
under the  
Statute.

249. The total quantity of land under the *Transfer of Land Statute* at the end of 1890 was 12,741,032 acres, the declared value of which, at the time it was placed under the Act, was £48,247,560. The land granted and sold up to the end of 1890 was 16,091,880 acres. It, therefore, follows that at that period nearly four-fifths of the alienated land in the colony was subject to the provisions of this Statute.

Land under  
Act by  
application  
and other-  
wise.

250. Of the whole extent of land under the Statute, 1,419,445 acres, valued at about 33<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> millions sterling, were brought thereunder by application, and the remainder, amounting to 11,321,587 acres, valued at about 14<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> millions sterling, came under its provisions by virtue of its having been purchased from or granted by the Crown since the Act was passed.

Transac-  
tions in  
Equity.

251. Since the passing of the *Judicature Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 791), which, with certain exceptions, came into operation on the 1st July, 1884, the business in Equity has fallen off materially, as will be seen by the following figures:—

TRANSACTIONS IN EQUITY, 1883 TO 1890.

Number of—	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Suits by bill	81	38	1	2	...	...	...	...
Petitions filed	15	8	5	1	...	...	...	...
Commissions issued	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrees issued	38	37	14	3	4	...	3	1
Orders issued	132	106	71	51	22	24	27	21
Reports issued	20	20	10	9	7	6	6	2
Recognizances entered into	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rolls filed	40	29	2	1	...	...	...	...

\* Including 2,292 Friendly Societies in 1889, and 1,889 in 1890.



252. In 1890, as compared with 1889, there was an increase of 7 per cent. in the number of probates and letters of administration issued, although there was a decrease of 23 per cent. in the value of property bequeathed. The average value of each estate in 1889 was £3,869, and in 1890 £2,790. The following are the figures for those years :—

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1889 AND 1890.

Year.	Probates.		Letters of Administration.*		Both.	
	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—
		£		£		£
1889 ...	1,752	10,077,568	1,156	1,174,528	2,908	11,252,096
1890 ...	1,801	7,747,899	1,306	919,228	3,107	8,667,127
Increase	49	...	150	...	199	...
Decrease	...	2,329,669	...	255,300	...	2,584,969

253. During the twenty-six years ended with 1890, the value of the property respecting which probates and letters of administration were issued amounted to nearly eighty-five millions sterling (£84,719,735). During the same period the total number of deaths in the colony was 339,626, so that the average value of property left by each person who died was £250. The average value in 1886 was £303 ; in 1887, £325 ; in 1888, £431 ; in 1889, £580 ; and in 1890 £481 ; or an average of £424 in the last five years.†

254. According to the present law,‡ duties are levied in Victoria on the net value of real and personal estates of deceased persons within the colony upon the following scale. It is now provided that all estates of the net value of under £1,000 shall be exempt from duty, and that estates of the net value of under £5,000 shall be exempt from the payment of duty upon £1,000 of such net value ; § also that half duty only shall be paid by widows, children, or grandchildren :—

\* Including those granted to the Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons.  
† See paragraphs 837 to 844, Vol. I.  
‡ The law relating to estates of deceased persons has been consolidated by Act 54 Vict., No. 1,060.  
§ Exempted since the 1st January, 1890.

SCALE OF DUTIES ON ESTATES ON DECEASED PERSONS.

Estates of less than	£1,000 in value	...	Exempt.
„ £1,000 to	£5,000	„	* 2 per cent.
„ £5,000 to	£10,000	„	3 „
„ £10,000 to	£20,000	„	4 „
„ £20,000 to	£30,000	„	5 „
„ £30,000 to	£40,000	„	6 „
„ £40,000 to	£60,000	„	7 „
„ £60,000 to	£80,000	„	8 „
„ £80,000 to	£100,000	„	9 „
„ £100,000 and upwards	„	„	10 „

Amount of  
probate,  
etc., duties.

255. The amount realized by the State in 1890 from duties on estates of deceased persons was nearly £170,000 less than in 1889, slightly larger than in 1888, and considerably larger than in any other previous year. The amounts fluctuate considerably from year to year, as will be observed by the following figures for the last twenty years:—

DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1890.

£			£		
1871	...	17,069	1881	...	78,914
1872	...	37,643	1882	...	78,547
1873	...	39,026	1883	...	96,427
1874	...	67,998	1884	...	125,697
1875	...	50,057	1885	...	85,979
1876	...	33,638	1886	...	129,479
1877	...	82,201	1887	...	151,268
1878	...	45,470	1888	...	219,500
1879	...	47,607	1889	...	391,664
1880	...	48,697	1890	...	221,721

Intestate  
estates.

256. The new intestate estates dealt with by the Curator in 1889 numbered 359; those in 1890 numbered 347.† The sums received by the Curator on these estates and on others remaining from former years were £54,924 in 1889, and £51,970 in 1890. In the twenty years ended with 1890, the number of intestate estates dealt with was 4,895. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the twenty years was £893,634.

Divorce and  
matri-  
monial.

257. Under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes there were 40 decrees for dissolution of marriage in 1890 as against 22 in 1889. No decrees for judicial separation were pronounced in 1890, but three such decrees were pronounced in 1889. The following was the business done in the two years:—

\* The first £1,000 of the value of these estates is exempted from duty.  
† These numbers are included in those given in the table following paragraph 252 ante.

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL, 1889 AND 1890.

			1889.	1890.
Petitions for dissolution of marriage	...	number	38	14
„ judicial separation	...	„	7	4
Decrees for dissolution of marriage	...	„	22	40
„ judicial separation	...	„	3	..

258. Since the Act 25 Vict. No. 125—which first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria jurisdiction in matters matrimonial—came into operation in 1861, 348 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 71 decrees for judicial separation have been made. Divorces in twenty-nine years.

259. As the marriages in 1890 numbered 9,187, the petitions for dissolution of marriage were in the proportion of 1 to every 656 marriages, and the decrees for dissolution of marriage were in the proportion of 1 to every 229 marriages. In the 19 years ended with 1889, the marriages numbered, 117,018, the petitions for dissolution of marriage numbered 455, and the decrees for dissolution of marriage numbered 232. Thus, during the 19 years referred to, there was 1 petition to dissolve marriage to every 257 marriages celebrated, and 1 marriage was dissolved to every 504 marriages celebrated. Proportion of divorces to marriages.

260. An act to amend the law of divorce\* was passed in Victoria in November, 1889, and received the Royal assent on the 13th May, 1890. Under this Statute it was provided that, in addition to the causes of divorce under the old law, divorce might be granted to persons who had been domiciled in Victoria for two years or upwards on one or more of the following grounds :— Divorce Act, 1889, principal provisions.

(a) That the respondent has, without just cause or excuse, wilfully deserted the petitioner, and, without any such cause or excuse, left him or her continuously so deserted during three years and upwards.

(b) That the respondent has, during three years and upwards, been an habitual drunkard, and either habitually left his wife without the means of support, or habitually been guilty of cruelty towards her, or, being the petitioner's wife, has for a like period been an habitual drunkard and habitually neglected her domestic duties or rendered herself unfit to discharge them.

(c) That at the time of the presentation of the petition the respondent has been imprisoned for a period of not less than three years and is still in prison under a commuted sentence for a capital crime, or under sentence to penal servitude for seven years or upwards, or being a husband has within five years undergone frequent convictions, and been sentenced in the aggregate to imprisonment for three years or upwards and left his wife habitually without means of support.

(d) That within one year previously the respondent has been convicted of having attempted to murder the petitioner, or of having assaulted him or her with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or on the ground that the respondent has repeatedly during that period assaulted and cruelly beaten the petitioner.

(e) That the respondent being a husband has since the celebration of his marriage and the date of this Act been guilty of adultery in the conjugal residence, or coupled with circumstances or conduct of aggravation or of a repeated act of adultery.

\* *Divorce Act* 1889 (53 Vict. No. 1,056), since embodied in the *Consolidated Act* (54 Vict. No. 1166).

Further  
provisions  
of new  
*Divorce*  
*Act*.

261. The *Divorce Act* referred to further provides for simplifying and cheapening the modes of procedure in divorce cases; for the hearing and trying of divorce suits in chambers at the discretion of the Court; for forbidding the publication of evidence in divorce cases if, in the opinion of the Court, it would be prejudicial to the public morals for it to be published; and for the abolition of applications or decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights.

Divorces in  
Victoria  
and Eng-  
land.

262. In proportion to the number of marriages, the petitions for dissolution of marriage are about twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Wales, the annual average per thousand marriages over a series of years being 3·79 in the former and 1·88 in the latter. The decrees for the dissolution of marriage are also, in proportion to the number of marriages, much more numerous in Victoria, the number per 10,000 being 18·21 as against 9·5 in England and Wales. The proportion of decrees to petitions is, however, somewhat higher in England and Wales than in Victoria, being 50 per cent. in the former, but not quite 48 per cent in the latter.

Divorces in  
France and  
the United  
States.

263. The divorce law of France dates from the latter part of 1884. In the five years ended with 1889 there were 20,357 divorces, the marriages in the same five years being 1,393,220. There was thus 1 divorce to about 68 marriages. In some of the American States the proportions are much higher. It is stated that in Rhode Island 1 divorce takes place to every 12 marriages; in Massachusetts 1 to every 21 marriages; and in Ohio 1 to every 26 marriages; whilst in the city of San Francisco, during the 21 years ended with 1887, there was 1 divorce to every 10 marriages, and in the last eight years of that period there was 1 to every 6 marriages.

Fees in  
Equity, etc.

264. The fees in Equity amounted in the aggregate to £281 in 1889, and to £241 in 1890; those on Probates amounted to £2,353 in 1889, and to £1,882 in 1890; those in Divorce amounted to £94 in 1889, and to £270 in 1890. The total amount of these fees was thus £2,728 in 1889, and £2,393 in 1890.

Collections  
in Lunacy.

265. The moneys collected and appropriated in the department of the Master-in-Lunacy on behalf of patients (including "percentage" and fees) decreased from £28,094 in 1889 to £26,698 in 1890. It may be mentioned that the total expenditure in 1889-90 on Hospitals for the Insane was £115,109, so that after allowing for the moneys collected from private sources, the net cost to the State on account of lunatic patients in that year was about £88,411.

266. In the twenty-three years ended with 1890, 16,150 insolvencies took place in Victoria, with liabilities amounting to over 17 millions sterling, as against which assets were declared amounting to over 12 millions sterling. The following is a statement of the number of insolvencies in each year, also of the declared liabilities and assets of the estates, and of the amounts by which the latter were exceeded by the former :—

INSOLVENCIES, 1868 to 1890.

Year.	Number of Insolvencies.	As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.		
		Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.*
		£	£	£
1868 ... ..	863	617,764	167,226	450,538
1869 ... ..	818	653,614	194,251	459,363
1870 ... ..	996	479,491	150,170	329,321
1871 ... ..	631	444,117	217,841	226,276
1872 ... ..	804	696,868	222,770	474,098
1873 ... ..	672	330,337	188,351	141,986
1874 ... ..	776	543,157	269,130	274,027
1875 ... ..	773	641,390	389,330	252,060
1876 ... ..	712	551,814	280,962	270,852
1877 ... ..	715	462,651	272,720	189,931
1878 ... ..	781	677,364	408,677	268,687
1879 ... ..	1,007	1,655,485	1,204,051	451,434
1880 ... ..	768	526,130	298,384	227,746
1881 ... ..	620	303,892	161,386	142,506
1882 ... ..	500	536,194	311,186	225,008
1883 ... ..	603	782,116	423,528	358,588
1884 ... ..	495	479,700	264,686	215,014
1885 ... ..	467	591,957	282,502	309,455
1886 ... ..	559	830,176	570,867	259,309
1887 ... ..	619	563,894	1,009,385	+ 445,491
1888 ... ..	479	347,658	185,871	161,787
1889 ... ..	697	2,389,731	2,627,182	+ 237,451
1890 ... ..	795	2,301,271	2,041,200	260,071
Total... ..	16,150	17,406,771	12,141,656	5,265,115†

267. According to the table, insolvencies in 1890 were more numerous by 98 than in 1889, and were also more numerous than in any other year since 1879. The assets and liabilities in 1890, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, although somewhat less than in 1889, were largely in excess of those in any other year.

268. In 1889 and 1887 it will be noticed that the assets apparently exceeded the liabilities. This resulted in the year under review from the high, and doubtless in many instances fictitious, value placed upon

\* The plus sign (+) indicates a surplus. † Net figures.

land, which formed the principal portion of the assets of a number of the insolvents, but which at the time of their insolvency was almost unsaleable. The surplus shown by the returns of 1887 resulted from the fact that the declared assets of that year were largely made up of a debt of £570,597 set down as due by the Crown to the estate of Mr. W. R. Merry. Had this not been included, the declared assets, as compared with the declared liabilities, would have shown an apparent deficiency of £125,106.

Occupations  
of insol-  
vents.

269. The following table shows the occupations or callings of the persons who became insolvent in Victoria during the last four years :—

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1887 TO 1890.

Occupations.				1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONS, ARTS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE—							
Architect	...	...	...	...	...	3	2
Artist	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Chemist	...	...	...	2	1	...	2
Circus proprietor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Civil engineer	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Civil servant	...	...	...	2	1	4	5
Clerk of works...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Comedian, tragedian	...	...	...	1	2	1	...
Dentist	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Draughtsman	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Equestrian	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Herbalist	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Journalist	...	...	...	2	1	2	...
Medical man	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Musician, music teacher	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
News agent	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Photographer	...	...	...	1	1	2	3
Phrenologist	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Police constable	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Printer	...	...	...	1	1	4	3
Reporter	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Schoolmaster, teacher	...	...	...	1	3	1	5
Shire secretary	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Solicitor	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
Theatrical manager, agent	...	...	...	1	2	1	2
BOARD AND LODGING, DOMESTIC DUTIES, ATTENDANCE—							
Billiard-room keeper	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Boarding-house keeper	...	...	...	11	12	14	12
Caterer	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Charwoman	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Coffee-stall keeper	...	...	...	1	...	...	...

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1887 TO 1890—*continued*.

Occupations.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
<b>BOARD AND LODGING, DOMESTIC DUTIES, ATTENDANCE—<i>continued</i>—</b>				
Cook ... ..	...	...	...	1
Hotel-broker ... ..	2	...	...	...
Hotel-keeper ... ..	21	17	40	36
Married woman ... ..	5	1	8	6
Odd Job Help Company... ..	1	...	...	...
Public entertainer ... ..	1	...	...	...
Restaurant-keeper ... ..	2	2	3	4
Servants' registry office keeper ... ..	1	...	...	...
Spinster ... ..	1	...	...	...
Widow ... ..	6	1	3	5
<b>COMMERCIAL PURSUITS—</b>				
Accountant ... ..	1	4	6	8
Agent, commission agent ... ..	16	10	27	23
Auctioneer, estate agent ... ..	1	...	9	11
Bellman ... ..	...	1	...	...
Bookkeeper, clerk ... ..	11	3	13	9
Commercial traveller, canvasser ... ..	5	2	4	6
Dealer (undefined) ... ..	10	3	10	7
Debt collector ... ..	1	...	...	1
Financier ... ..	1	...	...	...
Hawker ... ..	4	1	...	...
Ironmonger ... ..	2	...	2	1
Machinery merchant ... ..	1	...	...	...
Mercantile, stock and share broker ... ..	...	...	5	7
Merchant, importer ... ..	3	4	...	12
Salesman ... ..	2	...	4	3
Sewing machine importer ... ..	1	...	...	...
Stationer, assistant to ditto ... ..	2	...	...	1
Storekeeper (undefined) ... ..	12	13	15	18
Warehouseman ... ..	1	...	1	3
<b>CARRIERS—</b>				
Bullock driver ... ..	1	1	...	...
Cabman, driver ... ..	3	4	2	4
Carrier, carter ... ..	10	12	14	17
Coach proprietor ... ..	...	...	...	1
Gripman ... ..	...	...	...	1
Mail contractor ... ..	...	...	1	...
Mariner ... ..	1	...	1	2
Omnibus driver ... ..	1	1	...	...
Railway employé ... ..	1	...	1	2
Stationmaster ... ..	1	...	...	...
Stoker ... ..	...	2	...	1
<b>AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND LAND—</b>				
Farmer, selector ... ..	53	62	58	86
Freeholder ... ..	1	...	1	...
Gardener ... ..	5	2	3	4
Labourer on farm ... ..	...	...	...	2
Nurseryman ... ..	...	1	...	...

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1887 TO 1890—*continued.*

Occupations.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
<b>AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND LAND—</b> <i>continued—</i>				
Seedsman ... ..	...	...	1	1
Surveyor ... ..	1	1	...	2
Vinegrower ... ..	...	1	...	...
<b>PASTORAL PURSUITS AND ANIMALS—</b>				
Boundary rider ... ..	1	...	...	...
Cattle dealer ... ..	1	2	5	4
Drover ... ..	...	...	1	2
Fisherman ... ..	...	1	...	1
Grazier ... ..	14	6	12	6
Groom ... ..	1	...	1	4
Horse proprietor, dealer, trainer, breaker	2	2	4	3
Livery-stable keeper ... ..	1	1	3	3
Overseer sheep station ... ..	...	...	1	...
Rabbit trapper ... ..	1	...	1	...
Stock and station agent ... ..	1	1	2	...
<b>ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS—</b>				
Bellows-maker ... ..	...	1	...	...
Bicycle-maker ... ..	...	...	...	1
Bricklayer ... ..	4	3	2	2
Brushmaker ... ..	...	...	...	1
Builder, contractor ... ..	55	45	70	70
Carpenter ... ..	14	12	10	22
Chairmaker ... ..	...	...	1	1
Coachbuilder ... ..	8	1	7	9
Cooper ... ..	1	1	...	...
Dyer ... ..	1	...	...	...
Engraver ... ..	1	1	1	...
Factory employé ... ..	...	...	...	1
Fancy-goods maker ... ..	1	...	...	...
Fire-kindler maker ... ..	1	...	...	...
Furniture maker, dealer, warehouse- man	3	1	3	7
House decorator ... ..	...	...	1	1
Labourer (undefined) ... ..	75	57	52	56
Manufacturer (undefined) ... ..	...	1	3	2
Mason ... ..	1	1	4	3
Monumental mason ... ..	1	...	...	...
Organ-builder ... ..	...	...	1	...
Painter ... ..	6	3	11	5
Pile-driver ... ..	...	...	1	...
Plasterer ... ..	4	2	4	6
Plumber ... ..	7	3	4	3
Saddler ... ..	4	4	9	6
Shipwright ... ..	1	...	...	...
Sign writer ... ..	...	...	1	...
Slater ... ..	...	1	1	...
Turner ... ..	1	...	...	...
Upholsterer, mattress maker ... ..	1	...	4	1
Venetian blind maker ... ..	1	...	...	...
Watchmaker, jeweller ... ..	6	6	9	5



OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1887 TO 1890—*continued*.

Occupations.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
<b>ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS—</b> <i>continued—</i>				
Wheelwright ... ..	1	1	...	3
Whipmaker ... ..	...	...	...	1
Works overseer ... ..	...	...	1	...
<b>DRESS—</b>				
Boot, Shoe-maker, dealer ...	21	14	14	19
Draper—Assistant to ditto ...	5	3	5	7
Dressmaker ... ..	2	...	...	3
Hairdresser ... ..	3	7	5	11
Hatter ... ..	...	1	...	...
Laundress ... ..	1	...	1	...
Laundry proprietor ... ..	...	...	1	1
Seamstress ... ..	...	1	...	...
Shirtmaker ... ..	...	1	...	...
Tailor ... ..	6	3	3	13
Underclothing manufacturer ...	...	...	1	...
<b>FIBROUS MATERIALS—</b>				
Flock manufacturer ... ..	1	...	...	...
Rope-maker ... ..	...	...	...	1
Tent-maker ... ..	...	1	...	...
<b>ANIMAL FOOD—</b>				
Butcher ... ..	18	13	19	25
Dairyman ... ..	...	...	1	5
Fishmonger ... ..	2	...	...	...
Ham and beef shop keeper ...	1	...	...	...
Milk-seller ... ..	1	...	...	...
Poulterer ... ..	...	1	...	...
<b>VEGETABLE FOOD—</b>				
Baker ... ..	5	4	10	3
Confectioner ... ..	1	1	3	4
Fruiterer ... ..	6	8	5	9
Greengrocer ... ..	...	...	4	4
Miller ... ..	1	1	...	2
<b>DRINKS AND STIMULANTS—</b>				
Aërated water, cordial manufacturer	4	...	1	1
Brewer ... ..	2	...	...	...
Cellarman ... ..	...	...	1	...
Grocer—Assistant to ditto ...	12	7	10	13
Tea merchant ... ..	...	...	3	...
Tea packer ... ..	...	1	...	...
Tobacconist ... ..	3	1	...	1
Wine-hall keeper ... ..	...	...	1	1
Wine-seller, merchant ... ..	...	...	1	1
<b>ANIMAL MATTERS—</b>				
Currier ... ..	1	...	...	...
Hide merchant ... ..	...	...	1	1
Leather merchant ... ..	1	...	...	...
Skin cleaner ... ..	...	...	...	1
Tanner ... ..	1	...	2	...
Wool and skin merchant ... ..	...	...	1	1
Wool presser ... ..	...	1	...	...

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1887 TO 1890—*continued.*

Occupations.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
VEGETABLE MATTERS—				
Chaff cutter ... ..	1	...	1	1
French-polisher ... ..	...	1	...	...
Hay, corn and produce dealer ...	6	3	6	7
Saw-mill owner, sawyer ... ..	7	3	6	3
Timber merchant ... ..	2	...	1	7
Wood, coal merchant ... ..	3	3	2	3
Wood splitter ... ..	...	5	3	3
MINING, ENGAGED IN—				
Miner ... ..	22	20	23	23
Mining explorer ... ..	...	...	1	...
Mining manager ... ..	1	1	1	...
Mining speculator ... ..	2	1	1	1
Quartz-crusher ... ..	...	1	...	...
Stamper-feeder ... ..	1	...	...	...
COAL, STONE, CLAY, ETC.—				
Brickmaker ... ..	2	5	2	5
Charcoal burner ... ..	...	...	1	...
Chimney-sweeper ... ..	...	1	...	...
Nightman ... ..	1	...	...	...
Quarryman ... ..	1	...	...	...
Tile-maker ... ..	1	...	...	...
MINERALS AND METALS—				
Blacksmith ... ..	5	10	10	9
Boilermaker ... ..	1	...	...	...
Brassfounder ... ..	...	...	...	2
Engine-driver (undefined) ...	3	3	1	2
Engineer ... ..	1	4	4	6
Farrier ... ..	...	...	...	1
Gold-broker ... ..	...	...	1	...
Ironfounder, dresser ... ..	1	1	4	2
Machinist ... ..	...	...	...	1
Pyrites worker ... ..	2	...	...	1
Tinsmith ... ..	...	...	3	1
INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE—				
Bookmaker ... ..	...	...	...	1
Gentleman ... ..	3	3	12	10
Gentlewoman ... ..	1	...	...	1
Manager (undefined) ... ..	...	...	1	...
No occupation ... ..	...	...	...	18
Out of business ... ..	14	12	9	...
Overseer (undefined) ... ..	...	...	1	...
Speculator (undefined) ... ..	...	...	3	...
Watchman ... ..	...	...	...	2
Total ... ..	619	479	697	795

270. It will be noticed that the occupations which contributed most largely to the list of insolvents in the four years were those of farmers or selectors, numbering 259; labourers, 240; builders, contractors, 240; hotelkeepers, 114; miners, 88; commission agents, etc., 76; butchers, 75; boot and shoe makers, 68; storekeepers, 58; carpenters, 58; carriers, etc., 53; and boarding-house keepers, 49.

Occupations with most insol-vencies.

271. In the last eight years insolvencies have been much more numerous in New South Wales than in Victoria; and in four of the last five years they were even more numerous than in the worst year (1879) named in the table following paragraph 266 *ante*. In 1889 and 1890—which, however, were exceptional years—the liabilities, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, were respectively three times and twice as high in Victoria as in New South Wales, but in all but one of the previous six years the liabilities similarly shown were much higher in New South Wales than in Victoria. The following are the figures for New South Wales:—

Insolvencies in New South Wales.

INSOLVENCIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1883 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Insolvencies.	As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.		
		Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.
		£	£	£
1883 ... ..	785	444,594	245,836	198,758
1884 ... ..	918	836,165	580,195	255,970
1885 ... ..	929	773,212	589,359	183,853
1886 ... ..	1,221	989,262	733,127	256,135
1887 ... ..	1,351	1,081,726	788,941	292,785
1888 ... ..	851	659,307	459,677	199,630
1889 ... ..	1,101	794,603	396,723	397,880
1890 ... ..	1,193	1,203,685	540,726	662,959

272. In 1889, as is shown in the following table, the insolvencies in all the Australasian colonies numbered 3,092, and the total deficiency, according to the insolvents' schedules, amounted to £483,237. It will be observed that in that year the insolvencies in New South Wales exceeded those in Victoria by 404, and whilst there was a deficiency of £398,000 in the former, there was an apparent surplus of £237,000 in the latter:—

Insolvencies in Australasian colonies.

INSOLVENCIES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

Colony.	Number of Insolvencies	As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.		
		Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.
		£	£	£
Victoria ... ..	697	2,389,731	2,627,182	+ 237,451*
New South Wales ... ..	1,101	794,603	396,723	397,880
Queensland ... ..	364	328,175	213,475	114,700
South Australia ... ..	95	57,708	31,423	26,285
Western Australia ... ..	32	...	...	...
Total Australia ... ..	2,289	3,570,217	3,268,803	301,414†
Tasmania ... ..	79	57,878	36,214	21,664
New Zealand ... ..	724	602,033	441,874	160,159
Total Australasia ... ..	3,092	4,230,128	3,746,891	483,237

Failures in  
the United  
Kingdom.

273. The figures in the following table, which represent the number of failures‡ in England and Wales in the eleven years ended with 1889, together with the liabilities and assets of the insolvents, and the proportion of the latter to the former, have been taken from official sources :—

FAILURES‡ IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1879 TO 1889.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Total Amounts of—		Percentage— Assets to Liabilities.
		Liabilities.	Assets.	
		£	£	
1879 ... ..	13,132	29,678,194	10,193,617	34·3
1880 ... ..	10,298	16,188,637	4,701,506	29·0
1881 ... ..	9,727	17,679,347	4,890,899	27·6
1882 ... ..	9,041	19,108,060	5,492,919	28·7
1883 ... ..	8,555	21,268,153	5,987,545	28·1
1884§ ... ..	4,192	14,048,712	4,038,975	28·7
1885 ... ..	4,354	9,064,456	3,101,323	34·2
1886 ... ..	4,857	7,995,037	2,877,644	36·0
1887 ... ..	4,866	8,995,752	2,682,522	29·8
1888 ... ..	4,859	7,148,950	2,256,379	31·6
1889 ... ..	4,542	6,380,362	1,998,957	31·3

NOTE.— In 1888 there were also 3,495 deeds of arrangement under the *Deeds of Arrangement Act* 1887, in which the liabilities were set down at £4,803,481, and the assets at £2,416,755, leaving a deficiency of £3,192,311 ; and in 1889 there were 3,337, the liabilities being £4,773,947, the assets £2,718,721, and the deficiency £2,961,466. See *The Manufacturer and Inventor* (London paper), for 20th October, 1890, page 389.

\* Surplus. † Net figures.  
‡ Including besides bankruptcies (proper), liquidations by arrangements, and compositions with creditors.  
§ In 1884 the *Bankruptcy Act* of 1869 was repealed, and the Act of 1883 has since been in force.

274. It will be noticed that by far the largest number of failures occurred in 1879, but since then a considerable falling-off has taken place in each year, but most especially in the last six years, when the numbers were fewer by about 50 per cent. than that in any of the five preceding years. It will be noticed that the falling-off mainly dates from the year in which the bankruptcy law was changed (1884), and it is possible there may be some connexion between the two events.

Change of  
bankruptcy  
law in  
United  
Kingdom.

275. Important duties in connexion with the registration of deeds and other documents, public companies, bills and contracts for sale; births, deaths, and marriages; and patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, are performed by the Registrar-General. In 1890, as compared with 1889, there was an increase in the number of transactions and in the fees received under most of these heads, but especially under the head of Patents, the only decreases being under the heads of Registry and the *Companies Statute*. The following are the returns for the two years:—

Registrar-  
General.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TRANSACTIONS AND FEES, 1889 AND 1890.

Nature of Transaction.	Transactions.		Fees.*	
	1889.	1890.	1889.	1890.
			£	£
Registry ... ..	19,828	17,018	5,595	5,086
<i>Companies Statute</i> ... ..	10,318	9,409	2,856	2,056
Bills and contracts of sale ... ..	7,318	7,630	366	381
Births, deaths, and marriages certificates ... ..	5,326	6,338	1,296	1,366
Patents ... ..	1,972	3,236	2,203	2,763
Copyrights ... ..	683	688	90	103
Trade-marks ... ..	880	1,247	523	761
Searches in connexion with the above ... ..	24,361	26,640	1,617	1,732
Miscellaneous fees ... ..	3	1	40	52
Total ... ..	70,689	72,207	14,586	14,300

276. The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates during 1889 and 1890 is given in the following table; those offences being distinguished:—1. In respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons, but were never in custody. 2. In respect to which arrests were made by the police. 3. In respect to which no person had been arrested or brought before magistrates up to the end of the month of March of the year following that in which the offence was reported.† A small increase will be observed in the

Offences  
reported.

\* These fees are now received by the Collector of Imposts appointed under the *Stamps Act* 1890.  
† It does not follow that in these instances the offender escaped altogether. He may have been arrested after the date at which the returns were made up, or on other charges, even prior to that period.

number apprehended, but a decrease under the other heads, resulting in a slight increase during the year in the total number of offences :—

OFFENCES REPORTED, 1889 AND 1890.

Offences in respect to which persons were—	1889.	1890.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Brought before magistrates on summons	26,678	26,190	...	488
2. Apprehended by the police ...	37,321	38,594	1,273	...
3. Still at large* ...	7,282	6,877	...	405
Total ...	71,281	71,661	380†	...

Summons cases.

277. Forty per cent. of the offences dealt with consist of those in respect to which persons are brought before magistrates on summons, but are not taken into custody. These must obviously be of a lighter character than those for which arrests are made, and therefore do not demand lengthened consideration. The offences in this category classed as against the person are principally assault cases resulting from petty quarrels ; those against property are chiefly cases of wilful damage to or illegal detention of property ; and the remainder consist for the most part of breaches of the *Education Act*, the clause in the *Public Works Statute* relating to railways and water supply, the *Local Government Act* or municipal by-laws, the *Masters and Servants* or *Wines and Spirits Statutes*, etc. Comparing 1890 with 1889, a decrease in the number of persons summoned is shown under all the heads, but a small increase in the number of such persons summarily convicted. The following are the figures for the two years :—

OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUMMONS, 1889 AND 1890.‡

	1889.	1890.	Decrease.
Offences against the person ...	1,485	1,424	61
"    "    property ...	431	203	228
Minor offences ...	24,762	24,563	199
Total ...	26,678	26,190	488
Cases dismissed by magistrates ...	6,815	6,269	546
Offender summarily convicted or held to bail...	19,863	19,921	+ 58§

\* It should be pointed out that the offences for which arrests have and have not been made are not strictly comparable. They are reckoned in the former case according to the individual arrests effected, in the latter according to the offences reported, although in the perpetration of many of these more than one person may have been concerned.

† Net figures.

‡ This table does not embrace cases in which the offender was sentenced to imprisonment or was committed for trial. Although he might in the first instance have appeared before the magistrates on summons, such disposal would place him in custody of the police, and he would therefore be included in subsequent tables.

§ The plus sign (+) indicates increase.

278. Very full details are given of the offences which gave occasion for the apprehensions made by the police ; but, in making up the return, a person arrested more than once during the year, or arrested at one time on several charges, is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest or charge, and this, except where the contrary is stated, must be borne in mind by those consulting the following paragraphs and tables.\*

Charges counted as persons.

279. The persons† who were taken in charge by the Victorian police in 1890 numbered 38,594, as against 37,321 in 1889, showing an increase of 1,273 in the number of arrests.

Arrests, 1889 and 1890.

280. The arrests in 1890, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, were as follow :—

Arrests, 1880, 1885, and 1890.

PERSONS‡ ARRESTED, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.§

Number of Persons.	1880.	1885.	1890.
Taken into custody ... ..	23,983	28,855	38,594
Discharged by magistrates ... ..	7,432	9,674	12,971
Summarily convicted or held to bail	15,871	18,413	24,494
Committed for trial ... ..	680	768	1,129

281. At the last period, it will be observed, arrests were much more numerous than at either of the two previous periods. This is also the case, if the numbers of the population be taken into account. The estimated average population in 1880 was 850,343 ; in 1885, 956,880 ; and in 1890, 1,118,500 ; the arrests were, therefore, in the proportion of 1 to every 35 persons living at the first, 1 to every 33 persons living at the second period, and 1 to every 30 persons living at the third period.

Arrests : proportion to population.

282. The persons summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole number arrested, in the proportion of 69 per cent. at the first period, and of 66 per cent. at the second and third periods.

Proportion of times charge was sustained.

283. There was a considerable increase in the prevalence of serious offences at the last as compared with the two previous periods ; this

Serious offences

\* For 1884, a table was compiled showing the number of charges on which each individual was arrested. See paragraphs 62 to 67, Vol. II., of the edition of this work for 1889-90.

† See preceding paragraph.

‡ See paragraph 278 ante.

§ A statement showing, during a series of years, the numbers taken into custody, the numbers committed for trial, and the number convicted after commitment, will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) at the beginning of this volume.

may be ascertained by comparing the commitments for trial with the total arrests at the three periods. These were in the proportion of 1 to every 35 arrests at the first period, of 1 to every 38 arrests at the middle period, and of 1 to every 34 arrests at the third period.

Males and females arrested.

284. The sexes of the persons arrested, and of such of them as were discharged by magistrates, summarily dealt with, or sent for trial, were as follow at the same three periods :—

MALES AND FEMALES\* ARRESTED, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

	1880.		1885.		1890.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Taken into custody ... ..	18,857	5,126	23,155	5,700	31,736	6,858
Discharged by magistrates ...	5,763	1,669	7,717	1,957	10,547	2,424
Summarily convicted or held to bail	12,469	3,402	14,773	3,640	20,189	4,305
Committed for trial ... ..	625	55	665	103	1,000	129

Cases in which charge was sustained.

285. The males and females summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole numbers of the same sexes arrested, in the proportions respectively of 69 per cent. and 67 per cent. in 1880, of 67 per cent. and 66 per cent. in 1885, and of 67 per cent. and 65 per cent. in 1890.

Relative proportions of male and female criminals.

286. The next table shows the relative proportion of males and females arrested, and of those of them who were discharged, summarily dealt with, or committed for trial at the same three periods :—

MALES AND FEMALES.—RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

	Number of Females to 100 Males.		
	1880.	1885.	1890.
Taken into custody ... ..	27·19	24·62	21·61
Discharged by magistrates ... ..	28·96	25·36	22·98
Summarily convicted or held to bail...	27·28	24·64	21·32
Committed for trial ... ..	8·80	15·49	12·90

Relative proportions of male and female criminals at three periods.

287. It will be observed that, relatively to the males taken into custody or summarily convicted, the proportion of females similarly dealt with was at the last period much lower than at either of the

\* See paragraph 278 ante.



former periods ; but the proportion of females committed for trial at the last period was larger than at the first period, but was not so large as at the middle period. At all the periods, the proportion of female to male criminals was much lower than the proportion that females bore to males in the total population ; for at all the periods the females in the colony were in the proportion of about 90 to every 100 males.

288. A condensed statement of the offences for which arrests were made in the same three years, together with the numbers arrested for each offence, will be found in the following table :—

Causes of arrest.

CAUSES OF ARREST, 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

Offence.	1880.	1885.	1890.
Murder and attempt at murder ... ..	26	20	33
Manslaughter ... ..	10	11	23
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	65	63	95
Assault ... ..	1,767	1,867	2,281
Rape and indecent assault on females ... ..	81	57	69
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	16	9	17
Minor offences against the person ... ..	119	139	149
Robbery with violence, burglary, etc. ... ..	245	287	465
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, etc. ... ..	171	149	129
Other offences against property ... ..	3,534	3,026	4,239
Forgery and offences against the currency ... ..	56	80	87
Drunkenness ... ..	10,056	13,580	18,501
Other offences against good order ... ..	6,111	8,016	10,810
Offences relating to carrying out laws ... ..	329	210	245
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	79	93	158
Offences against public welfare ... ..	1,318	1,248	1,293
Total ... ..	23,983	28,855	38,594

289. The causes in respect to which more arrests were made at the last period than at either of the former ones were murder and attempts to murder, manslaughter, shooting with intent, assaults, unnatural offence and minor offences against the person, robbery with violence or burglary, miscellaneous offences against property, forgery, drunkenness and other offences against good order, and smuggling and other offences against the revenue. But for horse, sheep and cattle stealing, there were fewer arrests at the last than at either of the former periods ; and for rape and indecent assault, for offences relating to carrying out the laws, and for those against public welfare, there were fewer than at the first period. The most marked

Offences at last period.

increases in 1890, as compared with previous periods, have occurred in the arrests for assaults, robbery and burglary, murder, manslaughter, miscellaneous offences against property, smuggling, etc., and drunkenness, and other offences against good order—most especially the first and last-named offences. It is probable that the increase in the number of assaults and of cases of drunkenness was partly attributable to circumstances arising out of the labour strikes of the year.

Drunken-  
ness.

290. The number of arrests for drunkenness affords ample evidence that the efforts of those who are seeking to suppress or mitigate the evil are not uncalled for. In many cases, no doubt, the same individual was arrested over and over again; but supposing each arrest had represented a distinct individual, there would have been taken into custody for drunkenness:—

In 1874, one person in every 71 living in Victoria.

„ 1875,	„	„	68	„	„
„ 1876,	„	„	69	„	„
„ 1877,	„	„	65	„	„
„ 1878,	„	„	69	„	„
„ 1879,	„	„	77	„	„
„ 1880,	„	„	85	„	„
„ 1881,	„	„	79	„	„
„ 1882,	„	„	76	„	„
„ 1883,	„	„	74	„	„
„ 1884,	„	„	73	„	„
„ 1885,	„	„	72	„	„
„ 1886,	„	„	68	„	„
„ 1887,	„	„	65	„	„
„ 1888,	„	„	57	„	„
„ 1889,	„	„	61	„	„
„ 1890,	„	„	60	„	„

Increase of  
drunken-  
ness.

291. It will be observed that in the three years 1879 to 1881, during the first eighteen months of which period the colony was in a depressed condition, and the two following years, drunkenness was less rife than at any preceding or subsequent period. Since 1880, however, as the colony became more prosperous, arrests for drunkenness, in proportion to the population, have been steadily increasing, and on this basis were a third more numerous in 1888 than in 1880; but in the following years 1889 and 1890, in which there was a certain amount of depression, they again decreased, but were still higher than in any of the years prior to 1888.

Minor  
offences.

292. Drunkenness, “other offences against property,” “other offences against good order,” and “offences against public welfare,” although they may, and probably do—especially the first named—

lead to more serious offences, may be considered as being, in themselves, comparatively speaking, minor offences, hardly amounting to crimes. Arrests for these numbered 21,019 in 1880, 25,870 in 1885, and 34,843 in 1890; and to the whole number of arrests were in the proportion of 88 per cent. at the first period, and 90 per cent. at the two later periods. Thus only 12 per cent. of the arrests at the first period, and 10 per cent. at the middle and last periods were for crimes in the strict sense of the word.

293. It is worthy of remark that, notwithstanding the inducement which high import duties might be supposed to offer to smugglers, offences against the revenue have never led to many arrests in Victoria. Only 158 persons were taken into custody for such offences in 1890, which, however, is larger than the number in 1885, or in 1880.

Smuggling and other offences against revenue.

294. The ages of those taken into custody in 1890, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table:—

Age and education of arrested persons.

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION AND AGE OF PERSONS\* ARRESTED, 1890.

Ages.	Superior Instruction.	Read and Write well.	Read only or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years ...	...	2	87	346	435
10 „ 15 „ ...	...	14	543	89	646
15 „ 20 „ ...	3	195	1,932	107	2,237
20 „ 25 „ ...	13	574	5,327	244	6,158
25 „ 30 „ ...	17	666	5,581	294	6,558
30 „ 40 „ ...	53	978	7,155	566	8,752
40 „ 50 „ ...	34	577	4,909	612	6,132
50 „ 60 „ ...	22	359	3,584	562	4,527
60 years and upwards	13	185	2,437	502	3,137
Unspecified ...	...	...	11	1	12
Total ...	155	3,550	31,566	3,323	38,594

295. The returns of those under 15 years of age taken in charge by the police embrace neglected and deserted children as well as criminals. The whole number in 1890, according to the table, was 1,081, and of these not one was possessed of superior instruction; only 16, or one in 68, could read and write well; and 435, or more than a third, were unable to read. The number of children under 15 committed for trial was 6, viz., 5 boys and 1 girl; only one of whom (a boy) could read and write well, while the others could read and write more or less imperfectly.

Education of children arrested.

\* See paragraph 278 ante.

Education of  
adults.

296. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 37,513, and of these 3,689, or nearly a tenth (including those possessed of superior instruction), could read and write well, whilst 2,888, or a thirteenth, could not read. Those over 15 years of age committed for trial numbered 1,123, of whom 244, or more than a fifth, could read and write well, or were possessed of superior instruction, and 54, or one in 20, were unable to read. According to these figures the persons charged with offences serious enough to call for their commitment for trial were somewhat better educated than the other arrested persons. Those arrested, whether committed for trial or otherwise dealt with, were on the average not nearly so well educated as the general population, for at the census of 1881 all over 15 years of age, except about a tenth, were returned as being able to read and write, and only an eighteenth were returned as entirely illiterate; and it is probable that even better results will be shown by the census of 1891, when the results have been duly tabulated.

Birthplaces  
and reli-  
gions of  
criminals.

297. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in 1890. The proportions to the population are not given, as pending the compilation of the census returns any estimates which might have been made of the total numbers of each nationality and sect would probably have been wide of the mark:—

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS\* ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1890.

Birthplace and Religion.	Persons Arrested.	Persons Committed for Trial.
BIRTHPLACE.		
Victoria† ... ..	12,429	455
Other Australasian colonies †	2,785	140
Australian Aborigines ...	39	...
England and Wales ... ..	8,323	251
Scotland ... ..	3,256	58
Ireland ... ..	8,930	107
China ... ..	236	6
Other countries ... ..	2,596	112
Total ... ..	38,594	1,129
RELIGION.		
Protestants ... ..	21,356	716
Roman Catholics ... ..	16,017	369
Jews ... ..	167	20
Buddhists, Confucians, etc. ...	266	5
Others ... ..	788	19

\* See paragraph 278 ante. † Exclusive of aborigines.

298. It is generally assumed that nearly every person sent to trial is guilty of the offence for which he was committed, and, although he may subsequently be acquitted, the probability is that a conviction would have been obtained if sufficient evidence had been available. On the other hand it may be maintained that many of those discharged had been unjustly accused, and should not be classed as criminals. If the latter assumption be correct, it would appear by the following table—which shows the number of the various religions tried and the number convicted, together with the percentage of convictions obtained for different periods—that in the last two years a larger proportion of Roman Catholics were unjustly committed than of Protestants, and a larger proportion of members of both these denominations than of Jews or Pagans. It should, however, be pointed out that the number of Jews and Pagans committed for trial was so small that any proportions based thereon are but of little value :—

Religions of persons convicted and sentenced.

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS\* TRIED† AND CONVICTED, 1889 AND 1890.

Religions.	Number tried in 1890.†	Convictions in 1890.		Percentage in Year 1889.
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number Tried.	
Protestants ...	598	413	69·06	72·8
Roman Catholics	343	222	64·72	69·8
Jews ...	16	13	81·25	80·9
Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	5	4	80·00	90·0
Others ...	15	10	66·67	68·4
Total ...	977	662	67·76	72·0

299. The religions of persons taken into custody in 1890 are given in the following table in connexion with their offences :—

Causes of arrest, and religions.

\* See paragraph 278 ante.  
† Exclusive of those not prosecuted, who numbered 121 in 1890. The number “tried,” moreover, differs from the number “committed for trial,” since the former is inclusive of those awaiting trial at the beginning, but exclusive of those awaiting trial at the end of the year.

CAUSES OF ARREST, AND RELIGIONS, 1890.

Offence.	Religions.					
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	Others.	Total.
Murder and attempt at murder	18	11	...	1	3	33
Manslaughter ... ..	17	6	...	...	...	23
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	50	44	...	1	...	95
Assault ... ..	1,228	962	13	30	48	2,281
Rape and indecent assault on females	44	25	...	...	...	69
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	10	6	...	...	1	17
Other offences against the person	100	42	3	1	3	149
Robbery with violence, burglary, etc.	259	201	...	2	3	465
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, etc.	69	57	...	1	2	129
Other offences against property	2,510	1,549	51	45	84	4,239
Forgery and offences against the currency	66	19	1	...	1	87
Drunkenness ... ..	10,080	8,017	16	11	377	18,501
Other offences against good order	5,829	4,578	72	122	209	10,810
Offences relating to the carrying out of laws	148	86	1	1	9	245
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	73	57	2	23	3	158
Offences against public welfare	855	357	8	28	45	1,293
Total ... ..	21,356	16,017	167	266	788	38,594

Causes of arrest of each sect compared.

300. It will be observed that 18 Protestants, 11 Roman Catholics, 1 Buddhist, etc., and 3 of other beliefs, were arrested for murder and attempt at murder; 67 Protestants, 50 Roman Catholics, and 1 Buddhist, etc., were arrested for manslaughter, shooting at, or seriously wounding; 54 Protestants and 31 Roman Catholics, and 1 of other beliefs, were arrested for sexual offences. Over 10,000 Protestants, over 8,000 Roman Catholics, 16 Jews, 11 Buddhists, etc., and 377 of unspecified religions, were arrested for drunkenness. No Jew was arrested during the year for homicide or for a sexual offence.

Religions of drunkards.

301. Arrests for drunkenness and other offences against good order were in the proportion of 74 per cent. of the total arrests of Protestants, of 79 per cent. of those of Roman Catholics, of 53 per cent, of those of Jews, of 50 per cent. of those of Buddhists, Confucians, etc., and of 74 per cent. of those of persons of other beliefs. These proportions vary but little from year to year.

302. The next table shows the occupations of the males and females taken into custody in 1890 :—

Occupations  
of persons  
arrested.

## OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES\* ARRESTED, 1890.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
<b>GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONS, ARTS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE.</b>		
Government officer ... ..	17	...
Police, penal officer ... ..	4	...
Officer of local body ... ..	4	...
Army, navy—officer, man ... ..	6	...
Clergyman, etc. ... ..	3	...
Lawyer ... ..	14	...
Law clerk, law student ... ..	4	...
Others connected with law ... ..	5	...
Medical man, student ... ..	17	...
Dentist ... ..	11	...
Chemist, druggist ... ..	44	...
Midwife ... ..	...	1
Others connected with medicine ... ..	4	...
Author, editor, reporter ... ..	29	...
Bookseller, newsvendor ... ..	17	...
Printer ... ..	204	...
Science, connected with ... ..	18	...
Education, engaged in ... ..	42	4
Fine arts, engaged in ... ..	25	...
Photographer ... ..	11	...
Music, teacher of, musician ... ..	50	10
Theatres and exhibitions, connected with ... ..	90	2
<b>BOARD AND LODGING, DOMESTIC DUTIES, ATTENDANCE.</b>		
Hotelkeeper ... ..	53	6
Board and lodging, connected with ... ..	18	1
Domestic servant, cook ... ..	357	841
Hotel, boarding-house, etc., servant ... ..	142	9
Charitable institution, servant ... ..	2	...
Nurse (not servant) ... ..	...	12
Shoeblick ... ..	13	...
Opium shopkeeper ... ..	4	...
Attendance, engaged in ... ..	8	29
<b>COMMERCIAL PURSUITS.</b>		
Merchant ... ..	21	...
Auctioneer, etc. ... ..	16	...
Broker, agent, etc. ... ..	205	...
Commercial clerk, etc. ... ..	579	...
Commercial traveller, salesman ... ..	136	...
Other mercantile persons ... ..	32	...
Ironmonger ... ..	11	...
Shopkeeper ... ..	73	3
Hawker, pedlar ... ..	584	14
Marine storekeeper ... ..	3	...
Rag, bottle gatherer, dealer ... ..	31	...
General dealer ... ..	409	4

\* See paragraph 278 ante.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES\* ARRESTED, 1890—*continued*.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
<b>CARRYING AND MESSAGES.</b>		
Railway service ... ..	53	1
Omnibus, cab—driver, owner ... ..	333	...
Drayman, carter, carrier ... ..	398	...
Others connected with conveyance ... ..	7	...
Ship—owner, master, officer, seaman (not navy) ... ..	1,251	...
Steamship—engineer, stoker, coal trimmer ... ..	81	...
Ship—servant, steward, etc. ... ..	44	...
Boatman, waterman, etc. ... ..	9	...
Stevedore, or otherwise connected with ships ... ..	6	...
Harbour pier, pilot lighthouse—service... ..	1	...
Messenger, porter, errand boy... ..	16	...
Telegraph service ... ..	7	...
<b>AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND LAND.</b>		
Farmer, market gardener, farm servant, labourer, etc. ... ..	837	4
Land, estate—agent, proprietor, etc. ... ..	3	...
Land surveyor and assistants ... ..	39	...
Others connected with land ... ..	7	...
<b>PASTORAL PURSUITS AND ANIMALS.</b>		
Squatter, grazier, station servant, labourer, etc. ... ..	68	...
Horse dealer, proprietor, etc. ... ..	8	...
Veterinary surgeon, farrier ... ..	15	...
Horse-breaker, groom, jockey ... ..	445	...
Live stock salesman ... ..	5	...
Animal dealer, keeper ... ..	1	...
Game, rabbit catcher ... ..	5	...
Fisherman ... ..	30	...
Drover and others engaged about animals ... ..	59	...
<b>ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS.</b>		
Bookbinder ... ..	6	...
Musical instrument maker, dealer ... ..	8	...
Prints and pictures, connected with ... ..	5	...
Carving and figures, connected with ... ..	29	...
Watch and clock maker, dealer ... ..	47	...
Philosophical instrument maker, dealer... ..	5	...
Gunsmith, etc. ... ..	2	...
Mechanical or undefined engineer ... ..	266	...
Toolmaker, cutler, etc. ... ..	33	...
Carriagemaker, wheelwright ... ..	81	...
Saddle, harness, and whip maker, dealer ... ..	95	...
Shipwright, rigger, boatbuilder ... ..	26	...
Sailmaker, shipchandler, etc. ... ..	11	...
Builder, architect ... ..	155	...
Carpenter, joiner ... ..	857	...
Cooper, turner ... ..	59	...
Bricklayer, mason, plasterer, shingler, slater ... ..	730	...
Painter, paperhanger, plumber, etc. ... ..	489	...
Others connected with buildings ... ..	2	...
Cabinet, etc., maker, dealer ... ..	104	2

\* See paragraph 278 *ante*.



OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES\* ARRESTED, 1890—*continued*.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
<b>ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS—<i>continued</i>.</b>		
Undertaker ... ..	2	...
Chemicals, working or dealing in ... ..	14	..
Labourer (undefined) ... ..	15,429	1
<b>TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.</b>		
Textile fabrics, manufacturer of, weaver ... ..	16	4
Draper and assistants ... ..	124	...
Hairdresser, wigmaker, etc. ... ..	64	...
Hat and cap maker ... ..	21	...
Tailor, tailoress, dealer in clothing ... ..	244	59
Milliner, dressmaker ... ..	...	41
Clothing, manufacture, engaged in, machinist ... ..	13	23
Boot and shoe maker ... ..	700	9
Umbrella—maker, mender ... ..	5	...
Washerwoman, laundry man ... ..	1	77
<b>FIBROUS MATERIALS.</b>		
Rope, mat, sack, maker ... ..	14	...
Tent, tarpaulin, maker, canvas dealer ... ..	5	...
<b>ANIMAL FOOD.</b>		
Cowkeeper, dairyman, woman ... ..	32	2
Cheesemonger ... ..	1	...
Butcher, etc. ... ..	307	...
Poulterer, fishmonger ... ..	25	...
Other dealers in animal food ... ..	1	...
<b>VEGETABLE FOOD.</b>		
Miller, grain and flour dealer, and assistants ... ..	22	...
Baker, confectioner ... ..	287	...
Greengrocer, fruiterer ... ..	27	...
Others dealing in vegetable food ... ..	6	...
<b>DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.</b>		
Brewing, connected with ... ..	15	...
Wine and spirit merchant ... ..	3	...
Distiller, rectifier ... ..	1	...
Gingerbeer and sodawater maker ... ..	9	...
Grocer and assistants ... ..	86	...
Tobacco manufacture, engaged in ... ..	45	1
Tobacconist ... ..	14	...
<b>ANIMAL MATTERS.</b>		
Soapboiler, candlemaker, tallowmelter ... ..	12	...
Tanner, fellmonger, currier ... ..	51	...
Leather articles, maker of ... ..	7	...
Brush, broom maker ... ..	2	...
Wool classer ... ..	29	...
Animal matters, working or dealing in ... ..	1	...

\* See paragraph 278 *ante*.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES\* ARRESTED, 1890.—continued.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
VEGETABLE MATTERS.		
Japanner, French polisher ... ..	50	...
Timber merchant and assistant ... ..	2	...
Firewood—dealer, chopper, splitter, fencer ... ..	47	...
Sawyer, sawmill owner, worker ... ..	36	...
Basketmaker . ... ..	15	...
Papermaker ... ..	1	...
Stationer ... ..	11	...
Billsticker ... ..	8	...
Vegetable matters, others working or dealing in ... ..	7	1
MINING, ENGAGED IN.		
Miners, etc. ... ..	858	...
COAL, STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, GLASS.		
Coal and charcoal, working or dealing in ... ..	23	...
Chimney sweep ... ..	2	...
Quarryman, limeburner, etc. ... ..	71	...
Brickmaker, potter ... ..	66	...
Navvy ... ..	51	...
Nightman, scavenger ... ..	13	...
Earth, stone, glass, etc., others working or dealing in ... ..	14	...
MINERALS AND METALS.		
Goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller ... ..	36	...
Engine driver (undefined) ... ..	258	...
Ironfounder, blacksmith, locksmith ... ..	590	...
Brassfounder, finisher, gasfitter ... ..	27	...
Other metals, working or dealing in ... ..	137	...
INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.		
Manager, apprentice, etc. ... ..	16	2
Independent means ... ..	51	...
Pensioner, inmate of institution, etc. ... ..	3	...
Beggar, pauper, vagrant ... ..	2	1
Criminal, thief, pickpocket ... ..	2	...
Prostitute, brothel-keeper ... ..	...	1,981
Gambler, gaminghouse-keeper ... ..	5	...
No stated occupation, over 15 years of age ... ..	884	3,479
„ „ under „ „ ... ..	761	234
Total ... ..	31,736	6,858

Chief occu-  
pations of  
persons  
arrested.

303. It will be observed, that of the males arrested, nearly half were labourers (undefined) ; and that of other occupations, those most frequently arrested were sailors, miners, carpenters, farmers and gardeners, bricklayers, shoemakers, hawkers, ironfounders and blacksmiths, etc., and clerks, in the order named. No occupation was

\* See paragraph 278 ante.

returned in 1,645 cases, but of those 761 were youths or children, and of the others it is probable that most of them belonged to the criminal classes. Of the females arrested, two-sevenths were set down as prostitutes or brothel-keepers. More than one-half, including 234 young girls, were of no specified occupation; and of the few returned as following regular occupations, three-fourths were domestic servants, and the bulk of the remainder were dressmakers, tailoresses, and washerwomen.

304. The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year 1890 were as follow :—

Results of  
summary  
disposal.

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF ARRESTED PERSONS,\*  
1890.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 2 years ... ..	14	1
„ 1 year and under 2 years ... ..	232	92
„ 6 months and under 1 year ... ..	351	190
„ 4 months ... ..	30	6
„ 3 months ... ..	906	332
„ 2 months and under 3 months ... ..	314	67
„ 1 month and under 2 months .. ...	1,253	395
„ 15 days and under 1 month ... ..	78	7
„ 8 days and under 15 days ... ..	777	265
„ 7 days and under ... ..	5,509	1,390
Fined .. ...	9,697	1,214
Ordered to find bail ... ..	210	14
Sent to lunatic asylum ... ..	308	144
Sent to industrial school or reformatory ... ..	331	184
Otherwise dealt with ... ..	179	4
Total sentenced .. ...	20,189	4,305
Discharged ... ..	10,547	2,424
Total summarily disposed of ... ..	30,736	6,729

305. Of the persons sentenced by magistrates during 1890, 48 per cent. of the males, and 28 per cent. of the females, were fined; 32 per cent. of the former, and 39 per cent. of the latter, were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms under a month, and 14 and 23 per cent. respectively for periods varying from 1 to 12 months; about 1 per cent. of the males, and 2 per cent. of the females, were sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment or upwards; the balance, or 5 per cent., of the males, and 8 per cent. of the females, were sent to Lunatic Asylums, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, ordered to find bail, or were otherwise disposed of.

Sentences by  
magistrates.

\* See paragraph 278 ante.

Whipping  
ordered  
by magis-  
trates.

306. Corporal punishment to males may be ordered by magistrates for certain offences. In such cases the offender, if an adult, may be sentenced to be whipped with a cat-o'-nine tails once, twice, or thrice, at the discretion of the bench. Only two offenders were so sentenced in 1890—for wilful exposure—one of whom was to receive two whippings of 10 lashes each, and the other one whipping of 20 lashes.

Solitary  
confine-  
ment or-  
dered by  
magis-  
trates.

307. Fourteen offenders were sentenced to solitary confinement by magistrates in 1890, viz., one for unlawfully wounding, seven for assaults, one for insulting behaviour, and five for larceny. The sentence in 11 cases was three or four days, in 1 case five days, in 1 case seven days, and in 1 case two periods of seven days.

Punishment  
of juvenile  
offenders.

308. Under the *Crimes Act* 1890,\* magistrates are empowered to order youths under 16 years of age, convicted of any offence punishable on summary conviction with imprisonment, to be privately whipped with a cane or birch rod by a constable, either in addition to, or in lieu of, any other punishment they may be lawfully sentenced to receive. Under this Statute a boy of 14 was sentenced in 1890, for vagrancy, to receive 12 strokes with a cane.†

Results of  
committals  
for trial.

309. The results of the commitments for trial at the three periods already referred to were as follow :—

RESULTS OF COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL,‡ 1880, 1885, AND 1890.			
—	1880.	1885.	1890.
Number for trial ... ..	664	767	1,098
Convicted and sentenced ... ..	398	444	662
Acquitted... ..	208	221	315
Not prosecuted ... ..	58	102	121

Proportion  
of convic-  
tions ob-  
tained.

310. Of those committed for trial, 606 were eventually tried in 1880, 665 in 1885, and 977 in 1890. At the first period 66 per cent. at the second period 67 per cent., and at the third period 68 per cent. of the trials resulted in convictions.

Sentences in  
superior  
courts.

311. The following are the sentences of the prisoners tried and convicted in superior courts during the year under review :—

\* 54 Vict. No. 1,079, section 366.  
† See also footnote (†) on next page.  
‡ Including those who were remaining for trial from the previous year, but excluding those awaiting trial at the end of the year.

SENTENCES OF PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1890.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Death ... ..	6*	1
Hard labour on roads or public works for 10 years and under 15 years	5	...
"      "      "      7 years and under 10 years	9	...
"      "      "      4 years and under 7 years	45	...
Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years ... ..	118	7
"      1 year and under 2 years ... ..	159	12
"      6 months and under 1 year ... ..	140	15
"      1 month and under 6 months ... ..	101	10
"      under 1 month ... ..	8	4
Fined ... ..	5	...
Recognizances estreated ... ..	2	...
To find bail to appear when called upon ... ..	9	5
Sent to lunatic asylum ... ..	1	...
Total tried and convicted...	608	54

312. Of males convicted in superior courts in 1890, as many as six were sentenced to death—2 being cases in which death was merely “recorded”; all the rest except 17 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, with or without hard labour; of those imprisoned, over two-thirds were sentenced for periods of less than two years, and one-tenth to more than four years. Of the females, 19 were sentenced to over one, and 29 to under one, year’s imprisonment. Five males were sentenced to be imprisoned for a longer period than ten years. One female was sentenced to death, but not one was sentenced to a longer period than four years.

Lengths of sentences in superior courts.

313. In addition to terms of imprisonment named in the foregoing table, 77† persons—of whom 5 were females—were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for periods varying from a few days to 1 month per annum during the sentence. Of these 1 had been convicted of manslaughter; 4 of shooting at or wounding; 1 of assault; 1 of rape or indecent assault on females; 2 of unnatural offence or assault with intent to commit; 24 of robbery under arms or burglary; 2 of sheep stealing, etc.; 29 of other offences against property; 13 of forgery, etc.

Solitary confinement ordered by superior courts.

314. The total number of offenders sentenced by superior courts to be whipped, in addition to terms of imprisonment in all cases, was 3. Rape or indecent assaults on females were the crimes of two of these,

Whippings ordered by superior courts.

\* In the case of two of these, sentence of death was only recorded.

† One offender, a boy 13 years of age sentenced to three periods of two days, was respited on probation.

for one of whom two whippings and for the other one whipping of 15 lashes each were ordered. Unnatural offence was the crime of the third offender, who was sentenced to receive two whippings of 12 lashes each. Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions can sentence males to receive corporal punishment, under Act 54 Vict. No. 1,079, for attempts to commit rape, or for rape itself where sentence of death is commuted, for unnatural offences, for attempts to choke in order to commit an offence, for robbery under arms, and, in the case of youths under sixteen, for several other offences. The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for one offence is 3, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

Whippings  
ordered,  
1874-1890.

315. The number of individuals sentenced to corporal punishment was 11 in 1874, viz., 6 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; 5 in 1875, viz., 2 by magistrates and 3 by superior courts; 11 in 1876, viz., 1 by magistrates and 10 by superior courts; 11 in 1877, viz., 5 by magistrates and 6 by superior courts; 17 in 1878, viz., 2 by magistrates and 15 by superior courts; 9 in 1879, viz., 4 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; 5 in 1880, 17 in 1881, and 8 in 1882—all by superior courts; 14 in 1883, viz., 2 by magistrates and 12 by superior courts; 17 in 1884, 6 in 1885, and 11 in 1886—all by superior courts; 10 in 1887, viz., 4 by magistrates and 6 by superior courts; 29 in 1888, viz., 19 by magistrates and 10 by superior courts; 46 in 1889, viz., 34\* by magistrates and 12 by superior courts; and 6 in 1890, viz., 3 by magistrates and 3 by superior courts. The total number of whippings directed to be administered in the seventeen years was thus 233, of which 82 (including 44 to juvenile offenders) were ordered by magistrates and 151 by superior courts. The number of persons sentenced to be whipped in 1890 was thus the same as in 1885, but much smaller than in any other previous year named except 1875 and 1880.

Executions.

316. No execution took place in 1890. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip, 145 criminals have been executed within the colony, of whom only one was a female. No execution took place in 1890, in 1887 or in 1882, 1878, 1874, 1850, 1849, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, or any year prior to 1842, but one or more executions took place in all the other years. The following table shows the birthplaces of the persons executed, the religions they professed, and the crimes they expiated on the scaffold:—

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\* Corrected number.

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1842 TO 1890.

Birthplace, Religion, and Offence.								Number.
Total number executed ... ..								145
Birthplace—Victoria ... ..								5
„ Other Australian colonies ... ..								6
„ England... ..								60
„ Wales ... ..								2
„ Ireland ... ..								41
„ Scotland... ..								8
„ Belgium... ..								1
„ France ... ..								1
„ Switzerland ... ..								1
„ Germany ... ..								1
„ Sweden ... ..								1
„ Sicily ... ..								1
„ United States of America ... ..								5
„ West Indies ... ..								2
„ Philippine Islands ... ..								1
„ China ... ..								8
„ At sea ... ..								1
Religion—Church of England ... ..								34
„ Presbyterian ... ..								6
„ Wesleyan ... ..								8
„ Baptist ... ..								1
„ Lutheran ... ..								2
„ Protestant undefined ... ..								30
„ Roman Catholic ... ..								53
„ Buddhist, Confucian, etc. ... ..								6
„ No Religion ... ..								5*
Offence—Murder ... ..								109
„ Attempt to murder... ..								17
„ Rape... ..								9
„ Unnatural offence on a child ... ..								1
„ Robbery with violence ... ..								9

317. It is stated† that from the accession of Queen Victoria to the period of Her Majesty’s jubilee, 840 criminals were executed in the United Kingdom, or an average of 17 per annum. In 1837 there were no less than 13 crimes subject to capital punishment, and no fewer than 671 persons had been condemned to death in twelve months ; but since the Queen’s accession a more humane code has prevailed, and few have been executed, except for murder.

318. The offences in respect to which no persons were apprehended numbered 6,877 in 1890 or 405 less than in 1889, but much more numerous than in any of the ten years ended with 1888. Offences against the person show an exceptionally large increase in 1890 as compared with previous years, in consequence probably of the labour strikes, whilst other offences also show some increase, but those against property, which during the previous three years were unusually

\* Aborigines.

† See *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 107.

numerous, fell off considerably. The following are the undetected offences in the last twelve years :—

UNDETECTED CRIME, 1879 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Offences.			
	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Other Offences.	Total.
1879 ... ..	503	3,763	364	4,630
1880 ... ..	613	3,935	350	4,898
1881 ... ..	461	3,770	400	4,631
1882 ... ..	572	3,980	433	4,985
1883 ... ..	596	4,209	584	5,389
1884 ... ..	450	3,249	350	4,049
1885 ... ..	491	3,000	388	3,879
1886 ... ..	523	3,160	436	4,119
1887 ... ..	211	5,593	416	6,220
1888 ... ..	270	5,627	577	6,474
1889 ... ..	271	6,152	859	7,282
1890 ... ..	805	5,177	895	6,877

Offender perhaps arrested on other grounds.

319. With reference to the offences set down as undetected, it should be remarked that in all probability the malefactors do not in all such cases escape entirely. The returns are made up in the month of April of the year following that in which the offence is reported, and he who committed it may be arrested after that date, or may even before that date have been arrested, and perhaps punished, for other misdeeds.

Crime in Australasian colonies.

320. The next four tables, giving details of crime in the various Australasian colonies, have been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from their respective *Statistical Registers*. The first of these gives for each colony, and for the whole of Australasia, during each of the eleven years 1879 to 1889, a statement of the number of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned, were summarily convicted or held to bail, were committed for trial, and were convicted after commitment. In the returns of the number of cases in respect to which persons were summoned, those so dealt with on account of matters coming under the head of civil jurisdiction are omitted in all the colonies :—

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1879 TO 1889.

Name of Colony.		Number of Offences for which Persons were—			
		Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
Victoria...	1879	43,936	28,266	628	397
	1880	41,778	26,950	680	398
	1881	44,730	29,131	591	332

\* Not including civil cases.



CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1879 TO 1889—*continued*.

Name of Colony.		Number of Offences for which Persons were—				
		Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.	
Victoria— <i>continued</i>	...	1882	47,234	31,542	616	402
		1883	48,974	33,480	606	350
		1884	51,397	34,456	695	407
		1885	52,566	34,180	768	444
		1886	54,361	36,599	756	492
		1887	59,036	38,742	820	506
		1888	60,276	41,054	873	557
		1889	63,999	43,161	1,023	680
New South Wales †	...	1879	53,870	38,828	1,743	1,090
		1880	57,784	42,205	1,717	1,148
		1881	66,600	51,130	1,626	1,058
		1882	65,936	50,126	1,724	1,065
		1883	72,231	55,463	1,606	1,008
		1884	75,680	57,897	1,550	928
		1885	77,092	59,345	1,540	785
		1886	81,503	62,268	1,594	957
		1887	72,119	53,614	1,402	854
		1888	69,052	50,876	1,423	915
		1889	65,568	48,703	1,492	910
Queensland †	...	1879	9,058	5,762	377	185
		1880	9,133	6,051	316	170
		1881	10,063	7,253	264	126
		1882	11,649	8,025	308	144
		1883	13,804	9,788	427	193
		1884	15,518	11,620	555	274
		1885	15,763	11,451	538	267
		1886	17,640	12,841	611	289
		1887	16,769	12,449	480	247
		1888	18,431	13,730	538	275
		1889	19,539	14,787	567	354
South Australia ...	...	1879	12,843	10,970	384	223
		1880	15,063	12,814	353	199
		1881	15,347	13,258	342	213
		1882	14,672	12,634	339	211
		1883	13,104	11,378	305	166
		1884	11,988	10,425	293	127
		1885	10,406	8,901	240	133
		1886	8,202	6,850	228	121
		1887	7,122	6,032	208	102
		1888	7,309	6,282	190	91
		1889	6,609	5,638	189	78

\* Not including civil cases.

† Cases brought up for lunacy are not included in the returns of New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania. In New South Wales, 558 lunatics in 1889, and 5,854 in the previous eleven years; and in Queensland, 307 in 1889, and 4,098 during the previous eleven years; and in Tasmania, 63 lunatics in 1889, and 297 in the previous five years, were admitted to asylums. Probably four-fifths of these were apprehended by the police.

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1879 TO 1889--continued.

Name of Colony.				Number of Offences for which Persons were—			
				Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
Western Australia †	...	{	1879	6,471	4,853	85	53
			1880	5,577	4,221	50	25
			1881	5,460	4,134	109	61
			1882	5,089	3,683	90	46
			1883	4,739	3,450	72	46
			1884	4,831	3,477	64	40
			1885	4,900	3,436	86	51
			1886	5,703	3,980	95	54
			1887	5,363	3,562	121	75
			1888	4,651	3,144	104	64
			1889	4,378	2,979	102	62
Tasmania ‡	...	{	1879	7,184	5,641	110	67
			1880	6,908	5,418	117	73
			1881	6,229	4,799	90	51
			1882	7,615	5,942	93	36
			1883	8,039	5,394	88	33
			1884	6,273	4,843	70	39
			1885	5,983	4,876	71	31
			1886	6,586	5,253	76	46
			1887	5,932	4,806	89	56
			1888	6,164	4,595	99	66
			1889	7,128	5,122	105	42
New Zealand §	...	{	1879	22,492	16,088	734	296
			1880	21,181	15,025	592	370
			1881	19,796	14,079	474	235
			1882	22,659	16,573	467	219
			1883	23,090	16,944	459	231
			1884	23,572	17,968	509	241
			1885	23,103	17,804	428	236
			1886	21,662	16,705	536	286
			1887	20,336	15,557	646	334
			1888	19,167	14,472	516	255
			1889	18,845	14,082	491	219
Australasia	...	{	1879	155,854	110,408	4,061	2,311
			1880	157,424	112,684	3,825	2,383
			1881	168,225	123,784	3,496	2,076

\* Not including civil cases.

† Of those summarily convicted in Western Australia between 8 and 10 per cent. were aborigines.

‡ See footnote (†) preceding page. It is pointed out by Mr. R. M. Johnston, the Government Statistician of Tasmania, in his report for 1886, page li., that, prior to 1884, a considerable proportion of purely civil cases, such as petty debts, non-payment of rates, etc., were improperly included in the returns of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned in that colony.

§ Maoris are included. In 1889 the number of cases in which they were concerned was 369—in 221 of which summary convictions were obtained, in 117 cases the prisoner was discharged, and in 31 cases committed for trial.

|| This large increase appears to have been owing to Maori disturbances, as 202 of that race were committed for trial in 1879, as against only 18 in the previous year.

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1879 TO 1889—continued.

Name of Colony.		Number of Offences for which Persons were—			
		Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
Australasia—continued	1882	174,854	128,525	3,637	2,123
	1883	183,981	135,897	3,563	2,027
	1884	189,259	140,686	3,736	2,056
	1885	189,813	139,993	3,671	1,947
	1886	195,657	144,496	3,896	2,245
	1887	186,677	134,762	3,766	2,174
	1888	185,050	134,153	3,743	2,223
	1889	186,066	134,472	3,969	2,345

321. By this table it would appear that crime is so much more prevalent in New South Wales than in Victoria that, notwithstanding the smaller population,† there has been in every year, under all the heads, larger numbers in the former colony than in the latter. This is particularly observable in regard to serious offences, the commitments for trial and convictions thereafter in New South Wales having been, up to 1886, more than twice as numerous as, and, since 1886, on the average nearly three-fifths more numerous than, in Victoria. In 1889 the apprehensions and summonses in New South Wales exceeded those in Victoria by 2 per cent., and the summary convictions by 13 per cent.

Large amount of crime in New South Wales.

322. The position of the different colonies in respect to crime will be better ascertained by means of the next table, which shows the proportion that the number of apprehensions and summons cases,\* of summary convictions, of commitments for trial, and of convictions after commitment, occurring in each colony during the last eleven years, bore to the average population of the same colony; also, the proportion in each colony of summary convictions to apprehensions and summons cases, and of convictions after commitment to commitments:—

Proportion of crime in each colony.

\* Not including civil cases.

† It is believed that in all the years the actual population of New South Wales was smaller than that of Victoria.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION,\* ETC., 1879 TO 1889.

Name of Colony.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per 10,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per Cent. of—	
		Apprehensions and Summons Cases.†	Summary Convictions.	Commitments for Trial.	Convictions after Commitment.	Summary Con- victions to Ap- prehensions and Summons Cases.†	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.
Victoria‡ ...	1879	52·68	33·89	7·53	4·76	64·33	63·22
	1880	49·13	31·69	8·00	4·68	64·51	58·53
	1881	51·48	33·52	6·80	3·82	65·13	56·18
	1882	53·09	35·45	6·92	4·52	66·78	65·26
	1883	53·81	36·78	6·66	3·85	68·36	57·76
	1884	55·11	36·94	7·45	4·36	67·04	58·56
	1885	54·94	35·72	8·03	4·64	65·02	57·81
	1886	55·20	37·16	7·68	5·00	67·34	65·08
	1887	58·06	38·10	8·06	4·98	65·63	61·71
	1888	57·14	38·91	8·28	5·28	68·11	63·80
	1889	58·70	39·58	9·38	6·24	67·44	66·46
New South Wales ...	1879	78·00	56·23	25·24	15·78	72·08	62·54
	1880	79·63	58·16	23·66	15·83	73·04	66·86
	1881	87·60	67·25	21·39	13·92	76·77	65·07
	1882	82·96	63·07	21·69	13·40	76·02	61·77
	1883	86·59	66·48	19·25	12·08	76·79	62·76
	1884	85·92	65·73	17·60	10·53	76·50	59·87
	1885	82·81	63·75	16·54	8·43	76·98	53·51
	1886	83·17	63·91	16·27	9·77	76·84	60·04
	1887	70·54	52·44	13·71	8·35	74·34	60·91
	1888	64·88	47·90	13·37	8·59	73·68	64·30
	1889	59·40	44·12	13·52	8·24	74·27	60·98
Queensland ...	1879	42·29	26·90	17·60	8·64	63·61	49·07
	1880	41·15	27·26	14·24	7·66	66·25	53·80
	1881	45·53	32·82	11·95	5·70	72·08	47·73
	1882	49·03	33·77	12·96	6·06	68·89	46·75
	1883	51·53	36·54	15·94	7·20	70·90	45·20
	1884	52·64	39·42	18·93	9·29	74·88	49·38
	1885	51·05	37·08	17·42	8·65	72·64	49·63
	1886	53·05	38·62	18·38	8·69	72·79	47·30
	1887	47·27	35·09	13·53	6·96	74·24	51·46
	1888	48·86	36·40	14·26	7·29	74·49	51·12
	1889	49·20	37·25	14·28	8·92	75·70	62·43
South Australia ...	1879	50·50	43·17	15·11	8·77	85·48	58·07
	1880	57·16	48·63	13·40	7·55	85·07	56·43
	1881	53·18	45·94	11·81	7·38	86·39	62·28
	1882	50·61	43·58	11·69	7·28	86·11	62·24
	1883	43·82	38·05	10·20	5·55	86·82	54·43
	1884	38·83	33·78	9·49	4·11	86·96	43·34

\* See paragraph 323 *post*.

† Not including civil cases.

‡ Rates per head corrected since last publication in accordance with amended estimates of population. Those for the other colonies are liable to future correction.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, ETC., 1879 TO 1889—*continued.*

Name of Colony.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per 10,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per Cent. of—	
		Apprehensions and Summons Cases.*	Summary Convictions.	Commitments for Trial.	Convictions after Commitment.	Summary Con- victions to Ap- prehensions and Summons Cases.*	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.
South Australia— <i>continued.</i>	1885	33·23	25·84	7·67	4·25	77·76	55·42
	1886	26·20	21·88	7·28	3·86	83·52	43·07
	1887	22·73	19·25	6·64	3·26	84·70	49·04
	1888	22·99	19·76	5·98	2·86	85·94	47·89
	1889	20·56	17·54	5·88	2·43	85·31	41·27
Western Australia ...	1879	227·72	170·78	29·91	18·65	75·00	62·35
	1880	193·35	146·34	17·33	8·67	75·69	50·00
	1881	182·93	138·50	36·52	20·44	75·71	55·96
	1882	167·46	121·19	29·62	15·14	72·37	51·11
	1883	151·73	110·46	23·05	14·72	72·80	63·89
	1884	149·43	107·55	19·80	12·37	71·97	62·50
	1885	143·81	100·85	25·27	14·97	70·12	59·30
	1886	153·37	107·04	25·55	14·52	69·80	56·84
	1887	128·61	85·42	29·02	17·99	66·42	62·00
	1888	109·92	74·30	24·58	15·13	67·60	61·54
	1889	101·70	69·20	23·69	14·40	68·05	60·78
Tasmania † ...	1879	64·60	50·73	9·89	6·02	81·08	60·91
	1880	60·80	47·69	10·30	6·43	80·19	62·40
	1881	53·11	40·91	7·67	4·35	78·64	56·67
	1882	63·09	49·23	7·70	2·98	78·73	38·71
	1883	64·65	43·37	7·08	2·65‡	80·80	37·50
	1884	48·86	37·72	5·45	3·04	77·20	55·71
	1885	45·27	36·89	5·37	2·35	81·50	43·66
	1886	48·60	38·77	5·61	3·39	79·91	60·53
	1887	42·42	34·37	6·36	4·00	81·02	62·92
	1888	42·71	31·84	6·86	4·57	74·55	66·67
	1889	47·89	34·42	7·06	2·82	71·86	40·00
New Zealand ...	1879	50·19	35·90	16·38§	6·61	71·53	40·33
	1880	44·66	31·68	12·48	7·80	70·94	62·50
	1881	40·11	28·52	9·60	4·76	71·12	49·58
	1882	44·49	32·54	9·17	4·30	73·14	46·90
	1883	43·62	32·01	8·67	4·36	73·38	50·33
	1884	42·94	32·73	9·27	4·39	76·23	47·35
	1885	40·80	31·45	7·56	4·17	77·06	55·14
	1886	37·21	28·53	9·21	4·91	76·67	53·63
	1887	34·10	26·08	10·83	5·60	76·50	51·70
	1888	31·66	23·91	8·52	4·21	75·50	49·42
	1889	30·70	22·93	8·00	3·57	74·69	44·60

\* Not including civil cases.

† See footnote (†) on page 208 *ante*.

‡ This small proportion is in consequence of the large number of cases not prosecuted.

§ See footnote (§) on page 208 *ante*.

|| This small proportion of convictions is owing to the fact that the Maoris committed for disturbances of a political nature were leniently dealt with.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, ETC., 1879 TO 1889—continued.

Name of Colony.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per 10,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per Cent of—	
		Apprehensions and Summons Cases.*	Summary Convictions.	Commitments for Trial.	Convictions after Commitment.	Summary Con- victions to Ap- prehensions and Summons Cases.*	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.
Total Australasia ...	1879	60·39	42·77	15·73	8·94	71·06	56·91
	1880	58·77	42·07	14·28	8·89	71·73	62·30
	1881	60·52	44·53	12·57	7·46	73·68	59·38
	1882	60·86	44·73	12·65	7·38	73·57	58·37
	1883	61·38	45·34	11·88	6·76	74·50	56·80
	1884	60·47	44·97	11·94	6·57	74·33	55·06
	1885	58·51	42·91	11·09	6·00	73·32	54·12
	1886	58·10	42·96	11·57	6·67	74·04	57·62
	1887	53·52	38·64	10·80	6·24	72·20	57·73
	1888	51·21	37·13	10·33	6·15	72·50	59·62
	1889	49·86	36·03	10·64	6·28	72·26	59·07

Crime results too low in all colonies except Victoria.

323. It should be remarked that whilst the population of Victoria for each year since 1881 has been corrected in accordance with the results of the recent census, that of the other colonies has not been so corrected, and as the census showed that all the populations had been over-estimated, which would obviously cause the calculations based thereon to be too low, the proportions shown in the table must understate the truth in the case of all the colonies except Victoria.

Order of colonies in respect to apprehensions, etc.

324. In regard to the proportion of offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued, Western Australia and New South Wales have stood at the head of the list throughout the eleven years named, and Tasmania stood next until 1884,† when Victoria and Queensland rose above that colony. New Zealand stood lowest on the list until 1884, since which year that place has been occupied by South Australia, the depression in which colony has been accompanied by a reduction in the amount of crime. The following is the order of the various colonies in this respect in 1889, the colony with the highest proportion of persons apprehended or summoned on criminal charges being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

\* Not including civil cases.

† It is stated that, prior to 1884, some petty debt cases were improperly included in the returns of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned in Tasmania.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS APPREHENDED  
OR SUMMONED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1889.

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

325. As regards the persons summarily convicted, in proportion to population, Western Australia and New South Wales have always been at the top of the list. In the three years ended with 1889 Victoria occupied the third place, having risen thereto from the fifth position, which it had occupied during several previous years. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this particular, the colony with the highest proportion of summary convictions being placed first and the rest in succession:—

Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO SUMMARY CONVICTIONS  
IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1889.

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

326. In every year prior to 1884, Victoria showed, relatively to population, a much smaller number of persons committed for trial than any other colony, but since then the proportion having fallen in some of the other colonies, in the years 1886 to 1888 it was higher in Victoria than in Tasmania or South Australia, and in 1889 also higher than in New Zealand. Western Australia has been at the head of the list throughout the period, and New South Wales stood second until 1884, when Queensland rose above it, and has since, with one intermission, continued to occupy the second place. Tasmania occupied the lowest position in 1887, but in 1888 South Australia fell below it. In respect to the proportion of commitments for trial to population, the colonies stood in the following order in 1889:—

Order of colonies in respect to commitments for trial.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS COMMITTED  
FOR TRIAL IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1889.

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



Order of colonies in respect to convictions in superior courts.

327. In respect to convictions in superior courts, Victoria, which formerly had—with the exception of Tasmania—the smallest number in proportion to population, occupied the fourth position in 1888 and 1889, Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland\* were still at the top of the list, a position they had occupied during most of the last eleven years :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1889.

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

Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions obtained.

328. Either more persons are apprehended unjustly in Victoria than in the other colonies, or punishment for minor offences does not follow their commission with such certainty in the former as in the latter, since the number of summary convictions obtained in proportion to the apprehensions is usually lower in this colony than in any of the others. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to convictions of this kind in 1889, the colony in which the rate of summary convictions to apprehensions is highest being placed first, and that in which it is lowest last :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS TO ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES, 1889.

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

Order of colonies in respect to convictions obtained in superior courts.

329. In regard to the proportion of convictions to commitments for trial, Victoria was first on the list in 1889, Queensland, New South Wales, and Western Australia being next below her. In the subjoined statement the colonies are placed in order, the one in which the convictions, in 1889, bore the highest proportion to the commitments being placed first :—

---

\* The colonies are arranged in their usual order. In 1889, however, Queensland stood before New South Wales.



ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS  
IN SUPERIOR COURTS TO COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1889.

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

330. It is to be regretted that the information as to the offences for which persons are arrested or summoned is very incomplete in several of the colonies. In Queensland, the only specific offence mentioned in the returns is drunkenness, the balance being grouped as offences against the person, offences against property, or as other offences. This, except that drunkenness is not separated from "other offences," is likewise the grouping adopted in Western Australia,\* as also in Victoria in respect to the summons cases where the offender is never in custody of the police, the exact offence being entered only when an arrest takes place.

Incomplete  
returns in  
some  
colonies.

331. Notwithstanding New South Wales has hitherto possessed a smaller population than Victoria, arrests for most descriptions of offences have for years past been much more numerous in the former colony than in the latter. Thus in 1889, arrests for rape and other sexual offences numbered 107 in New South Wales against 74 in Victoria; for other offences against the person, 8,213 against 3,840; for horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, etc., 307 against 163; for miscellaneous offences against property, 7,209 against 4,528; for drunkenness, 18,355† against 18,068. An exception occurred in the years 1885 to 1887, and 1889, in regard to arrests for robbery, burglary, etc., when they were more numerous in Victoria; also in the last three years in regard to arrests for homicide, which were about equal in the two colonies, and in regard to "other offences," which were slightly the more numerous in Victoria. The following table shows the offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued in the various Australasian colonies during the eleven years, 1879 to 1889, so far as the information can be gathered from their respective *Statistical Registers* :—

Arrests, etc.,  
for various  
offences in  
Aus-  
tralasian  
colonies.

\* The particulars are available in regard to the convictions, although not in regard to the arrests.

† Contrary to statements which have frequently appeared in the press of an adjacent colony, the law relating to drunkenness is the same in Victoria as in New South Wales. In both colonies a drunken person is liable to be arrested, even although not guilty of disorderly conduct.

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE  
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1879 TO 1889.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Arrests or Summonses for—							
		Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter.	Rape, and other Offences against Females.	Other Offences against the Person.	Robbery with Violence, Burglary, etc.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing, etc.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.*	Other Offences.
Victoria	1879	29	60	4,174	203	154	4,160	10,859	24,297
	1880	36	81	4,376	245	171	3,880	10,056	22,933
	1881	32	71	4,526	195	153	4,383	11,065	24,305
	1882	33	66	4,340	206	169	4,853	11,749	25,818
	1883	38	52	3,785	262	158	4,146	12,408	28,125
	1884	39	70	3,539	205	130	4,038	12,938	30,438
	1885	31	57	4,071	287	149	3,797	13,580	30,594
	1886	34	51	4,105	282	154	4,340	14,528	30,867
	1887	35	59	3,923	421	131	4,468	15,578	34,421
	1888	57	58	3,723	352	167	4,375	18,526	33,018
	1889	42	74	3,840	409	163	4,528	18,068	36,875
New South Wales	1879	63	85	9,102	266	472	6,126	17,713	20,043
	1880	75	95	9,364	245	469	6,154	18,777	22,605
	1881	68	104	9,031	231	465	6,237	22,560	27,904
	1882	54	110	9,080	274	529	6,643	21,393	27,853
	1883	76	109	10,484	203	348	6,343	23,178	31,490
	1884	98	119	9,842	263	482	6,415	24,438	34,023
	1885	50	115	9,353	230	403	6,576	26,291	34,074
	1886	73	163	9,899	261	307	6,787	26,310	37,703
	1887	36	138	8,729	300	307	7,410	22,706	32,493
	1888	58	125	8,872	374	403	8,357	21,129	29,734
	1889	43	107	8,213	336	307	7,209	18,355	30,998
Queensland	1879	1,238			1,175			2,997	3,648
	1880	1,320			1,186			2,867	3,760
	1881	1,304			1,146			3,275	4,338
	1882	1,532			1,140			3,771	5,206
	1883	2,369			1,327			4,505	5,603
	1884	2,543			1,687			5,117	6,171
	1885	2,230			1,748			5,508	6,277
	1886	2,091			1,956			5,748	7,845
	1887	2,587			2,126			6,000	6,056
	1888	2,460			2,273			6,206	7,492
	1889	2,651			2,468			6,160	8,260
South Australia	1879	5	29	857	46	15	890	3,840	7,161
	1880	13	37	1,026	52	51	971	4,325	8,588
	1881	7	33	862	45	23	1,009	5,298	8,070
	1882	5	16	934	55	19	963	4,713	7,967
	1883	5	17	767	61	15	652	4,533	7,054
	1884	24	41	711	45	13	653	3,938	6,563
	1885	9	36	598	28	19	708	3,361	5,647

\* See footnote (†) on preceding page.

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE  
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1879 TO 1889—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Arrests or Summonses for—							
		Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter.	Rape, and other Offences against Females.	Other Offences against the Person.	Robbery with Violence, Burglary, etc.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing, etc.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.*	Other Offences.
South Australia — <i>continued</i>	1886	8	32	530	27	18	679	2,566	4,342
	1887	8	21	408	36	16	562	2,090	3,981
	1888	13	22	514	25	12	568	2,388	3,767
	1889	10	14	499	31	17	482	2,003	3,553
Western Australia †	1879	462			387			5,622	
	1880	331			355			4,891	
	1881	418			354			4,688	
	1882	365			459			4,265	
	1883	455			372			3,912	
	1884	410			335			4,086	
	1885	403			323			4,174	
	1886	474			414			4,815	
	1887	472			532			4,359	
	1888	517			473			3,661	
	1889	379			524			3,475	
Tasmania †	1879	2	54	616	45	35	998	1,504	3,930
	1880	2	14	651	103	37	723	1,543	3,835
	1881	5	8	528	35	17	691	1,446	3,499
	1882	5	20	621	36	27	842	1,827	4,237
	1883	2	17	701	25	28	702	1,890	4,674
	1884	3	21	533	22	25	616	1,577	3,476
	1885	3	13	544	34	22	565	1,470	3,332
	1886	4	18	489	16	20	647	1,507	3,885
	1887	3	19	449	22	18	749	1,192	3,480
	1888	2	17	422	13	20	549	1,145	3,996
	1889	1	15	459	10	7	638	1,155	4,843
New Zealand	1879	14	51	1,869	100	67	2,563	6,672	11,156
	1880	29	56	1,909	99	65	2,272	6,371	10,380
	1881	13	59	1,937	73	85	2,146	5,770	9,713
	1882	10	47	1,920	93	62	2,226	6,996	11,305
	1883	16	46	1,605	71	50	2,358	7,494	11,450
	1884	25	35	1,652	102	66	2,270	7,154	12,268
	1885	21	30	1,734	94	60	2,044	7,012	12,108
	1886	23	49	1,545	122	86	2,185	6,297	11,355
	1887	17	43	1,600	179	54	2,304	5,661	10,478
	1888	18	38	1,459	168	95	2,144	5,692	9,553
	1889	14	41	1,496	149	60	2,354	5,456	9,275

\* See footnote (†) on page 215.

† The number of convictions (not arrests) for the principal offences in the last four years were as follow:—Murder and manslaughter, 4 in 1886, *nil* in 1887, 2 in 1888, and 3 in 1889; rape, etc., 2 in 1889; burglary, etc., 2, 4, *nil*, *nil*, respectively; cattle and sheep stealing, 106, 87, 62, and 124, almost all being by aborigines; other offences against property, 163, 225, 228, and 246; drunkenness, 1,165, 502, 557, and 749.

† See footnote (†) on page 208 *ante*.

Ratio of  
each group  
of offences  
to popula-  
tion of each  
colony.

332. Subjoined is a statement of the proportion of the various offences, grouped under four heads, to the population of each colony during the same eleven years :—

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1879 TO 1889.

