VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1889-90.

(SEVENTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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IN TWO VOLUMES.--VOLUME II.



BY AUTHORITY.

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ERRATUM TO VOLUME II.

Page 146, table following paragraph 201, last line, transpose figures in second and third columns, and read "38,831," instead of "18,833."

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VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1889-90.

PART VI.-LAW, CRIME, ETC.

1. The system whereby persons acquiring possession of land, Transfer of either by transfer, inheritance, or other means, may receive a title Statute. thereto direct from the Crown, was introduced into Victoria in the year 1862, and continues in force to the present period.*

2. All lands alienated from the Crown since the introduction Lands under 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.

3. The assurance and indemnity fund established under the Assurance *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, 1889, was £66,425,† of which £34,823 had been invested in Government stock. Fifteen claims upon the fund, of which two—for £50 and £30 respectively—were satisfied in 1888-9, have been substantiated since its first formation, and sums amounting in the aggregate to £3,630 have been paid to claimants.

4. In 1889, as compared with 1888, a large falling off took place in Transacthe number of applications to bring the land under the *Transfer of* the *Land Land Statute* (29 Vict. No. 301); also a large decrease in the extent, but a considerable increase in the value of land actually brought thereunder. A decrease 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 :—

*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.

† During the last four years the Assurance Fund has been reduced by $\pounds79,423$; 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.

VOL. II.

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE, 1888 AND 1889.

					1888.		1889.
Applications to bring land	under the	Act	• • •	number	1,863	• • •	1,176
Extent of land included		• • •	• • •	acres	72,647	• • •	82,592
Land brought under the S	tatute—						
By application				acres	47,248	•••	86,384
			• • •	value	£3,336,978	• • •	£5,286,463
By grant and purchase f	rom the C	rown	• • •	acres	439,490	• • •	258,233
		pu	irchase	money	$\pounds644,112$	• • •	£330,054
Certificates of title issued*	•••	1	• • •	number	21,539	• • •	19,395
Transfers, mortgages, leases	, releases,	surrer	iders, et	.,,	57,850	• • •	51,833
Registering proprietors	• • •	• • •	•••	"	11	•••	6
Other transactions ⁺	• • •	• • •	•••	,,	63,278		56,301
Forms and extras		• • •	• • •	>>	655	• • •	758
Fees received	• • •	• • •	• • •	value	£70,213	• • •	£66,807
•							

Proportion of land under the Statute. 5. The total quantity of land under the Transfer of Land Statute at the end of 1889 was 12,422,302 acres, the declared value of which, at the time it was placed under the Act, was £45,275,864. The land granted and sold up to the end of 1889 was 15,842,312 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 otherwise.

6. Of the whole extent of land under the Statute, 1,350,283 acres, valued at about 31 millions sterling, were brought thereunder by application, and the remainder, amounting to 11,072,019 acres, valued at about $14\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling, came under its provisions by virtue of its having been purchased from or granted by the Crown since the Act was passed.[‡]

Transacactions in Equity. 7. 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 :—

			•					
Number of—		1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Suits by bill Petitions filed Commissions issued Decrees issued Orders issued Reports issued Recognizances entered Bolls filed	 into	$ \begin{array}{c} 81\\ 15\\ 4\\ 38\\ 132\\ 20\\ 5\\ 40\\ \end{array} $	38 8 4 37 106 20 2 2 2	1 5 14 71 10 9	$2 \\ 1 \\ \\ 3 \\ 51 \\ 9 \\ \\ 1$	 4 22 7 	 24 6 	 3 27 6
	• • •		<i>40</i>	(1. 4 . 2. 1)	· · · ·		•••	• • •

TRANSACTIONS IN EQUITY, 1883 TO 1889.

 $\mu \in \{1,2,3\}$

Probates and letters of administration. 8. In 1889, as compared with 1888, there was an increase of 28 per cent. in the number of probates and letters of administration

*. Including 3,456 to Friendly Societies in 1888, and 2,292 in 1889. † Not including copies of documents supplied.
‡ See paragraph 2 ante.

issued, and of 60 per cent. in the value of property bequeathed. The average value of each estate in 1888 was £3,087, and in 1889, £3,869. The following are the figures for those years :---

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1888 AND 1889.