Colony.	Year.	Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunken-ness.*	Other Offences.
Victoria ...	1879	5·11	5·42	13·02	29·13
	1880	5·28	5·05	11·83	26·97
	1881	5·33	5·44	12·73	27·97
	1882	4·99	5·88	13·20	29·02
	1883	4·26	5·02	13·63	30·90
	1884	3·91	4·69	13·87	32·64
	1885	4·35	4·42	14·19	31·97
	1886	4·25	4·85	14·75	31·34
	1887	3·95	4·94	15·32	33·85
	1888	3·64	4·64	17·56	31·30
	1889	3·63	4·68	16·99	33·82
New South Wales ...	1879	13·40	9·94	25·65	29·02
	1880	13·14	9·46	25·88	31·15
	1881	12·10	9·12	29·67	36·70
	1882	11·63	9·37	26·91	35·05
	1883	12·79	8·26	27·78	37·74
	1884	11·42	8·13	27·74	38·63
	1885	10·22	7·74	28·24	36·65
	1886	10·34	7·51	26·85	38·47
	1887	8·71	7·84	22·21	31·18
	1888	8·51	8·58	19·85	27·94
	1889	7·58	7·11	16·63	33·40
Queensland ...	1879	5·78	5·49	13·99	17·03
	1880	5·95	5·34	12·92	16·94
	1881	5·90	5·19	14·82	19·63
	1882	6·45	4·80	15·87	21·91
	1883	8·84	4·95	16·81	20·92
	1884	8·63	5·72	17·36	20·94
	1885	7·22	5·66	17·84	20·33
	1886	6·29	5·88	17·29	23·59
	1887	7·29	5·99	16·91	17·07
	1888	6·52	6·03	16·45	19·86
	1889	6·68	6·23	15·52	20·81
South Australia ...	1879	3·54	3·74	15·11	28·14
	1880	4·08	4·08	16·41	32·59
	1881	3·12	3·66	18·36	27·97
	1882	3·29	3·58	16·26	27·48
	1883	2·64	2·44	15·16	23·59
	1884	2·51	2·30	12·76	21·26

\* See footnote (†) on page 215 ante.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH  
AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1879 TO 1889—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.*	Other Offences.
South Australia— <i>continued</i>	1885	2·10	2·41	10·73	18·03
	1886	1·82	2·31	8·20	13·87
	1887	1·39	1·96	6·67	12·70
	1888	1·73	1·90	7·51	11·85
	1889	1·63	1·65	6·23	11·06
Western Australia	1879	16·26	13·62	197·84	
	1880	11·48	12·31	169·57	
	1881	14·00	11·86	157·06	
	1882	12·01	15·10	140·34	
	1883	14·57	11·91	125·25	
	1884	12·68	10·36	126·39	
	1885	11·83	9·48	122·53	
	1886	12·75	11·13	129·49	
	1887	11·32	12·76	104·53	
	1888	12·22	11·18	86·50	
	1889	8·80	12·17	80·71	
Tasmania†	1879	6·04	9·69	13·52	35·35
	1880	5·87	7·60	13·58	33·75
	1881	4·61	6·33	12·32	29·83
	1882	5·35	7·50	15·14	35·10
	1883	5·79	6·07	15·20	37·59
	1884	4·34	5·16	12·28	27·08
	1885	4·24	4·70	11·12	25·21
	1886	3·77	5·04	11·12	28·67
	1887	3·37	5·64	8·53	24·88
	1888	3·06	4·03	7·93	27·69
	1889	3·19	4·40	7·76	32·54
New Zealand	1879	4·32	6·09	14·88	24·89
	1880	4·20	5·13	13·41	21·86
	1881	4·07	4·67	11·68	19·68
	1882	3·88	4·67	13·74	22·19
	1883	3·15	4·68	14·16	21·63
	1884	3·12	4·44	13·03	22·35
	1885	3·15	3·88	12·39	21·39
	1886	2·78	4·11	10·82	19·51
	1887	2·78	4·25	9·49	17·57
	1888	2·50	3·98	9·40	15·78
	1889	2·53	4·09	8·89	15·11

333. It will be observed that, according to population, arrests or summonses for offences against the person were, in all the years, much more numerous in Western Australia and New South Wales than in

Order of colonies as to offences against the person.

\* See footnote (†) on page 215 *ante*.

† See footnote (†) on page 208 *ante*.

any other colony; in the former of which they were—in the year 1889—nearly two and a half times, and in the latter more than twice, as numerous as in Victoria. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect during 1889—which is the same as in the four previous years—the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first and that in which it was lowest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES  
FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, 1889.

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

Order of  
colonies as  
to offences  
against  
property.

334. In 1889, arrests for offences against property in Western Australia were more than three times, and in New South Wales more than one and a half times, as numerous, in proportion to population, as they were in Victoria, where they were fewer than in any colonies except Tasmania, New Zealand, and South Australia. It should be stated that the proportion in Western Australia would probably be reduced nearly one half, were arrests of aborigines for sheep or cattle stealing excluded,\* in which case it would stand lower than New South Wales and on a par with Queensland. In this respect, the order of the colonies was as follows, the colony with the largest proportion of such arrests being placed first, and the rest in succession:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES  
FOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, 1889.

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

Order of  
colonies as  
to drunken-  
ness.

335. In the matter of drunkenness, New South Wales, which for years stood at the head of the colonies of the group in which the offence was distinguished,† has improved considerably since 1886. Victoria, on the other hand, has apparently become more inebriate, as in 1889, according to the figures, arrests for drunkenness within her boundaries were, in proportion to the population, slightly higher than those in New

\* Of 370 convictions in Western Australia in 1889, 179 were of aborigines—chiefly for sheep and cattle stealing.

† The only colony in which drunkenness is not distinguished, so far as the total arrests are concerned, is Western Australia. The convictions for that offence, however, are given in footnote (†) on page 217 *ante*.

South Wales.\* It should be pointed out, however, that when the population estimates, which have been proved to be too high, have been reduced for the latter colony (as they have already been for the former) in accordance with the results of the recent census, it will be found that even in 1889 drunkenness was really more rife in New South Wales than in Victoria. In the following list, wherein the colony in which the largest proportion of inebriates was brought before magistrates in 1889 is placed first, and that in which the number was smallest last, Victoria for the first time stands above the other colonies :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO APPREHENSIONS FOR  
DRUNKENNESS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1889.

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

336. "Other offences," which embrace breaches of corporation by-laws, *Wines and Spirit Statute*, etc., are rather violations of good order than actual crimes, and are consequently generally dealt with by summons. Relatively to population, they were formerly most numerous in New South Wales, but in the three years ended with 1889 they were more numerous in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. In Western Australia drunkenness is included with these offences, and, consequently, the figures are not comparable with those of the other colonies. Omitting Western Australia, therefore, the following is the order of the colonies in respect to irregularities of this description, the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first, and that in which it was lowest last :—

Order of colonies as to "other offences."

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES  
FOR "OTHER OFFENCES," 1889.

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

337. The statistics at hand relating to the United Kingdom give the commitments for trial and convictions in the superior courts, but do not afford any information respecting the cases dealt with in courts of petty sessions. The following table shows the number of commitments and convictions and their respective proportions to the population of each division of the United Kingdom, also the proportion of commitments to convictions during the eleven years ended with 1889 :—

Crime in United Kingdom.

\* Both in Victoria and New South Wales, a drunken person is liable to be arrested, even although not disorderly.



## CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1879 to 1889.

Country.		Estimated Population.	Commit- ments for Trial.	Con- victions.	Proportion of—		
					Commit- ments to Population.	Convic- tions to Population.	Convic- tions to Commit- ments.
					per 10,000.	per 10,000.	per cent.
England and Wales	1879	25,371,489	16,388	12,525	6·46	4·94	76·43
	1880	25,714,288	14,770	11,214	5·74	4·36	75·92
	1881	26,061,736	14,786	11,353	5·67	4·36	76·78
	1882	26,413,861	15,260	11,699	5·78	4·43	76·66
	1883	26,770,744	14,659	11,347	5·49	4·24	77·41
	1884	27,132,449	14,407	11,134	5·31	4·10	77·28
	1885	27,499,041	13,586	10,500	4·94	3·82	77·28
	1886	27,870,586	13,974	10,686	5·01	3·83	76·47
	1887	28,247,151	13,292	10,338	4·71	3·66	77·78
	1888	28,628,804	13,750	10,561	4·80	3·69	76·81
	1889	29,015,613	12,099	9,348	4·17	3·22	77·26
Scotland	1879	3,665,443	2,700	2,091	7·37	5·70	77·44
	1880	3,705,994	2,583	2,046	6·97	5·52	79·21
	1881	3,745,485	2,444	1,832	6·53	4·89	74·96
	1882	3,785,400	2,469	1,943	6·52	5·13	78·70
	1883	3,825,744	2,567	1,916	6·71	5·01	74·64
	1884	3,866,521	2,610	2,085	6·72	5·37	79·88
	1885	3,907,736	2,535	1,956	6·49	5·01	77·16
	1886	3,949,393	2,437	1,838	6·19	4·65	75·20
	1887	3,991,499	2,357	1,843	5·91	4·62	78·19
	1888	4,034,156	2,353	1,849	5·83	4·58	78·58
	1889	4,077,070	2,234	1,723	5·48	4·23	77·09
Ireland	1879	5,265,625	4,363	2,207	8·29	4·19	50·58
	1880	5,202,648	4,716	2,383	9·06	4·58	50·53
	1881	5,144,983	5,311	2,698	10·32	5·24	50·80
	1882	5,097,853	4,301	2,255	8·44	4·42	52·43
	1883	5,015,282	3,025	1,740	6·03	3·47	57·52
	1884	4,962,693	2,925	1,546	5·89	3·12	52·85
	1885	4,924,342	2,850	1,573	5·79	3·19	55·19
	1886	4,889,498	3,028	1,619	6·19	3·31	53·47
	1887	4,837,352	2,694	1,411	5·57	2·92	52·38
	1888	4,777,545	2,188	1,220	4·58	2·55	55·76
	1889	4,730,532	2,181	1,225	4·99	2·80	56·17
Total	1879	34,302,557	23,451	16,823	6·83	4·90	71·74
	1880	34,622,930	22,069	15,643	6·37	4·52	70·88
	1881	34,952,204	22,541	15,883	6·45	4·55	70·46
	1882	35,297,114	22,030	15,897	6·24	4·50	72·16
	1883	35,611,770	20,251	15,003	5·69	4·21	74·09
	1884	35,961,663	19,942	14,765	5·54	4·10	74·04
	1885	36,331,119	18,971	14,029	5·22	3·86	73·94
	1886	36,709,477	19,439	14,143	5·30	3·85	72·73
	1887	37,076,002	18,343	13,592	4·94	3·66	74·07
	1888	37,440,505	18,291	13,630	4·89	3·64	74·52
	1889	37,823,215	16,514	12,296	4·37	3·25	74·46



338. Taking the mean of the eleven years given in the table, it will be found that, in proportion to population, the commitments for trial in the United Kingdom, taken as a whole, are a fourth less than in Victoria and Tasmania, and considerably less than in any of the other Australasian colonies; also that those in England were fewer by about one-third; those in Scotland, by one-sixth; and those in Ireland, by one-ninth, than those in Victoria and Tasmania. Convictions after commitment are, relatively to population, on the average about a sixth more numerous in Victoria than in the United Kingdom or England and Wales, and considerably more numerous than in Ireland, but somewhat less numerous than in Scotland.

Crime in United Kingdom and Australasia compared.

339. The convictions obtained in proportion to the commitments are, according to the figures, more numerous in England and Scotland than in any of the Australasian colonies, but the proportion in Ireland in 1889 was smaller than that in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, or Western Australia during the same year.

Convictions in United Kingdom and Australasia compared.

340. A phase of crime, respecting which it is difficult to obtain accurate information, is female prostitution. Mr. H. M. Chomley, the Chief Commissioner of the Victorian police, however, by means of the force at his disposal and by correspondence with the police authorities of the neighbouring colonies, a few years since obtained some figures relating to the prostitution existing in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, which will be found in the following table :—

Prostitution in Australian capitals.

PROSTITUTION IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITALS.

Capital Cities.	Population (Census of 1881).	Estimated Number of Prostitutes, 1883.	Prostitutes per 10,000 of Population.
Melbourne ... ..	282,947	597	21·10
Sydney ... ..	224,211	613	27·34
Brisbane ... ..	31,109	99	31·82
Adelaide ... ..	67,954	500	73·58

341. According to the figures in the last column, Melbourne was much freer from prostitution than any one of the other metropolitan cities named. It will be observed that, even in actual numbers, the prostitutes in Melbourne were fewer than in Sydney, although the latter had the smaller population. An enormous amount of prostitution appears to exist in Adelaide, but the figures being given in round numbers must be regarded with suspicion.

Results compared.

Prostitutes  
in Mel-  
bourne,  
1891.

342. From an estimate made in 1891, upon which Mr. Chomley states exceptional care was expended, the number of public prostitutes in Melbourne and suburbs was 536. At the same time the population amounted to 491,400, so that the proportion of prostitutes per 10,000 of the population appears to have fallen from 21 in 1883 to only 11 in the present year.

Police in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

343. The Victorian police force is an admirably organized body of men, and, although smaller in numbers than the police force of New South Wales by 59, smaller also in proportion to population than the police force of either that colony or Queensland, their efficiency, combined with the orderly character of the population, is such that serious offences, as has been already shown,\* are usually much less rife in Victoria than in either of those colonies. The following figures show the number of police and their proportion to the population in each colony :—

#### POLICE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.†

1. South Australia	has	389	police, or 1 to 834 persons.
2. Victoria	„	1,454	„ „ 770 „
3. New South Wales	„	1,513	„ „ 742 „
4. Queensland	„	902	„ „ 451 „

Police in  
Austral-  
asian  
capitals.

344. Mr. Chomley supplies the following figures to show the number of persons one policeman keeps in order and protects in each of the four Australian capitals named :—

#### POLICE IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1891.

1. Melbourne	has	740	police, or 1 to 664 persons.
2. Sydney	„	600	„ „ 644 „
3. Adelaide	„	216	„ „ 617 „
4. Brisbane	„	250‡	„ „ 406 „

Supreme  
Court  
criminal  
sittings.

345. The number of criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court at the various places throughout the colony where sittings were held in 1890 was 416, of which 285 were for felony, and 131 for misdemeanors. The convictions for felony numbered 194, and for misdemeanors 82. The number of places where sittings were held was 19, the number of sittings was 65, and the total duration of sittings was 191 days.

Supreme  
Court civil  
sittings.

346. Sittings may be held at the same number of places to try civil cases, but no causes were entered at 2 out of the 19 places in

\* See paragraph 326 *ante*.

† In 1883, the New Zealand police numbered 741, or 1 to every 783 persons living. No later returns are at hand respecting that colony.

‡ Figures for 1890.

1890. The number of causes entered for trial during the year was 535, but the number of causes tried was only 297, of which 46 were tried by juries of six, 9 by juries of twelve, and 242 by a judge alone. All of these were defended. The damages laid in the declarations amounted in the aggregate to £687,503. Verdicts were returned in 294 instances, and there were 2 nonsuits. Of the verdicts 229, or about 78 per cent., were for the plaintiff. The aggregate amount awarded by the juries was £68,592, or 10 per cent. of the damages laid. In the ten years ended with 1889, the damages sued for in these courts amounted to £2,846,125, and the sums awarded by juries to £363,547, or to about 13 per cent. of the damages sued for.

347. Courts of General Sessions have jurisdiction in criminal cases within certain limitations, and have also appellate jurisdiction in civil cases from petty sessions. The places at which such courts were held in 1890 numbered 27, and the number of courts held 73, extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 170 days. The number of cases tried was 548, in 340 of which, or 62 per cent., convictions were obtained. The number of appeals heard was 79. In the ten years prior to 1890, 2,715 cases were tried in Courts of General Sessions, and 1,839 convictions were obtained; thus the latter were to the former in the proportion of 68 per cent.

348. County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £250. The number of places at which they were held in 1890 was 63, and the number of courts held was 182, extending over 386 days. The total number of cases tried was 12,365; the amount sued for was £340,028; and the amount recovered £127,433, or only 37 per cent. of the amount sued for. The costs awarded to the plaintiff amounted to £15,363, and the costs awarded to the defendant to £6,072. During the ten years prior to the year under review the aggregate amount sued for in County Courts was £3,044,309, and the aggregate amount awarded was £931,650, or 31 per cent. of the amount sued for.

349. Courts of Mines have jurisdiction concerning all questions or disputes which may arise out of mining on Crown lands. The places at which they were held in 1890 numbered 12, and the courts held numbered 33, occupying 14 days. The total number of suits was 9, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, £144. The gross amount of costs awarded to the plaintiffs was £52, and to the defendants £15. These figures do not include all mining disputes which took place during the year, as those of minor importance are adjudicated on by the wardens of the gold-fields. In the ten years prior to

1890 the value sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £18,254. The business has fallen off very considerably for several years past.

Courts of  
Petty Ses-  
sions :  
criminal  
cases.

350. The cases of indictable offences heard at Petty Sessions during 1890 numbered 2,648, which resulted in 1,096 commitments for trial. Commitments were thus obtained in 41 per cent. of the cases. The offences summarily dealt with numbered 62,136, in 44,515 of which, or 72 per cent., the offender was convicted.

Courts of  
Petty Ses-  
sions : civil  
cases.

351. Courts of Petty Sessions have jurisdiction in ordinary civil cases up to £50, and in master and servant cases also up to £50. Such courts were held at 239 places during the year. The civil cases heard numbered 30,466, in which the total amount of debts or damages claimed was £196,917, and the total amount awarded was £132,663, or 67 per cent. of the amount claimed. In the ten years ended with 1889 the debts or damages claimed in these courts amounted in all to £988,395, and the sums awarded to £618,020, or to 63 per cent. of the amounts claimed.

Debts sued  
for and  
awarded.

352. The net results of the civil cases tried in 1890 may be gathered from the following table, which shows the total amount of debts and damages sued for in the various courts, and the aggregate value of the awards, also the percentage of the latter to the former, in 1890 and the previous decennium. It will be noticed that the whole amount at stake was £1,224,000, and that rather over one-fourth was recovered; also that whilst the proportion recovered in the Supreme Court appears to have been much less than the average, that in the County Courts and Courts of Petty Sessions was considerably above, the average :—

DEBTS AND DAMAGES CLAIMED AND AWARDED.\*

Name of Court.	Amount of Debts and Damages, 1890.		Proportion of Debts and Damages Recovered.	
	Claimed.	Awarded.	1890.	Average of Previous 10 Years.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Supreme Court ... ..	687,503	68,592	10	13
County Courts ... ..	340,028	127,433	37	31
Courts of Petty Sessions ...	196,917	132,663	67	63
Total ... ..	1,224,448	328,688	27	28

\* The amounts claimed and awarded, especially in the Supreme Court, are not strictly comparable, for whereas the amount claimed is set down for every case entered, whether tried or not, the amount awarded obviously only applies to cases actually tried. In the Supreme Court only about two-thirds of the cases entered are actually tried, whereas in 1890 only a little more than half were tried during the year.

353. The number of writs issued in 1890, in the six bailiwicks Writs. into which the colony is divided, was 2,316, or only 13 less than in the previous year. Of the whole number 13 were Queen's writs against both person and property, 21 were subjects' writs against the person alone, and 2,282 were subjects' writs against property alone.

354. Places for the reception of prisoners in Victoria are of three Gaols and  
penal estab-  
lishments. kinds: ordinary gaols, police gaols, and penal establishments. The ordinary gaols and the penal establishments are houses of correction. The police gaols are used for the detention of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, or awaiting trial or transfer to some other gaol or penal establishment, or to a lunatic asylum.

355. In accordance with recommendations made by the Inspector- Probation  
system for  
first  
offenders. General of Penal Establishments, the probation system for first offenders was introduced into Victoria by the passing of the *Juvenile Offenders Act* 1887, which came into operation on 1st January, 1888. This Act—the provisions of which have since been embodied in the *Crimes Act* 1890 (50 Vict. No. 1079)—gave power to a judge or chairman of the court before which, or any two or more justices before whom the conviction has taken place, in the case of persons under the age of 21 years not previously convicted, to suspend the execution of sentences for any term of imprisonment not exceeding three years for any offence, whether indictable or punishable by summary conviction, and to release the offender from custody upon entering into recognizances, to be settled by the court, for his future good behaviour. Moreover, in the case of prisoners undergoing sentence, who had not been previously convicted and received sentence when under the age of 25 years, the Governor in Council is empowered to extend mercy to such offenders by releasing them from custody upon entering into like recognizances. In both cases, however, a prisoner so released is liable to be re-arrested for misbehaviour, and committed to prison to undergo his sentence or the residue thereof. Under the provisions of the Act, 18 prisoners (including 1 female) were released on probation in 1889, and 96 (including 14 females) in 1890.

356. The gross, distinct, and average number of prisoners detained Gaols and  
prisoners. in each description of prison during 1890 will be found in the following table, males and females being distinguished:—

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1890.

Description of Prison.	Number of Institutions.	Prisoners Detained during the Year.								
		Gross Number.*			Distinct Individuals.†			Daily Average.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Gaols ..	9	8,279	2,655	10,934	} 8,543	1,733	10,276	{ 762	339	1,101
Penal establishments	1	1,266	...	1,266				{ 742	...	742
Police gaols ..	8	723	35	758	614	30	644‡	19	1	20
Total ...	18	10,268	2,690	12,958	9,157	1,763	10,920	1,523	340	1,863

Increase of distinct prisoners.

357. According to this table, the number of individual prisoners detained during the whole or some portion of 1890 in the gaols and penal establishments of the colony was 10,920, viz., 9,157 males and 1,763 females. In the previous year, the number of distinct prisoners was 10,900, viz., 9,150 males and 1,750 females ; thus showing an increase of 20 during the year under review, viz., 7 in the case of the male and of 13 in that of the female prisoners.

Proportion of distinct prisoners to population.

358. Comparing the figures for 1890 with those showing the mean population of that year, it appears that 1 person in every 102 persons in the colony; or 1 male in every 64 males, and 1 female in every 300 females, passed some portion of the year in prison. These proportions differ very slightly from those of the previous year. In the estimates made no account is taken of persons lodged temporarily in watch-houses, etc., pending examination before magistrates, the prisoners here referred to being only those detained in regular gaols or penal establishments.

Proportion of distinct to gross prisoners.

359. If a comparison be made between the gross number of prisoners (exclusive of transfers) and the distinct prisoners, it will be found that 84·27 per cent. of the prisoners dealt with in 1890—viz.,

\* Exclusive of prisoners transferred from one institution to another. The numbers here given represent imprisonments, each person being counted afresh every time imprisoned.

† See table following paragraph 361 post.

‡ Estimated.

89·18 per cent. in the case of males, and 65·54 per cent. in the case of females—were distinct individuals. In the previous year the proportions were :—Total, 84·98 per cent.; males, 89·94 per cent.; females, 65·96 per cent.

360. If the figures in the table showing the average number of prisoners are compared with the mean population, it follows that 1 person in every 600 persons living was constantly in prison during 1890; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during that year, 1 male in every 387 males living, and 1 female in every 1,556 females living, were constantly in detention. By the following table, which gives the figures for the last twelve years, it will be seen that the proportion of prisoners to the population fell from 1 in every 534 in 1879, to 1 in every 670 in 1885, since which year it has gradually again risen to 1 in every 600 in 1890.

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS TO POPULATION,  
1879 TO 1890.

Year.	Of the Total Population one Person was constantly in Prison to every—		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1879	351	1,267	534
1880	348	1,274	532
1881	353	1,349	543
1882	391	1,416	596
1883	429	1,346	633
1884	446	1,347	650
1885	466	1,357	670
1886	444	1,380	653
1887	429	1,360	632
1888	434	1,493	650
1889	406	1,456	612
1890	387	1,556	600

361. In the Inspector General's annual reports a return appears showing the number of times each individual was imprisoned during the year. The following are the particulars for 1890,\* also the proportions per cent. :—

\* See Inspector General's Report for 1890, Parliamentary Paper No. 44, Session 1891.



DISTINCT PRISONERS, 1890.

(Exclusive of those in Police Gaols.)

Number of Times Imprisoned during Year.	Distinct Prisoners, 1890.					
	Number.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Once ... ..	6,032	1,054	7,086	70·61	60·82	68·96
Twice ... ..	962	257	1,219	11·26	14·83	11·86
Three times ... ..	216	124	340	2·53	7·16	3·31
Four times ... ..	75	46	121	·88	2·65	1·18
Five times ... ..	34	24	58	·40	1·39	·56
Six times and upwards*	20	29	49	·23	1·67	·48
Total received ... ..	7,339	1,534	8,873	85·91	88·52	86·35
In detention at commencement of year†	1,204	199	1,403	14·09	11·48	13·65
Grand Total ... ..	8,543	1,733	10,276	100·00	100·00	100·00

362. Adding the numbers at the commencement of the year to those in the first line of the table, it is found that 82½ per cent. of the distinct prisoners in 1890 were imprisoned only once during the year, and consequently 17½ per cent. were imprisoned more than once. In the case of males, the proportions were 84¾ and 15¼ per cent.; and in the case of females, 72¼ and 27¾ per cent. respectively. The tendency of females to be imprisoned over and over again is greater than that of males; thus, during the year, nearly 13 per cent. of the whole number of females were imprisoned three times or upwards, and nearly 6 per cent. four times or upwards; whereas only 4 per cent. of the males were imprisoned more than twice, and only 1½ per cent. more than three times.

363. Out of a total of 1,862 prisoners in detention on the 31st December, 1890, 1,072, or about 58 per cent., had been previously imprisoned under sentence in the colony—viz., 213, or 11 per cent., once; 164, or 9 per cent., twice; 86, or 5 per cent., three times; and as many as 609, or 33 per cent., four times or oftener. Of the total number, 22 had also been convicted in other countries.

364. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1890, according to the grounds in respect to which they were detained. It will be noticed that 118, or 6¼ per cent., were

\* Four males and six females admitted seven times; one male and five females admitted eight, three females admitted nine, and three females ten times.  
† Exclusive of those discharged and re-admitted during the year, who numbered 398, viz., 256 males and 142 females, they being included with the figures in the previous line.



untried ; also that more than three-fifths of the males, but less than a fifth of the females, had been convicted of felony :—

GROUNDS FOR DETENTION OF PRISONERS, 1890.

Grounds for Detention.	Gaols.		Police Gaols.		Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Felony, tried...	288	55	2	1	617	907	56	963
„ untried	62	4	5	...	...	67	4	71
Misdemeanors, tried	240	144	7	...	81	328	144	472
„ untried	20	9	5	...	...	25	9	34
Other offences, tried	181	103	3	...	47	231	103	334
„ untried	10	1	1	1.	...	11	2	13
Total	801	316	23	2	745	1,569	318	1,887

365. The total number of prisoners (exclusive of transfers) admitted, in 1890, to ordinary gaols and penal establishments, was 10,442, and of these, 618, viz., 483 males and 135 females, were imprisoned on charges of vagrancy, but really for medical attention, and 580, viz., 192 males and 388 females, were received for shelter. There were thus 1,198 persons, as against 1,416 in 1889, who were admitted on account of their destitute condition, and went to swell the ranks of the prison population, instead of being otherwise provided for as objects of charity. If these destitute prisoners be deducted from the total number of admissions, the balance, viz., 9,244 as compared with 8,972 in 1889, will more correctly represent the criminal admissions during the year.\*

Destitution  
a cause of  
imprison-  
ment.

366. The cases in which prisoners were absent from work during the year on account of sickness, which numbered 2,644, were in the proportion of one case to every 4.1 individual prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners incapacitated from labour by reason of sickness was 103, or 1 in every 14 of the average number constantly employed. The total number of cases of sickness at any one time was 128.

Sickness in  
prisons.

367. Eighty-nine deaths from natural causes occurred in prisons during 1889, and 86 deaths in 1890 ; moreover, one death in 1890 resulted from suicide. The deaths from natural causes were in the proportion of 1 to every 122 in the former year, and 1 to every 127 in the latter year, of the estimated individual prisoners ; or in the proportion of one to every 20 in the former year, and one to every 22 in

Deaths in  
prisons.

\* See Inspector-General's Report, page 6.

the latter year, of the daily average number of prisoners detained. The death-rate was thus lower in the year under review than in the previous one.

Prisoners  
absconding.

368. In the last five years no permanently successful attempt to escape from prison has taken place. In the first of those years one prisoner escaped from the custody of the police whilst being transferred, but was retaken, and two others made unsuccessful attempts to escape from prison; in 1887, one prisoner absconded, and was recaptured during the year; in 1888, no instance is reported of any prisoner having attempted to escape from custody; in 1889, four prisoners, of whom one was unconvicted, absconded, but were recaptured; and in 1890, one convicted prisoner absconded, but was retaken.

Ages of  
prisoners.

369. The following were the number of persons of different ages constantly under detention during the year. The census returns of ages not having yet been compiled, the proportions to population at each period of age cannot be given:—

AGES OF PRISONERS, 1890.

Ages.				Average number of Prisoners constantly detained.
Under 20 years	...	...	...	139
20 to 30 „	...	...	...	696
30 „ 40 „	...	...	...	414
40 „ 50 „	...	...	...	259
50 „ 60 „	...	...	...	179
60 years and upwards	...	...	...	176
Total	...	...	...	1,863

Birthplaces  
and reli-  
gions of  
prisoners.

370. The birthplaces and religions of the prisoners were as follow. No comparison with the estimated numbers of each nationality and religion in the total population can be made at present, as the census returns of those subjects have not been compiled:—

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1890.

NATIVE COUNTRY.				Average number of Prisoners constantly detained.
Australasian Colonies	...	...	...	829
England and Wales	...	...	...	419
Scotland	...	...	...	350
Ireland	...	...	...	118
China	...	...	...	16
Other countries	...	...	...	131
Total	...	...	...	1,863

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1890—continued.

RELIGION.				
Protestants	...	...	...	1,069
Roman Catholics	...	...	...	753
Jews ...	...	...	...	15
Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	...	...	...	17
Others	...	...	...	9

371. According to the following figures, which show the state of Education of prisoners. education of prisoners at various periods since 1873, the proportion of those able to read and write has considerably increased, and the proportion of the entirely illiterate has largely diminished of late years :—

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS, 1873 TO 1890.

Period.	Numbers in every 100—		
	Able to Read and Write.	Able to Read only.	Unable to Read.
1873 to 1876	64	18	18
1877 to 1880	74	8	18
1881 to 1883	83	6	11
1884 to 1886	84	6	10
1887 to 1889	86	4	10
1890	89	3	8

372. The following cases of punishment for offences committed within the prison took place in 1890. Of these, 107 were awarded by visiting magistrates, and the balance by the governors of gaols. It will be observed that solitary confinement, which is said to be more dreaded by prisoners than any other punishment, was prescribed in nearly half the cases. The “other punishments” include “separate confinement,” which is gradually taking the place of solitary confinement; but do not include whipping, as corporal punishment is not administered in Victoria for any breach of prison regulations :—

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES WITHIN PRISONS, 1890.

Nature of Punishment.	Gaols.			Penal Establish-ment.	Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hard labour ...	12	1	13	3	15*	1	16
Solitary confinement ...	385	79	464	199	584	79	663
Other punishments ...	163	47	210	549	712	47	759
Total ...	560	127	687	751	1,311	127	1,438

\* With irons in 5 cases.

Proportion  
of prisoners  
punished.

373. The punishments for offences within the prison, as detailed in the last table, were in the proportion of 1 to every 7 individual prisoners, 1 punishment of a male to every 6½ individual male prisoners, 1 punishment of a female to every 14 individual female prisoners. According to the daily average number of prisoners, there was not quite 1 punishment to every prisoner ; or nearly 1 punishment to every male, and about 1 punishment to every 3 females.

Trades of  
prisoners.

374. Of the prisoners discharged in 1890, 198 were mechanics or skilled workmen, and of these 79 were set down as having a thorough, and 119 only an imperfect, knowledge of their trade. As many as 91, or 46 per cent., had acquired such knowledge as they possessed during the term of their imprisonment. The following is a statement of the handicrafts followed, and of the number of prisoners who pursued each handicraft whilst under detention :—

MECHANICS AND SKILLED WORKMEN DISCHARGED FROM PRISON  
IN 1890.

Trades.	Knowledge of Trade on Discharge.				Total.
	Good.		Imperfect.		
	Learnt Outside.	Learnt in Prison.	Learnt Outside.	Learnt in Prison.	
Bakers ... ..	1	1	...	2	4
Blacksmiths and moulders ...	3	2	3	2	10
Bookbinders ... ..	1	...	1	1	3
Carpenters and turners ... ..	5	...	3	...	8
Hat and bag makers ... ..	1	11	8	15	35
Masons and bricklayers ... ..	3	...	...	...	3
Matting and mat makers ... ..	...	6	5	9	20
Painters ... ..	1	...	4	1	6
Printers ... ..	...	1	2	6	9
Shoemakers ... ..	20	...	8	4	32
Stonecutters ... ..	...	2	3	3	8
Tailors ... ..	3	5	10	6	24
Tanners ... ..	2	5	3	5	15
Tinsmiths and plumbers ... ..	4	...	4	...	8
Weavers ... ..	...	2	9	2	13
Total ... ..	44	35	63	56	198

Cost and  
earnings of  
prisoners.

375. In the following statement of the cost\* and earnings of prisoners in detention during the year 1890, the value of prison labour

\* Including the cost of the head office, but exclusive of any allowance for cost of prisoners in Police Gaols, for interest on the cost of gaol buildings, or for such repair to gaol buildings as were effected by the Public Works Department.

—so far as it was utilized for prison requirements—is added to the cost, as well as accounted for in the earnings of the prisoners:—

COST OF PRISONERS.\*

Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	£40,247	1	10
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	30,139	2	2
Value of prison labour utilized in making up clothing, materials, implements, and other gaol requirements					37,473	15	4
Total cost	...	...	...	...	£107,859	19	4

EARNINGS OF PRISONERS.

Work for other departments, municipalities, etc.—Paid for in cash†	...	...	...	...	£7,108	19	7
Value of time not paid for	...	...	...	...	834	7	10
Value of work in connexion with prison buildings					5,791	16	9
Manufacture of clothing, implements, etc., for gaol purposes	...	...	...	...	13,788	9	4
Other gaol requirements	...	...	...	...	17,893	9	3
Total earnings	...	...	...	...	£45,417	2	9

376. The gross cost of prisoners in 1890 (£107,860) was in the proportion of £58 10s. 6d. per head of the average number of prisoners detained (1,843). The difference between the gross cost and the earnings of prisoners, *i.e.* the net cost, was £62,443, or £33 17s. 7d. per head. The earnings of the prisoners in the year (£45,417) amounted to £32 7s. 11d. per head of the average number of prisoners employed (*viz.*, 1,402), which is equivalent to 2s. 1d. per head per diem for the 308 working days the year contained.

377. By the following comparative statement of the number of prisoners detained in the gaols and penal establishments of Victoria and New South Wales at the end of each of the eight years ended with 1890, it appears that in proportion to the population the average number of prisoners in the mother colony exceeds that in Victoria by over 50 per cent.:—

Prisoners in Victoria and New South Wales.

\* See footnote (\*) on page 234.

† This was the amount paid into the Treasury.

PRISONERS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES,  
1883 TO 1890.

Year.	On the 31st December.					
	Estimated Population.*		Number of Prisoners.		Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.	
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.
1883 ...	920,694	857,744	1,442	2,168	15·66	25·28
1884 ...	944,564	903,958	1,428	2,464	15·12	27·26
1885 ...	969,202	957,914	1,444	2,559	14·90	26·71
1886 ...	1,000,510	1,001,966	1,550	2,501	15·49	24·96
1887 ...	1,032,993	1,042,919	1,608	2,380	15·57	22·82
1888 ...	1,076,966	1,085,740	1,698	2,353	15·77	21·68
1889 ...	1,103,727	1,122,200	1,820	2,370	16·49	21·12
1890 ...	1,133,266	1,121,732	1,887	2,425	16·65	21·62
Means ...	1,022,740	1,011,772	1,610	2,403	15·74	23·99

Expenditure  
on police,  
gaols, etc.

378. The following table shows the total amounts and the amounts per head expended in connexion with the police and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria during the 26½ years ended with 1890-91. The cost of buildings is not included:—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE, GAOLS, ETC., 1865 TO 1890-91.

Year.	Amount Expended† on—			Amount per head of Population.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	£	£	£	s.	d.
1865 ...	187,962	62,629	250,591	8	2
1866 ...	194,189	72,522	266,711	8	6
1867 ...	138,226	52,972	191,198	5	11
1868 ...	201,000	71,285	272,285	8	2
1869 ...	157,563	50,913	208,476	6	1
1870 ...	198,027	56,503	254,530	7	2
1871 (six months) ...	95,363	27,101	122,464	3	4
1871-2 ...	190,711	57,855	248,566	6	8
1872-3 ...	187,101	56,017	243,118	6	5

\* The figures for Victoria for all the years and for New South Wales for 1890 have been corrected in accordance with the results of the census of 1891 ; those for the latter colony for years prior to 1890 are subject to future revision.

† Exclusive of the cost of buildings, which in 1888-9 amounted to £43,190, and in 1889-90 to £51,558.

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE, GAOLS, ETC., 1865 TO 1890-91—  
*continued.*

Year.	Amount Expended* on—			Amount per head of Population.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	£	£	£	s.	d.
1873-4 ... ..	194,329	61,787	256,116	6	8
1874-5 ... ..	198,312	60,469	258,781	6	7
1875-6 ... ..	199,738	61,051	260,789	6	7
1876-7 ... ..	197,371	60,008	257,379	6	5
1877-8 ... ..	207,119	58,132	265,251	6	6
1878-9 ... ..	209,041	58,442	267,483	6	5
1879-80 ... ..	233,732	56,636	290,368	6	11
1880-81 ... ..	207,674	53,565	261,239	6	1
1881-2 ... ..	201,063	53,032	254,095	5	9
1882-3 ... ..	204,561	57,128	261,689	5	9
1883-4 ... ..	216,973	55,836	272,809	5	10
1884-5 ... ..	217,684	57,311	274,995	5	9
1885-6 ... ..	224,237	60,644	284,881	5	9
1886-7 ... ..	233,173	59,894	293,067	5	10
1887-8 ... ..	240,840	65,385	306,225	5	11
1888-9 ... ..	261,329	66,163	327,492	6	1
1889-90 ... ..	265,149	71,146	336,295	6	1
1890-91 ... ..	287,415	73,232	360,647	6	4
Total ... ..	5,549,882	1,597,658	7,147,540	6	3

379. By the figures in the last column it will be observed that the police and gaols expenditure ranged from 8s. 6d. per head in 1866 to about 5s. 9d. in the six years 1881-2 to 1886-7. In 1890-91 it was 6s. 4d., or 5d. more than the average during the previous 5 years. Expenditure per head.

380. The inquests held in 1890 numbered 1,805, as against 1,795 in 1889. In 908 instances the death was found to have resulted from disease or natural causes; in 32 cases, from intemperance; in 799 cases, from violence; in 59 cases, from doubtful causes; and in 7 cases a verdict of “still-born” was returned. Of the deaths set down to violence, the verdict in 556 cases was to the effect that the death had resulted from accident; in 19, from homicide; in 126, from suicide; and in 98, that the cause of the violent death was doubtful. Although the proportion is higher in 1890 than in the previous three years, the practice of holding inquests in cases of other than violent deaths are, as a rule, not so common of late years as formerly. In 1880, the proportion which verdicts of “death from disease or natural causes” Inquests.

\* Exclusive of the cost of buildings, which in 1888-9 amounted to £43,190, and in 1889-90 to £51,558.

bore to the total number of verdicts given was 52 per cent. ; in 1881, 51 per cent. ; in 1882, 53 per cent. ; in 1883, 49 per cent. ; in 1884 and 1885, 55 per cent. ; in 1886, 51 per cent. ; in 1887, 49 per cent. ; in 1888, 46 per cent. ; in 1889, 47 per cent. ; and in 1890, 50 per cent. Inquests in cases of death occurring under suspicious circumstances are held at the discretion of the coroner of the district within which the death takes place, subject to instructions issued by the Governor in Council under the 4th section of the *Coroners Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,077).

Fire  
inquests.

381. Two fire inquests were held in 1890, as against 6 in 1889, none in 1888, 5 in 1887, 4 in 1886, and 9 in both 1885 and 1884. The verdicts returned in 1890 were to the effect that there was not sufficient evidence to show how they took place. Under the *Coroners Act* (54 Vict. No. 1077), fire inquests may be held at the request of any individual who lodges with his application a fee of £5 5s., or in pursuance of Ministerial authority, which is only given when circumstances appear sufficiently suspicious to warrant action being taken.

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## PART VIII.—PRODUCTION.

382. The mode of disposing of Crown lands in Victoria has undergone numerous changes, a full description of which has been given in previous issues of this work.\* The present system dates from the 29th December, 1884, when the *Land Act* 1884—which, with subsequent amendments, was consolidated by the *Land Act* 1890†—came into operation.‡ Its main features are to restrict the further alienation of the public estate by limiting the extent which may be sold by auction, and by substituting for the previously existing method of selecting agricultural land a system of leasing such lands in certain defined areas, at the same time conserving to the lessee the privilege of acquiring from his leasehold the fee-simple of 320 acres by means of deferred payments. The Act classifies the whole of the unalienated Crown lands—exclusive of the “Mallee country,” which is dealt with separately, as follows:—Pastoral lands, grazing and agricultural lands, auriferous lands, lands which may be sold by auction, swamp lands, State forest reserves, timber reserves, and water reserves. The area of land comprised within each of the above classes respectively is delineated by projections bearing a distinguishing colour or shading on maps of the several counties in which such land is situated. These maps are deposited with the Clerk of Parliaments. The Governor in Council may, however, by proclamation increase or diminish the area comprised in any of the above-mentioned classes, except those relating to lands which may be sold by auction.

Alienation  
of Crown  
lands.

\* See *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 375 to 381.

† 54 Vict. No. 1,106.

‡ Towards the close of 1891 an *Amending Land Act* was passed, the principal features of which are as follow, viz. :—The areas, which may be leased as pastoral allotments, are from 7,500 to 40,000 acres. The right to select a homestead is restricted. The shape of the block must be approved by the Minister of Lands. No land which it is undesirable to alienate can be selected, and, if thought necessary, a condition may be inserted in the lease denying the power of selection altogether. Two or more grazing areas (Section 32 *Land Act* 1890) may be taken up, providing that the total area do not exceed 1,000 acres. More than one agricultural allotment may be selected, if the total area do not exceed 320 acres. Agricultural allotments may be applied for direct, if the blocks do not exceed 320 acres each, the applicant not being required to first obtain a grazing area lease. Licences to graze on auriferous lands (Section 67 *Land Act* 1890) may be renewed for a period of seven years, expiring, however, not later than 29th December, 1898. Land is to be sold, leased, or licensed as regards the surface only, and to such depth below the surface as the Governor-in-Council may direct. Isolated blocks, not exceeding 20 acres in extent, which it is thought advisable to sell, or land required for church or charitable purposes, not exceeding 3 acres in extent, may be sold. Where the value of land is enhanced by railway or irrigation works, the price to be paid for such land may be increased by Order-in-Council. Auriferous lands, which are found on inquiry to be “worked out,” may be licensed for a period of seven years for residence, business purposes, or cultivation, in blocks not exceeding 5 acres each. At expiration of term, if conditions of licence have been complied with, and purchase-money to the value of the land (less the amount paid as rent) be paid, Crown grant may be issued.

Pastoral  
occupation.

383. Under the *Land Act* 1890, the pastoral lands are leased in "pastoral allotments," capable of carrying from 1,000 to 4,000 sheep, or from 150 to 500 head of cattle, for any term not exceeding 14 years from the 29th December, 1884,\* at the end of which the land, together with all improvements thereon—taken at a valuation as below mentioned—reverts to the Crown, the right to the lease being granted to the first person who applies for the land after it has been first publicly notified as available; but if there should be two or more applicants, the lease must be offered at auction. The annual rent payable for pastoral allotments is computed according to the grazing capability of the land, at the rate of 1s. per head of sheep and 5s. per head of cattle, upon a basis of not more than 10 acres to a sheep, and the equivalent number of acres for cattle. The principal conditions of the lease are that all "vermin" (rabbits, native dogs, etc.) upon the land shall be destroyed within the first three years, and that all buildings and improvements shall be kept in good condition and repair. Upon the expiration of the lease, the lessee is to be paid by any incoming tenant the value of all improvements effected and calculated to increase the carrying capability of the land, at a price not exceeding the sum expended thereon, but in no case to exceed 2s. 6d. per acre. Alienation of pastoral lands is not permitted, except in the case of a lessee of a pastoral allotment, who has the right to purchase 320 acres as a homestead at any time during the currency of his lease.

Agricultural  
and grazing  
lands.

384. The agricultural and grazing lands are also leased in "grazing areas," varying in size, but not exceeding 1,000 acres, for any term not exceeding 14 years from the 29th December, 1884,\* at the end of which term the land, together with all improvements—to be allowed for at a valuation limited to 10s. per acre—reverts to the Crown. The annual rent of a grazing area is appraised by valuers, but must in no case be less than 2d. or more than 4d. per acre, any improvements that may happen to be on the land at the commencement of the lease to be charged for in addition at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital value thereof. The only important conditions imposed on the lessee of a grazing area are that he shall, within the first three years, fence the land and destroy all "vermin" thereon. Any person over the age of 18 years is entitled to take up a grazing area; selectors, under former Acts, however, being limited to an area which, together with the land previously selected, must not exceed

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\* The date when the *Land Act* 1884 came into operation.

1,000 acres. Residence is not required of the holder of a grazing lease, unless he should select portion of his holding under the terms and conditions specified in the next paragraph.

385. Persons desirous of selecting an agricultural allotment cannot do so without first taking up a grazing area, but the lessee of a grazing area is at liberty, after the issue of his lease, to select out of the area leased a block or "agricultural allotment" not exceeding 320 acres in extent; but should he have selected under a previous Act or Acts, he is only entitled to increase his selection to such an extent as not to exceed 320 acres in all.\* The selector then occupies the agricultural allotment (which is thereafter no longer considered portion of the grazing area) under licence during the first six years, within which period the licensee is obliged to reside on his selection at least five years, to enclose it, to cultivate 1 acre out of every 10, and generally to effect substantial improvements to the value of 20s. per acre. The rent payable during this period is 1s. per acre per annum, which is credited to the selector as part payment of the principal, viz., 20s. per acre without interest.† At the expiration of the six years' licence, the selector, if he obtains a certificate from the Board of Land and Works that he has complied with these conditions, can either purchase his holding at once by paying up the balance of 14s. per acre, or may convert his licence into a lease extending over fourteen years, at an annual rental of 2s. per acre, which is also credited to the selector as part payment of the fee-simple. On the expiry of such lease, and due payment of the rent, the land becomes the freehold of the selector. Other important features of the Act are that every selector—subject to certain conditions and restrictions—is entitled to a Crown grant of portion of his allotment not exceeding 20 acres, if planted as a vineyard or an orchard, upon payment of the balance of the purchase-money due in respect of such portion;‡ that the licensee of an agricultural allotment may, after the expiration of two years, obtain an advance of money (by giving a "licence lien") secured up to one-half of the improvements effected;§ that married women are permitted to take up land as pastoral or grazing lessees, but are not allowed to select an agricultural allotment out of the grazing area leased to them; and that facilities are given to allow of a non-resident selector becoming a resident selector, and *vice versa*.¶

Selection of  
agricultural  
allotments.

\* The law relating to selection was in some respects altered whilst these pages were passing through the press. See footnote (†) to paragraph 382 *ante*. † See paragraph 413 *post*.

‡ These privileges, although not previously enacted, are also to be allowed to selectors under previous Acts.

Non-resi-  
dence  
selections.

386. Provision is also made in this Act for grazing area lessees to take up agricultural allotments as non-residence licensees. In such cases the rent is 2s per acre, and the total price payable for the land £2 per acre. Improvements to the value of £2 per acre, moreover, must be made during the six years licence, of which at least half must be made before the expiration of the third year. The area for which licences may be issued during any year for non-resident selection is limited to 50,000 acres.

Only one  
selection  
may be  
made.

387. Only one grazing area can be taken up by one person, and, consequently, if the area so taken up should be less than 1,000 acres in extent, the lessee is not allowed by any further selection to make up this quantity.\* In like manner, if the agricultural allotment he selects from his grazing area is less than 320 acres, he cannot by any further selection add to it or make it up to 320 acres. This provision, does not, however, apply to selectors under former Acts, who if they have not selected as much as 320 acres, may, out of a new leasehold, convert into an agricultural allotment, and eventually into a freehold, as much as will, with their old selection, make up 320 acres.

Auriferous  
lands.

388. Auriferous lands not required for mining purposes, and not situated within a city, town, or borough, may be occupied under annual licence for purposes of residence or cultivation in areas not exceeding 20 acres; and for purely pastoral purposes, under licences renewable annually for periods not exceeding five years, in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres.\* No auriferous land is permitted to be alienated in fee-simple.

Swamp  
lands.

389. Swamp lands are to be first drained and may then be leased in areas not exceeding 160 acres for a term of twenty-one years.

Sales by  
auction.

390. The Statute, moreover, contains provision for the sale of Crown lands by auction at an upset price of £1 per acre, or such higher sum as the Governor in Council may direct, the whole extent to be sold in any one year not to exceed 200,000 acres.

Mallee  
pastoral  
leases.

391. Prior to the consolidation of the various Land Acts under the *Land Act* 1890, the occupation of the unalienated land situated in the north-western portion of the colony, comprising about one-fifth of its extent, or some 11½ million acres wholly or partially covered with the various species of stunted trees of which the "Mallee scrub" is composed, was specially provided for by the *Mallee Pastoral Leases Act* 1883, the provisions of which were repealed, and re-embodied in the Consolidated Act referred to, forming Part II. of that Act.

\* See account of provisions of *Amending Act* 1891, footnote (†) to paragraph 382 *ante*.

It divides the country just described into two main divisions—the larger division containing about ten million acres, being known as the “Mallee country”; and the other containing about one and a half million acres, situated along the southern and eastern borders of the Mallee country, being called the “Mallee border.”

392. The Act directs that the “Mallee country” be divided into blocks of various sizes, each block to be subdivided into two parts. Mallee blocks. For either of these, at the option of the applicant, a lease may be granted under certain conditions, the lessee being also bound to occupy the other division. The principal conditions are that the lessee destroy all vermin (native dogs, rabbits, etc.) upon the whole block within the first three years, surrender to the Crown the unleased portion at the end of five years, and keep in good condition and repair all improvements made upon the land. A lease for a Mallee block may be granted for any term of years not longer than 20 from the commencement of the Act of 1883, at the end of which term (viz., on the 1st December, 1903) the land, with all improvements, reverts to the Crown. Every person who had occupied under pastoral or grazing licence any portion of the Mallee country for two years prior to the 1st December, 1883, was entitled to take up one Mallee block comprising the whole or any portion of the area occupied by him; but, in the event of his not applying for this privilege within one month of the passing of the Act, the right of lease was to be sold by auction to the highest bidder. The annual rent to be charged for the leased portion of the block is fixed at 2d. for each sheep or 1s. for each head of cattle depastured during the first five years, 4d. for each sheep or 2s. for each head of cattle during the second five years, and 6d. for each sheep or 3s. for each head of cattle during the remainder of the term; and for the unleased portion of the block 2d. for each sheep or 1s. for each head of cattle; but in no case is the annual rent for the whole block to be less than 2s. 6d. per square mile. Any Mallee block may be divided into allotments and occupied as Mallee allotments as described in the next paragraph, provided that applications have been received for all the allotments into which the block may be divided. No lessee of a Mallee block can acquire any portion thereof in fee-simple.

393. The “Mallee border” is subdivided into “Mallee allotments,” varying in size but not in any case exceeding 20,000 acres. Mallee allotments. These are available for lease on the same terms and conditions as in the case of the leased portions of a Mallee block; but the annual rent is fixed by regulations issued by the Governor in Council. It is



also provided that at any time within three years of the passing of *Mallee Act* 1889 (25th November, 1889), a lessee or his assignee of a Mallee allotment might select out of such allotment an area, the total extent of which, together with that of any other land previously selected by him, should not exceed 320 acres; the land so selected to be subject to the same conditions as selections under Part I. of the *Land Act* 1890. In case of this provision being taken advantage of, however, the Crown reserves to itself the right to resume as much of the leased portion as is in excess of 1,000 acres.

Systems of  
land selec-  
tion in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

394. The laws and regulations under which land for agricultural purposes passes from the Crown into the hands of private individuals differ in the various Australasian colonies.\* In almost all, however, provision is made for any person of 18 years of age or over,† and not a married woman,‡ desirous of settling on the land to select a certain limited area, and to pay the purchase-money by instalments, the compliance with certain conditions of residence and improvement being also required before the selector becomes entitled to a Crown grant.§ The principal features of this portion of each system, corrected to the middle of 1891, is detailed under nine heads in the following table:—

CONDITIONS OF LAND SELECTION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890-91.

Conditions of Selections.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.		South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
			Home-steads.	Other Selections.				
1. Maximum area allowed Acres	320	640 and 2,560	160	320 to 1,280	..	1,000	320	640 and 2,000
2. Price per acre .. ..	£1	£1	2s. 6d.	£1 upwards		10s.	£1	7s. 6d. to £1
3. Time over which purchase may extend .. .. Years	20	33	5	¶		20	14	14
4. Minimum time in which fee-simple may be acquired Years	6	5	5	5	6	5	anytime	6**
5. Annual payment per acre ..	1s.	1s.	6d.	¶		6d.	2s.	6d. to 4s.
6. Value of necessary improvements per acre .. ..	20s.	10s.	10s.	Fencing	Fencing.	10s. and Fencing	..	20s.
7. Time allowed for making improvements .. Years	6	5	5	5	5	20	..	6
8. Acres in every 100 to be cultivated .. ..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
9. Period of residence necessary§ Years	5	5	5	¶	..	5	14	6**

NOTE.—See also further information in following paragraphs. In New Zealand selections may also be bought outright for cash, or may be taken up on a perpetual lease, with option of purchase, on the same conditions as in the case of deferred payments.

\* A complete account of the land system of each colony, as it existed in 1884, was published in an Appendix to the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1884-5.

† In New South Wales persons of 16 years of age may select.

‡ In Tasmania and Western Australia married women, and in New South Wales married women judicially separated and living apart from their husbands, may select land.

§ In all the colonies, as soon as the purchase-money is paid in full, the residence clause is no longer enforced. || See account of South Australian land system, following paragraph 398 *post*.

¶ See paragraph 397 *post*.

\*\* In New Zealand, the fee simple may be acquired, and residence may be dispensed with, on double the quantity of improvements being effected.

395. In Victoria the land is taken up in the first instance in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, under lease, at a rental of from 2d. to 4d. per acre, out of which leasehold a "selection," not exceeding 320 acres, may be taken up under the conditions named in the preceding table.\* See also paragraphs 385 to 387 *ante*.

Land system  
of Victoria.

396. In New South Wales a territorial division of the colony is made into three zones, viz., the eastern, the central, and the western division. The maximum area allowed in the eastern division is 640, and in the central 2,560 acres. In addition to the selection, a leasehold of an additional area, limited to three times that of the selection (the area of the selection and lease together not to exceed 1,280 acres in the eastern, or 2,560 acres in the central division), may be granted to the selector at an appraised annual rental,† with the right of conditional purchase at any time during the currency of the lease. The price per acre does not include interest, for which 4 per cent. per annum is charged and collected out of the annual instalments paid. The first payment is 2s. per acre in advance, with an interval of 3 years before the next instalment of 1s. is payable. On non-residential land purchases the deposit is 4s. per acre, and the instalments 2s. per acre. Upon certain lands proclaimed "special areas," higher prices are payable, and the deposits and instalments are increased in proportion varying in different cases. Persons of 16 years of age, and married women judicially separated and living apart from their husbands, may select.

Land  
system of  
New South  
Wales.

397. In Queensland, within the limits named in the table, the maximum area allowed to be selected may be varied in any district by the Government. In that colony the system of leasing has partly supplanted that of alienating the fee-simple of the land by means of deferred payments. The selector first occupies the land under licence, at an annual rental of not less than 3d. per acre, and subsequently, if the condition as to fencing (or improvements of equal value) has been complied with, may obtain a lease for 50 years; the annual rental for the first 10 years being not less than 3d. per acre, but for every succeeding period of 5 years to be fixed by the Land Board. The selector has the right to purchase at not less than 20s. per acre, at any time during the currency of the lease on proving personal residence for 5 years. Rents paid during periods of personal occupation are reckoned as purchase-money. The foregoing remarks relate

Land  
system of  
Queens-  
land.

\* The law relating to selections was altered in some important respects whilst these pages were passing through the press. See footnote (†) on page 239 *ante*.

† Formerly there was a minimum rental of 2d. per acre, but this has been altered, the rent now being determined by the Local Land Board, subject to appeal to the Land Court.

to agricultural farms; in the case of grazing farms, leases of areas up to 20,000 acres are granted for 30 years at a minimum rental of  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per acre per annum for the first 10 years, but liable to be increased every subsequent 5 years.

Land  
system of  
South  
Australia.

398. In South Australia credit selection was abolished by the *Crown Lands Act* 1888, and in lieu thereof "leases with right to purchase" are now issued for periods of 21 years at certain gazetted rentals, with right of renewal for a further period of 21 years at freshly assessed rentals. The right to purchase may be exercised at any time after the first six years, at a price fixed by the Land Board of not less than 5s. per acre. The following account of the new system has been kindly furnished for this work by Mr. G. S. Wright, Secretary for Crown Lands, South Australia:—

#### LAND SYSTEM OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

On the passing of the *Crown Lands Act* of 1888, the system of credit selection was abolished, and the following mode of obtaining land introduced. Crown lands can be taken up on leases with right of purchase, or perpetual leases. Small blocks not exceeding 20 acres in area, for working men, are also taken up on leases with right of purchase, or on perpetual leases. The province has been divided into five land districts, and a Land Board appointed for each, by which the lands are classified and allotted, and the rents and prices fixed, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Lands are gazetted open to lease at rents and prices fixed, and applications for same, accompanied by a deposit of 20 per cent. of the first year's rent, are made to the Commissioner, who refers them to the Land Boards for the districts in which the lands applied for are situated. Upon the successful applicants receiving their leases for signature, they are to forward the balance of the first year's rent and the lease fees to the Land Office. Leases with a right of purchase are allotted for a term of 21 years, with a right of renewal for a further term of 21 years, and with a right of purchase exercisable at any time after the first 6 years of the term, at the price fixed by the Land Board, the minimum price being five shillings per acre. The annual rent for the first term of 21 years is as gazetted, and the annual rent for the renewed term will be fixed by the Land Board at least twelve months before the expiration of the first term. Perpetual leases will be revalued every 14 years. The rent for the first 14 years is as gazetted, and for subsequent terms of 14 years will be fixed by the Land Board at least twelve months before the expiration of every period of 14 years. The lands allotted are to be fenced within 5 years from the date of lease, and in the case of working men's blocks the condition of personal residence by the lessee, or any member of his family, is enforced.

Land  
system of  
Western  
Australia.

399. In Western Australia, the particulars given in the table relate to the South-Western (or Home) District only. In the five other land divisions of the colony, land may be taken up in specially declared areas only by selectors, who need not reside upon the land, in areas of from 100 to 5,000 acres at not less than 10s. per acre, payable in 10 yearly instalments, the conditions required being fencing and the expenditure on improvements of an amount equal to purchase-money. Besides selections under the system of deferred payments, with residence, in the south-west divisions selections may



be made, without residence, by paying double the amount of purchase-money, *i.e.*, 1s. per acre per annum—the other conditions remaining the same; and there is also a method of selecting land by direct payment under certain conditions, the extent of a selection being limited to 1,000 acres in a declared area, and to 5,000 acres outside such area, at a price of not less than 10s. per acre—the conditions being fencing within 3 years, and an expenditure of 5s. per acre on improvements within 7 years from date of survey. Moreover, pastoral lessees, excepting those in the eastern division, have the privilege of selecting a certain proportion of their leasehold adjoining the homestead prior to the 1st March, 1892, under similar conditions, except in regard to residence, as in the case of other selectors in the respective districts; thus, in the south-western division, the proportion allowed to be selected is 5 per cent. with a maximum of 3,000 acres, and in the other divisions, excepting the eastern, 1 per cent. with a maximum of 5,000 acres; provided, also in the latter case, the runs are stocked with 10 sheep or 1 head of large stock to every 1,000 acres leased.

400. In Tasmania,  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. is added to the price named in the table (£1 per acre) as interest for the period of 14 years. In mining districts in Tasmania selection is allowed in lots ranging from 10 to 100 acres, the price being £1 per acre, with one-fourth in addition added for credit for a term of 7 years. Residence and improvement is compulsory, and fee-simple cannot be obtained until the expiration of seven years. These lots are sold, reserving to the Crown the right of mining at a distance of not less than 50 feet from the surface. In 1890, a Land Act was passed consolidating the twelve Acts previously in operation.

Land  
system of  
Tasmania.

401. In New Zealand, the price per acre varies with the quality of the land, from 5s. an acre to about 40s. The distinguishing features of the land laws at present are, that blocks of land are declared open for selection either before or after survey on the “optional system,” which means that the selector can take up a section not exceeding 640 acres of first class or 2,000 acres of second class land, on cash payment, deferred payment spread over 14 years, or on perpetual lease for a term of 30 years, with right of renewal for other terms of 21 years at a rental of 5 per cent. on the upset cash price. Deferred payment lands are sold at 25 per cent. advance on cash prices. The freehold of either deferred payment or perpetual lease may be obtained at any time, if not within a goldfield, so soon as the

Land  
system of  
New  
Zealand

conditions of cultivation have been complied with. Nearly all Crown lands are dealt with under this system now, but a bill is before Parliament which, if passed, will take away the right of purchase in perpetual lease, though leaving the optional system still in force. Residence is compulsory on deferred payment or perpetual lease, unless in bush lands, where it may be dispensed with if twice the amount of improvements are made.

Ambiguity  
of the term  
"aliena-  
tion," as  
applied to  
Crown  
lands

402. In dealing with the figures relating to the alienation of the public estate, it is customary in Victoria to consider Crown lands as sold or alienated—only when the right to the title in fee-simple has been acquired. Consequently a large proportion of the land set down as alienated in any year, having been originally selected with right of purchase under certain conditions, the purchase-money being payable by annual instalments without interest, may have been virtually parted with many years previously. The land set down as alienated in any year, therefore, consists of the area sold by auction, that granted without purchase, and that selected or conditionally purchased—of which the purchase had been completed during the year. Some of the neighbouring colonies, however, adopt a different principle, for, in their statements of land alienated, that sold conditionally—which, of course, is liable to revert to the Crown should the conditions of sale not be complied with—is included with that of which the fee-simple has been obtained. Both methods are useful in their way, the Victorian plan giving the more accurate account of the present condition of the public estate, and the other giving the better indication of the progress of settlement. In the following paragraphs it may perhaps be sometimes necessary to use the term "alienated" in connection with land which is only conditionally purchased, but, when this occurs, such explanation will be given as will prevent a mistake.

Crown lands  
alienated  
to end of  
1890.

403. The total extent of Crown lands sold and finally parted with in Victoria up to the end of 1890 was 16,076,720 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 15,160 acres. The whole area alienated in fee-simple was thus 16,091,880 acres, of which 6,628,159 acres, or 41 per cent., were sold by auction, and nearly the whole of the remainder was originally acquired by selection under the system of deferred payments.

Crown lands  
selected.

404. The selected lands, of which the purchase had not been completed up to the end of the year, amounted to 10,430,182 acres. Of this extent it is estimated that 4,163,008 acres had been forfeited or abandoned, and had reverted to the Crown. The remainder,

representing approximately the whole area in process of alienation under deferred payments, amounted to 6,267,174 acres.

405. The total area of the colony is 56,245,760 acres; and if from this be deducted the sum of the land granted, sold, and selected, amounting—less the extent forfeited—to 22,359,054 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1890 to 33,886,706 acres. Crown lands  
unalien-  
ated.

406. The whole of this residue, however, is not available for settlement, for it embraces lands occupied by roads, the unsold portions of the sites of towns, and beds of rivers and lakes; the State forests; water, timber, education, and other reserves. Deducting these lands—amounting in the aggregate to 7,679,438 acres, also that portion of the colony known as the Mallee country, containing 11,572,000 acres, leased for pastoral purposes under special provisions of the Act, and 6,644,118 acres occupied under lease or licence for various terms of years—from the extent unalienated and unselected, already stated to have been 33,886,706 acres, it will be found that the available area is narrowed to 7,991,150 acres. This will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the position of the public estate at the end of 1890:— Public  
estate,  
1890.

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

Condition of Land.	Approximate Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee-simple	16,091,880
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments	6,267,174
Roads in connexion with the above	1,327,000*
Water reserves	288,530
Reserves for agricultural colleges and experimental farms	137,013†
Timber reserves and State forests	2,079,550
Other reserves	2,127,030‡
Unsold land in towns, beds of rivers, etc., etc.	1,720,315
Mallee country	11,572,000§
Land in occupation under—	
Pastoral leases	1,490,812
Grazing area leases	4,719,624
Grazing licences for auriferous lands	432,439
Swamp leases	1,243
Available for occupation at end of 1890	7,991,150
Total area of Victoria	56,245,760

\* Calculated at 5 per cent. of the gross extent sold and selected up to the end of 1890.

† Only 13,393 acres of this area is for the sites of colleges and experimental farms, the balance being intended as an endowment in aid. Of this balance 125,226 acres was leased for agricultural and grazing purposes, and return an annual revenue of £6,312.

‡ Including 1,907,400 acres reserved in 1889 as an endowment for State education.

§ Occupied for pastoral purposes, under Part II. of the *Land Act* 1890, for terms not exceeding 20 years. See paragraph 426 *post*. It has recently been thrown open to selection.

|| Of this area 5,033,921 acres is temporarily held under grazing licences, renewable annually; only 76,079 acres of it may be sold by auction.

Crown lands  
available  
for settle-  
ment.

407. The area of the colony, exclusive of the Mallee country, is 44,673,760 acres, of which, at the end of 1890, 22,359,054 acres, or 50 per cent., were already alienated or in process of alienation; 7,679,438 acres, or 17 per cent., were occupied by reserves, etc.; 6,644,118 acres, or 15 per cent., were occupied under lease\* for pastoral purposes; and 7,991,150† acres, or 18 per cent., were available for immediate occupation.

Classifica-  
tion of  
available  
land.

408. Following the classification provided for under the existing *Land Act*, the estimated available area of Crown lands, exclusive of the Mallee country, at the end of 1890, may be divided as follows:—

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AVAILABLE FOR SETTLEMENT AT  
END OF 1890.

	Acres.
Pastoral lands	2,142,658
Agricultural and grazing lands	4,596,727
Auriferous lands	1,089,277
Swamp lands	86,409
May be sold by auction	76,079
Total	7,991,150

Crown lands  
alienated,  
1890.

409. The land finally alienated from the Crown in fee-simple during 1890 amounted to 249,568 acres, of which 249,373 acres were sold, and 195 acres were granted without purchase. The total extent was less by 8,665 acres than in 1889, and was also much smaller than in any of the ten years ended with 1888, during which period the extent alienated annually usually exceeded 400,000 acres, and only once (in 1879) did it fall below 300,000 acres.

Crown lands  
sold by  
auction.

410. Of the area sold, 12,201 acres, or 5 per cent., were disposed of by auction, and 682 acres under pre-emptive rights, private contracts, etc., whilst the remainder had been in the first instance selected in previous years under the system of deferred payments. The extent sold by auction in 1890 was 1,479 acres less than in 1889, and from 5,500 to 6,500 acres less than in any of the three preceding years, also much less than in any of the sixteen years ended with 1885, during which period the annual average extent so sold was 63,700 acres, and the maximum over 150,000 acres.

\* Including a small proportion under licence for periods of five years.  
† Of this area 5,033,921 acres is temporarily held under grazing licences, renewable annually; only 76,079 acres of it may be sold by auction.

411. The amount realized for Crown lands finally alienated in 1890 was £322,946, or at the rate of £1 5s. 11d.\* per acre. Of this sum, only part was received during the year, nearly all the remainder having been paid in former years as rents and licence fees. The proportion sold by auction realized £84,533, or an average of £6 18s. 7d. per acre; and the proportion sold otherwise than at auction realized £238,413, or an average of £1 0s. 1d. per acre.

Amount realized on Crown land alienated in 1890.

412. The principle of deferred payments in connexion with sales of Crown lands by auction was introduced for the first time in the *Land Act* 1884,† it being necessary to pay one-fourth of the price bid at the time of sale, the remaining three-fourths being, at the option of the purchaser, spread over three years, payable quarterly, in instalments of equal amounts, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. The majority of purchasers do not avail themselves of this concession, as only £114,981, out of a total of £679,992 during the last six years, was left unpaid at the time, the amount received being £565,011, as well as £19,740 for interest.

Deferred payments on land sold by auction.

413. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1890 the amount nominally realized by the sale of Crown lands was £24,634,531, or at the rate of £1 10s. 8d. per acre. It must, however, be remembered that payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, allowance for which, at the current rate, would, it is evident, materially reduce the amount the State actually obtained for the land. It may be calculated that, with interest at 5 per cent., if the payment of the £1 per acre by equal annual instalments be extended over 10 years without interest, the amount of purchase-money is really equivalent to only 15s. 6d. per acre, and if it be extended over 20 years, it is reduced to 12s. 6d. per acre.

Amount realized, 1836 to 1890.

414. During the year 1890, 551 applications were granted for the selection of 99,307 acres under the deferred payment system.‡ The whole of this area was selected out of grazing areas leased in allotments limited to 320 acres, nominally for agricultural purposes. The following is a summary of the selectors, the number of acres selected, and the amount of purchase-money payable under each authority during the year 1890:—

Selection of public lands, 1890.

\* In view of the fact that payment for the greater portion extended over a term of years without interest, the actual average price was much less than this. See paragraph 413 *post*.

† 48 Vict. No. 812, Section 71.

‡ See paragraphs 385 and 386 *ante*.

SELECTORS AND AMOUNT SELECTED, 1890.

Selections of Crown Lands, 1890, for purpose of—	Legalization— <i>Land Act</i> 1884.	Number of Selectors.	Area Selected.	Purchase money payable, (Nominal.)
			Acres.	£
Agriculture, with residence	Sec. 42	518	94,898	94,898
„ withoutresi- dence }	Sec. 49	33	4,409	8,818
Total ... ..	... ..	551	99,307	103,716

Number of  
selectors,  
1870 to 1890.

415. The number of selectors approximates closely to the number of approved applications. The following are the numbers in each of the years named in the last table, those applying according to the different purposes allowed by the Land Act in force at the time of application being distinguished:—

APPROVED APPLICATIONS (SELECTORS), 1870 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Selectors of Land.				Total.	
	For Purposes of Cultivation.		For Residence and Cultiva- tion near Goldfields.	For Resi- dence.		
	With Resi- dence.	Without Residence.				
1870	...	3,017	...	131	...	3,148
1871	...	4,575	...	673	...	5,248
1872	...	7,771	...	1,408	...	9,179
1873	...	6,689	...	1,455	...	8,144
1874	...	9,578	...	1,493	...	11,071
1875	...	6,320	...	771	...	7,091
1876	...	5,785	...	697	...	6,482
1877	...	6,240	...	777	...	7,017
1878	..	7,524	...	1,534	...	9,058
1879	...	5,726	75	887	...	6,688
1880	...	4,036	67	1,054	56	5,213
1881	...	3,110	42	1,151	106	4,409
1882	...	4,383	51	837	47	5,318
1883	...	4,453	58	1,070	22	5,603
1884	...	3,918	71	1,002	11	5,002
1885	...	3,930	68	714	83	4,795*
1886	...	943	25	173	49	1,190*
1887	...	147	...	39	15	201
1888	...	317	...	...	10	327
1889	...	418	41	...	2	461
1890	...	518	33	...	...	551
Total	...	89,398	531	15,866	401	106,196

\* The great majority of the applications approved in the years 1885 and 1886 were lodged in 1884, under the provisions of the *Land Act* 1869.



416. The extent of Crown lands absolutely or conditionally alienated during each year since the passing of the *Land Act* 1869 is shown in the following table, which distinguishes the extent sold by auction and that granted without purchase from that conditionally alienated or selected:—

Progress of settlement on public lands, 1870 to 1890.

CROWN LANDS ABSOLUTELY AND CONDITIONALLY ALIENATED,  
1870 TO 1890.

Year.	Area Granted, Sold, and Selected.			Total.
	Granted without Purchase.	Sold by Auction.*	Conditionally Alienated.† (Selected).	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1870 ...	21	148,685	322,592	471,298
1871 ...	118	118,440	487,436	605,994
1872 ...	320	146,611	797,176	944,107
1873 ...	1,575	19,929	1,063,066	1,084,570
1874 ...	44	49,655	1,831,698	1,881,397
1875 ...	...	83,395	1,183,520	1,266,915
1876 ...	546	150,628	1,040,356	1,191,530
1877 ...	260	76,006	1,126,498	1,202,764
1878 ...	57	47,376	1,415,129	1,462,562
1879 ...	503	56,430	1,032,214	1,089,147
1880 ...	461	27,272	752,639	780,372
1881 ...	3,237	24,753	588,922	616,912
1882 ...	666	31,386	851,402	883,454
1883 ...	159	20,085	843,971	864,215
1884 ...	74	35,446	734,092	769,612
1885 ...	3,099	26,900	723,523	753,522
1886 ...	1,120	19,281	188,196	208,597
1887 ...	487	19,565	23,092	43,144
1888 ...	522	22,413*	53,738	76,673
1889 ...	531	15,639*	71,251	87,421
1890 ...	195	12,883*	99,307	112,385
Total ...	13,995	1,152,778	15,229,818	16,396,591

417. Dividing the total number of acres selected by the total number of selectors, as shown in the last two tables, it is found that throughout the whole period of twenty-one years the average number of acres taken up by each selector has been 154.

Average size of selections.

418. Of the land which had been selected in former years, 20,065 acres during 1890 were abandoned or forfeited to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions.

Selected land forfeited, 1890.

\* Including 2,389 acres in 1888, 1,959 acres in 1889, and 682 in 1890 sold by private contract.

† A large proportion of the land referred to in this column may revert, and, as a matter of fact, a considerable quantity has reverted, to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions, etc., and may subsequently be included in re-adjustments of selections, re-licensed, sold by auction, or retained by the Crown. "Gold-fields" selections are included in this column. See paragraph 404 *ante*.

Leases of  
grazing  
areas, 1890.

419. The *Land Act* 1890 prescribes that any one wishing to select for agricultural purposes must first acquire the lease of a grazing area.\* The number of applications for such leases received in 1890 was 4,714; but the number approved during that year was only 1,612, the extent for which approval was granted being 606,185 acres, at an annual rental of £6,314. The applications approved were 736 fewer, and the area granted 319,754 acres less, than in the preceding year.

Selections  
under the  
*Lands Acts*  
1884 and  
1890.

420. The number of lessees of “grazing areas” who made application during the year 1890 for the issue of licences of agricultural allotments (selections) was 661, for an area of 115,876 acres. The number of approved applications, however, was 551, and the area licensed 99,307 acres, as compared with 71,245 acres in 1889. The annual fees, which form part of the purchase-money payable on these selections, amount in the aggregate to £5,186. Of the area licensed in 1890, 4,409 acres, averaging 134 acres in each selection, were granted to non-resident selectors.

Licence  
liens.

421. Licensees of agricultural allotments (or selectors) under the *Land Act* 1869 and subsequent acts are empowered to register licence liens for advances of money up to half the value of improvements effected. The number of such licence liens registered, the extent of land on which such liens were granted, and the amount secured were as follow in the last five years :—

LICENCE LIENS, 1886 TO 1890.

Year.	Liens Registered.		
	Number.	Area on which Liens were Granted.	Amount Secured.
		Acres.	£
1886	326	79,099	38,924
1887	305	68,968	34,634
1888	405	95,294	48,098
1889	267	58,705	30,039
1890	216	46,467	25,244

Pastoral  
occupation  
1890.

422. Under the present land system, it is intended that the purely pastoral lands of the colony, the whole of which are marked off as “pastoral allotments,” should be occupied under lease for periods not exceeding fourteen years from the 29th December,

\* See paragraphs 384 and 385 *ante*. This provision was changed whilst these pages were passing through the press. See footnote (†) on page 239 *ante*.



1884. But it has been provided, in case all the allotments should not be applied for, that temporary grazing licenses, renewable annually, may be granted for the occupation of such lands and of unoccupied agricultural lands, so long as they may not be required for leasing under the principal sections of the Acts 1884 and 1890. Moreover, agricultural lands, which are not occupied for agricultural purposes, are leased in grazing areas as already stated;\* auriferous lands, in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, may be licensed for grazing purposes for periods of five years; and special provision is made for the occupation of the Mallee country. The following table shows the area of the Crown lands under the *Land Act* 1890 held under lease or license for pastoral or grazing purposes, including Mallee pastoral leases, at the end of 1890, also the number of leases and licenses, and the annual rental payable:—

PASTORAL OCCUPATION, 1890.†  
(Under *Land Act* 1890.)

Description of Tenure.	Number of Licences or Leases.	Extent of Crown Lands.	Annual Rental.
		Acres.	£
Pastoral leases (sec. 21) ...	89	1,490,812	5,216
Grazing area leases (sec. 32) ...	11,816	4,719,624	31,172
Grazing licences (secs. 3 and 123)...	2,813	5,033,921	16,728
" " (auriferous lands, secs. 65 and 67)‡	3,220	432,439	6,953
Mallee pastoral leases (Part II.) ...	1,283	9,912,971	7,125
Total ...	19,221	21,589,767	67,194

423. By these figures it may be ascertained that the average extent of land embraced in a pastoral lease was 16,751 acres, in a grazing area lease 399 acres, in a grazing licence (secs. 3 and 123) 1,790 acres, and in a Mallee pastoral lease 7,726 acres. The areas are exclusive of those of any purchased land attached thereto.

Average  
area of runs  
and grazing  
rights.

424. According to the table, the average rent per acre of pastoral allotments was about  $3\frac{1}{3}$  farthings; of land held under grazing licence a fraction more than a penny (1·04d.); and of Mallee pastoral lands two-thirds of a farthing (·17d).

Rent of runs  
and grazing  
rights.

\* See paragraph 384 *ante*.

† Including Mallee pastoral leases, which are not now dealt with under a separate Act.

‡ Including licences for residences or cultivation limited to 20 acres each. At the end of 1890 the number of these was 2,211, but the area was only 41,301 acres.

Assessment  
of pastoral  
lands.

425. The rental of pastoral lands (exclusive of agricultural lands used for pastoral purposes, and of the Mallee pastoral lands) available at the end of 1885, viz., 7,078,100 acres, was assessed in 1886 at £24,717 per annum. Since 1885, however, the area has been considerably reduced, which will naturally reduce the assessment referred to.

Mallee  
pastoral  
leases.

426. The Mallee country is divided into blocks and allotments.\* The number of leases and of lessees of these, together with their approximate area, and the annual rental payable therefor, are shown in the following table:—

MALLEE PASTORAL LEASES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1890.

Description of Leaseholds.	Number of Leases.	Number of Lessees.	Area.	Annual Rental.†
			Acres.	£
Mallee blocks ... ..	66	45	7,259,018	3,400
„ allotments ... ..	1,217	1,217	2,653,953	3,725
Total ... ..	1,283	1,262	9,912,971	7,125

Surrender  
and re-  
leasing of  
Mallee  
blocks.

427. On the 1st January, 1889, the occupied portions of most of the Mallee blocks were surrendered to the Crown.‡ The greater number of these were re-leased for the remainder of the term allowed under the Act, which expires on the 1st December, 1903, but some were subdivided into allotments and made available for selection with others which were subsequently surrendered. In all 17 blocks have thus been subdivided into 770 allotments, each having an area of about 640 acres. Not only will the revenue be very substantially increased by this means (as the annual rental will range from £2 to £4 for each allotment), but the settlement of the country will much more rapidly progress and the destruction of vermin be more effectual than was possible when it was, as previously, held under ten leases, and was practically unsettled.

Mallee areas  
still unoc-  
cupied,  
1890.

428. At the end of 1890 the following areas were still available for occupation in the Mallee country:—Mallee blocks, 1,511,040 acres; Mallee allotments, 147,984 acres.

Past and  
present  
occupation  
of Mallee  
country.

429. In 1883, prior to the passing of the *Mallee Pastoral Leases Act*, the Mallee country was held under pastoral licences or grazing rights. The number of such licences and rights was 147, held by 58 individual occupiers; the area over which the right of occupation was given was 7,727,360 acres, and the annual rental payable was £8,076.

\* See paragraphs 391 to 393 *ante*.

† Approximate only.

‡ See paragraph 392 *ante*.

From a comparison of these figures with those in the above table, it appears that since 1883, whilst the occupiers of the Mallee country have increased twenty-two times, and the extent occupied by nearly one-third, the annual rental has fallen off by £951, or by 12 per cent. As a set-off against this reduced rental, however, it should be pointed out that the present lessees have to comply with certain conditions\* to which the licensees under the former Act were not subject.†

430. According to the figures in the last table, the average rental per 100 acres payable for the Mallee country is 1s. 5¼d., or 11d. for the Mallee blocks, and 2s. 9½d. for the Mallee allotments. In 1883, prior to passing of the first Mallee Act, the average rental in the Mallee country was 2s. 1d. per 100 acres.

431. The revenue from the sale and occupation of Crown lands may be divided into—(1) receipts from the alienation of lands in fee-simple, including the price realized from land sales and from rents which count towards the purchase-money; (2) receipts on account of temporary occupation, which include payment for pastoral leases and grazing licences, rents for business, factory, and hotel sites, etc., and rents of land which do not count towards the purchase-money; (3) penalties, interest and fees for grants, leases, licences, etc. The gross receipts show an increase of about £7,300 as compared with the previous year, as will be seen by the following figures:—

LAND REVENUE, 1889 AND 1890.

Heads of Land Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase (+). Decrease (-).
	1889.	1890.	
	£	£	£
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive ...	461,009	449,744	-11,265
Temporary occupation ...	97,911	117,088	+19,177
Penalties, fees, etc. ...	32,846	32,221	-625
Total ...	591,766	599,053	+7,287†

432. The agricultural statistics of Victoria are collected by the municipal bodies, which, under the *Local Government Act 1874* (38 Vict. No. 506), and the *Local Government Act Amendment Act 1883* (47 Vict. No. 786), are required each year to furnish to the Government Statist, on or before the 1st March, such agricultural

\* See paragraph 392 *ante*.

† Mallee lands may now be selected. See paragraph 393 *ante*.

‡ Net figures.

and other statistics relating to their districts on such forms and in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct. All persons are required to give correct information to the best of their knowledge and belief; and, should they fail to do so, they render themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding £10. Collectors divulging or making extracts from the information they receive, except under the special direction or authority of the Government Statist, also render themselves liable to a penalty of £10.

Bonuses for  
collecting  
statistics.

433. In assigning the duty of collecting statistics to the local bodies, the law did not provide that they should receive any payment therefor; and thus, although under the provision of the Act whereby the Governor in Council had power to prescribe the manner as well as the form of the statistics, elaborate instructions for the guidance of the persons employed had each year been supplied them, the Government had practically but little control over the work, and hence many of the returns were not sent in until long after the appointed time, and some were generally furnished in anything but a satisfactory condition. This being the case it was decided by the Government—for the first time in 1883-4—to offer bonuses, ranging, according to the nature of the country, from £6 to £3 per 100 schedules collected, to such municipalities as should furnish authentic and complete returns punctually at the appointed time—the amount to be reduced one-half if the returns were delayed for five days, three-quarters if they were delayed for ten days, and forfeited altogether if ten days should be exceeded. These bonuses have now been given for eight years with excellent effect, as the measures taken have resulted in the statistics being sent in at such a date that it has become possible to publish nearly complete returns fully two months earlier than such a result had been achieved in previous years.

Agricultural  
statistics,  
1890-91.

434. The agricultural statistics to which reference will now be made are those for the year ended 1st March, 1891.\* Tables embodying the final results of these statistics will be found in the *Government Gazette* of the 14th September last,† and these, with additional tables, form portion of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*.

Number of  
cultivators.

435. The total number of farm holdings visited in the year under notice was 36,013, of which 35,066 were in shires, and 947 in cities,

\* A summary of the agricultural statistics of each year, since the first settlement of the colony, is published at the commencement of this volume (second folding sheet).

† This year tables containing a statement of the extent of land under crop, and yield of wheat, oats, potatoes and hay, were published in the Melbourne daily journals of the 4th April.

towns, or boroughs. In the previous year the number of farms visited was 36,497, there being thus a decrease of 484.

436. The extent of land returned as under cultivation amounted to 2,652,768 acres, as against 2,627,262 acres in 1889-90. The increase shown by the figures was, therefore, 25,506 acres.

Land under tillage.

437. The average area returned as in cultivation to each person in the colony was  $2\frac{1}{3}$  acres in the year under review as against nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  acres five years previously, and  $2\frac{1}{3}$  acres ten years previously. The exact proportions at the three periods were as follow :—

Area cultivated per head of population.

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

						Acres.
1880-81	...	...	...	...	...	2·32
1885-6	...	...	...	...	...	2·48
1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	2·34

438. The following table shows the area per head cultivated in each Australasian colony during the nine seasons ended with that of 1889-90, also the mean of those seasons, the colonies being placed in order according to the average extent of land per head that each cultivates :—

Area cultivated per head in Australasian colonies.

CULTIVATION PER HEAD IN AUSTRALIAN COLONIES,  
1882 TO 1890.\*

Colony.	Acres under Tillage per Head of Population.									
	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	Mean.
1. S. Australia† ...	8·91	8·08	9·05	8·91	...	...	...	...	9·05	8·80
2. Tasmania ...	3·15	3·08	3·12	3·26	3·12	3·25	3·21	3·29	3·30	3·20
3. New Zealand...	2·63	2·68	2·61	2·39	2·20	2·33	2·39	2·41	2·52	2·46
4. Victoria ...	2·06	2·25	2·38	2·42	2·42	2·41	2·49	2·35	2·35	2·34
5. W. Australia...	1·78	1·84	1·94	2·42	2·19	2·18	2·49	2·52	2·47	2·20
6. N. S. Wales ...	·83	·90	·91	·92	·90	1·02	1·01	·92	1·05	·94
7. Queensland ...	·56	·64	·58	·64	·66	·65	·56	·55	·65	·61

439. It will be observed that South Australia cultivates much more, and New South Wales and Queensland cultivate much less, per head than any of the other colonies ; also that over a series of years

Results in different colonies compared.

\* For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian colony during the eighteen years ended with 1890-91, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante; also Appendix A. post.

† The colony of South Australia did not collect agricultural statistics in the four years ended with 1888-9 ; the mean is, therefore, for five years.

Victoria has in this respect occupied a middle place, being below South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but above the other three colonies, viz., Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland. In the four years ended with 1887-8, however, Victoria, in proportion to population, had more land in cultivation than New Zealand.

Land under principal crops.

440. The principal crops grown in Victoria are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and green forage. In 1890-91 the area under wheat was less by 33,600 acres than in 1889-90, also less by 72,000 and 88,000 acres respectively than in 1888-9 and 1887-8, but was larger than in any previous year; the area under oats was smaller by 15,000 acres, and that under barley smaller by 3,000 acres, than in 1889-90, but both were larger than in any previous year; the area under potatoes, although larger than in 1889-90 by 6,700 acres, was exceeded in 1887-8 and in 1886-7; that under hay was smaller by 38,000 acres than that in 1889-90, and also smaller than in any previous year since 1884-5, except 1888-9; the area returned under green forage, although larger by 90,000 acres than that in 1889-90, and also considerably larger than in 1888-9 and 1887-8, was below the area returned for 1886-7 by nearly 40,000 acres, and by more than that extent when compared with other previous years. The large falling-off since 1886-7 in the last-named item is accounted for by the fact that in the last four years the collectors have been instructed not to visit holdings on which there was no other cultivated land than that laid down under permanent artificial grass, which is included under the head of green forage. The following table shows the extent of land under each of these crops in the last two seasons :—

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1890 AND 1891.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1890 ...	1,178,735	236,496	90,724	47,139	451,546	155,596
1891 ...	1,145,163	221,048	87,751	53,818	413,052	245,332
Increase ...	...	...	...	6,679	...	89,736
Decrease ...	33,572	15,448	2,973	...	38,494	...

Produce of principal crops.

441. The last two seasons—1889-90 and 1890-91—were both fairly productive. In the latter, the gross yields of wheat and potatoes were larger than in the former one by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million bushels



and 47,000 tons respectively ; but the yields of oats and barley were smaller by 725,000 and 260,000 bushels, whilst the crop of hay was less by nearly 100,000 tons. The wheat crop in 1890-91—12,751,000 bushels—was the third largest ever raised in the colony ; still it was 2,800,000 bushels below the crop produced in 1883-4. The gross yield of oats and barley was exceeded only in 1889-90, that of potatoes was by far the largest ever produced, whilst that of hay was exceeded in only two previous seasons. The following is a statement of the gross produce of each of the principal crops in 1889-90 and 1890-91 :—

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1890 AND 1891.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons
1890 ...	11,495,720	5,644,867	1,831,132	157,104	666,385
1891 ...	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	204,155	567,779
Increase ...	1,255,575	...	...	47,051	...
Decrease ...	...	725,542	259,533	...	98,606

442. The following table shows the area under and gross produce of wheat in each county during the year ended 1st March, 1891, also the average produce of wheat per acre in each county during that and the preceding year :—

Area under  
and pro-  
duce of  
wheat.

WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY.—AREA UNDER CROP AND GROSS AND AVERAGE PRODUCE.

Counties.	Year 1890-91.		Average Produce per Acre.	
	Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	1890-91.	1889-90.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Anglesey ...	492	5,901	11·99	11·35
Benambra ...	976	21,000	21·52	14·81
Bendigo ...	52,493	721,334	13·74	14·15
Bogong ...	23,426	301,476	12·87	6·59
Borong ...	301,400	3,168,538	10·51	10·23
Bourke ...	535	10,031	18·74	11·38
Buln Buln ...	145	3,267	22·53	18·11
Croajingolong ...	18	275	15·28	17·65
Dalhousie ...	1,664	27,874	16·74	12·62
Dargo ...	114	352	3·08	6·59
Delatite ...	6,776	95,040	14·03	8·73

WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY.—AREA UNDER CROP AND GROSS  
AND AVERAGE PRODUCE—*continued.*

Counties.	Year 1890-91.		Average Produce per Acre.	
	Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	1890-91.	1889-90.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Dundas ... ..	6,812	88,555	13·00	9·92
Evelyn ... ..	19	333	17·53	13·70
Follett ... ..	1,424	16,278	11·43	10·32
Gladstone ... ..	59,226	679,525	11·47	10·20
Grant ... ..	1,240	26,845	21·65	15·54
Grenville ... ..	547	7,552	13·81	14·71
Gunbower ... ..	36,942	387,880	10·50	11·76
Hampden ... ..	224	4,369	19·50	15·78
Heytesbury ... ..	202	5,296	26·22	16·85
Kara Kara ... ..	107,069	1,151,202	10·75	9·57
Karkarooc ... ..	23,137	289,327	12·50	10·64
Lowan ... ..	224,425	1,767,865	7·88	6·33
Moirā ... ..	192,057	2,655,572	13·83	9·09
Mornington ... ..	62	857	13·82	16·00
Normanby ... ..	2,222	28,412	12·79	12·21
Polwarth ... ..	127	1,674	13·18	29·02
Ripon ... ..	3,418	58,061	16·99	15·73
Rodney ... ..	60,093	753,032	12·53	12·02
Talbot ... ..	4,082	71,088	17·41	12·45
Tambo ... ..	23	630	27·39	24·88
Tanjil ... ..	1,095	22,845	20·86	15·32
Tatchera ... ..	31,017	343,779	11·08	11·10
Villiers ... ..	1,659	35,150	21·19	17·21
Wonnangatta ... ..	2	80	40·00	12·57
Total ... ..	1,145,163	12,751,295	11·13	9·75

Wheat-yield  
in ten  
counties  
1889-90 and  
1890-91  
compared.

443. A reference to the table will show that nearly twelve million out of the twelve and three-quarter million bushels of wheat raised in Victoria in the year under notice were raised in ten counties, which, for the most part, lie between the 36th and 37th parallels of south latitude, and which have been mentioned in previous issues of this work as, above all others, the wheat producing counties of Victoria. It will be noticed that the largest increase—nearly 1,000,000 bushels—was in Moira, and the next largest in Lowan; also that in as many as five of the counties there was a decrease amounting to nearly 600,000 bushels, the falling-off in two cases, however, being due to a smaller area being placed under wheat. In the following table these counties are arranged in order, according to the yield of wheat



in 1890-91; the increase or falling-off, as compared with the previous year, being also shown :—

YIELD IN TEN WHEAT PRODUCING COUNTIES,  
1890 AND 1891.

Counties.				Bushels of Wheat Produced.		
				1889-90.	1890-91.	Increase + Decrease —
Borong	...	...	...	3,122,711	3,168,538	+ 45,827
Moirā	...	...	...	1,673,578	2,655,572	+ 981,994
Lowan...	...	...	...	1,312,320	1,767,865	+ 455,545
Kara Kara	...	...	...	1,066,397	1,151,202	+ 84,805
Rodney	...	...	...	853,939	753,032	— 100,907
Bendigo	...	...	...	867,758	721,334	— 146,424
Gladstone	...	...	...	730,594	679,525	— 51,069
Gunbower	...	...	...	581,119	387,880	— 193,239
Tatchera	...	...	...	424,921	343,779	— 81,142
Bogong	...	...	...	112,098	301,476	+ 189,378
Total	...	...	...	10,745,435	11,930,203	+ 1,184,768*

444. As regards the acreable yield of wheat, it will be noticed that in 1890-91, taking the colony as a whole, it was  $1\frac{1}{3}$  bushel higher than in 1889-90. In 8 of the 35 counties, however, the yield per acre was less in 1890-91 than in the previous year, viz.:—Bendigo, Croajingolong, Dargo, Grenville, Gunbower, Mornington, Polwarth, and Tatchera; but with the exception of Bendigo, Gunbower, and Tatchera, only a very small quantity of the wheat grown in Victoria is obtained from these counties.

445. It will be observed that in several of the countries in which the average yield of wheat is high a very small quantity is grown, which is probably raised on a patch of choice land, and does not afford an indication of the general productiveness of the county. Thus in 1890-91 only 2 acres were placed under wheat in Wonnangatta, 19 in Evelyn, 23 in Tambo, 145 in Buln Buln, and 202 in Heytesbury; and in all these counties the yield per acre was much above the average of the colony.

\* Net increase.

Area under  
other prin-  
cipal crops  
in each  
county.

446. The following table gives a statement of the number of acres under oats, barley, potatoes, and hay, in each county during 1890-91:—

OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY.  
AREA UNDER CROP.

Counties.	Area under Crop, 1890-91.			
	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Anglesey ... ..	1,461	172	345	2,114
Benambra ... ..	2,029	10	272	2,043
Bendigo ... ..	18,058	1,657	19	26,481
Bogong ... ..	8,243	404	630	11,312
Borong ... ..	4,292	1,252	49	38,606
Bourke ... ..	7,133	1,890	6,673	27,896
Buln Buln ... ..	2,738	192	3,174	5,095
Croajingolong ... ..	128	3	85	273
Dalhousie ... ..	14,984	510	4,658	10,721
Dargo ... ..	77	99	220	880
Delatite ... ..	10,019	193	1,205	6,920
Dundas ... ..	3,238	421	110	3,770
Evelyn ... ..	402	11	843	4,173
Follett ... ..	1,523	151	88	879
Gladstone ... ..	16,180	1,715	4	19,247
Grant ... ..	8,784	1,867	7,858	29,781
Grenville ... ..	5,767	2,184	875	11,918
Gunbower ... ..	6,182	2,090	5	12,649
Hampden ... ..	888	862	852	3,329
Heytesbury ... ..	1,948	327	1,151	2,161
Kara Kara ... ..	12,500	1,051	111	24,627
Karkarooc ... ..	104	61	4	2,128
Lowan ... ..	4,829	1,136	25	30,913
Moirra ... ..	26,931	48,670	20	31,481
Mornington ... ..	581	37	919	4,969
Normanby ... ..	3,195	415	744	5,033
Polwarth ... ..	1,579	1,688	3,114	3,788
Ripon ... ..	9,672	155	1,272	14,157
Rodney ... ..	16,492	10,622	1	15,973
Talbot ... ..	20,981	1,120	8,271	43,142
Tambo ... ..	72	9	153	462
Tanjil ... ..	3,421	1,901	1,085	4,324
Tatchera ... ..	859	723	12	5,065
Villiers ... ..	5,183	4,151	8,765	6,241
Wonnangatta ... ..	575	2	206	501
Total ... ..	221,048	87,751	53,818	413,052

Gross pro-  
duce of  
other prin-  
cipal crops  
in each  
county.

447. By the next table, which shows the gross produce of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in each county, it will be seen that in 1890-91 most oats was grown in Talbot, Moirra, and Bendigo, in the order

named ; more than half the barley in Moira ; most potatoes in Villiers, Grant, Bourke, and Talbot ; and most hay in Talbot, Grant, Bourke, Borung, Moira, and Bendigo :—

GROSS PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY, IN EACH COUNTY, 1890-91.

Counties.	Gross Produce, 1890-91.			
	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
Anglesey ...	30,697	2,455	1,152	3,337
Benambra ...	64,008	272	1,239	3,265
Bendigo ...	429,353	30,853	50	30,484
Bogong ...	172,687	8,071	2,300	13,385
Borong ...	68,397	13,718	77	42,304
Bourke ...	198,037	55,615	23,825	48,275
Buln Buln ...	70,819	4,702	16,322	9,925
Croajingolong ...	3,158	55	378	447
Dalhousie ...	337,011	9,656	10,958	15,918
Dargo ...	2,535	3,330	1,209	1,741
Delatite ...	217,530	3,855	4,771	8,584
Dundas ...	60,708	7,382	331	5,980
Evelyn ...	8,856	205	3,290	6,817
Follett ...	28,930	2,289	217	1,237
Gladstone ...	356,081	24,770	2	21,264
Grant ...	280,430	53,524	26,444	54,795
Grenville ...	141,779	57,210	2,062	19,748
Gunbower ...	150,137	27,808	...	11,164
Hampden ...	18,558	15,670	4,517	6,856
Heytesbury ...	40,618	6,125	4,585	3,481
Kara Kara ...	213,413	14,402	213	25,893
Karkarooc ...	2,380	786	8	2,376
Lowan ...	64,104	9,668	38	24,461
Moira ...	540,615	796,358	22	33,106
Mornington ...	15,281	645	4,888	8,184
Normanby ...	53,383	6,899	2,597	7,627
Polwarth ...	31,913	38,747	15,332	7,317
Ripon ...	232,255	3,697	2,708	27,329
Rodney ...	268,504	169,837	1	16,592
Talbot ...	626,591	28,891	22,269	78,333
Tambo ...	1,945	240	909	889
Tanjil ...	65,112	62,305	4,650	7,687
Tatchera ...	14,783	8,569	10	5,035
Villiers ...	97,530	102,950	46,015	13,081
Wonnangatta ...	11,187	40	766	862
Total ...	4,919,325	1,571,599	204,155	567,779

448. The average produce per acre of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in each county during the last two seasons is given in the following table :—

Average yield of other principal crops in each county.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1889-90 AND 1890-91.

Counties.	Average Produce per Acre of—							
	Oats. (Bushels.)		Barley. (Bushels.)		Potatoes. (Tons.)		Hay. (Tons.)	
	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Anglesey ...	18·68	21·00	17·03	14·27	2·56	3·34	1·54	1·58
Benambra ...	31·05	31·54	22·32	27·20	3·87	4·56	1·48	1·60
Bendigo ...	29·90	23·78	22·62	18·62	2·43	2·63	1·48	1·15
Bogong ...	14·57	20·94	13·32	19·98	2·41	3·65	·90	1·18
Borong ...	21·26	15·93	16·40	10·96	3·48	1·57	1·23	1·10
Bourke ...	24·57	27·76	26·17	29·43	3·57	3·57	1·97	1·73
Buln Buln ...	27·38	25·86	27·94	24·49	4·87	5·14	1·93	1·95
Croajingolong	29·90	24·67	34·00	18·33	3·66	4·45	1·49	1·64
Dalhousie ...	21·48	22·49	23·08	18·93	2·23	2·35	1·48	1·49
Dargo ...	25·88	32·92	26·16	33·64	4·03	5·49	2·09	1·98
Delatite ...	16·82	21·73	15·92	19·97	2·09	3·97	1·08	1·24
Dundas ...	20·16	18·75	21·33	17·53	2·39	3·00	1·58	1·59
Evelyn ...	20·88	22·03	12·34	18·64	3·63	3·90	1·70	1·63
Follett ...	23·28	19·00	24·54	15·16	2·79	2·47	1·57	1·41
Gladstone ...	25·09	22·01	18·17	14·44	2·69	·50	1·36	1·10
Grant ...	29·22	31·93	32·92	28·67	3·04	3·37	2·08	1·84
Grenville ...	28·99	24·58	36·67	26·20	2·22	2·36	1·76	1·66
Gunbower ...	30·71	24·29	20·18	13·25	2·00	...	1·45	·88
Hampden ...	25·84	20·90	35·20	18·18	4·06	5·30	1·90	2·06
Heytesbury...	23·44	20·85	37·13	18·73	3·32	3·98	1·72	1·61
Kara Kara ...	19·28	17·07	13·88	13·70	1·73	1·92	1·26	1·05
Karkarooc ...	15·67	22·88	19·80	12·89	5·00	2·00	1·81	1·12
Lowan ...	15·76	13·28	8·62	8·51	3·08	1·52	·86	·79
Moirra ...	19·71	20·07	14·83	16·36	1·08	1·10	1·14	1·05
Mornington	23·90	26·30	18·51	17·43	4·91	5·32	1·59	1·65
Normanby ...	22·50	16·71	25·69	16·62	2·95	3·49	1·72	1·52
Polwarth ...	30·34	20·21	37·56	22·95	4·84	4·92	2·29	1·93
Ripon ...	25·21	24·01	20·54	23·85	2·09	2·13	1·89	1·93
Rodney ...	23·89	16·28	18·25	15·99	·90	...	1·44	1·04
Talbot ...	26·12	29·82	24·55	25·80	2·41	2·69	1·88	1·82
Tambo ...	37·09	27·01	23·50	26·67	4·67	5·94	2·04	1·92
Tanjil ...	25·76	19·03	32·39	32·77	3·79	4·29	2·06	1·78
Tatchera ...	25·81	17·21	16·64	11·85	1·33	·83	1·57	·99
Villiers ...	27·72	18·82	38·70	24·80	4·15	5·25	2·08	2·10
Wonnangatta	17·76	19·46	28·00	20·00	3·34	3·72	1·31	1·72
Total ...	23·87	22·25	20·18	17·91	3·33	3·79	1·48	1·37

Yield of oats,  
barley,  
potatoes,  
and hay,  
1890-91.

449. It will be noticed that in the year ended 1st March, 1891, the highest acreable yield of oats was in Dargo, Grant, Benambra, Talbot, Bourke, and Tambo, in the order named; that the average yield of barley was highest in Dargo and Tanjil, Bourke, Grant, Benambra, Tambo, and Grenville; that potatoes yielded the largest crop per acre in Tambo, Dargo, Mornington, Hampden, Villiers, Buln Buln, Polwarth, Benambra, Croajingolong, and Tanjil, where the average was over 5 tons; that the highest yields of hay were in Villiers and

Hampden, in which this crop averaged over 2 tons to the acre; and in Dargo, Buln Buln, Polwarth, Ripon, Tambo, Grant, Talbot, and Tanjil, in which it exceeded  $1\frac{3}{4}$  ton to the acre.

450. Comparing the averages of 1890-91 with those of the previous season, an increase is observed in the acreable yield of oats in 14 counties, the principal being Talbot, Moira, Dalhousie, Grant, Delatite and Bourke; of barley in eleven counties, the principal being Moira, which produces half the barley grown in the colony; of hay in thirteen counties; and in potatoes in all but nine counties.

451. In the past season, over the colony as a whole, the acreable yield of wheat and barley was below, but that of the other crops was above, the average; the yield per acre of wheat, however, exceeded that in all but three of the twelve years immediately preceding, although it was lower than in any of the seven years prior to that period, but the yield of barley was exceeded in all but five of the nineteen other years named in the following table:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1872 TO 1891.

Year ended March.	Average Produce per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1872 ... ..	13·45	18·76	20·00	3·22	1·40
1873 ... ..	16·51	19·55	20·86	3·45	1·32
1874 ... ..	13·58	15·69	19·84	2·86	1·27
1875 ... ..	14·57	18·46	21·01	3·53	1·32
1876 ... ..	15·49	21·92	22·20	3·37	1·33
1877 ... ..	13·15	19·91	21·18	3·31	1·22
1878 ... ..	12·41	19·39	19·81	3·11	1·17
1879 ... ..	8·76	17·60	18·24	2·71	1·21
1880 ... ..	13·29	24·00	24·67	4·04	1·45
1881 ... ..	9·95	17·62	15·57	2·81	1·20
1882 ... ..	9·40	24·57	19·07	3·43	1·13
1883 ... ..	9·03	26·17	17·35	3·78	1·06
1884 ... ..	14·10	25·07	22·84	4·01	1·43
1885 ... ..	9·52	23·40	17·38	4·16	1·09
1886 ... ..	8·99	21·72	17·58	3·83	1·05
1887 ... ..	11·49	22·91	22·36	3·41	1·09
1888 ... ..	10·81	22·92	23·34	4·11	1·41
1889 ... ..	7·10	14·20	13·55	3·04	·75
1890 ... ..	9·75	23·87	20·18	3·33	1·48
1891 ... ..	11·13	22·25	17·91	3·79	1·37
Mean ... ..	11·62	21·00	19·75	3·47	1·24

452. In the last seven years the statistics of malting barley were distinguished from those of other descriptions of the same

Yield of other principal crops in past two seasons.

Yield of principal crops, 1872 to 1891.

Malting and other barley.

cereal. The following is the result of this division for the year under review :—

MALTING AND OTHER BARLEY, 1890-91.

Description of Barley.			Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
			Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Malting	...	...	72,348	1,200,688	16·60
Other	...	...	15,403	370,911	24·08
Total			87,751	1,571,599	17·91

Yield of  
malting  
smaller  
than of  
other  
barley.

453. Of the total area under barley 82 per cent. was under malting barley ; and of the produce of barley, 76 per cent. was of malting barley. In the previous year these proportions were respectively 78 per cent. and 66 per cent. It will be noticed that this description of barley is by far the less prolific of the two kinds, the average in 1890-91 being only 16½ bushels to the acre, as against 24 bushels of the other barley.

Average  
produce in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

454. In the following table the average yield of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in Victoria is placed side by side with the average of the same crops in the other Australasian colonies\* during each of the eighteen years ended with 1890 :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1890.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.*	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
WHEAT.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1873 ...	16·51	16·32	...	11·50	6·02	18·62	24·19
1874 ...	13·58	13·43	...	7·87	13·44	16·17	25·61
1875 ...	14·57	12·87	...	11·75	12·00	18·51	28·15
1876 ...	15·49	14·66	...	11·95	11·00	16·38	31·54
1877 ...	13·15	16·43	...	5·40	12·00	19·30	28·63
1878 ...	12·41	13·84	10·63	7·76	11·00	18·12	26·03
1879 ...	8·76	14·74	13·56	7·15	9·97	16·10	22·94
1880 ...	13·29	15·48	8·11	9·78	14·94	23·22	28·16
1881 ...	9·95	14·69	20·40	4·96	14·94	14·99	25·07
1882 ...	9·40	15·35	8·41	4·57	7·00	18·88	22·69
1883 ...	9·03	16·35	13·89	4·21	11·00	20·27	26·28
1884 ...	14·10	15·00	4·34	7·94	13·00	17·74	26·02
1885 ...	9·52	15·27	16·17	7·53	13·00	19·20	25·43
1886 ...	8·99	10·32	5·11	...	11·50	17·32	24·40
1887 ...	11·49	17·38	3·13	...	12·00	17·91	24·89
1888 ...	10·81	12·06	22·10	...	9·14	16·67	26·37
1889 ...	7·10	4·76	·89	3·85†	10·50	20·16	24·22
1890 ...	9·75	15·65	15·88	7·91	14·00	15·42	25·15
Mean ...	11·55	14·14	10·97	7·61	11·47	18·05	25·88

\* The produce of crops in Queensland was not given prior to 1878. No agricultural statistics were collected in South Australia in the four years ended with 1888-9. † Estimated.

**AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN  
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1890--continued.**

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.*	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
<b>OATS.</b>	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1873 ...	19.55	19.94	...	16.39	13.24	25.85	27.00
1874 ...	15.69	18.71	...	10.61	19.22	20.98	29.81
1875 ...	18.46	16.31	...	14.61	16.00	26.82	35.22
1876 ...	21.92	18.72	...	16.69	15.00	25.40	37.79
1877 ...	19.91	21.16	...	10.65	15.00	24.21	31.24
1878 ...	19.39	19.31	10.11	11.96	14.00	22.32	31.68
1879 ...	17.60	20.24	9.65	12.01	18.02	24.82	30.11
1880 ...	24.00	21.64	24.74	15.02	19.00	28.61	36.53
1881 ...	17.62	19.87	17.94	11.50	19.00	22.13	32.05
1882 ...	24.57	21.81	12.74	10.66	10.00	28.44	28.45
1883 ...	26.17	24.88	16.58	11.13	15.00	27.34	32.89
1884 ...	25.07	21.15	8.90	14.65	17.00	27.39	35.11
1885 ...	23.40	21.87	15.17	12.20	18.00	28.65	34.84
1886 ...	21.72	19.77	4.84	...	14.50	26.82	26.11
1887 ...	22.91	25.09	10.42	...	16.14	25.95	30.92
1888 ...	22.92	20.35	24.26	...	15.05	18.20	31.24
1889 ...	14.20	13.77	5.65	...	23.42	27.97	29.89
1890 ...	23.87	24.30	19.41	12.77	20.00	28.60	32.09
Mean ...	21.05	20.49	13.88	12.92	16.53	25.58	31.83
<b>BARLEY.</b>	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1873 ...	20.86	18.96	...	14.31	14.00	22.44	21.25
1874 ...	19.84	18.61	...	10.69	17.22	19.33	27.41
1875 ...	21.01	17.33	...	15.18	16.00	24.46	29.39
1876 ...	22.20	20.46	...	14.12	14.00	27.84	35.91
1877 ...	21.18	23.69	...	10.64	15.00	23.58	28.95
1878 ...	19.81	19.68	16.86	11.97	13.00	20.28	25.40
1879 ...	18.24	21.47	15.87	11.82	12.23	24.22	24.77
1880 ...	24.67	21.46	24.68	13.38	18.00	27.91	30.47
1881 ...	15.57	20.35	20.97	11.62	18.00	20.39	26.05
1882 ...	19.07	21.04	12.53	11.47	10.00	22.29	22.28
1883 ...	17.35	20.55	17.82	11.03	14.00	27.79	26.19
1884 ...	22.84	20.96	13.24	14.01	16.00	25.57	29.31
1885 ...	17.38	21.16	24.73	13.48	16.50	29.58	30.37
1886 ...	17.58	16.16	24.20	..	14.50	25.83	25.92
1887 ...	22.36	21.87	24.07	...	15.97	22.40	25.94
1888 ...	23.34	19.20	27.03	...	11.75	13.87	27.26
1889 ...	13.55	11.08	22.94	...	14.70	23.55	31.15
1890 ...	20.18	20.79	21.24	12.54	17.00	23.75	31.67
Mean ...	19.83	19.71	20.47	12.59	14.88	23.62	27.76
<b>POTATOES.</b>	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1873 ...	3.45	2.98	...	3.28	2.34	3.92	4.92
1874 ...	2.86	2.98	...	3.41	2.67	3.16	4.46
1875 ...	3.53	2.83	...	3.72	3.00	3.75	5.24
1876 ...	3.37	2.98	...	4.52	3.00	3.54	4.89
1877 ...	3.31	3.03	...	2.84	3.00	3.43	5.36
1878 ...	3.11	2.52	1.91	2.51	2.00	3.25	5.38
1879 ...	2.71	3.20	2.33	2.67	2.49	3.37	4.98

\* See footnote (\*) on page 268.



AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1890—continued.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.*	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
POTATOES.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1880 ...	4·04	3·23	3·03	3·80	3·50	3·18	5·62
1881 ...	2·81	2·73	2·65	2·89	3·50	3·12	4·94
1882 ...	3·43	2·78	2·36	2·96	2·00	3·47	5·41
1883 ...	3·78	3·00	2·90	3·05	2·50	3·88	5·10
1884 ...	4·01	2·47	2·60	4·22	3·00	3·59	5·36
1885 ...	4·16	2·52	2·92	4·10	3·00	4·37	5·78
1886 ...	3·83	2·55	2·82	...	2·50	4·83	4·58
1887 ...	3·41	2·64	3·74	...	3·01	4·71	4·88
1888 ...	4·11	2·94	3·52	...	2·38	2·59	5·45
1889 ...	3·04	2·39	2·84	...	4·10	4·88	5·08
1890 ...	3·33	2·85	3·60	3·74	3·00	4·25	5·22
Mean ...	3·46	2·81	2·86	3·41	2·83	3·74	5·15
HAY.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1873 ...	1·32	1·61	...	1·21	1·51	1·39	1·25
1874 ...	1·27	1·54	...	1·02	2·00	1·08	1·43
1875 ...	1·32	1·37	...	1·26	1·50	1·35	·84
1876 ...	1·33	1·15	...	1·21	1·00	1·42	1·46
1877 ...	1·22	1·43	...	1·95	1·00	1·21	1·31
1878 ...	1·17	1·22	1·30	1·13	1·00	1·13	1·30
1879 ...	1·21	1·66	1·33	·97	1·00	1·19	1·22
1880 ...	1·45	1·45	1·96	1·12	1·25	1·52	1·51
1881 ...	1·20	1·33	1·95	·96	1·25	1·13	1·27
1882 ...	1·13	1·35	1·16	·72	·75	1·29	1·30
1883 ...	1·06	1·35	1·67	·75	1·00	1·30	1·24
1884 ...	1·43	1·28	1·39	1·06	1·00	1·29	1·39
1885 ...	1·09	1·24	1·40	·93	1·00	1·24	1·41
1886 ...	1·05	·88	1·06	...	1·00	1·24	1·14
1887 ...	1·09	1·57	1·92	...	1·00	1·06	1·36
1888 ...	1·41	1·35	2·02	..	·94	1·14	1·49
1889 ...	·75	·64	1·54	...	1·00	1·11	1·41
1890 ...	1·48	1·73	1·93	1·20	1·00	1·45	1·43
Mean ...	1·22	1·34	1·59	1·11	1·12	1·25	1·32

NOTE.—All the calculations in this table were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. For the land under and total produce of each crop in the respective colonies during the eighteen years ended with 1890-91, see summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; and for average yields per acre in 1890-91, see Table XVI. of Appendix A., *post*.

Colonies with highest and lowest average yields.

455. It will be observed that, according to the mean of the whole period, the average produce of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes is much the highest in New Zealand, and that of hay is highest in Queensland. The lowest average yield of wheat, oats, barley, and hay is in South Australia; and the yield of potatoes is lowest in New South Wales, Western Australia, and Queensland, in which the

\* See footnote (\*) on page 268.



difference in the average yield is very slight. Victoria stands third in regard to the average per acre of oats and potatoes, fourth in regard to wheat and barley, and fifth in regard to hay.

456. It will further be noticed that in 1889-90, with the exception of wheat in Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand; oats and barley in South Australia; potatoes in Victoria and Queensland; and hay in Western Australia, the average produce of all the crops named was above the mean of the eighteen years to which reference is made.

Average  
produce  
1889-90 and  
previous  
years  
compared.

457. The next table shows the acreage under various crops in the United Kingdom, Australasia, British North America, the Cape of Good Hope, the principal countries on the continent of Europe and the United States of America. All the information has been taken from official documents :—

Land under  
crop in  
British and  
Foreign  
countries.

LAND UNDER CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000's OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Acres under—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom ...	1890	2,484,	4,138,	2,301,	69,	1,321,
Australasia ...	1889-90	3,870,	738,	169,	...	126,
Canada—						
Ontario ...	1889	1,220,	1,923,	875,	...	146,
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	1881	305,	...	...	...	235,
Manitoba ...	1889	623,	219,	80,	...	12,
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories	1885	67,	35,	12,	...	4,
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	188,	115,	29,	...	9,
Austria ...	1888	2,929,	4,629,	2,795,	4,994,*	2,734,
Belgium ...	1883	811,	616,	99,	686,	492,
Denmark ...	1881	138,	991,	781,	660,	110,
France ...	1888	17,235,*	9,224,	2,207,	4,023,	3,571,
Germany ...	1889	4,832,	9,600,	4,162,	14,331,	7,207,
Holland ...	1887	210,	285,	111,	504,	364,
Hungary ...	1889	7,190,	2,514,	2,486,	2,673,	1,085,
Italy ...	1883	11,700,	1,100,	856,	397,	173,
Norway ...	1875	11,	224,	138,	37,	86,
Russia in Europe ...	1887	28,882,	34,887,	12,443,	64,612,	3,713,
Sweden ...	1888	1,096,†	2,767,‡	...	...	380,
United States ...	1889	38,124,	27,462,	...	...	...

458. The official returns of the various countries contain statements of produce, and these are given in the following table. The

Gross yield  
of crops in  
British and  
Foreign  
countries.

\* Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

† Including also barley and mixed corn.

‡ Including also rye.

produce of potatoes is not returned in tons, as in the Australasian colonies, but in bushels :—

GROSS PRODUCE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000's OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Bushels* of—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom	1890	76,075,	171,146,	80,714,	...	184,880,
Australasia ...	1889-90	42,480,	21,198,	3,759,	...	19,613,
Canada—						
Ontario ...	1889	18,699,	64,346,	23,386,	...	14,355,
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	1881	3,070,	25,161,	2,064,	...	29,213,
Manitoba ...	1889	7,201,	3,415,	1,051,	...	1,393,
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories	1885	1,147,	1,046,	257,	...	480,
Cape of Good Hope ...	1890	1,983,	942,	520,	...	844,
<hr/>						
Austria ...	1888	50,245,	101,972,	55,578,	79,274,†	319,385,
Belgium ...	1889	18,970,	27,443,	3,536,	17,561,	114,074,
Denmark ...	1889	4,791,	25,577,	19,187,	16,680,	16,794,
France ...	1888	271,537,†	233,634,	43,453,	61,016,	407,153,
Germany ...	1889	87,146,	231,511,	85,445,	236,419,	1,047,056,
Holland ...	1887	6,677,	11,750,	5,077,	13,350,	74,393,
Hungary ...	1889	90,637,	42,291,	33,450,	35,655,	110,277,
Italy ...	1888	101,033,	13,722,	6,567,	3,536,	24,613,
Norway ...	1875	276,	8,896,	4,285,	1,016,	19,591,
Russia in Europe ...	1889	172,909,	474,044,	112,030,	534,322,	293,605,
Sweden ...	1889	3,594,	48,057,	13,665,	20,279,	68,554,
United States ...	1889	475,254,	728,067,	...	...	...

Average  
yield of  
wheat in  
United  
Kingdom.

459. Until 1884 no official return was made of the produce of crops in the United Kingdom. Estimates more or less reliable have frequently been made by private persons, especially of the wheat yield. The London *Statist's* Annual Supplement of the 31st January, 1885, gives a statement originally taken from *The Times*, and evidently prepared with great care, of the assumed yield per acre of this crop in the eighteen years ended with 1883, and this has been supplemented by the official figures for the seven years ended with 1890, published by the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council Office:—

\* The produce was originally given in Imperial bushels, except in the case of Germany, where it was stated in cwts., and the United States in Winchester bushels. Moreover, the potato crop of Austria, Belgium, France, and Italy was stated in cwts., and that of Australasia in tons. All these have been converted into Imperial bushels upon the assumption that 60 lbs. of wheat, 40 lbs. of oats, 50 lbs. of barley or rye, and 56 lbs. of potatoes are in each case equal to an Imperial bushel; also that a Winchester bushel is equivalent to about .9688 of an Imperial bushel.

† Including also spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1866 TO 1890.

	Bushels per Acre.		Bushels per Acre.		Bushels per Acre.
1866	27	1875	23	1883	26
1867	25	1876	27	1884	30
1868	34	1877	22	1885	31
1869	27	1878	30	1886	27
1870	32	1879	18	1887	32
1871	27	1880	26	1888	28
1872	23	1881	27	1889	30
1873	25	1882	28	1890	31
1874	31				

460. The average produce in the 25 years was about 27 bushels per acre, which is much above the yield in any of the Australasian colonies except in New Zealand. The yield in 1890 (31 bushels to the acre) was, it will be observed, equalled in two and exceeded in three previous seasons.

Wheat yield in United Kingdom and colonies.

461. The acreable produce for the latest year in the countries named in a previous table has been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and is given in the following table :—

Average yield of crops in British and Foreign countries.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Bushels* per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom	30·6	41·4	35·0	...	140·0
Australasia	11·0	28·7	22·2	...	155·7
Canada—					
Ontario	15·3	33·5	26·7	...	98·3
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	9·9	...	...	...	124·3
Manitoba	11·6	15·6	13·1	...	116·0
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories	17·1	29·9	21·4	...	120·0
Cape of Good Hope	20·3	10·7	25·8	...	83·2
—					
Austria	17·2	22·0	19·9	14·0	116·8
Belgium	23·3	44·5	35·7	25·8	231·8
Denmark	34·7	25·8	24·4	25·4	152·8
France	18·0	25·3	19·7	15·2	114·0
Germany	18·0	24·1	20·7	16·1	149·1
Holland	31·8	41·2	45·7	26·5	204·7
Hungary	12·6	16·8	13·4	13·4	101·6
Italy	8·6	12·5	7·7	8·9	142·3
Norway	25·1	39·7	31·0	27·5	227·8
Russia in Europe	5·9	13·6	9·0	8·3	79·0
United States	12·4	26·4	...	...	...

\* See footnote (\*) to table following paragraph 458 ante.

Yield of wheat in Foreign countries and Australasia.

462. It will be observed that the yield of wheat per acre was 35 bushels in Denmark, 32 bushels in Holland, 30½ bushels in the United Kingdom, 25 bushels in Norway, 23 bushels in Belgium, 20 bushels in the Cape of Good Hope, 18 bushels in France and Germany, 17 bushels in Austria and British Columbia, 15 bushels in Ontario, 13 in Hungary, 12 in the United States and Manitoba, all of which were above the average of Australasia; but the wheat yields of Quebec, Italy, and European Russia were below the average of that group of colonies.

Yield of oats, barley, and potatoes in Foreign countries and Australasia.

463. According to the figures, the yield per acre of oats is higher in Australasia than in Manitoba, the Cape of Good Hope, Austria, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, European Russia, or the United States, but lower than in any other of the countries named. The yield of potatoes in Australasia is above that in any of the other countries named except Belgium, Holland, and Norway.

Wheat crop of the world.

464. The following table contains a statement of the wheat crop in various countries of the world in the three years ended with 1890. The figures for the first two years have been taken from a carefully prepared paper on “The World’s Wheat Crop and Wheat Values,” read by Mr. J. W. Rush before the National Association of British and Irish Millers at the convention held in Edinburgh, on the 30th July, 1890\*, and those for 1890 from the Report of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, U.S., for April, 1891:—

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1888 TO 1890  
(000’s OMITTED).

Countries.	Bushels.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.
EUROPE.			
Austria ...	49,584,	36,400,	49,835,
Hungary ...	137,664,	91,856,	160,186,
Belgium ...	16,000,	18,000,	18,927,
Bulgaria ...	36,000,	35,200,	35,200,†
Denmark ...	3,840,	5,000,	5,595,
France ...	275,344,	314,000,	328,328,
Germany ...	92,024,	85,000,	91,938,
Greece ...	10,000,	11,000,	11,991,
Holland ...	4,800,	6,000,	6,000,†
Italy ...	101,040,	100,640,	122,659,
Portugal ...	6,800,	8,000,	7,994,
Roumania ...	56,480,	43,496,	61,958,

\* See *The Miller* (London Journal) of the 4th August, 1890, page 219.  
† Figures for 1889 repeated.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1888 TO 1890  
(000's OMITTED)—*continued*.

Countries.	Bushels.		
	1888.	1889.	1890.
<i>EUROPE—continued.</i>			
Russia (including Poland) ...	312,000,	190,000,	213,215,
Servia ...	8,600,	6,000,	9,973,
Spain ...	65,760,	73,600,	67,954,
Sweden...	3,696,	3,704,	4,231,
Norway ...	400,	400,	
Switzerland ...	2,000,	2,400,	2,397,
Turkey (Europe) ...	40,000,	36,000,	35,975,
United Kingdom...	74,488,	75,880,	75,862,
Total for Europe ...	1,296,520,	1,142,576,	1,310,218,
Algeria ...	21,960,	15,760,	21,984,
Argentine Republic ...	12,000,	24,000,	39,301,
Australasia*	26,200,	42,480,	32,840,
Asia Minor ...	36,000,	36,000,	35,975,
Canada ...	32,000,	30,000,	38,006,
Cape Colony ...	4,000,	4,400,	3,590,
Chile ...	12,000,	15,000,	17,987,
Egypt ...	8,000,	7,000,	7,994,
India ...	260,368,	237,144,	228,002,
Persia ...	22,400,	22,000,	21,984,
Syria ...	14,000,	12,000,	11,991,
United States ...	415,864,	490,560,	386,805,
Total out of Europe ...	864,792,	935,544,†	846,459,
Grand Total ...	2,161,312,	2,078,120,	2,156,677,

465. Supposing these figures to be correct, and the wheat to be worth four shillings per bushel, the total value of the world's wheat crop would be over four hundred and thirty-two millions sterling in 1888, nearly four hundred and sixteen millions sterling in 1889, and four hundred and thirty-one millions sterling in 1890. Value of world's wheat crop.

466. In order to carry out experiments, devised for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of the Victorian climate and soil for various kinds of useful products, and of obtaining data respecting the rotation of crops, as well as for the instruction of students in agriculture, a block of 4,806 acres, subsequently increased by 40 acres, was reserved in 1874, at Dookie, situated in Moira, a county in the North-eastern district of Victoria, on which to found a Government Experimental farm, Dookie.

\* Corrected by Australasian final returns.

† This total is 800, less than the sum of the above figures.

Experimental Farm.\* The following account of the present state of the farm has been furnished for this work by Mr. D. Martin, Secretary for Agriculture:—

The farm has, under the provisions of the *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1884, been vested in trustees, and all moneys received from the sale of stock and produce since June, 1885, have been paid into the Agricultural College fund.

The total receipts for the year 1890 were £2,280 and the expenditure £2,662. Of the amount expended £286 was paid for additional plant, £861 for live stock, and £454 for labour. So far as possible, the provisions necessary for the students at the Agricultural College, and the staff thereof, were obtained from the farm.

Since the erection of the new dairy, and the use of the De Laval Cream Separator, there has been no trouble in obtaining a sufficient supply of good butter. The farm is now fairly equipped as regards implements and machinery.

During the year the rain-fall recorded was 28·33 inches.

40 acres of Lucerne are doing well.

40	„	Ensilage	...	yielded	280 tons.
84	„	Hay	...	„	90 tons.
50	„	Steinwedel wheat	...	„	14 bus. per acre.
18	„	Frampton	„	„	14 „ „
34	„	W. Essex	„	„	15 „ „
15	„	Ward's prolific	„	„	12 „ „
70	„	Farmers' friend	„	„	18 „ „

The other cultivation paddocks were too wet for sowing, and much of the crop was damaged by locusts.

Numerous experiments were conducted with varieties of wheat, barley and oats, peas, grasses, clovers, sorghums, etc.

Various manures were tested at their monetary value, as compared with stable manure; also various methods of putting a crop of wheat in and sowing at different depths, and quantity of seed per acre.

There are 25 acres under vines, and the vintage of this year gave 405 gallons wine per acre. Of the above there are 5 acres of various wine grapes, planted in 1880; 7 acres of various table grapes, planted in 1887; 5 acres of Gordo Blanco and Zante Currants, planted in 1888; and 8 acres of Red Hermitage, planted in 1889.

A variety of medicinal and other plants is also grown on the farm for educational purposes.

The valuation of the farm and its belongings at the end of 1890 was as follows:—

Farm and improvements	...	£20,991
Buildings	...	4,456
Horse stock	...	476
Cattle, Shorthorn	...	476
„ Hereford	...	380
„ Ayrshire	...	140
„ Common	...	479
Pigs	...	140
Sheep	...	972
Implements and machinery	...	1,657
Bees	...	35
Wine	...	203
Furniture, etc.	...	90
Dairy	...	150
		<hr/> £30,645 <hr/>

The average cost of maintenance of 40 students per head per annum is £25 2s. 6d.

\* For further particulars relating to the establishment and development of the farm, see *Victorian Year Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 448.

467. An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges\* was passed towards the close of 1884. The following particulars respecting this Act and its operations have been supplied by Mr. D. Martin, the Secretary for Agriculture :—

Agricultural colleges.

This Act provides for the permanent reservation from sale of 150,000 acres of Crown lands by way of endowment of State Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms, which, together with other lands reserved as sites for such institutions prior to the passing of the Act, are to be vested in three trustees to be appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act also provides for the appointment of a Council of Agricultural Education, consisting of eleven members, three of whom are to be the trustees just mentioned, one to be the Secretary for Agriculture (who is to be the treasurer of the council), five to be elected annually by the governing bodies of Agricultural Societies in Victoria, and two to be appointed by the Governor in Council. The trustees, subject to regulations made by the Council of Agricultural Education, may lease lands for building purposes for periods not exceeding 33 years, and for other purposes for periods not exceeding 14 years, and upon a requisition of the same council may dedicate, as sites for Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms, any lands purchased by them or described in the Act. All moneys received by the council from the sale of stock or farm produce, or as fees from students at Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms, together with all other money coming to the council, are to form a fund to be called the Agricultural College Fund, which is to be expended in providing instruction for students, or in purchasing stock, seed, agricultural implements, and all other necessities for the education of the students and the proper working of the Experimental Farms, etc. The council, subject to Ministerial approval, have the appointment of professors, teachers, officers, and servants for the Colleges and Experimental Farms. Most of the proceedings of the trustees and of the council have to be approved by the Governor in Council before coming into effect. The Act was amended in 1885, so as to provide for five members being elected by members of Agricultural Societies in lieu of by the governing bodies of such societies; also for the elections to be held once in every three years, instead of being held annually.

Of the land intended as endowment, 137,537 acres have been reserved and vested in the trustees, and 125,226 acres of the land so vested have been leased for agricultural and grazing purposes. The total of the annual rents payable amount to £6,312. The areas reserved under section 4 of Act No. 825, as sites for Colleges and Experimental Farms, amounted to 13,393 acres.

#### DOOKIE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The first school was erected on the Dookie Experimental Farm Reserve. The buildings comprise lecture hall, dining hall, class rooms, teachers' quarters, sleeping accommodation for forty pupils, baths, out offices, etc. The school was opened on the 1st October, 1886. The full number of pupils for which there is accommodation is forty.

The course of instruction comprises chemistry, botany, entomology, geology, advanced English, arithmetic, mensuration, surveying, book-keeping, practical work on the farm, instruction in field operations, the use of farm implements and machinery, and the management of live stock.

No fee is charged for instruction, but a payment of £25 per annum has to be made for each pupil to cover the cost of maintenance.

#### LONGERENONG AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Longerrenong Agricultural College was established in March, 1889, upon the Longerrenong Experimental Farm Reserve, 7½ miles north-east of Horsham. The reserve comprises 2,386 acres of good agricultural land, and the farm fairly represents, in regard to both soil and climate, the Wimmera district and the north-western division of the colony. The college is a handsome building, providing

\* The *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1884 (48 Vict. No. 825). This and subsequent amending Acts were consolidated by 54 Vict. No. 1062.



accommodation for 35 students, and additions are now in progress which will provide for a total of 40 students. The additions will make a large room available for a library, and a suitable building is also being erected for a chemical laboratory. The course of instruction is the same as at the Dookie Agricultural College, and the teaching staff consists of the principal, who lectures upon agriculture, a science master and an English master, while upon the farm students receive practical instruction from the farm foreman, the gardener, the ploughman, the stockman, and the mechanic.

Upon the farm 250 acres are under cultivation, and the stock consists of heavy and light draught horses, shorthorn and Hereford cattle, crossbred dairy cows, merino and crossbred sheep, Berkshire pigs, and poultry of various kinds. The crops are wheat, oats, barley, rye, rape, lucerne; and the making of ensilage receives special attention, a large brick silo having been provided. In addition to the ordinary farm crops there are 15 acres devoted to the carrying out of various experiments. There are 24 varieties of wheat being tried on the experimental plots, and tests are being made of various methods of sowing and cultivating, in addition to testing the efficacy of different manures. An area of 25 acres has been successfully planted with vines, fruit trees, forest trees, and ornamental shrubs. The plantations of forest trees are being extended every season, while the vine planting has been completed for the present by adding to the previously established vineyard of table and raisin grapes 5 acres of wine grapes, so as to gain experimental knowledge concerning the suitability of the north-western district for the various branches of the viticultural industry.

The dairy, which has been especially built to serve the requirements of a warm climate, is furnished with a De Laval cream separator, Lawrence cooler, and butter workers, and the management of the dairy is entirely in the hands of the advanced students.

The water supply of the farm is provided for by two large dams and two excavated tanks. A branch channel of the Doon pumping scheme runs through several of the paddocks, so that in case of drought the tanks and dams could be filled from this source. It has also been arranged that irrigation shall be carried out upon a fairly extensive scale whenever a supply of water for that purpose is provided by the district Irrigation Trust.

The rainfall for 1890 was 18·85 inches, but the season was an exceptionally wet one, the average being about 16 inches.

468. The following table shows, for 1840 and each subsequent year, the quantity of wheat grown in Victoria, and the quantity of wheat, flour, and biscuit imported after deducting exports, or exported after deducting imports; also the residue of breadstuffs left for consumption during each of those years :—

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840 TO 1890.

Year.	Wheat grown in Victoria.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*		
		Imported after deducting Exports.	Exported after deducting Imports.	Available for Consumption.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1840 ... ..	12,600	57,771	...	70,371
1841 ... ..	50,420	116,350	...	166,770
1842 ... ..	47,840	119,004	...	166,844
1843 ... ..	55,360	58,616	...	113,976
1844 ... ..	104,040	98,581	...	202,621
1845 ... ..	138,436	74,699	...	213,135

\* The quantities of flour and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

Breadstuffs  
available  
for con-  
sumption.



BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840 TO 1890  
—continued.

Year.	Wheat grown in Victoria	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*		
		Imported after deducting Exports.	Exported after deducting Imports.	Available for Consumption.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1846 ... ..	234,734	43,928	...	278,662
1847 ... ..	345,946	36,871	...	382,817
1848 ... ..	349,730	64,726	...	414,456
1849 ... ..	410,220	76,092	...	486,312
1850 ... ..	525,190	55,564	...	580,754
1851 ... ..	556,167	216,811	...	772,978
1852 ... ..	733,321	1,208,006	...	1,941,327
1853 ... ..	498,704	1,499,994	...	1,998,698
1854 ... ..	154,202	1,385,465	...	1,539,667
1855 ... ..	250,091	1,985,496	...	2,235,587
1856 ... ..	1,148,011	2,236,406	...	3,384,417
1857 ... ..	1,858,756	1,958,905	...	3,817,661
1858 ... ..	1,808,439	1,504,760	...	3,313,199
1859 ... ..	1,563,113	1,957,610	...	3,520,723
1860 ... ..	2,296,157	1,565,423	...	3,861,580
1861 ... ..	3,459,914	1,522,517	...	4,982,431
1862 ... ..	3,607,727	183,106	...	3,790,833
1863 ... ..	3,008,487	191,107	...	3,199,594
1864 ... ..	1,338,762	1,868,990	...	3,207,752
1865 ... ..	1,899,378	1,800,932	...	3,700,310
1866 ... ..	3,514,227	1,754,699	...	5,268,926
1867 ... ..	4,641,205	15,190	...	4,656,395
1868 ... ..	3,411,663	162,038	...	3,573,701
1869 ... ..	4,229,228	719,589	...	4,948,817
1870 ... ..	5,697,056	...	95,654	5,601,402
1871 ... ..	2,870,409	1,179,583	...	4,049,992
1872 ... ..	4,500,795	389,963	...	4,890,758
1873 ... ..	5,391,104	...	138,088	5,253,016
1874 ... ..	4,752,289	...	40,714	4,711,575
1875 ... ..	4,850,165	200,369	...	5,050,534
1876 ... ..	4,978,914	258,931	...	5,237,845
1877 ... ..	5,279,730	...	384,118	4,895,612
1878 ... ..	7,018,257	...	1,005,968	6,012,289
1879 ... ..	6,060,737	...	957,384	5,103,353
1880 ... ..	9,398,858	...	3,578,733	5,820,125
1881 ... ..	9,727,369	...	3,892,974	5,834,395
1882 ... ..	8,714,377	...	3,321,532	5,392,845
1883 ... ..	8,751,454	...	2,376,530	6,374,924
1884 ... ..	15,570,245	...	8,232,605	7,337,640
1885 ... ..	10,433,146	...	3,745,985	6,687,161
1886 ... ..	9,170,538	...	2,226,907	6,943,631
1887 ... ..	12,100,036	...	3,897,987	8,202,049
1888 ... ..	13,328,765	...	4,373,959	8,954,806
1889 ... ..	8,647,709	...	1,357,334	7,290,375
1890 ... ..	11,495,720	...	2,185,644	9,310,076

NOTE.—In 1890 the imports of breadstuffs amounted to 192,958 bushels, valued at £35,345, but the exports of breadstuffs amounted to 2,378,602 bushels, valued at £507,482. The balance in favour of exports was, therefore, 2,185,644 bushels, valued at £472,137.

\* The quantities of flour and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

Population  
and bread-  
stuffs.

469. It will be observed that in the last fourteen years and three previous ones, viz., 1870, 1873, and 1874, the colony has raised enough breadstuffs for the consumption of its own inhabitants. In each of these seventeen years there was a surplus of Victorian-grown wheat remaining for export, the quantity in 1884, however, being more than twice as large as that in any of the other years, except 1888; whilst, owing to the drought, the quantity in 1889 was much less than in any other year since 1879. The following table shows, for each year, the mean population of Victoria, the quantity of breadstuffs available for consumption, and the probable manner of consumption, distinguishing the estimated quantity of wheat used for seed, or for the feeding of live stock, poultry, etc., from the wheat, flour, and biscuit used for food, the total quantity of the latter being shown as well as the quantity per head:—

POPULATION AND BREADSTUFFS, 1840 TO 1890.

Year.			Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*			
			Quantity Available for Con- sumption.	Probable Manner of Consumption.		
				For Seed, etc.	For Food.†	
					Total.	Per Head.
		Mean Population.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1840	...	8,056	70,371	3,880	66,491	8·25
1841	...	15,353	166,770	3,404	163,366	10·64
1842	...	22,107	166,844	4,864	161,980	7·33
1843	...	23,951	113,976	9,348	104,628	4·37
1844	...	25,418	202,621	13,839	188,782	7·43
1845	...	29,007	213,135	22,933	190,202	6·56
1846	...	34,807	278,662	31,604	247,058	7·10
1847	...	40,635	382,817	35,359	347,458	8·55
1848	...	47,163	414,456	38,775	375,681	7·97
1849	...	58,805	486,312	48,494	437,818	7·45
1850	...	71,191	580,754	57,020	523,734	7·36
1851	...	86,825	772,978	59,247	713,731	8·22
1852	...	132,905	1,941,327	33,646	1,907,681	14·35
1853	...	195,378	1,998,698	15,107	1,983,591	10·15
1854	...	267,371	1,539,667	25,654	1,514,013	5·66
1855	...	338,315	2,235,587	85,372	2,150,215	6·36
1856	...	380,942	3,384,417	160,310	3,224,107	8·46
1857	...	430,347	3,817,661	174,460	3,643,201	8·47
1858	...	483,827	3,313,199	156,468	3,156,731	6·52
1859	...	517,390	3,520,723	214,185	3,306,538	6·39
1860	...	534,055	3,861,580	322,503	3,539,077	6·62
1861	...	539,824	4,982,431	393,844	4,588,587	8·50
1862	...	548,080	3,790,833	324,018	3,466,815	6·33
1863	...	562,960	3,199,594	298,784	2,900,810	5·15

\* The quantities of flour and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.  
† Including stocks in store or retained by the farmers.

POPULATION AND BREADSTUFFS, 1840 to 1890—*continued*.

Year.			Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*			
			Quantity Available for Consumption.	Probable Manner of Consumption.		
				For Seed. etc.	For Food.†	
					Total.	Per Head.
		Mean Population.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1864	...	586,450	3,207,752	250,080	2,957,672	5·04
1865	...	611,218	3,700,310	357,256	3,343,054	5·47
1866	...	629,038	5,268,926	417,176	4,851,750	7·71
1867	...	644,276	4,656,395	433,978	4,222,417	6·55
1868	...	663,092	3,573,701	519,608	3,054,093	4·61
1869	...	687,202	4,948,817	577,028	4,371,789	6·36
1870	...	713,195	5,601,402	568,334	5,033,068	7·06
1871	...	737,005	4,049,992	669,218	3,380,774	4·59
1872	...	753,198	4,890,758	653,128	4,237,630	5·63
1873	...	765,511	5,253,016	699,952	4,553,064	5·95
1874	...	777,656	4,711,575	665,872	4,045,703	5·20
1875	...	787,337	5,050,534	642,802	4,407,732	5·60
1876	...	796,558	5,237,845	802,834	4,435,011	5·57
1877	...	808,605	4,895,612	1,129,128	3,766,484	4·66
1878	...	821,466	6,012,289	1,383,244	4,629,045	5·64
1879	...	834,030	5,103,353	1,414,376	3,688,977	4·42
1880	...	850,343	5,820,125	1,954,570	3,865,555	4·55
1881	...	868,942	5,834,395	1,853,458	3,980,937	4·58
1882	...	889,720	5,392,845	1,938,724	3,454,121	3·88
1883	...	910,130	6,374,924	2,208,784	4,166,140	4·58
1884	...	932,630	7,337,640	2,192,708	5,144,932	5·52
1885	...	956,880	6,687,161	2,040,164	4,646,997	4·86
1886	...	984,860	6,943,631	2,105,370	4,838,261	4·91
1887	...	1,016,750	8,202,049	2,465,886	5,736,163	5·64
1888	...	1,054,980	8,954,806	2,434,382	6,520,424	6·18
1889	...	1,090,350	7,290,375	2,357,470	4,932,905	4·52
1890	...	1,118,500	9,310,076	2,290,326	7,019,750	6·28

470. The estimated average quantity of breadstuffs available for food to each individual of the population is shown in the last column of the table. This will be found to vary in different years, ranging from over 14 bushels in 1852, between 10 and 11 bushels in 1841 and 1853, to between 4 and 5 bushels in 1843, 1868, 1871, 1877, and in seven of the twelve years since 1878; but in only one year, viz., 1882, to less than 4 bushels per head. The proportion per head reached  $5\frac{1}{2}$  bushels in 1884, which was the year of an exceedingly bountiful harvest, and to as high as  $5\frac{2}{3}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{6}$ , and  $6\frac{1}{4}$  bushels in 1887, 1888, and 1890 respectively, the low price of wheat in England having, probably, acted as a check upon exportations in those years; whereas in 1889 it fell, owing to the drought, to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bushels.

Consumption of breadstuffs per head.

\* The quantities of flour and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

† Including stocks in store or retained by the farmers.

Average consumption of breadstuffs.

471. The quantity of breadstuffs available for annual food-consumption per head has averaged  $5\frac{2}{3}$  bushels over the whole period of fifty-one years, but during the ten years ended with 1890 it averaged about 5 bushels, or two-thirds of a bushel less. In the present state of the Victorian population, it may be fair to assume that from  $4\frac{1}{2}$  bushels to 5 bushels per head, irrespective of the quantity required for seed, is amply sufficient to supply the wants of any given year.

Breadstuffs available for consumption in United Kingdom.

472. In the United Kingdom, animal food, in consequence of its high price, is used much more sparingly than it is in this country, especially by the working classes, and therefore, as a natural consequence, the consumption of breadstuffs in proportion to the numbers of the population is, on the average, somewhat higher than it is here. The following table shows the estimated mean population of the United Kingdom during each of the twenty-two harvest years (or periods extending from 1st September to the 31st August) ended with 1887-8; also the total number of bushels, and number of bushels per head, of grown and imported wheat available for consumption, after deducting seed, in each of the same years :—

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1867 TO 1888.

Year ended 31st August.	Mean Population.	Bushels of Wheat* available for Food.	
		Total number (000's omitted).	Number per Head.
1867 .. ..	30,248,936	152,320,	5·03
1868 ... ..	30,523,478	155,200,	5·08
1869 ... ..	30,814,914	189,360,	6·14
1870 ... ..	31,108,133	176,560,	5·68
1871 ... ..	31,410,776	176,400,	5·61
1872 ... ..	31,728,316	170,320,	5·37
1873 ... ..	32,028,317	174,640,	5·45
1874 ... ..	32,325,778	174,240,	5·39
1875 ... ..	32,641,568	202,720,	6·21
1876 ... ..	32,978,682	184,512,	5·59
1877 ... ..	33,329,099	174,568,	5·24
1878 ... ..	33,681,904	191,480,	5·68
1879 .. ..	34,036,546	209,936,	6·17
1880 ... ..	34,364,077	179,120,	5·21
1881 ... ..	34,775,970	201,992,	5·81
1882 ... ..	35,410,040	210,592,	5·95
1883 ... ..	35,517,510	241,568,	6·80
1884 ... ..	35,838,516	191,520,	5·37
1885 ... ..	36,179,000	208,000,	5·75
1886 ... ..	36,519,700	206,887,	5·67
1887 ... ..	36,900,486	204,000,	5·53
1888 ... ..	37,453,574	206,000,	5·50

\* The total number of bushels of wheat available for consumption has been taken from articles in the Supplement to the *Statist* (London journal). The calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.

473. As a result of calculations derived from the figures in the table, it appears that in the twenty-two years named the average quantity of wheat available for consumption in the United Kingdom was 5·65 bushels per head, or nearly a bushel per head more than is apparently found sufficient for the requirements of the Victorian population.

Average consumption of wheat in United Kingdom.

474. According to the Government Statistician of New South Wales,\* the consumption of wheat per head is considerably greater in that colony than in Victoria, and even greater than in the United Kingdom, the quantity consumed per head being in 1887 as much as 8·1 bushels; in 1888, 7·8; in 1889, only 5·6; and in 1890, 7·2 bushels; the average quantity in the five years ended with 1890 being 7·0 bushels. According to the same authority, New South Wales has never grown nearly enough wheat for her own consumption, the quantity imported in 1890, after deducting the exports, being about 1,867,381 bushels, whilst 6,570,335 bushels were grown in the colony. It should be noted, however, that the latter quantity was larger than usual; in the previous five years the average quantity grown was little over 3¼ million bushels.

Consumption of wheat in New South Wales.

475. From somewhat similar calculations taken from the official returns of the United States, the estimated consumption of wheat per head of the population of that country averaged, during the five years ended with 1887-8, 5·48 Winchester bushels,† or about 5·31 Imperial bushels. As no deduction appears to have been made for the wheat required for seed in the United States returns, the quantity available for food consumption is considerably less than that shown by the figures, and is probably about the same as in Victoria.

Consumption of breadstuffs per head in United States.

476. The quantity and declared value of the Victorian imports and exports of breadstuffs during the fifty-four years, 1837 to 1890, are set down in the following table:—

Imports and exports of breadstuffs, 1837 to 1890.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS,‡ 1837 TO 1890.

Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bushels.	£
Imported, 1837 to 1890 ... ..	33,852,650	14,078,609
Exported,     ,,     ,,     ... ..	48,852,228	11,863,312
Imports in excess of exports ... ..	...	2,215,297
Exports in excess of imports ... ..	14,999,578	...

\* See *Statistical Register of New South Wales* for 1890, Part VI. Agriculture, Minerals, Manufactories, and Works: Chapman, Sydney, 1891.  
† The Winchester bushel is smaller than the Imperial bushel by one thirty-second ( $\frac{1}{32}$ ) part.  
‡ The quantity and value of breadstuffs imported and exported during each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), *ante*.

Excess of quantity exported, of value imported.

477. It will be observed that the quantity of breadstuffs exported from the colony from the period of its first settlement to the end of 1890 exceeded that imported during the same period by 15 million bushels; but, in consequence of the prices of wheat and flour during the earlier years, in which the imports invariably exceeded the exports, being much higher than in the later years, in which the exports exceeded the imports, the declared value of the breadstuffs received has exceeded that of those sent away by over 2½ millions sterling.

Breadstuffs imported into and exported from Australasian colonies, 1890.

478. The net export of breadstuffs from the Australasian Colonies, in 1890, amounted to nearly 14 million bushels, the principal wheat exporting colonies being South Australia, New Zealand, and Victoria, in the order named. The following were the imports and exports of breadstuffs by each colony during the year :—

BREADSTUFFS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*		Excess of—	
	Imported.	Exported.	Exports over Imports.	Imports over Exports.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Victoria ... ..	192,956	2,378,601	2,185,645	...
New South Wales ... ..	2,809,864	1,249,499	...	1,560,365
Queensland ... ..	2,158,090	4,744	...	2,153,346
South Australia ... ..	917	10,739,743	10,738,826	...
Western Australia ... ..	130,217	...	...	130,217
Total ... ..	5,292,044	14,372,587	9,080,543	...
Tasmania ... ..	241,069	8,498	...	232,571
New Zealand ... ..	624	4,968,963	4,968,339	...
Grand Total ... ..	5,533,737	19,350,048	13,816,311	...

Net imports of agricultural products.

479. The following are the values of the net imports—i.e., the values of imports after the values of the exports have been deducted—of certain vegetable productions during each of the six years ended with 1890. All the articles named are capable of being produced, and all, or nearly all, are to a certain extent now produced, in the colony :—

\* The quantities have been reduced in all cases to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.



**NET IMPORTS\* OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL  
PRODUCE, 1885 TO 1890.**

Articles.	Balance of Imports over Exports in—					
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oats ... ..	86,474	69,669	126,990	147,989	296,207	54,862
Barley and pearl barley	15,359	4,183	44,564	29,148	95,357	...
Malt ... ..	...	9,903	2,056	7,565	...	1,927
Maize ... ..	13,853	18,956	1,500	10,118	38,961	815
Maizena and corn flour	5,289	13,642	7,498	8,801	7,908	22,260
Beans, peas, and split peas	...	1,667	1,843	415	2,987	...
Arrowroot ... ..	2,790	558	1,105	1,872	1,455	1,587
Macaroni and vermi- celli	2,441	2,066	686	2,271	2,295	1,428
Starch ... ..	8,544	14,517	3,569	6,070	9,372	1,439
Fruit—fresh, bottled, dried, currants, and raisins	152,967	146,678	226,888	212,868	234,800	295,750
Jams, jellies, and pre- serves	...	...	3,068	...	3,964	3,912
Nuts, almonds, walnuts	9,429	7,033	6,076	8,973	10,071	4,381
Peanuts ... ..	474	689	2,129	1,615	1,439	1,816
Ginger ... ..	3,845	3,322	2,286	3,064	1,552	1,009
Opium ... ..	28,728	32,713	29,955	33,493	38,886	33,998
Hops ... ..	6,185	13,500	28,579	18,557	38,856	14
Chicory ... ..	2,269	...	...	...	...	186
Pickles ... ..	5,570	9,386	7,620	7,005	7,853	10,285
Mustard ... ..	9,789	17,920	13,872	16,160	19,261	14,539
Oil, olive and salad ...	18,496	15,204	8,953	18,642	13,557	12,074
„ linseed ... ..	31,484	31,404	31,144	38,040	47,581	23,825
„ castor... ..	10,797	31,700	34,485	24,445	35,766	46,178
Linseed meal ... ..	446	...	459	602	...	...
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	116,212	179,955	128,618	233,221	258,191	227,451
Flax (Phormium) ...	8,312	5,215	3,595	8,752	7,314	11,233
Hemp ... ..	29,927	17,994	33,098	43,636	49,793	53,198
Jute ... ..	3,449	1,126	...	2,636	1,165	1,640
Broom corn and millet	6,959	7,447	4,632	4,932	7,469	4,376
Bark ... ..	20,905	2,287	2,955	...	...	...
Cork ... ..	13,867	19,811	1,403	935	758	884
Vegetables (preserved)	427	897	...	1,063	269	1,609
Canary seed ... ..	2,008	1,314	1,571	2,181	1,817	1,924
Grass and clover seed	14,667	11,333	13,390	10,901	16,538	16,993
Seeds, undescribed ...	...	11,310	15,402	8,831	10,928	6,010
Tares ... ..	109	31	81	267	185	372
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>632,071</b>	<b>703,430</b>	<b>790,070</b>	<b>915,068</b>	<b>1,262,555</b>	<b>857,975</b>

480. It will be observed that barley and beans and peas are absent from the list for the last year; also that linseed meal is absent from the list in the last two years, and bark in the last three years.

Decreased  
imports of  
agricultural  
products.

\* The total imports and total exports of these articles during 1890 will be found in the first table in Part VI. "Interchange," ante, under Orders 14, 22, 23, 25, and 26.

Net import  
of eggs.

481. In addition to the articles named in the above table, eggs, of which it might reasonably be supposed that Victoria would produce sufficient for her own consumption, were imported in 1890 to the number of 10,140,000, and to the value of £34,403; and exported to the number of only 88,146, and the value of only £235, the difference in favour of the former being 10,051,854 in number, and £34,168 in value. The value of the imports of eggs in 1889 exceeded that of the exports by £39,907, in 1888 by £34,745, in 1887 by £30,498, in 1886 by £15,020, and in 1885 by £10,200.

Proportion  
of land  
under each  
crop.

482. Of every thousand acres cultivated during the past season, 432 acres were placed under wheat, 83 under oats, 33 under barley, 20 under potatoes, 156 under hay, and 276 (including 145 in fallow) under other tillage. The following table shows the proportion that the land under different crops has borne to the total area under tillage during each of the last eleven years:—

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP TO TOTAL UNDER CULTIVATION, 1881 TO 1891.

Year ended March.	Proportion to the Total Land under Tillage of that under—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Tillage.*
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1881	48·97	6·72	3·43	2·25	12·51	26·12
1882	50·87	8·07	2·67	2·15	11·65	24·59
1883	47·50	8·32	2·14	1·68	15·16	25·20
1884	49·84	8·49	2·11	1·81	13·67	24·08
1885	47·19	8·08	2·68	1·66	14·62	25·77
1886	42·41	8·98	3·08	1·77	17·51	26·25
1887	43·49	7·67	1·53	2·07	18·39	26·85
1888	47·86	7·72	1·59	1·87	17·15	23·81
1889	47·46	7·70	3·26	1·68	16·04	23·86
1890	44·87	9·00	3·45	1·79	17·19	23·70
1891	43·17	8·33	3·31	2·03	15·57	27·59

Minor crops.

483. In addition to the principal crops of which mention has been made, various descriptions of minor crops are also raised. It is not, however, presumed that the whole of such crops, or the full measure to which they are grown, is recorded by the collectors. It is certain that they are often raised in gardens, in which case the different kinds would not be distinguished in the returns. It is also probable that they may be sometimes grown upon allotments of one acre in extent, or even less, which are not taken account of. The following list must, therefore, be looked upon as indicating the nature of certain

\* Including land in fallow, the proportion in 1891 being 14·54.



minor crops grown in Victoria rather than the extent to which those crops have been cultivated during the last six years :—

## MINOR CROPS,\* 1886 to 1891.

Nature of Crop.		1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Amber cane	{ acres	...	...	12	34	3	2
	{ cane, tons	...	...	90	104	...	...
	{ seed, lbs.	...	...	280	120	750	300
Arrowroot	{ acres	3	...	...	...	...	...
	{ tons (root)	41	...	...	...	...	...
Artichokes	{ acres	...	...	3	...	...	3
	{ tons	...	...	55	...	...	5
Beet, carrots, parsnips	{ acres	386	467	485	269	396	315
	{ tons	4,300	4,411	4,672	2,250	4,111	4,057
Broom-millet	{ acres	3	...	5	12	7	3
	{ fibre, cwt.	5	...	72	72	41	100
	{ seed, bush.	20	...	28	384	64	...
Buckwheat	{ acres	3	...	...	...	2	3
	{ bushels	30	...	...	...	40	75
Canary seed	{ acres	...	9	...	...	...	3
	{ bushels	...	124	...	...	...	60
Cauliflowers and cabbages	{ acres	27	114	164	133	27	25
	{ dozens	18,500	27,360	68,345	62,830	11,800	14,928
Chicory	{ acres	216	204	249	148	229	258
	{ tons	1,239	1,472	1,375	811	1,376	1,859
Durrah	acres	...	2	...	...	...	...
Flax	{ acres	7	...	1	3	138	63
	{ fibre, cwt.	9	...	5	...	3,550	307
	{ linseed, bush.	18	...	7	5	507	640
French beans	{ acres	...	...	2	2	7	...
	{ tons	...	...	3	4	4	...
Garden seeds	{ acres	7	43	83	46	...	...
	{ cwt.	14	215	196	66	...	...
Gooseberries	{ acres	3	2	4	4	14	1
	{ cwt.	28	23	140	135	130	9
Grass and clover seeds	{ acres	2,942	4,667	4,638	1,541	3,390	2,587
	{ bushels	39,793	61,490	61,177	17,444	54,547	36,415
Green peas	{ acres	92	80	152	85	11	150
	{ tons	141	98	234	117	7	167
Hops	{ acres	896	730	685	761	829	789
	{ lbs.	616,112	562,576	605,360	618,128	639,632	888,272
Kail (thousand headed)	{ acres	...	...	...	...	9	6
	{ tons	...	...	...	...	225	210
Maize	{ acres	4,530	4,901	6,031	5,789	8,447	10,357
	{ bushels	181,240	231,447	318,551	267,155	357,047	574,083
Mangel-wurzel	{ acres	1,346	1,257	1,191	897	984	892
	{ tons	24,129	19,142	20,590	13,974	15,604	14,676
Medicinal herbs	acres	...	3	...	...	3	5
Melons, vegetable marrows, cucumbers, etc.†	{ acres	...	...	...	10	6	18
	{ dozens	...	...	...	3,040	560	1,871
Mulberry trees	{ acres	4	1	1	1	1	1
	{ number	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

\* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† Previous to the year 1889, pumpkins, melons, vegetable marrows, and cucumbers were shown in one line.

## MINOR CROPS,\* 1886 TO 1891—continued.

Nature of Crop.			1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Mustard	{ acres	...	7	20	16	34	28	8
	{ cwt.	...	15	100	80	112	105	7
Olives	{ acres	...	14	1	18	17	17	15
Onions	{ acres	...	1,740	1,996	2,437	1,768	1,957	2,238
	{ tons	...	10,209	11,625	11,774	4,430	10,815	13,961
Opium poppies	{ acres	...	16	11	11	8	10	14
	{ lbs. of opium	...	200	139	178	86	169	242
Oranges and lemons†	{ acres	...	6	2	34	7	33	67
	{ cases	...	...	...	...	...	270	801
Osiers	{ acres	...	5	8	...	6	5	3
	{ tons	...	...	5	...	11	13	8
Peas and beans	{ acres	...	35,460	28,672	26,692	31,222	22,784	25,992
	{ bushels	...	761,351	583,269	732,060	361,724	528,074	739,310
Pumpkins‡	{ acres	...	153	69	107	158	252	196
	{ tons	...	1,447	536	850	959	1,251	1,273
Pyrethrum cineraria folium	{ acres	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
	{ cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	12	12
Rape for seed	{ acres	...	...	44	70	42	1	...
	{ bushels	...	...	...	940	597	14	...
Raspberries	{ acres	...	271	239	218	224	179	230
	{ cwt.	...	6,470	4,499	5,384	5,249	3,337	5,010
Red currants	{ acres	...	...	...	...	...	9	...
	{ cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Rhubarb	{ acres	...	11	20	10	22	3	7
	{ tons	...	31	169	85	132	20	81
Rumax	{ acres	...	...	...	...	...	8	3
Rye	{ acres	...	654	762	1,069	1,109	1,089	948
	{ bushels	...	8,278	11,286	14,900	10,744	16,707	17,583
Seeds (agricultural & garden)	{ acres	...	...	...	...	...	71	82
	{ cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	252	548
Strawberries	{ acres	...	55	35	68	66	40	117
	{ cwt.	...	941	243	616	613	267	1,085
Sunflowers for seed	{ acres	...	...	6	8	...	...	6
	{ bushels	...	...	140	128	...	...	105
Teazles	{ acres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco	{ acres	...	1,866	2,031	1,966	1,685	955	618
	{ cwt.	...	13,734	12,008	11,853	13,355	4,123	326
Tomatoes	{ acres	...	34	26	45	42	28	43
	{ cwt.	...	4,800	2,280	6,914	3,240	960	3,370
Turnips	{ acres	...	253	443	303	379	424	393
	{ tons	...	2,179	2,767	4,102	4,560	4,984	4,499
Vetches and tares for seed	{ acres	...	1	...	1	3	11	3
	{ bushels	...	40	...	20	45	116	60
Vines	{ acres	...	9,775	10,310	11,195	12,886	15,662	20,686
	{ wine, galls.	...	1,003,827	986,041	1,167,874	1,209,442	1,578,590	2,008,493
	{ brandy, „	...	3,875	3,233	3,352	2,994	5,285	5,934
Walnuts	{ acres	...	...	...	4	2	7	8

\* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† It is estimated there are over 100 acres planted with oranges and lemons, but such plantations are seldom distinguished separately, being included under orchards.

‡ Previous to the year 1889, pumpkins, melons, vegetable marrows, and cucumbers were shown in one line.

484. In 1890-91, as compared with the previous year, an increase will be observed in the area under crop, and in the produce, of chicory, maize, melons and cucumbers, onions, pease and beans, tomatoes and vines, but a falling-off of both area and produce of beet, carrots and parsnips, mangel-wurzel and turnips. In the case of the following crops there was a falling-off in the area under crop, but an increase in the yield:—Cauliflowers and cabbages, hops, pumpkins, and rye. The other minor crops named in the table are not of much account at present, and the figures fluctuate from year to year.

Increase or  
decrease of  
minor  
crops.

485. Hops but little inferior to Kentish are grown in Victoria, and the comparative failure for several successive seasons of this crop in the United Kingdom gave a considerable stimulus to that industry, commencing about 1882-3. The maximum was reached in the following year, when 1,760,000 lbs. were produced, but in 1884-5 there was a slight, and in 1885-6 a further considerable decline, both in the area under hops and the quality produced; a gradual improvement, however, has taken place since 1887-8, and although in the year under notice, the area under crop was slightly less than in the previous year, the yield was larger not only than in that, but than in any other year since 1884-5.

Hops.

486. Raspberries as a field crop are extensively grown in the more elevated parts of the colony, especially about the ranges in which the River Yarra and its tributaries have their source. The quantity returned as raised in 1890-91 was 5,010 cwt., or about 1,673 cwt. more than in 1889-90, but less than in any of the previous four years, with the exception of 1886-7. Since the establishment of jam factories, the fruit is in great demand, and much more would be purchased were it forthcoming.

Raspberries.

487. At a very early period of the colony's history, it was the custom of the pastoral occupiers of the soil to cultivate tobacco in small quantities for the purpose of making a decoction wherein to dip their sheep for the cure of the disease called "scab." That complaint has ceased to exist amongst the Victorian flocks; but of late years tobacco has been grown for the purpose of manufacture into an article suitable for the use of man. The tobacco industry, however, appears to be on the decline, as only 618 acres were returned as under it in the year under notice as against 955 acres in the previous year. The crop, moreover, was a comparative failure, only 326 cwt. having been obtained. It was stated that 505 acres under this crop produced nothing.

Tobacco.

Tobacco  
crop in  
various  
countries.

488. In 1888, the tobacco crop of the United States is estimated to have amounted to 5 million cwt., which, with the exception of the crop of 1885, which slightly exceeded it, is the largest tobacco crop ever raised in that country. The average crop during the five years ended with 1887 was 4,418,862 cwt., which figures, together with the figures for several European countries and for Australasia during the latest year for which information is obtainable, were as follow:—

#### TOBACCO CROP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	cwt.		cwt.
United States (1883-7) ...	4,418,862	Italy ...	120,748
Austria-Hungary ...	1,277,218	Holland (1884) ...	58,583
Russia (1884) ...	1,500,000	Australasia (1889-90) ...	*34,480
Germany ...	758,373	Turkey ...	70,000
France... ...	421,731		

Consump-  
tion of  
tobacco  
in various  
countries.

489. The annual consumption of tobacco in Victoria ranges from 2·61 lbs. to 3·55 lbs. per head of the population, the average during a series of years being nearly three (2·93) lbs.† This is a larger average than that obtaining in fourteen of the following countries, the information respecting which, except that relating to the Australasian colonies, has been derived from a paper read by Dr. O. J. Broch before the Statistical Society of Paris, on the 15th June, 1887, and since supplemented by some figures given by M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu.‡ Attention is called to the very high average consumption of tobacco in Holland and the United States of America:—

#### AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	lbs.		lbs.
Holland ...	6·92	Denmark ...	2·24
United States ...	4·40	Canada ...	2·11
New South Wales ...	3·53	France ...	2·05
Queensland ...	3·49	Sweden ...	1·87
Western Australia ...	3·26	Tasmania ...	1·85
Switzerland ...	3·24	Russia ...	1·82
Belgium ...	3·15	New Zealand ...	1·75
Germany ...	3·00	United Kingdom ...	1·38
Victoria ...	2·93	South Australia ...	1·32
Austria-Hungary ...	2·73	Italy ...	1·28
Finland ...	2·73	Spain ...	1·10
Norway ...	2·29		

\* In the previous year the yield was 70,486 cwt.

† In 1887, the proportion was 2·61 lbs., in 1888, 3·31 lbs., and in 1889, 3·55 lbs. per head.

‡ See *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, vingt-huitième année, page 237; Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1887. The consumption is there given in kilogrammes, which have been turned into lbs., on the assumption that 1 of the former is equal to 2·204 of the latter.

490. Beet for the manufacture of sugar has been as yet only grown in Victoria experimentally, and upon a small scale; but ordinary beet, mangolds, and root crops generally, which have for years past been cultivated to a considerable extent, succeed so well that there is every reason to believe sugar beet could be grown to advantage, did not the low price of sugar, consequent upon the heavy subsidies by which the industry is fostered in several European countries, prevent sugar-making from being carried on at a profit. The following statement, however, of the quantity of beet sugar made annually during the five years 1886 to 1890 in the different European countries in which that product is manufactured may be useful and interesting at the present time:—

Beet sugar  
in European  
countries.

BEET-ROOT SUGAR PRODUCED IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES,  
1886 TO 1890.\*

Countries.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Germany... ..	812,011	934,987	943,998	974,949	1,240,088
France ... ..	294,668	492,098	386,616	459,390	762,752
Austria-Hungary ...	371,042	516,703	421,842	514,973	738,147
Russia and Poland...	532,057	467,493	434,367	518,068	467,493
Belgium ... ..	47,635	78,736	138,518	143,500	196,839
Holland and other countries ... ..	36,907	49,210	117,375	130,937	137,788
Total ... ..	2,094,320	2,539,227	2,442,716	2,741,817	3,543,107

491. The manufacture of beet sugar is now carried on in the United States, where, on the authority of the *Statistical Journal of Paris*, the production during the five years ended with 1884 averaged 337,000 tons per annum. According to Mr. McCarty,† two of the largest manufactories are at Philadelphia, and Watsonville (California), and the manufacturers state that within the next five years the United States will export 1,000,000 tons of this sugar annually.

Beet sugar  
in the  
United  
States.

492. The following statement of the annual production of cane sugar in most of the countries in which this description of sugar is grown has been derived from various sources:—

Cane sugar.

\* Taken from a table published in the Report (No. 73) of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, dated May, 1890, page 209. The figures are there given in metric tons of 2,204·6 lbs. These have been turned into Imperial tons of 2,240 lbs.

† The *Annual Statistician*, 1890, page 599. San Francisco and New York.

CANE SUGAR PRODUCED ANNUALLY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Tons.		Tons.
Argentine Republic	60,000	Réunion	32,200
Australia	70,000	Sandwich Islands	60,000
Brazil	202,000	United States	110,400
China	100,000	West Indies—British Barbadoes	58,600
Egypt	32,600	„ „ Jamaica	27,000
Guiana (British)	110,800	„ „ Trinidad	65,400
„ (French and Dutch)	8,300	„ „ Other Islands	60,000
India (British)	220,000	„ French Guadeloupe	49,600
Java	316,000	„ „ Martinique	45,000
Manilla	180,600	„ Spanish Cuba	598,000
Mexico	30,000	„ „ Porto Rico	77,800
Mauritius	120,200		
Natal	12,000	Total	2,676,500
Peru	30,000		

Consump-  
tion of  
sugar in  
Victoria  
and other  
countries.

493. According to the following figures, Victoria, although not consuming so much sugar per head as three of the other Australasian colonies, would appear to consume much more per head than any European country, the average quantity being  $90\frac{3}{4}$  lbs., or nearly 22 lbs. more per head than the United Kingdom, which consumes more than twice as much per head as any country on the European Continent. It must, however, be remembered that in Victoria 15 million pounds of sugar annually, or nearly 15 lbs. per head, are used in the manufacture of beer, which is very much more than many countries consume altogether:—

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR (CANE AND BEET) PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.\*

	lbs.		lbs.
New Zealand	118·77	Sweden	17·52
South Australia	102·11	Belgium	15·74
Western Australia	93·51	Germany	15·01
Victoria	90·75	Austria-Hungary	13·23
Tasmania	90·49	Norway	11·37
United Kingdom	68·99	Finland	11·22†
Queensland	62·93	Portugal	9·56
New South Wales	60·95	Roumania	7·71
Argentine Republic	50·04	Russia	7·69
Denmark	29·69	Spain	5·11
Holland	28·37	Servia	4·41
Switzerland	22·81	Italy	3·20
France	22·61		

Vines.

494. In 1890-91 the area under vines (20,686 acres) exceeded that returned in 1889-90 by 5,024 acres, and was much larger than in any previous year. The quantity of wine returned was 2,008,493 gallons,

\* For countries out of Australasia, see Dr. Broch's paper, page 233, there given in kilogrammes, each equal to 2·204 lbs.  
† Mr. K. F. Ignatius, of Helsingfors, in the *Statistical Journal of Paris* for February, 1889, page 72, points out that Dr. Broch has understated the consumption of sugar in Finland, by assuming that a leiviskâ is the equivalent of a kilogramme; whereas the former is equal to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  times the latter. Therefore the average consumption of sugar per head in Finland is 11·22 lbs. as here stated, instead of 1·32 lbs. as stated by Dr. Broch and quoted in the issue of this work for 1887-8, Volume II., paragraph 1,145.



or more than that in 1889-90 by nearly 430,000 gallons, and was also much larger than that in any previous year. The wine industry received a temporary check some years since, in consequence of an outbreak of the disease called *phylloxera vastatrix*, but this was found to be confined to one district in the colony (Geelong), where it was promptly stamped out by the eradication of all vines for a distance ranging from 20 to 30 miles from the centre of that district. Replanting has not yet been allowed, as investigation from time to time showed that the insects were present among the vine rootlets which still remained in the ground. A careful search, however, made quite recently, has failed to discover any insects, and it may therefore be assumed that the pest has been exterminated. An account of the visitation of the phylloxera in Victoria, and of the measures taken for its suppression, will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9.\*

495. Several years since an outbreak of phylloxera occurred in the Camden district of New South Wales. The disease soon spread and extended into the district of Seven Hills. At an early period the Government of Victoria urged the Government of New South Wales to take steps to prevent the phylloxera from spreading, and an Act was accordingly passed with that object. This Act having been found to be ineffective, an amending Act was passed, with the result that the work of destruction of the diseased vineyards was proceeded with. The total area found to be infected was 54a. 0r. 34p., viz.:—31a. 2r. 33p. in the Camden district and 22a. 2r. 1p. in the Seven Hills district. The vines have been cut down and burnt, and the roots have been taken out and also burnt; the ground has been trenched and any particles of root found were destroyed by fire. It is alleged that no trace of phylloxera can now be found in the vineyards dealt with.

Phylloxera  
in New  
South  
Wales.

496. The phylloxera undoubtedly came originally from the United States, where it was first discovered in 1854 by Mr. Asa Fitch upon some vines in the State of New York. It did not, however, spread much until 1863, when it made its appearance in France, and rapidly extended over the vineyards of that country. It is calculated by M. François Bernard that vineyards covering 1,000,000 hectares (2,470,000 acres) have been entirely destroyed by it, and that 200,000 hectares (494,000 acres) in addition are doomed to a like fate; moreover, large areas not yet invaded by the disease are in imminent danger of being so. The disease reached Austria-Hungary in 1875, Australia in 1877, Italy in 1879, the Crimea and Bessarabia in 1880, Turkey and Algeria in 1885, and the Cape of Good Hope in 1886.

Phylloxera  
in France  
and other  
countries.

In the United States the ravages of the phylloxera were for a long time confined to the country situated to the east of the Rocky Mountains, but the insect has now penetrated to the westward, and attacked the vineyards of California. Persistent efforts have been made in France to cope with the evil, and numerous so-called “specifics” have been tried. Vines, moreover, have been extensively uprooted and replaced by vines of other species, which it is hoped may prove impervious to the attacks of the insects. These measures appear to have been attended with some success, as the wine-crop which, from an average of 1,200,000,000 gallons prior to the existence of the phylloxera, had fallen to 600,000,000 gallons in 1885, rose to 800,000,000 gallons in 1889.

497. The following is a statement of the area under vines, and the quantity of wine produced annually in the various wine producing countries of the world. The figures have been partly taken from a paper entitled *Statistique Vinicole Universelle*, read before the Statistical Society of Paris,\* on the 10th August, 1889, by M. François Bernard:—

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF WINE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Area under Vines.	Wine Produced. (000's omitted.)
		Acres.	Gallons.
Algeria ... ..	1888	217,716	72,073,
Australasia ... ..	1888-9	27,046	2,692,
Austria-Hungary...	1888	1,562,127	277,379,
Azores, Canaries, Madeira ... ..	...	...	3,300,
Cape of Good Hope ... ..	1888	...	4,491,
Chile and La Plata ... ..	...	...	44,000,
France ... ..	1889	4,801,680	809,512,
Germany ... ..	1886	180,310	99,000,
Greece ... ..	1888	185,250	38,720,
Holland ... ..	1885	...	81,994,
Italy ... ..	1882-1888	4,759,275	607,838,
Portugal ... ..	1887	503,880	94,160,
Roumania ... ..	1886	253,629	33,000,
Russia ... ..	...	...	66,000,
Servia ... ..	...	...	44,000,
Spain ... ..	...	4,310,404	350,000,
Switzerland ... ..	...	110,656	24,200,
Tunis ... ..	1888	8,151	308,
Turkey and Cyprus ... ..	...	222,300	57,200,
United States ... ..	1887	98,800	33,000,
Total ... ..	...	...	2,742,867,

\* See Journal of that Society for 1889, page 257. The figures are there given in hectares and hectolitres, the former of which have been reduced to acres, on the assumption that 1 hectare is equivalent to 2·47 acres, and the latter to gallons, on the assumption that 1 hectolitre is equivalent to 22 gallons.



498. The wine made in Victoria, added to that imported after deducting that exported, amounts in the average to rather over a gallon annually per head. This shows a larger consumption of wine in this colony than in the United Kingdom, where it is less than half a gallon per head, but smaller than that in Germany, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and France, the wine consumption in the last named of which amounts to as much as 16½ gallons per head. The following are the figures for these and some other countries :—

Wine consumed in various countries.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF WINE PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
France ...	16.52	Queensland ...	.69
Austria-Hungary ...	4.84	Holland ...	.49
Western Australia ...	2.52	United Kingdom ...	.43
Switzerland ...	2.11	United States ...	.39
South Australia ...	1.47	New Zealand ...	.27
Germany ...	1.32	Tasmania ...	.24
Victoria ...	1.01	Sweden ...	.20
New South Wales ...	.83	Canada ...	.14

499. No attempt has yet been made to grow tea in Victoria for commercial purposes, although the tea plant flourishes in gardens around Melbourne, and the Government Botanist has given it as his opinion that many parts of the colony—especially the fern tree gullies—are well suited for its cultivation. The following statement, taken from *Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics*,\* shows the average annual exportation of tea from various countries during the two years 1887 and 1888 :—

Exports of tea from various countries.

TEA EXPORTED ANNUALLY FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Millions of lbs.
China ...	290†
India ...	90
Japan ...	40
Ceylon ...	19
Paraguay ...	10
Java ...	7
Total ...	456

500. The following figures showing the annual consumption of tea in various countries have been gathered from the best authorities :—

Consumption of tea in various countries.

\* Page 566, Routledge & Sons Limited, London, 1891.  
 † In 1889 the exports of tea from China were 2,049,083 piculs, amounting, on the assumption that a picul is equal to 133½ lbs., to 273,211,067 lbs.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF TEA PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Annual Consumption of Tea per Head. lbs.		Annual Consumption of Tea per Head. lbs.
Western Australia	... 10·70	Russia	... ..·61
Victoria	... 10·01	Denmark	... ..·37
Queensland	... 8·96	Persia	... ..·13
Australia	... 8·68	Portugal	... ..·12
New South Wales	... 7·55	Switzerland	... ..·10
South Australia	... 7·24	Norway	... ..·09
New Zealand	... 7·23	Germany	... ..·07
Tasmania	... 5·35	Belgium	... ..·03
United Kingdom	... 4·70	Sweden	... ..·03
Canada	... 3·69	France	... ..·03
United States	... 1·40	Austria-Hungary	... ..·02
Holland	... 1·16	Spain	... ..·01

Consump-  
tion of tea  
in Austral-  
asia and  
elsewhere.

501. From these figures it appears that the average consumption of tea is much larger in British than in Foreign Countries, and that the Australasian colonies stand at the head of the list with an annual consumption varying from  $5\frac{1}{3}$  to  $10\frac{3}{4}$  lbs. per head of the population. It will also be observed that after British dominions the United States is the largest tea consumer, and next to it Holland, after which no country has so large a consumption as 1 lb. per head.

Gardens and  
orchards.

502. No return is made of the nature of the crops grown or the quantity of produce raised in gardens and orchards. The following, however, is the extent of land returned under this description of culture in the last two years. Market gardens are included as well as gardens attached to farms, but not gardens or orchards kept merely for pleasure or private use :—

LAND UNDER GARDENS AND ORCHARDS, 1890 AND 1891.

	Acres.
1889-90	29,243
1890-91	33,864
Increase	4,621

Ensilage.

503. Ensilage was returned as having been made on 225 farms situated in 73 shires and 3 boroughs in 1890-91, the principal crops used being maize, oats, and grass, but returns were obtained besides of ensilage made from rye, peas, beans, lucerne, carrots, cabbage, thistles, weeds, and “orchard rubbish.” The total quantity made was set down as 9,878 tons, as against 8,294 tons in the previous year. The largest returns of ensilage were obtained from the following shires :—Lilydale, where 2,524 tons were made on 7 farms ; Marong, 836 tons on 6 ; Buln Buln, 689 tons on 16 ; Gordon, 440 tons on 13 ;

Lowan, 365 tons on 19; Benalla, 293 tons on 7; Rodney, 269 tons on 8; Korong, 255 tons on 7; Traralgon, 215 tons on 5; Arapiles, 200 tons on 1 farm. The number and capacity of the silos were not given.

504. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The number of acres in this condition in 1891 was 385,572, or 5,871 more than in the previous year. Land in fallow.

505. The extent of land subjected to irrigation in the season under notice, although larger than in 1889-90 or 1887-8, was less in the other three years named in the following table. The extent fluctuates from year to year, and is doubtless smaller in seasons of abundant rainfall than it is in years of drought:— Irrigation, 1886 to 1891.

IRRIGATION, 1885-6 TO 1890-91.

Crops subjected to Irrigation.	Number of Acres subjected to Irrigation.					
	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.
Wheat ...	8,109	14,034	7,206	16,403	60	2,916
Oats ...	502	1,416	297	1,899	58	1,304
Barley ...	237	349	...	863	27	218
Maize ...	10	1	...	75	37	22
Peas and Beans ...	11	3	1	2	...	11
Potatoes ...	22	93	12	46	98	85
Turnips ...	5	7	1	...	5	1
Mangel-wurzel ...	13	6	1	9	3	1
Beet, Carrots, etc. ...	15	11	...	7	11	9
Onions ...	...	1	1	...	...	4
Chicory ...	28	30	20	30	31	18
Grass and Clover seeds ...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Hay ...	3,939	4,633	1,172	4,004	58	1,175
Green Forage ...	89	155	37	483	123	315
Artificial Grasses ...	206	251	108	171	570	1,866
Hops ...	254	60	48	116	387	215
Tobacco ...	...	52	...	...	...	...
Pumpkins ...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Tomatoes ...	2	2	1	...	...	...
Vines { Productive } ...	...	56	37	55	34	{ 340
{ Non-productive } ...	...	...	...	...	...	{ 111
Gardens and Orchards ...	37	178	51	411	596	882
Total ...	13,479	21,342	8,993	24,574	2,098	9,501

506. In 46 municipalities, in 1890-91, certain crops covered 161,950 acres, of which 9,501 acres, or nearly 6 per cent., were subjected to irrigation. The following table shows the extent of land under these crops, and their gross and average produce; the tillage and produce on unirrigated and on irrigated land being distinguished:— Crops irrigated.

IRRIGATION IN CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES, 1890-91.

Crops.	In Municipalities practising Irrigation.					
	Extent under Crop on Land—		Gross Produce on Land—		Produce per Acre on Land—	
	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.
GRAIN CROPS.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Wheat ... ..	52,647	2,916	594,050	34,359	11·28	11·78
Oats ... ..	6,169	1,304	147,709	30,373	23·94	23·29
Barley, malting...	1,898	205	23,675	2,456	12·47	11·98
„ other ... ..	230	13	3,534	280	15·36	21·54
Maize ... ..	599	22	20,533	1,630	34·28	74·09
Peas and Beans ..	192	11	3,658	385	19·05	35·00
ROOT CROPS.	acres.	acres.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Potatoes... ..	606	85	2,344	481	3·87	5·66
Mangel-wurzel ...	7	1	110	10	15·72	10·00
Carrots ... ..	306*	9	3,883*	174	12·69	19·33
Onions ... ..	14	4	90	36	6·43	9·00
Chicory ... ..	240*	18	1,679*	180	7·00	10·00
Grass and Clover	62	8	325	120	5·24	15·00
Seeds						
Turnips ... ..	392*	1	4,479*	20	11·43	20·00
HAY, GRASS, ETC.	acres.	acres.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay ... ..	74,512	1,175	31,903	1,602	1·30	1·36
Green Forage ...	707	315	...	...	...	...
Artificial Grasses	8,063	1,866	...	...	...	...
OTHER TILLAGE.	acres.	acres.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Hops ... ..	245	215	2,026	2,884	8·27	13·41
Vines, productive	678	111	11,367	1,152	16·77	10·38
„ non-productive	573	340	...	...	...	...
Market Gardens	742	112	...	...	...	...
Gardens and Orchards	3,567	770	...	...	...	...

Yield of crops on irrigated land.

507. An examination of the last two columns will show that irrigation was attended with beneficial results in the case of all the crops named in the table except oats, malting barley, mangel-wurzel, and grapes. The improved yield of many of the other crops was considerable; thus, whilst in certain shires the yield per acre of maize was  $34\frac{1}{4}$  bushels; barley (not malting),  $15\frac{1}{3}$  bushels; peas and beans, 19 bushels; turnips,  $11\frac{2}{5}$  tons; carrots,  $12\frac{3}{5}$  tons; potatoes,  $3\frac{4}{5}$  tons; chicory, 7 tons; and hops,  $8\frac{1}{4}$  cwt., on unirrigated land; in the same shires on irrigated land the yield per acre of maize was 74 bushels; barley (not malting),  $21\frac{1}{2}$  bushels; peas and

\* There being no crop of this kind returned as grown on unirrigated land in the shires in which irrigation was practised, these figures relate to other parts of the colony.

beans, 35 bushels; turnips, 20 tons; carrots,  $19\frac{1}{3}$  tons; potatoes,  $5\frac{3}{5}$  tons; chicory, 10 tons; and hops,  $13\frac{2}{5}$  cwt. The yield per acre of grapes was  $16\frac{3}{4}$  cwt. on unirrigated, but only  $10\frac{1}{3}$  cwt. on irrigated land. This is contrary to the experience of previous years, when the crop of grapes obtained from irrigated land has always been the heavier. In the past season the proportion of wine to grapes was larger by over a gallon to the cwt. on irrigated than on unirrigated land, the proportions being 6.92 gallons to the cwt. of grapes grown on the former, and 5.80 gallons to the cwt. of grapes grown on the latter.