	P	robates.	Letters of 2	Administration.*		Both.
Year.	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under	Number.	Property sworn under—
		£		£		£
1888	1,400	6,006,984	876	1,020,000	$2,\!276$	7,026,984
1889	1,752	10,077,568	1,156	1,174,528	2,908	11,252,096
Increase	352	4,070,584	280	154,528	632	4,225,112

9. During the twenty-five years ended with 1889, the value of Value of the property respecting which probates and letters of administration left at were issued amounted to fully seventy-six millions sterling (£76,052,608). During the same period the total number of deaths in the colony was 321,614, so that the average value of property left by each person who died was $\pounds 236$. The average value in 1886 was £303; in 1887, £325; in 1888, £431; and in 1889, £580; or an average of £410 in the last four years.

10, According to the present law, ‡ duties are levied in Victoria scale of on the net value of real and personal estates of deceased persons etc., duties. 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 $\pounds1,000$ of such net value; § also that half duty only shall be paid by widows, children, or grandchildren :—

SCALE OF DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS. Estates of less than £1,000 in value Exempt. £1,000 to £5,000 £5,000 to £10,000 $\parallel 2$ per cent. • • • 22 "

property death.

probate,

		: ,,		~ ±0,000	39		* * *	0	"	· · ·	• •
		,,	£10,000 to	£20,000	22		•••	4			a set a l'alla de la companya de la
	с. С		£20,000 to	£30,000	,,		•••	5	99 	ter de la secto	
	•	•	£30,000 to	£40,000	23		•••	6		$\mathcal{T}^{(1)}([i]) = \mathcal{T}^{(1)}([i])$	
5 - C.	νει το ποχ. - τ ποχ.		£40,000 to	£60,000		일을 있 는 것 1997년 1997년 1997년 1997년 1997년 199	• • •	$\overline{7}$			
	· • • 4		£60,000 to	£80,000		· 1 · ·		. 8	277 5 - 5 - 5	ta serie de la companya de la compa La companya de la comp	
× s. a	• > •		£80.000 to	£100.000			•••	9			
ð 5	0 p t	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	£100,000 an	d upwards	"	43.5	• • •	10	27 3 4 12	S. M.	

82 Including those granted to the Gurator of Intestate Estates. A garage and ABRE all all + See paragraphs 911 to 916, Vol. I.

11 The Acts relating to estates of deceased persons are 34 Vict. No. 388, 35 Vict. No. 403, 36 Vict. No. 427, 39 Vict. No. 523, 53 Vict. Nos. 1,035 and 1,053. § Exempted by the Duties on Estates Amendment Act 1889 (53 Vict. No. 1,053), which came

into force on the 1st January, 1890:21 nr 202 g box ,8221 nr self-mode gibrand of 844. || The first £1,000 of the value of these estates exempted from duty. The sugar publication to

B 2

Amount of probate, etc., duties. 11. The amount realized by the State in 1889 from duties on estates of deceased persons was exceptionally high, being more than in 1888 by £172,164, more than in 1887 by £240,396, and more than three times as much as in any other previous year. The amounts fluctuate considerably from year to year, as will be observed by the following figures for the last nineteen years :—

DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1889.

			£			•	£
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				

Intestate estates. 12. The new intestate estates dealt with by the Curator in 1888 numbered 301; those in 1889 numbered 359.* The sums received by the Curator on these estates and on others remaining from former years were $\pounds 53,031$ in 1888 and $\pounds 54,924$ in 1889. In the nineteen years ended with 1889, the number of intestate estates dealt with was 4,548. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the nineteen years was $\pounds 841,664$.

Divorce and matrimonial.

13. Under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes there were 22 decrees for dissolution of marriage in 1889 as against 28 in 1888. Three decrees for judicial separation were pronounced in 1889, and one such decree in 1888. The following was the business done in the two years :—

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL, 1888 AND 1889.