508. The *Water Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,156) repealed all previous Acts for the conservation, management, and distribution of water, and consolidated their provisions. It is divided into seven parts as follow\* :—

*Water Act*  
1890.

#### PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Repeals to the extent indicated the operation of previous Acts mentioned in the first schedule of the *Water Act*.

#### PART II.—WATER SUPPLY BY WATERWORKS TRUSTS.

Waterworks trusts are constituted for the purpose of controlling the stock and domestic supply within the area of their respective districts, and are distinct from irrigation trusts in the manner of their constitution and the duties they are called on to administer.

They are appointed by the Governor-in-Council upon the application of the municipal councillors of one or more municipal districts, and are bodies corporate. The commissioners are elected by the municipal councils whose districts are directly benefited by the proposed waterworks, with an additional commissioner appointed by the Governor-in-Council.

Whenever a waterworks district is wholly within one municipality, its council may be appointed in a body by the Governor-in-Council, together with one or more persons not members of such municipal council. One or more ridings of a municipal district may also be formed into a waterworks district. Machinery for the election of commissioners, filling up vacancies in their number, and conduct of business is provided. Any two or more of these waterworks districts may be united on the application of the waterworks trusts of all districts affected, and provision is made for the appointment of officers and servants.

The powers and duties of the trusts and persons within their districts are defined, and power is also given to hold, purchase, mortgage, or lease property and to effect loans and levy rates for the maintenance of works and payment of interest; also to form a sinking fund for the repayment of principal, the formation of which may be deferred for five years by Governor-in-Council.

Any city, town, borough, or populous place comprising the whole or any part of a waterworks district, may, by Order in Council, be proclaimed an urban district, and special provision is made for reticulating the streets, levying rates, and making regulations for governance of the trust's business.

#### PART III.—WATER SUPPLY FOR IRRIGATION AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

For the purposes of this part of the Act, the right to use the waters of the rivers, streams, etc., of the colony shall be deemed to be vested in the Crown until the contrary is proved by establishing any other right.

\* This account was written for this work by an officer of the Victorian Water Supply Department.

Any municipal council or waterworks trusts, or any two or more together of any such councils or trusts, or the majority in number of the ratepayers in any proposed irrigation and water supply district, or the majority in numbers of landowners therein, if the latter hold at least half the land in the proposed district, may petition the Governor-in-Council to constitute an irrigation and water supply district. Upon receipt of this petition, careful departmental investigation is made into the merits of the scheme, and a report furnished. The Minister may then settle particulars of scheme by declaration in *Government Gazette*. Ample time and publicity are given for adverse petitions or objections, and directions are laid down for their careful consideration, and for carrying out the wishes of the majority of the landowners. Should the scheme or any amendment thereof after minute investigation appear feasible, and a petition be lodged from the majority of landowners owning at least half the land in the proposed district, the Governor-in-Council may approve of the appointment of an irrigation and water supply trust. Provision is made for the constitution of such trusts, which are bodies corporate, and the constituting Order-in-Council determines the boundaries of the trust's district, assigns a corporate name, describes the scheme and principal works to be constructed, allots quantity of water and source of supply, fixes rates of payment by trusts for water, states proposed expenditure on works, declares the amount of Government loan to be advanced, determines the number, period of office, etc., of trust commissioners, declares the rating powers, makes provision for certain other minor matters.

Subsequent sections provide for action to be taken where trusts have common headworks; for trusts being charged proportionately only for loans on joint works; that municipal councillors may be commissioners, or that the latter may be elected by the landowners; provides for the creation and management of urban divisions in irrigation and water supply districts; also enacts that the Governor-in-Council may declare any irrigation district, not exceeding 10,000 acres in extent, a special district with enlarged franchise.

Machinery is provided for the election of commissioners, the conduct of business, and control of officers.

The rights and duties of trusts are defined, and the property to be held by them particularised. Power is conferred upon municipalities to sell waterworks to trusts, and to the latter to exchange land. Trust works are exempted from municipal rates.

Power is given to confer certain limited powers on private persons to construct waterworks.

Provision is made for the granting of pumping leases, licenses for water easements, and their revocation.

The Board of Land and Works has power to construct and maintain national works for the conservation of water and its sale to the trusts. Directions are laid down that the rivers and streams of Victoria shall be systematically gauged, and that water-boring shall not be neglected. The general powers and rights of the board as regards national works are defined.

Provision is made for the supply of water to and by trusts, who, when the quantity is insufficient, may be supplied proportionately from national works, and may so supply their constituents with water for any period not exceeding fourteen years.

The rating and borrowing powers of the trusts are defined, and the machinery therefor provided. The payment of interest upon Government loans, or for water, may be deferred for five years. The Supreme Court may, upon the petition of the senior Audit Commissioner, appoint a receiver in the event of a trust making default, and in such case such receiver would exercise the same functions as the trust, under the direction of the Supreme Court. Provision is made for the formation of a sinking fund to pay off the Government loan, which may, however, be postponed for twelve years by Governor-in-Council.

Compensation for loss or damage caused by violation of riparian or other rights to easements, or for injury, loss, or damage by flooding, may be paid if claimed within two years, and machinery is provided for settlement of disputes.

Penalties for offences named are stated.

The Minister has power to refer differences to a County Court judge, and, finally, the Governor-in-Council may make additional orders, which must, however, be laid before Parliament.



PART IV.—DRAINAGE OF THE LAND FOR THE PURPOSE OF ITS IMPROVEMENT.

Provides that the Governor-in-Council may extend the powers of irrigation and water supply trusts to the drainage of land for its improvement, subject to the requirements and restrictions laid down in such part.

PART V.

Deals with the water supply to towns by the Board of Land and Works.

Division 1 deals with the water supply to Melbourne and Geelong.

Division 2 gives the Board of Land and Works power to construct waterworks for the supply of towns mentioned in the seventh schedule of the Act, and provides the necessary machinery for supply, rating, inflicting penalties for offences enumerated, sale or leasing of works, and other necessary matters.

PART VI.—SUPPLY OF TOWNS BY LOCAL GOVERNING BODIES.

Provides necessary machinery and (in Division 2) gives special directions for the appointment of Ballarat Water Commissioners, their election, payment, term of office, meetings, officers, etc.; the powers and duties of the Ballarat Commissioners, and (in Division 3) of them and local governing bodies to make regulations is laid down.

PART VII.

Contains general provisions as to penalties and procedure.

509. On the 30th June, 1891, there were 28 Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts—many of which draw their main supply of water from the National Works—with jurisdiction over 2,711,949 acres of land, having an irrigable area of 1,818,304 acres, of which 353,662 acres are capable of being irrigated annually from the works constructed or in course of construction. The present value of the irrigable lands, on a low basis of calculation, is set down as £6,888,076, and the annual rateable value of the same as £295,932. Of the 28 schemes 3 have been completed, 19 are in progress, and 6 had not been commenced. Of those completed or in progress, 13 are reported to be satisfactory. The aggregate borrowing power of the Trusts is limited to £1,450,958, of which the Government have agreed to advance £1,284,147, the balance to be obtained in the open market; whilst the amount actually advanced to the 30th June, 1891, was £679,682. There are, at present, two storage reservoirs under the control of Trusts, viz., the Wartook Reservoir, near Horsham, with a capacity of 1,035 million cubic feet, and Murphy's Lake, near Kerang, with one of 51 million cubic feet.

Irrigation  
and Water  
Supply  
Trusts.

510. The more important irrigation works, or those connected with the principal rivers which will form the main supply in some cases for several local schemes, are undertaken by, and are under, the entire control of the State. These are known by the name of National Works. The total expenditure from loans to the 30th June 1891, on three of the principal works, in which considerable progress had been made, was about £552,600. The following is an account of such works as given in the last report of the Victorian Water Supply

National  
Irrigation  
Works.

Department, and of the progress already made in their construction:—

GOULBURN NATIONAL WORKS.

*General Description.*—The National Irrigation Works constructed and proposed in the Goulburn District are the most important of the schemes contemplated by the Government, and are briefly as follow:—

1. A weir on the Goulburn River, designed to raise the level of surface of water to a sufficient height to command the irrigation districts by gravitation.

2. Twenty-four miles of main channel westwards, of which fifteen miles are constructed to convey 100,000 cubic feet of water per minute to the proposed Waranga Reservoir.

3. The proposed Waranga Reservoir, to impound about 7,500,000,000 cubic feet of water, available for irrigation.

4. Forty and a half miles of main channel, from the proposed Waranga Reservoir to the Campaspe River, to carry 50,000 cubic feet of water at the head and about 25,000 cubic feet per minute across the river.

5. Thirty-three miles of main channel on the east side of the Goulburn River, to convey 20,000 cubic feet of water per minute.

*Goulburn Weir.*—The site was selected as being the nearest point to the Irrigation District at which a rock foundation was obtainable near the surface suitable for carrying a masonry structure. The summer level of the river is raised 45 feet by the weir, viz., from 363·00 to 408·00 R.L., the depth of water from raised water-level to the bed of the river being 50 feet. The weir is of concrete, composed of Portland cement, sand, and broken stone, backed with granite blocks in steps. The lower portion across the channel-way was constructed in four sections within cofferdams; six tunnels, each of 44 square feet, carrying the ordinary flow of the river while the superstructure was in progress. These tunnels are closed at the face by cast-iron gates, which were permanently shut down on the 11th December, 1890, and the river has since been flowing over the weir. The water-way over the weir for the passage of floods is occupied by 21 gates, each 20 feet wide and 10 feet high, lowering into recesses or chambers in the body of the structure as may be required to accommodate the flow of the river, and to maintain the water-level as far as possible at 408·00 R.L. To lower the gates into chambers was considered the best arrangement with regard to the conditions of the river, and to keep the works as compact as possible. The flood conditions might have been modified by increasing the depth or length of flood water-way, but the provision made was considered adequate, sufficient land being taken to cover the heading. The power for working the flood-gates is obtained from three 30½-in. "Leffel" turbines. Hand-gearing is also provided over each gate. The turbines can be worked together or separately, and any turbine can be brought into gear with any gate or gates. The head under which the turbines will be worked will vary from 3 feet to 13 feet, according to the state of the river below the weir, giving from 3 horse-power and 78 revolutions per minute, to 27·3 horse-power and 163 revolutions per minute, according to the varying conditions. An electric lighting plant of five arc lamps, driven by a 23-in. "Leffel" turbine, is provided for night-work.

The weir is now entirely finished, as well as some protection works it was found desirable to add in the river bed immediately below. A heavy flood occurred in the middle of July, 1891, the volume being about 1,423,000 cubic feet per minute. The works were found in good condition after the floods subsided.

The offtake channels have head-gates, each 10 feet by 7 feet, pivoted vertically, and worked by worm and worm-wheel gearing. The western offtake has 14 and the eastern 4 of these gates.

*Western channel.*—The general section is 110 feet wide at bed, with slopes of 1½ to 1 in cutting and 2 to 1 where embanked. Depressions are crossed by timber flumes, five in number, and of an aggregate length of about fifteen chains on the upper seven miles of the fifteen miles constructed. Syphons for surface drainage consist of wells of brick and earthenware pipes jointed with cement. Relief works are provided at Flume No. 5., near the seventh mile, to admit of the channel being emptied quickly in event of a breach. Bridges are at each road-crossing. The channel is designed to carry 7 feet depth of water, on a grade of 6 inches per mile,



and is calculated to convey fully 100,000 cubic feet per minute. Two offtakes are provided on the fifteen miles now constructed, one at the eighth and another near the fifteenth mile. These consist of a series of gates across the channel to maintain the full depth of water, the supplies being delivered over measuring weirs.

The channel is excavated to a depth to provide sufficient material for embankments, where practicable. Embankments are made at least 15 feet wide on top, and not less than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet above top water-level of channel. Overflow escapes are provided at the flumes and at two other points where the channel is close to the river.

On the 14th December, 1890, or three days after the gates of the weir had been shut down, the water level above the weir rose to the beds of the offtake channels, and was allowed to flow along the course of the western channel for the seven miles which had then been completed, to an accommodation off-take for a supply to the main channel of the Echuca and Waranga Trust. The channel has since been almost completed to the fifteenth mile, where the Rodney Irrigation Trust's principal offtake will be, and it is fully expected that the Rodney Trust and the Echuca and Waranga Waterworks Trust will obtain a continuous supply from national works next season.

The permanent surveys beyond the proposed Waranga Reservoir are completed to the Wanalta Creek, and a trial survey has been carried on to the Campaspe River. The country to the north of the channel line, from the meridian of Moora to Lake Cooper, is much flooded in the winter season, and it may be advisable to divert the flood water to Lake Cooper and embank the lake so as to convert it into a storage, if the cost be not prohibitive. Probably a scheme for the diversion of part of the flood water may be found to be the best, in the interest of the irrigators as well as of the owners of lands affected by the floods. Extensive trial survey is being made to test the question.

*Eastern Channel.*—Nothing further has been done in connexion with the survey of the national channel on the east side of the Goulburn River during the past year.

*Cost of Works.*—The Goulburn Weir has cost about £100,000, and the amount paid for compensation for land, and construction of roads and bridges in connexion therewith, will be about of equal amounts. The cost of channel works constructed is about £150,000, and land required for same about £15,000. To these sums about £10,000 has to be added for surveys, engineering, and sundries, making the total cost of the completed works about £375,000.

#### LODDON DISTRICT.

The regulating reservoir for the Loddon River is situated about half-a-mile above Laanecoorie. It is a compound structure of concrete masonry, with automatic tilting gates, the extension on the left bank being in the form of an earthen dam, with a berm or banquette in rear, of materials not liable to scour. The capacity of the reservoir, to the full supply level, is 610,000,000 of cubic feet, equal to 3,812,000,000 of gallons, or rather more than 25 per cent. greater than the Malmsbury reservoir. All the work is completed with the exception of the automatic gates, foot-bridge, and gear for lifting the valves. It is expected that these will be erected by the end of November, 1891. The greater part is constructed ready for erection; the delay has been caused by some of the iron having to be specially imported. On the 15th July, 1891, about one foot of water was running over the crest of the weir. The reservoir up to the masonry crest, and exclusive of the flood-gates, contains about 351,000,000 of cubic feet. The expenditure to 30th June, 1891—all on the Laanecoorie Weir—was £100,846, viz., £63,313 on works, £29,258 on land compensation, £4,217 on roads and bridges, and £4,058 on engineering expenses. The estimated cost of the weir which has since been completed is £130,500.

#### KOW SWAMP.

It having been found inexpedient for various reasons to push these works forward as rapidly as was at one time intended, the anticipation that the whole would be completed early in the winter of 1891 has not been realized. About one-half of the scheme is, however, practically finished, and a partial supply will be available during the approaching summer. The expenditure on this scheme to 30th June, 1891, has been £76,727, viz., £71,868 on works, £526 on land, and £4,333 on engineering management.

Waterworks  
and water-  
works  
trusts.

511. There were 46 Waterworks Trusts in existence on the 30th June, 1891, including five which had been recently formed, but excluding two which had been transferred during the year to Irrigation Trusts. The Waterworks Trusts consist of 12 rural and 34 urban trusts, 6 of the former also providing urban supplies to 10 towns; several of them are almost identical with the municipal councils. The rural schemes have numerous weirs, dams, and tanks, supplying an area of 4,034,200 acres, of an annual rateable value of £590,000; whilst the estimated cost of the works was £456,982. The urban works completed have a storage capacity of over 297 million gallons, and were estimated to cost £350,738; they supply a population of 46,800, who possess property of the annual rateable value of £260,000. The amount of loans authorized to be advanced to these bodies was £794,424, of which £716,088 had been paid up to the 30th June, 1891. The interest due, but remaining unpaid at that date, was £45,494; but £10,976 of this had only just become due, and £7,519 was paid within the subsequent three months. Of the total amount, as much as £30,000 was due on account of only three trusts. From the report furnished by the inspecting engineer, it appears that of the rural works 3 were in a satisfactory, 5 in a fair, 3 in an unsatisfactory, and 1 in a most unsatisfactory condition; whilst of 24 urban Trusts, which had completed their works, as many as 22 were in a satisfactory condition, and had paid all interest on loans at the date of the report of the Minister for the year 1890-91.

Waterworks  
under Go-  
vernment.

512. Prior to the constitution of the Waterworks Trusts extensive works for the storage and supply of water for domestic, mining, and, to a limited extent, for irrigation purposes, had been constructed by the Government and by Local Bodies in various parts of the colony. The most important of these is the Yan Yean reservoir, together with the subsidiary reservoirs at Jack's Creek, Morang, Preston, Essendon, Caulfield, and Kew, by means of which Melbourne is provided with a supply of fresh water at a high pressure. The Yan Yean is an artificial lake situated 22 miles from the city, and 595 feet above its level, which covers an area of 1,360 acres, or rather more than two square miles, and has a drainage area of 56,000 acres. The length of aqueduct and mains from this reservoir is 213 miles, and of reticulation pipes (under 12-inch diameter) 980 miles.\* To meet the increased demand for water consequent upon the growth of the city and suburbs, a new channel has been formed for the

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\* For an interesting account of this reservoir by the Inspector-General of Public Works (Mr. W. Davidson, C.E.), see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, vol. II., paragraph 515.

purpose of turning into the reservoir other considerable streams of pure water, by which means all fear of the supply becoming exhausted in seasons of drought is at an end. The following table contains a list of such of these works as were under Government control in 1890; also a statement of the estimated storage capacity, and the total cost of each scheme. The Melbourne Waterworks have since been transferred to the newly constituted Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works:—

## WATERWORKS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Scheme—Name of Town or District supplied.	Reservoir or Source of Supply.		Cost.
	Where situated.	Storage Capacity.	
		Gallons.	£
Melbourne and Suburbs*	Yan Yean ...	6,400,000,000	3,378,247
	Jack's Creek ...	60,000,000	
	Morang (pipe head) ...	3,000,000	
	Preston (storage) ...	15,000,000	
	Essendon (storage 1) ...	6,000,000	
	" ( " 2) ...	1,000,000	
	Caulfield ( " ) ...	10,000,000	
	Kew ...	3,000,000	
COLIBAN SCHEME.			
Taradale ...	Malmsbury ...	3,255,000,000	1,069,255
	Taradale ...	65,000	
Castlemaine and Chewton	Expedition Pass ...	120,000,000	
	Red Hill ...	1,250,000	
	Old Post Office Hill ...	2,000,000	
	Barker's Creek ...	629,135,000	
Fryerstown ...	Specimen Gully ...	2,618,000	
	Crocodile Gully ...	5,407,000	
Maldon ...	Green Gully ...	1,500,000	
	Big Hill ...	68,000,000	
Bendigo ...	Big Hill Tank ...	300,000	
	Crusoe Valley ...	320,000,000	
	New Chum Tank ...	23,000	
	Solomon's Gully ...	1,250,000	
Bendigo District	Spring Gully ...	150,000,000	
	Upper Grassy Flat ...	58,860,000	
	Lower Grassy Flat ...	26,800,000	
Eaglehawk ...	Sparrow Hawk ...	1,500,000	
Raywood ...	Lightning Hill ...	7,000,000	
	Raywood ...	2,500,000	
Sebastian ...	Sebastian ...	239,200	
Lockwood and Marong ...	Green Gully ...	3,500,000	357,338
	Upper Stony Creek ...	354,000,000	
	Lower Stony Creek ...	143,000,000	
	Anakie (pipe head) ...	900,000	
	Lovely Banks ...	6,000,000	
	Newtown Tank ...	500,000	
Total ...		11,659,347,200	4,804,840

\* Now under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

Revenue and  
expendi-  
ture of  
Melbourne

513. The total expenditure to the 30th June, 1891, on the construction of the Melbourne Water Works was £3,378,247. The gross revenue received since the opening of the works at the end of 1857\* has amounted to £3,150,055, whilst the expenses of maintenance and management amounted to only £420,834. During 1890-91 the revenue of the waterworks amounted to £200,745 as against £193,274 in the previous year; and the expenditure on maintenance and management to £27,574, as against £26,128 in the previous year. The net revenue in 1890-91 was thus £173,171, being equivalent to 5·34 per cent. of the mean capital cost,† as compared with £167,146, or 5·73 per cent. in 1889-90. A reference to a previous table‡ will show that the loans borrowed (£2,122,866) for the construction of the works now bear an average nominal rate of only 3·93 per cent.

Water con-  
sumption  
in towns.

514. The average daily consumption of water per head throughout the year in the districts reached by the water supply of Melbourne and suburbs is 59§ gallons, or more than the average daily consumption in eight, and less than in eight of the following towns:—

#### WATER CONSUMPTION IN VARIOUS TOWNS.

Average daily consumption of water, per head   (gallons).			Average daily   consumption of water, per head (gallons).		
Rome	...	160	Paris	...	36
Marseilles	...	158	London	...	31
Washington	...	143	Sydney	...	25
Chicago	...	102	Dresden	...	15
Ottawa	...	102	Naples	...	15
Boston	...	73	Berlin	...	13
New York	...	61	Madrid	...	3
Hobart	...	60	Calcutta	...	2¶
Melbourne	...	59			

Coliban  
scheme.

515. The Coliban Scheme provides water for domestic and mining purposes, as well as for irrigation to a limited extent, to the Bendigo and Castlemaine districts. The chief reservoir of this scheme, which is near Malmsbury, has a capacity of 3,255 million gallons. The cost of the works to 30th June, 1891, was £1,069,255; whilst the gross revenue during the year 1890-91 was £21,250; and the expenses of maintenance and supervision, £10,502. The net revenue

\* Although the works were commenced in 1853, they were not opened until the 31st December, 1857. The information in this paragraph is compiled from a statement furnished by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which has now assumed control of the works. See paragraph 524, *post*.  
† Or the mean of the capital cost at the beginning and end of the year.

‡ See table following paragraph 236 in Vol. I.

§ Figures supplied by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. Mr. W. Davidson, however, who had charge of the Melbourne Water Supply prior to its being taken over by the Board, sets down the daily consumption at 56 gallons per head.

|| Figures, except as regards Melbourne, Sydney, and Hobart, taken from Blyth's *Manual of Public Health*, 1890, page 143.

¶ The residents of Calcutta, and probably also of other towns situated on the banks of rivers, use river water in addition to that derived from the house to house supply. Rain water is also largely used where such supply is limited.

was thus £10,748, being equivalent to 1·005 per cent. of the capital cost, as compared with £9,640, or ·901 per cent., in 1889-90; and £9,236, or ·863 per cent., in 1888-9. The deficiency in 1890-91, after allowing interest on the capital cost at the rate of  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., was £37,368.

516. The Geelong Waterworks provide water for domestic supply to Geelong and suburbs. The chief storage works in this scheme are the Upper and Lower Stony Creek reservoirs, having a capacity of 497 million gallons, and the whole scheme has cost up to the 30th June, 1891, £357,338. The gross revenue for 1890-91 was £10,118, and the cost of maintenance, £3,275. The net revenue was thus £6,843, or 1·915 per cent. of the capital cost, as against £6,487, or 1·815 per cent., in 1889-90, and £6,600, or 1·846 per cent., in 1888-9. After allowing interest on capital at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., the deficiency for 1890-91 was £9,237. It is proposed to transfer these works to a local Trust, and negotiations with that view are now proceeding.

Geelong  
Water-  
works.

517. There are 24 goldfields reservoirs, having an aggregate capacity of nearly 492 million gallons, the largest, at Beaufort, containing about 86 million gallons. These cost £59,653, and were originally constructed by the Government chiefly for mining purposes. They are for the most part leased to municipal councils at a nominal rental, but it appears that, in many cases, those bodies do not keep them in proper repair. The question of the sale of the works to the municipalities has been under the consideration of Parliament.

Goldfields  
reservoirs.

518. Prior to the establishment of Waterworks Trusts, advances were made from the Government loan account to various municipalities to enable them to construct waterworks for their respective districts—the principal to be gradually repaid into a sinking fund. The number of such municipalities was 22, which possessed 21 reservoirs, having a total capacity of nearly 1,578 million gallons, as well as other sources of supply. The expenditure from loans on these works was £632,802, of which £610,944 remained unpaid on the 30th June, 1891; the works supply a population of about 77,600. The chief of these reservoirs are the Ballarat reservoirs, now under the Ballarat Water Commission, having an aggregate capacity of nearly 842 million gallons. The Gong Gong reservoir alone contains 427 million gallons; the Beechworth reservoir at Lake Kerferd, 191 million gallons; the Clunes reservoir at Newlyn, 207 million gallons; and the Talbot reservoir at Evansford, 200 million gallons.

Waterworks  
under Local  
Bodies.

Capacity  
and cost of  
reservoirs.

519. By the following summary of the total storage capacity of reservoirs and the total cost of these and other works for the conservation of water referred to in the forgoing tables and paragraphs, it is shown that the former amounts to over fourteen thousand million gallons, and the latter to over six and one-third millions sterling :—

CAPACITY OF RESERVOIRS AND COST OF WATERWORKS SCHEMES.  
(Exclusive of National and other Irrigation Works).

Waterworks under—	Storage Capacity of Reservoirs.	Cost of Schemes.	Expenditure from Loans to 30th June, 1891.
Government—	Gallons.	£	£
Melbourne ... ..	6,498,000,000	3,378,247	1,646,455
Coliban ... ..	4,656,947,200	1,069,255	1,069,255
Geelong ... ..	504,400,000	357,338	357,338
Goldfields ... ..	492,000,000	59,653	Nil.
Local Bodies ... ..	1,578,000,000	688,081	632,802
Waterworks Trusts—			
Urban Works* ... ..	297,000,000	350,738*	} 716,088
Rural „ ... ..	†	456,982	
Total ... ..	14,026,347,200	6,360,294	4,421,938

Rainfall in  
Victoria,  
1890.

520. According to the fifth annual general report of the Minister of Water Supply, the average rainfall over the whole surface of Victoria during the year 1890 was 29·20 inches, representing a volume of water of about 40 cubic miles, that for 1889 and 1888 being about 46 and 36 cubic miles respectively. The lowest and highest monthly averages for the year were :—January, 1·1 inch; June, 4·10 inches.

Boring for  
water.

521. The report of the Victorian Water Supply Department states that four drills were engaged during the year in boring for water, one at Ballyrogan (in the Ararat Shire), and three in the mallee district. At Ballyrogan, the bore commenced in the previous year was completed, and two fresh bores were put down, the bed rock in each case being struck at comparatively shallow depths, without tapping any artesian water. The boring in this locality has been discontinued, and the drill stored. In the mallee, three bores commenced last year were completed, and three fresh bores were commenced. The depth

\* Inclusive of works in progress. See also paragraph 511 ante.  
† Rural works consist mainly of weirs, dams, and tanks.



of the bores varied from 54 to 103 feet at Ballyrogan, and from 60 to 852 feet in the mallee district; in the latter the water tapped was nearly always salt. The total amount expended in 1890-91 was £10,000, but no water of any practical value was tapped. During the last five years, £52,700 has been spent in boring for water.

522. The Mildura Irrigation Colony, established by the Messrs. Chaffey under the *Waterworks Construction Encouragement Act* 1886,\* which is the most important private irrigation work in Victoria, has been several times referred to in previous issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*. An interesting account of the progress of this settlement, taken from the Fifth Annual Report of the Minister of Water Supply, is published in an appendix to this volume.

Chaffey  
Irrigation  
colony.

523. Intimately connected with the subject of the water supply of Melbourne is that of its sewerage. Although some years since sewers were constructed under two of the principal streets (Swanston and Elizabeth streets) for the purpose of carrying off the storm and other waters which had previously been allowed to flow along the open street channels, no complete system of sewerage for the metropolitan area has yet been adopted. Recognizing the necessity of making provision for the disposal of the sewage of Melbourne other than that afforded by the Yarra and Saltwater rivers, which had become so polluted as to be a menace to the health of the inhabitants, the Government in 1889 engaged Mr. James Mansergh, C.E., an eminent English engineer who had made the drainage of towns his special study, to make a complete examination of Greater Melbourne, and to formulate a scheme for its efficient drainage. After nearly two months' stay, Mr. Mansergh returned to England, and was long engaged in considering the subject and drawing up his report thereon. That report, which was completed on the 1st August, 1890, and laid before Parliament in the following month, deals with a district around Melbourne, embracing 18 urban municipalities, viz., 8 cities, 5 towns, and 5 boroughs, besides the greater portion of 6 shires, and containing an area of 80,500 acres, and a population of 430,600 inhabitants, whilst the scheme submitted is capable of providing for a future population of nearly 1,700,000. In the course of his investigations Mr. Mansergh came to the conclusion "that there is no spot within a practicable distance of the metropolis where its sewage can be got rid of into its natural outfall—the river or the sea—without being so treated as to

Sewerage of  
Greater  
Melbourne.

\* 50 Vict. No. 910.

remove the solid impurities which it contains"—i.e., either on land or by chemical treatment. Mr. Mansergh recommends the construction of certain main sewers, the more important of which will convey the sewage to two pumping stations, wherefrom it will be forced to high levels and allowed to flow by gravitation to two sewage farms situated on opposite coasts of Port Phillip Bay, at some distance from the city, where, after the solid matter has been deposited, and rendered fit for use in cultivation, the effluent water will become clarified in percolating through the soil, and ultimately by means of subsoil drainage pipes find its way into the Bay. Mr. Mansergh calculates the capital cost of the scheme within the first eight years at about 5 millions sterling, and the ultimate cost at £5,816,500, and that it would take five years to execute the main works, and at least eight years to completely sewer the whole district. The gross annual charge, including an allowance of £191,651 for repayment of principal and interest in 50 years, is set down at £223,192 at the end of the fifth year, of which at least £81,140 will be defrayed from the water revenue, leaving a net charge of £142,052 to be provided for from the proceeds of a rate of 4·86d.\* in the £ levied on all rateable property. It is also estimated that after the payment of the principal in the time stated, the water revenue will alone be sufficient to pay the whole of the working cost.

Sewerage to be undertaken by Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

524. The proposed scheme of sewerage will be carried out under the direction of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.† The district over which the Board exercises control consists of 18 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 6 shires, embracing a total area of 98,900 acres, and containing a population, on the 5th April, 1891, of 477,891 inhabitants. The annual value of rateable property in the district was £6,598,451 in 1890, which at 1s. in the £1, the maximum rate the Board is empowered to levy in any one year, would yield a revenue of £329,922. It is probable, however, that it will be unnecessary at any time to levy a higher rate than 6d., which, on the present valuation, would yield £164,900; and if to this be added the net revenue from waterworks (after paying interest and expenses), averaging about £90,000,‡ the total income at present available for the maintenance and management of sewerage works, and for the payment of interest

\* At the end of the eighth year the rate will apparently be at a maximum, viz., 5½d.

† For particulars of the constitution and functions of the Board, see Vol. I., paragraph 69.

‡ See also paragraph 513 *ante*.



and instalments towards a sinking fund for the redemption of loans, will amount to £254,900 per annum. The Board, whilst adopting generally the recommendations contained in Mr. Mansergh's scheme, has decided to concentrate all the sewage on one farm near the Werribee River, for which purpose it is in treaty for the purchase of 8,400 acres of red loamy soil averaging 30 feet deep overlying basalt. The sewers are to be designed to carry 30 cubic feet of sewage matter per head per diem, and will generally follow the lines of drainage as sketched by Mr. Mansergh. To enable them to commence the works, the Board is about to raise a loan of £2,000,000 at 4 per cent. with a currency of 30 years. The total amount it is authorized to borrow is £5,000,000, exclusive of loans amounting to £2,389,934 outstanding at the present time (October, 1891), which were originally contracted by the Government and taken over by the Board. Besides its annual income, works, buildings,\* etc., constructed at a cost of £3,378,247, and 67,450 acres of land, have been handed over to the Board by the Government.

525. Throughout Victoria, the duration of leases of farms from private persons was returned in 1890-91 as averaging from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  years; the extreme figures being 1 year and 10 years. The average rental of agricultural land per acre was stated to be from 6s. 3d. to 19s. 6d.; the extreme figures being 2s. 6d. and 50s. The average rental of pastoral land per acre was stated to be from 2s. 3d. to 8s. 3d.; the extreme figures being 1s. and 25s. It may be mentioned that 3s. 6d. per annum for as much land as will carry one sheep to the acre is considered a fair rental; thus land capable of carrying two sheep to the acre ought to be let for 7s. per acre per annum.†

526. Each collector of statistics is required to furnish a statement of the price of the principal articles of agricultural produce in his district at the time he makes his rounds. The prices, being those prevailing in the place where the crops are grown, are generally lower than those obtaining in Melbourne, which are quoted at the end of Part Interchange, *ante*. The following is an average deduced from the returns of all the districts during each of the last 22 years:—

\* See also paragraph 69, Vol. I.

† In certain parts of the colony, where the soil is of especially good quality—especially in the Western District—much higher rentals have sometimes been obtained.

## PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1870 TO 1891.

During February and March.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Maize.		Hay.	Potatoes.		Turnips.		Mangolds	
	per bushel.		per bushel.		per bushel.		per bushel.		per ton.	per ton.		per ton.		per ton.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1870	4	3	3	7	4	0	4	10	77	75	0	...	...	40	0
1871	5	4	3	9	4	11	5	3	76	70	0	...	...	36	0
1872	4	8	2	11½	3	6¼	4	2	64	65	6	...	...	28	1
1873	4	9	3	5	4	1	3	10	81	67	4	...	...	24	5
1874	5	9	5	6	5	3	5	9	88	118	3	...	...	31	4
1875	4	5	4	3	4	6	4	8	89	89	0	...	...	28	0
1876	4	7	3	3	3	10	4	8	82	87	0	...	...	23	8
1877	5	10	3	7	3	10	4	4	93	114	0	...	...	31	6
1878	5	1	4	6	4	4	5	4	87	115	0	...	...	37	3
1879	4	2	3	6	4	1	4	2	75	92	4	...	...	25	6
1880	4	0½	2	3½	4	8	3	6½	63	69	11	...	...	24	11
1881	4	1¾	2	3	4	11¼	5	0	60	46	3	...	...	24	0
1882	5	0	3	3	3	6	5	4	76	70	0	...	...	25	4
1883	4	9	3	1	4	1	4	7	81	75	4	...	...	30	5
1884	3	8	2	8	3	6	4	8	67	74	8	35	5	29	5
1885	3	4	3	0	3	6	4	5	74	80	0	40	0	34	0
1886	3	10	2	10	3	3	4	1	74	100	0	48	6	24	6
1887	3	9	2	9	3	3	4	4	73	80	0	54	0	28	4
1888	3	4	2	7	3	6	4	2	59	65	0	27	0	24	0
1889	4	7	3	10	4	2	4	10	102	163	2	46	6	30	7
1890	3	8	2	10	3	2	4	1	62	83	4	58	3	28	5
1891	3	5	2	4	2	9	3	6	55	77	10	32	6	28	7

Prices of  
agricultural  
produce,  
1890-91 and  
previous  
years.

527. The drought which occurred in 1888, together with the failure of crops in other parts of the world, caused the prices of all articles of agricultural produce to rise considerably in 1889, but the promise of improved yields, consequent upon the plentiful rainfall which took place in that year, caused a fall in price in 1890, and a further fall in the early part of 1891, until the prices were in all cases extremely low, and in some cases the lowest during the last 22 years.

Years of  
highest and  
lowest  
prices.

528. It will be observed that the price of wheat was highest in 1877, that of oats, barley, and maize in 1874, that of turnips in 1890, that of mangolds in 1870, and that of hay and potatoes in 1889; also, that the price of wheat was lowest in 1885, 1888, and 1891, that of barley, maize, and hay in 1891, that of oats and potatoes in 1881, that of mangolds in 1876, and that of turnips in 1888.

Price of  
wheat in  
London.

529. The wholesale price of wheat per Imperial quarter\* in London during 1890 varied from 29s. 9d. in April to 36s. 3d. in August—the average for the year being 32s. Although the price has fallen off considerably since 1883, when it averaged 41s. 7d., in 1890 it was higher than that in 1886, 1888 or 1889—that in the last-named

\* The Imperial quarter is equal to 8 bushels.

year being the lowest recorded since 1761, when it was 26s. 9d.\* The following statement of the average *Gazette* prices (wholesale) during the six years ended with 1889 has been taken from an official source,† and that of the average prices in 1890 and the first eight months of 1891 has been taken from the *London Statist* :—

AVERAGE PRICE PER QUARTER OF WHEAT IN LONDON.

Month.	1884.		1885.		1886.		1887.		1888.		1889.		1890.		1891.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
January ...	38	7	33	7	29	10	35	8	31	1	30	2	30	0	32	7
February ...	37	3	32	8	29	5	33	3	30	4	29	6	29	11	32	5
March ...	37	7	31	10	29	10	32	10	30	4	30	1	29	10	33	1
April ...	37	5	34	1	30	7	32	9	30	4	29	10	29	9	37	6
May ...	37	9	36	8	31	10	33	9	31	5	29	9	32	0	40	5
June ...	37	2	33	6	31	7	35	1	31	6	28	6	32	10	40	0
July ...	37	0	33	8	31	2	34	4	31	10	29	2	33	2	38	7
August ...	36	11	33	5	32	5	32	6	35	0	30	9	36	3	38	8
September ...	33	9	31	3	31	10	29	1	35	10	29	11	34	0	...	
October ...	32	3	30	11	29	11	29	2	31	5	29	8	31	1	...	
November ...	31	5	30	11	31	2	30	5	31	10	30	1	32	3	...	
December...	31	1	30	6	33	2	31	0	31	0	30	0	32	4	...	
The Year ...	35	8	32	10	31	0	32	6	31	10	29	9	31	11	...	

530. Another official authority‡ gives the highest, lowest, and average *Gazette* price of wheat, barley, and oats in England and Wales as follows, during each of the eleven years ended with 1889 :—

Price of wheat, barley, and oats in England.

AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year.	Average Price per Quarter.								
	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.		
	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1879	50 5	37 7	43 10	43 2	24 0	34 0	26 7	19 2	21 9
1880	48 4	39 5	44 4	37 7	25 7	33 1	28 2	20 2	23 1
1881	52 2	40 9	45 4	35 8	26 11	31 11	24 6	19 5	21 9
1882	51 3	39 2	45 1	36 11	25 10	31 2	25 9	19 1	21 10
1883	43 10	39 0	41 7	35 0	25 6	31 10	24 1	19 1	21 5
1884	39 0	30 5	35 9	32 8	27 1	30 8	23 5	18 10	20 3
1885	38 1	30 2	32 10	32 6	24 10	30 2	23 6	18 1	20 7
1886	33 11	29 0	31 1	29 7	22 4	26 7	21 4	16 7	19 0
1887	36 4	28 5	32 6	29 7	20 5	25 4	17 9	14 7	16 3
1888	38 1	30 0	31 11	32 5	18 8	27 10	20 9	15 5	16 9
1889	31 2	27 11	29 10	31 3	19 5	25 10	20 6	16 2	17 9

\* See Supplement to *The Statist* for 1887.  
† Giffen's Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1875 to 1889.  
‡ Report on the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, dated November, 1890, issued from the Privy Council Office, page 100.

Value of  
agricultural  
produce.

531. The value of the agricultural produce raised in Victoria during the year ended 1st March, 1891, may be estimated at  $7\frac{4}{5}$  millions sterling. The following table shows the means whereby such an estimate is arrived at :—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE,\* 1890–91.

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce and Price.						Estimated Value.
				£	s.	d.	£
Wheat ... ..	12,751,295	bushels	@	0	3	5	2,178,346
Oats ... ..	4,919,325	„	@	0	2	4	573,921
Barley ... ..	1,571,599	„	@	0	2	9	216,095
Other cereals ... ..	1,330,976	„	@	0	3	6	232,921
Grass and clover seed ... ..	36,415	„	@	0	4	0	7,283
Potatoes ... ..	204,155	tons	@	3	17	10	794,503
Onions ... ..	13,961	„	@	3	15	0	52,354
Chicory ... ..	1,859	„	@	10	0	0	18,590
Other root crops ... ..	23,232	„	@	1	10	0	34,848
Hay ... ..	567,779	„	@	2	15	0	1,561,392
Green forage ... ..	245,332	acres	@	2	10	0	613,330
Tobacco ... ..	326	cwt.	@	2	16	0	913
Grapes, not made into wine ... ..	63,535	„	@	0	10	0	31,767
Raisins ... ..	123,802	lbs.	@	0	0	9	4,692
Currants ... ..	3,317	„	@	0	0	4½	62
Wine ... ..	2,008,493	gallons	@	0	4	0	401,699
Brandy ... ..	5,934	„	@	0	10	0	2,967
Hops ... ..	7,931	cwt.	@	6	0	0	47,586
Other crops ... ..	1,095	acres	@	10	0	0	10,950
Garden and orchard produce	33,864	„	@	30	0	0	1,015,920
Total ... ..							7,800,139

Value of  
agricultural  
produce in  
various  
countries.

532. The following figures, showing the annual value of agricultural produce in some of the principal countries of the world, have been re-arranged from those contained in a table published in the report of the United States Department of Agriculture for the month of April, 1890† :—

ANNUAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Millions of £.
United States ... ..	604
Russia ... ..	509
Germany ... ..	456
France ... ..	444
Austria ... ..	322
United Kingdom ... ..	266
Italy ... ..	178
Spain ... ..	136
Australia ... ..	76
Canada ... ..	58
Argentine Republic ... ..	19½

\* For a summary of the estimated value of agricultural produce during a series of years, see table, " Value of Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining Produce," *post*.

† Page 168.

533. The standard weight of crops in Victoria is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel for wheat, 40 lbs. for oats, 50 lbs. for barley, and 56 lbs. for maize. The actual weight, however, differs in different districts. The wheat, during 1890-91, ranged from 50 lbs. to 67 lbs.; oats, from 36 lbs. to 45 lbs.; barley, from 40 lbs. to 60 lbs.; and maize, 50 lbs. to 64 lbs. In the same year, taking the districts as a whole, the average weight per bushel of wheat was 61 lbs.; of oats, 41 lbs.; of barley, 51 lbs.; and of maize, 57 lbs.

Specific weight of crops.

534. The following figures show the average rates paid for agricultural labour in the last two years. Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted, except in the case of threshers, hop-pickers, and maize-pickers:—

Rates of agricultural labour.

#### RATES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR,\* 1890 AND 1891.

Description of Labour.	1889-90.		1890-91.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ploughmen, per week ...	22	1	21	11
Farm labourers, „ ...	19	9	18	10
Married couples, „ ...	25	8	26	4
Females—Dairymaids „ ...	11	11	12	2
„ Others „ ...	11	7	11	6
Mowers, „ ...	32	6	28	7
„ per acre ...	5	2	5	2
Reapers, per week ...	30	4	28	7
„ per acre ...	14	9	12	6
Threshers, per bushel (without rations) ...	0	9	0	8
Hop-pickers, „ „ ...	0	3½	0	3½
Maize-pickers, per bag „ ...	0	5	0	4¾

535. The number and power of steam engines used on farms, and the value of farming plant and improvements, were returned as follows for the year under review and the previous one:—

Plant and improvements on farms.

#### STEAM ENGINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND IMPROVEMENTS ON FARMS, 1890 AND 1891.

	1889-90.	1890-91.
Steam engines, number ...	654	667
„ horse-power ...	4,870	5,041
Value of farming implements and machines	£2,779,309	£2,837,023
„ improvement on farms ...	£15,729,676	£15,603,515

536. The following figures, which have been obtained by means of averages struck from the returns of the collectors in all the districts, show the rates paid for machine labor in the last two years:—

Machine labour.

\* See also table of Wages at the end of Part "Interchange," ante.

MACHINE LABOUR, 1890 AND 1891.

Average Rates paid for—		1889-90.		1890-91.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.
Machine reaping, per acre	With binding ...	8	2	7	9
	Without binding	4	7	4	10
„ mowing, „ ...		3	9	4	7
„ threshing, per 100 bushels :—					
	With winnowing ...	19	6	18	7
	Without winnowing ...	16	6	14	3

Live stock,  
1881 and  
1891.

537. Information as to the numbers of live stock kept was obtained at the recent census, and these are compared in the following table with the numbers returned at the census taken ten years previously :—

LIVE STOCK, 1881 AND 1891.

Date of Enumeration.		Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Pigs.
			Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.		
3rd April, 1881	...	275,516	329,198	957,069	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936
5th April, 1891	...	436,459	395,091	1,387,887	1,782,978	12,692,843	282,457
Increase	...	160,943	65,893	430,818	496,711	2,332,558	40,521

Goats, asses,  
and mules.

538. Besides the live stock returned, as shown in the table, 68,426 goats, 135 asses, and 78 mules were enumerated in 1881 ; and 44,482 goats, 139 asses, and 224 mules in 1891.

Stock per  
square  
mile.

539. There are now in Victoria 5 horses, 20 head of cattle, 144 sheep, and 3 pigs, or, taking the different kinds together, 172 head of stock of these descriptions, large and small, to the square mile. At the census of 1881 there were 3 horses, 15 head of cattle, 118 sheep, and 3 pigs, or, altogether, 139 head of stock to the square mile.

Dairy  
produce.

540. No complete returns of dairy produce have ever been obtained in Victoria, but in 1889-90 it was ascertained that 31,775 milch cows produced on the average 42,285 gallons of milk daily, or about 15½ million gallons annually, from which over 2,200,000 lbs. of butter and 1,790,000 lbs. of cheese were made in the year. Victorian butter is now being exported to the United Kingdom under the supervision

of the Victorian Department of Agriculture. The following estimate of the value of the dairy produce of the colony has been compiled according to the method adopted by Mr. D. Wilson, Government Dairy Expert, in his paper on "The Dairy Industry," published in *Bulletin* No. 9 of the Victorian Department of Agriculture:—

VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCE OF VICTORIA, 1890-91.

Nature of Produce.	Value.
	£
Milk consumed, at $\frac{3}{4}$ -pint per head, per diem, 39,283,600 gallons at 8d.	1,309,453
Butter made from 87,437,200 gallons of milk, at an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons to 1 lb. butter, 34,974,880 lbs. at 8d.	1,165,829
Cheese made from 17,487,400 gallons of milk, at an average of 1 lb. per gallon of milk, 17,487,400 lbs. at 6d.	437,185
Total ... ..	2,912,467

NOTE.—The total milk yield is estimated—allowing 1 gallon of milk per diem to each milch cow in the colony—at 144,208,200 gallons, and it is reckoned that, after taking into account the human consumption, five-sixths of the remainder is made into butter and one-sixth into cheese.

541. The following is a statement of the numbers of the different Poultry. kinds of poultry kept according to the returns of the censuses of 1881 and 1891:—

POULTRY, 1881 AND 1891.

Year of Census.	Number of Owners of Poultry.	Geese.	Ducks.	Fowls.	Turkeys.	Pea Fowls.	Guinea Fowls.
1881 ...	97,152	92,654	181,698	2,328,521	153,078	1,701	2,307
1891 ...	142,797	89,145	303,520	3,476,751	216,440	3,423	7,815
Increase ...	45,645	...	121,822	1,148,230	63,362	1,722	5,508
Decrease ...	...	3,509	...	...	...	...	...

542. It is seen that in ten years an increase of 45,645 took place in the number of keepers of poultry, also a considerable increase in all the different kinds of poultry except geese, which were fewer in 1891 than in 1881 by 3,500. Increase or decrease of poultry.

543. The live stock in the United Kingdom and any British Possessions, respecting which the information is available, is officially stated to have been as follows in the years named:— Live stock in British Possessions.



LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Possessions.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
The United Kingdom ...	1891	2,026,170	11,343,686	33,533,988	4,272,764
Malta ...	1887	7,171	10,673	14,609	...
Cyprus ...	1886	53,243	54,658	289,837	...
India* ...	1887-8	888,039	46,089,178	25,880,571	518,700
Ceylon ...	1889	5,891	1,037,216	75,373	...
Mauritius ...	1884	12,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
Cape of Good Hope ...	1888	295,370	1,502,845	14,463,445	166,835
Natal ...	1889	61,224	745,931	625,506	40,950
Canada ...	1881	1,059,358	3,514,989	3,048,678	1,207,619
Newfoundland ...	1884	5,436	19,884	40,326	...
Jamaica ...	1889	68,040	112,767	15,044	...
Falkland Islands ...	1889	3,025	6,521	589,772	67
Australasia† ...	1890-91	1,697,051	10,799,060	114,078,977	1,260,716
Fiji ...	1890-91	695	6,988	6,800	2,000

Live stock  
in Foreign  
countries.

544. The following table contains a statement of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the principal Foreign countries. The information has been derived entirely from official documents:—

LIVE STOCK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000's OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
EUROPE.					
Austria ... ..	1880	1,463,	8,584,	3,841,	2,721,
Belgium ... ..	1880	272,	1,383,	365,	646,
Bulgaria ... ..	1887	...	...	6,872,	394,
Denmark ... ..	1888	376,	1,460,	1,225,	771,
France ... ..	1888	2,892,	13,377,	22,631,	5,847,
Germany ... ..	1883	3,522,	15,787,	19,190,	9,206,
Greece ... ..	...	108,	164,	3,465,	180,
Holland ... ..	1887	274,	1,526,	804,	490,
Hungary ... ..	1884	1,749,	4,879,	10,595,	4,804,
Italy ... ..	1881-2	660,	4,783,	8,596,	1,164,
Norway ... ..	1875	152,	1,017,	1,686,	101,
Portugal ... ..	1870	...	625,	2,977,	971,
Roumania ... ..	1888	554,	2,260,	4,807,	770,
Roumelia (Eastern) ... ..	1883	44,	371,	1,859,	107,
Russia (European) ... ..	1888	19,663,	24,609,	44,465,	9,243,
Servia ... ..	1882	123,	827,	3,621,	1,068,
Spain ... ..	1878	310,	2,353,	16,939,	2,349,
Sweden ... ..	1888	482,	2,349,	1,350,	610,
Switzerland ... ..	1886	98,	1,211,	338,	394,

\* There are also in India 12 million buffaloes, and nearly 1 million mules. Goats are included with the sheep, as given above.  
† For particulars relating to each colony, see third folding sheet *ante*, and Appendix A. *post*.



LIVE STOCK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000's OMITTED)—continued.

Country.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
ASIA.					
Japan ...	1885	1,548,	1,060,	...	...
Java and Madura ...	1885	518,	4,530,	...	...
Russia in Asia ...	1874-83	1,070,	3,716,	10,612,	...
AFRICA.					
Algeria ...	1886	175,	1,198,	9,358,	87,
Egypt ...	1887	21,	462,	958,	...
Orange Free State ...	1881	132,	465,	5,056,	...
AMERICA.					
Argentine Republic ...	1888	5,000,	23,000,	80,000,	300,
Brazil ...	...	...	30,000,	...	...
Costa Rica ...	1884	...	206,	...	...
Guadeloupe ...	1880	6,	10,	14,	14,
Guatemala ...	1885	118,	494,	460,	...
Nicaragua ...	1884	...	400,	...	...
Paraguay ...	1887	62,	730,	32,	12,
United States ...	1889	14,214,	52,802,	44,336,	51,603,
Uruguay ...	1885	635,	5,924,	17,050,	100,
Venezuela ...	1883	292,	2,927,	3,491,	977,

545. The following summary of the live stock of the world was published by Mr. J. R. Dodge, statistician to the Department of Agriculture of the United States\* :—

Live stock  
of the  
world.

LIVE STOCK OF THE WORLD (000's OMITTED).

Countries.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Mules and Asses.	Goats.
Europe ...	33,253,	97,240,	186,557,	44,719,	3,727,	19,513,
Asia ...	4,195,	70,402,	36,649,	519,	1,182,	1,227,
Africa ...	656,	4,018,	28,959,	304,	600,	5,340,
North America ...	14,918,	55,093,	46,174,	51,530,	2,311,	15,
South America ...	5,992,	57,659,	101,090,	1,388,	1,512,	3,017,
Australasia ...	1,440,	8,966,	97,912,	1,208,	...	25,
Oceania ...	1,	3,	3,	20,	...	1,
Total ...	60,455,	293,381,	497,344,	99,688,	9,332,	29,138

546. The numbers of live stock slaughtereded in Victoria are furnished by the local bodies, but it is probable the returns do not in every case include the animals slaughtered by private persons, and on

Live stock  
slaughtered.

\* See Report No. 59 (new series) for January and February, 1889, Government Printing Office, Washington.

farms and stations, and, therefore, that more were really slaughtered than the figures show. The following were the numbers returned for 1889 and 1890, those for the latter year being smaller than those for the former in the case of sheep and lambs, but larger in the case of other descriptions of stock:—

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1889 AND 1890.

Year.	Cattle and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
1889 ... ..	250,822	2,383,946	145,724
1890 ... ..	267,693	2,215,876	163,362
Increase ... ..	16,871	...	17,638
Decrease ... ..	...	168,070	...

Purposes  
for which  
stock was  
slaughtered.

547. The purposes to which the carcasses of the slaughtered animals were appropriated in 1890 were returned as follow:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LIVE STOCK WAS SLAUGHTERED, 1890.

Description of Live Stock.	Numbers Slaughtered for—			Total.
	The Butcher and Private use.	Preserving or Salting.	Boiling down for Tallow or Lard.	
Cattle and Calves ... ..	266,819	740	134	267,693
Sheep and Lambs ... ..	2,187,365	26,525	1,986	2,215,876
Pigs ... ..	85,668	77,694	...	163,362
Total ... ..	2,539,852	104,959	2,120	2,646,931

Stock  
slaughtered  
for  
preserving.

548. In the 10 years ended with 1889, the returns show the average number slaughtered annually for preserving and salting to have been of cattle 735, of sheep and lambs 75,066, and of pigs 54,499. These numbers, as regards pigs, are much below, but as regards sheep, are much above, the numbers slaughtered for the same purposes in 1890, the numbers of cattle slaughtered being about the same.

Wool pro-  
duced, 1889  
and 1890.

549. The quantity of wool produced in Victoria during the year 1890 may be set down as 55,558,930 lbs.\* valued at £2,862,125. These figures represent the excess of exports over imports during the year, to which is added the quantity and value of wool used in Victorian woollen mills. In the previous year, the quantity produced, similarly estimated, was 56,954,721 lbs., valued at £2,449,368.

\* The quantity of *Victorian* wool, including Angora wool, exported in 1890, according to the Customs returns, was 114,652,242 lbs., or considerably more than the total quantity given above as produced in Victoria.—(See footnotes on pages 28 and 29, *ante*.)

550. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of wool produced in the various Australasian colonies in 1889 and the three preceding years. The estimate for each of the other colonies has been made upon the same principle as that for Victoria, viz., by substituting the difference between the imports and the exports for the entry as to the origin of the wool made at the Customs, to which has been added an estimate for the quantity used for manufacturing purposes during each of the years :—

Wool produced in Australasian colonies, 1886 to 1889.

WOOL PRODUCED IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1886 TO 1889.\*

Colony.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
QUANTITY.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Victoria ...	57,439,634	48,420,119	54,143,961	56,954,721
New South Wales ...	171,228,430	216,650,129	236,638,426	258,233,636
Queensland ...	28,700,546	47,482,926	50,675,289	59,228,753
South Australia ...	40,991,388	42,198,632	41,650,088	39,352,984
Western Australia ...	6,139,917	6,675,713	8,475,240	9,501,695
Tasmania ...	8,300,180	9,846,830	7,134,438	6,383,921
New Zealand ...	92,741,733	90,776,881	87,291,513	105,779,923
Total ...	405,541,828	462,051,230	486,008,955	535,435,633
DECLARED VALUE.	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	2,778,160	2,400,515	2,577,107	2,449,368
New South Wales ...	6,947,526	8,925,516	9,167,534	10,501,664
Queensland ...	1,413,908	2,368,711	2,258,365	2,680,134
South Australia ...	1,227,007	1,323,879	1,334,589	1,354,377
Western Australia ...	332,519	333,785	423,762	395,903
Tasmania ...	319,227	422,531	317,423	292,770
New Zealand ...	3,200,499	3,453,278	3,386,504	4,213,358
Total ...	16,218,846	19,228,215	19,465,284	21,887,574

551. It appears by the figures that Victoria, in 1889, produced considerably less than a fourth as much wool as New South Wales, and rather more than half as much as New Zealand. She, however, produced only a little less than Queensland, and half as much again as South Australia. Western Australia, notwithstanding the immense extent of her territory, produced only half as much again as the island of Tasmania. The wool clip was much larger in 1889 than in any of the other years in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand, but was exceeded in one or more of the previous years in the other colonies.

Wool produced in each colony.

552. The figures also show that the wool produced in the Australasian colonies, in 1889, was more by  $49\frac{1}{2}$  million pounds than in 1888,

Wool produce of four years compared.

\* For later figures see Table XVIII. in Appendix A., *post*.

by nearly 73½ million pounds than in 1887, and by nearly 130 million pounds than in 1886; and, further, that the value of such wool was greater in 1889 than in 1888 by £2,422,000; than in 1887 by £2,660,000; and than in 1886 by nearly £5,670,000.

Exports of  
Austral-  
asian wool,  
1890-91.

553. According to returns obtained from brokers and others connected with the wool trade in Melbourne, 1,618,052 bales of wool were exported from the Australasian Colonies in 1890-91, and of this about four-fifths was sent from the Australian continent. The following are the quantities from each colony given in bales\* :—

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1890-91.

Colony.	Bales of Wool exported therefrom.	Colony.	Bales of Wool exported therefrom.
Victoria ...	419,989	Tasmania ...	20,273
New South Wales ...	566,465	New Zealand ...	308,489
Queensland ...	121,669		
South Australia ...	155,603	Grand Total ...	1,618,052
Western Australia ...	25,564		
Total ...	1,289,290		

Destination  
of Austral-  
asian wool,  
1890-91.

554. According to the same authority 83 per cent. of Australasian wool in 1890-91 was sent to London, 15 per cent. to the continent of Europe, nearly 2 per cent. to America, and a fraction to Japan. The following are the figures :—

DESTINATION OF AUSTRALASIAN WOOL, 1890-91.

Country.	Bales of Wool sent thereto.	
	Number.	Proportion per cent.
London ...	1,346,122	83·2
Continent of Europe ...	240,737	14·9
America ...	29,235	1·8
Japan ...	1,958	·1
Total ...	1,618,052	100·0

Wool pro-  
duced in  
various  
countries.

555. The following statement of the wool produced in one year in various countries has been computed, except as regards Australasia,

\* The weight of a bale of wool is about 250 lbs. for washed and 350 to 360 lbs. for greasy wool. Only about 10 per cent. of the wool being washed, the average weight of a bale may be set down as 349 lbs.

from figures given in the Third Annual Report of the Statistical Institute of Holland \* :—

WOOL PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	lbs.		lbs.
Australasia (1889) ...	535,436,000	Italy (1874) ...	21,378,800
Russia (1878) ...	390,548,800	Asiatic Turkey and Persia ...	13,224,000
Argentine Republic (1882) ...	244,666,040	Natal (1881) ...	12,496,680
United States (1882) ...	233,073,000	Austria (1881) ...	10,909,800
United Kingdom (1882) ...	127,942,200	Portugal ...	10,358,800
France (1879) ...	90,319,920	Belgium (1865) ...	4,408,000
Spain (1878) ...	66,120,000	British North America (1881) ...	3,570,480
Germany (1881) ...	54,879,600	Sweden (1870) ...	3,306,000
Cape Colony (1881) ...	42,427,000	Other countries ...	96,976,000
Uruguay (1880) ...	41,369,080		
Hungary (1880) ...	35,682,760		
British India (1881-2) ...	21,400,840	Total	2,060,493,800

556. The average price per lb. of Victorian wool in 1890, based upon its declared value before leaving this colony, as obtained from the Customs returns of exports, was not quite  $10\frac{3}{4}$ d., as against nearly  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. in 1889, not quite  $10\frac{1}{8}$ d. in 1888, nearly  $10\frac{5}{8}$ d. in 1887,  $11\frac{3}{8}$ d. in 1886 and 1885, and  $12\frac{7}{8}$ d. in 1884. There was thus a rise of about  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb. as compared with 1889, of  $\frac{5}{8}$ d. as compared with 1888, and of  $\frac{1}{8}$ d. as compared with 1887, but a fall of  $\frac{5}{8}$ d. per lb. as compared with 1886 or 1885, and of  $2\frac{1}{8}$ d. per lb. as compared with 1884. This would appreciate the wool produced in Victoria during 1890 by nearly £60,000 as compared with the average price in 1889, by £144,700 as compared with the price in 1888, and by less than £29,000 as compared with that in 1887; but depreciate it by £144,700 as compared with the average price in 1886 or 1885, and by £490,000 as compared with the price in 1884.†

557. In the foregoing paragraph, the price given is the average for all descriptions of wool included in the one total, so that it is possible that a variation in the quality or condition may to a certain extent account for the difference in the declared value. The variation in the price of wools of like quality will, however, be readily recognised by means of the figures in the following table, which have been kindly supplied for this work by Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort and Co. (Limited), Melbourne :—

\* See *Bijdragen van het Statistisch Instituut*, Amsterdam, 1887, page 19; there given in kilogrammes, each of which has been assumed to be equal to 2·204 lbs.

† See also Part “Interchange,” *ante*, where the export value of all wool—not Victorian wool only—is dealt with.

AVERAGE PRICE PER LB. OF WOOL (FLEECE) IN MELBOURNE,  
1885 TO 1891.

Year.	Greasy.		Clean.*	
	Merino.	Crossbred.	Fleece Washed.	Scoured.
	d.	d.	d.	d.
1884-5 ... ..	10½	9	20	19
1885-6 ... ..	8½	8	16	15
1886-7 ... ..	10½	9	17	18
1887-8 ... ..	9½	8	15½	16
1888-9 ... ..	10½	10	18	17½
1889-90 ... ..	11½	11	18½	19½
1890-91 ... ..	10	9	15	16½

Average price of wool sold in Victoria, 1890 and 1891.

558. According to returns obtained from the selling brokers, the average price per bale† of all wool sold in Melbourne and Geelong was £11 8s. in the season 1890-91, as compared with £14 17s. 11d. in 1889-90, thus showing a falling-off of 23½ per cent. in the average value.

Price of Australian wool in London.

559. The average price in 1889 of Australian wool in London, as officially computed from the returns of imports by the Agricultural Department of‡ the Privy Council, was the same as in 1888, ¼d. lower than in 1885 and 1887, 1d. higher than in 1886, and much lower than in any other previous years. The following are the results obtained for the twenty-one years ended with 1889:—

AVERAGE PRICE OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL IN LONDON,  
1869 TO 1889.

		per lb.				per lb.	
		s.	d.			s.	d.
1869 ... ..		1	3	1880 ... ..		1	2¾
1870 ... ..		1	3¼	1881 ... ..		1	2½
1871 ... ..		1	2¼	1882 ... ..		1	0½
1872 ... ..		1	3	1883 ... ..		1	0½
1873 ... ..		1	3¼	1884 ... ..		1	0½
1874 ... ..		1	2¾	1885 ... ..		0	10½
1875 ... ..		1	4¼	1886 ... ..		0	9¼
1876 ... ..		1	3¼	1887 ... ..		0	10½
1877 ... ..		1	3	1888 ... ..		0	10¼
1878 ... ..		1	2½	1889 ... ..		0	10¼
1879 ... ..		1	2½				

Value of pastoral produce.

560. The following is an estimate of the gross value of pastoral produce raised on holdings of all descriptions in 1890-91:—

\* Comprising both merino and crossbred.  
† For average weight of a bale of wool see footnote to paragraph 553 ante.  
‡ Report dated November, 1890, page 101.

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1890-91.

Nature of Produce.	Value.
	£
Milk, butter, and cheese, from 395,091 milch cows kept, @ £8 10s. ...	3,358,273
Estimated value of stock produced in 1890 :—	
Cattle, 395,091, viz., 263,394, @ £8, and 131,697 (calves), @ 30s.	2,304,698
Sheep, 3,184,036, @ 7s. 6d. ... ..	1,194,013
Pigs, 84,737, @ £2 10s. ... ..	211,842
Horses, 21,823, @ £8 ... ..	174,584
Excess of exports over imports of wool, Customs value ... ..	2,743,364
Estimated value of wool used in the colony for manufacturing purposes, 1,780,859 lbs., @ 1s. 4d.	118,724
Total ... ..	10,105,498

NOTE.—The principle on which the numbers of “stock produced” have been estimated is as follows :—It has been assumed that the increase of cattle amounted to one to every milch cow, and that one-third of the calves born were slaughtered, the remainder taking the place of the older cattle slaughtered. The increase of sheep has been reckoned at 25 per cent. on the total number of both sexes over six months old in the colony, that being the proportionate increase ascertained by Mr. A. J. Skene, the late Surveyor-General of Victoria, to have taken place during a series of years on nearly 3½ millions of sheep on 34 stations situated in various parts of the colony. The increase of pigs and horses has been arbitrarily estimated at 30 and 5 per cent. respectively upon the total numbers of such stock. The value per head set down for the different kinds of stock is intended to represent the average value per head of all the stock of each kind in the colony, young and old ; for although the stock born in the year would be only six months old, on the average, when the year terminated, and would, consequently, not be of so high a value as the figures indicate, yet all the growing or fattening stock may be considered to have become more valuable during the year, and the increase of bulk, and consequently of value, of such stock may fairly be set down as part of the year’s produce as much as the stock actually born therein, the numbers of the latter being taken as a basis whereto such values may be applied. The quantity of wool manufactured in Victoria has been ascertained from the various woollen mills. No estimate has been made of the value of meat, tallow, lard, hides, skins, horns, hoofs, bones, etc., as this is supposed to be included in the value of stock produced.

561. Australian-killed fresh meat was delivered in London for the first time in the year 1880, when the supply consisted of 60 carcasses of beef and 555 of mutton. New Zealand fresh meat was first delivered in 1882. The following, according to the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council,\* are the quantities delivered from Australasia in the nine years ended with 1889 :—

Australasian  
fresh meat  
in London.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND KILLED FRESH MEAT DELIVERED  
IN LONDON, 1881 TO 1889.

	Cwt.		Cwt.
1881 ... ..	11,300	1886 ... ..	294,220
1882 ... ..	34,540	1887 ... ..	302,140
1883 ... ..	93,420	1888 ... ..	398,960
1884 ... ..	222,560	1889 ... ..	533,680
1885 ... ..	230,400		

562. In the same nine years the average prices of beef and mutton in London, by the carcass, are quoted as follow† :—

Price of  
meat in  
London.

\* Report dated November, 1890, page 84. † Ibid., pages 96 and 97.



AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE OF BEEF AND MUTTON IN LONDON,  
1881 TO 1889.

	Beef per lb.	Mutton per lb.
1881 ... ..	4½d. to 7¼d.	5d. to 9d.
1882 ... ..	4¾d. „ 8d.	5½d. „ 9½d.
1883 ... ..	5d. „ 8d.	5¾d. „ 9¾d.
1884 ... ..	4¼d. „ 7¾d.	5d. „ 8¾d.
1885 ... ..	3¾d. „ 6¾d.	4¼d. „ 7½d.
1886 ... ..	3½d. „ 6¼d.	4d. „ 8d.
1887 ... ..	3d. „ 5¾d.	3¼d. „ 7d.
1888 ... ..	3¼d. „ 6¼d.	3¾d. „ 7¾d.
1889 ..... ..	3½d. „ 7¼d.	5d. „ 9d.

## Rabbits.

563. Tame rabbits were kept in Victoria during the early years of the colony, but rabbits were first turned out upon an extensive scale by a landed proprietor in the Western district. They bred rapidly, and for several years there was a demand for specimens in most districts of the colony for breeding purposes. At that time no one seems to have thought of the nuisance they might eventually become, and of the large expenditure which would be necessary to keep down their numbers. There are now few parts of Victoria which are not infested with them, although, in consequence of the vigorous efforts which have been made by the Government, by Shire Councils, and by private individuals, to suppress the evil, there are not so many as formerly. It is found, however, that if efforts are relaxed they breed so rapidly that they soon become as numerous as ever. Some persons have advocated the introduction of animals hostile to rabbits, such as ferrets, weasels, or the mangouste (Indian ichneumon\*), but where this has been tried it has been found that the introduced animals have been so destructive to poultry that the rabbits were the lesser evil of the two; it was also discovered that, as a rule, these animals only attack rabbits when hungry, and cease to do so as soon as they become satiated, consequently it would have been necessary to introduce immense numbers to cope with the multitude of rabbits with which the colony is infested. The most successful way of destroying rabbits has been found to be poisoning either with phosphorized oats or wheat, or with arsenic mixed with bran or chaff, or else with the fumes of bisulphide of carbon, which, being placed in their burrows, speedily effects the desired object if all the entrances are properly stopped. They are also largely trapped and shot, in which case their

\* *Herpestes mangos* of Desmarest.



flesh is available for food. In 1890-91, the amount expended by the State on rabbit extermination was about £37,000, as compared with £24,860 in the previous year; the total amount in the last 12 years has been £204,800.

564. Active operations for the destruction of rabbits on Crown Lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880, and from that date to the middle of 1891 sums amounting to £204,823 had been expended with that object. The following are the amounts spent in each year:—

State expenditure on rabbit destruction.

#### STATE EXPENDITURE ON RABBIT EXTERMINATION, 1880-1891.

£			£		
1879-80	...	1,280	1885-86	...	24,833
1880-81	...	2,600	1886-87	...	21,065
1881-82	...	12,890	1887-88	...	20,551
1882-83	...	9,883	1888-89	...	17,621
1883-84	...	10,063	1889-90	...	24,860
1884-85	...	22,177	1890-91	...	37,000*

NOTE.—These amounts include expenditure on labour, inspectors' salaries, material, cartage, etc., and for working unoccupied Crown lands.

565. With the view of keeping the rabbits and wild dogs on the South Australian side of the border from crossing into Victoria, a fence of wire netting has been erected by the Victorian Government, commencing at about 36° 45' south latitude and extending north to the Murray, a distance of 150 geographical miles. From the commencing point of this fence the Government of South Australia has fenced south for about 36 miles along the Victorian frontier, but it is not known whether it intends to continue the fencing to the sea. As the distance from the Murray to the sea is 282 miles, the portion undertaken by Victoria covers more than one-half of that length.

Rabbit fence between Victoria and South Australia.

566. An Act was passed in 1889† to amend and consolidate the law providing for the destruction and suppression of rabbits and other vermin. This Act is administered by the Government, instead of by shire councils as previously under former Acts. It renders owners and occupiers liable for the destruction of all vermin on their lands, the Crown being responsible for all unoccupied Crown lands; and provides for the appointment by the Governor in Council of inspectors acting under the control of the chief inspector, who are empowered to take legal

Rabbit Suppression Act 1890.

\* Approximate figures.

† *The Vermin Destruction Act* 1889 (53 Vict. No. 1028), repealed and re-enacted by the *Consolidated Act* (54 Vict. No. 1153).

proceedings against defaulters, and to enter land and destroy vermin, or any harbours for vermin which it is desirable to remove, such as log or brush fences, etc. If the owners and occupiers neglect to do so after due notice, all charges and expenses so incurred to be recovered before a court of law. It also provides for the supply of wire netting to the settlers wherewith to erect rabbit proof fences, the amount to be paid back in ten annual instalments, without interest. All the settlers have to do is to apply to the shire councils for the wire netting, the estimated cost per mile being £18 or £20. The councils will be held responsible for the repayment, and are to collect the moneys advanced and account for the same to the Government. It has been suggested that the applicants should join in groups to fence in their holdings, it being relatively cheaper to fence in a large block than a number of small ones. In introducing the measure, the then Minister of Lands, the Hon. J. L. Dow, stated that whilst the annual expenditure of Victoria on rabbit destruction was about £20,000, that of New South Wales was about £90,000, and that of South Australia was over £40,000; but that the magnitude of the evil was not disclosed by these figures, which simply represented what was spent on Crown lands. In addition, there was the large expenditure incurred by private individuals in attempting to keep their land clear. In 1889-90 the sum of nearly £150,000 was lent by the Government for the purchase of wire netting in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The following account of the measures adopted during the year 1890 to exterminate the rabbits has been taken from the report of the chief inspector\* :—

#### EXTERMINATION OF RABBITS AND OTHER VERMIN.

Provision having been made in the present Act for the Government taking the administration of same, thereby relieving the shire councils of an annual expenditure of fully £14,000, operations were commenced on the 1st January, and the results have so far proved fairly successful.

I may state that of late years the extent of infested country has increased very much, especially in the Midland and North-Eastern districts, where the pest has obtained a firm hold in the localities favourable for burrowing, and where log and brush fences which provide harbour are to be found in the timbered districts.

Little or no action was taken by the shire councils in these districts to carry out the provisions of the former Act so as to check the pest; the task of enforcing the present Act has consequently been a difficult and arduous one.

In the Northern districts, where the rabbits were so great a plague some years ago, the number is now greatly reduced, and very seldom is a complaint made of the destruction of crops; whereas previously such complaints were very numerous, and the damage done was ruinous to the farmers.

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\* For an account of the steps taken in previous years, see last edition of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 559.

The area more or less infested throughout the colony I estimate at 37,750,000 acres. A staff of 68 inspectors has been appointed to carry out the provisions of the Act; 20,800 notices under section 14 have been served on owners and occupiers to destroy rabbits; 152 convictions under the penal clauses of the Act have been obtained; the fines and costs awarded amount to £1,210, and for charges and expenses the sum of £700 has been received.

Two thousand five hundred notices, as required by the Act, have been served on owners and occupiers to destroy log and brush fences, stone walls, and live hedges, and I am pleased to state that many holders have complied with the notices. No steps have yet been taken by any of the inspectors to destroy fences in accordance with section 19. It is to be hoped, however, that all such fences will soon be destroyed, and replaced by post and wire fences, for until this be done the rabbits cannot be kept down.

The unoccupied Crown lands have received all necessary attention, and where practicable, with a view to economy, the work of rabbit extirpation has been let by contract. A large saving has thereby been effected; but, in consequence of the inspectors having to enforce the provisions of the Act, lands held as commons, and under leases, grazing licences, and mallee lands are being relinquished, owing to the great expense of keeping the land clear of rabbits. The expenditure, therefore, is increasing every month, and a much larger sum will be required next year for the work on Crown lands.

During the year the sum of £150,000, voted by Parliament for loans to shire councils to purchase wire netting, has been allocated amongst 54 shires. The majority of the shires have delivered the wire netting to farmers and others, and no doubt the erection of wire netting will tend to confine the rabbits within limited areas, where they can be more easily destroyed. It is satisfactory to report that a large majority of the shire councils are well satisfied with the working of the Act, and I have no doubt but that, with the aid of wire netting and vigorous administration, the rabbit plague will, in a few years, be reduced to a minimum. The South Australian border fence (150 miles in length) has been periodically inspected, and is in good order.

A large number of schemes and inventions for the destruction of rabbits have been submitted, principally from America, Germany, Great Britain, and India, but none of them are of any practical value.

The means of destruction carried out have been the same as heretofore, viz., poisoning, trapping, impregnating the burrows with bisulphide of carbon or other gases, and digging out. Poisoning and trapping no doubt cause a large percentage of rabbits to be destroyed, but unless the work is followed up by the burrows being dug out, and all cover, such as log and brush, fallen timber, etc., being destroyed, there is very little hope of the pest being effectively kept down.

One thousand one hundred and sixty-five wild dogs and 1,247 foxes have been destroyed during the year, at a cost of £1,550, the shire councils and vermin boards paying one-half of the amount.

567. In the fourteen years ended with 1890, nearly 44 millions of rabbit skins, valued at nearly £284,000, have been exported from Victoria. In addition to these, many have been used in the colony by hat manufacturers\* and others, and large numbers have doubtless been destroyed or allowed to decay. The following are the exports of rabbit skins in the period referred to:—

Exports of  
rabbit  
skins.

\* Mr. E. Shaw, the manager of the Denton Mills Hat Factory, reports that about 600 dozen rabbit skins weekly, or 374,400 yearly, are used in that establishment.

EXPORTS OF RABBIT SKINS, 1877 TO 1890.

Year.	Rabbit Skins Exported.		Year.	Rabbit Skins Exported.	
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
		£			£
1877 ... ..	700,565	5,790	1885 ... ..	3,424,259	23,548
1878 ... ..	711,844	6,206	1886 ... ..	910,609	6,800
1879 ... ..	1,036,372	7,322	1887 ... ..	2,663,314	16,294
1880 ... ..	3,309,408	21,674	1888 ... ..	3,967,533	20,759
1881 ... ..	4,473,108	32,217	1889 ... ..	3,429,015	12,303
1882 ... ..	4,929,432	37,538	1890 ... ..	4,913,351	25,667
1883 ... ..	4,245,596	30,364			
1884 ... ..	4,963,371	37,243	Total ...	43,677,777	283,725

Rabbits sent to market in Melbourne.

568. The number of couples of rabbits received at the Melbourne fish market, the number sold, and the number condemned, during the last five years, were as follow :—

RABBITS SENT TO MELBOURNE MARKET.

Year.	Number of Couples of Rabbits.		
	Sold.	Condemned.	Total.
1886-7 ... ..	346,856	4,460	351,316
1887-8 ... ..	418,618	2,272	420,890
1888-9 ... ..	474,384	13,458	487,842
1889-90 ... ..	606,568	11,567	618,135
1890-91 ... ..	676,796	5,955	682,751
Total ... ..	2,523,222	37,712	2,560,934

Flour mills.

569. In 1891, as compared with 1890, whilst a decrease of 3 occurred in the number of mills, of 32 in the number of pairs of stones, and of 7 in the number of hands employed, there was an increase of 32 in the horse-power of machinery, and of 29 in the sets of rollers in use. The wheat operated upon increased by 2,674,000 bushels, and the flour made by nearly 63,000 tons\* ; but, on the other hand, the other grain operated upon decreased by 127,000 bushels. An increase of £39,737 took place in the estimated value of machinery, lands, and buildings :—

\* A ton of flour is considered to be equivalent to 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR MILLS, 1890 AND 1891.

Year ended March.	Number of Mills.	Mills employing—		Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Pairs of Stones.	Number of Sets of Rollers.
		Steam-power.	Water-power.			
1890 ...	107	100	7	3,585	269	427
1891 ...	104	99	5	3,617	237	456
Increase	...	...	...	32	...	29
Decrease	3	1	2	...	32	...

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.	Grain operated upon.		Flour made.	Approximate total Value of—		
		Wheat.	Other.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
		bushels.	bushels.	tons.*	£	£	£
1890 ...	807	7,203,602	376,280	146,828	303,232	122,007	226,406
1891 ...	800	9,877,840	249,071	209,773	368,386	108,096	214,900
Increase	...	2,674,238	...	62,945	65,154	...	...
Decrease	7	...	127,209	...	...	13,911	11,506

570. The following was set down as the value of grain operated upon, and of flour, meal, etc., produced in flour mills, in 1891, and in the previous census year, 1881 :—

Value of materials used and produced.

FLOUR MILLS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.	1890-91.
Value of materials operated upon	£1,412,099	£1,620,125
„ articles produced	1,651,351	2,043,604
Increased value	£239,252, or 17 per cent.	£423,479, or 26 per cent.

571. The breweries returned were fewer by 2, the hands employed in breweries by 67, and the horse-power of machinery by 21, in 1891 than in 1890; decreases also took place in the materials used and beer brewed, the latter being less by over 1,493,000 gallons than in the previous year. A higher value, however, by over £245,000 was set down for the machinery, plant, and buildings :—

Breweries.

BREWERIES, 1890 AND 1891.

Year ended March.	Number of Breweries.	Breweries employing—				Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Materials used.		
		Steam- power.	Gas.	Water- power.	Manual Labour only.			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.
1890 ...	70	57	...	1	12	773	1,252	lbs. 15,975,568	bushels. 841,841	lbs. 1,038,073
1891 ...	68	54	1	1	12	752	1,185	13,966,624	796,982	908,456
Increase	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease	2		...	...	...	21	67	2,008,944	44,859	129,617

Year ended March.	Beer made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1890 ...	gallons. 20,051,346	£ 206,233	£ 702,406	£ 399,851
1891 ...	18,557,931	254,206	900,660	399,156
Increase	...	47,973	198,254	...
Decrease	1,493,415	...	...	695

Value of materials used and produced.

572. The value of the sugar, malt, and hops used, and of the beer made, were returned for the last two census years. The following are the figures given :—

BREWERIES, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.	1890-91.
Value of materials used ...	£442,885	£491,932
„ beer made ...	780,501	971,489
Increased value ...	£337,616, or 76 per cent.	£479,557, or 97 per cent.

Consump-  
tion of beer  
per head.

573. The beer made in Victoria during 1890-91 amounted to 18,557,931 gallons ; and the quantity imported, after deducting exports, was 1,502,706 gallons. These numbers gave a total consumption of 20,060,637 gallons, or an average of 17<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> gallons per head. The consumption of beer per head in 1889-90 was as much as 19<sup>2</sup>/<sub>5</sub> gallons, in 1888-9 20 gallons, in 1887-8 18<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> gallons, in 1886-7 17<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> gallons, and in the two previous years no more than 16 gallons.

Beer brewed  
in various  
countries.

574. The following is a statement of the quantity of beer brewed in one year in the United Kingdom, four countries of Europe, and the United States :—

\* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. One brewery in 1890 was upon Crown lands ; in this case no valuation of the land has been given.



## BEER BREWED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES\* (000's OMITTED).

United Kingdom (1885)	gallons.	989,890,	Austria-Hungary (1884)	gallons.	272,624,
Holland (1884)	...	932,228,	Belgium (1885)	...	206,074,
United States (1888)	...	819,640,	France (1883)	...	189,618,

575. The average annual consumption of malt liquor per head in various countries may be set down as follows, the figures being generally calculated over a series of years :—

Consumption of beer in various countries.

## ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF BEER PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

United Kingdom	gallons.	28.74	Tasmania	gallons.	10.02
South Australia	...	20.04	New Zealand	...	9.59
Germany	...	19.38	Switzerland	...	8.15
Victoria	...	19.36	Austria-Hungary	...	6.83
Holland	...	19.05	France	...	4.53
New South Wales	...	11.94	Canada	...	3.05
United States	...	10.74	Sweden	...	2.52
Queensland	...	10.23			

576. The number of brickyards and potteries was the same as that returned in 1890, and whilst the hands employed were fewer by 121, the horse-power of the machinery employed was increased by 514. The number of bricks made was smaller than in the previous year by nearly  $34\frac{3}{4}$  millions, and there was also a decrease of nearly £2,100 in the value of pottery made. The plant, land, and buildings show an increased value of about £115,600. The following are the comparative figures for the two years :—

Brickyards and potteries.

## BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1890 AND 1891.

Year ended March.	Number of Brick- yards and Potteries.	Number of Machines in use.		Brickyards employing—			Amount of Horse- power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.
		For tempering or crushing Clay.	For making Bricks or Pottery.	Machines worked by—		Manual Labour.		
				Steam.	Horses.			
1890 ...	233	237	117	78	82	73	2,384	3,243
1891 ...	233	251	146	78	99	56	2,898	3,122
Increase	...	14	29	...	17	...	514	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	121

\* Computed, in most cases, from figures given in the *Bijdragen van het Statistisch Instituut*, 1887, page 15, there stated in hectolitres, each of which has been assumed to be equal to 22 Imperial gallons.

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1890 AND 1891—continued.

Year ended March.	Number of Bricks made.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Pottery made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£
1890 ...	276,650,844	70,240	293,560	406,462	222,206
1891 ...	241,928,340	68,160	335,766	449,766	252,315
Increase ...	...	...	42,206	43,304	30,109
Decrease ...	34,722,504	2,080	...	...	...

Tanneries,  
fellmon-  
geries, etc.

577. The establishments for tanning and wool-washing were less numerous by 5, and the tanpits by 138, in 1891 than in 1890, although an increase of 93 took place in the number of hands employed. The returns also show an increase of over £74,200 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings connected with that industry. Notwithstanding the decrease in the number of establishments, the work done as a whole was in excess of that in the previous year; the hides tanned being more numerous by 17,427, the skins tanned by 154,283, the skins stripped by 13,796, and the wool washed other than that stripped from skins, by 251,393 lbs. The following are the particulars for the two years :—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1890 AND 1891.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—					Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Number of Tan Pits.
		Steam-power.	Wind-power.	Water-power.	Horse-power.	Manual Labour only.			
1890 ...	137	68	...	1	11	57	825	1,576	3,644
1891 ...	132	68	2	1	9	52	824	1,669	3,506
Increase	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	93	...
Decrease	5	...	...	...	2	5	1	...	138

Year ended March.	Number Tanned of—		Number of Skins Stripped of Wool.	Other Wool Washed.	Approximate Total Value of—		
	Hides.	Skins.			Machinery and Plant.	Lands. †	Buildings.
				lbs.	£	£	£
1890 ...	348,144	1,768,574	2,441,968	9,443,197	107,535	105,607	138,296
1891 ...	365,571	1,922,857	2,455,764	9,694,590	153,055	115,240	157,358
Increase	17,427	154,283	13,796	251,393	45,520	9,633	19,062

\* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Thirty-one of the brickyards in 1890, and thirty-four in 1891, were on Crown lands.  
† The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Seven of the establishments in 1890, and five in 1891, were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of land is given.



578. An estimate of the value of the materials used and articles produced in tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments was obtained in the last two census years. The following are the figures :—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,  
1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used ...	£1,008,531	...	£793,679
„ articles produced	1,406,274	...	1,226,853
Increased value ...	£397,743, or 39 per cent.		£433,174, or 55 per cent.

579. An Act\* to encourage the growth of the several species of acacia, locally known as “wattle,” the bark of which is of great value for tanning purposes, was passed on the 25th November, 1889. The Act allows selections of 1,000 acres each for wattle cultivation, to be taken up on a 21 years’ lease at a rental of not less than 2d. per acre per annum for the first seven years, not less than 4d. for the next seven years, and not less than 6d. for the third period of seven years, the right being given to select 320 acres of the area as a freehold. It is stipulated that the planting of one-fifth of the area must be made each year after the first, so that the whole may be covered by the end of the sixth year. The tree being of exceedingly quick growth, the bark is fit for stripping in 5 or 6 years. It is a peculiarity of the wattle that whilst its timber, which is valueless, becomes finer on good land, its bark producing qualities are said to be greatest on poor arid soils. Large areas of land suitable for the growth of the wattle have been thrown open for selection under this Act.

580. The forest saw mills, or those established for the purpose of cutting native timber at or near the place at which it is grown were separated from the town saw mills for the first time in 1890-91. The following are the statistics of the industry referred to :—

FOREST SAW MILLS, 1890-91.

Number of forest saw mills	...	202
Number using steam power	...	195
Number using water power	...	7
Horse-power of steam engines	...	3,149
Hands employed	...	2,767
Superficial feet of timber produced	...	152,434,583
Value of timber produced	...	£608,759
„ machinery and plant	...	£231,603
„ lands	...	£52,071†
„ buildings	...	£61,082

\* *The Wattle Trees Cultivation Act 1889* (53 Vict. No. 1,037); repealed and re-enacted by 54 Vict. No. 1,157.

† These figures apply to purchased land only. Thirteen of these establishments were on Crown Lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given.

Woollen  
mills.

581. The number of woollen mills returned was the same in 1891 as in 1890, a decrease of 19 occurred in the number of hands employed. There was an increase of £31,077 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings, of 41,930 lbs. in the quantity of wool used, of 86,488 in the number of yards of tweed, cloth, and flannel made, of 1,988 in the number of spindles used, and substantial increases in the number of blankets and shawls manufactured :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1890 AND 1891.

Year ended March.	Number of Woollen Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Horse- power of Machinery.	Quantity of Wool used.	Goods Manufactured : Quantity of—		
					Tweed, Cloth, Flannel, etc.	Blankets.	Shawls.
				lbs.	yards.	pairs.	number.
1890 ...	7	23,190	775	1,738,929	1,039,168	2,362	658
1891 ...	7	25,178	760	1,780,859	1,125,656	3,430	1,000
Increase	...	1,988	...	41,930	86,488	1,068	342
Decrease	...	...	15	...	...	...	...

Year ended March.	Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
			£	£	£
1890 ...	423	387	129,109	7,481	52,108
1891 ...	408	383	153,436	7,731	58,608
Increase	...	...	24,327	250	6,500
Decrease	15	4	...	...	...

Value of  
articles  
used and  
produced.

582. The value of the raw material used in woollen mills, and of the articles produced, was returned in 1881 and 1891. The following are the figures :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1881 AND 1891.

		1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used	...	£89,412	...	£94,932
„ articles produced	...	168,710	...	170,687
Increased value	...	£79,298, or 89 per cent.		£75,755, or 80 per cent.

Cotton  
manufac-  
ture in  
various  
countries

583. The manufacture of cotton has not yet been introduced into Australia, but statistics of its manufacture elsewhere may not be uninteresting. The following is a statement of the number of spindles in use in the United Kingdom, the Continent of Europe, the United States, and India, in each of the four years ended with 1888 :—

SPINDLES FOR MANUFACTURING COTTON IN USE IN VARIOUS  
COUNTRIES, 1885 TO 1888.

(000's omitted.)

Countries.	Number of Spindles.			
	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
United Kingdom ...	43,000,	42,700,	42,740,	42,740,*
Continent of Europe ...	22,750,	22,900,	23,180,	23,380,
United States ...	13,250,	13,350,	13,500,	13,525,
India ...	2,145,	2,260,	2,420,	2,490,
Total ...	81,145,	81,210,	81,840,	82,135,

584. The following are the quantities of cotton consumed in the same countries during the ten years ended with 1887-8. The figures express substantially the world's consumption of that staple in the years named:—

World's consumption of cotton.

WORLD'S CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, 1879 TO 1888.

(00,000's omitted.)

Years.	Quantity of Cotton Consumed in—				
	United Kingdom.	Continent of Europe.	United States.	India.	Total.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1878-9 ...	1,137,2	1,038,4	713,6	104,9	2,994,1
1879-80 ...	1,340,0	1,100,0	792,4	120,6	3,353,0
1880-81 ...	1,428,8	1,182,4	847,2	148,6	3,607,0
1881-2 ...	1,456,0	1,279,2	878,8	155,8	3,769,8
1882-3 ...	1,497,6	1,352,0	950,0	179,0	3,978,6
1883-4 ...	1,466,4	1,352,0	897,6	208,3	3,924,3
1884-5 ...	1,373,2	1,302,0	763,6	233,9	3,672,7
1885-6 ...	1,451,2	1,386,0	911,2	252,1	4,000,5
1886-7 ...	1,477,6	1,456,0	969,2	284,7	4,187,5
1887-8 ...	1,536,4	1,508,0	1,012,0	300,0	4,356,4

585. Thirty-three soap and candle works were returned in both 1890 and in 1891, but the hands employed increased by 28. The weight of soap made in the year under review was less by 11,327 cwt. than that in the previous year, but the weight of candles made was greater by 982 cwt. than in 1890, whilst the valuation placed upon the machinery, lands, and buildings was higher by £41,110 than in that year:—

Soap and candle works.

\* According to a return published in *The Manufacturer and Inventor* (a London industrial newspaper), of the 20th October, 1890, the number of textile factories in the United Kingdom is 7,190, in which 48,409,733 spinning spindles or throwing spindles, 5,231,329 doubling spindles, and 822,489 power looms are used; whilst the number of hands employed is 1,084,631, viz., 428,082 males and 656,549 females.

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1890 AND 1891.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—			Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Soap made.	Candles made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Steam- power.	Gas power.	Manual Labour only.					Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1890 ...	33	24	...	9	532	399	cwt. 159,570	cwt. 50,999	£ 70,090	£ 76,560	£ 51,060
1891 ...	33	21	1	11	386	427	148,243	51,981	95,710	84,410	58,700
Increase	...	...	1	2	...	28	...	982	25,620	7,850	7,640
Decrease	...	3	...	...	146	...	11,327	...	...	...	..

NOTE.—In addition to the other manufactures, 8,880 cwt. of soda crystals were made in 1890, and 10,120 cwt. in 1891.

Value of  
articles  
used and  
produced.

586. The value of the raw material used, and of the articles produced, in soap and candle factories was returned for the twelve months preceding the last two censuses, with the following result:—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of raw materials used ...	£288,340	... ..	£229,903
„ articles produced ...	450,924	... ..	348,316
Increased value ...	£162,584, or 56 per cent.		£118,413, or 52 per cent.

Tobacco  
manufac-  
tories.

587. The tobacco manufactories returned were 3 less in 1891 than in 1890, and the hands employed decreased by 64, viz., 29 males and 35 females. The tobacco manufactured, however, increased by 128,171 lbs., and the snuff manufactured by 586 lbs.; on the other hand there was a falling off of over a million in the number of cigars made, and of 1½ million in the number of cigarettes made. The value of lands, buildings, and plant in use was set down as less by £16,421 in 1891 than in 1890:—

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1890 AND 1891.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Establish- ments em- ploying—			Amount of Horse- power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.		Quantity of—		Number of Cigars Manu- factured.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Steam- power.	Gas-power.	Manual Labour.		Males.	Females.	Tobacco Manufactured.	Snuff Manufactured.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1890 ..	16	4	1	11	59	593	247	lbs. 1,067,455	lbs. 1,533	14,320,340	£ 38,550	£ 74,250	£ 53,700
1891 ..	13	4	1	8	79	564	212	1,195,626	2,119	13,255,000	41,365	48,814	59,900
Increase ..	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	128,171	586	..	2,815	..	6,200
Decrease ..	3	..	..	3	..	29	35	..	..	1,065,340	..	25,436	..

NOTE.—In addition to the other manufactures, 6,266,000 cigarettes were made in 1890, and 4,854,000 in 1891.

\* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Two of these establishments in both years were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given.

588. According to the returns of the last two censuses the value of the materials used and articles produced in tobacco manufactories was as follows in 1881 and 1891 :—

Value of raw and manufactured materials.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used	... £126,450	...	... £118,070
„ articles produced	... 199,320	...	... 239,627
Increased value	... £72,870, or 58 per cent.	...	... £121,557, or 103 per cent.

589. Six distilleries were returned both in 1891 and 1890. An increase took place of 39 in the number of hands employed, of nearly 94,000 gallons in the quantity of spirits made, and of £14,640 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings. The following are the figures for the two years :—

DISTILLERIES, 1890 AND 1891.

Year ended March.	Number of Distilleries.	Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Spirits made.	Approximate Value of—		
					Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings and Improve-ments.
1890 ...	6	127	93	gallons. 425,431	£ 76,500	£ 52,500	£ 43,000
1891 ...	6	109	132	519,078	57,000	70,140	59,500
Increase ...	...	...	39	93,647	...	17,640	16,500
Decrease...	...	18	...	...	19,500	...	...

590. According to the following figures, which (except those for the Australasian colonies) have not been got from an official source, and therefore must be taken only for what they may be worth, the average consumption of spirits per head appears to be much the greatest in Denmark and Sweden. Moreover, the consumption in Victoria is less than in New South Wales (slightly), Western Australia, or Queensland, but greater than in New Zealand, Tasmania, or South Australia, the latter two of which colonies stand at the very bottom of the list :—

Consump- tion of spirits in various countries.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
Denmark	... 4·30	Holland	... 2·08
Sweden	... 4·20	Russia*	... 1·65
Scotland	... 2·10	Queensland	... 1·59

\* It is believed that the actual consumption in Russia is larger, and that much privately distilled spirits are consumed which are not taken into account.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—continued.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
Western Australia	... 1·46	Germany	... ·95
United States	... 1·34	France	... ·85
Ireland	... 1·33	New Zealand	... ·78
Canada	... 1·19	England	... ·77
New South Wales	... 1·15	Austria-Hungary	... ·63
Victoria	... 1·12	Tasmania	... ·59
Switzerland	... 1·04	South Australia	... ·49
United Kingdom	... 1·00		

Other manu-  
factories,  
works, etc.

591. The manufactories and works, exclusive of those of which mention has already been made—viz., flour mills, breweries, distilleries, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, woollen mills, soap and candle works, and tobacco manufactories—were less numerous by 20 than those returned in 1890. It will be observed that the establishments employing water-power decreased by 1, those employing horse-power also by 1, and those employing only manual labour by 46; whilst there was an increase of 28 in those worked with the aid of steam and gas. The males employed decreased by 1,391, and the females employed increased by 446; whilst the value of lands, buildings, and plant shows an increase of £615,875. The totals of the two years are subjoined :—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1890 AND 1891.

(Exclusive of Flour Mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, Soap and Candle Works, and Tobacco Manufactories.

Year ended March.	Number of Manufactories, Works, etc.	Manufactories, etc., employing—						Horse- power of Machinery
		Steam.	Water.	Gas.	Wind	Horse- power.	Manual Labour only	
1890	2,528	1,071	19	301	2	24	1,111	18,623
1891	2,508	1,080	18	320	2	23	1,065	19,749
Increase	...	9	...	19	...	...	...	1,126
Decrease	20	...	1	...	...	1	46	...

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
			£	£	£
1890	40,719	7,693	4,637,043	3,937,624	3,078,688
1891	39,328	8,139	5,035,493	4,033,656	3,200,081
Increase	...	446	398,450	96,032	121,393
Decrease	1,391	...	...	...	...

NOTE.—Exclusive of stone-breaking and tar-pavement works, which numbered 19 in 1890 and 23 in 1891. These works being carried on in connexion with quarries, it is found impossible to separate them therefrom. See table following paragraph 596 *post*.

\* In the case of establishments standing upon Crown lands no estimate of the value of the land is given. The number of such establishments was 197 in 1890 and 204 in 1891.

592. By summarizing the returns of manufactories and works of all descriptions, including not only such as are embraced in the foregoing table, but also those excluded therefrom—viz., flour mills, breweries, distilleries, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, woollen mills, soap and candle works, and tobacco manufactories—it is found that during 1890-91 the total number of establishments decreased by 33, and the hands employed by 1,063; those of them which use steam or gas increased by 23, the amount of horse-power by 1,491, and the value of machinery, lands, and buildings by £1,161,384. The returns of the two years are contained in the following table:—

### MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1890 AND 1891.

(Including Flour Mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, Soap and Candle Works, and Tobacco Manufactories, as well as all other Manufactories, Works, etc.)

Year ended March.	Total Number of Establishments.	Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas Engines.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands,* Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
1890 ...	3,137	1,717	27,683	57,432	£ 15,612,064
1891 ...	3,104	1,740	29,174	56,369	16,773,448
Increase ...	...	23	1,491	...	1,161,384
Decrease ...	33	..	...	1,063	...

593. The manufacturing establishments of all kinds respecting which returns are obtained are named in the following table, and their numbers are given for 1891 and for the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia; also the number of hands employed, and the approximate value of materials used and produced, and of plant, lands, and buildings, during 1891. The establishments are generally of an extensive character, the exceptions being in cases where the existence of industries of an unusual or interesting nature might seem to call for notice, or where machinery worked by steam, gas, or water is used. No attempt is made to enumerate mere shops, although some manufacturing industry may be carried on thereat. Were this done, the “manufactories” in the colony might be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent:—

\* In the case of establishments standing upon Crown lands no estimate of the value of the land is given. The number of such establishments was 238 in 1890 and 245 in 1891.



MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	Number of Establishments.			Number of Hands employed.	1890-91.		
	1880-81.	1885-86.	1890-91.		Approximate Value of—		
					Materials used.	Articles produced.	Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.							
Account-book manufactories, manufacturing stationers	7	7	11	1,027	£ 152,360	£ 248,900	£ 234,270
Printing and lithographic printing establishments*	89	139	162	4,003	459,858	1,363,086	1,198,051
Photo-lithographic works ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.							
Organ-building establishments ... ..	2	4	3	35	6,300	10,100	7,000
Pianoforte manufactories ... ..	5	4	3	12	750	1,900	2,500
CARVING FIGURES, ETC.							
Wood carving and turnery works ...	10	18	15	59	3,595	9,710	17,122
DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES.							
Die-sinkers, engravers, medalists, trademark makers	6	6	8	130	5,635	14,149	32,795
Indiarubber stamp manufactories † ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Type foundry ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.							
Electric-lighting apparatus manufactory	...	1	3	18	1,420	3,450	6,850
Philosophical instrument manufactories	1	4	2	9	540	900	3,350
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.							
Surgical instrument, truss—manufactories	6	4	4	23	1,056	4,806	11,125
ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.							
Blasting powder, dynamite, etc.—manufactories	3	6	6	66	14,804	27,070	48,655
Fuze manufactory ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Shot manufactories ... ..	...	2	2	4	1,600	2,184	5,443
MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS.							
Agricultural implement manufactories	54	55	71	1,090	263,714	692,125	198,159
Boiler and pipe-covering manufactories	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cutlery, tool—manufactories ... ..	3	5	9	55	10,350	26,110	29,935
Domestic implement‡ manufactories ...	2	8	6	56	4,500	14,400	9,380
Iron foundries and engineering establishments §	147	148	190	8,019	1,166,516	2,480,941	1,598,865
Nail manufactories ... ..	...	2	4	36	15,810	22,692	18,000

\* Including paper-bag manufactories.  
† Indiarubber stamps are now generally made by manufacturing stationers. See Books and Stationery above.  
‡ Including bellows, churn, washing-machine, etc., makers.  
§ Including brass-founders.



## MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881, 1886, AND 1891—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	Number of Establishments.			Number of Hands employed.	1890-91.		
	1880-81.	1885-86.	1890-91.		Approximate Value of—		
					Materials used.	Articles produced.	Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant,
<b>MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS— continued.</b>					£	£	£
Pattern-makers ... ..	...	5	5	16	1,000	5,470	9,275
Sheet-iron and tin works ... ..	61	50	53	749	119,644	240,000	201,090
<b>CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.</b>							
Carriage lamp manufactories ... ..	3	2	2	15	1,500	3,800	5,000
Coach, waggon, etc.—manufactories ...	132	174	205	2,781	238,096	506,625	439,527
Perambulator manufactories ... ..	3	4	2	10	620	1,869	3,560
Saddle, harness—manufactories ... ..	47	63	73	637	80,423	154,076	121,404
Saddle-tree, etc., manufactories ... ..	4	4	3	31	1,350	4,400	10,780
Whip manufactories ... ..	3	2	3	19	2,610	7,400	3,835
<b>SHIPS AND BOATS.</b>							
Ship, boat—builders ... ..	10	12	10	61	3,999	10,957	10,370
Ships' wheels, blocks, etc.—manufac- tories	3	1	1	...	...	...	...
Floating-dock ... ..	1	} 7	7	193	...	...	426,875
Graving-docks ... ..	3						
Patent slips ... ..	2						
<b>HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.</b>							
Architectural modelling works * ... ..	13	10	13	88	4,557	11,788	35,220
Enamelled mantelpiece manufactories .	...	2	5	54	8,820	18,800	9,490
Lime and cement works ... ..	21	35	34	333	14,361	46,868	27,700
Roof-covering composition manufac- tories	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venetian blind manufactories ... ..	12	12	9	116	16,293	21,866	20,955
Earth-closet manufactories ... ..	1	3	2	22	2,200	7,495	7,050
<b>FURNITURE.</b>							
Bedding, flock, and upholstery manu- factories	15	25	33	378	89,532	118,859	99,655
Bedstead manufactory ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers	63	75	71	1,473	141,589	321,892	275,166
Iron-safe manufactories ... ..	2	2	2	25	1,600	4,800	8,800
Looking-glass manufactories ... ..	2	2	4	43	13,968	21,200	29,000
Picture-frame makers, etc. ... ..	13	7	9	55	13,582	17,248	16,915
<b>CHEMICALS.</b>							
Chemical works ... ..	6	10	15	253	57,080	151,362	125,195
Dye works ... ..	6	12	5	15	238	1,397	4,430
Essential oil manufactories ... ..	4	7	12	139	6,660	19,090	18,050
Ink, blacking, blue, washing-powder, etc.—manufactories	12	7	7	150	43,658	79,950	19,560
Japanning works ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...

\* Including ventilator manufactories.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881, 1886, AND 1891—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	Number of Establishments.			1890-91.			
	1880-81.	1885-86.	1890-91.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate value of—		
					Materials used.	Articles produced.	Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
CHEMICALS— <i>continued.</i>					£	£	£
Paint, varnish—manufactories ...	1	1	2	11	6,990	17,000	19,250
Printing ink manufactories...	...	3	2	22	4,000	8,500	12,100
Salt works ...	8	5	4	32	250	1,500	4,230
TEXTILE FABRICS.							
Woollen mills ...	10	9	7	791	94,932	170,687	219,775
DRESS.							
Boot manufactories ...	105	91	92	3,787	476,366	844,202	226,950
Clothing factories...	63	73	105	5,536	621,671	1,127,887	419,650
Fur manufactories ...	3	5	8	56	20,470	37,665	13,175
Hat, cap—manufactories ...	22	23	17	471	44,569	93,058	73,089
Hosiery manufactories ...	...	3	3	63	6,160	10,145	8,490
Oilskin, waterproof-clothing—manu- factories	5	5	5	115	24,620	48,800	19,780
Umbrella and parasol manufactories .	9	8	10	158	37,542	59,620	18,030
Wig manufactory ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
FIBROUS MATERIALS.							
Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack—manu- factories	18	14	13	396	161,356	227,122	121,058
Sail, tent, tarpaulin—manufactories ...	12	13	9	81	70,162	85,431	23,515
ANIMAL FOOD.							
Butter factories ...	...	...	32	108	80,549	118,486	83,285
Cheese factories* ...	28	22	20	82	23,595	43,856	41,511
Meat-curing establishments ...	16	24	24	328	200,530	281,100	125,570
VEGETABLE FOOD.							
Biscuit manufactories ...	13	7	7	627	157,816	283,716	143,190
Confectionery works ...	8	12	13	362	79,920	147,450	98,450
Flour mills ...	144	134	104	800	1,620,125	2,043,604	691,382
Jam, pickle, vinegar, sauce—manu- factories	25	30	17	404	77,624	137,069	98,114
Macaroni works ...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Maizena, oatmeal, starch — manu- factories†	5	1	4	176	129,200	153,800	146,310
Milk condensing ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS‡							
Aërated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, etc.—works	114	139	160	1,056	195,997	365,930	364,382

\* A large quantity of cheese and butter is made on dairy farms which are not returned as factories, and therefore are not included in this table. Some of these have steam engines, and use cream separators and other machinery. It was ascertained that in 1890 as many as 14,112 hands were employed in such establishments exclusively on dairy work.

† Some of these factories also make coffee, cocoa, spice, etc.

‡ Places where wine is made are not included. The number of wine-presses returned in 1890-91 was 571.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881, 1886, AND 1891—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	Number of Establishments.			Number of Hands employed.	1890-91.		
	1880-81.	1885-86.	1890-91.		Approximate value of—		
					Materials used.	Articles produced.	Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
<b>DRINKS AND STIMULANTS*—</b> <i>continued.</i>							
					£	£	£
Breweries ... ..	81	74	68	1,185	491,932	971,489	1,554,022
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, mustard, spice—works†	12	14	13	126	35,587	60,322	115,020
Distilleries ... ..	6	7	6	132	41,469	106,937	186,640
Malthouses ... ..	14	15	16	125	166,515	217,596	146,325
Sugar, treacle—refineries ... ..	1	2	3	264	435,000	575,000	190,500
Tobacco, cigars, snuff—manufactories	16	12	13	776	118,070	239,627	150,079
<b>ANIMAL MATTERS.</b>							
Boiling-down, tallow-rendering—establishments	15	20	14	80	70,578	92,252	32,290
Bone mills and bone manure manufactories	15	12	11	73	27,955	53,380	28,955
Brush manufactories ... ..	8	8	8	162	23,680	47,750	20,265
Comb manufactory ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Catgut manufactories ... ..	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Curled hair manufactories ... ..	3	1	4	27	5,000	10,400	8,890
Glue, oil—manufactories ... ..	7	6	3	29	3,221	5,246	11,350
Leather belting (machinery) manufactory	...	1	2	14	11,372	14,972	8,060
Morocco, fancy leather—manufactories	3	4	5	39	6,925	16,700	4,100
Ostrich feather factory ... ..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Portmanteau, trunk—manufactories ...	7	8	7	33	3,620	7,498	12,612
Soap, candle—works ... ..	38	33	33	427	229,903	348,316	238,820
Tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments	151	152	132	1,669	793,679	1,226,853	425,653
<b>VEGETABLE MATTERS.</b>							
Bark mills ... ..	8	3	6	46	26,700	37,100	6,082
Basket-making works ... ..	9	12	11	85	4,940	18,182	16,275
Broom manufactories† ... ..	2	2	3	40	16,200	20,100	8,860
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing—works§	165	201	220	1,027	544,314	738,941	303,019
Cooperage works ... ..	24	26	30	181	23,667	47,405	59,860
Cork manufactories ... ..	2	1	3	11	4,400	9,164	7,330
Fancy-box, hat-box—manufactories ...	5	6	6	89	7,940	16,763	21,820
Paper manufactories ... ..	3	2	2	160	27,500	61,000	105,000
Sawmills, moulding, joinery, etc.—works	174	256	321	5,440	1,127,857	2,600,298	1,198,675
Straw board manufactories ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...

\* Places where wine is made are not included. The number of wine presses returned in 1890-91 was 571.

† See footnote (†) on previous page.

‡ See also Brush factories under Animal Matters, *ante*.

§ All these establishments used machinery worked by steam, wind, or horse power. They must not be confounded with chaff-cutting and grain-crushing machines in use on farms, which numbered 18,860.

|| Including £608,759, value of timber sawn from Victorian logs.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881, 1886, AND 1891—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	Number of Establishments.			1890-91.			
	1880-81.	1885-86.	1890-91.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate value of—		
					Materials used.	Articles produced.	Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
COAL AND LIGHTING.							
Gasworks ... ..	19	21	30	858	£ 288,967	£ 628,867	£ 1,841,134
Electric-light works ... ..	...	1	4	48	4,100	18,500	45,670
Ironfounders' charcoal factory ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.							
Artificial stone manufactory ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Asphalt paving material works ...	...	...	2	27	3,690	8,250	3,140
Asbestos works ... ..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Brickyards and potteries ... ..	165	227	233	3,122	...	534,284	1,037,847
Cement tile works ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Filter manufactories ... ..	1	3	2	11	2,000	4,000	4,350
Glass manufactories, works ... ..	9	4	6	224	7,190	42,000	43,870
Stone-breaking, asphalt, tar-pavement—works*	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stone and marble sawing, polishing—works	43	43	54	895	109,558	228,187	117,213
WATER.†							
Ice manufactories ... ..	2	3	6	41	4,536	8,354	43,845
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.							
Goldsmiths, jewellers, and electro-platers (manufacturing)	28	22	26	404	142,447	190,675	113,295
Royal mint ... ..	1	1	1	54	...	...	‡ 68,000
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.							
Bell foundry ... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brass and copper works—gasalier manufactories	...	18	26	373	29,446	65,885	105,805
Lead, pewter, and zinc—works ...	5	2	4	27	24,688	47,032	37,420
Pyrites works ... ..	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Smelting works ... ..	7	3	3	47	14,122	18,300	29,000
Wire-working establishments ...	10	9	12	103	9,670	24,256	27,780
Total where only one return was received§	...	...	...	135	11,163	22,007	72,889
Total ... ..	2,468	2,813	3,104	56,369	12,006,233	22,390,251	16,773,448

\* Now included under the head of Stone Quarries—post.

† Works for the storage and supply of water are not included in the manufacturing tables. For information relating to these, see paragraph 508 et seq.

‡ Exclusive of land, estimated at £85,000.

§ The particulars of these have been combined in accordance with a promise made that the contents of individual schedules would not be published.

594. In 1891, which was the year of the census, an enquiry was made respecting the value of the materials used and articles produced in all manufactories. These enquiries were responded to in most instances, and in cases where the information was not given the values have been estimated upon the same proportions as obtained in similar works respecting which information was supplied. The result is given in the two columns preceding the final one of the last table. The totals and difference between them—to which has been added an estimate for the value of the bricks and pottery made—together with similar results for the previous census year are as follow :—

VALUE OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED MATERIALS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
	£		£
Value of materials operated upon	7,997,745	...	12,006,233
"    articles produced	13,370,836	...	22,390,251
<hr/>			
Increased value ...	5,373,091, or 67 per cent.		10,384,018, or 86 per cent.
Bricks at £1 per 1,000	53,566	...	241,928
Value of pottery	34,600	...	68,160
<hr/>			
Total value of manufactured articles, less cost of raw material	5,461,257	...	10,694,106
<hr/>			

595. By comparing the particulars respecting these manufactories, as returned in 1891 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, considerable increases at each successive period will be found in all the columns. The number of establishments increased by 14 per cent. between 1881 and 1886, and by 10 per cent. between 1886 and 1891; the hands employed increased by 29 per cent. and 14 per cent. in those intervals respectively; and the value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings increased by 46 per cent. in the first, and by 54 per cent. in the second, interval. The following is the comparison referred to :—

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881, 1886, AND 1891.

Year ended March.	Total Number of Establishments.	Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas Engines.	Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
					£
1881 ...	2,468	1,048	14,502	38,141	7,465,328
1886 ...	2,813	1,409	20,160	49,297	10,907,885
1891 ...	3,104	1,740	29,174	56,369	16,773,448

Stone  
quarries.

596. The stone quarries, stone-crushing, and tar-pavement works returned in 1891 were greater by 21 than in 1890, and the hands employed were greater by 57. The output of stone increased by 285,837 cubic yards, and a substantial increase also appears in the power of steam engines, and in the value of plant, lands, and buildings. The following are the figures for the two years:—

STONE QUARRIES,\* ETC., 1890 AND 1891.

Year ended March.	Number of Quarries, etc.	Cubic Yards of Stone raised.					Steam Engines in use.	
		Bluestone.	Slate and Flagging.	Sandstone and Freestone.	Granite.	Other.	Number.	Horse-power.
1890	171	749,656	3,476	29,556	600	...	26	864
1891	192	1,051,890	2,200	13,025	510	1,500	27	904
Increase	21	302,234	...	...	...	1,500	1	40
Decrease	...	...	1,276	16,531	90	...	...	...

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.†	Buildings.
1890	1,749	£ 208,410	£ 78,118	£ 88,785	£ 14,843
1891	1,806	297,990	109,905	109,686	36,864
Increase	57	89,580	31,787	20,901	22,021
Decrease	...	...	...	...	...

Manufactoryes, works, etc., in Victoria and New South Wales.

597. According to the official returns, the manufactories and works (including stone quarries) in Victoria exceeded those in New South Wales by 677, and the hands employed were also more numerous by 11,650. The number of works and hands employed therein in the two colonies are placed side by side in the following table:—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	Number of Establishments.		Hands Employed.	
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.				
Manufacturing stationers, including rubber-stamp makers	12	18	1,063	674
Printing and lithographic printing establishments	163	113	4,022	3,393

\* Including stone-crushing and tar-pavement works.  
† The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. 47 of the stone quarries in 1891, and 39 in 1890, were on Crown lands, and in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH  
WALES, 1891—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	Number of Establishments.		Hands Employed.	
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.
<b>MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.</b>				
Organ builders ... ..	3	...	35	...
Pianoforte makers ... ..	3	...	12	...
<b>CARVING, ENGRAVING, ETC.</b>				
Wood-carving, turnery works ... ..	15	...	59	...
Die-sinkers, engravers ... ..	8	7	130	28
<b>PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.</b>				
Philosophical and surgical instrument makers	9	8	50	67
<b>ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.</b>				
Blasting-powder, dynamite, and fuze makers	7	...	84	...
Shot manufacturers ... ..	2	...	4	...
<b>MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS.</b>				
Agricultural implement makers ... ..	71	17	1,090	304
Domestic implement manufactories ... ..	6	...	56	...
Engine and machine makers, iron and brass founders	217	159	8,395	3,550
Sheet, galvanized iron, tin, lead, zinc, pewter, type works	57	74	776	869
Nail manufacturers ... ..	4	...	36	...
Cutlery, tool makers ... ..	9	...	55	...
Pattern makers ... ..	5	...	16	...
<b>CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.</b>				
Carriage lamp, etc., manufactories ... ..	2	...	15	...
Coach, waggon, perambulator builders ... ..	207	156	2,791	5,632
Saddle, saddle-tree, whip makers ... ..	79	42	687	483
<b>SHIPS AND BOATS.</b>				
Ship, boat builders, block makers ... ..	11	22	62	518
Graving docks, patent slips, etc. ... ..	7	5	193	463
<b>HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.</b>				
Architectural modellers, etc. ... ..	13	9	88	47
Lime and cement works ... ..	34	8	333	125
Venetian blind makers ... ..	9	8	116	81
Enamelled mantelpiece makers ... ..	5	...	54	...
<b>FURNITURE.</b>				
Bedding manufacturers ... ..	33	5	378	103
Furniture, cabinet works ... ..	72	72	1,476	938
Picture frame makers ... ..	9	9	55	47
Earth-closet makers ... ..	2	...	22	...
Iron safe makers ... ..	2	...	25	...
Looking-glass makers ... ..	4	...	43	...



MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH  
WALES, 1891—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	Number of Establishments.		Hands Employed.	
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.
<b>CHEMICALS.</b>				
Chemical works ... ..	15	8*	253	114
Dye works ... ..	5	8	15	46
Ink, printing ink, blacking, blue, washing powder, baking powder manufactories	9	2	172	15
Essential oil factories ... ..	12	...	139	...
Paint, varnish, japanning works ... ..	3	3	17	17
Salt works ... ..	4	...	32	...
<b>TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.</b>				
Woollen mills ... ..	7	4	791	155
Boot factories ... ..	92	60	3,787	2,806
Clothing factories ... ..	105	21	5,536	2,698
Fur manufactories ... ..	8	2	56	10
Hat, cap factories ... ..	17	10	471	74
Oil-skin, waterproof clothing makers ... ..	5	7	115	257
Umbrella, parasol makers ... ..	10	1	158	5
Hosiery manufacturers ... ..	3	...	63	...
<b>FIBROUS MATERIALS.</b>				
Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack makers ... ..	13	11	396	175
Sail, tent, tarpaulin makers ... ..	9	14	81	94
<b>ANIMAL FOOD.</b>				
Meat, fish, curing, preserving works ... ..	24	6	328	320
Butter and cheese factories (steam) ... ..	53	142	200	778
„ „ „ (hand or other power) ... ..	...†	149	...†	785
<b>VEGETABLE FOOD.</b>				
Maizena, oatmeal, starch, macaroni makers, rice dressers, etc.	5	2	179	28
Biscuit manufactories ... ..	7	10	627	544
Confectionery works ... ..	13	16	362	359
Flour mills ... ..	104	74	800	541
Fruit preserving, jam, pickle, sauce, condiment, vinegar works	17	18	404	314
<b>DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.</b>				
Aërated waters, liqueur, cordial works ... ..	160	104	1,056	897
Breweries ... ..	68	41‡	1,185	784
Distilleries ... ..	6	1	132	11
Coffee, chocolate, mustard, spice works ... ..	13	6	126	249
Sugar refineries ... ..	3	1	264	300
Sugar (raw) works ... ..	...	33	...	1,621
Tobacco, cigars, snuff manufacturers ... ..	13	9	776	678
Malthouses ... ..	16	...	125	...

\* Including 2 poudrette and ammonia factories.

† In Victoria a large quantity of cheese and butter is made on dairy farms (which are not returned as factories); of which 1,052 are returned as using machinery, in many cases worked by steam power. The machines in use consist of 238 cream-separators, 495 butter workers, 240 cheese-making, and 810 cheese presses. It was ascertained that in 1890 as many as 14,112 hands were employed in such establishments exclusively on dairy work. See also paragraph 540 *ante*.

‡ Including bottling works.



**MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1891—continued.**

Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	Number of Establishments.		Hands Employed.	
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.
<b>ANIMAL MATTERS.</b>				
Boiling down, tallow melting, glue making works	18	28	121	283
Bone mills, bone manure works ...	11	3	73	24
Brush, broom factories ...	8	5	162	39
Curled hair, flock manufactories ...	4	4	27	23
Portmanteau, trunk makers ...	7	3	33	31
Leather belting, morocco, fancy leather, catgut factories	7	3	53	12
Soap, candle works ...	33	27	427	194
Tanneries, fellmongeries, woolwashing works	132	125	1,669	1,739
<b>VEGETABLE MATTERS.</b>				
Bark mills ...	6	1	46	8
Basket makers ...	11	6	85	47
Broom (millet) factories ...	3	3	40	29
Chaff cutting, corn crushing works	220	49	1,027	250
Cooperage works ...	30	10	181	143
Fancy box, hat box manufactories	6	...	89	...
Paper manufactories ...	2	1	160	65
Saw mills, moulding, joinery, packing case, cork cutting works	324	410	5,451	4,804
<b>COAL AND LIGHTING.</b>				
Electric light works ...	4	11	48	43
Gas, coke works ...	31	35	866	1,188
Kerosene, oil works ...	...	3	...	314
<b>STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS.</b>				
Stone quarries,* stone crushing, dressing works, asphalt, pavement works	194	49	1,833	486
Brickyards, potteries ...	233	208	3,122	2,341
Glass works ...	6	9	224	126
Stone, marble—sawing, polishing, monumental works	54	39	895	320
Artificial stone, asbestos, cement tile, filter works	4	...	22	...
<b>WATER.</b>				
Ice manufactories, refrigerating works ...	6	9	41	195
<b>GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.</b>				
Goldsmiths, jewellers, gold beaters, electroplaters, mother-of-pearl workers	26	29	404	186
Mint ...	1	1	54	42
<b>METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.</b>				
Smelting, pyrites works ...	4	20	52	1,222
Wire working establishments ...	12	9	103	170
Other works ...	...	24	...	204
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>3,296</b>	<b>2,619</b>	<b>58,175</b>	<b>46,525</b>

\* In making comparisons it has been found impossible to separate stone quarries from the other works carried on in connexion therewith. They are, therefore, necessarily included in this table.

Royal Commission on gold mining.

598. A Royal Commission was appointed on the 15th July, 1889, to inquire into and report as to the best mode in which assistance could be rendered to develop the auriferous resources of the colony; and, accordingly, there were presented to Parliament in due course two progress reports and a final report, dated respectively 17th December, 1890, April, 1890, and 30th September, 1891\*. At the outset, the commission proposed to consider the question under three heads of inquiry:—(1) What are the causes that have led to the decline in the production of gold? (2) What steps should be taken to place the administration of the auriferous areas on a better footing? and (3) what general principles should be observed in promoting the success of gold mining? They attribute the gradual decline in the gold yield—viz., from 2,985,735 oz. in 1856 to 614,839 oz. in 1889—to the working out of the shallow but rich alluviums in the early days, first by armies of eager, energetic, industrious and intelligent men from all parts of the world, and afterwards by large numbers of Chinese, who re-worked the abandoned gold-fields; to the difficulties and expense of quartz-mining, and the limited employment that could be given owing to lack of capital; to the spread of agricultural settlement; and, as subsidiary causes, to the “shepherding” of mining lands, and the gambling in shares. It is pointed out, however, that nearly as much is earned now per miner at work as in 1856, notwithstanding the decrease in the total yield, the figures being £105 18s. in 1856 and £101 2s. in 1889. The following is a summary of the recommendations embodied in the final report:—

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON GOLD MINING, 1891.

1. That the mining and prospective boards, as at present constituted, should be abolished.

2. That bodies, to be called “Mining Councils,” should be established; and that, in addition to their exercising the powers and functions now performed by mining and prospecting boards, they should take cognisance of, and exercise a general oversight regarding, all matters affecting mining, such as the conservation and growth of timber in the mining areas, the observance of labour covenants, and to inquire into and report to the Minister in all cases where “shepherding” is suspected.

3. That the basis of the election of such councils should be:—Every male adult interested in mining to be entitled to the issue of an electoral miner’s right, cost not to exceed sixpence. All persons desiring to obtain such rights to apply in person, and the right to vote not to be exercised except by persons who have held their electoral miners’ rights for a term of at least three months. Persons holding miners’ rights to be entitled to vote without other qualification.

4. That the present boundaries of the seven mining districts be revised.

\* Parliamentary Papers, Nos. 2, 41, and 151; Session 1891.

5. That the Forest Department be associated with the Mining Department, and the cultivation of forests be undertaken over all mining areas where practicable.

6. That all auriferous areas (including worked-out diggings) be permanently reserved for mining, forest culture, or for cultivation by persons willing to take such lands on lease. No such lands to be leased by the Minister except by the advice of the local mining council.

7. That the geological survey of the colony be completed with all possible expedition, and that the survey of the land yet remaining in the hands of the Crown be proceeded with first.

8. That the acceptance of rent by the Crown should not be a bar to forfeiture.

9. That the Minister should have power to protect any area of ground on the lessees proving to his satisfaction that it was their intention to float the mine on some British or foreign market.

10. That the State should continue to assist prospecting on the lines indicated in our report.

11. That the *Mining on Private Property Act* should be amended in the direction indicated at length in our second progress report.

12. That mining managers should be certificated.

13. That *The Drainage of Mines Act* should be amended as indicated. (See Report.)

14. That steps should be at once taken to enforce the provisions of section 309 of the *Companies Act* 1890, No. 1,074, which provides that five per cent. of the capital of such companies shall be subscribed before registration.

15. That in any application for a lease or water-right licence to which an objection is made, or in any application for forfeiture of any such lease or licence, on receipt of the warden's report, the Minister of Mines shall name a day when any appeal shall be heard by him, and that such cases shall be dealt with in open court, and the decisions given on the same principle as appeals are heard and dealt with under the *Land Act* 1890.

16. That alluvial mining areas of a depth of 100 feet and less shall not be leased in blocks exceeding ten acres, such blocks to be marked off according to the rules provided in the *Mines Act* 1890.

17. That the tribute system may be materially improved in two ways, viz.:—  
(1) By extending the tenure; and (2) By simplifying the mode of recording agreements between tributers and leaseholders.

18. That negotiations should be opened with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, with the view of obtaining Imperial authority to coin silver at the Melbourne Mint.

19. That a sum of money should be offered for the best system of gold extraction.

20. That precautions should be taken to secure health in mines, as set out in the Report in detail under various heads.

21. That the creation of reserve funds should be provided for in all mines paying dividends.

22. That a perfect mineralogical and lithological collection should be made up, and exhibited as a means of education and for reference.

23. That promoters and directors should be made responsible "for statements contained in prospectuses, and other documents drawn up under their authority."

24. That provision should be made for the storage and conveyance of water by races for mining purposes, and that the drainage of mines in certain cases be provided for out of the prospecting vote.

25. That double-cylinder engines should in all cases be used for winding.

26. That compound condensing engines should be used more extensively to economise fuel.

27. That stone-breakers should be more generally employed.

28. That the State should establish a system of paying premiums for inventions, new appliances, new discoveries, and new marketable products in mining, similar to the system in vogue for the encouragement of agriculture.
29. That the geological survey should be completed at as early a date as possible of all lands yet remaining in the hands of the Crown.
30. That the methods of assisting prospecting should be based on national principles.
31. That careful attention should be paid to the examination of those places indicated in our report as affording good fields for exploration.

Gold raised,  
1889 and  
1890.

599. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the gold raised in Victoria in 1890 was 588,561 oz., which is less than the quantity obtained in 1889 by 26,278 oz., representing, at £4 per oz., a decreased value of £105,112. The following are the figures for the two years :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1889 AND 1890.

Year.	Gold raised in Victoria.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
1889 ... ..	614,839	2,459,356
1890 ... ..	588,561	2,354,244
Decrease ... ..	26,278	105,112

Gold raised  
1871 to  
1890.

600. From 1871 to 1879 the quantity of gold raised from year to year had been steadily diminishing, but in the next three years an improvement took place, which, however, has not since been sustained, the yield having again gradually fallen off since 1882, and being less in the last four years than it had been previously since 1851. The subjoined figures give an estimate of the quantity of gold raised in 1871 and each subsequent year :—

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF GOLD RAISED, 1871 TO 1890.

1871 ... ..	oz. 1,355,477	1881 ... ..	oz. 858,850
1872 ... ..	1,282,521	1882 ... ..	898,536
1873 ... ..	1,241,205	1883 ... ..	810,047
1874 ... ..	1,155,972	1884 ... ..	778,618
1875 ... ..	1,095,787	1885 ... ..	735,218
1876 ... ..	963,760	1886 ... ..	665,196
1877 ... ..	809,653	1887 ... ..	617,751
1878 ... ..	775,272	1888 ... ..	625,026
1879 ... ..	758,947	1889 ... ..	614,839
1880 ... ..	829,121	1890 ... ..	588,561

Gold raised  
1851 to  
1890.

601. Carrying on to the end of 1890 the calculations given in previous years, the following may be estimated as the total quantity and value of the gold raised in Victoria from the period of its first

discovery about the middle of 1851. The figures give an average per annum during the whole period of about 1,421,000 oz., which is nearly two and a half times the quantity raised in 1890 :—

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1890.

Gold raised in Victoria.	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
Prior to 1890 ...	56,250,798	225,003,192
During 1890 ...	588,561	2,354,244
Total ...	56,839,359	227,357,436

602. Since the first discovery, in 1851, of gold in Australasia, 87 million ounces have been raised in the various colonies, two-thirds of which was got in Victoria. The following is a statement of the quantity recorded as having been raised in the respective colonies during each year. No column is assigned to Western Australia, as, although during the last four or five years gold has been raised in that colony, chiefly in the Kimberley district, no reliable information as to the quantity has ever been obtained :—

Gold raised  
in Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

GOLD PRODUCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1851 TO 1890.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1851	145,137	144,121	...	...	...	...
1852	2,738,484	818,752	...	...	...	...
1853	3,150,021	548,053	...	...	...	...
1854	2,392,065	237,911	...	...	...	...
1855	2,793,065	170,146	...	...	...	...
1856	2,985,735	183,946	...	...	...	...
1857	2,761,567	161,043	...	...	...	10,437
1858	2,528,227	280,558	...	...	...	13,534
1859	2,280,717	323,984	...	...	...	7,336
1860	2,156,700	381,614	4,127	...	...	4,538
1861	1,967,453	459,879	1,077	...	...	194,031
1862	1,658,281	616,910	190	...	...	410,862
1863	1,627,105	467,399	3,937	...	...	628,450
1864	1,545,437	341,954	22,037	...	...	480,171
1865	1,543,188	364,541	25,339	...	...	574,574
1866	1,478,280	287,534	22,916	...	348	735,376
1867	1,433,246	269,407	49,092	...	1,363	686,905
1868	1,634,200	258,774	165,801	...	692	637,474
1869	1,337,296	252,130	138,221	...	137	614,281
1870	1,222,798	240,402	136,773	...	964	544,880
1871	1,355,477	321,469	171,937	...	6,005	730,029
1872	1,282,521	424,100	186,019	2,494	6,969	445,370
1873	1,241,205	360,850	194,895	98	4,661	505,337

GOLD PRODUCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1851 TO 1890

—continued.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1874	1,155,972	270,710	375,586	8,351	4,651	376,388
1875	1,095,787	229,386	391,515	13,742	3,010	355,322
1876	963,760	155,166	374,776	9,857	11,107	322,016
1877	809,653	122,629	428,104	11,811	5,777	371,685
1878	775,272	117,978	310,247	10,746	25,249	310,486
1879	758,947	107,640	288,556	14,250	60,155	287,464
1880	829,121	116,751	267,136	13,246	52,595	305,248
1881	858,850	145,532	270,945	16,976	56,693	270,561
1882	898,536	129,233	224,893	15,669	49,122	251,204
1883	810,047	122,257	212,783	15,939	46,577	248,374
1884	778,618	105,933	307,804	21,455	42,340	229,946
1885	735,218	100,667	310,941	18,327	41,241	237,371
1886	665,196	98,446	340,998	26,315	31,014	227,079
1887	617,751	108,101	425,923	36,569	42,609	203,869
1888	625,026	85,296	481,643	16,763	39,610	201,219
1889	614,839	118,948	739,103	20,833	32,333	203,211
1890	588,561	127,289	610,587	29,738	23,451	193,193
Total	56,839,359	10,177,439	7,483,901*	303,179	588,673	11,818,221

Gold pro-  
duce of  
Austral-  
asia, 1851  
to 1890.

603. According to the above figures the total quantity of gold raised in each colony from 1851 to 1890 has been as follows :—

SUMMARY OF GOLD PRODUCE OF AUSTRALASIA, 1851 TO 1890.

Victoria	...	Oz. 56,839,359	South Australia	...	Oz. 303,179
New Zealand	...	11,818,221	Western Australia	...	158,298†
New South Wales	...	10,177,439			
Queensland	...	7,483,901	Total	...	87,369,070
Tasmania	...	588,673			

Value of  
gold raised  
in Austral-  
asia.

604. The average value of the gold raised varies in the different colonies. If it be estimated at £4 per ounce, the total value would be £349,476,280, or if at £3 15s. per ounce, it would by £327,634,012‡.

Gold pro-  
duce of the  
world, 1886  
to 1889.

605. By the following table—which, with the exception of the figures for Australasia, has been taken from the report for 1890 of Mr. Edward O. Leech, director of the United States Mint—it appears that during the four years ended with 1889 the world's annual production of gold has averaged rather more than 5½ million ounces, and appears to be increasing by about 370,000 ounces per

\* The estimate for Queensland is higher by 45,426 ounces than that furnished by the Registrar-General of Queensland and published in the "Australasian Statistics, 1890," for which see Table XIX. in Appendix A., at end of this volume.

† For Western Australia, the yield prior to 1889 has been estimated roughly at 100,000 oz., and to this has been added the quantities which have since appeared in the export returns. This, however, is admittedly considerably below the actual production.

‡ Pure gold is worth £4 4s. 11½d., and standard gold (22 carats fine) £3 17s. 10½d.



annum; the largest quantity produced in 1889 being in Australasia, the next largest in the United States, and the next in Russia:—

GOLD PRODUCE OF EACH COUNTRY, 1886 TO 1889.\*

Countries.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Australasia ...	1,389,048	1,434,822	1,499,556	1,745,570
Europe—				
Great Britain ...	...	64	7,071	3,118
Russia ...	992,288	971,717	1,030,215	1,120,695
Sweden ...	2,154	2,700	2,443	2,379
Germany ...	34,231	72,352	57,599	62,934
Austria-Hungary ...	53,484	60,331	60,331	70,648
Turkey ...	321	321	321	321
Italy ...	6,268	6,268	4,757	4,757
Asia—				
British India ...	20,378	15,460	33,171	73,059
China ...	176,524	459,437	435,267	435,267
Japan ...	10,703	18,128	19,478	19,478
Africa ...	69,523	92,826	217,633	390,686
America—				
Canada ...	64,895	56,988	53,774	61,681
United States ...	1,692,694	1,595,979	1,604,432	1,586,304
Mexico ...	29,699	39,856	47,088	43,777
Salvador & Costa Rica	4,211	7,264	7,264	7,264
Colombia ...	120,918	145,088	145,088	145,088
Venezuela ...	161,353	95,140	68,463	68,463
Guiana (British) ...	...	11,893	14,464	22,082
Guiana (Dutch) ...	...	22,885	15,653	15,653
Brazil ...	48,277	31,628	21,535	21,535
Peru ...	5,464	5,078	5,078	5,078
Bolivia ...	3,504	4,596	2,893	2,893
Chile ...	16,071	76,466	94,915	94,915
Argentine Republic ...	964	1,446	1,511	1,511
The World ...	4,902,972	5,228,733	5,450,000	6,005,156

606. According to the figures, the gold raised in the world during 1889, if valued at £4 per ounce, would be £24,020,624; or if at £3 15s. per ounce, it would be £22,519,335. During the four years the value of the whole quantity raised (21,586,861 oz.) would be £86,347,444 at the former, or £80,950,729 at the latter valuation.

Value of the world's gold produce, 1886-1889.

607. Of the gold which was raised during 1890 in Victoria, 382,401 oz. was obtained from quartz reefs, and 206,160 oz. from alluvial deposits. These figures, as compared with those of the previous year, show a decrease of 2,583 oz. in the yield of quartz reefs, and one of 23,695 oz. in that of alluvial workings. The respective proportions

Gold derived from alluvial and quartz workings.

\* See U.S. Mint Report, 1890, pages 188 and 189, where the quantities are given in kilogrammes, which have been converted into ounces on the assumption that a kilogramme is equal to 32.142 oz. troy. When the figures for any year were not given by Mr. Leech, those for a previous year have been inserted. For 1890, the world's production of gold was estimated by the same authority at 5,610,579 ozs.

of quartz and alluvial gold raised were 63 and 37 per cent. in 1889, and 65 and 35 per cent. in 1890.

Value of  
gold per  
miner.

608. The value of gold raised in Victoria in proportion to the number of miners at work\* fell to its lowest point in 1879, when it only amounted to £76 ls. 2d. per head; and reached its highest point in 1885, when it was £108 15s. 9d. per head. In 1890 it was £98 15s. 7d., or £2 6s. 8d. lower than in 1889, but higher than in any years since 1870, except 1874, 1875, 1884, 1885, and 1886. The following figures, which have been derived from returns supplied by the Secretary for Mines, express this proportion for the last twenty years :—

VALUE OF GOLD PER MINER,† 1871 TO 1890.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1871	93	6	1½	1881	95	11	9½
1872	93	17	1½	1882	95	19	7¾
1873	93	16	2½	1883	95	6	3½
1874	99	8	3	1884	106	14	6¼
1875	104	4	4	1885	108	15	9¼
1876	89	19	6¾	1886	104	18	4
1877	82	6	1¾	1887	96	17	2
1878	82	12	11½	1888	97	8	7
1879	76	1	2¼	1889	101	2	3
1880	81	18	11¾	1890	98	15	7

alue of  
gold per  
alluvial  
and quartz  
miner.

609. In proportion to the number of miners engaged in alluvial and quartz mining, the yield of gold from the latter has frequently been more than twice as large as that from the former. The following are the figures for the last thirteen years :—

VALUE OF GOLD PER ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ MINER, 1878 TO 1890.

Year.	Alluvial Miners.			Quartz Miners.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1878 ...	47	3	6¾	138	7	7¼
1879 ...	48	10	1½	118	8	7
1880 ...	49	14	2	129	11	7¾
1881 ...	62	0	9¾	141	19	2½
1882 ...	68	14	1½	131	19	5½
1883 ...	66	4	4	132	13	2
1884 ...	76	4	2	144	9	10
1885 ...	75	17	2	148	19	11
1886 ...	72	11	2½	144	13	11½
1887 ...	68	5	4	125	12	0
1888 ...	76	17	7	121	8	11
1889 ...	78	13	11	124	11	7
1890 ...	74	10	10	120	18	6

\* For the number of gold miners at work in 1890, see paragraph 343, Volume I.

† These amounts are sometimes incorrectly spoken of as the "average earnings" of the miners. It has been pointed out on former occasions that, as a very large proportion of the miners are working on wages, the gold they raise no more represents their individual earnings than do the products of a manufactory represent the earnings of its operatives. For wages of miners, see Part "Interchange" ante.



610. The estimated yield of gold in the first nine months of 1891 was 428,210 oz. as against 435,743 oz. in the first nine months of 1890.\* One-third added to the first quoted amount would give 570,947 oz. as the estimate for the whole of 1891, or 17,614 oz. less than the quantity actually raised in 1890, and 43,892 oz. less than the quantity raised in 1889.

Estimated  
gold yield,  
1891.

611. Exclusive of the amounts paid by a few private companies, respecting which the Mining Department was unable to obtain information, the following are the dividends paid by gold mining companies in Victoria, in the last two quarters of 1890 and the first two quarters of 1891 :—

Dividends of  
gold mining  
companies.

#### DIVIDENDS OF GOLD MINING COMPANIES, 1890-91.

Quarter ended September, 1890	...	...	...	£126,532
„ December, 1890	...	...	...	139,416
„ March, 1891	...	...	...	102,843
„ June, 1891	...	...	...	127,328
Total in 12 months				£496,119

612. Of the steam engines employed in connexion with gold mining, about a sixth are used on alluvial and five-sixths on quartz workings. The following is the number of engines in use and their horse-power in each of the last seventeen years :—

Steam  
engines  
used in  
mining.

#### STEAM ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1874 TO 1890.

Year.	Number.	Horse-Power.	Year.	Number.	Horse-Power.
1874	1,141	24,866	1883	1,087	25,933
1875	1,101	24,224	1884	1,104	26,228
1876	1,081	23,947	1885	1,085	26,627
1877	1,067	23,416	1886	1,072	26,920
1878	1,036	22,711	1887	1,080	27,218
1879	1,024	22,509	1888	1,119	27,472
1880	1,030	22,499	1889	1,123	26,680
1881	1,034	23,379	1890	1,104	27,153
1882	1,074	24,692			

613. The value of gold-mining machines of all descriptions, as estimated by the Department of Mines, increased from £1,845,862 in 1889 to £1,849,112 in 1890. In the latter year, the value of those used in quartz mining was £1,587,937, whilst that of those used in alluvial mining was only £261,175.

Mining  
machinery.

\* See Mining Registrars' Reports for first three quarters of 1890 and 1891. Whilst these pages were being printed, the gold yield of the year 1891 was estimated at 577,630 ounces, or 10,931 ounces less than in 1890.

Average  
yield of  
quartz.

614. It is impossible to obtain an exact statement of the yield of auriferous quartz in any year, owing to the fact that many of the owners of machines for crushing quartz are unable to give, or are precluded from giving, information respecting their operations. The officers of the Mining Department, however, succeeded in obtaining particulars respecting the crushing of 732,461 tons in 1889, and 752,399 tons in 1890. The average yield per ton of these crushings was 9 dwt. 19 gr. in the former, and 9 dwt. 4 gr. in the latter year. From similar estimates, extending over a long series of years, and embodying information respecting the crushing of nearly 25,606,000 tons of quartz, an average is obtained of 10 dwt. 9 gr. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed.

Gold from  
various  
matrices.

615. The following is the estimate of the Mining Department\* of the gross and average yield of over 44½ millions of tons of the various minerals and drifts from which gold is obtained in Victoria. The quantity of gold included in the estimate is about a fourth of the total yield of the Victorian gold-fields from the period of the first gold discoveries to the end of 1890 :—

GOLD FROM VARIOUS MATRICES.

Matrix.	Quantity Treated.	Yield of Gold.	
		Total.	Average per ton.
<i>From Quartz Reefs.</i>	tons.	oz.	oz. dwt. gr.
Quartz ... ..	25,606,109	13,297,044	0 10 9
Tailings and mullock ... ..	2,304,679	351,608	0 3 1
Pyrites ... ..	135,085	294,891	2 3 15
<i>From Alluvial Workings.</i>			
Washdirt ... ..	16,210,212	1,219,864	0 1 12
Cement ... ..	429,761	98,616	0 4 14
Total ... ..	44,685,846	15,262,023	0 6 20

Deep shafts.

616. The ten deepest shafts in the colony are those of Lansell's 180 mine, 2,640 feet; Magdala Company, 2,409 feet; North Old Chum, 2,310 feet; New Chum and Victoria, 2,309 feet; Victoria Reef Quartz, 2,302 feet; Victory and Pandora, 2,300 feet; Old Chum, 2,208 feet; Victoria Consols, 2,162 feet; Lazarus Company, 2,150 feet; Ironbark Company, 2,140 feet. It thus appears that the greatest depth to which the earth's crust has been pierced in this

\* Mineral Statistics 1890, Statement No. 6.

colony by a shaft is a little over 2,600 feet.\* The second mine mentioned is at Stawell, all the others are at Bendigo.

617. Since the first issue of gold-mining leases, the total number granted has been 17,132, giving the right to mine over an area amounting in the aggregate to 332,145 acres. Of these leases, 429, for 10,977 acres, were granted in 1890; and 1,458, for 35,402 acres, were in force at the end of that year.

Gold-mining  
leases.

618. Some years ago a silver mine was worked at St. Arnaud, in Victoria, but after a time it ceased to be remunerative, and the workings were abandoned. Since the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in Melbourne, a certain quantity of silver has been extracted annually from the crude gold lodged there for coining, and latterly the whole quantity of silver produced in Victoria has been from that source. It is difficult to obtain reliable information respecting silver produce, as in consequence of the silver being generally associated with lead and other metals, it is found economical to send the ore in a concentrated form to Europe for smelting. For Queensland and South Australia† no definite returns are available; and but little silver has been raised in Western Australia. The following, so far as is known, are the quantities raised in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand during the twenty-eight years ended with 1890:—

Silver raised  
in Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

#### SILVER PRODUCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1863 TO 1890.

Year.	Victoria.†	New South Wales.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.‡
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1863 ... ..	1,098	...	...	...
1864 ... ..	5,688	...	...	...
1865 ... ..	3,379	...	...	...
1866 ... ..	2,348	...	...	...
1867 ... ..	78	...	...	...
1868 ... ..	5,761	...	...	...
1869 ... ..	...	753	...	11,063
1870 ... ..	...	13,868	...	37,123
1871 ... ..	...	71,311	...	80,272
1872 ... ..	8,011	49,544	...	37,064
1873 ... ..	14,347	66,997	...	36,187

\* See Report of Mining Registrars for the quarter ended 30th June, 1891, page 61.

† It is known that in Queensland 1,913 tons of silver-lead ore, valued at £56,639, were raised in 1890; 1,104 tons, valued at £61,500, in 1889; 1,190 tons, valued at £44,015, in 1888; 2,183 tons, valued at £80,092, in 1887; 1,631 tons, valued at £52,797, in 1886; 2,377 tons, valued at £49,922, in 1885; and 15,519 tons, valued at £224,669, in the previous six years; also that in South Australia 1,620 tons of silver-lead ore, valued at £23,349, were raised in the ten years ended with 1884.

‡ In Victoria and New Zealand, nearly all the silver produced has been extracted from crude gold.

SILVER PRODUCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1863 TO 1890  
—continued.

Year.	Victoria.*	New South Wales.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.*
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1874 ... ..	11,906	78,027	...	40,566
1875 ... ..	21,842	52,553	...	29,085
1876 ... ..	26,355	69,179	...	12,683
1877 ... ..	19,717	31,409	...	33,893
1878 ... ..	22,995	60,563	...	23,018
1879 ... ..	23,728	83,164	...	20,645
1880 ... ..	23,247	91,419	...	20,005
1881 ... ..	20,957	57,254	...	18,885
1882 ... ..	20,343	38,618	...	5,694
1883 ... ..	22,121	77,065	...	16,826
1884 ... ..	27,070	93,660	...	24,914
1885 ... ..	28,951	794,174	...	16,624
1886 ... ..	26,422	1,015,433	...	12,108
1887 ... ..	26,321	3,137,800†	...	20,809
1888 ... ..	28,971	6,427,000†	25,000	403
1889 ... ..	28,630	9,067,500†	30,000	24,105
1890 ... ..	25,966	11,105,500†	113,500	32,637
Total ... ..	446,252	32,482,791	168,500	554,609

Value of silver raised in Australasia. 619. The total quantity of silver raised in the four colonies, according to the table, was 33,652,152 oz., which would represent a value at 4s. per ounce of £6,730,430; or, at 3s. 6d. per ounce, of £5,889,127.

Broken Hill silver mines. 620. The bulk of the silver raised in Australasia is from the Broken Hill mines, situated in New South Wales, at or near the Barrier Ranges, close to the eastern frontier of South Australia. The principal mine is that of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, which has a capital of £384,000 in 960,000 shares of 8s. each, fully paid up.‡ From the time of the formation of this company on the 13th August, 1885, to the 31st May, 1891, the ore treated amounted to 656,024 tons, the total yield of which was 107,038 tons of bullion (chiefly lead) containing 25,728,591 ounces of silver, of which 8,790,670 ounces of silver and 38,563 tons of lead were produced in the year 1890-91. The dividends and bonuses paid, together with profits resulting from sales of outlying portions of the company's

\* See footnote (†) on previous page.

† No official statement having been published in New South Wales of the quantity of silver raised in that colony in the last four years, these quantities have been estimated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from information supplied by the manager of the Broken Hill Proprietary mine, and that obtained from other sources.

‡ Prior to the 12th February, 1890, the share capital was £320,000, divided into 160,000 shares of £2 each. Of the present shares 160,000 are registered in London.

property, allotted to shareholders since the commencement, have amounted to a total value of £5,064,000. For the six months ended with May, 1891, the mine has paid dividends to the amount of £576,000. The number of men permanently employed at and in connexion with the mine on 31st May, 1891, was 2,545.

621. The next table, with the exception of the figures for Australasia, has also been taken from Mr. Leech's Mint Report for 1890, and shows that the world's production of silver during the four years ended with 1889 averaged  $109\frac{1}{3}$  million oz. per annum, and has been increasing at the rate of about  $10\frac{1}{2}$  million ounces per annum; the largest quantities raised in 1889 being in the United States and Mexico, and the next largest in Australasia, Bolivia, and Chile:—

SILVER PRODUCE\* OF EACH COUNTRY, 1886 TO 1889.

Countries.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Australasia ...	1,053,963	3,184,930	6,481,374	9,150,235
Europe—				
Russia ...	408,428	434,624	466,798	462,491
Sweden ...	99,030	187,324	149,396	137,150
Norway ...	231,422	165,435	165,435	165,435
Germany ...	856,584	1,014,530	1,030,183	1,029,830
Austria-Hungary ...	1,617,064	1,716,094	1,716,094	1,692,309
Turkey ...	42,524	42,524	42,524	42,524
Italy ...	940,443	1,087,653	1,125	1,125
France ...	1,639,242	1,745,761	1,587,686	1,587,686
Spain ...	1,746,436	1,887,089	1,655,377	1,655,377
Great Britain ...	325,406	320,263	290,789	280,728
Asia—				
Japan ...	798,889	1,030,633	1,363,592	1,363,592
Africa ...	101,729	13,885	...	...
America—				
Canada ...	161,674	349,319	297,763	297,763
United States ...	39,442,766	41,265,667	45,780,686	49,996,431
Mexico ...	25,521,809	29,056,368	31,997,361	42,936,184
Central America ...	...	1,546,770	1,546,770	1,546,770
Colombia ...	309,367	773,369	773,369	773,369
Brazil ...	4,532	...	...	...
Peru ...	3,093,539	2,419,103	2,419,103	2,419,103
Bolivia ...	12,374,188	4,418,496	7,407,445	7,407,445
Chile ...	6,749,820	6,412,843	5,973,623	5,973,623
Argentine Republic ...	46,413	23,207	328,684	328,684
The World† ...	97,565,268	99,095,887	111,475,177	129,247,854

\* See U.S. Mint Report, 1890, pages 188 and 189, where the quantities are given in kilogrammes, which have been converted into ounces on the assumption that a kilogramme is equal to 32.142 oz. troy. For 1890, the world's production of silver was estimated by the same authority at 128,906,005 ozs.

† British India, which, according to another authority, produced silver to the value of £914,367 in 1883, does not appear to be included.

Value of  
the world's  
silver  
produce  
1886-1889.

622. At 4s. per ounce the quantity of silver raised in the world during 1889 would be worth £25,849,571 ; or, at 3s. 6d. per ounce, it would be worth £22,618,375. The quantity raised in the four years ended with 1889 would be worth £87,476,837 at the former, or £76,542,233 at the latter valuation.\*

Relative  
values of  
gold and  
silver.

623. The relative values of silver and gold have always been variable. Until comparatively recent years, however, the fluctuations have been but slight. In the 102 years, 1687 to 1789, the ratio of the former to the latter was as high as 15·39 to 1, viz., in 1734; and as low as 14·14 to 1, viz., in 1760. After 1789 the ratio was never below 15 to 1, but until 1874 only twice rose above 16 to 1, viz., in 1812, when it rose to 16·11 to 1, and in 1813, when it rose to 16·25 to 1. Since 1873, the depreciation of silver and consequent difference in value between the two metals had been growing each year up to 1889, when it took 22·1 parts of silver to be equivalent to 1 part of gold—the greatest difference yet reached; but in 1890 the proportion fell suddenly to 19·2, owing, it is believed, to the increased but artificial demand caused by large purchases of bullion by the United States Treasury. The following figures show the relative values of the two metals in each of the 20 years, 1871 to 1890:—

RELATIVE VALUES OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1871 TO 1890.†

In 1871 1 part of gold was worth 15·57 parts of silver.			
„ 1872	„	15·63	„
„ 1873	„	15·92	„
„ 1874	„	16·17	„
„ 1875	„	16·59	„
„ 1876	„	17·88	„
„ 1877	„	17·22	„
„ 1878	„	17·94	„
„ 1879	„	18·40	„
„ 1880	„	18·05	„
„ 1881	„	18·16	„
„ 1882	„	18·19	„
„ 1883	„	18·64	„
„ 1884	„	18·57	„
„ 1885	„	19·41	„
„ 1886	„	20·78	„
„ 1887	„	21·13	„
„ 1888	„	21·99	„
„ 1889	„	22·09	„
„ 1890	„	19·18	„

\* In 1890, according to the 21st Annual Report of the Deputy-Master of the Royal Mint, London, page 18, the average price per ounce paid for silver bullion for coinage (standard silver) was rather less than 4s. 0½d., or 6d. higher than the average price for 1889. The silver in the table, taken as a whole, was probably considerably below the standard.

† The relative values for the years prior to 1890 have been taken from the U.S. Mint Report, 1890, page 184.



624. Silver, tin, copper, antimony, lead, iron, and coal have been mined for at different times in Victoria, but with the exception of black and brown coal, and small quantities of tin and antimony, no minerals of importance were raised in 1890. The silver obtained in that year was, as has already been stated, extracted at the Mint during the process of refining the gold. Large deposits of tin have recently been discovered at Mount Wills, where over 200 men were employed during the latter part of 1891, and great expectations are entertained respecting the future of the mines in that locality. The following metals also exist in Victoria, but up to this date have not been discovered in paying quantities:—Bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, manganese, molybdenite, osmiridium, and zinc-blende. Various limestones and marbles, as well as kaolin and other clays, also exist, and have been worked to a certain extent.

Minerals  
other than  
gold exist-  
ing in  
Victoria.

625. Many attempts have been made to mine for coal, but the seams hitherto worked have been too thin to yield a profit;\* the reported discovery of thicker seams, however, and of large deposits of brown coal, chiefly in South Gippsland, led to the appointment, in July, 1889, of a Royal Commission, which was instructed “to inquire into and report as to the best means of developing the coal mining industry of Victoria.” This commission has brought up a progress report,† in which several seams of true coal situated in different localities are referred to, varying in thickness from 2 feet to 4 feet 6 inches; and in the Annual Report of the Secretary for Mines for 1890 it is stated that, by means of 5 diamond drills which were employed during the year, a seam of 3 feet 2 inches was discovered at Boolarra, and six seams at Korumburra varying from 2 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 11 inches in thickness of good coal; and early in 1891 the continuance of the Jumbunna seam of nearly 5 feet in thickness, and the discovery of a seam said to be over that thickness at Korumburra, were reported, and coal mining at the two places named was being actively carried on.

Coal.

626. The deposits of brown coal or lignite in Victoria are practically unlimited, and are thought to represent the largest supply of fossil fuel known in the world. The Coal Commissioners, in their first progress report‡, mentioned one mine in which the thickness of

Brown coal.

\* So far as is known, only 57,962 tons of coal have been raised, chiefly from Crown lands, in Victoria up to the present time. Of this, 26,805 tons were obtained during the last six years by the Moe Coal Mining Company on private lands.

† See last edition of this work, Vol. II., paragraphs 622 and 624.

‡ Parliamentary Paper No. 168, Session 1890

the deposits ranged from 60 to 200 feet. They say that "the brown coal differs materially from the black both in appearance and character. It belongs to the tertiary formation, and represents only a partial degree of mineralization. It is comparatively light, burns freely when dry, gives off a strong heat without smoke, and leaves a very small percentage of ash. Its principal drawback arises from the quantity of moisture it contains, and the fact that the gas extracted from it is of low luminosity." A second progress report,\* dated 9th December, 1890, gives the results of a series of practical experiments with a view of ascertaining the value of brown coal for manufacturing, domestic, and other economic purposes. In regard to its illuminating power, as compared with good gas coal, a ton of which should yield from 10,000 to 11,000 cubic feet of gas of from 15 to 17 candle power, and a residue of 12 cwt. of good marketable coke, it was found that, although from 6,447 to 15,083 cubic feet of gas was obtained per ton from the brown coal, the highest degree of luminosity was only 9·3 candle power, and in some cases it was *nil*. For steaming purposes it required from 2·16 to 2·42 tons to do as much work as 1 ton of small Newcastle coal, whilst it required more stoking; and its comparative value for heating purposes was estimated at 8s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per ton, as compared with 15s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for Newcastle slack. These experiments were made on the crude coal as it was taken from the mine, and it sometimes contained from 36 to 56 per cent. of water, the average being about 40 per cent. In the form of briquettes, however, there was evidence leading to the belief that it would be well adapted for domestic use; and with a view of placing the brown coal industry on a sound and permanent footing, the Commissioners recommended "that a qualified gentleman should be despatched at once to Europe for the purpose of acquainting himself with, and reporting upon, the methods adopted in Germany and other countries in Europe for raising and sending the coal to market, manufacturing the raw material into briquettes, and the application of the fuel to the industrial arts, to locomotive, domestic, and economic purposes." In accordance with this recommendation, Mr. J. Cosmo Newbery, C.M.G., was despatched to Europe by the Government, with instructions to inquire into and report upon the whole subject.

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\* Parliamentary Paper No. 213, Session 1890.



627. At the present time, the coal-producing colonies of Australasia are, practically, New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, whilst small quantities have been found in Tasmania and Victoria. In these over 4 million tons of coal were raised in 1890, but three-fourths of this quantity came from New South Wales. The following are the quantities returned as brought to the surface in each of those colonies during a series of years :—

Coal raised in Australasian colonies.

COAL RAISED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1890.

Year.	Tons of Coal raised in—				
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Victoria.
1876 ... ..	1,319,918	50,627	6,100	...	1,095
1877 ... ..	1,444,271	60,918	9,470	...	2,420
1878 ... ..	1,575,497	52,580	12,311	162,218	Nil.
1879 ... ..	1,583,381	55,012	9,514	231,218	Nil.
1880 ... ..	1,466,180	58,052	12,219	299,923	3
1881 ... ..	1,769,597	65,612	11,163	337,262	Nil.
1882 ... ..	2,109,282	74,436	8,803	378,272	10
1883 ... ..	2,521,457	104,269	8,872	421,764	428
1884 ... ..	2,749,109	129,980	7,194	480,831	3,280
1885 ... ..	2,878,863	209,698	5,334	511,063	800
1886 ... ..	2,830,175	228,656	10,391	534,353	86
1887 ... ..	2,922,497	238,813	27,763	558,620	3,357
1888 ... ..	3,203,444	311,412	41,577	613,895	8,573
1889 ... ..	3,655,632	265,507	40,300	586,445	14,596
1890 ... ..	3,060,876	338,344	53,812	637,397	14,601

628. The following is a statement of the quantity of coal raised in various countries during one year, the returns being generally those for 1884, 1885, or 1886 :—

Coal raised in various countries.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF COAL IN VARIOUS COUNTIES.\*

Tons.			Tons.		
United Kingdom ... ..	157,518,482		Canada ... ..	...	2,091,976
United States (1887) ...	124,015,255		Spain ... ..	...	1,000,000
Germany ... ..	58,020,612		Japan ... ..	...	900,000
France ... ..	20,014,597		Sweden ... ..	...	250,600
Belgium ... ..	17,253,144		Italy ... ..	...	220,000
Austria-Hungary ... ..	17,191,500		Chile ... ..	...	50,000
Russia ... ..	4,500,000		Other Countries (estimated)	...	8,000,000
Australasia (1890) ... ..	4,105,030				
British-India ... ..	4,000,000		Total ... ..	...	423,131,196
China ... ..	4,000,000				

\* The figures in this table, except those for Australasia and Canada, have been derived from the *American Almanac and Treasury of Facts*, 1888, p. 40, by Ainsworth R. Spofford, Librarian of Congress.

Leases for other minerals.

629. During 1890, 41 leases—of which 17 were for tin and 17 for coal mining—of Crown lands were issued, conferring the privilege of working for minerals and metals other than gold; whilst at the end of the year the number and area of leases in force in Victoria were as follow :—

LEASES FOR MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1890.

Metals and Minerals.	Leases in force at end of 1890.			
	Number.	Area.		
		a.	r.	p.
Antimony and the Ores of Antimony ...	3	281	0	1
Carbonate of Lime ...	1	594	0	36
Calcite and Silicate of Alumina ...	2	64	1	21
Coal ...	31	14,740	1	7
Copper and the Ores of Copper ...	6	892	1	16
Infusorial Earth and Kaolin ...	1	9	1	26
Iron and the Ores of Iron ...	2	779	0	0
Lead and the Ores of Lead ...	3	449	0	9
Lead and Silver ..	2	481	2	27
Lignite, or Brown Coal ...	2	434	2	10
Silver and the Ores of Silver ...	3	220	0	13
Silver, Lead, and Copper ...	4	539	3	12
Slate and Slate Flagging ...	10	546	1	30
Tin and the Ores of Tin ...	87	5,974	3	13
Turquoise ...	2	82	0	12
Total ...	159	26,089	0	33

Leases for other minerals, 1889 and 1890.

630. The leases in force at the end of 1890, as shown in the table, were greater by 20, and the area comprised therein was greater by 7,098 acres, than at the end of 1889. The leases for tin mining increased from 70 to 87, and those for coal mining from 19 to 31, while those for silver and lead mining fell from 11 to 7. It should also be mentioned that, besides leases, several licences were issued during the year to search for metals and minerals other than gold.

Minerals other than gold raised.

631. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the following are the values of metals and minerals other than gold raised in Victoria from 1851 to the end of 1890 :—

VALUE OF MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD,  
1851 TO 1890.

Name.	Estimated Value.		
	1851 to 1889.	Year 1890.	Total.
	£	£	£
Silver* ...	83,729	5,193	88,922
Tin ...	670,183	3,836	674,019
Copper and copper ore ...	191,107	100	191,207
Antimony ...	169,452	3,120	172,572
Calcite ...	...	300	300
Lead ...	5,360	50	5,410
Iron ...	12,540	...	12,540
Coal† ...	39,756	13,899	53,655
Lignite... ..	2,333	2,500	4,833
Kaolin ...	7,444	...	7,444
Flagging ...	72,228	} 1,212	82,369
Slates ...	8,929		
Gypsum ...	7	...	7
Magnesite ...	12	...	12
Ores, mineral earthy clays, etc. ...	10,901	...	10,901
Diamonds ...	108	...	108
Sapphires, etc. ...	630	...	630
Total ...	1,274,719	30,210	1,304,929

632. The following, according to the estimate of the Mining Department, is the number of men engaged in searching for various kinds of minerals or metals other than gold‡ at the end of 1890. The figures show an increase of 157 in the tin, and of 67 in the antimony miners; but a falling-off of 49 in the coal, 38 in the slate and flag, and 20 in the silver and lead miners, the net increase being 103 as compared with 1889 :—

MINERS FOR MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1890.

Number of Miners.			Number of Miners.		
Antimony ...	...	79	Silver and lead ...	...	16
Coal ...	...	205	Slate and flag ...	...	36
Infusorial earth ...	...	5	Tin ...	...	238
Kaolin ...	...	6			—
Turquoise ...	...	6			597
Lignite ...	...	6			—

633. Quicksilver, which is largely used in the recovery of gold, especially from crushed quartz, has not yet been found in Australia in payable quantities. In 1880 and 1881 rather more was produced

Quicksilver  
—produce  
of the  
world.

\* Of late years the silver produced has been extracted from gold in the process of refinement at the Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint.

† The quantity of coal raised was 57,962 tons, inclusive of 26,805 tons raised by the Moe Coal Mining Company on private lands from 1885 to 1890.

‡ For number of gold miners see paragraph 343, Volume I.

in the United States than in all the rest of the world, but since 1881 there has been a gradual falling off in the quantity raised there, whilst in 1889 the other quicksilver producing countries—viz., Spain, Austria, and Italy—in which the production of quicksilver has been steadily increasing, produced nearly three times as much as the United States. The following figures, which show the world's production of quicksilver in each of the ten years ended with 1889, were prepared for the coming report of the census of the United States by Dr. David T. Day, of the United States Geological Survey :—

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF QUICKSILVER, 1880 TO 1889.

Year.				United States.	Spain, Austria, and Italy.	Total.
				Flasks.	Flasks.	Flasks.
1880	...	...	...	59,926	59,242	119,168
1881	...	...	...	60,851	60,082	120,933
1882	...	...	...	52,732	62,489	115,221
1883	...	...	...	46,725	68,394	115,119
1884	...	...	...	31,913	69,915	101,828
1885	...	...	...	32,073	66,281	98,354
1886	...	...	...	29,981	73,070	103,051
1887	...	...	...	33,760	75,027	108,787
1888	...	...	...	33,250	76,664	109,914
1889	...	...	...	26,464	74,772	101,236
Totals				407,675	685,936	1,093,611

634. The revenue derived from the goldfields amounted to £18,408 in 1888-9, and £18,204 in 1889-90. The amount in the latter year was made up of the following items :—

REVENUE FROM GOLDFIELDS, 1889-90.

Miners' rights	...	...	...	...	£5,705
Business licences	...	...	...	...	230
Rents for leases of auriferous and mineral lands	...	...	...	...	9,727
„ mining on private property	...	...	...	...	1,403
Water-right and searching licences	...	...	...	...	1,139
Total	...	...	...	...	£18,204

635. The State aid to the mining industry during the year 1889-90 was £137,291, as compared with £119,139 in 1888-9.\* The former sum is made up of £27,154, cost of the Mining Department and Mining Boards ; £88,080 to assist miners in prospecting operations, and to defray the cost and working expenses of diamond drills ;

\* See page 97 of the first volume of this work.

£10,937 for prospecting and boring for coal; and £11,120 for geological and underground surveys, cutting tracks in unexplored regions, etc. Under the second of these items, usually known as the "Prospecting Vote," the expenditure was only £20,000 a few years since; but it has latterly amounted to £80,000 or more.

636. During the period from 1875-6 to 1879-80, the sum of £21,050 was lent to mining companies, but only £1,237 has since been repaid. Of the balance (£19,813) as much as £15,813 has been written off as non-recoverable. Loans to mining companies.

637. In 1890, inclusive of the cost of wear and tear of diamonds, £21,716 was spent on the working of diamond drills, of which £16,766 was expended in gold prospecting, and £4,950 in coal prospecting. The average cost of boring with diamond drills was 12s. 6d. per foot, and with other machines on contract, 7s. 11½d. per foot. Diamond drills.

638. Of the sixteen diamond drills belonging to the Mining Department, ten were engaged in alluvial prospecting, five in coal prospecting, and one used by the Water Supply Department, in boring for water, at the end of June, 1891. The number of bores made in 1890 was 145, viz., 132 in search of gold, and 13 in search of coal; the aggregate depth bored was 30,160 feet for gold, and 7,978 for coal. Operations of diamond drills.

639. An Act to legalise mining for gold and silver on private property, and to compensate the owner and occupier thereof for the damage sustained by reason of the land being taken, or of their being deprived of possession of the surface thereof, in consequence of mining operations, came into force on the 24th November, 1884. This Act has since been subjected to certain amendments, which are embodied in the present Consolidated Act, 54 Vict. No. 1120. Between that date and the 31st December, 1889, 771 leases were issued under it, covering an area of 146,071 acres, and during the year 1890, 82 leases were issued covering an area of 7,482 acres. Mining on private property.

640. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victorian mines and quarries in 1890 is summarized as follows:— Value of mining produce.

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE, 1890.

	£
Gold	2,354,244
Other metals and minerals	30,210
Stone from quarries	297,990
Total	2,682,444

Agricultural,  
pastoral,  
and mining  
produce.

641. The estimated value of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce raised in Victoria, during each of the last seventeen years, is given in the following table. It should be borne in mind that the prices of agricultural and pastoral produce, on which the value mainly depends, fluctuates from year to year.\* In several of the years the value of the pastoral produce was greater than that of the other two industries combined:—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING PRODUCE,  
1874 TO 1890.

Year.	Estimated Value of—			Total.
	Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.†	Mining Produce.‡	
	£	£	£	£
1874	4,410,436	9,840,562	4,740,679	18,991,677
1875	4,835,894	9,541,551	4,475,876	18,853,321
1876	5,574,239	10,069,570	3,949,135	19,592,944
1877	5,792,898	8,652,471	3,322,264	17,767,633
1878	4,912,745	8,360,265	3,211,990	16,485,000
1879	5,875,313	6,375,965	3,136,527	15,387,805
1880	5,395,021	9,855,800	3,397,661	18,648,482
1881	5,893,874	8,684,218	3,533,658	18,111,750
1882	6,439,972	9,297,812	3,681,245	19,419,029
1883	7,372,143	10,203,914	3,357,252	20,933,309
1884	6,565,527	9,887,229	3,228,738	19,681,494
1885	7,118,388	9,049,679	3,091,244	19,259,311
1886	7,260,735	8,911,336	2,839,120	19,011,191
1887	7,078,653	8,651,599	2,661,625	18,391,877
1888	6,601,601	9,016,573	2,711,024	18,329,198
1889	7,845,739	9,063,910	2,687,098	19,596,747
1890	7,800,139	10,105,498	2,682,444	20,588,081

Agricultural,  
pastoral,  
mining,  
and manu-  
facturing  
produce.

642. An approximate return was made of the value of articles manufactured in the twelve months ended with February, 1891, and the net result has already been stated to be £10,694,106.§ If this amount be added to the figures in the lowest line of the last column in the above table, a total of the gross value of the agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce will be obtained for the year 1890, amounting in the aggregate to £31,282,187.

Patents.

643. The patents for inventions applied for in 1890 numbered 1,017, or 66 more than in 1889, and a larger number than in any previous year. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 8,416.

\* For prices of agricultural produce in different years, see table following paragraph 526 ante.  
† The pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept by farmers as well as that kept by graziers and squatters.  
‡ Including the value of stone raised from quarries.  
§ See paragraph 594 ante.

644. The first *Victorian Copyright Act*\* came into force in December, 1869. Copyrights—especially those for literary productions—have been increasingly numerous during the last six or seven years, during which period they averaged about 597 per annum; whereas prior to 1883 the largest number registered was 347. The following copyrights have been registered since the passing of the original Act:—

## COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1890.

Subject of Copyright.	Copyrights Registered.		
	Prior to 1890.	During 1890.	Total.
<b>DESIGNS.</b>			
Articles of manufacture, chiefly of—			
Metals ... ..	323	23	346
Wood, stone, cement, or plaster ...	71	24	95
Glass ... ..	14	3	17
Earthenware ... ..	11	10	21
Ivory, bone, papier-mâché, etc. ...	65	8	73
Woven fabrics ... ..	18	...	18
Miscellaneous ... ..	19	1	20
<b>LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.</b>			
Literary works ... ..	4,021	494	4,515
Dramatic „ ... ..	126	6	132
Musical „ ... ..	110	2	112
<b>WORKS OF ART.</b>			
Paintings ... ..	8	1	9
Drawings ... ..	32	6	38
Engravings ... ..	1,302	25	1,327
Photographs ... ..	1,132	53	1,185
Sculpture ... ..	5	...	5
Total ... ..	7,257	656	7,913

645. Provision for the registration of trade-marks was established under the *Trade Marks Registration Act* 1876, which came into operation on the 22nd September of that year. The law has since been amended, and is now embodied in the Consolidated Act (54 Vict. No. 1146). The registration of a person as the proprietor of a trade-mark is *primâ facie* evidence of his right to its exclusive use, subject to the provisions of the Act as to its connexion with the good-will of a business. From the period of the commencement of the Act to the end of 1890, 2,577 trade-marks were submitted for registration, and 1,724 were registered. During the year 1890, the number submitted was 267—or 30 less than in 1889; and the number registered was 170—or 34 less than in 1889.

\* 33 Vict. No. 350, repealed and re-enacted by 54 Vict. No. 1076.

## PART IX.—DEFENCES.

Land forces.

646. The Land Forces of Victoria consist of Permanent Forces, Militia, and Auxiliary Forces. The Permanent Forces are made up of the Head Quarters Staff, the Victorian Artillery, and the Permanent Section of the Engineer Corps; the Militia embrace the Cavalry, Horse Artillery, Field and Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, Ambulance, Commissariat, and Medical Staff; and the Auxiliary Forces comprise the Mounted Rifles and Victorian Rangers. At the end of 1890 the strength of the various corps in all cases approximated closely to the establishment, which is as follows:—

## LAND FORCES.—ESTABLISHMENT, 1890.

Corps.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Non-commissioned Officers.	Rank and File.	Total Establishment.
Permanent Forces—					
Head Quarters Staff ... ..	5	...	1	...	6
Victorian Artillery ... ..	11	1	56	218	286
Permanent Section Victorian Engineers	2	3	4	22	31
„ Staff, Militia and Auxiliary Forces	10	14	59	...	83
Militia—					
Head Quarters Staff ... ..	3	...	...	...	3
Cavalry ... ..	3	...	8	60	71
Horse Artillery ... ..	3	...	13	74	90
Field Artillery (3 Batteries) ...	16	1	47	204	268
Garrison Artillery (8 Batteries) ...	33	...	68	622	723
Victorian Engineers (Submarine Mining Company and Field Company)	8	1	18	157	184
Infantry (4 Regiments) ... ..	114	4	220	2,578	2,916
Ambulance Corps ... ..	1	...	7	32	40
Commissariat and Transport Corps ...	5	...	11	63	79
Medical Staff ... ..	15	...	...	...	15
Total Permanent and Militia Forces	229	24	512	4,030	4,795
Auxiliary Forces—					
Mounted Rifles ... ..	87	...	132	990	1,209
Victorian Rangers ... ..	63	...	92	1,201	1,356
Total all ranks ... ..	379	24	736	6,221	7,360



647. The naval force of the colony consists of a Permanent Naval Force and a Naval Brigade, with an establishment as follows :—

Establish-  
ment of  
naval  
forces.

#### NAVAL FORCES—ESTABLISHMENT, 1890.

Permanent Force	...	...	...	236 Officers and Men.
Naval Brigade	...	...	...	379 „

648. The naval flotilla consists of eight ships and torpedo boats, but, in addition to these, three vessels belonging to the Harbor Trust—viz., the *Batman*, *Fawkner*, and *Gannet*—are armed with breech-loading guns as auxiliaries. Provision has also been made to arm two steamers as scouts when required for active service, which have accordingly been fitted so as to carry quick-firing guns. The following are the particulars of the ships and torpedo boats :—

Ships of  
naval  
forces.

#### WAR VESSELS, 1890.

*Cerberus*.—Armour-plated turret ship.  
*Victoria* } Steel gunboats.  
*Albert* }  
*Nelson*.—Wooden frigate.

*Childers*.—First-class torpedo boat.  
*Nepean* }  
*Lonsdale* } Second-class torpedo boats.  
*Gordon* }

649. The following account of the present system of Defence in Victoria has been furnished for this work by the Defence Department :—

Victorian  
system of  
defences.

Important changes in the system of Victorian defences were made in 1883 and 1884.

The Volunteer Force was disbanded, and corps of paid militia were raised *in lieu*, and enrolled under the *Discipline Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 777), which came into operation on the 3rd November of that year.

This Act provided for a Minister of Defence, the establishment of a Council of Defence, and a special appropriation of £110,000 per annum for 5 years.

Officers from the Active List of the Imperial Navy and Army were engaged for terms of service in the colonial forces to carry out the discipline and instruction necessary. Two gunboats and four torpedo boats were added to the strength of the Naval force.

The laws relating to defences and discipline have since been consolidated under the *Defences and Discipline Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1083).

A further appropriation of £145,000 was, on the expiration of the previous one, provided for Naval and Military purposes for 2½ years, that is, from 1st July, 1889, to 31st December, 1891.

The practice inaugurated of engaging officers from the Imperial Navy and Army for terms of service has been continued.

Colonial officers have also been sent to England to undergo special courses of instruction, and it is proposed to adopt a scheme by which certain selected officers of both the Naval and Military forces shall be annually seconded for courses of instruction in the Imperial Service. The consent of the Imperial authorities to such a scheme has already been obtained.

Permission has also been granted by the Admiralty for officers of the Colonial Navy to be borne on board H.M. ships on the station for periods of training.

In order to enable these officers to undertake responsible duties, the Admiralty has agreed, on representations being made by this colony, to grant acting commissions to them as officers of the Royal Naval Reserve.

The following are the rates of pay of the petty officers, stokers, seamen, stewards, servants, etc., attached to the Victorian Naval Forces :—

PETTY OFFICERS, SEAMEN, AND OTHERS.

Rating.	Daily Pay.				Increment per Diem.
	Mini- mum.		Maxi- mum.		
	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Chief Engine-room Artificer	11	0	12	0	1s. after 5 years
Engine-room Artificers	9	0	10	0	"
Chief Leading Stokers	6	6	7	0	6d. after 5 years
Leading Stokers	6	0	6	6	"
Torpedo Artificers	5	6	7	6	6d. annually
Stokers	5	6	5	6	Nil
Stokers	5	0	5	0	Nil
Chief Petty Officers	6	6*	7	0	6d. after 5 years
1st Class Petty Officers	6	0*	6	6	"
Leading Seamen	5	6*	5	6	Nil
Able Seamen	5	0*	5	0	Nil
Training Seamen	3	6	3	6	Nil
Boys	2	0	2	0	Nil
Chief Ship's Corporal	6	6*	7	0	6d. after 5 years
Ship's Corporal	6	0*	6	6	"
Chief Armourer	8	0	9	0	"
Chief Painter	6	6	8	6	6d. annually
Chief Carpenter's Mate	7	6	8	0	6d. after 1 year
Carpenter's Mate	6	6	7	0	6d. after 5 years
Carpenters and Joiners	5	6	5	6	Nil
Officers' Cook	5	6	6	0	6d. after 5 years
Ship's Cook	5	6	5	6	Nil
Cooks	5	0	5	0	Nil
Chief Ship's Steward	7	0	8	6	6d. annually
Chief Sick-berth Attendant	6	6	8	6	"
Officers' Steward	5	6	5	6	Nil
Officers' Stewards	5	0	5	0	Nil
Officers' Stewards (2nd Class)	4	0	4	0	Nil
Officers' Servants†	5	0	5	0	Nil
Naval Storekeeper	6	0	6	6	6d. annually
Hulkkeeper	7	6	7	6	Nil

NOTE.—In every case where a salary in the above table has an annual increment attached to it, such increment is payable when the officer, warrant officer, petty officer, or man has been in receipt of the salary for a period of 12 months.

SPECIAL DUTY PAY.

- 1 Yeoman of signals, for making flags, 30s. a month.
- 7 Carpenters, tool money, 3d. a day each.
- 12 Torpedo instructors, 6d. a day each.
- 36 1st class seamen—gunners and torpedo-men, 4d. a day each.
- 4 Divers, 3d. a day each.
- 3 Buglers, 3d. a day each.
- 5 Leading signalmen, 4d. a day each.
- 15 Signalmen, 2d. a day each.

\* Including 6d. deferred pay.

† These servants are held in accordance with special agreement with Lieutenants of the Royal Navy for the term of their engagement.

## RIFLE CLUBS.

These clubs were first established in the colony in 1883 for the encouragement of rifle practice. Members have the privilege of buying rifles and ammunition from the Ordnance Stores at reduced rates, and are also allowed to travel free over the railways when proceeding to take part in rifle matches. The clubs are now divided into six districts, and members in each district are required to meet once a quarter for practice in field firing. As an incentive to individual practice, an allowance is paid annually to the clubs for each effective marksman, the money being devoted to the maintenance of ranges and purchase of ammunition.

## MOUNTED RIFLES.

A volunteer force of Mounted Infantry Detachments being established in all districts of the colony, the regiment is a thoroughly representative one, and is very popular. Each company receives an effective and capitation allowance to cover the cost of uniform and certain incidental expenses. Members who attend the annual Easter Encampments also receive compensation based on the rates of pay for corresponding ranks in the Militia. The men, on being passed into the ranks, get M.-H. rifles and all accoutrements and horse gear free, with the exception of saddle, which each member supplies. Engagement is for a period of three years, but members may be re-engaged. After passing into the ranks, members must undergo a minimum of 12 daylight drills per annum. An annual course of musketry is carried out. Officers and non-commissioned officers, on passing the required examination, are appointed on probation for six months, when those who pass the final practical and theoretical test are confirmed in their appointments.

## RANGERS.

An Infantry Volunteer force recruited chiefly from members of Rifle Clubs. Each company receives an effective and capitation allowance to cover cost of uniforms, etc., and members are granted compensation on the same basis as the Mounted Rifles for attending Easter Encampments.

## CADET CORPS.

The encouragement of drilling and rifle-shooting in the schools of the colony has led to the establishment of Cadet Corps. Cadet companies may be formed in any school in detachments of not less than 20. The Cadets are principally armed with Francotte B.L. rifles lent by the Government, and ammunition is issued at half price, the same as to the Rifle Clubs.

The uniform is khaki, with a soft felt hat, and all the battalions of Junior Cadets wear the same.

The Drill Instructors of the Victorian Military Forces are permitted, at such times as they are not required for their ordinary duties, to drill Cadet companies, for which they are paid 2s. 6d. for each drill.

To stimulate the movement, Colonel Sir Frederick Sargood presented a handsome shield for competition by the Cadets. This trophy was to be won three times before becoming the property of the winners. It was shot for eight times, and was finally won in 1891 by the Kensington State School corps.

The encouragement of drill and rifle practice in the schools of the colony led to the establishment of Cadet Corps in the year 1884. Since then detachments have been formed in the larger schools in all districts, and the force is now over 4,000 strong. Annual encampments are held for the instruction of the Cadets, and are largely attended. In addition to the ordinary meetings for drill, held at regular intervals, masters and teachers have the privilege of attending classes of instruction in certain district towns chosen for the purpose, and thus qualify themselves to teach drill in their schools, as well as to obtain commissions in the Force.

In addition to the Cadet Corps proper, there is a battalion of about 400 Senior Cadets, consisting of boys who have left school, and are engaged in various occupations. This is a well-drilled body, and forms a valuable link between the junior Cadets and the Militia.

The whole of the Cadet Corps are now provided with uniforms; the junior cadets wearing khakis, the seniors Lincoln green. An effective allowance is paid to each company in order to assist the boys to purchase this clothing.

650. Batteries for the defence of Melbourne were constructed in 1861-2 at Williamstown, Sandridge, and Queenscliff; but the battery at Sandridge is now set aside as unsuited to the requirements of modern warfare, which rendered it absolutely necessary to make the first line of defence of Port Phillip at the Heads. Lieutenant-General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., who visited the colony in 1877, suggested a plan for defending the channel between the Heads of Port Phillip, which he modified in March, 1879, in consequence of his having found when in England, during the year 1878, that great improvements had been made in the manufacture of, and modes of mounting, ordnance.

651. The Government adopted the plan of Sir W. Jervois, and the construction of the works, commenced under the supervision of the late Major-General Sir P. H. Scratchley, R.E., has been carried out in accordance with this scheme.

652. The following table shows the expenditure of all kinds on military and naval defences for the financial year ended 30th June, 1891. The amounts expended under the heads "Victorian Artillery" and "Militia" give an average cost per man per annum in each division respectively as £94 16s. and £15 9s.\* :—

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1890-91.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.							£	£
Head Office	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,946
Head Quarters Staff—Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,425	
„ „ Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,603	
								7,028
Victorian Artillery—Salaries and working pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,696	
„ „ Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,423	
								27,119
Militia—Effective allowance	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,377	
„ Pay of Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	...	398	
„ „ Field Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,316	
„ „ Garrison Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,258	
„ „ Victorian Horse Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	816	
„ „ Rifles	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,001	
„ „ Engineers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,012	
„ Torpedo Corps—Pay and incidentals	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,735	
„ Medical Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,351	
„ Ambulance Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...	459	
„ Commissariat department	...	...	...	...	...	...	416	
„ Drill instructors—Salaries and allowances	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,298	
„ Horsing guns and forage	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,628	
„ Travelling expenses	...	...	...	...	...	...	322	

\* These calculations have been based on the establishment, viz. : 286 Victorian Artillery, and 4,389 Militia.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1890-91—*continued.*

MILITARY EXPENDITURE— <i>continued.</i>					£	£
Militia—Allowance for bands	...	...	...	...	200	
„ Incidentals	...	...	...	...	3,245	
						67,832
Auxiliary Forces—Cadet Corps—Salaries, effective allowance, etc.	...	...	£3,310	...		
„ Annual parade	...	...	881	...		
„ Free ammunition	...	...	832	...		
„ Capes, accoutrements, etc....	...	...	1,414	...		
					6,437	
„ Mounted Rifles—Pay and contingencies	...	...	...	...	9,557	
„ Victorian Rangers	...	...	...	...	9,027	
„ Rifle Clubs	...	...	...	...	1,386	
						26,407
Ordnance Branch—Fitter and inspector machinery	...	...	...	...	310	
„ Warlike stores	...	...	...	...	16,639	
„ Great coats, accoutrements, etc.	...	...	...	...	1,964	
„ Railway transport	...	...	...	...	1,837	
						20,750
Purchase of Ammunition	...	...	...	...	5,000	
„ Rifles and warlike stores	...	...	...	...	4,000	
						9,000
Easter Encampment, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	8,758
Grant to Victorian Rifle and Artillery Association	...	...	...	...	1,000	
Prizes to Rifle Clubs and Queen's Prize (£100)	...	...	...	...	600	
„ Encouragement drill and shooting—Naval and military forces	...	...	...	...	899	
						2,499
Expenses in connexion with despatch of officers to England for course of naval and military instruction	...	...	...	...	2,413	
Amount granted in aid of a team of Victorian Mounted Rifles to take part in Royal Military Tournament	...	...	...	...	600	
Bonus to Colonial Ammunition Company	...	...	...	...	5,000	
Refund to Colonial Ammunition Company of additional duty	...	...	...	...	882	
Compensation, gratuities, etc.	...	...	...	...	2,024	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	73	
						10,992
Defence works and buildings	...	...	...	...	...	57,983
Total					...	245,314
NAVAL EXPENDITURE.						
Naval Forces—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	29,167	
„ Stores, clothing, fuel, etc....	...	...	...	...	8,491	
„ Repairs, machinery, etc., and expenses docking vessels	...	...	...	...	684	
						38,342
Naval Brigade—Salaries and pay	...	...	...	...	5,725	
„ Effective allowances	...	...	...	...	933	
„ Clothing and incidentals...	...	...	...	...	287	
						6,945
Total					...	45,287
Grand Total					...	290,601

Expenditure  
on defences  
1854 to 1891.