						1888.		188 9.
Petitions for	or dissolution of m	arriage		•••	number	3 8	• • •	3 8
39	judicial separat	ion	• • •	•••	33	4	• • •	7
Decrees for	dissolution of ma	rriage		• • •	"	28	•••	22
"	judicial separati	ion		•••	"	1		3
>>	alimony	• • •	• • •	•••	"	1	• • •	

Divorces in twentyeight years. the Supreme Court of Victoria jurisdiction in matters matrimonialcame into operation in 1861, 308 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 71 decrees for judicial separation have been made.

* These numbers are included in those given in the table following paragraph 8 ante.

15. As the marriages in 1889 numbered 9,194, the petitions for Proportion dissolution of marriage were in the proportion of 1 to every 242 to marmarriages, and the decrees for dissolution of marriage were in the proportion of 1 to every 418 marriages. In the 18 years ended with 1888, the marriages numbered 107,824, the petitions for dissolution of marriage numbered 417, and the decrees for dissolution of marriage numbered 210. Thus, during the 18 years referred to, there was 1 petition to dissolve marriage to every 257 marriages celebrated, and 1 marriage was dissolved to every 513 marriages celebrated.

16. An Act to amend the law of divorce^{*} was passed in Victoria Divorce Act in November, 1889, and received the Royal assent on the 13th May, ^{1889,} principal principal provisions. 1890. Under this Statute it was provided that 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 :—

(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.

17. The new *Divorce Act* further provides for simplifying and Further provisions cheapening the modes of procedure in divorce cases; for the hearing of new *Divorce* and trying of divorce suits in chambers at the discretion of the Court; *Act.* for forbidding the publication of evidence in divorce cases if, in the opinion of the Court, it would be prejudicial to public morals for it to be published; and for the abolition of applications or decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights.

* Divorce Act 1889 (53 Vict. No. 1,056).

Divorces in Victoria and England. 18. 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. 19. The divorce law of France dates from the latter part of 1884. In the three years ended with 1887 there were 10,863 divorces, the marriages in the same three years being 844,434. There was thus 1 divorce to about 77 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. 20. The fees in Equity amounted in the aggregate to £136 in Equity, etc. 1888, and to £281 in 1889; those on Probates amounted to £1,901 in 1888, and to £2,353 in 1889; those in Divorce amounted to £84 in 1888, and to £94 in 1889. The total amount of these fees was thus £2,121 in 1888, and £2,728 in 1889.

Collections in Lunacy.

21. The moneys collected and appropriated in the department of ¹⁸ the Master-in-Lunacy, on behalf of patients (including "percentage" and fees) decreased from £31,363 in 1888, to £28,094 in 1889. It may be mentioned that the total expenditure in 1888-9 on Hospitals for the Insane was £106,276, so that, after allowing for moneys collected from private sources, the net cost to the State on account of lunatic patients in that year was about £78,182.

Insolvencies. 22. In the twenty-two years ended with 1889, 15,355 insolvencies took place in Victoria, with liabilities amounting to over 15 millions sterling, as against which assets were declared amounting to over 10 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 1889.

	¥7		Number of	As shown b	y the Insolvent's	Schedules.
	Year.		Insolvencies.	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	983 a 1997 a 1997 a	• • •	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
	Total	• • •	15,355	15,105,500	10,100,456	5,005,044

23. According to the table, insolvencies in 1889 were more Insolvencies numerous by 218 than in 1888, and were also more numerous than in previous any other year since 1880. The assets and liabilities in 1889, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, were largely in excess of those in any other year.

24. In 1889 and 1887 it will be noticed that the assets apparently Apparent exceeded the liabilities. This resulted in the year under review from the high, and doubtless in many instances fictitious, value placed upon 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.

7

* The plus sign (+) indicates a surplus.

•...

Occupations of insolvents.