653. A statement of the expenditure on the establishment and maintenance of defences during the last thirty-seven years and a half will be found in the following table :—

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF  
DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1890-91.

Year.	Military Expendi- ture (including Buildings and Works of Defence).	Naval Expendi- ture.	Total.*
	£	£	£
1854 and 1855	287,973	...	287,973
1856 to 1864	758,000	123,000	881,000
1865	38,434	7,743	46,177
1866	47,647	14,453	62,100
1867	64,606	17,243	81,849
1868	58,873	19,061	77,934
1869	34,200	12,672	46,872
1870	37,102	10,570	47,672
1871 (6 months)	21,014	6,305	27,319
1871-2	38,634	19,604	58,238
1872-3	35,367	18,641	54,008
1873-4	41,050	17,643	58,693
1874-5	37,847	17,135	54,982
1875-6	40,698	17,536	58,234
1876-7	54,599	19,421	74,020
1877-8	62,842	58,424	121,266
1878-9	82,917	35,205	118,122
1879-80	60,420	33,359	93,779
1880-81	57,117	21,616	78,733
1881-2	59,589	21,845	81,434
1882-3	145,064	41,344	186,408
1883-4	205,596	25,442	231,038
1884-5	157,929	29,639	187,568
1885-6	281,092	37,886	318,978
1886-7	272,682	38,324	311,006
1887-8	281,206	40,913	322,119
1888-9	306,589	46,578	353,167
1889-90	292,129	58,692†	350,821
1890-91	245,314	45,287	290,601
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i> and <i>Nelson</i> ‡	...	101,966	101,966
Total ...	4,106,530	957,547	5,064,077
Arms, ammunition, and stores for defences generally§	...	...	47,408
Value of land certificates granted to Volunteers, including Naval Brigade, computed at £1 per acre	...	...	139,683
Grand Total ...	...	...	5,251,168

\* These figures, which are derived from the Departmental accounts, do not exactly agree in all cases with those taken from the Treasurer's Finance Statement and shown on page 105, Vol. I., owing to the closing of the accounts not being exactly simultaneous.  
† Including £14,500 for purchase of a torpedo boat.  
‡ The figures in this line do not represent the total cost of the vessels, but only so much of it as cannot now be apportioned to particular years.  
§ The figures in this line do not represent the total cost of the arms, ammunition, and stores, but only so much of it as cannot now be apportioned to particular years.

654. It is to be specially noted that the total expenditure recorded includes not only the cost of establishing the military and naval defences but also the annual outlay incurred for their maintenance, which annual outlay was estimated by the late General Scratchley to represent close upon seven-eighths of the total expenditure. The annual expenditure from 1854 to 1864 was unusually large, in consequence of Imperial troops serving in the colony; the last detachment of these was withdrawn in 1870. During the last six years the military expenditure was considerably larger than in any previous one, and of those the smallest was in 1890-91, in which it was £50,000 or £60,000 lower than in either of the two preceding years. The naval expenditure in 1890-91 was about £13,400 less than in 1889-90, slightly lower than in 1888-9, and larger than in any other year, except 1877-8. The total expenditure on defences during the last six years has averaged about £324,000 per annum; although during the previous three years it was only about £200,000, and prior to 1882-3 it rarely exceeded £100,000.

Expenditure  
on defences  
in various  
years com-  
pared.

655. The land forces of the Australasian colonies at the end of 1890 numbered 33,136, of which 25,382 were upon the Australian Continent. The largest number were in Victoria, and nearly one-half of these were militia, an arm which neither New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania, nor New Zealand appears to possess. New South Wales has, however, about twice as many volunteers as Victoria, which may, perhaps, be accounted for by the fact that the men there are partially paid. She also has 132 more regular troops, and 2,171 more men attached to reserves, than Victoria. In South Australia, however, all adult males under 45 years of age, and in New Zealand, all under 55, are liable to be called out in case of necessity. The following is a statement of the land forces in each colony of the group:—

Land forces  
in Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

#### LAND FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Regular Troops.	Militia.	Volun- teers.	Reserves (including rifle clubs).	Total.
Victoria ... ..	406	4,389	2,191	2,430	9,416
New South Wales ... ..	538	...	4,146*	4,601	9,285
Queensland ... ..	134	2,844	846	...	3,824
South Australia ... ..	52	1,425	777	...	2,254
Western Australia ... ..	...	...	603	...	603
Total ... ..	1,130	8,658	8,563	7,031	25,382

\* Partially paid.



LAND FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890—continued.

Colony.	Regular Troops.	Militia.	Volun- teers.	Reserves (including rifle clubs).	Total.
Tasmania ... ..	33	...	588	1,421	2,042
New Zealand ... ..	204	...	5,508	...	5,712
Grand Total* ... ..	1,367	8,658	14,659	8,452	33,136

NOTE.—In South Australia—where the male population is, with a few necessary exceptions, divided into three classes—and in New Zealand—where there is no regular militia—all males between certain ages (18 to 45 in the former, and 17 to 55 in the latter) are liable to be called out in time of necessity. In New Zealand, such males numbered approximately 154,000.

Naval forces in Aus- tralasian colonies.

656. Four of the Australasian colonies—viz., Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia—possess regular naval forces, and of these nearly two-thirds are in the service of Victoria. Victoria, also, as well as New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, possesses a few irregular naval forces, who generally receive a small payment for their services, and are sometimes called the naval reserve. The largest force of this description belongs to Victoria. New South Wales possesses 281, Queensland 51, and New Zealand as many as 1,192 Naval Volunteers, but no other colony has an arm so designated. The following table contains a statement of the number of such forces in each of the colonies from which particulars have been received:—

NAVAL FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Regular Forces.	Forces only casually em- ployed.†	Volunteers.	Total.
Victoria ... ..	236	379	...	615
New South Wales ... ..	14	338	281	633
Queensland ... ..	46	331	51	428
South Australia ... ..	66	90	...	156
Total ... ..	362	1,138	332	1,832
New Zealand ... ..	...	...	1,192	1,192
Grand Total ... ..	362	1,138	1,524	3,024

Additional naval defences for Austral- asian colonies.

657. According to an agreement entered into with the Imperial Government, and embodied in Acts passed by the several Legislatures (the Victorian Act being 54 Vict. No. 1,083), an additional naval force,

\* Exclusive of cadets, who numbered 4,000 in Victoria, 673 in Queensland, and 2,112 in New Zealand.  
† Partially paid in some of the colonies.



consisting of 5 fast cruisers and 2 torpedo boats, has been provided for the protection of the floating trade in Australasian waters. The agreement, which is to remain in force for 10 years, provides for the payment by the Australasian colonies of interest on the prime cost at 5 per cent., but not exceeding £35,000 per annum, and a sum not exceeding £91,000 towards annual maintenance, or a total contribution of £126,000. The first annual contribution, which was payable in advance on the 1st March, 1891, is thus apportioned amongst the various colonies on a population basis:—Victoria, £37,723; New South Wales, £37,340; New Zealand, £20,821; Queensland, £13,018; South Australia, £10,624; Tasmania, £4,836; Western Australia, £1,638.

658. The figures in the following table, which show the number of local troops of all arms in the self-governing possessions of the British Empire—embracing the Australasian, Canadian, and South African colonies—have been taken from a paper by Colonel J. F. Owen, R.A., read before the Royal Colonial Institute, London, on the 19th May, 1890:—

Local forces  
in British  
colonies.

#### LOCAL FORCES OF BRITISH SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES, 1889.

Branch of Service.	Australasia.	Canada.	South Africa.	Total.
<i>Permanent Forces.</i>				
Mounted troops ... ..	32	150	819	1,001
Artillery ... ..	1,060	387	...	1,447
Infantry ... ..	...	463	...	463
Engineers and Torpedo Corps ...	247	...	...	247
Police* ... ..	...	1,050	887	1,937
Staff ... ..	164	...	...	164
Total ... ..	1,503	2,050	1,706	5,259
<i>Partially Paid Forces.</i>				
Mounted Troops ... ..	2,618	1,944	1,314	5,876
Artillery ... ..	3,010	3,408	436	6,854
Infantry ... ..	13,429	30,657	2,920	47,006
Engineers and Torpedo Corps ...	1,244	179	249	1,672
Naval Brigade ... ..	2,893	...	85	2,978
Total ... ..	23,194	36,188	5,004	64,386
<i>Volunteer Forces.</i>				
Mounted troops ... ..	860	...	...	860
Artillery ... ..	307	...	...	307
Infantry ... ..	6,001	...	...	6,001
Engineers and Torpedo Corps ...	129	...	...	129
Total ... ..	7,297	...	...	7,297
Grand Total ... ..	31,994	38,238	6,710	76,942

\* Only those used for military service.

Relative proportions of various forces.

659. According to this table the local troops in the self-governing colonies of the Empire number 77,000, and half of these are in Canada, whilst 41 per cent. are in Australasia, and 9 per cent. in South Africa. The partially paid forces amount to five-sixths of the whole, whilst the permanent forces and the volunteer forces—the latter of which exist only in Australasia—amount to only a fifteenth and a tenth of the whole respectively.

Defence expenditure in Australasian colonies.

660. In 1890-91 Victoria spent over £290,000 on defences, or about two-fifths of the amount so expended by all the colonies on the Australian continent, whilst New South Wales spent over £317,000, or about three-sevenths of that amount. The Australasian colonies, as a whole, spent over £840,000 on defences in the same year, as is shown in the following table:—

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,  
1890-91.

Colony.	Ordinary Expenditure.		Expenditure on Fortifications.	Grand Total.
	Military.	Naval.		
	£	£	£	£
Victoria ... ..	187,331	45,287	57,983	290,601
New South Wales ... ..	216,624	11,419	89,391*	317,434
Queensland ... ..	60,884	15,519	5,994	82,397
South Australia ... ..	34,283	13,514	4,393	52,190
Western Australia ... ..	4,013	...	...	4,013
Total ... ..	503,135	85,739	157,761	746,635
Tasmania ... ..	12,699	...	5,200	17,899
New Zealand ... ..	73,375	...	2,477	75,852
Grand Total ... ..	589,209	85,739	165,438	840,386

NOTE.—The figures for New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania are for the calendar year 1890; those for the other colonies for the financial year 1890-91.

Inspection of Australasian troops.

661. The military forces of the Australasian colonies were inspected in 1889 by Major-General J. B. Edwards, a distinguished officer in the Imperial service, specially sent by the Horse Guards to perform that duty. General Edwards reported (9th October, 1889) in regard to Victoria that the troops were in a satisfactory condition, and capable of fulfilling the duty for which they are maintained, viz., the defence of the colony. He, however, strongly recommended that, for the

\* There was an error in the figures furnished to the Government Statist for 1889-90, and published in the *Victorian Year-Book* of that year, Vol. II., page 467; the amount expended on fortifications should have been £72,979 instead of £207,175 as stated.

general defence of Australasia, there should be a federation of the forces of the different colonies.\*

662. One cadetship at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England, is allocated annually to students of each university in the Australasian colonies to which a charter by letters patent has been granted. This includes the Melbourne University, as well as the universities of Sydney, Adelaide, and New Zealand. A candidate who is recommended for a cadetship must be within the limits of 17 and 22 years of age at the date of his joining the Royal Military College; he is required to enter the college within six months of his passing the requisite qualifying examination, otherwise his claim to a cadetship will lapse; and at least one month before the date of his entering, certificates of his age and moral character, together with a recommendation by the proper university authority, must be forwarded to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards.†

Military  
cadetships.

663. In the case of colonial candidates for commissions in the army who are not members of any university, an arrangement has been made whereby the ordinary preliminary examination held in London by the Civil Service Commissioners is dispensed with (except as regards geometrical drawing), upon the candidate producing a certificate of his having passed an equivalent examination in the colonies.†

Colonial  
candidates  
for the  
army.

664. Commissions in the cavalry or infantry of the line will be granted to officers who are *bonâ fide* colonists under specified conditions as to age, physical and moral fitness, length of service, etc. The candidate will be required to undergo a qualifying literary examination in mathematics, French, German, or other modern language, geometrical drawing, a second more advanced examination, and finally a military examination, the text-books in this latter being those at the time in use at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Sets of examination papers in both literary and military subjects will be sent to the Governors of the respective colonies, and boards for the proper conduct of the examinations are to be held. The Governor of the colony to notify the War Office each year whether he has any qualified candidates to nominate. Till further notice, two army

Commis-  
sions to  
colonial  
military  
officers.

\* See Report by Major-General Edwards, Parliamentary Paper No. 139, Session 1889.

† For despatches respecting military cadetships and colonial candidates for army commissions see *Government Gazettes* of the 22nd October, 1880, and 26th June, 1890. Representations are now being made to induce the Imperial authorities to allot 4 cadetships to university candidates in Victoria, 2 being available for the engineers or artillery, and 2 to regiments of the line, instead of as at present, 1 to university candidates, and 2 to candidates from the local military forces, as particularized in the next paragraph but one.

commissions will be allotted annually to Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. In the event of the number of candidates nominated by the Governor in a colony at any time exceeding the allotted number of commissions, the selection will be decided by competition in the military portion of the prescribed examination.\*

Naval  
cadetships.

665. Four nominations to naval cadetships are placed annually at the disposal of the Secretary of State for distribution to sons of gentlemen in certain colonies.† The Governor in any of such colonies has the right of submitting an application in favour of a candidate, with any recommendation he may think fit.‡ The qualifications of a candidate are—that he must be a colonist in the strict sense of the term, must not be less than 13 or more than  $14\frac{1}{2}$  years of age, must be in good health and perfectly free from any physical defect or disease, and must be able to pass a preliminary examination in English, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, French, and Scripture History, obtaining not less than two-fifths of the whole number of marks assigned in each subject; and a second examination of any two of the following subjects, viz., Elementary Mathematics, Latin, Geography, and the outlines of English History. When a cadet is entered, he will be required to pay annually the sum of £75 for a period of two years, to be spent on board the "*Britannia*" training ship, besides expenses of outfit and of all necessary books or instruments, during which time he must pass four examinations in seamanship and study. He is subsequently to pay £50 per annum until he passes his final examination for the rank of lieutenant. The Lords of the Admiralty have decided to allow colonial candidates, who fail to pass at their first trial, the opportunity of being examined again in about six months' time, provided they are still within the limits of age. Colonial candidates for cadetships were previously under a disadvantage in this respect, and the decision of the Admiralty is the consequence of their recognition of this fact.

\* See footnote (†) to paragraph 663 *ante*.

† The colonies from which nominations will, in the first instance, be received, are—each of the Australasian colonies, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados, British Guiana, Trinidad, Cape Colony, Natal, Malta, Ceylon, and Mauritius; but should all the four nominations not be applied for by the end of the first quarter in each year, the balance will be made available for applications which may be received from other colonies.

‡ Revised regulations respecting naval cadets are published in the *Government Gazette* of 2nd September, 1887 (No. 83), and the Premier's memo. dated 14th March, 1889, notifies a further revise of the Admiralty dated December, 1888.

PART X.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

666. It was provided by the *Constitution Act* that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination according to the number of its members at the preceding census. This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 391) which came into operation on the 31st December, 1875. Since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

Abolition of  
State aid  
to religion

667. The following table contains a statement of the number of clergy in 1890, and the approximate number of religious services performed in connexion with each denomination during the last two years:—

Clergy and  
services.

CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED.\*

Religious Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, etc., 1890.	Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
		1889.	1890.	Increase (+) Decrease (—)
Church of England ... ..	231	51,828	53,950	+ 2,122
Presbyterians ... ..	218	54,668	54,540	— 128
Methodists ... ..	221	108,046	106,282	— 1,764
Bible Christians ... ..	47	15,345	16,754	+ 1,409
Independents... ..	54	6,135	6,135	...
Baptists ... ..	50	6,614	7,090	+ 476
Church of Christ ... ..	22	7,600	7,860	+ 260
Evangelical Lutherans... ..	17	2,751	2,754	+ 3
Moravians ... ..	2	810	156	— 654
Welsh Calvinists ... ..	3	490	364	— 126
Society of Friends ... ..	2	344	344	...
Salvation Army ... ..	405	35,568	41,679	+ 6,111
Unitarians ... ..	1	104	104	...
Seventh Day Adventists ... ..	5	400	700	+ 300
Protestants unattached ... ..	8	1,000	1,032	+ 32
Roman Catholics ... ..	180	29,716	35,587	+ 5,871
New Church (Swedenborgians) ... ..	1	134	136	+ 2
Catholic Apostolic ... ..	29	1,236	1,070	— 166
Christian Israelites ... ..	1	157	157	...
Spiritualists ... ..	...	40	45	+ 5
Jews ... ..	11	1,077	1,450	+ 373
Total ... ..	1,508	324,063	338,189	+ 14,126

\* The information in this and the next two tables was obtained from the heads or clergy of the different denominations. In the cases where blanks occur in the column for increase or decrease, no returns have been received for 1890, and the figures for the previous year have been repeated.

668. In 1890, as compared with 1889, increases in the number of services performed will be observed in the case of the Church of England, the Bible Christians, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Church of Christ, the Protestants unattached, the Roman Catholics, the New Church, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Salvation Army, the Spiritualists, and the Jews; and decreases in the case of the Presbyterians, the Methodists, the Welsh Calvinists, the Moravians, and the Catholic Apostolic Church.

669. The next table shows for the same two years the number of churches or other buildings used for public worship, the number of persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending at the principal Sunday services:—

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION, AND ATTENDANCE.\*

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is Accommodation.			Distinct Individuals Attending Sunday Services.		
	1889.	1890.	Inc. + Dec. -	1889.	1890.	Inc. + Dec. -	1889.	1890.	Inc. + Dec. -
Church of England	1,001	997	- 4	113,849	115,568	+1,719	60,004	58,981	-1,023
Presbyterians ...	933	933	...	97,030	97,490	+460	70,260	70,480	+220
Methodists ...	1,314	1,230	-84	173,166	134,346	-38,820	78,239	125,262	+47,023
Bible Christians ...	171	176	+5	17,592	19,690	+2,098	7,485	10,643	+3,158
Independents ...	105	105	...	19,466	19,466	...	13,154	13,154	...
Baptists ...	101	109	+8	18,770	20,940	+2,170	10,922	12,682	+1,760
Church of Christ	74	77	+3	9,500	10,000	+500	4,500	5,000	+500
Evangelical Lu- therans	49	53	+4	4,800	5,150	+350	2,660	2,700	+40
Moravians ...	2	2	...	330	232	-98	100	100	...
Welsh Calvinists	4	4	...	879	860	-19	578	610	+32
Society of Friends	4	4	...	230	230	...	67	67	...
Salvation Army ...	259	309	+50	56,318†	57,385	+1,067	64,008	60,950	-3,058
Unitarians ...	1	1	...	500	500	...	100	120	+20
Seventh Day Ad- ventists	7	8	+1	500	550	+50	400	300	-100
Protestants unat- tached	13	12	-1	4,430	4,780	+350	3,270	3,045	-225
Roman Catholics	539	551	+12	114,869	123,588	+8,719	108,214	124,699	+16,485
New Church (Swedenborgians)	2	2	...	230	230	...	85	80	-5
Catholic Apostolic	4	2	-2	510	480	-30	200	180	+20
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	200	200	...	100	120	-20
Spiritualists ...	1	1	...	400	400	...	100	100	...
Jews ...	7	6	-1	2,700	2,850	+150	855	805	-50
Total ...	4,592	4,583	-9	636,269†	614,935	-21,334	425,301	490,078	+64,777

670. It will be seen that the Bible Christians, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Church of Christ, the Roman Catholics, the Seventh Day

\* See footnote (\*) on previous page.  
† Figures revised since last publication.



Adventists, and the Salvation Army returned more, and the Church of England, the Methodists, the Protestants unattached, the Catholic Apostolic Church, and the Jews returned fewer, church edifices in 1890 than in 1889; that the only denominations which returned less accommodation were the Methodists, the Welsh Calvinists, the Moravians, and the Catholic Apostolic Church, and the only denominations which returned a smaller attendance at their principal service were the Church of England, the Protestants unattached, the New Church, the Catholic Apostolic Church, the Seventh Day Adventists, the Salvation Army, and the Jews. The fact of some sects returning fewer buildings and less accommodation in the latter year than in the former may perhaps be accounted for by the circumstance that halls, schoolhouses, and even private dwellings in which services are held, are sometimes returned as church buildings, but disappear from the totals on such services being discontinued.

671. In the householder's schedule of the census taken on the 5th April, 1891, provision was made for ascertaining the number of children attending Sunday schools, and the number of Sunday school teachers. From the results of this enquiry the following table has been compiled:—

Sunday  
school  
teachers  
and  
scholars.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS, 1891.

#### (CENSUS RETURN.)

Religious Denomination.	Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England, Episcopalians	1,082	2,206	3,288	19,141	20,595	39,736
Protestants(not otherwise defined)	31	60	91	669	667	1,336
Presbyterian Church of Victoria	944	1,485	2,429	8,800	9,507	18,307
Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria	16	22	38	149	271	420
Other Presbyterians...	2	15	17	...	4	4
Wesleyan Methodists	2,225	2,031	4,256	12,799	13,283	26,082
Primitive Methodists	295	192	487	1,232	1,285	2,517
Bible Christians	259	253	512	980	972	1,952
United Methodist Free Church	49	84	133	270	226	496
Independents, Congregationalist-Baptists	335	403	738	1,845	2,090	3,935
Disciples of Christ, Church of Christ	436	481	917	2,226	2,376	4,602
Christians (not otherwise defined)	165	152	317	813	766	1,579
	10	11	21	120	56	176

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS, 1891—continued.

(CENSUS RETURN.)

Religious Denomination.	Number of Teachers.			Number of Scholars.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Christian, Plymouth Brethren	16	9	25	73	77	150
Lutherans, German Protestants	33	18	51	250	307	557
Moravians, United Brethren ...	3	1	4	5	2	7
Calvinists, Calvinistic Methodists	26	30	56	59	51	110
Welsh Church						
Society of Friends ...	3	3	6	14	11	25
Salvation Army	99	114	213	585	717	1,302
Unitarians ...	...	6	6	36	24	60
Other Protestants ...	12	23	35	98	111	209
Roman Catholics ...	229	610	839	4,734	5,076	9,810
Catholics (not otherwise defined)	8	12	20	164	179	343
Greek Church ...	1	1	2	...	...	...
Catholic Apostolic Church ...	...	1	1	1	1	2
Israelites, Christian Israelites ...	...	...	...	8	3	11
New Church (Swedenborgians)	...	1	1	8	24	32
Spiritists, Spiritualists ...	6	4	10	15	19	34
Jews*	9	8	17	88	54	142
Mohammedans ...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Other denominations ...	4	...	4	13	17	30
No denomination ...	27	28	55	255	189	444
No religion ...	1	3	4	35	20	55
Unspecified ...	13	19	32	158	140	298
Object to state their religious belief	44	19	63	267	243	510
Total ...	6,383	8,305	† 14,688	55,910	59,364	‡ 115,274

672. It should be pointed out that both teachers and scholars have necessarily been tabulated according to the religious denominations placed against their names in the census schedule, but it does not follow that the Sunday school with which they were connected was of that denomination. It will be remarked that 1 of the Sunday school scholars was returned as a Mohammedan, also that 55 of the teachers and 444 of the scholars were returned as of "No Denomination," 4 of the teachers and 55 of the scholars as of "No Religion," and 63 teachers and 510 scholars objected to state their religious belief.

673. The following table shows the ages of the Sunday school scholars as returned at the census :—

\* Schools held on Saturday.

† Including 5 Chinese and 7 Aborigines.

‡ Including 134 Chinese and 70 Aborigines.



## AGES OF SUNDAY SCHOOL SCHOLARS, 1891.

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 4 years	1,276	1,488	2,764
4 to 5 "	2,564	2,597	5,161
5 to 6 "	3,835	3,794	7,629
6 to 7 "	4,542	4,604	9,146
7 to 8 "	4,885	4,688	9,573
8 to 9 "	4,783	4,848	9,631
9 to 10 "	4,933	4,772	9,705
10 to 11 "	5,035	4,950	9,985
11 to 12 "	4,508	4,817	9,325
12 to 13 "	4,625	4,727	9,352
13 to 14 "	4,299	4,425	8,724
14 to 15 "	3,442	3,831	7,273
Unspecified children	14	9	23
15 to 16 years	2,499	2,958	5,457
16 to 17 "	1,670	2,194	3,864
17 to 18 "	1,095	1,548	2,643
18 to 19 "	702	1,071	1,773
19 to 20 "	514	819	1,333
20 and upwards	689	1,224	1,913
Total	55,910	59,364	115,274*

674. Including those whose ages were not specified in the census schedules, 33,325 of the male, and 33,415 of the female Sunday school scholars were at the school age (6 to 12 both inclusive). These numbers, compared with the numbers at that age in the population—viz., 87,466 boys and 85,633 girls—show that 38 per cent. of the boys, and 39 per cent. of the girls, at the school age attended Sunday schools. Sunday school scholars at school age.

675. In almost all cases, the Sunday school teachers and scholars returned at the census were considerably fewer than those returned by the heads of the respective denominations in the previous year, the total difference being 3,295 in the case of the former, and 28,297 in that of the latter. This must have arisen either from those connected with Sunday schools having omitted to enter that fact in the census schedule, or else from the different denominations having generally over-estimated the numbers. As regards the teachers, the census figures were less than those supplied by the denominations in the case of all the important sects except the Baptists; and as regards Difference between census and denominational returns.

\* Including 134 Chinese and 70 Aborigines.

the scholars, in the case of all except the Church of England. The excess of the denominational over the census return was much the greatest in the case of the Roman Catholics, the former being greater than the latter by 594, or 70 per cent., in the teachers, and by 11,927, or 117 per cent., in the scholars. In the following table, the numbers according to the census and the return furnished by the denominations in 1890 have been placed side by side for the purpose of comparison :—

SUNDAY SCHOOL TEACHERS AND SCHOLARS, 1890 AND 1891.

Religious Denominations.	Number of Sunday School Teachers.		Number of Sunday School Scholars.	
	According to the Census of 1891.	As Returned by the Denominations, 1890.	According to the Census of 1891.	As Returned by the Denominations, 1890.
Church of England	3,379	3,744	41,072	30,426
Presbyterians	2,484	3,118	18,731	30,698
Methodists	4,876	6,421	29,095	37,531
Bible Christians	512	795	1,952	3,741
Independents	738	810	3,935	5,740
Baptists	917	700	4,602	5,594
Church of Christ	338	379	1,755	3,080
Lutherans	51	48	557	437
Moravians	4	3	7	26
Welsh Calvinists	56	40	110	250
Society of Friends	6		25	...
Salvation Army	213	250	1,302	1,860
Unitarians	6		60	...
Seventh Day Adventists*		55	...	269
Other Protestants	60	128	359	1,455
Total Protestants	13,640	16,491	103,562	121,107
Roman Catholics	859	1,453	10,153	22,080
New Church (Swedenborgians)	1	6	32	25
Spiritualists	10	14	34	112
Jews*	17	19	142	247
Residue	161	...	1,351	...
Total	14,688	17,983	115,274	143,571

Sunday schools.

676. It was not possible to ascertain the number of Sunday schools by means of the census, but it probably differs but little from that returned at the beginning of the previous year by the heads of the different denominations, which was as follows :—

\* Schools held on Saturday

## SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1890.

Number of Sunday Schools.		Number of Sunday Schools.	
Church of England	482	Salvation Army	54
Presbyterians	455	Seventh Day Adventists*	9
Methodists	667	Protestants unattached	11
Bible Christians	107	Roman Catholics	294
Independents	69	New Church (Swedenborgians)	1
Baptists	58	Spiritualists	2
Church of Christ	47	Jews*	6
Lutherans	17		
Moravians	2	Total	2,284
Welsh Calvinists	3		

677. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on the 22nd January, 1853. This Act, as amended by 44 Vict. No. 691 (the two consolidated under 54 Vict. No. 1151), provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000† annually out of the general revenue; also, that no religious test be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the constitution of a senate, to consist of all male persons who had been admitted to the degree of master or doctor, and for the election by them annually, or after the occurrence of a vacancy, of one of their body as warden; also for the election by the senate of a council consisting of twenty members (all males), each elected for five years, of whom not more than three may be members of the teaching staff, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor. The council are empowered by these Statutes to grant, in any faculty except divinity, any degree, diploma, certificate, or licence which can now be conferred in any University in the British dominions.

Melbourne  
University.

678. Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, Laws, and Music, which had been granted or might thereafter be granted by the Melbourne University, should be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in British colonies and possessions throughout the world, just as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

University  
ranks with  
British Uni-  
versities.

\* Schools held on Saturday.

† Besides this amount, an additional annual subsidy of £2,000 was voted by Parliament for the years 1883 and 1884; £5,500 for the years from 1885 to 1887; and £7,500 for the years 1888 to 1890. The total subsidy at the present time is thus £16,500 per annum. Moreover, since 1884, various sums, amounting in the aggregate to £42,500, have been granted for buildings and apparatus.

Admission  
of Victorian  
medical  
graduates  
to practise  
in the  
United  
Kingdom.

679. Although, in accordance with this patent, the degrees of the Melbourne University have long been nominally recognized in the United Kingdom, it was not until May, 1890, that medical and surgical graduates of that University were permitted to practise there. At that date, however, owing to representations made by the Melbourne University authorities, the matter was satisfactorily decided by the Privy Council, the result being that, in future, the name of any person holding a degree in medicine and a degree in surgery of the University of Melbourne will be placed on the British Register on personal application to the registrar, and payment of the prescribed fee of £5; and, after registration, he will enjoy all the privileges possessed by persons registered in respect of degrees granted in the United Kingdom.\* The following is a copy of the resolution adopted by the Privy Council:—

“That the evidence afforded in the preceding statement, and in the *Melbourne University Calendar*, is such as to satisfy the committee that the said degrees in medicine and surgery are a sufficient guarantee of the possession of the requisite knowledge and skill for the efficient practice of medicine, surgery, and midwifery, and the committee recommend to the Council that the holders of these conjoint degrees of the Melbourne University be registrable in the separate list of practitioners in the Colonial Register.”

Date of  
founding  
University.

680. The foundation stone of the Melbourne University was laid on the 3rd July, 1854, by His Excellency Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B., the then Governor of Victoria, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year.

University  
thrown  
open to  
females.

681. On the 22nd March, 1880, the University was thrown open to females. For some years afterwards they were not allowed to study medicine, but this prohibition has been removed, and they are now admitted to all the same corporate privileges as male students.

University  
fees.

682. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the Melbourne University:—

UNIVERSITY FEES.		£	s.	d.
For admission to examination at any matriculation examination	...	0	10	0
For each subject at matriculation selected by the candidate	...	0	5	0
For matriculation and certificate thereof	...	1	1	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Arts—For each year of not more than five courses	...	12	12	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Science—For each year	...	21	0	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Laws—For each year	...	25	4	0
For the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery—				
For the first year	...	18	18	0
For the second year	...	21	0	0
For any subsequent year	...	25	4	0

\* See First General Report on recognition of Melbourne University degrees, etc., by Professor H. B. Allen, M.D., Parliamentary Paper No. 37, Session 1891.

UNIVERSITY FEES—*continued.*

	£	s.	d.
For the degree of Bachelor of Engineering—			
For the first and second years	12	12	0
For the third and fourth years	25	4	0
For a course of Surveying, Levelling, and Practical Mensuration	6	6	0
For the Certificate of Engineer under the old regulations	5	5	0
For the degree of Bachelor of Music—			
For each year of not more than five courses	12	12	0
Choral class, per annum	1	1	0
Orchestral Class, per annum	1	1	0
Chamber Music Class, per annum	1	1	0
For any certificate, not for completion of a year's course for a degree, either of attendance upon lectures or of Examination, or of both	1	1	0
For any admission <i>ad eundem statum</i>	2	2	0
For any degree of Bachelor, whether direct or <i>ad eundem</i>	5	5	0
For any higher degree when direct	10	10	0
For any higher degree when <i>ad eundem</i>	5	5	0

*Note.*—Besides the above amounts, special fees are charged for different departments.

Any yearly fee may be paid in three equal terminal instalments.

683. The memorial stone of the University Hall, called the Wilson Hall. "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October, 1879, in the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by Sir Samuel Wilson, Knt., then a member of the Legislative Council, now a member of the British House of Commons, who, by his munificent gift of £30,000 (which by interest had increased to £37,000 before the University authorities were in a position to expend it), was the means of the Hall being erected. The building, which, except the organ loft, is now completed, is of the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture; in length, 140 feet; breadth, 47 feet; height of walls, 45 feet; and of apex of roof, 84 feet. Its cost has exceeded £40,000.

684. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the establishment of affiliated colleges in connexion with the four principal religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such colleges was reserved near the University. Up to the present period this privilege has been taken advantage of by the Anglicans, Presbyterians, and Wesleyans; their colleges being named respectively Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's. The Roman Catholics have not yet commenced to erect a college on the site reserved for their body. Affiliated colleges.

685. The following information respecting Trinity College has been supplied for this work:— Trinity College.

Trinity College stands in a section of the University reserve facing the Sydney road. It was for several years the only University College in Victoria. From the time of its affiliation to the University, in 1876, the progress of the college was rapid and uninterrupted. Before the end of 1877 a considerable increase in the accommodation for students was required, and a large pile of buildings was consequently erected. In a short time the additional rooms thus provided were all occupied, and the building of another wing was rendered necessary. Through the munificence of Sir W. J. Clarke, Mr. Joseph Clarke, and other friends of the college,



the council was in the year 1882 placed in a position to erect the new structure. These additional rooms were speedily occupied, and the buildings were further extended in 1887. The existing buildings, in addition to apartments for the warden, tutors, and students, contain a chapel, dining hall, lecture rooms, billiard room, chemical and biological laboratories, libraries, etc. The college, while maintaining its primary character as a place of residence and education, both religious and secular, for University students belonging to the various professional schools, has also, since the year 1878, contained the Theological Training-school for the Diocese of Melbourne.

Lectures on a large number of subjects of the Arts, Law, Science, Engineering, and Medical courses are regularly delivered at the college during term. Most of these lectures are given in the evening or early morning, in order to meet the requirements of bank clerks, teachers, and others who may be prevented, by the nature of their employment, from attending lectures at the University. The college lectures are intended to be ancillary to those delivered in the University, and are given with a view to preparing students for both the Ordinary and Honour University Examinations. The college provides students, at moderate rates, with extra private tuition in any subject in which they may require special assistance. All the lectures are open to women students (whether men or women), and a large number have already availed themselves of the privilege.

The college offers exceptional facilities for the study of the subjects of the University Medical course and the course for the degree of Bachelor of Science in its Chemical and Biological Laboratories.

Special attention is devoted by the Science Lecturers to the preparation of First Year Medical Students in the subjects of Natural Philosophy, Biology, and Chemistry.

Practical demonstrations are regularly given in Biology, Botany, Physiological Chemistry, Histology, and Materia Medica, and form an important feature of the college teaching. The use of microscopes and other apparatus is allowed to the students without extra charge.

Abundant means for recreation have been provided, including two asphalted tennis courts, a billiard room, and a reading room supplied with newspapers and periodicals. A special feature of the college is its libraries, containing about six thousand volumes, which comprise many rare and valuable works. The buildings of the college represent an outlay of about £30,000, the whole of which has been derived from the liberality of Victorian churchmen. Several hundred names have already been entered on the college books. Each student is provided with a separate bedroom. The sitting-rooms are for the most part jointly occupied by two students, but a separate sitting-room can be arranged for if desired.

A hall or hostel, forming an integral part of Trinity College, for the residence of women students, was established by the present warden, Dr. Leeper, in the year 1886, and the work of the institution was carried on in a hired house until 1889, when a permanent building was erected in the college grounds, mainly through the liberality of Lady Clarke. The women students are admitted to all the educational advantages of the college equally with the men students.

Ormond  
College.

686. Ormond College was erected at a total cost to the present date (including furniture, fencing, etc.) of £47,850, of which amount £41,780 was contributed during his lifetime by its generous founder, the late Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C., after whom the college has been named. Mr. Ormond died on the 2nd June, 1889, and bequeathed to the college a sum which will ultimately amount to upwards of £67,000, part of which will be used to complete and extend the present building, and the remainder will be reserved as a permanent endowment for the institution. It is estimated that when completed in its quadrangular form the total cost of the building, including the dining hall, will be at least £75,000. A portion of the north-east side was completed in 1888. This is to be called the Victoria

wing, in commemoration of the jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty. The sum of £15,000 has already been obtained from the public towards the maintenance of the institution and the foundation of scholarships. Although allied to the Presbyterian body, it is open to members of all religious denominations. The following account of this institution has been supplied by the Master of the college:—

The foundation stone of the college, which is built on a section of the University reserve, was laid by the Marquis of Normanby on the 14th November, 1879; and the college was opened by His Excellency on the 18th March, 1881, and affiliated to the University on the 17th May of the same year. In 1884, owing to the number of applicants for admission, it was found necessary to enlarge the buildings. A new wing, containing students' bedrooms, sitting-rooms, bathrooms, students' common room, etc., was erected and formally opened by Mrs. Ormond on the 23rd December, 1885. At the opening of the session, 1886, this additional accommodation was all taken up, and when a fourth side was added to the quadrangle and opened at the beginning of the University session, 1889, it was immediately filled with students, and the number of applicants for admission is now greater than the present building can accommodate.

Tutorial assistance is provided by the college for students in preparing for the University lectures and examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, and the college lectures are open to both resident and non-resident students.

Many of the college lectures take place in the early morning and in the evening, so that those who are engaged at other employments throughout the day have an opportunity of preparing themselves for the University examinations, and of ultimately taking a degree, as the University does not make attendance at its own lectures compulsory, except in the case of Medical students.

All the classes in Arts and Medicine are open to ladies.

A chemical laboratory has been fitted up by the Council with all the necessary appliances, and the college has also a supply of microscopes for the use of students in the Biology Class.

A reading room, billiard room, swimming bath, and lawn tennis court have been provided by the college, and handed over to the management of the students, who have lately built a college gymnasium, and laid down a second asphalt tennis court.

A flourishing debating society meets in the college once a fortnight, and is open to all members of the University.

During the session 1891, there were in all upwards of 90 students attending the college lectures.

An examination for entrance scholarships and exhibitions, each of which is of the value of either £10, £25, £50, or £60, is held at the beginning of December in each year, and is open to all, irrespective of age, sex, or creed. The total cost for tuition and residence varies from 84 to 69 guineas per annum; these sums cover all the necessary college charges during the University year. Special arrangements are made either in the case of clergymen's sons or in the case of students studying for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church—these pay about half fees for residence. Breakfast, luncheon, and dinner are provided in hall by the college, so that a student need have no extra expenses except his laundry bill. The lectures in connexion with the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church are delivered in Ormond College by two Professors and two Lecturers appointed by the General Assembly. The students attending these classes are candidates for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and they are required to take a three years' course in the Hall after graduating in Arts either in Melbourne or in some other recognised University.\*

687. The following account of Queen's College† has been supplied by the Master:—

Queen's  
College.

\* For further particulars respecting Ormond College, see *Melbourne University Calendar*.

† For information relating to the building of the college, and for the House Regulations, see last edition of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 632.

Queen's College is built in the section of the University reserve granted by the Government to the Wesleyan Church in the Act of Incorporation of 1853. It was formally opened on the 14th March, 1888, and is available for students of either sex, without regard to their religious belief.

All the rooms have been furnished by the Council, and each student is provided with a separate bedroom and sitting-room.

Two lawn tennis courts and a reading room have also been provided, and handed over to the management of the students.

Lectures are delivered in the college on the chief subjects of the University examinations. The lectures are given in the evening, so as not to interfere with the attendance of students at the University classes, and are open to non-resident as well as resident students. For the present the lectures in Chemistry, Biology, and Histology will be given in the laboratory of Trinity.

A first-rate microscope has been expressly constructed for the College, under the personal direction of the Rev. Dr. Dallinger, F.R.S., late President of the Microscopical Society of Great Britain.

The college library is furnished with all necessary books of reference for the use of students, and all the leading scientific periodicals.

An examination will be held at Queen's College, in the early part of December, 1891, at which six scholarships will be offered for competition. Each of these is of the value of not less than £50 per annum, tenable for one year only; but scholars will, on the expiry of their tenure, be again eligible as candidates. Scholars are required to reside in the College. Three minor scholarships and a number of exhibitions will also be awarded.

Exhibitioners may be resident or non-resident in the College.

There are no restrictions as to age, sex, or religion for either scholarships or exhibitions. The scholarships and exhibitions will be awarded on condition that the holders thereof obtain first or second class honours at the close of the year.

Graduates in Arts who intend to read for any University scholarship examination, or to study for degrees in medicine, law, or engineering, may be elected scholars or exhibitioners of this college without examination, provided they have taken first or second class honours or a scholarship at any final honour examination.

Examination entry forms should be filled up and sent in not later than 1st December of each year. Candidates are required to state the subjects in which they wish to be examined, and generally the extent of their reading. They must forward at the same time testimonials of good character. An entrance fee of ten shillings will be charged to each candidate for the examination. This must be forwarded with the entry form.

A students' society has been founded, under the name of 'The William Quick Club,' for the purpose of reading essays, holding debates, and in general encouraging social intercourse amongst the students. The ordinary meetings are held on alternate Wednesday evenings at eight o'clock. Membership is open to all members of the University or affiliated colleges. A sports committee has also been appointed for the arrangement of cricket, tennis, football, and rowing contests.

Fellowships may be granted (1) to students obtaining first-class honours in the final examination for their degree; (2) to any other persons distinguished for special original work in any department of science or literature. The following are the present Fellows of the College:—The Master (Rev. E. H. Sugden, B.A., B.Sc.); A. H. S. Lucas, M.A., B.Sc.; A. Dendy, M.Sc.; E. F. J. Love, M.A.; J. R. Harcourt, B.A.; the Rev. L. Fison, M.A.; A. S. Way, M.A.; A. W. Howitt, F.L.S.; R. T. A. Bernard, M.A. The number of Fellows is limited to 12. Rooms and commons may be granted to any Fellow who is engaged in original research approved by the Fellows' Meeting.

688. A Chair of Music has been established in connexion with the University, for the endowment of which the late Hon. Francis Ormond contributed the sum of £20,000. Besides this about £5,000 has been



raised by public subscription and concerts for the endowment of musical scholarships in connexion with the Ormond Professorship of Music. The following information respecting the recent appointment of a professor has been supplied by the Chancellor of the University, Dr. A. C. Brownless, C.M.G.:—

On the 1st of September, 1890, the Council of the University elected Mr. G. W. L. Marshall Hall as Ormond Professor of Music in the University, and he commenced his duties early in January, 1891, by preparing draft statutes and regulations for the degrees of bachelor and doctor of music; for the diploma of musical associate; for musical exhibitions open both to candidates for the degree of bachelor of music and to candidates for the diploma of musical associate; and for a travelling scholarship, open only to candidates for the degree of bachelor of music at the end of their third year. These statutes and regulations were, with some alterations, passed by the Council and Senate, and were allowed by His Excellency the Governor, thus enabling the Professor to commence his lectures early in the first term of the present academic year.

1. Candidates for the degree of bachelor of music, and also those for the diploma of musical associate, must first pass an easy elementary examination, conducted by the Professor, to show their preparedness to benefit by professorial teaching.

2. Those proceeding to degrees must have also matriculated before commencing the course of lectures.

3. Those desirous of obtaining the diploma of musical associate need not be matriculated students, but must undergo the same course of study as those proceeding to degrees, whilst they will be permitted to compete with candidates for degrees for the exhibitions to be awarded at the end of the first and second years of the course.

4. The scholarship of £150 at the end of the third year can only be competed for by candidates for the degree of bachelor of music.

Besides delivering the courses of lectures for the first, second, and third years, the Professor of Music will conduct the following classes:—

Choral Class.  
Orchestral Class.  
Chamber Music Class.

All the lectures and classes will be open to persons not candidates for degrees or diplomas upon payment of the prescribed fees.

689. The matriculation examination of the Melbourne University is at present held twice a year, viz., at the end of the first term, and at the end of the fourth term. The subjects of examination are fourteen in number, viz., Greek, Latin, English, French, German, algebra, geometry,\* history, arithmetic, geography, chemistry, physics, physiology, and botany. In all these subjects, with the exception of arithmetic and geography, honour as well as pass papers are set, but the candidate must decide before entering for the examination which he intends to present himself for. The last four are called science subjects, any two, but not more, of which may be selected. To pass the matriculation course it is necessary, at one and the same examination, either to pass in six subjects, or obtaining honours in one subject to pass in four others, or obtaining honours in two subjects to pass in two others.

\* Trigonometry as well as geometry is set in the honour papers, but geometry only in the pass papers.

Matricula-  
tion exami-  
nation.

Matricula-  
tion class  
lists.

690. In addition to the lists published after every matriculation examination, containing a record of honours, pass, or failure in each subject presented by the various candidates, six class lists are published of those who have passed creditably the honour papers set in—(a) Classics (Greek and Latin); (b) Mathematics (algebra, geometry, and trigonometry); (c) English and history; (d) Modern languages (French and German); (e) Physics and chemistry; (f) Physiology and botany. In these lists the names of candidates are arranged in three classes—those in the first and second classes being placed in order of merit, those in the third in alphabetical order.

Exhibitions  
at matricu-  
lation.

691. At the matriculation examination in the fourth term in each year, six exhibitions, two of the value of £25 each; one in classics, and one in mathematics, and four of the value of £20 each; one in English and history, one in French and German, one in physics and chemistry, and one in physiology and botany, are open for competition, and may be awarded to the candidates under twenty-one years of age who severally stand highest in the first class of the six class lists of that examination.

Candidates  
at matricu-  
lation ex-  
amination.

692. During the year 1890 the total number of candidates who presented themselves for the matriculation examination was 1,415. Of these 144 entered for fewer subjects than the number required for passing the examination, leaving 1,271 who attempted to pass. Of this number 631, or 50 per cent., were successful.

Matricu-  
lated  
students.

693. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary to pay a fee of one guinea and to go through a formal ceremony, which involves making a declaration and signing the matriculation book—the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Although 631 persons passed the matriculation examination in 1890, only 154 matriculated, as against 192 in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1890, the total number who matriculated was 3,062.

Attendance  
at lectures.

694. In 1890, 570 students, of whom all but seven had matriculated, attended lectures, as against 537 in 1889, and only 301 ten years previously. Of the number in 1890, 246 attended lectures in Arts, 85 in Laws, 15 in Engineering, 217 in Medicine, and 7 in Science.

Degrees.

695. The number of degrees taken in 1890 was 109, of which 99 were direct and 10 *ad eundem*. The direct graduates numbered

129 in 1889, and 117 in 1888. The *ad eundem* degrees numbered 15 in 1889, and 16 in 1888. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1889, also those in the year 1890:—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES.\* 1855 TO 1890.

Degrees.	Prior to 1890.			During 1890.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	372	83	455	31	4	35	403	87	490
Master of Arts ...	199	122	321	18	5	23	217	127	344
Bachelor of Medicine	233	11	244	16	1	17	249	12	261
Doctor of Medicine	36	83	119	2	...	2	38	83	121
Bachelor of Surgery	185	2	187	17	...	17	202	2	204
Master of Surgery	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Bachelor of Laws	145	7	152	7	...	7	152	7	159
Master of Laws	25	...	25	...	...	...	25	...	25
Doctor of Laws ...	9	18	27	1	...	1	10	18	28
Bachelor of Engineer- ing ...	7	2	9	4	...	4	11	2	13
Master of Engineer- ing ...	24	...	24	2	...	2	26	...	26
Bachelor of Science	1	2	3	1	...	1	2	2	4
Doctor of Science	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Music	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	1,238	334	1,572	99	10	109	1,337	344	1,681

696. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years, including the amounts received for and expended on buildings. A slight decrease will be observed in the revenue, and a decrease of £733 in the expenditure:—

University  
receipts  
and expen-  
diture.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,  
1889 AND 1890.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Govern- ment.†	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
1889	£ 16,500	£ 14,983	£ 816	£ 32,299	£ 32,652
1890	16,500	14,959	816	32,275	31,919
Decrease ...	...	24	...	24	733

\* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was about 1,050.  
† See footnote to paragraph 677 *ante*.

State  
schools.

697. The *Education Act* 1872 (36 Vict. No. 447), providing free instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but prescribing that, whether willing to accept State education or not, all children must be educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January, 1873. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for the year prior to and for each of the years which have elapsed since that period:—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1890.

Year.	Number of Schools.*	Number of Instructors.†	Number of Scholars.‡		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (esti- mated).‡
1872	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1873	1,107	3,149	209,406	99,536	174,236
1874	1,167	3,715	221,164	106,886	184,010
1875	1,320	3,826	220,583	101,495§	183,484
1876	1,498	3,772	231,560	106,758§	192,658
1877	1,626	3,860	234,519	116,015	194,994
1878	1,664	3,906	231,169	116,608	189,455
1879	1,713	4,130	227,775	119,259	193,588
1880	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1881	1,757	4,303	231,423	121,250	195,526
1882	1,762	4,162	222,945	118,279	187,390
1883	1,777	4,169	222,428	118,328	188,949
1884	1,803	4,199	222,054	120,701	188,238
1885	1,826	4,050	224,685	119,488	189,637
1886	1,870	4,175	230,576	123,550	190,223
1887	1,911	4,294	230,882	123,563	192,565
1888	1,933	4,234	242,046	128,958	197,115
1889	2,062	4,586	250,429	130,859	202,822
1890	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	204,497

Schools,  
teachers,  
and  
scholars,  
1889 and  
1890.

698. In 1890, as compared with the previous year, the number of schools increased by 108, the number of distinct scholars by 1,675, the number of scholars in average attendance by

\* In accordance with the principle followed in the Education Department, each night school as well as each day school (although both kinds of schools may be carried on in the same building) is considered as a separate school, and is included as such in this column. There was only 1 night school in 1872, there were 29 in 1873, 56 in 1874, 117 in 1875, 181 in 1876, 216 in 1877, 208 in 1878, 180 in 1879, 186 in 1880, 41 in 1881, 35 in 1882, 27 in 1883, 30 in 1884, 23 in 1885, 24 in 1886, 19 in 1887, 17 in 1888 and 1889, and 18 in 1890.

† Including workmistresses, who numbered 485 in 1890.

‡ The figures in this column are derived from estimates formed by the Education Department, the reductions made for multiple enrolments in the last two years being as follow:—In 1881, 1858 for day schools, and 49.78 for night schools; in 1890, 18.01 per cent. for day schools, and 36.84 for night schools.

§ The average attendance was affected in 1875, and to a certain extent also in 1876, by the prevalence of epidemics of scarlatina and measles.

|| With the commencement of 1878 capitation grants were abolished, the consequence being that 30 schools, which in 1877 had been receiving such grants, ceased to be connected with the State.



2,909, and the number of instructors by 122; but the number of scholars on the rolls decreased by 332.

699. The net increase of schools during the year, amounting to 108, as just stated, is made up of 124 new schools opened, less 16 schools closed.

Net increase of schools.

700. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 697 *ante*, it will be ascertained that, during the period the present *Education Act* has been in force,\* the following increases have taken place in and in connection with, the schools supported by the State:—

Increase in State schools, 1872-90.

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1890.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools ...	1,121	106·87
Instructors ...	2,292	94·87
Scholars on the rolls ...	114,042	83·82
„ in average attendance ...	65,312	95·41
Distinct children attending (estimated) ...	91,300	80·66

701. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant and pupil teachers, and workmistresses. According to the following table, there was an increase during the year of 36 male and 85 female teachers:—

Teachers, 1889 and 1890.

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1889 AND 1890.

Year.	Males.				Females.			
	Masters.	Assistants.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Total.
1889...	1,445	178	186	1,809	631	651	496	2,778
1890...	1,421	203	221	1,845	700	669	485	2,863
Increase	24	25	35	36	69	18	11	85
Decrease	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

702. In every one of the Australasian colonies the State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular). Western Australia, however, grants some assistance to private denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are

State education systems of Australasian colonies.

\* During this period the number of children at the present school age (6 to 13) in the colony increased by about 22 per cent., and the total population by 49 per cent. Including 80 relieving teachers in 1889, and 81 such teachers, viz. 41 males and 40 females, in 1890.

unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies in the different colonies—in Victoria, it is from 6 to 13 years; in New South Wales and Western Australia, from 6 to 14 years; in Queensland, from 6 to 12 years; in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, from 7 to 13 years.\*

Schools,  
teachers,  
and  
scholars in  
Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

703. The following table shows the number of State schools, teachers, and scholars in each Australasian colony during the year 1890; also the proportion of scholars in average attendance to population:—

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.†	Scholars in Average Attendance.	
			Number.	Number per 100 of the Population.
Victoria	2,170	4,708	133,768	11·96
New South Wales	2,423	4,181	116,665	10·58
Queensland	621	1,539	40,836	10·58
South Australia	551	1,067	27,551	8·71
Western Australia	101‡	179	3,818	7·96
Total	5,866	11,674	322,638	10·86
Tasmania	240	469	8,898	6·19
New Zealand	1,200	2,978	94,632	15·24§
Grand Total	7,306	15,121	426,168	11·41

Order of  
colonies in  
respect to  
State  
school  
scholars.

704. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, the average attendance at State schools is largest in New Zealand, where, however, the proportion is swelled by Maori children being included amongst the scholars, whereas they are not included in the population. Victoria, however, stands above any of the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list, which, however, may be explained by the circumstance that in Tasmania the proportion of children to the population is smaller than in the other colonies:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.

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

\* For a full account of the education systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Volume II., Appendix B.

† It is believed that workmistresses are included in the returns of all the colonies.

‡ Including 19 assisted schools.

§ This high proportion is partly accounted for by the circumstance that Maoris are included amongst the scholars, but excluded from the population.

705. By the figures in the last column of the following table it is shown that, in proportion to the total number of children enrolled in State schools, the average number attending is greater in Victoria than in New South Wales or Tasmania, but lower than in any of the other Australasian colonies :—

School attendance in Australasian colonies.

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.

Colony.	Number of Scholars.		Percentage of Average Attendance to Gross Enrolment.
	Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	
1. Western Australia	5,014	3,818	76·15
2. New Zealand	157,026	94,632	60·27
3. South Australia	49,193	27,551	56·01
4. Queensland	73,275	40,836	55·73
5. Victoria	250,097	133,768	53·49
6. New South Wales	221,864	116,665	52·58
7. Tasmania	18,156	8,898	49·01

706. Of the gross number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1890, 247,223, or 99 per cent., were in day, and 2,874, or a little over 1 per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the numbers of such children, at each age :—

Ages of State school scholars.

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1890.

Ages.	Number of Children Enrolled.		
	In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.
3 Years	3,084		3,084
4	10,617		10,617
5	18,109		18,109
6	24,165		24,165
7	25,250		25,250
8	25,710		25,710
9	25,483		25,483
10	25,510		25,510
11	24,432		24,432
12	22,618		22,618
13	18,728	248	18,971
14	13,172	584	13,756
15	6,397	567	6,964
16 to 18 Years	3,240	439	3,679
Unspecified	708	1,041	1,749
Total	247,223	2,874	250,097
Total, 6 to 13 years	173,168		173,168

Ages of  
distinct  
children in  
State  
schools.

707. Grouping the numbers in this table so as to distinguish the scholars below, at, and above the school age (6 to 13) and adopting the correction applied by the Education Department—already alluded to\*—to allow for children who attended more than one school in the year, the following results, showing the probable number of distinct children who attended State schools in the year, are obtained:—

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1890.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending.					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years	26,154	12·90	...	...	26,154	12·79
6 to 13	142,376	70·25	...	...	142,376	69·62
13 years and upwards	34,151	16·85	1,816	100·00	35,967	17·59
Total	202,681	100·00	1,816	100·00	204,497	100·00

Sexes of  
scholars in  
State  
schools.

708. In the State schools, boys exceed girls. In the last two years, the proportion was 91 of the latter to every 100 of the former. In 1890 there was an improvement in the average attendance of both sexes, as is shown in the following table:—

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1889 AND 1890.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1889	68,210	62,649	130,859
1890	69,891	63,877	133,768
Increase	1,681	1,228	2,909

State  
school  
attendance.

709. The 13th section of the *Education Act* 1890 prescribes that the parents of children between the ages of 6 and 13 shall cause such children to attend school for at least 40 days in each quarter of a year,† unless there is some valid reason to prevent them from so doing. The returns, which are made up quarterly, show that, of the whole number set down as attending State schools in 1890, the highest

\* See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 697 ante.  
† The *Education Act* 1889 (53 Vict. No. 1023), which was passed on the 4th November and gazetted on the 8th November of that year, altered the school age to that between 6 and 13 years, also increased the period of compulsory school attendance from 60 to 80 days each half-year. The provisions of this Act have been re-enacted by the *Education Act* 1890.



proportion which completed a 40 days' attendance (71 per cent.) was in the September quarter: the next highest (58 per cent.) was in the December quarter; the next (55 per cent.) was in the June quarter; and the lowest proportion (only 35 per cent.) was in the March quarter, the mean 40 days' attendance for the whole year being 55 per cent., as compared with 72½ per cent. in the previous year, when, however, the school age was 6 to 15, and the period of compulsory attendance per quarter was only 30 days.\* The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1890; also the average for the year:—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1890.						
Quarter ended—	Number	Per cent.	Number	Number who Attended School.		Percentage who completed 40 days' Attendance
				Total in each Quarter.	For at least 40 days in each Quarter.	
31st March	187,389	100.00	187,389	66,451	35.46	
30th June	193,594	100.00	193,594	105,742	54.62	
30th September	193,631	...	193,631	137,691	71.10	
31st December	190,086	...	190,086	109,892	57.81	
Average	191,075	...	191,075	104,944	54.89	

710. It should be mentioned that a considerable proportion of those who attended less than 40 days in all the quarters were exempt or excusable for various reasons. During the last quarter of the year, for example, 80,194 of the enrolled children attended less than 40 days; but to 16,826 of these the compulsory provisions of the Statute did not apply, as they were either above or below the school age; 6,284 were also exempt on account of living beyond the prescribed distance (from two to three miles) from a State school, and 5,030 on account of having been educated up to the standard; whilst 10,427 were excusable on account of sickness, and 16,068 entered late in the quarter or left before its termination; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 9,774, or to 5.1 per cent. of the number enrolled. Taking the year as a whole, the defaulters who had no reasonable excuse averaged only 6.79 per cent.

Reasons for non-attendance.

711. In 1890, the children who passed the examination qualifying for a certificate of exemption from further attendance at school numbered 11,431, or more by 3,432 than in 1889. During the eighteen years which have elapsed since the passing of the present

Pupils who have passed the standard.

\* See footnote (+) on page 406.

Education Act, 120,657 children passed this examination; some of these, however, were above the school age.

Prosecution  
for non-  
attendance  
at school.

712. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 9,150 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1890, with the result that 7,686 convictions were obtained, whilst in 1,248 other instances the case was withdrawn or not proceeded with, and in 216 instances the case was dismissed. The total amount of fines inflicted was £2,087, also costs amounting to £62. More than three-fourths of the prosecutions were instituted by the Boards of Advice.

Free  
subjects.

713. In 1890, military drill was taught in 250 schools to an average attendance of 16,053 pupils, and in 13 of these schools instruction in gymnastics was also given to 752 pupils; singing was taught in 346 schools, in 103 of which instruction was given by members of the ordinary staff to 39,913 pupils; and drawing was taught, in 295 schools, to 24,999 pupils. All these are free subjects.

Kinder-  
garten  
instruction.

714. It is reported that there has been a growing demand for kindergarten instruction, introduced in the early part of 1887, which, it is believed, tends to foster intelligence, to promote manual dexterity, and to stimulate the constructive powers of the mind. The plan adopted has been to give lectures in certain commercial centres, where teachers of neighbouring schools could attend; and the result is that upwards of 120 teachers have been more or less trained in the system, many of whom are now teaching it in their several schools.\*

Instruction  
in cookery

715. The Education Department reports that, though technical instruction is not formally allied in any way to the State School programme, it has yet been judged advisable to continue the instruction on cookery; and that in 1891, two or three courses were given, in 12 schools, to 500 or 600 girls, in addition to female students of the Training College.†

Extra  
subjects.

716. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in 1890 was 109, as against 101 in 1889, and 104 in 1888; the amount paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £2,361 in 1890, as against £2,042 in 1889. As compared with the previous year, there was a marked increase in the pupils seeking instruction in all the subjects except English, book-keeping, physics, and physical geography; whilst 178 pupils were specially instructed, apparently for the first time, in science. There is no doubt the number taught extra subjects would be larger but for the circumstance that several subjects which were

\* See Education Report, 1890-91, Parliamentary Paper No. 73, Session 1891, page xxi.

† *Ibid*, page xxii.

formerly taught as extra subjects are now embraced in the ordinary course under the revised programme, whilst pupils who have gained exhibitions or scholarships now generally pursue their studies at secondary schools.\* The following is a list of the subjects, and the number of pupils instructed in each subject in 1889 and 1890:—

**EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1889 AND 1890.**

	1889. Pupils.	1890. Pupils.
Advanced English	26	14
French	467	541
German	14	26
Latin	398	444
Euclid	364	443
Algebra	591	670
Mensuration	81	218
Bookkeeping	1,160	1,036
Physiology		8
Physics	8	5
Physical Geography	26	11
Shorthand	14	20
Painting	32	38
Fancy work	13	30
Science		178
Geometry		6

717. To enable them to continue their education at the best grammar schools, two hundred scholarships have been annually awarded since 1886, to the most clever and industrious pupils of State schools, selected in accordance with the results of competitive examinations, the conditions being that all must be under 15 years of age and in the sixth class. Each scholarship is of the value of £10, tenable for three years, on condition that the scholar attends at, and obtains favourable reports annually from the authorities of, one of the public grammar schools, one of the Schools of Mines, one of the Agricultural Colleges, or some other school approved by the Minister. If the scholar does not live within three miles from the approved place of education, the Minister may allow him such sum as will cover his cost of transit to and fro, or may commute the scholarship for one of £40 tenable for one year. The holders of commuted scholarships, at the end of a year, may compete among themselves for renewed scholarships offered to 30 of the best students. In the following year these 30 students may present themselves for a further renewal offered to the best 15. The subjects for competitive examination are solely those taught in State schools, except in the case of competitions for a renewal of commuted scholarships, when the

State  
school  
scholar-  
ships.

\* See Education Report, 1890-91, page xviii.

examination is partly upon the State school subjects, but chiefly upon the new subjects they have been learning at the grammar schools. Up to the end of 1890 one thousand of these scholarships had been awarded. It has, however, been decided in future to reduce the number of scholarships to 100, as the number of candidates competing has been found insufficient to warrant the larger number.

Candidates  
for scholar-  
ships.

718. The number of candidates who presented themselves at the initial examinations for these scholarships in 1890 was 516, as compared with 466 in 1889, 694 in 1888, 527 in 1887, and 313 in 1886.

State  
school  
exhibitions.

719. Twelve exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £40, are annually awarded for competition to the holders of State school scholarships who have passed the matriculation examination. These exhibitions, which are for the purpose of enabling the abler scholars to finish their education at the University, are each tenable for four years, but in the case of candidates for a degree of law or medicine they may be continued for another year. The subjects upon which the candidates are examined are those taught in grammar schools, namely, English, history, algebra, geometry, and two languages as prescribed for the matriculation examination. In October, 1891, there were 60 exhibitioners, viz., 44 attending at the University, 7 at various approved grammar schools, and 9 had their exhibitions suspended for a year.

School  
books and  
requisites.

720. The regulations and practice of the Education Department relative to the supply of school books, apparatus, and other requisites are as follow:—Such books and apparatus as may be regarded as indispensable to the efficient working of the school are supplied by the department for the teacher's use free of charge. It is expected that the children will generally supply themselves with books, slates, and other articles required to enable them to take part in the work of their class, but free grants of school requisites are made for children who are unprovided with them for use in the school. The Minister reports that, "though there may be some cases in which well-to-do parents apply for free stock for their children, and others in which the teacher gives it without due discrimination, children generally purchase their own requisites; and when it is considered that the total cost of free stock amounted in 1890 to no more than £3,522 12s. 11d., or, on the average, about £1 12s. 8d. for each school, it will be acknowledged that this expense is reduced almost to a minimum."\*

\* See Education Report, 1890-91, page xv.

721. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all sources on State education during the financial years 1889-90 and 1890-91. The amounts set down for extra subjects were paid by parents, all the remainder by the State:—

Expenditure  
on State  
education.

### EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1889-90 AND 1890-91.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1889-90.	1890-91.		
<b>GENERAL EXPENDITURE.</b>	£	£	£	£
Office staff*	22,195	22,619	424	
Inspection†	22,435	23,048	613	
Teachers' salaries...	392,920	406,825	13,905	
payments on results	149,891	156,130	6,239	
Singing ...	7,497	8,019	522	
Drawing ...	5,065	5,473	408	
Drill and gymnastics	3,858	4,385	527	
Bonuses ...	5,359	6,339	980	
Training Institute‡	4,520	4,315		205
Stores, books, and requisites	6,255	6,555	300	
Maintenance expenses of schools	36,300	36,680	380	
Compulsory clause	3,098	3,120	22	
Purchase of carbines and encouragement of rifle shooting	22	14		8
Boards of Advice ...	709	481		228
Compensation, retiring allowances, gratuities, etc.	22,206	33,229	11,023	
Other expenditure§	5,321	6,052	731	
Extra subjects	2,042	2,361	319	
<b>Total exclusive of buildings</b>	<b>689,693</b>	<b>725,645</b>	<b>35,952¶</b>	
<b>EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS.</b>				
Maintenance ...	30,790	31,304	514	
Rent ...	4,341	4,615	274	
Cost of erection ...	93,340	76,390		16,950
<b>Grand total ...</b>	<b>818,164</b>	<b>837,954</b>	<b>19,790¶</b>	

\* Including non-clerical division, and temporary clerical assistance.

† Including salaries of Training Institute, £1,840 in 1889-90, also Inspectors' travelling expenses.

‡ Including allowance for board of students and prizes for students in training, but excluding salaries; see previous footnote.

§ Including teachers' travelling expenses and expenses of examiners in singing, drawing, and science, which amounted in 1889-90 to £1,949 and £269 respectively, and in 1890-91 to £4,674 and £422.

|| This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1889 and 1890.

¶ Net increase.



State ex-  
penditure  
on primary  
education,  
1880 to 1891.

722. It will be observed that the total expenditure on public instruction in 1890-91 was £837,954, of which only £2,361 was paid by parents. The amount paid by the State (£835,593) was made up of £723,284, cost of management, inspection, instruction, etc.; of £35,919 for maintenance, and rents of private buildings; and of £76,390—provided from the general revenue—for the erection of buildings. The following are the amounts expended under each of these heads during the last twelve years:—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1880-91.

Financial Year.	General Expenditure (Exclusive of Buildings).	Expenditure on Buildings, Rents, etc.			
		From Revenue.			From Loans (Cost of Erection of Schools).
		Maintenance.	Rents.	Cost of Erection of Schools.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1879-80	512,861	10,000	5,899	...	66,085
1880-1	521,006	14,930	4,864	...	84,828
1881-2	533,225	19,604	4,487	2,127	50,693
1882-3	525,405	20,000	3,725	...	58,501
1883-4	530,135	19,887	2,970	...	38,953
1884-5	535,347	19,900*	2,400	...	81,935
1885-6	575,799†	19,949	2,700	.	53,602
1886-7	584,195	15,449	2,981	...	49,748
1887-8	610,520	17,995	8,408	54,281	...
1888-9	641,993	30,075	3,622	68,000	...
1889-90	687,651	30,790	4,341	6,455	86,885‡
1890-91	723,284	31,304	4,615	76,390	...

Amount  
paid for  
extra  
subjects.

723. In view of the large sum the State expends upon elementary education, the amount parents are willing to pay to have extra subjects taught their children appears extremely small. If the whole sum so expended in 1890-91 be divided by the number of children in average attendance, the proportion per child would be about 4¼d. per annum; and if it be divided by the number of distinct children enrolled, the proportion per child would be only 2¾d.

Education  
Endow-  
ment Bill.

724. A Bill to vest certain Crown Lands for educational purposes and to provide for the control and management thereof was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on the 16th July, 1891, and read a first time. The lands proposed to be so set apart embrace an area of 1,754,235 acres, the rents and profits arising wherefrom were to be paid to a special account to be called "The Education Endowment

\* Approximate.  
† The Public Service Act 1883 came into operation at the commencement of 1885, which partly accounts for the increased cost in and since that year.  
‡ This amount was expended from revenue, with a view of being afterwards recouped from a loan.

Account," to be applied towards the advancement and maintenance of the State School System of Victoria. Of the area referred to 218 acres is on Coode Island, situated at Fisherman's Bend, near to the mouth of the River Yarra; 517 acres in South and Port Melbourne; 1,195,000 acres in the Mallee District; and the remainder in other parts of the colony. It was proposed that the management and control of such lands should be (subject to the Minister) under a committee consisting of the Secretary for Lands, the Surveyor-General, and the Secretary for Agriculture for the time being. Owing to pressure of more urgent business, it was found necessary to abandon the Bill at the close of the session.

725. The following table shows the cost of public instruction in all the Australasian colonies during the year ended 31st December, 1890, the amount paid by scholars being given separately from that contributed by the State. The expenditure on the construction, maintenance, and rent of school buildings is excluded; but the departmental expenses are, in all cases, included:—

Cost of  
primary  
instruction  
in Austral-  
asian  
colonies.

**COST OF PUBLIC PRIMARY EDUCATION\* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.**

Colony.	Amount contributed by the State.	Fees paid by Scholars, etc.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victoria† ...	705,467	2,361	707,828
New South Wales ...	481,992	71,827	553,819
Queensland ...	167,139	...	167,139
South Australia ...	89,454‡	24,491	113,945
Western Australia ...	10,311	1,377	11,688
Total ...	1,454,363	100,056	1,554,419
Tasmania ...	33,226	9,825	43,051
New Zealand ...	354,089‡	3,003	357,092
Grand Total ...	1,841,678	112,884	1,954,562

726. Exclusive of expenditure on erecting and keeping in repair or renting State school buildings, the total cost in 1890 per scholar in average attendance at State schools ranged from £5 5s. 10d. in Victoria to £3 1s. 3d. in Western Australia. Of the total cost £1 2s. 1d.

Cost of  
primary  
instruction  
per scholar  
in each  
colony.

\* Total cost, exclusive of expenditure (either for erection, maintenance, or repairs) on buildings and rent. In the case of New Zealand, however, rent is included, as the amount could not be ascertained.

† The figures relate to the calendar, not the financial, year.

‡ Including amounts derived from Education reserves. In South Australia it was about £10,400, and in New Zealand £33,772.

per head was derived from school fees in Tasmania, 17s. 10d. in South Australia, 12s. 4d. in New South Wales, and 7s. 3d. in Western Australia; on the other hand, in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand practically the whole amount was provided from public funds. In New Zealand about one-eleventh, and in South Australia over one-ninth, of the State expenditure on education was derived from Education reserves. The following table shows the average cost per scholar, distinguishing the proportions defrayed by the State and by parents or otherwise, in each colony:—

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890.\*

Colony.	Cost per Scholar in Average Attendance.					
	Paid by State.			Paid by Parents, etc.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. Victoria	5	5	6	0	0	4†
2. Tasmania	3	14	8	1	2	1
3. New South Wales	4	2	7	0	12	4
4. South Australia ...	3	4	11†	0	17	10
5. Queensland ...	4	1	10	...	...	...
6. New Zealand	3	14	10‡	0	0	8†
7. Western Australia§	2	14	0	0	7	3

Order of colonies in respect to cost per head.

727. In regard to the total cost (including contributions by parents) of State primary instruction per head of population, Victoria stands at the head of the list, the amount being 12s. 8d., and Western Australia stands at the bottom with about 5s. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO COST OF STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.\*

Colony.	Amount paid per Head of Population.	Colony.	Amount paid per Head of Population.
1. Victoria ...	12s. 8d.	5. South Australia ...	7s. 4d.
2. New Zealand ...	11s. 6d.	6. Tasmania ...	6s. 0d.
3. New South Wales ...	10s. 1d.	7. Western Australia ...	4s. 11d.
4. Queensland ...	8s. 8d.	Total	

\* See footnote (\*) on preceding page.  
† In South Australia about 7s. 6d., and in New Zealand about 7s. 2d., of the amounts entered in this column was derived from Education reserves.  
‡ For extra subjects only. In the figures for New Zealand amounts received by boards from local sources, and sums raised locally by School Committees, are also included.  
§ Government schools only. The average amount paid by the State to assisted schools was £1 7s. 7½d.



728. In Australia, taken as a whole, the cost per scholar in average attendance was £4 16s. 4d., and the cost per head of population 10s. 6d. In Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the cost per scholar was £4 11s. 9d., and the cost per head of population 10s. 6d.

Cost per scholar and per head in Australia and Australasia.

729. The following figures show that the amounts expended on the higher education in 1890-91 was less by £617 than that so expended in 1889-90, but exceeded by £16,916 that expended in 1888-9, the increase being chiefly under the head of technical schools, schools of mines, and University buildings:—

Expenditure on secular education.

EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.			
	1888-9. £	1889-90. £	1890-91. £
Exhibitions and Scholarships ...	9,077	9,899	9,973
Technical Schools and Schools of Mines ...	24,093	33,804	38,613
Melbourne University Endowment and Subsidy ...	16,500	16,500	16,500
Buildings ...	3,500	10,500	5,000
Total ...	53,170	70,703	70,086

730. About the middle of 1891 the Department of Education possessed 2,032 school-houses, having accommodation for 195,482 children; also 1,457 teachers' residences.\*

State school buildings held in fee.

731. The method of classifying the schools and teachers, and of assessing the salaries of the latter, was fully explained in the last issue of this work.† The following is a statement of the number of male and female teachers of each class at the end of 1890, and their classification under the *Public Service Act 1883*:—

Teachers of each class.

TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS, 1890.

Classification.	Head Teachers.		Assistants.		Pupil Teachers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
First class ...	39	...	...	...	50	338
Second class ...	45	...	...	36	43	214
Third class ...	92	...	37	40	44	198
Fourth class ...	301	5	46	87	84	259
Fifth class ...	790†	459§	76	321	...	...
Juniors ...	...	...	44	185	...	...
Total ...	1,267	464	203	669	221	1,009

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 485 sewing-mistresses; also 154 male and 236 female temporary unclassified head teachers. The grand total was 4,708, viz., 1,845 males and 2,863 females.

\* For particulars of the materials of which State Schools are built, see last edition of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 708.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 709 and 710.  
‡ Including 41 relieving teachers. § Including 40 relieving teachers.

Training  
college for  
teachers.

732. The new Training College, which will eventually form a handsome block of buildings, has during the last few years been in course of erection on the south-east corner of the University Reserve. The central portion of the college was occupied in December, 1889; the western wing, for 26 female students, on the 11th June, 1891; and the eastern wing, for 25 male students, on 18th January, 1892. The cost, inclusive of fittings and furniture, of the central portion was £13,349, of the western wing £11,722, and of the eastern wing £9,267. It is considered that the advantage of thus having all the students housed close to their work under conditions of collegiate life are sufficiently evident, and must be productive of good results. The college contains a good library and an educational museum, available for State school teachers.

Private  
schools,  
1873 to 1891.

733. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of the nineteen years, 1873 to 1891:—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1891.

Year.*	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.†
1873	888	1,841	24,781
1874	653	1,446	18,428
1875	610	1,509	22,448
1876	565	1,511	27,481
1877	645	1,646	28,847
1878	530	1,457	28,422
1879	585	1,656	35,873
1880	568	1,587	34,824
1881 (Census)	643	1,516	28,134
1882	645	1,553	34,062
1883	655	1,551	34,443
1884	670	1,638	35,773
1885	655	1,635	35,115
1886	665	1,645	34,787
1887	691	1,680	35,811
1888	749	1,812	37,823
1889	753	1,878	40,291
1890	782	1,967	40,181
1891†	791	2,037	40,181

\* The statistics of private schools are generally collected in February and March. See next footnote.

† The numbers for 1891 are those returned by the census sub-enumerators as actually attending school on the 4th April of that year. The numbers given for other years are, or ought to be, those upon the school rolls at the time of the collector's visit, which is generally in February or March.

‡ The Education report for 1890-91 gives a return of only 778 private schools, but in these there were said to be 48,095 scholars, or 7,914 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. With reference to the scholars, however, it is stated that the figures in the Report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year, whilst those furnished to the Government Statist represent the number on the rolls at the time of the collectors' visits.

734. The figures in the first line of the table relate to the early part of the year in which *The Education Act* came into operation. Since then there appears to have been a falling-off of 99 in the number of private schools, but an increase of 196 in the number of instructors, and of 15,400 in the number of scholars.

735. For the last fifteen years a column has been placed in the schedule used for collecting the returns of private schools for the purpose of ascertaining to what religious denomination, if any, each school was attached. This column was, on each occasion, filled, in a considerable number of instances, with the name of some denomination; but it is believed that this entry was frequently meant to indicate merely the religion of the principal teacher or proprietor of the school, and perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was recognised as connected with his church, or was subordinate to the clergy thereof. The exceptions to this are believed to be most of the schools returned as Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Jewish, and a few as of the Church of England, but scarcely any connected with other denominations. The following are the returns of the fifteen years:—

#### RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1891.

Year ended March.	Total.	Religious Denomination.									
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any or not stated.
SCHOOLS.											
1877	645	41	4	2	1	3	9	111	2	...	472
1878	530	47	4	7	...	3	7	115	4	...	343
1879	585	62	7	6	1	4	1	179	3	2	320
1880	568	75	6	5	1	3	1	163	2	2	310

\* Including, in 1879, 2 Baptist schools, with 2 teachers and 30 scholars; in 1880, 1 Unitarian school, with 2 teachers and 16 scholars, and 1 Moravian school, with 2 teachers and 40 scholars; in 1881, 1 school, connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 26 scholars; in 1882, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 2 teachers and 52 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 13 scholars; in 1883, 2 Baptist schools, with 4 teachers and 45 scholars, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 2 teachers and 52 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 16 scholars; in 1884, 1 Baptist school, with 2 teachers and 18 scholars; 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 4 teachers and 55 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 14 scholars; in 1885, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 4 teachers and 77 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 16 scholars; in 1886, 1 school connected with the Bible Christians, with 1 teacher and 5 scholars, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 95 scholars, and 1 Moravian school, with 1 teacher and 18 scholars; in 1887, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 83 scholars; and 1 with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 22 scholars; in 1888, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 74 scholars; and 1 with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 15 scholars; in 1889, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 91 scholars; and 1 with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 9 scholars; in 1890, 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 11 scholars; in 1891, 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 10 scholars.

## RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1891—continued.

Year ended March.	Total.	Religious Denominations									
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any or not stated.
SCHOOLS— <i>continued.</i>											
1881 (Census)	643	57	10	5	1	10	17	187	3	1	352
1882 ...	645	58	8	3	...	3	14	180	2	2	375
1883 ...	655	61	8	4	...	5	...	175	2	4	396
1884 ...	670	56	13	2	1	5	...	182	2	3	406
1885 ...	655	48	11	3	2	4	...	172	2	2	411
1886 ...	665	40	5	3	2	4	...	182	2	3	424
1887 ...	691	27	5	3	1	4	...	175	2	2	472
1888 ...	749	30	5	3	1	6	...	185	2	2	515
1889 ...	753	27	3	3	...	6	...	186	2	2	524
1890 ...	782	30	4	2	...	7	...	195	4	1	539
1891 ...	791	28	2	2	...	7	...	203	4	1	544
TEACHERS.											
1877 ...	1,646	159	46	12	1	4	27	338	10	...	1,049
1878 ...	1,457	210	32	19	...	4	10	345	13	...	824
1879 ...	1,656	242	43	18	1	4	1	539	11	2	795
1880 ...	1,587	270	50	18	2	3	2	473	7	4	758
1881 (Census)	1,516	146	50	18	1	9	33	544	13	3	699
1882 ...	1,553	161	43	12	...	3	25	537	8	3	761
1883 ...	1,551	185	46	22	...	5	...	527	10	7	749
1884 ...	1,638	177	52	20	2	5	...	555	9	7	811
1885 ...	1,635	154	51	22	2	4	...	514	11	5	872
1886 ...	1,645	162	35	24	4	4	...	527	11	5	873
1887 ...	1,680	97	40	26	2	5	...	536	6	4	964
1888 ...	1,812	124	37	25	2	6	...	568	4	4	1,042
1889 ...	1,878	127	31	25	...	6	...	592	4	4	1,089
1890 ...	1,967	119	35	25	...	7	...	633	10	1	1,137
1891 ...	2,037	107	27	23	...	8	...	677	9	1	1,185
SCHOLARS.											
1877 ...	28,847	1,491	612	221	20	68	338	13,450	270	...	12,397
1878 ...	28,422	1,730	638	333	...	142	123	15,631	293	...	9,532
1879 ...	35,873	2,055	744	314	22	183	57	23,225	231	30	9,012
1880 ...	34,824	2,200	793	327	23	108	69	22,514	190	56	8,544
1881 (Census)	28,134	1,582	836	248	13	206	449	16,430	276	26	8,068
1882 ...	34,062	1,596	947	199	...	121	380	20,377	196	65	10,181
1883 ...	34,443	2,061	914	319	...	170	...	20,340	178	113	10,348
1884 ...	35,773	1,996	1,010	288	18	142	...	21,019	180	87	11,033
1885 ...	35,115	1,728	1,019	363	28	126	...	20,369	173	93	11,216
1886 ...	34,787	1,466	799	387	39	129	...	20,315	133	118	11,401
1887 ...	35,811	1,301	751	389	33	128	...	20,854	93	105	12,157
1888 ...	37,823	1,504	761	404	26	196	...	21,461	59	89	13,323
1889 ...	40,291	1,425	691	437	...	194	...	22,696	79	100	14,669
1890 ...	40,181	1,554	738	447	...	210	...	22,075	229	11	14,917
1891 ...	40,181	1,442	562	358	...	213	...	21,623	229	10	15,744

\* See footnote on page 417.

736. By the figures relating to 1891 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 247 private schools or 31 per cent., employing 852 instructors or 42 per cent., and educating 24,437 children or 61 per cent., of the total numbers, claimed to be connected with some religious denomination; also that 21,623 children, or about 54 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 88 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion of denomi-  
national  
schools.

737. The male teachers in private schools returned in 1891 were more numerous by 21, and the female teachers by 49, than those in 1890, the result being a total increase of 70. The number and sexes of the teachers returned in the year under review and the previous one are compared in the following table:—

Teachers in  
private  
schools.

TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1890 AND 1891.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1890	...	...	...	458	1,509	1,967
1891	...	...	...	479	1,558	2,037
Increase				21	49	70

738. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally larger than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1891:—

Scholars to  
each teacher  
in denomi-  
national  
and other  
schools.

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 29 scholars.  
" not attached " " " 13 "

739. The authorities of the different religious bodies vary greatly in regard to the number of scholars they deem it expedient to entrust to each instructor. Thus, whilst in the Church of England schools the average is 13 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 32 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different denominations:—

Scholars  
to each  
teacher in  
schools of  
different  
denomina-  
tions.

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 13 scholars.

Wesleyans	...	...	16	"
Presbyterians	...	...	21	"
Jews	...	...	25	"
Lutherans	...	...	27	"
Roman Catholics	...	...	32	"



Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools

740. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 28.\* This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious denominations except the Roman Catholics.

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

741. In 1891, as compared with 1890, there was an increase of 361 in the number of boys, but a decrease of 361 in the number of girls, in private schools. The following are the numbers according to the returns of the years referred to:—

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1890 AND 1891.

Year.				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1890	...	...	...	19,825	20,356	40,181
1891	...	...	...	20,186	19,995	40,181
Increase	...	...	...	361	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	361	...

Proportion of male to female scholars.

742. In 1890, the number of girls educated in private schools was greater than that of boys, the proportion being 103 to 100, but in 1891 the reverse was the case, the proportion being 99 girls to 100 boys. It has been already shown† that, in State schools, the scholars are in the proportion of 91 girls to 100 boys.

Ages of scholars

743. The age prescribed by law as that at which children are to attend school, unless there might be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 12 years last birthday, both inclusive.‡ The following are the numbers in both descriptions of schools at, above, and below those ages during the past year:—

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1890.

Ages.	State Schools (distinct children).	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years	26,154	5,237	31,391
6 to 12 years (school age)†	142,376	23,528	165,904
13 years and upwards	35,967	11,416	47,383
Total	204,497	40,181	244,678

\* If workmistresses be excluded, this number would be increased to 32.  
† See paragraph 708, ante.  
‡ The school age was changed in November, 1889. Prior to that date it had been 6 and under 15.

744. In public schools, 69½ per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst 17½ per cent. were above, and 13 per cent. were below it. In private schools, only 59 per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst 28 per cent. were above, and 13 per cent. were below it.

Proportion of scholars at school age.

745. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1890 may be stated as follows :—

Scholars, 1890.

CHILDREN OF ALL AGES RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1890.

Being educated—

In State schools (distinct children) ...	204,497
In private schools ...	40,181
At home (census figures, 1891) ...	13,901
Total ...	258,579

746. Of these children the following were at the school age (6 and under 13):—

Scholars at school age.

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1890.

Being educated—

In State schools ...	142,376
In private schools ...	23,528
At home (census figures, 1891) ...	6,430
Total ...	172,334

747. According to the census of 1891, the total number of children at the school age (6 and under 13) living in Victoria on the 5th April of that year was 173,099.\* The following, therefore, would be the number and percentage receiving and not receiving education :—

Children receiving and not receiving instruction.

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION.	Numbers	Per Cent.
Being educated	172,334	99.56
Not being educated	765	.44
Total at school age	173,099	100.00

\* According to the census of 1881, the number between 6 and 13 years of age was 153,554. The school age was changed in November, 1882. Prior to that date it had been 6 and under 13.

Proportion  
of children  
being  
educated.

748. By the foregoing figures it would appear that practically the whole of the children at the school age (6 and under 13) living in Victoria were being educated during some portion of the year, and that about 83 per cent. of these were at State schools. The scholars referred to are the "distinct children," whose number it will be remembered has not been ascertained by actual counting but by an estimate made by the Education Department. If the number of children in average attendance be used in the computation instead of the estimated distinct children, the number of State school children at the school age would be reduced to about 93,700,\* and the total number at that age receiving education in the whole colony would be reduced to 123,800, whilst the number of children not receiving education would be increased to 49,300.

Proportion  
of children  
not attend-  
ing full  
time.

749. If the distinct children have been accurately estimated, the total number receiving education during some portion of the year would be correct also, but it should be clearly understood that the stay of some of these in the schools is so short that practically they are not being educated at all. It has already been shown that the prescribed number of days in each quarter, viz., 40, was not reached in the case of 45 per cent. of the children who attended State schools during some portion of one or more of the quarters of 1890.†

Colleges,  
grammar  
schools, etc.

750. Six of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. Five of these at some former period received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They receive male pupils only, and are all attached to some religious denomination; and in connexion with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest scholars to complete their education at the University. The following is a return, derived from statements furnished by the authorities, of these institutions for the year under review:—

\* Seventy per cent. of the whole average attendance have been assumed to be at the school age. This was about the proportion of distinct children at the school age as estimated by the Education Department.

† See paragraph 709 *ante*.



## COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,\* 1890.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former years.	Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	£ 13,784	18	293
Scotch College, „	Presbyterian Church	6,445	14	350
Wesley „ „	Wesleyan Methodist	2,769	9	175
St. Patrick's „ „	Roman Catholic	10,002	12	137
St. Francis Xavier College, Kew	„	„	16	166
Grammar School, Geelong	Church of England	7,000	7	104
	Total	40,000	76	1,225

751. Through the instrumentality, and mainly owing to the liberality, of the late Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C.—whose name has been already mentioned in connexion with the Ormond College and the Chair of Music—a Working Men's College was established in Melbourne four years since.† The following account of this institution has been supplied for this work by Mr. F. A. Campbell, C.E. (Melb.), F.R.G.S., F.R.Hist.S., Secretary to the College:—

“The college is centrally situated, in Latrobe Street, opposite the Public Library. There are now two buildings, facing Latrobe and Bowen Streets respectively. The Bowen Street building has been erected on a half-acre of ground, granted by the Government, and is intended mainly for the extension of trade classes, but will also accommodate the classes in drawing and modelling, while the Latrobe Street block has been erected by private subscription, and is occupied by class rooms, offices, etc.

\* At the Melbourne Grammar School there are three Council Scholarships of the annual value of £21 for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years; and two exhibitions of the annual value of £20, tenable for two years, open to the competition of boys proceeding to the Melbourne University, whose names have been for the two previous years on the school register, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit; the head master also offers every year for open competition two scholarships of the annual value of £30 and £25 respectively, four exhibitions—two of the value of £15 and two of £10; and there is a Witherby scholarship, which entitles the holder to exemption from school fees for three years. In connexion with the Scotch College, the following scholarships were announced to be competed for:—(1) Scholarships of the value of 10 or 20 guineas each, tenable for one year, to students who gain a satisfactory position in the class honour lists at the matriculation examination; (2) Scholarships of 20 guineas or 10 guineas each (according to merit), tenable for one year, open to all boys who have passed the ordinary matriculation examination, to be awarded for excellence in any one or more of the four groups of subjects, Classics, Mathematics, French and German, English and History. In connexion with the Wesley College, there is a scholarship called the “Draper Scholarship” established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the *London*—of the value of £25, tenable for one year; two “Walter Powell Scholarships” founded by Mrs. Powell, in memory of her late husband, of the value of £10 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20; also the “Waugh,” for boys below the matriculation form, the “Eggleston” and “Corrigan” entrance scholarships, each of the value of 16 guineas, tenable for two years. At the Geelong Grammar School there is an exhibition, given by Mrs. F. W. Armytage, of the value of £60, tenable for two years on condition that the holder shall be a resident student of Trinity College, Melbourne, and shall have been for two years previously a pupil of the Grammar School; the head master also receives one son of a clergyman of the Church of England as a resident boarder, exempt from all school fees and cost of residence.

† The total amount contributed by the late Mr. Ormond to the three institutions during his lifetime was £60,700; moreover, a further sum of £113,500 was bequeathed by him to various charitable and religious purposes. For further particulars, see the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II footnote (†) to paragraph 807.

“The initiation of the college is due to the late Mr. Ormond, who subscribed £5,500 towards the building, a like sum being obtained by public subscription. The sites were granted by the Government, who have also subsidized the institution by grants, both for buildings and maintenance.

“The college is governed by a Council of 16 members, consisting of representatives of the Founder, the Government, the University, the Public Library, the Trades’ Hall Council, subscribers of £1 and upwards, and subscribers of from 2s. 6d. to £1. A subscription of from 2s. 6d. upwards annually gives the privilege of a vote for members of the Council. The President of the Council for the present year is Prof. Kernot, M.A., C.E., F.R.G.S.

“The college is intended to improve the general and technical education of the working classes; but is open to all, women as well as men. The class work is carried on almost entirely in the evening, between the hours of 7 and 10.15 p.m. Saturday morning lectures in science for the special benefit of State school teachers are also held.

“Courses of study extending over 3 years are laid down for students in the various trade classes, and the four following certificates are issued:—

- “1. Class Ordinary Certificate, to those students who pass the annual examination in any class.
- “2. Class Credit Certificate, to those students who pass the examination with credit.
- “3. Technical Certificate, to those students who pass all the examinations in the 2 years’ course.
- “4. Expert Certificates, to those students who have passed all the examinations in the 3 years’ course.

“Before gaining Expert and Technical Certificates, the students must produce evidence of having been engaged in practical work for some time.

“The progress of this institution since 1888 is shown in the following table:—

The Working Men’s College.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Average per term of—			
Enrolments (individual students) ...	1,767	2,064	2,178
Females ...	225	358	460
Juniors under 18 and apprentices under 21...	671	...	...
Males under 21—Apprentices ...	...	236	253
„ „ Others ...	...	810	811
Fees received ...	£ 1,753	2,455	2,747
Average fees per student ...	19s. 10d.	23s. 4d.	...
Number of classes ...	74	93	101
Number of instructors ...	29	37	44
Salaries paid instructors... ..	£ 1,855	2,849	3,443

“The following is a list of subjects taught:—

Algebra.	Elementary Drafting.
Applied Electricity.	Elementary Mechanics.
Applied Mechanics—Construction.	Elocution.
„ Design.	Freehand Drawing.
„ Machines.	French.
Architectural Drawing.	Geography.
Arithmetic.	Geology and Mineralogy.
Book-keeping.	Geometry.
Botany.	German.
Building Construction.	Graining.
Carpentry.	Grammar.
Coach Making and Carriage Drafting.	Grammar of Music.
Cookery.	Harmony.
Dress Cutting.	History.
Dressmaking.	Latin.

Logic.  
Marbling.  
Mechanical Drawing.  
Mensuration.  
Mental Philosophy.  
Modelling.  
Photography.  
Physics.  
Physiology.  
Plaster Casting.  
Plumbing.  
Practical Plane Geometry.  
Shorthand.

Sign Writing.  
Singing.  
Solid Geometry.  
Steam and the Steam Engine.  
Surveying and Levelling.  
Tailor's Cutting and Fitting.  
Telegraphy.  
Tonic Sol Fa.  
Trigonometry.  
Turning and Fitting.  
Violin.  
Voice Production.  
Writing and Correspondence.

"The largest number of individual students enrolled for any one term was 2,400. The average enrolment for 1890 was 2,178, and the average attendance 1,586. 811 students were examined for first and second year certificates in 39 subjects; 551, or 68 per cent., passed, and 252, or 31 per cent., passed with credit."

752. The following account of the Gordon Technical College, Gordon  
Technical  
College. Geelong, which is an institution of which the objects are in many respects identical with those of the Melbourne Working Men's College, has been supplied for this work:—

The college is splendidly situated both for town and country students, occupying a portion of that area in Fenwick Street formerly known as Johnstone Park. It is almost adjoining the central railway station, which is found very convenient for students travelling to and from the college by rail, of whom there is a large number on the class rolls.

The workshops for practical instruction in carpentry, plumbing, and other trade subjects, are now open and promise to be a great success.

The total number of students attending the college for the quarter ending 30th June, 1891, was 266. This number is made up chiefly of the artizan class.

The total amount received in students' fees, to date, is £1,005 17s., and in public subscriptions, £1,200. This is exclusive of the Ormond bequest (£1,000 less probate duty). The Government grants to date amount to £7,000. The total expenditure on buildings has been £7,907.

The subjects taught are:—Building construction, bookkeeping, chemistry, carpentry (practical), electrical engineering, English, French, freehand and model drawing, German, Latin, mathematics, mechanical drawing, modelling, physics, phonography, painting, practical geometry, perspective, plumbing (practical), telegraphy, writing and correspondence, and woollorting. The fees range from 3s. 3d. to 21s.

Through the liberality of the publishers, a large number of scientific and other useful publications are sent to the college gratis. These are well used and appreciated by students.

The Field Science, Photographic, and Sketching Clubs, associated with the College, are all in a flourishing condition and doing excellent work.

753. The Ormond and Gordon Working Men's Colleges, as well Technologi-  
cal schools. as other technical schools, schools of art and design, and schools of mines—are now under the direct control of the Education Department, which has been devising a scheme to provide for the best method of promoting and directing secondary education generally, by

which schools will be recognized in certain authorized centres only, and payments will be provided in accordance with amounts raised locally. Hitherto, schools of design have been under the control of a Royal Technological Commission, which was dissolved on the 30th June, 1890; the other technical schools were practically independent, and were not subject to Government supervision, although receiving State aid, which was given without regard to the merits of the different institutions. In the schools of art and design, the subjects taught comprise practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand hand drawing. The schools of mines, which have been established at the principal mining centres, provide both theoretical and practical instruction, not only in all the subjects in any way connected with mining pursuits, but also in the arts and sciences generally\*; whilst a wide range of subjects is taught at the working men's and other colleges. In 1890, there were altogether 26 technological schools in the colony, viz., 3 working men's or technical colleges—two of which have been just described, 11 schools of art, and 12 schools of mines. One of the last-named, the Ballarat School of Mines, was affiliated to the Melbourne University by a statute passed by the senate in April, 1887, which, however, restricts the privileges conferred by the affiliation to matriculated students. The schools, as a whole, possess 195 lecturers, and had, during 1890, an enrolment of 6,899 pupils, of whom 3,818 attended eight or more times during the last quarter of the year; whilst the fees per quarter range, in the different schools, from 2s. to £3 3s. The local South Kensington examinations, which are conducted under the supervision of the Education Department, were attended by 339 students, of whom nearly 200 were successful in obtaining the Science and Art Department's certificate of merit†; moreover, the Working Men's College (Melbourne) issued 551, and the Gordon Technical College 78, prizes or certificates. The Government expenditure on all the institutions in 1890-91, amounted to £38,613, viz., £19,113 for maintenance, and £19,500 for building purposes; and of the total amount the Working Men's College (Melbourne) received £7,000; the Sandhurst School of Mines, £6,350; and the Ballarat School of Mines, £5,000.‡

\* For detailed descriptions of the principal of these institutions, see last edition of this work, Vol. II, paragraphs 748 to 751.

† The South Kensington examinations are to be henceforth discontinued, and the Education Department will establish its own examinations in their stead.

‡ A digest of some of the evidence taken before the Royal Commission on Technical Instruction in Great Britain, 1881 to 1884, together with valuable comments thereon by the Hon. C. H. Pearson, LL.D., M.P., Minister of Public Instruction in Victoria, was laid before the Parliament of Victoria in 1888, and will amply repay perusal. (See Parliamentary Paper B. 579, Session 1888.)



754. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £147,604, and are still unfinished. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £530,105, of which £65,508 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, etc., have amounted in all to 506,503, of which 264,695 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the *Copyright Statute*. The estimated value of these contributions is £26,276. At the end of 1890 the library contained 122,834 volumes, and 153,548 pamphlets and parts. It is open to the public, without payment, on week days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year by 474,435 persons. The trustees report that, of 4,278 volumes added to the institution in 1890, 1,142 were donations; these embrace a valuable donation of 467 volumes from the British Government, which also presented 3,075 pamphlets and 1,568 maps; also a gift of 181 volumes, besides 427 maps, from the Government of the United States. It is, moreover, reported that, although the new dictionary catalogue has not yet been completed, the cards upon which it has been written will soon be made available to the public, and will prove of great value to the researches of readers in enabling them to ascertain with the least possible delay the resources of the library on any given subject. The erection of the new reading-room, the funds for which the trustees expect will be soon provided, and which is the next work to be undertaken, will afford ample space for a long time to come for the storage and shelving of a very large number of volumes.

755. The National Gallery, at the end of 1890, contained 15,769 works of art, viz., 171 oil paintings, 2,573 objects of statuary, etc., and 13,025 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. The school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 12 male and 19 female students, and the school of design by 48 male and 101 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation may be laid of a school of art of which the subjects are purely Australian. The most important contribution to the National Gallery during 1890 was Mr. Longstaff's copy of the "Æsop" of Velasquez in the Royal Gallery of Madrid, as his second year's work under the terms of the travelling scholarship awarded to him in 1887. Mr. Aby Altson succeeds Mr. Longstaff

in this scholarship, the latter gentleman's tenure having expired during the year.

Industrial  
Museum.

756. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains 617 publications, 51,275 specimens, of which 2,300 were added during 1890, and 261 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. During the year a fine exhibit of prize wools was presented to the Museum by Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort & Co.; moreover, the whole foreign mineral collection was re-arranged, and 655 specimens were received either as donations, exchanges, or purchases; the section of economic botany was also largely added to by donations from private sources, and from agricultural societies.

National  
Museum.

757. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of stuffed animals and birds, insects, specimens of minerals, and other objects of curiosity. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1890 was visited by 129,253 persons. During the same year, besides presentations of value and interest made to the institution, purchases were made to the extent of £1,402. The payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,877. The total amount of aid from Government during the year 1889-90 was £1,836. The Director again complains of the delay which is taking place in the completion of the buildings, for which the sum of £12,000 has been voted but not appropriated.

Patent  
Office  
Library.

758. There is a free library attached to the Patent Office, Melbourne. This contains about 5,530 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, &c., and other works. Here also are on view about 333 models of patented or protected inventions, and 220 models of designs under the *Copyright Act*. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £250. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

Supreme  
Court  
Library

759. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has eighteen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays,

when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1890 was 20,148. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £30,090, of which £1,668 was spent in 1890.

760. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes, in most of the suburban and country towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. Three hundred and seventy-nine furnished returns for 1890 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that the cost of erection of the buildings was £302,111; that their total receipts in 1890 amounted to £55,048, of which £16,195 was contributed by the Government, and £38,853 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 445,900; and that during the year about 2,405,056 visits were paid to 338 of them which furnished returns. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1890 must have amounted to fully 2,690,000.

Free libraries, etc.

761. A full account of the late Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition, 1888, was published in the edition of this work for 1889-90.\* The accounts have since been closed and audited, and the final cash statement of the Commission shows—after allowing for £21,788 repaid, and £15,508, for which credit is taken as the value of permanent improvements effected—the net cost of the Exhibition to be £239,702. To this, however, the Audit Commissioners consider £7,694—the authorized cost of restoring the buildings and grounds—should be added.†

Net cost of Centennial International Exhibition.

762. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area of which is 5,314 acres. Of these reserves 1,723 acres are in Melbourne City, 634 in Kew, 482½ in South Melbourne, 446½ in Williamstown, 190 in Richmond, 180½ in Port Melbourne, 166½ in Brighton, 250 in St. Kilda, 23 in Prahran, 45¾ in Footscray, 41 in Fitzroy, 39 in Collingwood, 65½ in Essendon, 14½ in Northcote, 15 in Hawthorn, 9½ in North Melbourne, 306¾ in Flemington and Kensington, and 782 in extra-urban municipalities.

Public reserves in Greater Melbourne.

763. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

Public reserves.

\* Vol. II., paragraph 760.

† See Parliamentary Paper, No. 102, Session 1891.

## PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,\* 1891.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City	Royal Park	444
"	Yarra "	155
"	Prince's "	97
"	Fawkner "	102
"	Flinders "	24
"	Park (Model Farm)	81
"	Botanic Garden and Domain	235
"	Zoological "	55
"	Carlton "	63
"	Fitzroy "	64
"	Spring "	21
"	Flagstaff "	18
"	Argyle Square	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Curtain "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Darling "	2
"	Lincoln "	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Macarthur "	1
"	Murchison Square	1
"	University "	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	University Grounds	106
"	Friendly Societies' Grounds	33
"	Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depôt	47
"	Melbourne Cricket Ground...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	East Melbourne "	7†
"	Scotch College "	7
"	Richmond "	6
"	Carlton "	5
"	Parliament Reserve	10
"	Ornamental Plantations	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	General Cemetery	101
"	Old Cemetery	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Military Parade Ground	5
North Melbourne Town	Recreation	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fitzroy City	Edinburgh Park	34
"	Recreation	7
Collingwood City	Mayor's Park	6
"	Recreation	7
"	Darling Gardens	16
"	Victoria Park	10
Richmond City	Richmond Park	150
"	Horticultural Gardens	33
"	Barkly Square	7
Northcote Town	Jika Park	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Melbourne City	Albert Park (part of)	464
"	St. Vincent Gardens	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
"	Ornamental Plantations	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's)	8
Port Melbourne Borough	Cricket Ground	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Park and Garden	56
"	Ornamental Plantations	17
Prahran City	Recreation	23

\* A description of the most important of these reserves, as well as of the Botanic and other public gardens in several of the country towns, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, following paragraph 1,315.

† Vested in Victorian Railways Commissioners, but still used for cricket.



PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,\* 1891—continued.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
St. Kilda City	St. Kilda Gardens	16
"	Albert Park (part of)	106
"	Recreation	54
"	"	4 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	"	11
"	"	15 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	" (Dandenong Road)	22 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Cemetery	20
Brighton Town	Elsternwick Park	85
"	Recreation (Elsternwick)	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Beach Park	67
Essendon Town	Recreation	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	"	5 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Agricultural Society's Yards	30
"	Ornamental Plantations	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Water Reserve	11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Flemington and Kensington Borough	Racecourse	301
"	Recreation	5 $\frac{3}{4}$
Hawthorn City	"	15
Kew Borough	Studley Park	203
"	Lunatic Asylum	384
"	Cemetery	31
"	Recreation	16
Footscray City	Public Gardens	26
"	"	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	Cricket Ground, etc.	5
"	Recreation (Yarraville)	5
"	" (Brown's Hill)	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Williamstown Town	Park	36
"	"	20
"	Beach Park	20
"	Cemetery	15
"	Rifle Range	332
"	Cricket Ground	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
"	Public Garden	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	Recreation (Newport)	13
"	Yarra Bend Asylum	350
"	Malvern Recreation	5
"	"	8
Outside urban municipalities	" Park and Garden	16
	Caulfield Park	62
	" Racecourse	144
	Camberwell Gardens	7
	Williamstown Racecourse	190
	Total	5,314

764. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the heart of the city. The area of the garden proper is 83 acres, and is as large as the Botanic Gardens of Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane

Botanic Garden.

\* See footnote (\*) on page 430.

combined; but with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it covers about 300 acres. This garden, although nominally in existence for some 48 years, was virtually created by Dr. (now the Baron Sir Ferdinand von) Mueller, who was for 16 years its director, but retired from that post in 1873. It was early extremely rich in rare plants, these being in very many instances then new to the colony. The garden under the present director, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, F.L.S., still maintains its beauty. An interesting description of it from his pen appears in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9\*.

Zoological  
and Accli-  
matisation  
Gardens.

765. The gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of the Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, and distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the Brunswick tramcars starting from Elizabeth Street South, close to the Hobson's Bay Railway Station, every few minutes. A transfer has to be made at the south entrance to the Royal Park to a short horse tram running from the Sydney Road to the Society's gardens, but only one fare of 3d. for adults and half-price for children is made. The gardens can also be reached from Spencer Street by the Coburg, Fitzroy, or Heidelberg trains, all of which stop at the Royal Park Station, close to the railway gates on the north side of the gardens. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological Garden and the rest in deer paddocks. An interesting account of the operations of this society, contributed for this work by the Director of the Gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef, was published in the edition of this work for 1889-90.†

Royal  
Commission  
on charities.

766. On the 18th March, 1890, a Royal Commission, consisting of 11 members, was appointed to enquire into and report upon the condition and management of the charitable institutions of the colony. The Commission made a progress report‡ on the 11th November, 1890, and a final report towards the end of 1891§ embodying the following recommendations:—

#### RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

1. Removal of the depôts of the Immigrants' Home on St. Kilda Road, Melbourne.
2. Establishment of a casual ward on the north bank of the Yarra, near Prince's Bridge.
3. Transfer of the permanent inmates now in the buildings on the St. Kilda Road to the Royal Park.
4. Removal of the Benevolent Asylum to Cheltenham.
5. Removal of the Melbourne Hospital.
6. Erection of the Melbourne Hospital on the site known as the "Pig Market."

\* Vol. II., paragraph 89'.

† Vol. II., paragraph 764.

‡ Parliamentary Paper, No. 203, Session 1890.

§ Parliamentary Paper, No. 210, Session 1891.

7. The immediate establishment of infectious diseases hospitals.
8. The employment of female nurses in hospitals wherever practicable.
9. The establishment of a board, from which nurses should obtain a certificate of competency.
10. The provision of a better accommodation for nurses, relief from menial work, and the raising of their status.
11. Calling upon persons in good circumstances to show cause why they should not contribute to the support of their indigent relations who are burdens on the charitable institutions. Magistrates to hear cases privately at discretion.
12. Regular inspection of all the charitable institutions of the colony by competent firemen, and the enforcement of methods for the safety of the inmates of charitable institutions in case of fire.
13. The printing of all the reports of the Inspector of Charities as Parliamentary papers.
14. Removal of the Blind Asylum to a country site.
15. Removal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution to a country site.
16. Amalgamation of the Benevolent Asylum and Immigrants' Home; receiving house only being left in the city.
17. Amalgamation of metropolitan refuges for fallen women, other than Abbotsford; removal of them to a country site or distant suburb; proper classification of inmates; and establishment of receiving-houses in town.
18. Appointment of duly qualified medical men of junior standing to the positions of resident medical officers in all cases where the services of consulting medical men can be obtained.
19. Provision for the appointment of honorary medical officers to be made by the District Boards.
20. Division of the colony into charitable districts administered by District Boards, the members of which shall be elected by the municipalities within the several districts, to have full powers in the allocation of the Government grant and other funds.
21. The appointment of a Central Board of Charity to allocate the Government grant to the various districts and have general control of all charities within the colony.
22. Such Central Board to consist of nine honorary members, four appointed by the Government and five elected by the District Boards. The Board to choose its own chairman, and to have control of the present office of the Inspector of Charities.
23. The Central Board to have powers to transfer inmates from and to any benevolent asylum or hospital in any part of the country.
24. That half the expense of supporting charitable institutions be borne by the Government grant; that, if necessary funds for the other half cannot be obtained by private subscription, the balance be paid by the municipalities out of the general rate upon the precept from the District Board.\*
25. The transformation of some of the country hospitals into benevolent asylums by agreement of the various committees of the different institutions within the districts, or in the event of the committees not agreeing, by order of the District Board.†
26. The extension of the time during which ship-owners shall be compelled to give bonds to the Central Board to indemnify the State for introducing into the colony persons, who, within three months after their arrival, become a burden upon the State.
27. The classification of the various ladies' benevolent societies, throughout the colony, and more equal distribution of the grant to them.
28. The establishment of dispensaries in the suburbs of Melbourne, to relieve the pressure on existing charitable institutions.
29. The establishment of a more extensive ambulance service.

\* Two Commissioners did not approve of this, considering it undesirable to place the burden upon ratepayers who are possessors of one kind of property, or to tax occupants of small homesteads, or, in other words, to tax thrift; whilst they were of opinion that the obnoxious imposition of a poor tax should be deferred as long as possible.

† One Commissioner considered it an unwise policy to close hospitals and multiply benevolent asylums. If some of the former were no longer required as hospitals, they should be closed altogether, whilst the latter might well be amalgamated into two or three institutions with financial gain to the country.

30. The abolition of special pay wards provided out of charitable funds in any charitable institution in the colony. All patients to be compelled to contribute according to their means.

31. The boarding-out system to be adopted for orphans in country homes wherever practicable, adequate provision being made for inspection and for the protection of religious faith.\*

32. The proceeds of the sites of any institutions which may be sold to be invested as endowments for charitable purposes, unless required for building purposes.

FURTHER RECOMMENDATION (SIGNED BY THREE COMMISSIONERS).

Where racing and other clubs are permitted by the State to occupy valuable reserves and other Crown lands in the metropolitan district free of charge, in all cases where payment is demanded for admission to such reserves and Crown lands, a percentage of all such receipts should be paid over to the treasurer of the proposed Central Board of Charity.

Accommo-  
dation of  
charities.

767. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria, and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of the year ended 30th June, 1890, was available for indoor patients:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.†—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1889-90.‡

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals § ...	39	355	3,135,562	2,421	1,295
Women's Hospital ...	1	21	118,000	70	1,686
Children's Hospital ...	1	9	59,176	70	845
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	6	33,322	43	775
Hospitals for the Insane ...	5	982	2,151,871	3,457	622
Idiot Asylum    ...	1	12	43,999	89	494
Benevolent asylums ...	5	145	1,061,627	1,423	746
Immigrants' Home ¶ ...	1	24	390,256	683	571
Blind Asylum ...	1	6	82,764	111	746
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	73,765	74	997
Orphan asylums ...	7	61	532,566	988	539
Industrial Schools ...	5	16	184,752	326	567
Reformatory Schools ...	4	20	226,522	210	1,079
Infant Asylum ...	1	9	34,482	61	565
Female refuges ...	7	127	317,078	487	651
<b>Total</b> ...	<b>80</b>	<b>1,797</b>	<b>8,445,742</b>	<b>10,513</b>	<b>803</b>

NOTE.—Besides the hospitals above referred to, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for 64 inmates. Particulars of these institutions will be found in a subsequent paragraph.

\* With reference to the relative merits of the "boarding-out" and "barracks" systems, one Commissioner dissented from the view that, under the latter, when boys are brought up to the knowledge of a trade, or when girls are carefully trained for domestic service, they are not so well fitted to fight the battle of life, or to become as good citizens as those children who are boarded out.

† Only three of the kinds described are Government institutions, viz., the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and four of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

‡ Except in the case of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, for which the returns, both in this and the following tables, are for the year ended 31st December, 1890.

§ A list of the general hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 697 in Volume I.

|| The Idiot Asylum is under the same control as the Hospitals for the Insane.

¶ The name of this institution is misleading; it is really a benevolent asylum.



768. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the case of any of the institutions, except the general hospitals and the Women's Hospital. It may be remarked that one important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. The late Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,\* mentioned 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of Information concerning the Colony of Victoria," prepared some years since, under the editorship of the present writer, for the Intelligence Department of the Imperial War Office, gave it as his opinion that, whilst 600 feet of cubic space is sufficient for each person in a well-ventilated sleeping room, as much as from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet ought to be allowed in hospital wards.

Cubic space in wards.

769. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1890; also the number of deaths and the proportion of deaths to inmates:—

Inmates and deaths in charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1889-90.					
Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.	
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		Per cent.	
General hospitals	18,440	1,902·7	2,118	11·49	
Women's Hospital†	1,162	50·0	26	2·24	
Children's Hospital	880	48·0	72	8·18	
Eye and Ear Hospital	373	40·5	3	·80	
Hospitals for the Insane	4,413	3,605·0	254	5·76	
Idiot Asylum	110	93·0	10	9·09	
Benevolent asylums	2,093	1,336·0	272	13·00	
Immigrants' Home	2,364	718·2	109	4·61	
Blind Asylum	124	109·5	1	·81	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	69	59·0	—	—	
Orphan asylums	1,444	1,170·6	6	·42	
Industrial and Reformatory Schools‡	3,807	3,330·0	38	1·00	
Infant Asylum §	110	52·0	22	20·00	
Female refugees	902	432·0	6	·67	
Total	36,291	12,946·5	2,937	8·09	

\* Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879. † Exclusive of infants.  
 ‡ Including those boarded-out and sent to service as well as the inmates of the institutions.  
 § Exclusive of mothers, of whom 59 were admitted during the year, and 17 remained at its end.

Inmates in excess of beds.

770. With reference to the overcrowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, the Immigrants' Home, and the Orphan Asylums. The children attached to the Industrial and Reformatory Schools greatly outnumber the beds, but as the majority of these are boarded out, the institutions are not overcrowded.\*

Birthplaces of inmates.

771. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarized in the following table, and the totals are compared with the numbers of the same birthplaces in the population as enumerated at the census of 1891:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES† OF INMATES, 1889-90.

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries & Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	7,162	4,797	1,312	3,232	353	1,584	18,440
Women's Hospital ...	852	152	28	102	...	28	1,162
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	170	98	25	64	1	15	373
Hospitals for the Insane } Idiot Asylum ... }	904	976	371	1,184	98	990	4,523
Benevolent asylums ...	176	900	246	569	61	141	2,093
Immigrants' Home ...	407	731	481	657	...	88	2,364
Blind Asylum ...	109	9	1	3	...	2	124
Deaf and Dumb Asylum...	60	6	...	...	...	3	69
Orphan asylums ...	1,352	18	8	31	...	35	1,444
Industrial and Reformatory Schools‡	218	6	...	1	...	7	232
Total ...	11,410	7,693	2,472	5,843	513	2,893	30,824
Proportions per 1,000 of } population § ... }	14·38	47·22	48·79	68·49	60·71	72·74	27·03

Religions of inmates.

772. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the living population of each sect as enumerated at the recent census:—

\* See paragraphs 796 to 798 *post*.  
† Particulars relating to the Children's Hospital, Infant Asylum, and Female refuges, are not given in this table.  
‡ The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial and Reformatory Schools (exclusive of those boarded-out, etc.) at the end of the year. The total number under the control of the institution during some portion of the year was 3,807.  
§ For numbers of each birthplace, according to the census of 1891, on which these proportions are based, see Appendix D., Table I., *post*.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS\* OF INMATES, 1889-90.

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Bud- dhists, Confu- cians, etc.	Of other Sect, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	12,035	5,577	56	346	426	18,440
Women's Hospital ...	768	387	5		2	1,162
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	258	111	1	1	2	373
Hospitals for the Insane } Idiot Asylum ...	2,510	1,437	22	84	470	4,523
Benevolent asylums ...	1,423	584	4	45	37	2,093
Immigrants' Home ...	1,618	736	1	7	2	2,364
Blind Asylum ...	100	23	1	...	...	124
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	58	10	1	...	...	69
Orphan asylums ...	740	704	...	...	...	1,444
Industrial and Reformatory Schools †	126	105	...	...	1	232
Total ...	19,636	9,674	91	483	940	30,824
Proportions per 1,000 of } population ‡	23.46	38.92	14.09	71.60	22.51	27.03

773. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow; also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the numbers at the same age in the population as returned at the recent census:—

Ages of inmates of charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1889-90.

Description of Institution.	Ages.										Total.
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Unknown.	
General hospitals ...	222	513	844	4,158	3,471	2,151	2,314	2,385	2,337	45	18,440
Women's Hospital ...	..	..	..	700	368	71	17	5	1	..	1,162
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	46	35	62	53	33	35	78	31	..	373
Hospitals for the Insane ..	..	20	25	403	856	784	971	635	310	409	4,413
Idiot Asylum ..	..	18	36	49	4	..	..	..	..	3	110
Benevolent asylums ..	67	..	..	68	30	48	110	362	1,404	4	2,093
Immigrants' Home ..	139	59	16	85	264	345	390	433	633	..	2,364
Blind Asylum ..	..	7	21	52	32	9	2	1	..	..	124
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	7	34	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
Orphan asylums ..	118	619	627	79	1	..	..	..	..	..	1,444
Industrial and Reforma- tory Schools †	6	15	93	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	232
Infant Asylum ..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
Female refuges ..	..	..	6	327	235	123	133	37	..	41	902
Total ..	662	1,304	1,737	6,129	5,314	3,564	3,972	3,936	4,716	502	31,836
Proportions per 1,000 } of population ‡	4.43	10.12	14.90	25.43	25.79	34.35	47.34	55.04	120.01	..	27.92

\* See footnote (†) on page 436.  
 † See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 771 ante.  
 ‡ For numbers of each sect, according to the census of 1891, on which these proportions are based, see Appendix D., Table III., post.

Receipts  
and expen-  
diture.

774. The total receipts of all the institutions in 1889-90 amounted to £429,756, of which £250,294, or about four sevenths, was contributed by Government; and the expenditure amounted to £388,506. Of the Government contribution, £138,542 was expended on the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, which are Government institutions; and the balance (£111,752) was distributed as grants in aid to the other institutions. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year of the Charitable Institutions is given in the following table:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1889-90.				
Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
General hospitals	£62,698	£83,774	£146,472	£134,750
Women's Hospital	2,500	4,319	6,819	6,917
Children's Hospital	100	4,560	4,660	5,438
Eye and Ear Hospital	800	1,983	2,783	2,653
Hospitals for the Insane	98,860	11,205*	110,065	110,065
Idiot Asylum	23,586	17,679	41,265	32,862
Benevolent asylums	6,724	2,348	9,072	9,651
Immigrants' Home	2,100	8,906	11,006	6,857
Blind Asylum	1,600	6,464	8,064	3,280
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	9,474	22,769	32,243	19,458
Orphan asylums	39,682	1,740†	41,422	41,422
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	250	961	1,211	1,214
Infant Asylum	1,920	12,754	14,674	13,939
Female refugees				
Total	250,294	179,462	429,756	388,506

Average cost  
per inmate.

775. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1890, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate:—

\* This represents the amount paid into the Treasury in 1890 by the Master-in-Lunacy on account of the maintenance of lunatic patients; and it is entered in this table as being a set-off against the total cost to Government of these institutions.

† Of this amount, £1,454 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £286 was derived from the sale of articles produced, making a total of £1,740. No information is furnished of the amounts received from private sources by the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools.



CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1889-90.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.*	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.
		£	£ s. d.
General hospitals	1,902.7	114,139	59 19 7
Women's Hospital	50.0	6,599	131 19 7
Children's Hospital	48.0	5,087	105 19 6
Eye and Ear Hospital	40.5	2,147	53 0 3
Hospitals for the Insane	3,605.0	110,065	29 15 3
Idiot Asylum	93.0		
Benevolent asylums	1,336.0	24,442	18 5 11
Immigrants' Home...	718.2	8,867	12 7 0
Blind Asylum	109.5	6,723	61 2 4
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	59.0	3,080	52 4 1
Orphan asylums	1,170.6	18,522	15 16 5
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	3,330.0	41,422†	12 8 9
Infant Asylum	52.0	1,145	22 0 4‡
Female refuges	432.0	13,404	31 0 6
Total	12,946.5	355,642	27 9 5

776. In 1889-90 the average cost per inmate was greatest in the Women's Hospital (£132), the next in the Children's Hospital (£106), the next in the Blind Asylum (£61), and next in the General Hospitals (£60). The Eye and Ear Hospital followed with an average per inmate of £53; then the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, with £52. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, with an average of nearly £12 10s.; the Orphan Asylums, with an average of less than £16; and the Benevolent Asylums, with an average of a little over £18 per inmate. The children of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and Orphan Asylums, are, however, for the most part not a tax on the institutions, being boarded-out or licensed.

777. In the following table the ordinary occupations or callings of persons who were inmates of Hospitals and Benevolent Asylums during the year ended 30th June, 1891, are specified under various heads :—

\* The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions less the cost of building and repairs and of out-door relief.

† Cost to the State only. The assisted schools, which receive annually about £1,480 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions.

‡ If, however, allowance be made for an average of 18 mothers who accompanied their children, the cost per head would be reduced to £16 7s. 2d.

## OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Occupations.	General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONS, ARTS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE.</b>				
Actor, actress, theatre employé	8	4		
Architect, draftsman	2		4	
Army officer, soldier	5		43	
Artist, engraver, photographer	8		3	
Bailiff, rabbit inspector	3			
Clergyman, missionary, Salvation Army officer, sexton	3	1	1	
Journalist, reporter, book agent, librarian	7	1	2	
Lawyer	6		2	
Medical man or student, chemist, dentist, midwife	20		11	3
Musician, music teacher, singer	24			
Police constable, warder	25		5	
Postmaster, mistress, letter carrier, sorter	9	1		
Printer, compositor	97		27	
Schoolmaster or mistress, teacher, truant inspector	12	21	9	12
Student (undefined)	6			
<b>BOARD AND LODGING, DOMESTIC DUTIES, ATTENDANCE, ETC.</b>				
Billiard marker	9			
Boarding-house keeper, registry office keeper	2	1	2	
Caretaker, gatekeeper, watchman	9	1	4	
Cook	164	54	109	60
Domestic duties, married woman, widow		1,788		58
Domestic servant	76	1,111	2	618
Hospital attendant, nurse, wardsman	17	7		
Hotel-keeper	19		8	35
Hotel servant	25	13	1	
Laundress, washerwoman		74		90
Waiter, waitress, sculleryman	13	12	24	2
<b>COMMERCIAL PURSUITS.</b>				
Actuary, auctioneer, accountant	8			
Book-keeper, clerk, commercial traveller	178		74	
Broker, agent, canvasser, collector	46		8	
Dealer, hawker, pawnbroker	99	1	54	2
Ironmonger and assistant	6		3	
Merchant, financier	1		3	
Office boy	1			
Shopkeeper, storekeeper	14	3	14	9
Shop—man, woman; sales—man, woman	15	16	2	
Warehouse—man, woman, storeman, bellman, packer	34	1	8	
<b>CARRYING AND MESSAGES.</b>				
Bullock driver	6		2	
Cab driver, owner, coachman, carman	85		16	
Carrier, carter, drayman	300		12	

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.

Occupations.	General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>CARRYING AND MESSAGES—continued.</b>				
Errand boy, messenger ...	8	3	...	...
Lumper, stevedore ...	12	...	...	...
Pilot, sailor, seaman, mariner ...	214	97	...	...
Steward, stewardess ...	1	20	1	...
Porter ...	31	2	...	...
Railway service ...	59	...	...	...
Tram service ...	15	...	...	...
Telegraph operator, messenger ...	7	...	...	...
<b>AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS AND LAND.</b>				
Farmer, selector ...	224	45	...	...
Farm labourer, ploughman, servant ...	41	10	...	...
Florist, nurseryman, gardener ...	213	101	...	...
Vinegrower ...	5	2	...	...
Surveyor, chainman ...	5	2	...	...
<b>PASTORAL PURSUITS AND ANIMALS.</b>				
Cattle dealer, drover, cowboy ...	29	11	...	...
Fisherman, opossum hunter, rabbit catcher ...	24	3	...	...
Farrier ...	6	7	...	...
Grazier, squatter ...	7	1	...	...
Horse dealer, trainer, jockey, veterinary surgeon ...	35	1	...	...
Livery stable keeper, groom, stable boy ...	199	47	...	...
Poundkeeper ...	1	...	...	...
Station manager, shearer, shepherd, stockman, herdsman, boundary rider ...	75	34	...	...
<b>ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, LABOURERS.</b>				
Apprentice (undefined) ...	6	...	...	...
Barometer maker, watchmaker ...	20	3	...	...
Bookbinder ...	7	4	...	...
Brushmaker ...	1	1	...	...
Builder, contractor, bricklayer, plasterer, slater ...	157	42	...	...
Cabinet maker, carpenter, joiner, carver and gilder, frenchpolisher, turner ...	374	103	...	...
Coachbuilder, painter, trimmer, smith, wheelwright ...	31	12	...	...
Cooper ...	9	3	...	...
Cutler, filemaker, sawmaker, sharpener ...	13	2	...	...
Dyer ...	2	1	...	...
Engineer, engine fitter, machinist, millwright, smith, gas stove maker, gunsmith ...	73	19	...	...
Labourer (undefined) ...	5,672	1,029	...	...
Marble, stone—cutter, mason ...	72	16	...	...
Modeller ...	2	...	...	...
Painter, plumber, paperhanger, signwriter ...	180	95	...	...
Powder manufacturer ...	1	...	...	...
Saddler, harness, collar, whip—maker ...	24	6	...	...

## OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.

General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>ARTIZANS, ETC.—continued.</b>			
Saltmaker	818	...	...
Ship, boat—builder	...	...	...
Tradesman, mechanic (undefined)	...	...	...
Undertaker, upholsterer, mattress maker	...	...	...
Wire fencer	...	...	...
<b>TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.</b>			
Boot and shoe maker	...	...	...
Clothmaker, weaver, spinner	...	...	...
Draper, clothier	...	...	...
Dressmaker, milliner, seamstress	...	...	...
Hairdresser	...	...	...
Hat and cap maker	...	...	...
Tailor, tailoress, clothes presser	...	...	...
<b>FIBROUS MATERIALS.</b>			
Ropemaker	...	...	...
Sailmaker	...	...	...
<b>ANIMAL FOOD.</b>			
Butcher, slaughterman	...	...	...
Dairy—man, woman, milkman	...	...	...
Fishmonger	...	...	...
<b>VEGETABLE FOOD.</b>			
Baker, biscuit maker	...	...	...
Confectioner, pastrycook	...	...	...
Fruiterer, greengrocer, produce merchant	...	...	...
Miller	...	...	...
<b>DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.</b>			
Aërated water, cordial manufacturer	...	...	...
Brewer, maltster, distiller	...	...	...
Cellarman, bottler	...	...	...
Cigar, tobacco—manufacture, engaged in	...	...	...
Grocer, tea packer	...	...	...
Wine merchant	...	...	...
<b>ANIMAL MATTERS.</b>			
Carrier, fellmonger, leather dresser, parchment maker, tanner	...	...	...
Soap, candle, tallow—maker	...	...	...
Wool—classer, sorter	...	...	...
<b>VEGETABLE MATTERS.</b>			
Axeman, bushman, wood cutter, splitter, sawyer, sawmill worker	...	...	...
Basket maker	...	...	...
Chaff, cork—cutter	...	...	...
Paper—engaged in the manufacture of, or of articles made of	...	...	...

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—continued.

Occupations.		General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
<b>MINING, ENGAGED IN.</b>					
Miner	...	1,309	...	318	...
Mining manager	...	2	...	...	...
<b>COAL, STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.</b>					
Brickmaker, potter	...	41	...	10	...
Charcoal burner, lime burner	...	...	...	...	...
Chimney sweep, nightman	...	6	...	2	...
Glassblower	...	7	...	...	...
Lamplighter	...	4	...	...	...
Platelayer, line repairer	...	74	...	...	...
Quarryman, stonebreaker, asphalt	...	8	...	19	...
<b>MINERALS AND METALS.</b>					
Blacksmith, whitesmith, locksmith	...	137	...	41	...
Boilermaker, hammerman	...	6	...	...	...
Brass founder, finisher	...	4	...	1	...
Coppersmith	...	7	...	4	...
Engine driver, cleaner, furnaceman, stoker	...	65	...	4	...
Gasfitter	...	4	...	...	...
Goldsmith, jeweller, plater, silver	...	4	...	11	...
Iron—moulder, founder, dresser, rivetter	...	57	...	2	...
Tinsmith, tinker	...	24	...	5	...
Wire worker, nailmaker	...	1	...	1	...
<b>INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.</b>					
Boy, girl, under 15 years of age	...	949	592	127	132
Fireman	...	30	...	34	...
Gentleman, speculator	...	5	...	...	...
Inspector, ganger, overseer	...	2	...	1	...
No stated occupation (including single women)	...	387	1,207	14	172
Pensioner	...	2	...	1	...
Pugilist	...	1	...	...	...
Traveller (undefined)	...	17	...	24	...
Total	...	13,247	5,193	3,430	1,327

778. In Melbourne and suburbs, during the month of October of each year, the last Saturday and Sunday are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The movement is taken up warmly by the clergy of all denominations, who, on Sunday, preach sermons in aid thereof, and devote thereto all the offerings collected in their churches. Superintendents of Sunday and head masters of State schools, and the proprietors and persons employed in many places of business, also render important assistance



in the collection of funds. The following are the amounts collected in each year since the movement was inaugurated:—

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AMOUNTS COLLECTED, 1873 TO 1890.			
	£		£
1873	4,219	1883	7,091
1874	5,542	1884	8,253
1875	5,493	1885	9,516
1876	5,171	1886	9,222
1877	6,195	1887	10,289
1878	6,203	1888	14,416
1879	5,583	1889	11,459
1880	6,053	1890	11,248
1881	6,984		
1882	7,022	Total	£139,959

Distribution of moneys collected.

779. The following table shows the distribution of the amounts collected and the extent to which the respective charitable institutions have profited thereby:—

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FUND, 1873 TO 1890.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1889.	1890.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital	42,262	3,165	45,427
Alfred Hospital	18,120	1,557	19,677
Benevolent Asylum	13,097	920	14,017
Women's Hospital	10,901	1,041	11,942
Hospital for Sick Children	12,985	1,306	14,291
Eye and Ear Hospital	6,350	576	6,926
Homœopathic Hospital	5,319	869	6,188
Immigrants' Aid Society	5,060	341	5,401
Richmond Dispensary	850	50	900
Collingwood Dispensary	1,185	100	1,285
Austin Hospital for Incurables	4,372	562	4,934
Convalescent Home for Women	190	150	340
Men	175	100	275
Total distributed	120,866	10,737	131,603
Total collected	128,711	11,248	139,959

Lunatics in Australasia and England compared.

780. In his report for 1890, the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, Dr. Dick, states that in that year the registered insane as compared with the entire population bore the proportion of 1 to 304, or rather less than in the previous year, when it was 1 to 300. He adds that in New South Wales there is 1 insane person in every 377, in South Australia, 1 in 410, and in England 1 in 344, of the general population.

Dr. Dick suggests the following influences as perhaps explaining the comparatively high rate in Victoria:—(1) The facilities afforded by the Victorian lunacy system for safely and cheaply disposing of weak-minded persons who may have become a burden to their proper guardians. (2) The poor-house system of Great Britain having no equivalent here. (3) The standard of mental unsoundness in use, which leads to many persons suffering only from old age, and harmless as regards themselves or others, being certified to as insane. (4) The mortality amongst patients being low, which results in an accumulation of the old and incurable. (5) The nomadic tendencies of the population, whereby they become exposed to some of the most potent causes of mental disease.

781. The proportion of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Lunatic Asylums (Hospitals for the Insane) was not so high in 1890 as in most previous years, the proportion having been 3,925\* per 10,000 admitted as against a proportion of 4,423 in 1889, 4,737 in 1888, and an average during the ten years ended with 1887 of 4,451. The proportion of recoveries was higher than in two of the other Australasian colonies, or than in England and Wales, as is shown by the following figures:—

Recoveries of lunatics, Australia and England.

RECOVERIES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.†			
		Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
1. New South Wales	4,676	4. England and Wales	3,856
2. Queensland	4,163	5. South Australia	3,847
3. Victoria (1890)	3,925	6. New Zealand	3,766

782. It has been noticed that in South Australia, England and Wales, Victoria and New Zealand, the proportion of recoveries of female patients is greater than that of male patients; but in Queensland and New South Wales the reverse has been the case, the proportion of recoveries of males in these colonies having been greater than that of females.

Recoveries of male and female lunatics.

783. In proportion to the numbers resident, the mortality in the Victorian asylums during 1890 was higher than that during the year 1886 in the asylums of the other countries named, except England and Wales, as is thus shown:—

Deaths of lunatics, Australasia and England.

\* Males, 3,835; females, 4,051 per 10,000 admissions of either sex.  
† Figures for the neighbouring colonies, and for England and Wales, taken from page 14 of Reports of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums for 1886 and 1888.

MORTALITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

Country.		Deaths per 10,000 Patients Resident.*		
		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1. England and Wales	...	1,070	824	937
2. Victoria (1890)	...	824	648	745
3. New South Wales	...	761	497	658
4. Queensland	...	712	572	657
5. South Australia	...	700	560	640
6. New Zealand	...	756	416	636

Deaths of male and female lunatics.

784. It will be noticed that the proportion of deaths of female patients was in all cases smaller than that of male patients; also that the order of the colonies was not the same for males as for females.

Causes of insanity.

785. The following are stated to have been the probable or predisposing causes of insanity in the male and female patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylums of Victoria in the last four years:—

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1887 TO 1890.

Probable Causes.	Number of Admissions.									
	Males.					Females.				
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Total.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Total.
MORAL.										
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	3	8	3	9	23	21	18	14	14	67
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	15	21	12	15	63	...	3	5	2	10
Mental anxiety and worry (not included under the above two heads), and overwork	18	11	18	10	57	14	5	13	9	41
Religious excitement	7	7	8	13	35	10	8	6	12	36
Love affairs (including seduction)	1	2	1	3	7	3	10	5	4	22
Fright and nervous shock	1	1	1	3	6	9	2	10	4	25
PHYSICAL.										
Intemperance in drink	69	71	60	52	252	27	14	20	13	74
"    sexual	1	...	1	1	3	2	...	3	...	5
Venereal disease	1	...	1	3	5	...	...	2	1	3
Self-abuse	17	22	20	18	77	1	...	...	...	1
Sunstroke	14	19	9	13	55	5	2	1	4	12

\* Figures for the neighbouring colonies, and for England and Wales, taken from page 14 of Reports of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums for 1886 and 1888.



CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1887 to 1890  
—continued.

Probable Causes.	Number of Admissions.									
	Males.					Females.				
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Total.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	Total.
<b>PHYSICAL—continued.</b>										
Accident or injury (including surgical operations)	14	16	8	8	46	2	1	2	5	10
Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2
Parturition and the puerperal state	...	...	...	...	...	18	10	15	25	68
Lactation...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	4	9
Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	...	...	...	...	9	3	10	5	27
Typhoid fever	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Change of life	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	9	16
Fevers	3	4	5	9	21	1	...	2	8	11
Privation and starvation	3	4	4	...	11	...	2	2	2	6
Old age	9	23	23	10	65	10	15	18	7	50
Epilepsy	1	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	1	1
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Other bodily diseases or disorders	8	16	37	17	78	6	8	15	14	43
Previous attacks	36	49	55	33	173	17	51	42	10	120
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral)	4	12	15	7	38	11	15	1	10	37
Congenital defect ascertained	9	10	10	6	35	12	8	14	1	35
Habitual use of opium	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other ascertained causes	4	4	1	6	15	10	...	5	22	37
Unknown	129	73	110	198	510	101	78	56	124	359
Not Insane	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total	367	375	402	438	1,582	290	263	264	311	1,128

786. An Act was passed in 1888\* authorising the establishment of Inebriate Asylums, where persons addicted to the excessive use of alcohol could be received either as voluntary patients or under legal compulsion, the general direction and control of these establishments being vested in the Lunacy Department. There are two of these asylums in Victoria, one at Beaconsfield for both men and women, and the other at Northcote, for women only. The number of patients admitted during the year to these institutions was 57, viz., 38 males and 19 females. Of those admitted, 45 entered voluntarily; 25 had been constant, and 20 had been periodical drinkers; 11 had had *delirium tremens*; 28 had been accustomed to the use of tobacco, and thirteen were known to have had intemperate parents. Forty patients were discharged during the year, and 18 remained in the institutions at its close. The following particulars

Inebriate asylums.

\* The Inebriate Asylums Act 1888, now embodied in Consolidated Act (54 Vict. No. 1,101.)

respecting these institutions have been taken from the report of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums for 1890 :—

#### BEACONSFIELD.

The buildings, having been originally intended for objects other than the accommodation of inebriate patients, do not afford the conditions to be desired in a complete institution of the kind. The building of a new Asylum, however, having been so long delayed, and there being no immediate prospect of its commencement, it would now appear desirable to carry out some improvements at Beaconsfield, where accommodation has more than once been taxed to the utmost, and the safety of patients strongly inclined to escape cannot be guaranteed. Additional single rooms and one or more strong rooms should be added, and it would also be advantageous to have a portion of the ground securely fenced. The regulations have been modified so as to reduce the minimum rate of maintenance from £2 to £1 per week, patients being now charged from £1 to £5 weekly, according to their circumstances.

#### RESULTS.

As far as we have any reliable knowledge the results of the first 46 cases are that 19 were cured, 10 improved,\* 4 not known, 1 was sent to another asylum, 2 died since discharge (of ovarian dropsy and ulcer of stomach respectively), and 10 relapsed. The remaining cases (about as many more) are either too recent to form an opinion as yet, or are still connected with the house. The diseases, other than those caused by drunkenness, treated in the asylums were :—Scabies, herpes circinatus, pemphigus, chronic hepatitis, diarrhœa, dysentery, Bright's disease, gout, chronic rheumatism, and conjunctivitis. Of these hepatitis, diarrhœa, and dysentery are very common when patients are first admitted. The others mentioned are only occasional, and there were a number of prescriptions for minor or temporary ailments not worth recording. The skin diseases named were on some of the patients when they came in, and were, of course, discovered at once, showing how careless people even of good position will get in their habits when they give way to intemperance. Notwithstanding the weak condition of many of the patients when they first come in not a single death has yet occurred in the asylum.

It is specially recommended that, if there is any additional legislation for the asylums, it would be advisable to have some clause inserted under which patients who are physically fit for it could be put to some light labour, and principally such as are sent in at the lowest rate, as these are obviously the worst cases, having lost all habits of industry and application. The better paying patients, of course, may be supposed to purchase some immunity from work, but, moreover, as a rule, they are persons sincerely desirous of a cure. It is painful at present to see able-bodied men of all classes spending the entire day in total idleness. There is always enough work that no man may be ashamed to do here, but very few will take to it. Those who have worked hitherto have all, as far as we know, turned out well. The others go out in good bodily health, but with scarcely any improvement in habit of thought.

#### NORTHCOTE.

The Inebriate Retreat at Northcote, for many years conducted by Dr. McCarthy, was taken over by the Government on the 1st July, 1890. The services of Dr. McCarthy and a few subordinate officers were retained; and the institution was opened for female inebriates unable to contribute towards their maintenance, and its existence and objects made known through the press. Only a few persons have responded by seeking admission. Under the circumstances, the original object having failed, it may be necessary to convert the buildings to another use.

787. The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind, henceforth to be known as "The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind," occupies

\* "Improved" means that the patient, though not a total abstainer, has, to the best of our knowledge, been temperate up to the present, and continued to work at his profession or business.

a site on the St. Kilda Road, Melbourne, which is valued by the Royal Commission on Charitable Institutions at £13,325. The Commission was of opinion that proximity to the metropolis results in an injurious effect upon discipline and morals, and that the purposes of the institution would be better served if it were removed into the country. The following information respecting this Asylum has been taken from the report of the Committee for the year ending 30th June, 1891:—

At the commencement of the year the number of inmates was 111, and 4 former pupils were then employed as journeymen, making a total of 115. During the year 24 have been admitted, 8 have been discharged, and 2 died. At the close of the year there were 123 inmates and 4 journeymen, making a total of 127 then enjoying the benefits of the institution. The total number received into the institution since its establishment is now 352.

The year commenced with an overdraft of £650 against the maintenance account, and at its close the amount was increased to £1,051. Considering the crisis that the institution has passed through, this may be considered fairly satisfactory. The income of the building fund for the year was £1,273, inclusive of the sum of £833, being a further distribution of the surplus funds in the estate of the late Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C., which, with the sum brought forward from the previous year, amounted to £4,773. The disbursements for the year were £7,361, thus leaving an overdraft of £2,588, which, together with that on the maintenance account, makes the total indebtedness £3,639.

The number of pupils in the school at the close of the year was 49, viz., 26 boys and 23 girls. The subjects taught in all the classes by means of the Braille System are reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, spelling, history, grammar, composition, and lessons in the Old and New Testament. A promising matriculation class is in existence, in which, in addition to the ordinary subjects, the following are taught, viz., French, Greek, history, botany, algebra, and physical geography. It is with pleasure that we report that one of the female pupils of this class, aged 17, has been successful in passing the matriculation examination at the Melbourne University. Having been entirely taught in the institution, this achievement reflects great credit on the teaching staff as well as on the pupil herself. By the kind exertions of the members of the Austral Salon, as well as a number of her friends, a special fund has been raised to enable her still further to pursue her studies.

It is intended shortly to send up other pupils for matriculation examinations. The pupils display considerable intelligence, and their progress and general conduct during the year has been very satisfactory.

The number of music pupils under tuition is 56, 5 of whom assist in teaching; 40 are learning the piano, 10 string instruments, 12 wind instruments (who, together with the two drummers, form the brass band), 9 piano tuning, and 7 the organ; 26 also receive special vocal training. The senior choir consists of 23 members, and the junior choir of 24. During the past year 22 concerts and 16 band performances have been given in aid of the funds of the institution, and the aggregate net profit amounted to £427 3s. 1d.

In the Industrial Department 16 of the inmates are taught basket-making, 7 brush-making, 7 mat-making, and almost all the elder female inmates are engaged to some extent with wool-work, etc. The domestic work also is carried on largely by them. The total proceeds of sales for the year were £1,291 5s. 8d. This amount would also doubtless be largely increased had the projected concerts taken place.

788. The Deaf and Dumb Institution also occupies a site on the St. Kilda Road, which is valued by the Commission on Charities at £22,000, and that Commission considers that it might be advantageously removed to the country, where the deaf mutes might and should be taught garden and farm work. The following information

Deaf and  
Dumb  
Institution.

relating to the institution has been taken from its report for the year 1890-91 :—

The number of pupils on the 1st July, 1890, was 55. Since then 17 have been admitted and 13 discharged, leaving on the roll on 30th June, 1891, 59—viz., 33 boys and 26 girls. The total number of deaf mutes received into the institution since its commencement in the year 1860 is now 308.

Of the 59 pupils now in the institution, 21 are in the oral and 38 in the manual departments. Seven pupils, who have been receiving oral instruction for some time, have been transferred to the manual school on account of their inability to be successfully taught the oral system. The committee have decided that in case of new pupils the advice of the honorary medical officer be obtained as to whether they should be instructed under the manual or oral system.

The health of the inmates has been fairly good. About November last three girls were taken ill, one with rheumatism, one with bronchitis, and the third with hæmorrhage from a lung (this girl died some months after her removal from the institution). In April last a small outbreak of diphtheria occurred, affecting one child very severely, and two or three others but slightly.

The receipts for the past year, including the Government grant of £1,600, amounted in the aggregate to £3,612. The expenditure for the same period was £3,441, viz. :—Building account, £517 ; maintenance account, £2,924. The liabilities at the close of the year were £269. The endowment fund, which was reported at the last annual meeting to amount to £7,478, has been increased by further bequests received during the year, and now amounts to £8,718. Of this sum, £7,428 has been invested in Victorian Government 4 per cent. stock, £1,000 deposited in the bank, and the balance (£290) is awaiting investment. The interest received from this account during the year amounted to £294, and has been paid over to the maintenance fund.

Eye and Ear  
Hospital.

789. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear. It received 333 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1890, making, with 40 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 373 treated. The patients discharged numbered 332, of whom 311 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 10 to be incurable. The number of out-patients during the year was 22,934.

Children's  
Hospital.

790. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 55 in-door patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1890, 825 patients were admitted; and 767 were discharged, 72 died, and 41 remained at its close.

Victorian  
Infant  
Asylum.

791. The objects of the Victorian Infant Asylum are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought



by the mother, or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. During the year ended 30th June, 1890, the number of infants admitted was 58, besides which 52 were under the care of the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 22, and 36 were discharged; thus the number remaining under the control of the institution at the end of the year was 52, of whom 27 were boarded out. Besides the infants, there were 78 mothers in the institution during the year, of whom 61 were discharged, and 17 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,211, of which £250 was from Government, and £961 from private sources; and the expenditure was £1,214.

792. A Humane Society was established in 1874, under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society," for the purpose of circulating information respecting the most effectual methods of, and providing suitable apparatus for, restoring persons apparently drowned or dead, also of bestowing rewards on those who risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. In April, 1883, Her Majesty's permission having been first obtained, the society assumed the title of "The Royal Humane Society," and in 1885 it was incorporated as "The Royal Humane Society of Australasia." Its objects are stated to be—(1) To bestow rewards on all who promptly risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the Society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia. (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by rewards all who, through skill and perseverance, are, under Providence, successful. (4) To collect information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. The following information respecting the operations of this society has been supplied by its secretary, Mr. William Hamilton:—

Royal  
Humane  
Society of  
Austral-  
asia.

"In 1881, the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold or silver medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society. Since its establishment, it has dealt with 1,017 cases, and made 720 awards. During the year ended 30th June, 1891, 103 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 58 certificates, 22 bronze medals, 1 silver medal, and the Clarke silver medal, were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,342 6s. 8d., and the expenditure to £610 0s. 2d. The institution has placed and maintains 366 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australasian colonies—(its operations extend throughout the Australasian colonies)—and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1891, 36 were for deeds of bravery performed

in Victoria, 20 for similar acts in New South Wales, 7 in Queensland, 11 in New Zealand, 4 in Tasmania, and 4 in South Australia. The society has 184 honorary correspondents, residing as follows, viz.:—37 in New South Wales, 30 in New Zealand, 33 in Queensland, 10 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, 6 in Western Australia, and 65 in Victoria. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout the colonies, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other colonies. The exertions of the society to induce both the Imperial and Australasian Governments to amend the law for the protection of life and property at sea induced the Board of Trade to appoint a Special Committee to consider the subject. The Hon. the Premier, Mr. Duncan Gillies, on the 3rd March, 1887, at the request of the directors, telegraphed to the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to ask him to lay the question before the Imperial Conference. The matter was accordingly brought under the notice of the conference by a memorandum from the Colonial Office, and was ably discussed by the conference. A Select Committee was appointed by the House of Commons, to enquire into the existing laws and regulations regarding boats, life buoys, and other life-saving apparatus to be carried by British merchant ships, and to report what amendments are required, etc. Their report fully endorsed the views which the directors of this society have persistently advocated for the last ten or twelve years. On the 22nd March, 1888, Lord Onslow, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, introduced a bill entitled *The Merchant Shipping (Life-saving Appliances) Bill* into the House of Lords, which was passed and sent to the House of Commons, and on the 10th August, 1888, received Her Majesty's assent. The title of the Act is *The Merchant Shipping Act 1888 (Life-saving Appliances)*. Instructions for saving life from drowning, sunstroke, snake-bite, etc., are taught in the State schools throughout the colony, but the directors of this society are urging that something more is now required; and, to give practical effect to their views, the society offers annually the "Queen's Medallion" to the best in any competing school for proficiency in swimming exercise, with reference to saving life; the competition to be open to the scholars at all public and private schools throughout Australasia. Efforts are still being made to induce the Education departments of the other colonies to adopt the plan followed in Victoria by making the instructions for saving life, etc., a part of the curriculum in the public schools."

Health  
Society.

793. An Australian Health Society was established in Melbourne in 1875, and still maintains a vigorous existence. It consists of about 400 members, and is managed by a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, two secretaries (one being a lady), and fifteen members of council. Its objects are—(1) To create and educate public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means; (2) to induce and assist people, by personal influence, example, and encouragement, to live in accordance with the recognized laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented; (3) to seek removal of all noxious influences deleterious to public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects, the society issues (*gratis*) pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets, bearing upon the subject of health and disease; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members; and arranges for the delivery of public lectures, the annual recurrence of which is considered by many a welcome event, as is evidenced by the large audiences they succeed in attracting. Recently the ladies' committee organized a weekly class

for ladies at Prahran, at which, during seven weeks, lectures were given by Dr. Godfrey Howitt on hygiene generally, including also domestic economy and the abuse of drugs. About fifty attended the class, and thirteen passed a rather severe subsequent examination, and were presented with certificates at the society's half-yearly public meeting. It is intended to hold similar classes and examinations in other suburbs. The receipts of the society for 1889-90 amounted to £153, and the expenditure to about the same amount. No pecuniary aid is received from the Government, the work of the society being carried on by subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards.

794. A Charity Organization Society has been established in Melbourne, its objects being—(1) Promotion of co-operation in charitable work; (2) direction of the stream of charity to the deserving; (3) discouragement of indiscriminate giving; (4) exposure of sturdy beggars and professional impostors; (5) adequate inquiry before relief, and compilation of records; (6) distribution of immediate relief *in kind* pending arrangements with existing charities; (7) inquiry upon the request of any charitable institution; (8) fostering the establishment of provident dispensaries; (9) encouragement of charitable effort in localities where no suitable societies are in existence. The business of the society is managed by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the management of the business of the society and for their own government. This council consists of a representative of each of the charities, and of twenty members to be elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the society. The number of subscribers during the fourth year of the society's existence, which ended on the 30th June, 1891, was 315. The income of the year, excluding an amount of £336 brought forward, was £671, the expenditure £643, and the balance on hand at the end of the financial year was £359. The new cases investigated by the society during the year numbered 501, the result of the inquiry being that 180 were set down as satisfactory, 177 as unsatisfactory, and 144 as doubtful. The society claims to have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was wasted on unworthy objects, and to have stimulated and directed the flow of charity. Especially good work has been done in cases where employment has been found for those who, without the society's aid, might have degenerated into permanent burdens on public or private charity, and in the large number of cases in which relatives of indigent persons have been induced to recognize natural claims in a community where no legal

Charity Organization Society.

obligation is entailed by relationship other than that of husband to wife, and of parent to infant. The society has rendered important service by organizing intercolonial conferences on charity, which have proved highly successful, both in point of number of delegates attending, in the merit of the papers contributed, and in the value of the suggestions made to the Colonial Legislatures. The society was also prominently before the public last year in connexion with the "unemployed" agitation. It investigated the whole question, at the invitation of the Hon. the Premier of the colony, and claims to have reduced the difficulty to its true dimensions. The principles of the society are spreading, and efforts are being made to establish similar associations in the up-country centres.

Victorian  
Discharged  
Prisoners'  
Aid  
Society.

795. Since 1873 a society has been in existence in Melbourne for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior or to leave the colony. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The number of individuals relieved in 1890-91 was 334. The receipts in the same year amounted to £1,251—viz., £100 grant from Government, £626 from the Penal Department, and £525 from private sources; and the expenditure to £1,233.

Industrial  
Schools.

796. There are 5 Industrial Schools in the colony, of which 2 are wholly, and 3 partly, maintained by the State; 2 of the latter are in connexion with the Roman Catholic denomination, and 1 is a Servants' Training School. The two Government schools are merely Receiving Depôts, it being the long-established policy of the department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, to foster-homes. The Government Experimental Farm at Dookie\* and the Macedon State Nursery were formerly, but are not now, included with the Industrial Schools. The wards of the Department for Neglected Children at the end of 1890 numbered 3,063, viz., 1,749 males and 1,314 females. Of these, only 45 were in the Government Receiving Depôts, and 60 in assisted schools; of the remainder, 1,761 were boarded-out or adopted, 544 were placed with relatives on probation, and 653 were at service. The children committed to the Industrial Schools in 1890 numbered 377, viz.,

\* For particulars of this farm, see paragraph 466 *ante*.



217 boys and 160 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Neglected ...	198	159
Having committed a punishable offence ...	17	1
Uncontrollable ...	2	...
Total ...	217	160

797. The number of distinct children who left the control of the Department during the year was 219. These were discharged as follow:—

Discharges from Industrial Schools.

	Boys.	Girls.
From schools, and boarded-out homes ...	35	27
From situations, on expiration of term ...	75	47
Died (in schools, 8; while boarded out, 25; in hospital, 2) ...	18	17
Total ...	128	91

798. Children, however young, are boarded-out from the Receiving Depôts after a detention of only a few days, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Department. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of the boarded-out children is five shillings per week for each child. The number of such children at the end of 1890 was 1,761, or 111 fewer than at the end of the previous year; and there were besides 544 in 1890, as against 421 in 1889, who were placed with friends on probation, without wages. In addition to these, 653 children at the end of 1890, as against 513 at the end of 1889, were at service or apprenticed.

Children boarded-out, etc., from Industrial Schools.

799. Under the same management and control as the Industrial Schools, there are also 4 Reformatory Schools, 2 of which are Protestant institutions, and 1 a Roman Catholic institution. The other (boys) receives both Protestant and Roman Catholic inmates. These schools are intended for children who have been convicted of crime; and criminal children committed by magistrates to Industrial Schools may be transferred thereto, and, in like manner, children not found to need reformatory restraints may be transferred to the care of the Department for Neglected Children. The number of children belonging to reformatories at the commencement of the year 1890 was 354, and during the year there were 171 new committals, etc., thus making a total of 525. Of these 187 were discharged, viz., 34 at the request of relatives, 150 on expiration of term, and 3 died.

Reformatories.

Inmates of reformatories.

At the end of the year 338 children—208 boys and 130 girls—remained in connexion with the institutions. Of the boys, 67 were in the reformatory at Ballarat, 88 were at service, and 53 were placed with relatives on probation; and of the girls, 18 were in the reformatory at Coburg, 20 were in the assisted reformatory school maintained under the supervision of the nuns at Oakleigh, 22 in the Brookside Protestant school, 67 were at service, and 3 were placed with relatives on probation.

Cost of  
mainten-  
ance of  
industrial  
and re-  
formatory  
children.

800. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of neglected and offending children amounted in 1890 to £41,422, as against which £1,454 was received for maintenance from parents, and £286 was derived from the sale of farm produce, etc., or £1,740 in all, which leaves £39,682 as the net amount expended by Government. The mean number of children maintained was 3,330; and the average net cost of each to the State was thus £11 18s. 4d.

Refuges for  
fallen  
women.

801. Of the 902 females who were inmates of Refuges during the year ended 30th June, 1890, 114 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 425 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 84 at the Melbourne Refuge; 34 at the Ballarat Home; 20 at the Geelong Refuge; 114 at the South Yarra Home; and 111 at the Elizabeth Fry Retreat. Moreover, 58 children were allowed to accompany their mothers to the Melbourne Refuge, 13 to the Ballarat Home, and 5 to the Geelong Refuge, but of the total number 3 died during the year. Five women from the Magdalen Asylum, 10 from the South Yarra Home, and 10 from the Elizabeth Fry Retreat, were discharged for misconduct; and 6 in the Magdalen Asylum died. Besides these numbers, 272 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, 115 left voluntarily, 18 were sent to other institutions, 1 at the Melbourne Refuge was married, and 24 were otherwise discharged. At the end of the year, the number remaining in the institutions was 441, of whom 309 were in the Magdalen Asylum. The objects of these institutions are (1) To provide a refuge for women who have fallen into vice, and who are desirous to return to the paths of virtue; (2) To reclaim such women from evil courses, and fit them to become useful members of society; (3) To assist in procuring situations for such women, or in otherwise providing for them on leaving the institution. The late Commission on Charities, in their final report, drew attention to the waste of energy and funds, by the existence of sister institutions of this class, as various refuges might readily be worked together with economy and efficiency.

The Commission also considered that the site of the Melbourne Refuge, valued at £10,400, was too prominent and valuable for such a purpose, and that the inmates ought to be removed to the country, where there would be no necessity to place women within prison-like walls, and where an institution might be conducted on home principles, which would tend far more to the reformation of the inmates than the present system.

802. In addition to the hospitals referred to in previous paragraphs, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for about 64 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1889-90 was 16; 476 were admitted, and 474 were discharged, during the year; and 18 remained at its close. The receipts in 1889-90 amounted to £3,287, of which £300 was from Government; and the expenditure to £9,518, of which £1,439 was for maintenance, and £8,079 for buildings.

Con-  
valescent  
Homes.

803. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 12 sleeping-rooms, having 27,354 feet of cubic space, and makes up 35 beds. The inmates in 1890 numbered 128, of whom 69 were needle-women and servants, and 59 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £829, and the expenditure to £830.

Governesses'  
Institute  
and Mel-  
bourne  
Home.

804. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 96 separate rooms, each containing one bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 42,156. The total number of inmates in 1889 was 1,310. No aid was received from Government during the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £4,497, and the expenditure to £5,371. The objects of the institution are to provide seamen frequenting the port of Melbourne with board and lodging at moderate charges, to encourage them in provident habits, and to promote their professional improvement.

Sailors'  
Home.

805. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1889-90. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1890, numbered 5,099, viz., 2,290 males and 2,809 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 17,941. The total receipts amounted to £722, of which £250 was from Government and £472 from private sources. The total expenditure was £794.

Free Dispen-  
saries.

Benevolent  
Societies.

806. Forty-six benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1890. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. The persons relieved during the year numbered about 14,800;\* the receipts amounted to £16,119, of which £5,683 was from Government and £10,436 from private sources; and the expenditure to £16,118.

Night  
Shelters.

807. At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters, Collingwood, 20,968 cases were accommodated during the year 1890-91, viz., 8,757 of men, 11,599 of women, and 612 of children. The receipts during the year, partly in kind and partly in cash, were equivalent to £800, and the expenses to £689.

Society for  
the Protec-  
tion of  
Animals.

808. The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals has been established for about 19 years, its object being to prevent cruelty to animals by enforcing the existing laws, by procuring such further legislation as may be found expedient, and by exciting and sustaining an intelligent public opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals. In 1889-90 the cases dealt with by the society numbered 684, of which 531 were for cruelty to horses; whilst there were 210 prosecutions, which resulted in 194 persons being fined, 5 sent to prison without the option of a fine, and 11 dismissals. The receipts during the year amounted to £435, and the expenditure to £442.

Pauperism  
in England  
and Wales.

809. There is no poor law in Victoria, nor is one required, as happily pauperism does not exist here in the same sense as in the countries of the old world. The official returns of paupers in England and Wales are stated to be those showing the number of persons relieved exclusive of vagrants, and of pauper inmates of lunatic asylums, registered hospitals, and licensed houses. By the following figures, taken from a return ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, it would appear that, although the proportion of paupers to the population is still large in England and Wales, it has materially diminished of late years:—

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\* In the case of one Society, the number of families only was returned, viz., 350, and these have been reduced to individuals on the assumption that there were 5 persons to a family.

## PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1857 TO 1890.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Paupers Relieved in last week of each year.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
1857 ... ..	19,256,516	936,815	48·6
1862 ... ..	20,371,013	1,105,234	54·3
1867 ... ..	21,677,525	980,421	45·2
1872 ... ..	23,096,495	838,636	36·3
1877 ... ..	24,699,539	685,218	27·7
1882 ... ..	26,413,861	740,907	28·0
1887 ... ..	28,247,151	758,146	26·8
1888 ... ..	28,628,804	738,388	25·8
1889 ... ..	29,015,613	715,587	24·7
1890 ... ..	29,407,649	703,951	23·9

810. Friendly Societies are associations chiefly of working men, whose object is, by means of small periodical payments, to provide for medical and monetary relief in sickness, and for payments to the families of members at the death of themselves and their wives. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished respecting the Victorian societies for 1878 and the last three years :—

Friendly Societies.

## FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

	1878.	1888.	1889.	1890.
Number of Societies ... ..	34	32	32	32
„ Branches ... ..	756	930	969	1,003
Average number of members ...	45,552	75,586	81,710	86,450
Number of members sick ...	8,207	11,227	12,243	14,806
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	55,289	89,602	99,230	115,906
Deaths of members ... ..	467	790	883	925
„ of registered wives ... ..	291	383	437	434
Income of sick and funeral fund ...	£78,863	£149,838	£161,922	£172,434
„ incidental fund* ... ..	£83,016	£132,090	£140,085	£147,729
Total income ... ..	£161,879	£281,928	£302,007	£320,163
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	£59,325	£96,027	£101,712	£121,068
„ incidental fund ... ..	£80,725	£131,715	£139,929	£147,639
Total expenditure ... ..	£140,050	£227,742	£241,641	£268,707
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	£372,598	£727,918	£788,128	£839,494
„ „ incidental fund ... ..	£16,310	£40,329	£40,485	£40,575
Amount invested—Sick and funeral fund	...	£675,220	£738,117	£787,775
„ „ Incidental fund ... ..	...	£29,662	£29,997	£30,647
Total invested ... ..	£348,703	£704,882	£768,114	£818,422

\* This fund is applied to the payment of medical attendance and medicines, and expenses of general management.



Growth of  
Friendly  
Societies.

811. From the figures in this table it may be ascertained that, whilst during the twelve years ended with 1890 the number of members increased by 90 per cent., and the total annual expenditure by 92 per cent., the total annual income of the sick and funeral fund increased by as much as 119 per cent. ; also that no less a sum than £466,896 was added to the sick and funeral fund in the same period, or an increase of 125 per cent. on the amount (£372,598) standing to its credit at the end of 1878.

Sickness  
and Death  
Rates.

812. In proportion to the number of effective members of Friendly Societies, the average amount of sickness remains tolerably steady from year to year. The days per effective member for which aliment was allowed numbered 9·9 in 1890, as compared with 8·9 in 1889, and an average of 9·0 during the eight years ended with 1890. The death rate in 1890 was slightly below the average, the deaths per 1,000 members having numbered 10·70 in 1890, as compared with 10·81 in 1889, and 10·93 on an average during the ten years ended with 1890.

Valuations  
of Friendly  
Societies.

813. Friendly Societies are regulated under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,094), as amended by the Act of 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1,232), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As, in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some of them, which would have occasioned delay and caused trouble and expense to the societies, a qualified actuary was some years since appointed to that department, and the valuations are effected by him. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact, they very rarely do so, and all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner.\*

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\* For full particulars relating to the valuation and operations of Friendly Societies in Victoria, see Annual Reports of the Government Statist of the Proceedings in connexion with Friendly Societies, published by the Government Printer, Melbourne.

814. In all the Australasian colonies the number of members of Friendly Societies is about 223,000, and they possess funds to the value of over 2 millions sterling, or about £9 13s. per head. The following is a statement of the number of societies, branches, and members, also the total amount of funds to the credit of such societies, in the several colonies, at the latest date for which particulars have been supplied:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of separate Societies.	Number of Branches.	Number of Members.	Amount of Funds.	Capital per Member.
					£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	1890	32	1,003	88,134	909,504	10 6 5
New South Wales *	1890	10	652	53,795	394,620	7 6 9
Queensland ...	1889	15	203	15,165	102,914	6 15 9
South Australia ...	1888	9	344	30,289	249,832	8 5 0
Western Australia *	1888	4	17	771	9,301	12 0 2
Tasmania ...	1889	17	89	8,692	59,523	6 17 0
New Zealand ...	1889	13	364	26,013	430,544	16 11 0
Total ...	...	...	2,672	222,859	2,156,238	9 13 5

\* Approximate.

Friendly  
Societies  
in Austral-  
asia.

APPENDICES



# APPENDICES.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

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TABLE II.—BRITISH DOMINIONS AND DEPENDENCIES, 1890.

BRITISH DOMINIONS AND DEPENDENCIES, 1890.		POPULATION.		AREA.	
		1890.		SQUARE MILES.	
		MALES.	FEMALES.	LAND.	WATER.
Great Britain and Ireland		21,121,000	21,121,000	93,000	1,000
The Channel Islands		100,000	100,000	100	100
The Isle of Man		100,000	100,000	100	100
The British Colonies		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
The British Possessions		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
The British Dependencies		1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
The British Empire		22,121,000	22,121,000	94,000	1,000,000

The figures in these two columns are the total number of persons recorded in the census of 1890, and the number of persons recorded in the census of 1881.

APPENDIX A.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1890.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, 1890.  
(Exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.)

Colony.	Area in Square Miles. <sup>1</sup>	Estimated Population <sup>2</sup> on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ..	87,884	596,064	537,202	1,133,266	90·12	12·895
New South Wales ..	309,175	609,650	512,210	1,121,860	84·01	3·628
Queensland ..	668,224	222,280	168,800	391,080	75·94	·585
South Australia <sup>3</sup> ..	903,425	166,197	152,948	319,145	92·03	·353
Western Australia ..	975,920	29,459	19,741	49,200	67·01	·050
Total ..	2,944,628	1,623,650	1,390,901	3,014,551	85·66	1·024
Tasmania ..	26,375	76,843	68,447	145,290	89·07	5·509
New Zealand <sup>4</sup> ..	104,235	332,557	292,951	625,508	88·09	6·001
Grand Total ..	3,075,238	2,033,050	1,752,299	3,785,349	86·15	1·231

<sup>1</sup> The areas here given, except in the case of New Zealand, are the results of planimetric calculations made in the office of the Surveyor-General, Melbourne. Except in the case of Western Australia, the area of which differs from the official estimate by 84,000 square miles, these results agree closely with the figures furnished officially by the various colonies. The latest official statement of the area of New Zealand, including all islands, is 104,471 square miles. See also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., page 6.

<sup>2</sup> The populations in all the colonies have been corrected in accordance with the results of the census taken on 5th April, 1891. The figures for Queensland and Western Australia have been estimated in the office of the Government Statist of Victoria. On the 30th September, 1891, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,153,481, viz., 603,730 males and 549,751 females; that of South Australia, 318,049; and on the 30th June that of New Zealand was 626,830.

<sup>3</sup> The population of South Australia is inclusive of that of the Northern Territory, viz., 4,610 males, 340 females, total 4,950, on 31st December; and 4,585 males, 340 females, total 4,925, mean for year. These numbers are estimated from the numbers returned at the census of 5th April, 1891, as follows:—Males 4,615, females 343, total 4,958. In subsequent tables, however, the Northern Territory is, as a rule, not included.

<sup>4</sup> Maoris are not included. On the 5th April, 1891, these numbered 41,523, viz., 22,633 males and 18,890 females.

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, 1890.

Colony.	Births of—			Deaths of—			Marriages. <sup>1</sup>	Per 1,000 of Mean Population— Number of—			Excess of Births over Deaths.	
	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.		Births.	Deaths.	Mar- riages. <sup>1</sup>	Numeri- cal.	Per cent.
Victoria ..	19,175	18,403	37,578	10,369	7,643	18,012	9,187	33·60	16·10	8·21	19,566	108·63
New South Wales	19,887	19,073	38,960	8,282	5,936	14,218	7,876	35·36	12·90	7·15	24,742	174·02
Queensland ..	7,788	7,619	15,407	3,566	2,072	5,638	3,195	39·93	14·61	8·28	9,769	173·27
South Australia ..	5,222	5,142	10,364	2,187	1,736	3,923	2,235	33·27	12·59	7·17	6,441	164·19
Western Australia	761	800	1,561	346	194	540	278	32·55	11·26	5·80	1,021	189·07
Total ..	52,833	51,037	103,870	24,750	17,581	42,331	22,771	35·03	14·27	7·67	61,539	145·39
Tasmania ..	2,466	2,347	4,813	1,216	902	2,118	954	33·49	14·74	6·64	2,695	127·24
New Zealand ..	9,293	8,985	18,278	3,474	2,520	5,994	3,797	29·44	9·66	6·12	12,284	204·94
Grand Total ..	64,592	62,369	126,961	29,440	21,003	50,443	27,522	34·04	13·56	7·40	76,518	151·70

<sup>1</sup> The numbers in these two columns doubled give the total number of persons married and the number married in proportion to every 1,000 of the mean population.

2G 2

TABLE III.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1890.  
(As Recorded.)

Colony.	Number of Immigrants.			Number of Emigrants. <sup>1</sup>			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. <sup>2</sup>		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria.. ..	52,171	27,606	79,777	42,740	21,080	63,820	9,431	6,526	15,957
New South Wales	48,338	22,575	70,913	30,100	15,139	45,239	18,238	7,436	25,674
Queensland ..	17,181	7,283	24,464	13,659	5,158	18,817	3,522	2,125	5,647
South Australia ..	7,432	2,472	9,904	5,060	2,054	7,114	2,372	418	2,790
Western Australia	2,815	752	3,567	1,502	494	1,996	1,313	258	1,571
Total ..	127,937	60,688	188,625	93,061	43,925	136,986	34,876	16,763	51,639
Tasmania ..	18,905	10,612	29,517	16,699	10,371	27,070	2,206	241	2,447
New Zealand ..	9,753	5,275	15,028	10,809	6,001	16,810	-1,056	-726	-1,782
Grand Total	156,595	76,575	233,170	120,569	60,297	180,866	36,026	16,278	52,304 <sup>3</sup>

NOTE.—The numbers of assisted and free immigrants were as follow :—Victoria, *nil* ; New South Wales, 376 ; Queensland, 3,253 ; South Australia, *nil* ; Western Australia, 82 ; Tasmania, 3 ; New Zealand, 144 ; total, 3,858.

<sup>1</sup> The figures in these columns generally understate the truth. Many persons leave the colonies by sea without their departure being noted. It is stated, however, that in New Zealand a complete account is now kept.

<sup>2</sup> In consequence of the emigration returns being defective, as stated in the last footnote, the figures in these columns are too high, except where the minus sign (—) appears, indicating that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed, when the figures are too low.

<sup>3</sup> According to Imperial returns, the number of persons who left the United Kingdom for the Australasian colonies in 1890 was 21,570, and the number who returned to the United Kingdom from these colonies was 10,385. The excess in favour of departures was thus 11,185, or little more than one-fifth of the excess of immigrants over emigrants shown in the table.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1890.  
(Exclusive of Revenue from Loans.)

Colony.	Public Revenue derived from—					Total Revenue.
	Taxation. <sup>1</sup>	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria .. ..	3,630,814 <sup>2</sup>	579,776	3,134,066	526,400 <sup>2</sup>	648,103	8,519,159
New South Wales ..	2,748,339	2,243,039	3,003,728 <sup>3</sup>	629,894	873,620	9,498,620 <sup>4</sup>
Queensland .. ..	1,471,983	576,868	799,243	216,605	195,609	3,260,308
South Australia ..	790,177	246,427	1,080,104	212,243	228,821	2,557,772
Western Australia ..	204,405	107,636	45,814	15,787	40,672	414,314
Total .. ..	8,845,718	3,753,746	8,062,955	1,600,929	1,986,825	24,250,173
Tasmania .. ..	454,431	79,965	102,642	60,101	60,961	758,100
New Zealand .. ..	2,173,985 <sup>2</sup>	330,956 <sup>5</sup>	1,143,989	338,315 <sup>2</sup>	220,784	4,208,029
Grand Total ..	11,474,134	4,164,667	9,309,586	1,999,345	2,268,570	29,216,202

NOTE.—The figures of revenue and expenditure for Victoria are for the twelve months ended 30th June, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year. 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 in those of some of the other colonies. See also Note 4.

<sup>1</sup> The amounts in this column are made up of Customs and Excise duties, including licences imposed for revenue purposes ; duties on bank notes ; stamps, other than those for fees of office ; legacy, succession, and probate duties ; property and income taxes ; and any other impost, payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax ; but excluding fees, and charges for special services rendered. Nearly three-fourths of the taxation in Australasia as a whole is levied by means of Customs duties.

<sup>2</sup> The proportion of the revenue of Victoria and New Zealand derived from "Taxation" and "Post and Telegraphs" has been roughly estimated, there being no means of obtaining the exact figures.

<sup>3</sup> Inclusive of tramways, £277,777 ; but exclusive of revenue collected for Victoria for traffic beyond Albury, etc., £10,193.

<sup>4</sup> Including revenue returned to the extent of at least £195,283—viz., £20,686, being repayments to credit of votes ; £31,918, for drawbacks and refunds of duty ; £10,193, railway revenue collected for the Victorian Government, etc. ; and about £132,486 being other revenue returned, etc.

<sup>5</sup> Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £17,616.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1890—*continued*.

(Exclusive of Revenue from Loans.)

Colony.	Proportion of Revenue derived from—					Amounts per Head.	
	Taxation.	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.	Total Revenue.	Taxation.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	42·62	6·81	36·79	6·18	7·60	7 14 5	3 5 10
New South Wales ..	28·93	23·62	31·62	6·63	9·20	8 12 4	2 9 10
Queensland ..	45·15	17·69	24·52	6·64	6·00	8 9 0	3 16 4
South Australia ..	30·89	9·63	42·23	8·30	8·95	8 4 3	2 9 11
Western Australia	49·34	25·98	11·06	3·81	9·81	8 12 10	4 5 3
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>36·48</b>	<b>15·48</b>	<b>33·25</b>	<b>6·60</b>	<b>8·19</b>	<b>8 4 1</b>	<b>2 19 10</b>
Tasmania ..	59·94	10·55	13·54	7·93	8·04	5 5 6	3 3 3
New Zealand ..	51·66	7·86	27·19	8·04	5·25	6 15 7	3 10 0
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>39·27</b>	<b>14·26</b>	<b>31·87</b>	<b>6·84</b>	<b>7·76</b>	<b>7 17 0</b>	<b>3 1 8</b>

TABLE V.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1890.

(Exclusive of Expenditure from Loans.)

Colony.	Public Expenditure on—					Total Expenditure.
	Railways (Working Expenses).	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	2,511,106	709,328	1,548,145	..	4,877,158	9,645,737
New South Wales ..	2,037,168 <sup>1</sup>	648,993	1,895,656	5,916	4,815,829	9,403,562 <sup>2</sup>
Queensland ..	631,246	318,951	1,139,035 <sup>3</sup>	7,569	1,648,416	3,745,217
South Australia ..	567,663	181,996	753,289	20	1,076,290	2,579,258
Western Australia ..	62,270	36,609	57,614	1,948	243,310	401,751
<b>Total ..</b>	<b>5,809,453</b>	<b>1,895,877</b>	<b>5,393,739</b>	<b>15,453</b>	<b>12,661,003</b>	<b>25,775,525</b>
Tasmania ..	110,227	67,754	223,652	..	321,113	722,746
New Zealand ..	725,332	257,684	1,640,289 <sup>4</sup>	..	1,458,261	4,081,566
<b>Grand Total ..</b>	<b>6,645,012</b>	<b>2,221,315</b>	<b>7,257,680</b>	<b>15,453</b>	<b>14,440,377</b>	<b>30,579,837</b>

NOTE.—For periods to which the figures relate in each colony, also for remarks in reference to the practice of swelling the returns of some of the colonies by including refunds of revenue, etc., on both sides of the account, see Note to last table on previous page.

<sup>1</sup> Inclusive of Tramways, £164,032.

<sup>2</sup> See footnote (\*) to last table on previous page. Treasury Bills repaid, £150,000, are not included.

<sup>3</sup> Interest only.

<sup>4</sup> Exclusive of charges for the sinking fund (viz., £288,000), formerly charged to revenue, but now met by debentures raised for the purpose.

TABLE V.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1890—continued.  
(Exclusive of Expenditure from Loans.)

Colony.	Proportion of Total Expenditure expended on—					Total Expenditure per Head.
	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	26·03	7·36	16·05	..	50·56	8 14 9
New South Wales ..	21·67	6·90	20·16	·06	51·21	8 10 8
Queensland ..	16·86	8·52	30·41	·20	44·01	9 14 2
South Australia ..	22·01	7·06	29·20	..	41·73	8 3 0
Western Australia ..	15·50	9·11	14·34	·49	60·56	8 7 7
Total ..	22·54	7·35	20·93	·06	49·12	8 14 5
Tasmania ..	15·25	9·37	30·95	..	44·43	5 0 7
New Zealand ..	17·77	6·31	40·19	..	35·73	6 11 6
Grand Total ..	21·73	7·27	23·73	·05	47·22	8 4 5

TABLE VI.—EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS, 1890.

Colony.	Expenditure from Loans on—						Total Expenditure from Loans.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Light-houses, etc.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	2,933,087	796,271	..	9,377	..	15,270	3,754,005
New South Wales ..	1,190,502 <sup>1</sup>	227,401	21,971	220,764	..	480,581	2,141,219 <sup>2</sup>
Queensland ..	1,026,665	30,356	8,825	129,094	70,049	213,280	1,478,269
South Australia ..	475,638	189,651 <sup>3</sup>	58,561	..	..	168,417	892,267
Western Australia ..	1,353	1,756	..	2,434	..	10,363	15,906
Total ..	5,627,245	1,245,435	89,357	361,669	70,049	887,911	8,281,666
Tasmania ..	1,394,483	..	161,285 <sup>4</sup>	.. <sup>4</sup>	..	72,513	1,628,281
New Zealand ..	187,229	1,038	71,371	238	791	138,150	398,817
Grand Total ..	7,208,957	1,246,473	322,013	361,907	70,840	1,098,574	10,308,764

  

Colony.	Proportion Expended from Loans on—						Expenditure from Loans per Head.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Light-houses, etc.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	78·13	21·21	..	·25	..	·41	3 8 0
New South Wales ..	55·60	10·62	1·03	10·31	..	22·44	1 18 10
Queensland ..	69·45	2·05	·60	8·73	4·74	14·43	3 16 8
South Australia ..	53·31	21·25	6·56	..	..	18·88	2 16 5
Western Australia ..	8·51	11·04	..	15·30	..	65·15	0 6 8
Total ..	67·95	15·04	1·08	4·37	·84	10·72	2 16 0
Tasmania ..	85·64	..	9·91	..	..	4·45	11 6 7
New Zealand ..	46·95	·26	17·89	·06	·20	34·64	0 12 10
Grand Total ..	69·93	12·09	3·12	3·51	·69	10·66	2 15 5

NOTE.—The figures for Victoria and South Australia relate to the year ended 30th June, and those for the other colonies to that ended 31st December.

<sup>1</sup> Inclusive of Tramways, £56,592.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of £718,000 loans paid off.

<sup>3</sup> Including expenditure on Sewerage.

<sup>4</sup> In Tasmania, the expenditure on harbours, etc., is included with that on roads and bridges.



TABLE VII.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1890.

(On the 31st December.)

Colony.	Public Debt contracted for—							
	Railways and Tramways	Electric Telegraphs.	Water Supply and Sewerage.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours Rivers, Light-houses, Docks, etc.	School Buildings	Defence Works.	Other Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	32,156,128	..	6,580,562	108,042	626,019	1,105,557	100,000	766,908
New South Wales	32,571,007	735,493	4,574,848	625,955	2,883,476	148,906	864,581	1,142,289
Queensland	16,401,085	806,824	251,526	853,735	1,822,197	.. <sup>1</sup>	151,584	2,107,908 <sup>2</sup>
South Australia*	11,374,903	848,081	3,307,300	1,428,284	1,389,562	680,300 <sup>3</sup>	250,645	471,425
West'n Australia	832,498	234,741	7,725	49,680	69,620	..	..	154,262
Total ..	93,335,621	2,625,139	14,721,961	3,065,696	6,790,874	1,934,763	1,366,810	4,642,792
Tasmania	3,282,252	102,471	..	.. <sup>4</sup>	1,655,288 <sup>4</sup>	120,428	120,868	590,988
New Zealand <sup>5</sup>	14,104,093	606,648	561,101	3,598,163	881,818	..	429,719 <sup>6</sup>	2,132,955
Grand Total ..	110,721,966	3,334,258	15,283,062	6,663,859	9,327,930	2,055,191	1,917,397	7,366,735

Colony.	Public debt contracted for—		Total Public Debt.			Proportion of Total Debt contracted for Railways and Telegraphs.
	Immigra-tion.	Other Services. <sup>7</sup>	Amount. <sup>8</sup>	Average per Head.	Years' Revenue equal to—	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.		per cent.
Victoria	..	..	41,443,216	36 11 5	4·86	77·59
New South Wales	569,930	4,308,848	48,425,333	43 3 4	5·11	68·78
Queensland ..	2,691,775	3,019,050	28,105,684	71 17 4	8·62	61·23
South Australia*	..	1,301,000	21,151,500	66 5 6	8·27	57·79
Western Australia	..	18,918	1,367,444	27 15 10	3·30	78·05
Total ..	3,261,705	8,747,816	140,493,177	46 12 1	5·79	68·30
Tasmania	235,714	324,791	6,432,800	44 5 6	8·48	52·62
New Zealand <sup>5</sup>	2,145,150	14,372,703	38,832,350	62 1 8	9·23	37·88
Grand Total ..	5,642,569	23,445,310	185,758,327	49 1 6	6·36	61·40

NOTE.—The amounts set down are inclusive of Treasury Bills, viz. :—£2,373,884 for New South Wales, £397,336 for Queensland, £750,000 for South Australia, and £403,850 for Tasmania. The figures for New Zealand relate to the 31st March, 1891. On the 30th June, 1891, the Public Debt of Victoria was £43,610,265. Moreover, since the end of 1890, New South Wales has increased her debt by £150,000; Queensland by £2,500,000; South Australia by £481,800; Western Australia by £250,000; and Tasmania by £287,150.

\* Including the Northern Territory.

<sup>1</sup> Included with other public works.

<sup>2</sup> Including £1,265,588, loans to local bodies, chiefly for Waterworks, Roads and Bridges.

<sup>3</sup> Including other buildings.

<sup>4</sup> The amount for Roads and Bridges is included with that for Harbours, etc.

<sup>5</sup> The figures set down as showing the objects for which the Public Debt of New Zealand was contracted represent the net expenditure out of the "Public Works Fund" since 1870—the date of the first Immigration and Public Works Loan—which is the only existing record of the loan expenditure; it is, however, stated that, besides loan moneys, receipts in aid from Stamp Duties, etc., contributed somewhat towards the total sum so expended. The balance required to make up the total debt at the end of 1890 has been included under "Other Services."

<sup>6</sup> In New Zealand, a portion of the expenditure on "Defences" is included under the head of "Harbours," etc., and a portion is under the head of "Other Services."