25. The following table shows the occupations or callings of the persons who became insolvent in Victoria during the last three years :--

Occupation	S.			1887.	1888.	1889.
GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONS,	ARTS,	EDUC	ATION,			
LITERATURE-			1			
Artist	• • •	•••			1	•••
Chemist		• • •		2	1	
Civil engineer		• • •			•••	1
Civil servant				2	1	4
Clerk of works		• • •		• • •	•••	1
Comedian, tragedian				1	2	1
Dentist				1		
Draughtsman		• • •		• • •	•••	2
Equestrian	• • •	•••				1
Herbalist						2
Journalist				2	1	2
Medical man				• • •		1
Musician, music teacher]		2	1
News agent	• • •	• • •		1	•••	
Photographer	• • •	•••		1	1	2
Phrenologist					•••	1
Police constable	- 	•••				1
Printer		• • •		1	1	4
Reporter						1
Schoolmaster, teacher]	1	3	1
Solicitor		• • •		1		
Theatrical manager	• • •	• • •		1	2	1
BOARD AND LODGING, DOMES	STIC DUI	TIES, AT	TEND-			
Billiard-room keeper	• • •			1		•••
Boarding-house keeper	• • •	• • •		11	12	14
Caterer	•••	•••		1		•••
Charwoman	• • •				• • • •	1
Coffee-stall keeper	• • •			1		• • •
Hotel-broker	• • •	•••		2		• • •
Hotel-keeper	•••]	21	17	40
Married woman		• • •		5	1	8
Odd Job Help Company	•••	•••		1		
Public entertainer	•••	• • •		1		•••
$\operatorname{Restaurant-keeper}$	•••	•••		2	2	3
Servants' registry office]	keeper	•••		1		
Spinster	•••	•••		1	•••	• •
Widow		* = •		6	1	3
COMMERCIAL PURSUITS-			- de	•		
Accountant				T	A	6
Agent, commission agent	•••	* * *	•••	16		27
Auctioneer	• • •	•••	•••	1	TO	0
Bellman	•••	•••	•••	L .	1	
Bookkeeper, clerk	•••	• • •	••••	11	2	13
			[**		

Occupations of Insolvents, 1887, 1888 and 1889.

Occupations of Insolvents, 1887, 1888 and 1889—continued.

	Occupatio	ons.		:	1887.	1888.	1889.
OMMERCIAL PURSU	JITS-co	ntinued-					
Commercial trav	veller, ca	nvasser			5	2	4
Dealer (undefin	ed)		•••		10	3	$1\overline{0}$
Debt collector		• • •			1		•••
Financier	• • •				1		
Hawker			· · ·	•••	4	1 1	• • •
Mercantile, stoc	k and sh	are brok	cer	• • •		•••	5
Merchant	•••				3	4	· • • •
Salesman		• • •			2		4
Sewing machine	eimporte	er	. 	•••	1		•••
Storekeeper (un	defined)	•••			12	13	15
Warehouseman	•••		• • •	•••	1		1
ARRIERS-		2	,				•
Bullock driver	• • •		· • • •	· · · ·	1	1	• • •
Cabman	• • •	•••	• • •		3	4	2
Carrier, carter	• • •		• • •	•••	10	12	14
Mail contractor	• • •		• • •		•••		1
Mariner	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	1		1
Omnibus driver	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	1	1	• • •
Railway employ	vé 👘		• • •	• • •	1	•••	1
Stationmaster	• • •	• • •		• • •	1		• • •
Stoker	•••	· · ·	• • •	•••	• • •	2	•••
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		-					
GRICULTURAL PUR	SUITS A	ND LANI)—				s ji s
Farmer	•••	•••			53	62	58
Freeholder	• • •	• • •	· • •	••••	1		1
Gardener	•••			•••	5	2	3
Nurseryman	• • •	· •			• • •		•••
Seedsman	• • •	• • •	• • •		•••	•••	1
Surveyor	• • •	• • •	• • •	••••	1	1	• • •
Vinegrower	•••	•••	•••		• • •	1	•••
ASTORAL PURSUITS	S AND AI	NIMALS					
Boundary rider					1		
Cattle dealer	• • •	• • •			ī	2	5
Drover	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	-		1
Fisherman	• • •	•••			• • •	1	•••
Grazier			• • •		14	6	12
Groom	• • • •				1	•••	1
Horse proprieto	or. dealer	r. trainer	, breaker		2	2	4
Liverv-stable k	eeper				1	1	3
Overseer sheen	station		• • •		•••		1
Rabbit tranner		• • •			1	•••	1
Stock and static	on agent		•••		1	1	2
RTIZANS, MECHAN	ICS, LAB	SOURERS-					
Bellows-maker			•••		• • •		
Bricklayer		•••	•••		4		
Buildon contrac	ctor, arc	\mathbf{hitect}		•••	55	45	73
Dunuer, contrac					14	12	10
Carpenter	• • •		•				-
Carpenter Chairmaker	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		1

Occupations of Insolvents, 1887, 1888 and 1889—continued.

	Occupati	ons.			1887.	1888.	1889.
ARTIZANS, MECHAI	NICS, LAI	BOURERS	s—continu	ed			
Cooper	• • •			••••	1	1	•••
Dver	• • •				1		
Engraver			• • •		1	1	1
Fancy-goods m	naker			••••	1	• • •	•••
Fire-kindler m	aker				1		1
Furniture mak	er. dealer	, wareh	ouseman	•••	3	1	3
House decorat	or				• • •	- •••	1
Labourer (und	efined)			• • •	75	57	52
Manufacturer	(undefine	d)				1	3
Mason				•••	1	1	4
Monumental n	nason			•••	1		
Organ-builder						}	1
Painter					6	3	11
Pile-driver		•••	• • •	•••			1
Plastaror	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	4	2	Ā
Plumbor	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	7	3	<u> </u>
Saddlor		• • •	• • •	•••	• 1.	<u></u> Д	ā
Saudier	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	1 1		3
Snipwright			•••	••	T	•••	
Sign writer	• • •	• • •	* * *	···	• • •		
Slater		•••	•••	••••	• • •	1	
Turner			• • •	•••	1		• • •
Upholsterer		•	• • •	· • •	1	• • •	4
Venetian blind	l maker	• • •	•••	·••	.1		•••
Watchmaker,	jeweller	• • •	• • •		6	6	9
Wheelwright	• • •	• • •	- • •		1	1	•••
Works oversee	r	•••	• • •	•••	• • •		1,
Dress-							
Boot-Shoe-m	aker, dea	ler			21	14	14
Draper-Assis	tant to di	itto	•••		5	3	5
Dressmaker			• • •		2		
Hairdresser	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	2		 Б
Hattor	• • •	• • •	• • •	••••	U		U
Laundrosa	* * *	• • •	•••	•••	•••• T	L	
Launuress Loundry prop		•••	*		1	•••	
Launary prop	LICTOL	• • •	• • •	•••			1
Seamstress Shinter land	• • •	• • •	••• •		• • •		•••
Shirtmaker Mailar	• • •	• • •	•••		•••		
Indorelething	 manufaa	•••			6	3	3
		ourer	•••	••••	•••	•••	<u>a</u>
FIBROUS MATERIA	.LS—						
Flock manufa	cturer		•••	••••	1	•••	
Tent-maker	•••	• • •	•••		• • •	1	1 · · · / · · · ·
Animal Food						-	
Butcher	· · · ·				19	19	10
Dairvman	* * *	• • •	* * *	••••	TO	10	тд 1
Fishmonger	• • •	* * *	• • •		 ດ		
Ham and hoof		•••	• • •	•••	Z 1	• • • =	
Millz-sollow	-eroh ree	her	• • •	•••	1	•••	and the second sec
Poultonon	•••	• • •	• • •		1		•••
r outterer.	• • •	•••	•••	••••	• • •	1	• • •
				[!

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OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1887, 1888 AND 1889-continued.