<sup>7</sup> Included in this column, besides the Treasury Bills referred to in the note *supra*, are the following items :—New South Wales, £49,855 on account of public works in Queensland, when it formed part of New South Wales; South Australia, £591,000 for public works for Northern Territory; New Zealand, £1,254,493 for land purchases (presumably from the Maoris) and rates on native lands, and £1,021,472 for charges and expenses of raising loans; also the following amounts, which had been unapportioned or unexpended :—New South Wales, £1,885,109; Queensland, £2,621,714; Western Australia, £14,620; New Zealand, £11,853,068. The last amount includes the old provincial loans of New Zealand (prior to the abolition of provinces in 1876), and loans not accounted for, as well as the unspent balance of loan moneys.

<sup>8</sup> As a set-off against the public debt, New Zealand possesses an accrued sinking fund amounting, on the 31st March, 1891, to £1,473,193; the net liability of that colony was, therefore, £37,359,157, or £59 14s. 6d. per head of population, equal to 9 times the revenue. The sinking funds possessed by the other colonies are comparatively small, consisting of the following amounts :—Victoria, £156,000; Western Australia, £85,106; Tasmania, £124,804.

TABLE VIII.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1890.

Colony.	Total Value of—		Value per Head of—		Exports of Home Produce.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria ..	22,954,015	13,266,222	20 10 5	11 17 3	9 4 0	77·58
New South Wales	22,615,004	22,045,937	20 10 6	20 0 2	15 12 10	78·17
Queensland ..	5,066,700	8,554,512	13 2 8	22 3 6	21 16 1	98·34
South Australia ..	8,262,673	8,827,378	26 10 6	28 6 9	14 3 2	49·96
Western Australia	874,447	671,813	18 4 9	14 0 3	13 15 2	98·19
Total ..	59,772,839	53,365,862	20 3 1	17 19 11	13 16 7	76·84
Tasmania ..	1,897,512	1,486,992	13 4 0	10 6 11	9 19 1	96·22
New Zealand ..	6,260,525	9,811,720	10 1 8	15 16 1	15 3 9	96·10
Grand Total	67,930,876	64,664,574	18 4 3	17 6 9	13 18 1	80·21

Colony.	Proportion of Total Imports from—			Proportion of Total Exports to—		
	The United Kingdom.	The Australasian Colonies.	Other Countries.	The United Kingdom.	The Australasian Colonies.	Other Countries.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Victoria ..	41·86	37·14	21·00	51·63	30·64	17·73
New South Wales ..	38·15	48·56	13·29	30·04	51·19	18·77
Queensland ..	41·84	50·62	7·54	27·65	71·37	·98
South Australia ..	30·06	58·14	11·80	48·67	40·02	11·31
Western Australia ..	47·48	41·38	11·14	49·89	28·05	22·06
Total ..	38·90	45·57	15·53	38·36	47·17	14·47
Tasmania ..	35·88	60·83	3·29	21·74	78·22	·04
New Zealand ..	67·43	17·37	15·20	75·43	16·66	7·91
Grand Total ..	41·45	43·40	15·15	43·60	43·26	13·14

NOTE.—There is reason to believe that both imports and exports are over-valued in most of the colonies. See Report to *Australasian Statistics*, 1884.

TABLE IX.—SHIPPING, 1890.

Colony.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria ..	2,474	2,178,551	2,459	2,184,790	4,933	4,363,341
New South Wales ..	2,889	2,413,247	2,777	2,348,625	5,666	4,761,872
Queensland ..	616	468,607	606	442,172	1,222	910,779
South Australia ..	1,041	1,075,133	1,081	1,115,309	2,122	2,190,442
Western Australia ..	281	484,534	267	420,327	548	904,861
Total ..	7,301	6,620,072	7,190	6,511,223	14,491	13,131,295
Tasmania ..	746	475,618	763	475,629	1,509	951,247
New Zealand ..	744	662,769	745	649,705	1,489	1,312,474
Grand Total ..	8,791	7,758,459	8,698	7,636,557	17,489	15,395,016

TABLE X.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1890.

Colony.	Gauge.	Capital Cost <sup>1</sup> of Lines Open for Traffic at End of Year. Derived from—			
		Loans.	General Revenue.	Total.	
				Amount.	Average per Mile Open.
	ft. in.	£	£	£	£
Victoria .. .. .	5 3	29,690,520	2,897,855	32,588,375	13,188
New South Wales .. .. .	4 8½	30,555,123	..	30,555,123	14,003
Queensland .. .. .	3 6	13,606,385	320,300	13,926,685	6,594
South Australia <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	{ 5 3 } 3 6	9,826,964	475,508	10,302,472	6,399
Western Australia .. .. .	3 6	832,498	69,000	901,498	4,553
Total .. .. .	..	84,511,490	3,762,663	88,274,153	10,297
Tasmania <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	3 6	2,886,058	14,304	2,900,362	8,263
New Zealand .. .. .	3 6	14,278,586	?	14,278,586	7,752
Grand Total .. .. .	..	101,676,134	3,776,967	105,453,101	9,795

Colony.	Gross Receipts.				Net Receipts.	
	Percentage Derived from—		Total.		Total.	Percentage of Capital Cost. <sup>5</sup>
	Coaching Traffic. <sup>4</sup>	Goods and Live Stock Traffic.	Amount.	Average per Train Mile.		
			£	d.	£	
Victoria .. .. .	53·68	46·32	3,131,866	63·84	999,708	3·24
New South Wales .. .. .	40·25	59·75	2,633,086	78·90	967,251	3·20
Queensland .. .. .	38·53	61·47	849,868 <sup>6</sup>	54·57	231,070	1·71
South Australia <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	30·31	69·69	1,043,878	75·82	514,873	5·03
Western Australia .. .. .	*	*	45,814	*	-14,430 <sup>7</sup>	-1·60 <sup>7</sup>
Total .. .. .	44·20*	55·80*	7,704,512	68·93*	2,698,472	3·15
Tasmania <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	63·38	36·62	106,232	46·13	20,012	1·04
New Zealand .. .. .	35·00	65·00	1,121,701	93·00	420,998	2·99
Grand Total .. .. .	43·26*	56·74*	8,932,445	70·45*	3,139,482	3·09

Colony.	Working Expenses.						Total. <sup>8</sup>	
	Percentage expended on—					Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Per Train Mile.
	Traffic.	Locomotive Power.	Carriages and Waggon.	Maintenance of Way and Works.	General.			
						£		d.
Victoria .. .. .	35·82	35·82	6·04	20·32	5·18	2,132,158	68·08	43·46
New South Wales .. .. .	27·32	27·32	9·52	26·53	4·68	1,665,835	63·27	49·92
Queensland .. .. .	21·68	21·68	8·50 <sup>9</sup>	45·92	1·97	618,798	72·81	39·73
South Australia <sup>2</sup> .. .. .	26·27	26·27	6·80	27·53	4·38	529,005	50·68	38·42
Western Australia .. .. .	48·54	48·54	8·44 <sup>9</sup>	18·23	3·04	60,244	131·50	*
Total .. .. .	30·39	30·39	7·61	26·29	4·50	5,006,040	64·97	44·79*
Tasmania <sup>3</sup> .. .. .	20·31	20·31	9·46 <sup>9</sup>	40·83	5·00	86,220	81·16	37·44
New Zealand .. .. .	27·61	27·61	9·45	34·44	3·94	700,703	62·47	58·09
Grand Total .. .. .	29·90	30·30	7·86	27·49	4·45	5,792,963	64·84	45·45*

NOTE.—For footnotes, see page 475 post.

TABLE X.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1890—continued.

Colony.	Miles Open.			Rolling Stock.				
	At End of Year.		Average.	Loco-motives.	Coach-ing Vehicles	Goods and Live Stock Vehicles.	Total.	
	Total.	Per 1,000 Inhabitants.					Number	Average per Mile Open.
Victoria .. ..	2,471	2·21	2,329	430	1,119	7,336	8,885	3·60
New South Wales ..	2,182	1·98	2,177	439	1,064	9,304	10,807	4·96
Queensland .. ..	2,112	5·47	2,060	230	376	3,565	4,171	1·97
South Australia <sup>2</sup> {	503	5·17	1,587	202	300	5,160	5,662	3·52
	1,107							
Western Australia ..	198	4·02	198	*	*	*	*	*
Total .. ..	8,573	2·89	8,351	1,301	2,859	25,365	29,525	3·44
Tasmania <sup>3</sup> .. ..	351	2·41	250½	42	179	820	1,041	2·97
New Zealand .. ..	1,842	2·90	1,826	270	614	8,068	8,952	4·86
Grand Total .. ..	10,766	2·88	10,427½	1,613*	3,652*	34,253*	39,518*	3·67*

Colony.	Traffic.							
	Train Mileage.		Passenger Journeys.			Goods and Live Stock.		
	Total.	Per Head.	Number. <sup>10</sup>	Average per—		Tons Carried.	Average Ton-nage per—	
				Mile Open.	Train Mile.		Mile Open.	Train Mile.
Victoria .. ..	11,773,152	10·67	58,951,796	25,313	5·01	4,170,436	1,790	·35
New South Wales ..	8,008,826	7·40	16,505,451	7,582	2·06	3,788,950	1,740	·47
Queensland .. ..	3,738,004	9·82	4,050,739	1,966	1·08	855,001 <sup>11</sup>	415	·23
South Australia <sup>2</sup> ..	3,304,364	10·62	5,069,743	3,195	1·53	1,229,955	775	·37
Total * .. ..	26,824,346	9·32	84,577,729	10,374	3·15	10,044,342	1,232	·37
Tasmania <sup>3</sup> .. ..	552,689	3·71	499,590	1,998	·90	141,327 <sup>11</sup>	565	·26
New Zealand .. ..	2,894,776	4·65	4,664,353	2,554	1·61	2,134,023	1,169	·74
Grand Total * .. ..	30,271,811	8·31	89,741,672	8,774	2·97	12,319,692	1,204	·41

NOTE.—The figures for all the colonies, except Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, relate to the year ended 30th June, 1890; those for the two former being for the calendar year 1890, and those for the latter for the year ended 31st March, 1891. For footnotes, see next page.

TABLE X.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1890—*continued*.

\* Exclusive of Western Australia, for which the figures are not available.

<sup>1</sup> The amounts included in these columns generally represent the actual expenditure on construction, irrespective of the cost of floating loans, and without regard to the deficiencies below or the premiums received above the nominal amounts of loans contracted for railway purposes by the different colonies.

<sup>2</sup> Exclusive of Palmerston Line, Northern Territory, 146 miles, on a 3 ft. 6 in. gauge, opened for traffic on the 1st October, 1889. The returns for the nine months were as follow:—Cost (including interest during construction and expenses of floating loans), £1,081,480; working expenses, £14,880, or £1,943 in excess of gross receipts; number of passengers, 4,567; goods and live stock, 2,120 tons; train mileage, 28,446; rolling stock, 147 (including 7 locomotives). Of the receipts for South Australia (Proper), as much as £383,681 was derived from the Broken Hill Line.

<sup>3</sup> Including the Tasmanian Main Line, 122 miles, from the 1st October, 1890, when it was obtained by the Government at a total cost (including purchase money, expenses of litigation, etc.) of £1,135,968. The returns for this line, therefore, relate to only three months, during which period the gross earnings were £23,279, working expenses £16,508, and net earnings £6,771. For the whole year, however, the gross earnings amounted to £87,308, the working expenses to £82,481, and the net earnings to only £4,827.

<sup>4</sup> Including Passengers, Parcels, Horses, Carriages and Dogs, Mails, Rents, and Miscellaneous.

<sup>5</sup> The calculations in this column are based on the average capital cost, as follows:—Victoria, £30,857,000; New South Wales, £30,197,100; Queensland, £13,488,800; South Australia, £10,234,750; Western Australia, £900,320; Tasmania, £1,941,100; New Zealand, £14,089,270.

<sup>6</sup> Including £71,032, which, although not actually received, is credited for non-paying traffic, viz., £66,314 under "Coaching," and £4,718 under "Goods"—£46,373 being for services rendered to the Post and Telegraph Department.

<sup>7</sup> The minus sign (–) indicates a net loss, or excess of working expenses over receipts.

<sup>8</sup> Including compensation, paid as follows:—Victoria, £26,718; New South Wales, £10,885.

<sup>9</sup> Estimated.

<sup>10</sup> The number of passenger journeys have been carefully computed for all the colonies on the following uniform basis:—There has been allowed 720 journeys for each yearly, 360 for each half-yearly, 180 for each quarterly, 60 for each monthly, 2 for each return, and 1 for each single ticket issued to adults and youths; and one-half of those numbers respectively for tickets issued to boys and girls. No allowance has been made for free passes issued, nor have 533,790 free journeys made by school children in New Zealand been included; whilst the figures for South Australia are also exclusive of journeys on yearly and half-yearly *contract* tickets available for all lines. The numbers given differ in many cases from those returned by the various colonies, which are not compiled in a uniform manner. From the Victorian Railway figures 12,107,144, added for journeys on single tickets over more than one system, have been deducted. In comparing the traffic in Victoria and New South Wales the large metropolitan tramway traffic in these colonies must also be taken into account.

<sup>11</sup> Exclusive of live stock.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS.—In addition to Government lines, there were also private lines, as follow, in the colonies named:—New South Wales, 81 miles; South Australia, 18; Western Australia, 326; Tasmania, 48; New Zealand, 114 miles.

TRAMWAYS.—These are not included in the foregoing table. On the 30th June, 1891, there were in Victoria 45½ miles of metropolitan and suburban street tramways (chiefly cable), constructed by a municipal trust at a cost of £1,588,706, but leased to a company, which works the lines, the receipts from which in 1890-91 amounted to £562,540, and the passengers carried thereon numbered 48,045,000; there were also 13 miles of other suburban tramways, belonging to public companies; in New South Wales, 42½ miles of street tramways (chiefly steam), constructed by the Government at a cost of £1,004,212, the gross receipts for the year being £292,850, the working expenses £239,679, and the estimated number of passengers carried (allowing 2½d. for each) 22,033,000; in Queensland, 23½ miles, including 8½ of street lines; and in Western Australia, 8 miles of Government lines, and about 100 constructed by timber companies. There are other lines in the colonies named, but of less importance.

## GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1890-91.

Colony.	Length Open.	Capital Cost.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses	Net Receipts.	Percentage of Net Revenue to Mean Capital Cost
	Miles.	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria .. .. .	2,763	35,518,871	3,298,567	2,310,645	987,922	2.90
New South Wales .. .. .	2,182	31,768,617	2,974,121	1,831,371	1,143,050	3.67
Queensland .. .. .	2,195	14,226,070	908,704	645,597	263,107	1.87
S. Australia (Proper) .. .. .	1,666	11,398,839	1,223,999	617,179	606,820	5.59
„ (Northern Territory)	146	1,145,540	15,310	13,910	1,400	.13

TABLE XI.—POSTAL RETURNS, 1890.

Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Number passing through the Post Office (counted once).				Revenue. <sup>2</sup>	Expendi- ture <sup>3</sup> (Post and Tele- graph).
		Letters and Post Cards.		Newspapers. <sup>1</sup>			
		Total.	Per Head of Popula- tion.	Total.	Per Head of Popula- tion.		
						£	£
Victoria .. ..	1,671	62,526,448	55·90	22,729,005	20·32	488,278 <sup>4</sup>	626,984
New South Wales ..	1,338	57,707,900	52·37	40,597,200	36·84	637,795	648,993
Queensland.. ..	892	14,709,504	38·13	11,463,726	29·71	223,980	326,453
South Australia ..	609	16,794,679	53·92	9,460,075	30·37	212,243	181,996
Western Australia ..	186	3,175,651	66·23	2,135,906	44·54	27,157	36,609
Total.. ..	4,696	154,914,182	52·12	86,385,912	29·13	1,589,453	1,821,035
Tasmania .. ..	315	5,172,824	35·99	4,941,571	34·38	72,553	64,920
New Zealand ..	1,058	22,877,320	36·85	11,137,846	17·94	338,315	257,684
Grand Total ..	6,069	182,964,326	48·92	102,465,329	27·47	2,000,321	2,143,639

NOTE.—The Postal returns do not appear to have been previously compiled in a uniform manner. Great care has, however, been taken on the present occasion to render the figures as comparable as possible. The numbers given for newspapers and packets represent those posted in the colony (counted once—some colonies having previously counted them twice), added to those received from abroad. Owing to the difficulties of distinguishing telegraphic from postal revenue and expenditure, they are now, for the first time in these Statistics, shown in a combined form.

<sup>1</sup> Subject to certain regulations and restrictions, newspapers posted in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, travel free to any of the Australasian Colonies, and in Western Australia they travel free to places within the colony itself. In the other colonies a small postage fee is charged on newspapers.

<sup>2</sup> Including commission on money orders. The revenue for New South Wales also includes £25,477 for postage on letters, and £22,195 for telegrams O.H.M.S.; but the values of Government correspondence, apparently not charged for in the case of some of the other colonies, were as follow:—Victoria, about £64,000 for letters, and £5,891 for telegrams; Queensland, £46,342 for telegrams; New Zealand, £33,000 for letters, and £26,071 for telegrams. In other cases the information was not available.

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of interest on Savings' Banks Deposits.

<sup>4</sup> The revenue is made up of Postal revenue (roughly estimated), £290,000; Parcels Post, £8,238; Commission on Money Orders, £14,263; Telegraph and Telephones, £175,777. The expenditure includes cost of printing books, forms, and stamps by the Government Printer; but is exclusive of expenditure on buildings and on construction and maintenance of telegraph lines, which, it is believed, is also excluded in the case of all the other colonies.



TABLE XII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES, 1890.

Colony.	Telegraphs.				
	Number of Miles open at end of the Year. <sup>1</sup>		Telegrams Transmitted.		
	Line.	Wire.	Paid.	Unpaid.	Total.
Victoria .. .. .	6,958	13,499	3,032,892	81,891	3,114,783
New South Wales .. .. .	11,231	25,880	3,592,519	..	3,592,519
Queensland .. .. .	9,830	17,437	985,190	212,430	1,197,620
South Australia .. .. .	5,526	10,208	*	*	1,061,756 <sup>2</sup>
Western Australia .. .. .	2,921	3,469	*	*	177,364
Total .. .. .	36,466	70,493	*	*	9,144,042
Tasmania .. .. .	2,104	3,060	247,731	55,865	303,596
New Zealand .. .. .	5,060	12,771	1,734,381	226,780	1,961,161 <sup>3</sup>
Grand Total .. .. .	43,630	86,324	*	*	11,408,799

  

Colony.	Telegraphs (contd.).	Telephones and Private Wires.			
	Net Amount Received.	Number of Public Exchanges.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Subscribers—Exchange and Other.	Amount Received.
Victoria .. .. .	£ 138,969	9	7,898 <sup>4</sup>	2,307	£ 36,808
New South Wales .. .. .	186,425	*	5	*	7,282
Queensland .. .. .	88,574	*	*	*	4,406
South Australia .. .. .	100,752 <sup>5</sup>	*	1,970	*	* <sup>5</sup>
Western Australia .. .. .	10,891	2	517	106	806
Total .. .. .	525,611	*	*	*	49,302
Tasmania .. .. .	27,615	3	382	646	3,179
New Zealand .. .. .	89,508 <sup>3</sup>	14	2,036	2,384	21,189
Grand Total .. .. .	642,734	*	*	*	73,670

NOTE.—The form of this Table differs from that adopted in previous years, as it has been discovered that the particulars previously furnished by the different colonies were not strictly comparable. The extent open now embraces, besides cables worked by companies, not only lines under the control of the Postal Department, but also those managed by the Railway authorities, which, although largely availed of by the public, were not in all cases taken into account. According to the plan followed in some colonies, the telegrams refer to those *transmitted* only, those *received* from places outside each colony being excluded. It is questionable, however, whether it would not be better to uniformly include those received from abroad in all the colonies. An attempt has been made, which is only partially successful, to separate telephone from telegraph lines, and to show the extent to which telephones are employed in the various colonies.

\* Where asterisks occur, the information has not been furnished, or is incomplete.

<sup>1</sup> Including Railway Telegraphs, as follow:—Victoria—line 2,958, wire 4,779; New South Wales, line 2,182 (the lines belong to Postal Department); Queensland, length not stated; South Australia—line 107, wire, 1,942; Western Australia, length not stated; Tasmania—line 362, wire, 417; New Zealand, length not stated. Telephone line and wire are excluded, except in the case of New South Wales. Cables worked by public companies are included, as follow:—Tasmania, 359 miles; New Zealand, 202 miles.

<sup>2</sup> Including international telegrams of other colonies, viz., 28,834 outward and 27,803 inward telegrams.

<sup>3</sup> Exclusive of business of Cable Company.

<sup>4</sup> Including 794 miles used solely for railway purposes.

<sup>5</sup> Included with telegraph wire.

<sup>6</sup> In the case of South Australia the telegraph revenue includes telephone revenue.

TABLE XIII.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED AND IN PROCESS OF ALIENATION, 1890.

Colony.	Sold by Auction, Private Contract, etc.			Selected under System of Deferred Payments. <sup>1</sup>	Granted without Purchase.	Total Extent Wholly or Conditionally Alienated.
	Area.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Average Price per Acre.			
	acres.	£	£ s. d.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Victoria ..	12,883	88,758	6 17 9	99,307	195	112,385
New South Wales ..	83,650	194,625	2 6 6	632,178	2,416	718,244
Queensland ..	23,193	72,101	3 2 2	315,433 <sup>2</sup>	339	338,965 <sup>2</sup>
South Australia ..	1,951	3,995	2 0 11	..	26,230	28,181
Western Australia..	228,481	32,842	0 2 10 <sup>3</sup>	74,830	1,610,287 <sup>4</sup>	1,913,598
Total ..	350,158	392,321	1 2 5	1,121,748	1,639,467	3,111,373
Tasmania ..	572	8,454	14 15 7	42,987	217	43,776
New Zealand ..	98,479	108,959	.1 2 2	39,106	135,763 <sup>5</sup>	273,348
Grand Total ..	449,209	509,734	1 2 8	1,203,841	1,775,447	3,428,497

Colony.	Up to the end of 1890.—Extent—			At the end of 1890.—Extent—	
	Alienated in Fee Simple. <sup>6</sup>		In Process of Alienation under System of Deferred Payments. <sup>7</sup>	Alienated or in Process of Alienation.	Neither Alienated nor in Process of Alienation.
	Sold.	Granted without purchase.			
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Victoria ..	16,076,720	15,160	6,267,174	22,359,054	33,886,706
New South Wales	23,156,956	3,121,077	18,480,118	44,758,151	153,113,849
Queensland ..	10,191,163	67,494	2,057,963 <sup>8</sup>	12,316,620	415,346,740
South Australia ..	7,429,061	435,354	4,479,107 <sup>8</sup>	12,343,522	565,848,478
Western Australia	5,154,673	*	441,037	5,595,710	618,993,090
Total ..	62,008,573	*	31,725,399	97,373,057	1,787,188,863
Tasmania ..	*	*	*	4,695,022	12,184,978
New Zealand ..	13,224,517	6,442,399 <sup>9</sup>	515,323	20,182,239	46,528,081 <sup>10</sup>
Grand Total ..	*	*	*	122,250,318	1,845,901,922

\* Where asterisks occur the information has not been furnished or cannot be completed.

<sup>1</sup> The purchase money for selected land varies in the different colonies from 10s. to 30s. per acre, payable by annual instalments (generally without interest) extending over a period of 10 or 20 years. For particulars of the terms and conditions under which such land is acquired, see Part "Production," ante.

<sup>2</sup> Land alienated in fee-simple only. See also footnote (<sup>8</sup>) *infra*.

<sup>3</sup> This low average is explained by the circumstance that a large portion of the purchase money was previously paid as rent. The price of rural land is 10s. per acre.

<sup>4</sup> Chiefly Great Southern Railway grant.

<sup>5</sup> Of this area 28,815 acres were granted to Natives, or Europeans who purchased from them, under Native Land Acts.

<sup>6</sup> Including only that of which the purchase has been completed.

<sup>7</sup> Exclusive of the extent estimated to have been forfeited for non-fulfilment of conditions, etc., except in the case of Western Australia.

<sup>8</sup> Including land held under leases with right of purchase on certain conditions, viz., 1,270,492 acres in Queensland, and over 1,313,000 acres in South Australia.

<sup>9</sup> These figures relate partly to lands in respect to which Crown grants have been issued either to the original Maori possessors, or to Europeans or Maoris who have purchased from them, under certain Native Land Acts.

<sup>10</sup> Of this extent, about 14,000,000 acres belong to the Maoris, or to Europeans who have purchased from them; and 798,571 acres were held under "Perpetual Lease."



TABLE XIV.—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1890.

Colony.		At the end of 1890.				Gross Enrolment of Scholars during 1890.		
		Number of State Schools.	Number of Teachers.			Males.	Females.	Total.
			Males.	Females.	Total.			
Victoria ..	..	2,170	1,845	2,863	4,708	129,932	120,165	250,097
New South Wales ..	..	2,423	2,087	2,094	4,181	115,368	106,496	221,864
Queensland ..	..	621	726	813	1,539	38,731	34,544	73,275
South Australia ..	..	551	395	672	1,067	25,556 <sup>1</sup>	23,637 <sup>1</sup>	49,193
Western Australia ..	..	101 <sup>2</sup>	50	129	179	2,548	2,466	5,014
Total ..	..	5,866	5,103	6,571	11,674	312,135	287,308	599,443
Tasmania ..	..	240	195	274	469	9,854	8,302	18,156
New Zealand ..	..	1,200	1,301	1,677	2,978	81,666 <sup>1</sup>	75,360 <sup>1</sup>	157,026
Grand Total		7,306	6,599	8,522	15,121	403,655	370,970	774,625

Colony.	Scholars in Average Daily Attendance during the Year.			Estimated Number of Distinct Children Attending during the Year.	Expenditure on State Education. <sup>3</sup>			Cost of Instruction per head of—	
	Total Number	Number to each Teacher	Percentage of Scholars on the Rolls.		Amount contributed by—		Total.	Mean Population.	Scholars in Average Attendance.
					State. <sup>4</sup>	Parents, etc., in Fees.			
					£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	133,768	28	53.49	204,497	705,467	2,361 <sup>5</sup>	707,828	0 12 8	5 5 10
New South Wales ..	116,665	28	52.58	195,241	481,992	71,827	553,819	0 10 1	4 14 11
Queensland ..	40,836	27	55.73	64,563 <sup>1</sup>	167,139	..	167,139	0 8 8	4 1 10
South Australia ..	27,551	26	56.01	44,804	89,454	24,491	113,945	0 7 4	4 2 9
Western Australia ..	3,818	21	76.15	5,014	10,311	1,377 <sup>6</sup>	11,688	0 4 11	3 1 3 <sup>7</sup>
Total ..	322,638	27	53.82	514,119	1,454,363	100,056	1,554,419	0 10 6	4 16 4
Tasmania ..	8,898	19	49.01	12,640	33,226	9,825	43,051	0 6 0	4 16 9
New Zealand ..	94,632	32	60.27	122,521	354,089	3,003 <sup>8</sup>	357,092	0 11 6	3 15 6
Grand Total	426,168	28	55.02	649,280	1,841,678	112,884	1,954,562	0 10 6	4 11 9

NOTE.—The State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular) in all the colonies, and Western Australia is now the only colony which grants assistance to denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age differs in the various colonies—in Victoria it is from 6 to 13 years; in New South Wales and Western Australia, from 6 to 14; in Queensland, from 6 to 12; in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, from 7 to 13. For further particulars relating to the educational systems of the various colonies, see Part "Social Condition," *ante*.

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> Including 19 assisted schools.

<sup>3</sup> This represents the cost of State (Primary) Education, including expenditure on Head Office, staff, and inspection, but exclusive only of expenditure on buildings (either for repairs or erection) and rent. In the case of New Zealand, however, rent is included, as the amount could not be ascertained.

<sup>4</sup> Portions of the amounts in this column are derived from Education Reserves, etc., viz., about £10,400 in South Australia, and £33,772 in New Zealand.

<sup>5</sup> For extra subjects.

<sup>6</sup> Exclusive of amounts received by assisted schools, which were not returned.

<sup>7</sup> In Government schools only. The average amount also paid by the State to assisted schools was £1 7s. 7½d.

<sup>8</sup> In the figures for New Zealand, amounts received by Boards from local sources, and sums raised locally by School Committees, are also included.

TABLE XV.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1890-91.—LAND IN CULTIVATION.

\* \* The Agricultural Statistics in most of the colonies are collected in the months of February and March in each year. The present returns are for those months of 1890. In calculating the rates of tillage per head, the population on the 31st December, 1890, has been taken.

Colony.	Number of Acres under Tillage.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.
Victoria .. ..	2,652,768	2·34
New South Wales .. ..	1,498,835	1·34
Queensland .. ..	239,618	·61
South Australia .. ..	2,649,098	8·50
Western Australia .. ..	122,032	2·54
Total .. ..	7,162,351	2·38
Tasmania .. ..	517,174	3·56
New Zealand <sup>6</sup> .. ..	1,636,179	2·62
Grand Total .. ..	9,315,704	2·46

  

Colony.	Number of Acres under—									
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other <sup>1</sup> Cereals.	Pota- toes.	Hay.	Vines.	Green Forage. <sup>2</sup>	Other Tillage. <sup>3</sup>
Victoria .. ..	1,145,163	221,048	87,751	10,357	26,940	53,818	413,052	20,686	245,332	428,621
New South Wales .. ..	333,233	14,102	4,937	191,152	923	19,406	175,242	8,044	422,977	328,819
Queensland .. ..	10,390	411	584	99,400	469 <sup>4</sup>	8,994	31,106	1,981	9,546	76,737
South Australia .. ..	1,673,573	12,475	14,472	..	4,358	6,626	345,150	9,535	28,780	554,129
West. Australia .. ..	33,820	1,934	5,322	81	501	510	23,183	1,023	161	55,497
Total .. ..	3,196,179	249,970	113,066	300,990	33,191	89,354	987,733	41,269	706,796	1,443,803
Tasmania .. ..	39,452	20,740	4,376	..	10,142	20,133	45,381	30	202,557	174,363
New Zealand .. ..	301,460	346,224	32,740	5,759	17,146	32,691	44,045	.. <sup>5</sup>	607,695 <sup>6</sup>	248,419
Grand Total .. ..	3,537,091	616,934	150,182	306,749	60,479	142,178	1,077,159	41,299	1,517,048	1,866,585

NOTE.—Land in fallow is included in the total area under tillage in all the colonies ; but land under permanent artificial grasses is not included in Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand. See also Notes 2, 3, and 6.

<sup>1</sup> Including beans and pease, except in the case of New South Wales.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to crops sown for the purpose of being cut green for cattle, this column contains the following areas laid down in permanent artificial grass in the colonies named :—Victoria, 235,241 acres ; New South Wales, 385,504 acres ; South Australia, about 30,000 acres ; Western Australia, only small area ; Tasmania, 201,060 acres. In Queensland, where it is not so included, the area returned is 22,252 acres. For extent of such land in New Zealand, see Note 6.

<sup>3</sup> This column embraces land in fallow as well as land under crop. The following are the areas in fallow included in the returns of such colonies :—Victoria, 385,572 acres ; New South Wales, 260,627 acres ; Queensland, 14,625 acres ; South Australia (approximate), 540,000 acres ; Western Australia, 52,356 acres ; Tasmania, 21,467 acres ; New Zealand, 210,509 acres. Total, 1,485,156 acres. The following is a statement of the acreage under various crops included in the same column, also of the produce so far as it has been given :—

Miscellaneous Crops.

Victoria—	Acres.	Produce.	Queensland (contd.)—	Acres.	Produce.
Turnips, carrots, parsnips, and beet ..	708	8,566 tons	Pineapples .. ..	721	263,349 doz.
Mangel-wurzel .. ..	892	14,676 „	Tobacco .. ..	540	2,392 cwt.
Onions .. ..	2,238	13,961 „	Cotton .. ..	16	5,315 lbs.
Tobacco .. ..	618	326 cwt.	Gardens and orchards ..	2,425	—
Chicory .. ..	258	1,859 tons	South Australia—Hops ..	—	101 cwt.
Hops .. ..	789	7,931 cwt.	Tasmania—Turnips .. ..	2,142	14,596 tons
Grass seeds .. ..	2,587	36,415 bush.	Mangel-wurzel .. ..	945	12,151 „
Gardens and orchards ..	26,955	—	Gardens and orchards ..	10,345	—
N.S. Wales—Tobacco ..	1,148	14,021 cwt.	Fenced and cleared land, not strictly under tillage, devoted to pastoral purposes .. ..	137,271	—
Sugar cane .. ..	20,446	—	New Zealand—		
Of which productive ..	8,344	277,252 tons of cane.	Mangolds, beet, carrots, parsnips, etc. .. ..	4,358	—
Oranges .. ..	11,288	11,562,800 doz.	Hops .. ..	577	7,298 cwt.
Gardens and orchards (including market gardens) .. ..	33,864	—	Tobacco .. ..	16	51 „
Queensland—Sugar cane ..	50,922	—	Gardens and orchards ..	26,857	—
Of which crushed .. ..	40,208	1,378,480 cwts. of sugar.	Other crops .. ..	6,102	—
Arrowroot .. ..	276	712,144 lbs.	Land broken up, but not under crop .. ..	210,509	—
Oranges .. ..	1,234	913,759 doz.			
Bananas .. ..	3,890	22,002,092 „			

<sup>4</sup> Rice, 300 acres ; and Rye, 169 acres.

<sup>5</sup> No account taken.

<sup>6</sup> In the figures for New Zealand, the land under permanent artificial grass, amounting to 6,922,173 acres—of which about one-half had been, and the other half had not been, previously ploughed—is not entered as green forage, nor is it included in the total area under tillage, as in the majority of the other colonies. Were the whole so placed, it would bring the land under tillage up to 8,553,352 acres, or to 13·68 acres per head of the population. The green forage entered above consists of 203,694 acres of green oats, 402,184 acres of turnips, and 1,817 acres of green maize.

TABLE XVI.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1890-91.—PRODUCE OF CROPS.

Colony.	Bushels raised of—					Tons raised of—	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals. <sup>1</sup>	Pota- toes.	Hay.
Victoria .. ..	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	574,083	756,893	204,155	567,779
New South Wales ..	3,649,216	256,659	81,383	5,713,205	11,546	52,791	213,034
Queensland .. ..	207,990	8,967	12,673	2,373,803	13,226	28,810	50,116
South Australia ..	9,399,389	116,229	175,583	..	64,068	23,963	310,125
Western Australia ..	465,025	37,693	87,813	1,023	10,020 <sup>2</sup>	1,655	26,495
Total .. ..	26,472,915	5,338,873	1,929,051	8,662,114	855,753	311,374	1,167,549
Tasmania .. ..	642,980	519,395	99,842	..	183,471	73,158	52,021
New Zealand .. ..	5,723,610	9,947,036	758,833	238,864	330,092	178,121	62,901
Grand Total ..	32,839,505	15,805,304	2,787,726	8,900,978	1,369,316	562,653	1,282,471

  

Colony.	Gallons of Wine made.	Bushels per Acre of—					Tons per Acre of	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals. <sup>1</sup>	Pota- toes.	Hay.
Victoria .. ..	2,008,493	11·13	22·25	17·91	55·43	28·10	3·79	1·37
New South Wales ..	842,181	10·95	18·20	16·48	29·89	12·52	2·72	1·22
Queensland .. ..	189,274	20·02	21·82	21·70	23·88	28·20	3·20	1·61
South Australia ..	762,776	5·62	9·32	12·13	..	14·70	3·62	·90
Western Australia ..	194,881	13·75	19·49	16·50	12·63	20·00 <sup>2</sup>	3·25	1·14
Total .. ..	3,997,605	8·28	21·36	17·06	28·78	25·78	3·48	1·18
Tasmania .. ..	..	16·30	25·04	22·82	..	18·08	3·63	1·15
New Zealand .. ..	..	18·99	28·73	23·18	41·47	19·25	5·45	1·43
Grand Total ..	3,997,605	9·28	25·62	18·56	29·02	22·64	3·96	1·19

<sup>1</sup> Including beans and pease, except in the case of New South Wales.<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

TABLE XVII.—LIVE STOCK, 1890-91.

Colony.	Number of—				Total.
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	
Victoria .. ..	436,459	1,782,978	12,692,843	282,457	15,194,737
New South Wales ..	444,163	1,909,009	55,986,431	284,453	58,624,056
Queensland .. ..	365,812	5,558,264	18,007,234	96,836	24,028,146
South Australia <sup>1</sup> ..	187,686	359,938	7,004,642	116,277	7,668,543
Western Australia ..	44,384	130,970	2,524,913	28,985	2,729,252
Total .. ..	1,478,504	9,741,159	96,216,063	809,008	108,244,734
Tasmania .. ..	31,165	162,440	1,619,256	81,716	1,894,577
New Zealand .. ..	211,040	831,831	18,117,186	308,812	19,468,869
Grand Total ..	1,720,709	10,735,430	115,952,505	1,199,536	129,608,180

NOTE.—The figures for Victoria and New Zealand have been derived from the results of the census taken on the 5th April, 1891. Those for the other colonies were, it is believed, collected in February and March, 1891, except in the case of Western Australia, where they were collected in the previous October. The figures for New Zealand include 42,912 cattle, 251,763 sheep, and 86,259 pigs, belonging to the Maoris.

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of the Northern Territory of South Australia.

TABLE XVII.—LIVE STOCK, 1890-91—continued.

Colony.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.		Total.	
	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.
Victoria ..	4·97	39	20·29	157	145	1,120	3·21	25	173	1,341
New South Wales ..	1·44	40	6·17	170	181	4,991	·92	25	190	5,226
Queensland ..	·55	94	8·32	1,421	27	4,604	·14	25	36	6,144
South Australia <sup>1</sup>	·21	59	·40	115	8	2,230	·13	37	8	2,441
Western Australia	·04	90	·13	266	3	5,132	·03	59	3	5,547
Total ..	·50	49	3·31	323	33	3,192	·27	27	37	3,591
Tasmania ..	1·18	21	6·16	112	61	1,115	3·10	56	72	1,304
New Zealand ..	2·02	34	7·98	133	174	2,896	2·96	49	187	3,112
Grand Total ..	·56	45	3·49	284	38	3,063	·39	32	42	3,424

<sup>1</sup> Exclusive of the Northern Territory of South Australia.

TABLE XVIII.—WOOL PRODUCE, 1890.

Colony.	Wool Imported.		Wool Exported.		Wool used in Manufacture in the Colony.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value, at 1s. 4d. per lb.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Victoria ..	78,369,780	3,190,239	132,148,207	5,933,603	1,780,859	118,724
New South Wales ..	7,752,553	277,110	243,738,266	9,232,672	700,000 <sup>2</sup>	46,667
Queensland ..	..	..	55,584,370	2,524,742	130,000 <sup>2</sup>	8,667
South Australia ..	17,669,174	580,489	53,438,971	1,871,277	100,000 <sup>2</sup>	6,666
Western Australia ..	..	..	6,969,380 <sup>3</sup>	261,325 <sup>3</sup>	..	..
Total ..	103,791,507	4,047,838	491,879,194	19,823,619	2,710,859	180,724
Tasmania ..	..	..	8,984,281	419,173	168,000	11,200
New Zealand ..	34,310	1,210	102,817,077	4,150,599	2,979,293	198,620
Grand Total ..	103,825,817	4,049,048	603,680,552	24,393,391	5,858,152	390,544

Colony.	Wool Production, 1890.				Proportion of Exports of Wool to Total General Exports.	Average Export Price per lb.
	Quantity. <sup>1</sup>		Value.			
	Total.	Average to each Sheep in the Colony.	Total.	Average per Head of Population.		
	lbs.	lbs.	£	£ s. d.	per cent.	d.
Victoria ..	55,559,286	4·36	2,862,088	2 11 2	44·73	10 $\frac{3}{4}$
New South Wales ..	236,685,713	4·23	9,002,229	8 3 5	41·88	9
Queensland ..	55,714,370	3·09	2,533,409	6 11 4	29·51	11
South Australia ..	35,869,797	5·12	1,297,454	4 3 4	21·20	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western Australia ..	6,969,380 <sup>3</sup>	2·76	261,325 <sup>3</sup>	5 9 0	38·90	9
Total ..	390,798,546	4·06	15,956,505	5 7 7	37·15	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Tasmania ..	9,152,281	5·65	430,373	2 19 11	28·19	11 $\frac{1}{4}$
New Zealand ..	105,762,060	6·53	4,348,009	7 0 1	42·30	9 $\frac{3}{4}$
Grand Total ..	505,712,887	4·43	20,734,887	5 11 0	37·72	9 $\frac{3}{4}$

<sup>1</sup> These figures are made up of the sum of the total quantities exported from and used for manufactures in, less the quantities imported by, the respective colonies. The wool referred to is, of course, not homogeneous in quality, some being greasy and some washed and scoured. The Government Statistician of New South Wales has estimated that the equivalent weight in greasy wool of the whole clip for that colony was 262,973,047 lbs.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated.

<sup>3</sup> Since closing the accounts for 1890, returns have been received of the export of 2,656,252 lbs., valued (9d. per lb.) at £99,609, of the wool clip for the same year which will be carried to account in the returns for 1891.

TABLE XIX.—GOLD PRODUCE.

Colony.	Gold raised—					
	Prior to 1890.		During 1890.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value. <sup>1</sup>	Quantity.	Value. <sup>1</sup>	Quantity.	Value. <sup>1</sup>
	oz.	£	oz.	£	oz.	£
Victoria ..	56,250,798	225,003,192	588,561	2,354,244	56,839,359	227,357,436
New South Wales ..	10,050,150	37,210,268	127,289	458,453	10,177,439	37,668,721
Queensland ..	6,827,888	23,897,608	610,587	2,137,055	7,438,475	26,034,663
South Australia <sup>2</sup> ..	273,441	1,068,191	29,738	106,105	303,179	1,174,296
Western Australia ..	135,492	518,871	22,806 <sup>3</sup>	86,664	158,298	605,535
Total ..	73,537,769	287,698,130	1,378,981	5,142,521	74,916,750	292,840,651
Tasmania ..	565,222	2,151,569	23,451	87,114	588,673	2,238,683
New Zealand ..	11,625,028	45,652,191	193,193	773,438	11,818,221	46,425,629
Grand Total ..	85,728,019	335,501,890	1,595,625	6,003,073	87,323,644	341,504,963

NOTE.—The figures for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland express the quantity and value of all the gold known to have been raised in those colonies since the period of its first discovery in Australia in 1851; those for South Australia are estimated chiefly from the returns of the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, and partly from the export returns; those for New Zealand express the total exports of gold from the earliest period; and those for Tasmania express the quantity known to have been raised since 1866, there being no record of the gold raised prior to that period. There being no reliable returns of the gold raised in Western Australia, the yield prior to 1889 has been estimated roughly at 100,000 oz., to which have been added the quantities which have since appeared in the export returns of the colony, which, however, are admittedly very defective.

<sup>1</sup> The purity, and consequently the value, of gold varies considerably in different localities. In Victoria the average value is set down as £4 per oz., and in Queensland as £3 10s. per oz. Standard gold (i.e., 22 carats fine) is worth £3 17s. 10½d., and pure gold £4 4s. 11½d. per oz.

<sup>2</sup> Including Northern Territory.

<sup>3</sup> Quantity declared for export only.

TABLE XX.—PUBLIC SAVINGS BANKS, 1890.

(Including both General and Post Office Savings Banks.)

Colony.	On the 31st December.				Rates of Interest allowed to Depositors.
	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.		
	Total.	Per 100 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.	
			£	£ s. d.	per cent.
Victoria	288,240	25·44	5,405,644	18 15 1	4
New South Wales	143,826	12·73	4,730,469	32 17 9	4 and 5
Queensland	45,885	11·73	1,666,855	36 6 6	4 <sup>1</sup>
South Australia	70,873	22·75	2,078,576	29 6 7	5
Western Australia	3,014	6·13	31,486	10 8 11	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Total	551,838	18·33	13,913,030	25 4 3	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> to 5
Tasmania	25,324	17·43	521,250	20 11 9	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> and 5
New Zealand	118,344	18·92	3,137,023	26 10 2	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> and 5
Grand Total	695,506	18·37	17,571,303	25 5 3	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> to 5

NOTE.—There are both Post Office and General Savings Banks in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand; Post Office Savings Banks only in Queensland and Western Australia; and General Savings Banks only in South Australia. There is a limit to the amount of an interest-bearing deposit, varying from £100 to £250 in the different colonies. When two rates of interest are quoted, the lower one is that allowed by the Post Office Banks.

<sup>1</sup> This rate is allowed on deposits up to £200; above that amount, *nil*.



TABLE XXI.—STATE-ASSISTED IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1890.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Total.
1851 .. ..	2,551	1,799	..	3,670	..	418	No record prior to 1870.	8,438
1852 .. ..	15,477	4,981	..	5,279	..	220		25,957
1853 .. ..	14,578	10,412	..	4,583	..	1,831		31,404
1854 .. ..	16,318	7,309	..	8,824	..	4,172		36,623
1855 .. ..	9,245	14,567	..	11,871	..	5,471		41,154
1856 .. ..	4,679	7,210	..	4,177	..	..		16,066
1857 .. ..	14,369	10,205	..	3,965	..	2,512		31,051
1858 .. ..	5,859	6,916	..	3,553	..	479		16,807
1859 .. ..	3,151	5,114	..	2,011	..	715		10,991
1860 .. ..	1,736	3,073	..	972	..	818		6,599
1861 .. ..	2,682	1,589	..	21	..	354		4,646
1862 .. ..	4,728	2,631	..	611	..	583		8,553
1863 .. ..	8,622	4,633	..	1,499	..	170		14,924
1864 .. ..	6,631	3,977	..	2,647	..	118		13,373
1865 .. ..	5,104	2,717	..	4,625	..	92		12,538
1866 .. ..	4,194	1,204	..	3,891	..	53		9,342
1867 .. ..	3,202	944	..	349	..	56		4,551
1868 .. ..	2,871	431	..	..	..	56		3,358
1869 .. ..	4,219	47	..	87	..	28		4,381
1870 .. ..	4,341	..	1,617	..	..	342	..	6,300
1871 .. ..	3,212	403	2,862	..	..	9	303	6,789
1872 .. ..	1,093	362	2,241	..	..	199	4,736	8,631
1873 .. ..	863	140	6,903	226	..	28	8,754	16,914
1874 .. ..	149	1,080	8,463	2,152	..	18	32,118	43,980
1875 .. ..	102	973	5,363	2,067	..	16	20,370	28,891
1876 .. ..	71	1,463	5,380	7,730	409	48	9,677	24,778
1877 .. ..	17	6,018	5,785	4,947	343	7	5,344	22,461
1878 .. ..	18	5,190	6,913	4,250	76	44	6,618	23,109
1879 .. ..	15	5,731	3,722	3,235	61	56	10,311	23,131
1880 .. ..	5	3,134	3,150	808	..	52	2,689	9,838
1881 .. ..	..	2,577	3,941	783	146	59	103	7,609
1882 .. ..	2	3,233	11,892	1,122	..	141	726	17,116
1883 .. ..	..	8,369	25,245	4,129	296	598	5,902	44,539
1884 .. ..	..	7,568	14,719	968	351	949	3,888	28,443
1885 .. ..	..	5,554	9,616	293	381	582	1,072	17,498
1886 .. ..	..	4,081	10,451	..	1,556	168	917	17,173
1887 .. ..	..	1,362	9,400	..	1,529	183	1,286	13,760
1888 .. ..	..	528	8,349	..	50	32	485	9,444
1889 .. ..	..	431	6,274	..	161	19	91	6,976
1890 .. ..	..	376	3,253	..	82	3	144	3,858
Ten years—								
1851 to 1860 ..	87,963	71,586	..	48,905	..	16,636	..	225,090*
1861 to 1870 ..	46,594	18,173	1,617	13,730	..	1,852	..	81,966*
1871 to 1880 ..	5,545	24,494	50,782	25,415	889	477	100,920	208,522
1881 to 1890 ..	2	34,079	103,140	7,295	4,552	2,734	14,614	166,416
Total ..	140,104	148,332	155,539	95,345	5,441	21,699	115,534*	681,994*

\* Exclusive of the number for New Zealand for years prior to 1870.

TABLE XXII.—STATISTICS OF FIJI, 1880 AND 1886 TO 1890.

\*\* Fiji consists of from 70 to 80 inhabited islands, the estimated area of which is 7,500 square miles. There are also about 150 smaller islands uninhabited. The total area of the group is estimated to be 7,740 square miles.

Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigrants (Poly-nians and Coolies only).		
	Males.	Females	Total.				Males.	Females	Total.
1880 .. ..	67,598	54,286	121,884	4,103	4,326	1,358	2,500	34	2,534
1886 .. ..	68,727	57,283	126,010	4,253	5,502	1,155	..	..	1,273
1887 .. ..	66,144	58,514	124,658	4,749	4,365	1,167	..	..	276
1888 .. ..	66,636	58,806	125,441	4,709	4,236	966	627	190	817
1889 .. ..	67,480	57,439	124,919	4,289	4,906	1,102	475	180	655
1890 .. ..	67,902	57,780	125,682	3,681	4,035	1,980	968	392	1,360

Year.	Emigrants (Poly-nians only).			Public Revenue.			Public Expenditure.	Public Debt.	Value of Imports	Value of Exports.
	Males.	Fe-males.	Total.	Raised by Taxation.	Not raised by Taxation.	Total.				
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1880 .. ..	170	18	188	46,544	34,134	80,678	91,102	210,000	185,741	229,528
1886 .. ..	..	..	2,113	51,882	12,692	64,574	78,133	264,695	230,742	283,496
1887 .. ..	..	..	1,634	41,616	23,300	64,916	73,150	265,389	188,071	281,080
1888 .. ..	267	31	298	44,223	20,795	65,018	58,993	253,289	183,222	376,978
1889 .. ..	410	187	597	44,316	19,406	63,722	57,710	251,090	189,393	364,282
1890 .. ..	239	41	280	46,928	19,889	66,817	60,826	248,989	206,757	364,533

Year.	Shipping.				Crown Lands Granted and Sold in each Year. <sup>1</sup>	Live Stock. <sup>2</sup>			
	Inwards.		Outwards.			Number of—			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs. <sup>3</sup>
					acres.				
1880	157	32,933	150	32,689	27,562	360	5,000	4,769	50,000
1886	118	54,132	113	51,237	14,028	567	6,841	6,055	50,000
1887	119	46,902	118	44,865	8,120	647	6,778	6,508	1,711
1888	106	49,579	110	51,548	6,300	684	6,754	6,996	1,903
1889	89	51,220	81	47,303	5,059	695	8,768	6,838	2,089
1890	79	56,711	89	60,644	2,824	695	6,988	6,800	2,000

NOTE.—The following additional information has been supplied for the year 1890 :—Birth rate, 29·33; death rate, 32·10; marriage rate, 15·67, per 1,000 persons living. *Immigration*—Unassisted (not included above), 482 in 1888, 752 in 1889, and 456 in 1890: *Emigration*, 419. *Sources of Revenue*—Customs duties, £26,158; other taxes, £20,770; other sources, £19,889. *Heads of Expenditure*—Interest on public debt, £8,761; post office, etc., £900; immigration, £6,127; other expenditure, £45,038. *Public Debt*—Consists of £115,390 Imperial advances, bearing no interest, in aid of annexation, and in payment of compensation in respect of disallowed land claims; £100,000 for payment of liabilities of former so-called Government; and £50,000 for public works and immigration, less £16,400 redeemed, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. *Imports and Exports*—Of the total value of imports, £189,114 was from the Australasian Colonies, and £17,643 from other countries; and of the total value of exports, £332,322 was to Australasian Colonies, and £32,211 to other countries; almost the whole of the exports were of Fijian production. *Postal Returns*, 1889—Number of offices, 38; letters, 262,006; newspapers, 227,868. *State Education*—Number of schools, 3; teachers, 6—viz., 4 males and 2 females; scholars on the rolls, 216—viz., 140 males and 76 females. *Agriculture*—Land under cultivation (by whites only), 35,400 acres, of which 300 acres were under maize; 18,500 acres under cocoanuts; 12,900 acres under sugar-cane; 2,400 acres under bananas; and 1,300 acres under cotton, coffee, tobacco, tapioca, pineapples, and other crops.

The total area alienated at the end of 1890 was 413,440 acres, and the area unalienated 4,540,520 acres. The amount realized by the State for sales of land to the end of 1888 was only £26,446, which, however, represents the price of but a small proportion of the acreage alienated. The majority of the grants issued were for lands acquired by whites and others previously to annexation, and these received their titles at the nominal price of one shilling.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to the live stock referred to in these columns, about 5,000 angora goats were kept on the islands.

<sup>3</sup> Returns from Europeans only since 1886

TABLE XXIII.—STATISTICS OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA, 1888-9.

British New Guinea.					Year 1888-9.*	
Area	...	...	...	...	90,000 square miles	
Population...	...	...	...	...	150,000	
Revenue—						
Taxation	...	...	...	...	£2,637	
Guarantee	...	...	...	...	7,801	
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	43	
					£10,481	
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	£10,770†	
Imports	...	...	...	...	£11,103	
Exports	...	...	...	...	£5,943	
Shipping (Port Moresby ten months, Samaria six months, to 30th June, 1889)—					Vessels.	Tons.
Inwards	...	...	...	...	198	7,482
Outwards‡	...	...	...	...	188	6,952
Postal Returns—					Received.	Despatched.
Letters	...	...	...	...	2,366	2,587
Packets	...	...	...	...	93	98
Newspapers	...	...	...	...	4,071	574

NOTES.—On 4th September, 1888, Sir William Macgregor, K.C.M.G., Her Majesty's Administrator of the Government of British New Guinea, read at Port Moresby a Proclamation declaring that the following territory and islands thereby became part of the Queen's Dominions, namely:—"The southern and south-eastern shores of New Guinea, from the 141st meridian of east longitude eastward as far as East Cape; and thence north-westward as far as the 8th parallel of south latitude in the neighbourhood of Mitre Rock, together with the territory lying south of a line from Mitre Rock, proceeding along the said 8th parallel to the 147th degree of east longitude; then in a straight line in a north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 6th parallel of south latitude and of the 144th degree of east longitude, and continuing in a west-north-westerly direction to the point of intersection of the 5th parallel of south latitude and of the 141st degree of east longitude, together with the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups of Islands, and all other islands lying between the 8th and 12th parallels of south latitude and between the 141st and 155th degrees of east longitude, and not forming part of the colony of Queensland; and furthermore including all islands and reefs lying in the Gulf of Papua to the northward of the 8th parallel of south latitude."

The Government is vested in the Administrator and an Executive Council, and the finances are supplied by a sum not exceeding £15,000 per annum, for which the colony of Queensland has made itself responsible. Victoria and New South Wales have agreed to contribute equally with Queensland towards this amount. Local revenue is applied in reduction of the sums payable by the contributing colonies, and any credit balance in the appropriation account must be written off at the end of the year.

*Gold.*—Exports of gold are reported as 334½ oz., value £1,209 17s. 6d. A much larger quantity, however, is known to have left the possession, although it is impossible to obtain accurate data on the point. The Queensland Customs record, as received at Cooktown from the Louisiade goldfield, 3,850 oz., value £14,337. All the gold was obtained from the islands of Sudest and St. Aignan, where mining began about the time the sovereignty was declared. The number of miners on the field has varied considerably, the maximum being about 800 men. Towards the end of the period the fields appeared to be getting worked out. *Sources of Local Revenue.*—Customs, £2,419; gold-fields, £188; fees, fines, etc., £30; miscellaneous, £43. *Heads of Expenditure.*—Salaries, £2,634; temporary and special services, £2,092; vessels, £2,641; stores, £512; miscellaneous (including travelling expenses and mail service), £2,891. *Missions.*—*London Missionary Society.*—Mission staff, 111, of whom ten are European; stations occupied, 50; church members, 500; children in schools, 3,500. There is also a Roman Catholic mission, with a staff of twenty, directed by Archbishop Navarre.

\* From 4th September, 1888, to 30th June, 1889.

† This sum, although £289 in excess of the actual revenue, is £1,730 less than the amount authorized by guarantee.

‡ Some vessels left without a clearance outwards.



APPENDIX B.

TARIFFS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

ALTERATIONS IN TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES  
SINCE 1889.

The following, so far as known, are the changes which have taken place in the Australasian tariffs since the issue of this work for 1888-9, when the tariffs were published in full. No changes have taken place in Victoria, New South Wales,\* or Queensland :—

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		Date of Alteration.
		Former.	Present.	
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
22	Barley ... .. per bushel	0 1 0	0 1 6	25th June, 1891.
	Malt ... .. "	0 2 6	0 4 6	25th June, 1891.
	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.			
23	Tobacco (unmanufactured) per lb.	0 1 0	0 2 0	26th February, 1891.
24	Pearl Shells (export duty) ...	4 0 0	2 0 0	1st January, 1890.
	TASMANIA.			
21	Pork { under 5 lbs. } ...ad valorem	10 per cent {	10 per cent.	} 7th August, 1890.
	{ over 5 lbs. }		2d. per lb.	
33	Cattle ... .. per head	exempt	1 10 0	1st January, 1891.
	Sheep or Lambs ... .. "	"	0 1 6	1st January, 1891.
	NEW ZEALAND.			
	Primage Duty (in addition to Import Duty) on all goods, wares, and merchandize imported into the colony ...ad valorem	1 per cent.	Nil.	30th September, 1890.

\* Important changes in the tariff of New South Wales were under the consideration of the Parliament of that colony at the time of going to press.

ALTERATIONS IN TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES  
SINCE 1889—continued.

ERRATA.

The following items were either incorrectly given or accidentally omitted from the tariffs as published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9:—

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		
Northern Territory.*		
Import Duty on—		£ s. d.
14	Opium ... .. per lb.	1 10 0
22	Rice ... .. „	0 0 1
	„ Meal Offal ... .. per ton	0 10 0
26	Chinese Oil ... .. per gal.	0 1 0
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		
14	Import Duty on Opium ... .. per lb.	1 0 0
33	Export Duty on Horses ... .. per head	0 1 0
TASMANIA.		
6	Instruments (scientific and optical) ... .. ad valorem	12½ per cent.
7	„ (surgical) ... .. „	„
12	Gilt Mouldings ... .. „	20 per cent.
14	Sulphur ... .. „	12½ per cent.
22	Vegetables (unenumerated) ... .. „	„
32	Iron Fencing ... .. „	„

\* In force since 17th November, 1886.

## APPENDIX C.

## CHAFFEY IRRIGATION COLONY, MILDURA.\*

The progress of this settlement cannot but be noted with the greatest interest. It is giving striking proof that the arid waste lands of Victoria can be tilled and brought to sustain those who settle on them, thereby affording what is so much needed in these days of over-stocked labour markets and congested centres of population—greater scope, and more opportunity for working capacity. It is, by its example and teaching, assisting to develop a comparatively new but most important industry, by which the resources of the colony will be greatly increased, and is demonstrating to the farmers and fruit-growers of the country what irrigation properly employed can accomplish, and how best to make use of it.

In the Departmental Report for 1890, Appendices Nos. 8 and 35 were devoted to the subject of the Irrigation Colony of Mildura, and a phenomenal growth was predicted for it. The history of the past year fully bears out the wisdom of that prognostication.

The progress that has been achieved is, without doubt, largely due to the liberal manner in which the Messrs. Chaffey have interpreted their obligations. According to the agreement with the Victorian Government under which the Messrs. Chaffey entered upon the occupation of the present area, they were bound to expend on the land the sum of £35,000 during the first five years. There has actually been expended up to the 30th June, 1891, £275,000, though the colony will not be four years old until October, 1891. In addition to that, it is estimated that the settlers themselves have spent, in improving their land, £100,000.

The population has increased to about 3,000, and continues to increase. The additions to its fleet by the River Murray Navigation Company, in order to provide a service twice a week between Mildura and Morgan, in South Australia, and Swan Hill, in Victoria, which was found necessary to meet the increasing passenger traffic, have aided development by multiplying facilities for reaching the settlement.

The increase in population is marked in another way. The new school-house, opened about a year ago, has been found inadequate for the accommodation of the 350 children who attend it, and considerable enlargements have been found necessary. The school board has applied to the Department of Education for the erection of two additional school-houses in localities distant about four miles from the centre of the present township, a fact which indicates how rapidly the inhabited area is being extended into the country.

The building industry has been very brisk during the past year, numerous private dwellings having been erected within the town area. Mildura is not a match-box town, almost all the new buildings being of brick made on the settlement, where an excellent bed of clay exists suitable for the purpose. The demand has hitherto been in excess of the supply, though there are turned out over 40,000 bricks per day, but an American expert has been engaged to re-model the brickyards and enlarge their capacity.

Two new industries have been established—the manufacture of fire-proof porous terra-cotta ware, which, from its being a non-conductor of heat and cold, is suitable for the climate; and the making of paper pipes, to be utilized in the conveyance of the domestic water supply.

Of public buildings, the Custom House and Post Office have been completed for some months.

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\* See Fifth Annual General Report by the Minister of Water Supply, page 22. Parliamentary Paper, No. 135, Session 1891.

The returns from the former give a good idea of the progress in the commercial life of the settlement, which indeed it may be reasonably expected from its position will yet become a valuable commercial *entrepôt* for the supply of the interior of the country.

Customs returns—

1888	...	...	...	...	£73 12 10
1889	...	...	...	...	1,723 11 4
1890 (nine months)...	...	...	...	...	3,226 7 10

The numerous issues of new Savings Bank books, as disclosed by the Post Office statistics, afford an interesting indication of the condition of the settlers.

The foundation stone of the projected Agricultural College was laid by His Excellency the Governor in April, 1890, on a prominent site in the principal thoroughfare—Deakin Avenue. Its erection is being pushed on, the contract for one wing having been let at £5,000. The importance of this institution—fully endowed as it is, one-fifteenth of the entire value of the land having been set aside for that purpose—not only to Mildura, but to Victoria, cannot be over-estimated. It will not only provide that technical instruction so necessary for the successful carrying on of agricultural or horticultural pursuits—and that, too, of the very best of its kind, of which there is already a sample in the skilled experts brought by the Messrs. Chaffey from California—but it will afford means for the higher general education of the young of the settlement, who will thus in no way suffer by being removed from the educational advantages of the city.

A Public Institute is in progress, for one wing of which a contract has been let for £3,160.

Tenders for a hospital, to cost £1,400, are under consideration.

There are now over 60 stores and places of business.

Two commodious new stables have been erected at suitable centres, each stalled for 25 horses; the company has in all 300. These buildings are intended to be utilized hereafter for fruit preserving and canning works, to provide which the Messrs. Chaffey have bound themselves, for the development of that most important branch of the fruit industry.

It is intended that the town shall be lighted by electricity, the Messrs. Chaffey defraying the cost of maintenance for the first two years. The machinery has arrived, and the installation will be at once commenced.

Outside the township area the horticultural blocks are everywhere dotted with comfortable settlers' homes, surrounded by their vineyard or orchard, from which the owners confidently expect to realize a competency.

## LAND.

The 25,000 acres now being dealt with were three years ago lying untouched, so bare that even rabbits were dying by hundreds on the parched soil, covered only by balar and mallee. More than 20,000 acres are in the hands of purchasers and cleared. Fully 6,500 acres are already cultivated, about 6,000 acres being devoted to vines or fruit trees, the remainder being under feeding stuffs, such as sorghum and lucerne, or cereals. The proportion of the amount of land under cultivation to that sold shows that it has been purchased to produce wealth.

The value of the land has steadily risen, keeping pace with the improvements effected, and will, no doubt, continue to do so, especially in the township, with the increasing importance of Mildura as a *commercial* centre.

Though the company has eighteen traction engines at work in clearing and cultivating, orders have been sent to England for four more, to enable it to get through the fast accumulating orders for grubbing and ploughing.

## IRRIGATION WORKS.

An engine intended to pump water from the River Murray into King's Billabong, the natural reservoir of overflow water which is such an aid to the irrigation system, has now been placed in position at Psyche Bend, on the river bank. Of 1,000 h.p., it will lift 650 tons of water per minute.

At the chief pumping station there has been erected a new pumping plant of 50 horse-power, double cylinders, with a lifting capacity of 20,000 gallons per minute, to raise water from the 50-foot channel into a part of the 70-foot channel.

A branch channel has been constructed at a level of 92 feet, as an offshoot from the 70-foot channel, from which the water is pumped into it by an engine of 25 horse-power, with a lifting capacity of 10,000 gallons per minute. This latter is the highest channel of the entire system, which, by having channels at the levels of 50, 70, 85, and 92 feet above the summer-level of the river, insures that land of various levels will be supplied by some one of the four.

There are now constructed 125 miles of main channel and 200 miles of subsidiary channels; 50 miles of various channels are surveyed, and, as the surveying parties are pushing beyond the 25,000 acre limit, are being daily extended.

The engineering works and the foundry have been greatly enlarged, and afford occupation for a large staff in these works and the other work of the settlement. The company's pay-sheet shows a disbursement of £7,000 per month.

Extensive timber storage and goods storage have been provided, and a building for cold storage of meat and other perishable goods, and the production of ice in summer, is in full use.

The entire township has been reticulated by wrought-iron pipes for the conveyance of the domestic water supply, which is pumped from the river.

Several hundreds of acres have been planted by the company with lucerne, and are irrigated to provide pasturage.

The construction of a wharf on the river bank will be undertaken shortly.

## RETURNS.

The raisin industry is manifestly to be the leading one at Mildura; this partly from the evident demand, but also largely from the ease and cheapness with which, on this settlement, raisins can be prepared. The grapes are laid out on wooden trays, to be converted into raisins by the warm sun and dry atmosphere. Mildura is exempt from the fogs which are such a drawback on the Californian colonies at the drying season. This sun-drying preserves the aroma and flavour of the grapes, and raisins so prepared have been found marketable at 1s. per lb.

The fact that 4,000 of these trays were required for the present season's crop at this age of the vines shows the extent and earliness of the productiveness under scientific irrigation and intense culture. Twenty-five pounds of raisin grapes were taken from a single vine planted as a cutting in August, 1889.

Three successive crops were taken from a 10-acre block this season, the third picking amounting to 3½ tons. Another holding realised £8 per acre from raisin grapes. Apricots, peaches, and figs have all been treated by drying, and have been found excellent. Orange and lemon trees only two years old are found heavily fruited. Every possible fruit has been found to flourish amazingly, with the exception of apples, but Mildura oranges will yet become a feature.

The early and large returns which have been obtained are due not alone to the quality of the soil or the character of the atmosphere and climate, though these aid, but also to the methods of irrigation and cultivation practised and advocated by the Messrs. Chaffey through their staff of experts. The method of irrigation is one of "seepage," as opposed to flooding; the water being taken to the highest corner of each lot by a "head-ditch," furrows are then run alongside the rows of vines or trees, and the water allowed to flow to the end of these; the flow is continued for a length of time, varying with the season of the year, the state of the ground, and other considerations. After the water has sunk from the furrows they are filled in by means of a "cultivator," which is then passed over all the ground to keep it worked. A noteworthy feature of the vineyards and orchards, and to which much of the success is due, is their perfect cleanliness and well-worked surface, "cultivators" and other means of cleaning the ground being kept constantly at work. This constant stirring and culture of the soil adds materially to the result of the combination of soil, climate, and weather.

APPENDIX D.

CENSUS TABLES.

\*\* The figures in the following tables have been finally revised.

TABLE I.—BIRTHPLACES, 1891.

(Persons, Males, and Females—distinguishing the Chinese and Aborigines, whether of pure or mixed race—of different birthplaces, according to the census of 1891.)

Country of Birth.	Total of Victoria (including Chinese and Aborigines).			Chinese.				
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.		Females.	
					Pure.	Half-caste.	Pure.	Half-caste.
Total .. .. .	1,140,405	598,414	541,991	9,377	8,355	417	134	471
Victoria .. .. .	713,585	354,726	358,859	876	57	359	46	414
New South Wales .. .. .	19,792	9,737	10,055	12	2	5	..	5
Queensland .. .. .	2,757	1,280	1,477	..	..	..	..	..
South Australia .. .. .	25,316	13,072	12,244	2	..	2	..	..
Western Australia .. .. .	756	352	404	..	..	..	..	..
Tasmania .. .. .	16,398	7,667	8,731	1	..	..	..	1
New Zealand .. .. .	12,026	6,325	5,701	1	..	1	..	..
Fiji .. .. .	136	70	66	..	..	..	..	..
Australia (colony not named)	2,538	1,169	1,369	1	..	1	..	..
England .. .. .	157,813	93,074	64,739	3	..	..	..	3
Wales .. .. .	5,094	3,170	1,924	..	..	..	..	..
Scotland .. .. .	50,667	28,404	22,263	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland .. .. .	85,307	42,787	42,520	..	..	..	..	..
Other British possessions—								
European .. .. .	131	81	50	..	..	..	..	..
Asiatic .. .. .	1,853	1,188	665	3	..	1	..	2
African .. .. .	1,008	550	458	..	..	..	..	..
American .. .. .	1,860	1,307	553	..	..	..	..	..
France and French colonies ..	1,307	914	393	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium .. .. .	235	155	80	..	..	..	..	..
Holland and Dutch colonies ..	366	282	84	..	..	..	..	..
Germany and German colonies	10,775	7,781	2,994	..	..	..	..	..
Austria-Hungary .. .. .	586	490	96	..	..	..	..	..
Switzerland .. .. .	1,317	1,121	196	..	..	..	..	..
Italy .. .. .	1,717	1,555	162	..	..	..	..	..
Spain and Spanish colonies ..	227	161	66	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal and Portuguese colonies	168	138	30	..	..	..	..	..
Denmark and Danish colonies	1,399	1,223	176	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden and Norway .. .. .	3,214	3,013	201	..	..	..	..	..
Russia .. .. .	1,172	911	261	..	..	..	..	..
Other European countries ..	237	213	24	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America ..	2,905	2,005	900	1	..	1	..	..
China .. .. .	8,467	8,330	137	8,450	8,278	40	87	45
Other countries .. .. .	669	462	207	23	18	3	1	1
At sea—British subjects ..	1,882	973	909	..	..	..	..	..
,, Foreign subjects ..	91	59	32	..	..	..	..	..
Unspecified British names ..	6,360	3,483	2,877	..	..	..	..	..
,, Foreign names ..	274	186	88	4	..	4	..	..



TABLE I.—BIRTHPLACES, 1891—continued.

Country of Birth.	Aborigines.					Total of Victoria (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines).		
	Males.		Females.			Persons.	Males.	Females.
	Total.	Pure.	Half-caste.	Pure.	Half-caste.			
Total .. .. .	565	192	133	125	115	1,130,463	589,317	541,146
Victoria .. .. .	511	159	129	112	111	712,198	354,022	358,176
New South Wales .. .. .	17	7	2	6	2	19,763	9,721	10,042
Queensland .. .. .	21	19	..	2	..	2,736	1,261	1,475
South Australia .. .. .	7	2	2	1	2	25,307	13,066	12,241
Western Australia .. .. .	3	2	..	1	..	753	350	403
Tasmania .. .. .	166	..	..	1	..	16,396	7,667	8,729
New Zealand .. .. .	2	..	..	..	..	12,025	6,324	5,701
Fiji .. .. .	2	..	..	2	..	134	70	64
Australia (colony not named)	3	3	..	..	..	2,534	1,165	1,369
England .. .. .	157,810	..	..	..	..	93,074	64,736	1,924
Wales .. .. .	5,094	..	..	..	..	3,170	1,924	22,263
Scotland .. .. .	50,667	..	..	..	..	28,404	22,263	42,520
Ireland .. .. .	85,307	..	..	..	..	42,787	42,520	..
Other British possessions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
European .. .. .	131	..	..	..	..	81	50	..
Asiatic .. .. .	1,850	..	..	..	..	1,187	663	..
African .. .. .	1,008	..	..	..	..	550	458	..
American .. .. .	1,860	..	..	..	..	1,307	553	..
France and French colonies .. .. .	1,307	..	..	..	..	914	393	..
Belgium .. .. .	235	..	..	..	..	155	80	..
Holland and Dutch colonies .. .. .	366	..	..	..	..	282	84	..
Germany and German colonies .. .. .	10,775	..	..	..	..	7,781	2,994	..
Austria-Hungary .. .. .	586	..	..	..	..	490	96	..
Switzerland .. .. .	1,317	..	..	..	..	1,121	196	..
Italy .. .. .	1,717	..	..	..	..	1,555	162	..
Spain and Spanish colonies .. .. .	227	..	..	..	..	161	66	..
Portugal and Portuguese colonies .. .. .	168	..	..	..	..	138	30	..
Denmark and Danish colonies .. .. .	1,399	..	..	..	..	1,223	176	..
Sweden and Norway .. .. .	3,214	..	..	..	..	3,013	201	..
Russia .. .. .	1,172	..	..	..	..	911	261	..
Other European countries .. .. .	237	..	..	..	..	213	24	..
United States of America .. .. .	2,904	..	..	..	..	2,004	900	..
China .. .. .	17	..	..	..	..	12	5	..
Other countries .. .. .	646	..	..	..	..	441	205	..
At sea—British subjects .. .. .	1,882	..	..	..	..	973	909	..
Foreign subjects .. .. .	91	..	..	..	..	59	32	..
Unspecified British names .. .. .	6,360	..	..	..	..	3,483	2,877	..
Foreign names .. .. .	270	..	..	..	..	182	88	..

TABLE II.—BIRTHPLACES, 1881 AND 1891.

(Persons, Males, and Females of each Birthplace, and the proportion per cent. of those of each Birthplace to the number whose place of birth was specified at the censuses of 1881 and 1891.

Country of Birth.	Population.					
	1881.			1891.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total .. ..	862,346	452,083	410,263	1,140,405	598,414	541,991
Total specified .. ..	857,587	449,230	408,357	1,133,648	594,635	539,013
Victoria .. ..	499,199	247,528	251,671	713,585	354,726	358,859
New South Wales .. ..	9,826	4,748	5,078	19,792	9,737	10,055
Queensland .. ..	1,120	645	475	2,757	1,280	1,477
South Australia .. ..	9,928	4,883	5,045	25,316	13,072	12,244
Western Australia .. ..	404	179	225	756	352	404
Tasmania .. ..	11,876	5,544	6,332	16,398	7,667	8,731
New Zealand .. ..	2,885	1,418	1,467	12,026	6,325	5,701
Fiji .. ..	95	57	38	136	70	66
Australia (colony not named) ..	3,727	1,634	2,093	2,538	1,169	1,369
England .. ..	142,906	82,658	60,248	157,813	93,074	64,739
Wales .. ..	4,547	2,768	1,779	5,094	3,170	1,924
Scotland .. ..	48,153	26,224	21,929	50,667	28,404	22,263
Ireland .. ..	86,733	41,226	45,507	85,307	42,787	42,520
Other British Possessions—						
European .. ..	136	89	47	131	81	50
Asiatic .. ..	1,130	704	426	1,853	1,188	665
African .. ..	638	345	293	1,008	550	458
American .. ..	1,660	1,153	507	1,860	1,307	553
France and French Colonies ..	1,334	1,042	292	1,307	914	393
Belgium .. ..	112	92	20	235	155	80
Holland and Dutch Colonies ..	342	261	81	366	282	84
Germany and German Colonies..	8,571	6,144	2,427	10,775	7,781	2,994
Austria-Hungary .. ..	323	289	34	586	490	96
Switzerland .. ..	1,314	1,144	170	1,317	1,121	196
Italy .. ..	947	888	59	1,717	1,555	162
Spain and Spanish Colonies ..	148	105	43	227	161	66
Portugal and Portuguese Colonies	153	131	22	168	138	30
Denmark and Danish Colonies ..	1,039	918	121	1,399	1,223	176
Sweden and Norway .. ..	1,375	1,319	56	3,214	3,013	201
Russia .. ..	369	302	67	1,172	911	261
Other European Countries ..	284	243	41	237	213	24
United States of America ..	2,343	1,645	698	2,905	2,005	900
China .. ..	11,799	11,743	56	8,467	8,330	137
Other Countries .. ..	277	196	81	669	462	207
At Sea—British Subjects ..	1,877	960	917	1,882	973	909
,, Foreign Subjects ..	17	5	12	91	59	32
Unspecified British Names ..	4,707	2,807	1,900	6,360	3,483	2,877
,, Foreign Names ..	52	46	6	274	186	88



TABLE II.—BIRTHPLACES, 1881 AND 1891—*continued*.

(Persons, Males, and Females of each Birthplace, and the proportion per cent. of those of each Birthplace to the number whose place of birth was specified at the censuses of 1881 and 1891.

Country of Birth.	Proportion per cent. of the Population.					
	1881.			1891.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total specified .. ..	100·000	100·000	100·000	100·000	100·000	100·000
Victoria .. ..	58·212	55·100	61·630	62·947	59·657	66·588
New South Wales .. ..	1·146	1·057	1·243	1·747	1·638	1·865
Queensland .. ..	·131	·144	·116	·243	·215	·274
South Australia .. ..	1·158	1·087	1·235	2·233	2·199	2·271
Western Australia .. ..	·047	·040	·005	·066	·059	·074
Tasmania .. ..	1·385	1·234	1·551	1·447	1·289	1·620
New Zealand .. ..	·336	·316	·359	1·061	1·064	1·057
Fiji .. ..	·011	·013	·009	·011	·011	·012
Australia (colony not named) ..	·435	·364	·513	·223	·197	·254
England .. ..	16·664	18·400	14·754	13·921	15·654	12·012
Wales .. ..	·530	·616	·436	·449	·532	·357
Scotland .. ..	5·615	5·837	5·371	4·469	4·778	4·131
Ireland .. ..	10·113	9·177	11·144	7·525	7·198	7·889
Other British Possessions—						
European .. ..	·011	·020	·011	·011	·013	·009
Asiatic .. ..	·134	·157	·105	·164	·199	·123
African .. ..	·076	·077	·071	·088	·092	·084
American .. ..	·194	·256	·125	·165	·219	·102
France and French Colonies ..	·155	·232	·071	·115	·154	·072
Belgium .. ..	·013	·020	·005	·020	·026	·015
Holland and Dutch Colonies ..	·040	·058	·020	·032	·047	·015
Germany and German Colonies ..	·999	1·368	·594	·951	1·309	·555
Austria-Hungary .. ..	·038	·064	·008	·051	·082	·017
Switzerland .. ..	·153	·255	·041	·117	·189	·036
Italy .. ..	·110	·198	·014	·152	·262	·030
Spain and Spanish Colonies ..	·017	·023	·011	·020	·026	·012
Portugal and Portuguese Colonies	·018	·029	·005	·014	·023	·005
Denmark and Danish Colonies ..	·121	·204	·030	·124	·205	·032
Sweden and Norway .. ..	·160	·294	·014	·284	·506	·037
Russia .. ..	·043	·067	·016	·103	·153	·048
Other European Countries ..	·033	·054	·010	·020	·035	·005
United States of America ..	·273	·366	·171	·257	·337	·166
China .. ..	1·376	2·614	·014	·746	1·399	·024
Other Countries .. ..	·032	·044	·020	·049	·061	·036
At Sea—British Subjects ..	·219	·214	·225	·167	·163	·168
Foreign Subjects .. ..	·002	·001	·003	·008	·009	·005

TABLE III.—RELIGIONS, 1891.

Persons, Males and Females—distinguishing the Chinese and Aborigines, whether of Pure or Mixed Race—of different Religions, according to the Census of 1891.

Religious Denomination.	Total of Victoria (inclusive of Chinese and Aborigines).			Chinese.				
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.		Females.	
					Pure.	Half-caste.	Pure.	Half-caste.
Total .. .. .	1,140,405	598,414	541,991	9,377	8,355	417	134	471
Total specified .. .. .	1,117,528	583,690	533,838	8,896	7,897	407	129	463
Anglicans—								
Church of England, Episcopalians	401,604	210,986	190,618	711	341	152	25	193
Protestants (not otherwise defined)*	15,578	8,714	6,864	47	11	21	1	14
Presbyterians—								
Presbyterian Church of Victoria	163,149	84,713	78,436	170	99	31	1	39
Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria	3,849	1,994	1,855	..	..	..	..	..
Other Presbyterians ..	29	18	11	..	..	..	..	..
Methodists—								
Wesleyan Methodists ..	134,841	66,957	67,884	323	181	73	6	63
Primitive Methodists ..	11,351	5,572	5,779	5	2	..	..	..
Bible Christians ..	9,579	4,682	4,897	..	..	..	..	..
United Methodist Free Church	2,269	1,104	1,165	1	1	..	..	..
Other Protestants—								
Independents — Congregationalists	22,110	11,175	10,935	6	4	..	1	1
Baptists .. .. .	27,883	13,497	14,386	7	2	3	..	2
Disciples of Christ—Church of Christ	8,267	3,942	4,325	..	..	..	..	..
Christians (not otherwise defined)	1,075	578	497	10	10	..	..	..
Christians — Plymouth Brethren	1,068	508	560	..	..	..	..	..
Lutherans — German Protestants	15,529	9,895	5,634	..	..	..	..	..
Moravians—United Brethren	134	64	70	7	..	4	..	3
Calvinists — Calvinistic Methodists, Welsh Church	1,027	594	433	..	..	..	..	..
Society of Friends .. ..	360	222	138	..	..	..	..	..
Salvation Army .. .. .	13,521	6,753	6,768	19	4	5	10	..
Unitarians .. .. .	1,502	989	513	..	..	..	..	..
Other Protestants ..	2,131	1,077	1,054	..	..	..	..	..
Catholics—								
Roman Catholics .. .. .	240,300	121,756	118,544	226	39	82	..	105
Catholics (not otherwise defined)	8,291	4,265	4,026	5	..	4	..	1
Greek Church .. .. .	247	206	41	..	..	..	..	..
Other Sects—								
Catholic Apostolic Church	407	206	201	..	..	..	..	..
Israelites — Christian Israelites	293	145	148	..	..	..	..	..
Latter-day Saints--Mormons	48	29	19	..	..	..	..	..
New Church—Swedenborgians	305	156	149	..	..	..	..	..
Spiritists—Spiritualists ..	790	422	368	..	..	..	..	..
Jews .. .. .	6,459	3,540	2,919	..	..	..	..	..
Mahomedans .. .. .	242	230	12	4	3	1	..	..
Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	6,746	6,623	123	6,688	6,546	20	93	29
Other Denominations ..	119	95	24	35	29	6	..	..
No Denomination .. .. .	12,971	9,245	3,726	124	122	1	1	..
No Religion .. .. .	3,454	2,738	716	508	503	4	1	..
Unspecified .. .. .	9,269	5,392	3,877	..	..	..	..	..
Object to state their Religious Belief .. .. .	13,608	9,332	4,276	481	458	10	5	8

\* Including a few who returned themselves as of the Free Church of England.

TABLE III.—RELIGIONS, 1891—continued.

Persons, Males and Females—distinguishing the Chinese and Aborigines, whether of Pure Mixed Race—of different Religions, according to the Census of 1891.

Religious Denomination.	Aborigines.					Total of Victoria (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines).		
	Total.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	Males.	Females.
		Pure.	Half-caste.	Pure.	Half-caste.			
Total	565	192	133	125	115	1,130,463	589,317	541,146
Total specified	502	158	127	104	113	1,108,130	575,101	533,029
Anglicans—								
Church of England, Episcopalians	229	80	46	49	54	400,664	210,367	190,297
Protestants (not otherwise defined)*	2	1	..	1	..	15,529	8,681	6,848
Presbyterians—								
Presbyterian Church of Victoria	116	29	31	31	25	162,863	84,523	78,340
Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria	..	..	..	..	..	3,849	1,994	1,855
Other Presbyterians	..	..	..	..	..	29	18	11
Methodists—								
Wesleyan Methodists	32	5	13	3	11	134,486	66,685	67,801
Primitive Methodists	..	..	..	..	..	11,346	5,570	5,776
Bible Christians	..	..	..	..	..	9,579	4,682	4,897
United Methodist Free Church	..	..	..	..	..	2,268	1,103	1,165
Other Protestants—								
Independents — Congregationalists	11	..	4	1	6	22,093	11,167	10,926
Baptists	5	..	1	1	1	27,871	13,489	14,382
Disciples of Christ—Church of Christ	1	..	..	..	1	8,266	3,942	4,324
Christians (not otherwise defined)	..	..	..	..	..	1,065	568	497
Christians — Plymouth Brethren	..	..	..	..	..	1,068	508	560
Lutherans — German Protestants	1	..	..	..	1	15,528	9,895	5,633
Moravians--United Brethren	58	15	25	7	11	69	20	49
Calvinists — Calvinistic Methodists, Welsh Church	..	..	..	..	..	1,027	594	433
Society of Friends	21	..	..	..	..	360	222	138
Salvation Army	2	..	1	..	1	13,500	6,743	6,757
Unitarians	..	..	..	..	..	1,502	989	513
Other Protestants	..	..	..	..	..	2,131	1,077	1,054
Catholics—								
Roman Catholics	6	..	4	..	2	240,078	121,631	118,447
Catholics (not otherwise defined)	..	..	..	..	..	8,276	4,261	4,015
Greek Church	..	..	..	..	..	247	206	41
Other Sects—								
Catholic Apostolic Church	..	..	..	..	..	407	206	201
Israelites — Christian Israelites	..	..	..	..	..	293	145	148
Latter-day Saints--Mormons	..	..	..	..	..	48	29	19
New Church—Swedenborgians	..	..	..	..	..	305	156	149
Spiritists—Spiritualists	..	..	..	..	..	790	422	368
Jews	..	..	..	..	..	6,459	3,540	2,919
Mahomedans	..	..	..	..	..	238	226	12
Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	58	57	1
Other Denominations	..	..	..	..	..	84	60	24
No Denomination	17	10	1	6	..	12,830	9,111	3,719
No Religion	22	16	1	5	..	2,924	2,214	710
Unspecified	49	28	3	18	..	9,220	5,361	3,859
Object to state their Religious Belief	14	6	3	3	2	13,113	8,855	4,258

\* Including a few who returned themselves as of the Free Church of England.

TABLE IV.—RELIGIONS, 1881 AND 1891.

*Persons, Males and Females, of different Religions, and the Proportion per cent. of those of each Religion to the Number whose Religion was specified at the Censuses of 1881 and 1891.*

Religious Denomination.	Population.					
	1881.			1891.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total .. .. .	862,346	452,083	410,263	1,140,405	598,414	541,991
Total specified .. .. .	847,291	442,512	404,779	1,117,528	583,690	533,838
Anglicans—						
Church of England, Episcopalians	299,542	157,937	141,605	401,604	210,986	190,618
Protestants (not otherwise defined)*	11,749	6,583	5,166	15,578	8,714	6,864
Presbyterians—						
Presbyterian Church of Victoria	126,729	65,888	60,841	163,149	84,713	78,436
Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria	5,748	2,810	2,938	3,849	1,994	1,855
Other Presbyterians .. .. .	114	55	59	29	18	11
Methodists—						
Wesleyan Methodists .. .. .	98,061	48,904	49,157	134,841	66,957	67,884
Primitive Methodists .. .. .	8,707	4,364	4,343	11,351	5,572	5,779
Bible Christians .. .. .	6,660	3,280	3,380	9,579	4,682	4,897
United Methodist Free Church ..	1,625	829	796	2,269	1,104	1,165
Other Protestants—						
Independents, Congregationalists	19,878	9,859	10,019	22,110	11,175	10,935
Baptists .. .. .	20,373	9,698	10,675	27,883	13,497	14,386
Disciples of Christ—Church of Christ	4,859	2,301	2,558	8,267	3,942	4,325
Christians (not otherwise defined)	648	364	284	1,075	578	497
Christians—Plymouth Brethren	11,149	7,286	3,863	15,529	9,895	5,634
Lutherans—German Protestants	172	86	86	134	64	70
Moravians—United Brethren ..	712	420	292	1,027	594	433
Calvinists—Calvinistic Methodists, Welsh Church	282	182	100	360	222	138
Society of Friends .. .. .	942	602	340	1,502	989	513
Salvation Army .. .. .	442	244	198	2,131	1,077	1,054
Unitarians .. .. .						
Other Protestants .. .. .						
Catholics—						
Roman Catholics .. .. .	197,157	97,491	99,666	240,300	121,756	118,544
Catholics (not otherwise defined)	6,323	3,153	3,170	8,291	4,265	4,026
Greek Church .. .. .	103	95	8	247	206	41
Other Sects—						
Catholic Apostolic Church .. ..	383	179	204	407	206	201
Israelites—Christian Israelites ..	238	124	114	293	145	148
Latter-day Saints—Mormons .. ..	15	13	2	48	29	19
New Church—Swedenborgians ..	292	139	153	305	156	149
Spiritists—Spiritualists .. .. .	853	434	419	790	422	368
Jews .. .. .	4,330	2,396	1,934	6,459	3,540	2,919
Mahomedans .. .. .	111	110	1	242	230	12
Buddhists, Confucians, etc. .. ..	11,159	11,122	37	6,746	6,623	123
Other Denominations .. .. .	349	194	155	119	95	24
No Denomination .. .. .	4,979	3,375	1,604	12,971	9,245	3,726
No Religion .. .. .	2,607	1,995	612	3,454	2,738	716
Unspecified .. .. .	6,457	3,848	2,609	9,269	5,392	3,877
Object to state their Religious Belief	8,598	5,723	2,875	13,608	9,332	4,276

\* Including a few who returned themselves as of the Free Church of England.

TABLE IV.—RELIGIONS, 1881 AND 1891—continued.

Persons, Males and Females, of different Religions, and the Proportion per cent. of those of each Religion to the Number whose Religion was specified at the Censuses of 1881 and 1891.

Religious Denomination.	Proportion per cent. of the Population.					
	1881.			1891.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Total specified .. ..	100·000	100·000	100·000	100·000	100·000	100·000
Anglicans—						
Church of England, Episcopalians	35·353	35·691	34·983	35·937	36·146	35·707
Protestants (not otherwise defined)*	1·387	1·487	1·276	1·394	1·493	1·286
Presbyterians—						
Presbyterian Church of Victoria	15·253	15·156	15·358	14·600	14·513	14·693
Free Presbyterian Church of Victoria	·331	·316	·347	·344	·342	·348
Other Presbyterians .. ..	·065	·063	·067	·002	·003	·002
Methodists—						
Wesleyan Methodists .. ..	11·574	11·049	12·144	12·068	11·472	12·716
Primitive Methodists .. ..	1·028	·985	1·073	1·016	·955	1·083
Bible Christians .. ..	·786	·741	·835	·857	·802	·917
United Methodist Free Church ..	·192	·197	·197	·203	·189	·218
Other Protestants—						
Independents, Congregationalists	2·346	2·228	2·475	1·979	1·915	2·048
Baptists	2·404	2·191	2·637	2·495	2·313	2·695
Disciples of Christ—Church of Christ	·573	·520	·632	·739	·675	·810
Christians (not otherwise defined)	·076	·082	·070	·096	·099	·093
Christians—Plymouth Brethren	·076	·082	·070	·096	·087	·105
Lutherans—German Protestants	1·316	1·646	·954	1·390	1·696	1·055
Moravians—United Brethren ..	·020	·019	·021	·012	·011	·013
Calvinists—Calvinistic Methodists, Welsh Church	·084	·095	·074	·091	·102	·081
Society of Friends .. ..	·033	·041	·025	·032	·038	·026
Salvation Army .. ..	·111	·136	·084	1·210	1·157	1·268
Unitarians .. ..	·053	·055	·049	·134	·169	·096
Other Protestants .. ..	·053	·055	·049	·191	·185	·197
Catholics—						
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Catholics (not otherwise defined)	·746	·712	·783	·741	·731	·754
Greek Church .. ..	·012	·020	·002	·022	·035	·008
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No Denomination .. ..	·588	·763	·397	1·160	1·583	·698
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\* Including a few who returned themselves as of the Free Church of England.

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APPENDIX E.

CHINESE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 AND 1891.  
(CENSUS FIGURES.)

Colony.	Number of Chinese enumerated in—		Increase (+).
	1881.	1891.	Decrease (—)
Victoria ... ..	12,128	9,377	—2,751
New South Wales ... ..	10,205	12,781	+2,576
Queensland ... ..	11,229	8,574	—2,655
South Australia ... ..	4,151	3,976*	—175
Western Australia ... ..	145	917	+772
Total ... ..	37,858	35,625	—2,233
Tasmania ... ..	844	939	+95
New Zealand ... ..	5,004	4,444	—560
Grand Total ... ..	43,706	41,008	—2,698

\* Figures not final.



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