	Occupat	ions.			1887.	1888.	1889.
egetable Food-	-						
Baker	•••	• • •	• • •		5	4	10
Confectioner		• • •	* * * ,		1	1	3
Fruiterer	• • •	• • •		•••	6	8	5
Greengrocer	• • •	• • •			•••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	4
Miller		• • •	• • •	•/ • •	1	- 1	•••
)RINKS AND STIMU	LANTS-	►					
Aärated water.	cordial	manufact	urer		4	•••	1
Brewer			•••	• • •	$\overline{2}$	•••	
Cellarman	. •••		• • •		•••	• • •	1
Grocer—Assist	ant to d	itto		•••	12	7	10
Tea merchant	• • •	4 • • •	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	3
Tea packer	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •	1	
Tobacconist	• • •	• • •			3	1	····
Wine-hall keep	per	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	•••	
Wine-seller	•••		• • •	••••	•••	•••	
NIMAL MATTERS-							
Currier	•••	x	• • •	•••	1	•••	•••
Hide merchant	t	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	
Leather merch	ant		•••		1	•••	•••
Tanner	•••	•••			1	• • •	2
Wool and skin	mercha	nt		•••	•••	•••	1
Wool presser	• • •		* # •	•••	•••		•••
EGETABLE MATTI	ERS-	ļ					
Chaff cutter			• • •		1		1
French-polishe	er	се цан 1. 			• • •	1	
Hay, corn and	produce	dealer			6	3	6
Saw-mill owne	er, sawy	er	•••		7	3	6
Stationer—Ass	sistant t	o ditto	• • •		2	•••	
Timber merch	ant	: • • •	• • •		2	•••	1
Wood, coal me	erchant	• • •	• • •		3		2
Wood splitter	• • •	• • •	• • • •	• • •	•••	5	3
Aining, Engaged) IN						
Miner	• • •	• • •	•••		22	20	23
Mining explor	er	• • •	• • •	••••	• • •	•••	1
Mining manag	ger	• • •	• • •		1	1	1
Mining specul	lator	• • •	• • •		2	1	1
Quartz-crushe	r	• • •			• • •	1	
Stamper-feede	r	•••	•••		1		
COAL, STONE. CLA	Y, ETC.						
Brickmaker	-)	-		2	5	2
Charcoal hum	 er	• • •	• • •	•••			1
Unarouar Duri		• • •	- • •		• • •	1	
Chimney_gwoo	ner			-			
Chimney-swee Nightman	eper	• • •	• • •	•••	1		
Chimney-swee Nightman Quarryman	eper 	•••	• • •		 1 1		

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1887, 1888 AND 1889-continued.

Occupatio	1887.	1888.	1889			
INERALS AND METALS						
Blacksmith	• • •			5	10	10
Boilermaker				1		•••
Engine-driver (undefined)		(3	3	1
Engineer				1	4	4
Gold-broker				•••		1
Ironfounder, dresser				1	-1	4
Ironmonger				2		2
Machinery merchant			• • •	1		
Pyrites works, owner of				2		
Tinsmith	•••		•••	•••		3
NDEFINITE AND NON-PROD	UCTIVE	-		·		
Gentleman	• • •	• • •		3	3	12
Gentlewoman	• • •	• • •		1	•••	
Manager (undefined)	•					1
Out of business				14	12	9
Overseer (undefined)						1
Speculator (undefined)	• • •	• • •	•••			3
Total	•••			619	479	697

cupations ith most isolisol-

26. It will be noticed that the occupations which contributed most largely to the list of insolvents in the three years were those of labourers, numbering 184; farmers or selectors, 173; builders, contractors, and architects, 173; hotelkeepers, 78; miners, 65; commission agents, etc., 53; butchers, 50; boot and shoe makers, 49; storekeepers, 40; boarding-house keepers, 37; and carpenters and carriers, etc., 36 each.

olvencies 27. In the last seven years insolvencies have been much more numerous in New South Wales than in Victoria; and in 1886 and ales.

1887 they were even more numerous than in the worst year (1879) named in the table following paragraph 22 ante. In 1882—which, however, was an exceptional one—the liabilities, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, were three times 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, 1883 TO 1889.

	Voor		Number of	As shown by the Insolvents' Schedu		
	1041.		Insolvencies.	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

28. In 1888, as is shown in the following table, the insolvencies Insolvencie in all the Australasian colonies numbered 2,638, and the total asian deficiency, according to the insolvents' schedules, amounted to £744,000. It will be observed that in that year the insolvencies in New South Wales exceeded those in Victoria by 372, and the deficiency in the former exceeded that in the latter by £38,000:—

INSOLVENCIES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.

	Number of	As shown by the Insolvents Schedules.					
the second s	Insolvencies	Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.			
		£	£	£			
Victoria	479	347,658	185,871	161.787			
New South Wales	851	659,307	459,677	199,630			
Queensland	249	258,884	122,464	136,420			
South Australia	98	80,092	58,011	22,081			
Western Australia	27	•••					
Total Australia	1,704	1,345,941	826,023	519,918			
Tasmania	90	44,887	13,641	31,246			
New Zealand	844	445,061	252,322	192,739			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·						

13

Total Australasia ... 2,638 1,835,889 1,091,986 743,903

29. The figures in the following table, which represent the number Failures in the Unit of failures* in the United Kingdom in the ten years ended with 1888, Kingdom together with the liabilities and assets of the insolvents, and the proportion of the latter to the former have been taken from the Bankers' Magazine for the month of September, 1889†:--

* Including besides bankruptcies (proper), liquidations, and compositions. † Page 1,137, Waterlow & Sons, London.

Total Amounts of-Percentage-Number of Assets to Year. Cases. Liabilities. Assets. Liabilities. £ £ 29,678,193 10,193,617 13,132**34·3** 1879 . . . • • • 16,188,636 4,701,504 10,298 29.01880. 17,679,345 4,890,898 27.69,727 1881 5,492,919 19,108,060 9,041 28.7 1882 8,555 21,268,151 5,987,544 28.11883. 13,989,995 4,015,998 4,170 28.7 1884+• • • • • • 9,037,789 3,093,15134.2 4,333 1885. . . • • • 7,913,871 2,855,160 4,816 36.11886. 4,839 8,935,825 2,667,16229.81887 7,110,948 2,242,747 4,826 31.51888 . . . • • •

FAILURES* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1879 TO 1888.

Change of law in United Kingdom.

30. It will be noticed that by far the largest number of failures bankruptcy occurred in 1879, but since then a considerable falling-off has taken place in each year, but most especially in the last five 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.

legistrar General.

31. 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 trademarks, are performed by the Registrar-General. In 1889, as compared with 1888, there was a considerable decrease in the number of transactions and in the fees received under most of these heads, the chief decrease being under the Companies Statute. The following are the returns for the two years :---

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TRANSACTIONS AND FEES, 1888 AND 1889.

Nature of Transaction.			Transactions.		Fees.			
			1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.		
				· ,			£	£
Registry	•••	• • •	•••		21,044	19,828	6,836	5,595
Companies Sto	itute	• • •	• • •	• • •	36,149	10.318	10.096	2.856
Bills and contr	acts (of sale	• • •	• • •	6,392	7.318	319	366
Births, deaths,	and 1	marriages ce	rtificates	•••	4,297	5.326	1.065	1.296
Patents	•••	•••	•••		883	1.972	1.891	2.203
Copyrights		• • •	•••	• • •	617	683	88	90
Frade-marks	•••				506	880	413	523
Searches in con	nexi	on with the	above	•••	26.252	24.361	1.818	1.617
Miscellaneous	fees	1988 es e∙€ itor e	in gr oor in the state of the			3	56	- 40
Total	•••	• • •	•••		96,140	70,689	22,582	14,586

† In 1884 the Bankruptcy Act of 1869 was repealed, and the Act of 1883 has since been in force.

32. The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates offences during 1888 and 1889 is given in the following table; those offences being distinguished :—1. In respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons, but were never in custody. 2. In respect to which arrests were made by the police. 3. In respect to which no person had been arrested or brought before magistrates up to the end of the month of March of the year following that in which the offence was reported.* An increase will be observed under all the heads, resulting in a total increase during the year of 4,531 offences, or about 7 per cent :—

OFFENCES	Reported,	1888	AND	1889.	
۰.					

Offences in respect to which—	1888.	1889.	Increase.
1. Persons were brought before magistrates on summons	22,967	26,678	3,711
2. ", ", apprehended by the police 3. The offenders were still at large † …	37, 309 6,474	$37,321 \\ 7,282$	$\frac{12}{808}$
zieren er Total	66,750	71,281	4,531

33. Forty-one per cent. of the offences dealt with consist of Summons 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 1889 with 1888, an increase is shown under all the heads except offences against property, under which there was a slight decrease. The following are the figures for the two years :---

*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.

† 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 of the second strictly are the second strictly and the second strictly are the second strictly and the second strictly are the second strictly are the second strictly are the second strictly are second strictly are strictly are second strictl

	1888.	1889.	Increase.
Offences against the person ,, ,, property Minor offences	1,21646321,288	1,48543124,762	269 - 32† 3,474
Total	22,967	26,678	3,711‡
Cases dismissed by magistrates Offender summarily convicted or held to bail	5,220 17,747	6,815 19,863	1,595 2,116

OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUMMONS, 1888 AND 1889.*

Charges 34. Very full details are given of the offences which gave occasion for the apprehensions made by the police; but, in making up the returns, a person arrested more than once during the year, or arrested at one time on several charges, is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest or charge, and this, except where the contrary is stated, must be borne in mind by those consulting the following paragraphs and tables.§

Arrests, 1888 and 1889 35. The persons || who were taken in charge by the Victorian police in 1889 numbered 37,321, as against 37,309 in 1888; the figures for the two years being thus almost identical.

Arrests, 36. The arrests in 1889, and in the first year of each of the two and 1889. previous quinquennia, were as follow:—

Number of Persons.	1879.	1884.	1889.
Taken into custody	24,625	27,503	37,321
Discharged by magistrates Summarily convicted or held to bail Committed for trial	$7,227 \\ 16,770 \\ 628$	8,900 17,908 695	$13,000 \\ 23,298 \\ 1,023$

Persons¶ Arrested, 1879, 1884 and 1889.**

* 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.

 \dagger The minus (-) sign indicates decrease.

‡ Net figures.

§ For 1884, a table was compiled showing the number of charges on which each individual was arrested. See paragraph 62, et seq. post.

42.01

|| See preceding paragraph.

¶ See paragraph 34 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.

37. At the last period, it will be observed, arrests were much more Arrests: 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 1879 was 834,030; in 1884, 933,894; and in 1889, 1,104,300. The arrests were, therefore, in the proportion of 1 to every 34 persons living at the first and second periods, and 1 to every 30 persons living at the third period.

38. The persons summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed Proportion for trial, were, to the whole number arrested, in the proportion of 71 of times per cent. at the first period, and of 68 per cent. at the second period, but of only 65 per cent. at the third period.

39. There was a slight increase in the prevalence of serious Serious offences at the last as compared with the two previous periods; this 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 39 arrests at the first period, of 1 to every 40 arrests at the middle period, and of 1 to every 37 arrests at the third period.

40. The sexes of the persons arrested, and of such of them as Males and females were discharged by magistrates, summarily dealt with, or sent for arrested. trial, were as follow at the same three periods :---

	1879.		188	34.	1889.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Taken into custody	19,162	5,463	21,908	5,595	30,725	6,596
Discharged by magistrates	5,521	1.706	7,024	1,876	10,680	2,320
Summarily convicted or held to hail	13,061	3,709	14,284	3,624	19,108	4,190
Committed for trial	580	48	600	95	937	86

MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1879, 1884 AND 1889.

41. The males and females summarily convicted, held to bail, or Cases in committed for trial, were, to the whole numbers of the same sexes arrested, in the proportions respectively of 71 per cent. and 70 per cent. in 1879; of 68 per cent. and 66 per cent. in 1884; and of 69 per cent. and 65 per cent. in 1889.

42. The next table shows the relative proportions of males and Relative proportions females arrested, and of those of them who were discharged, summarily dealt with, or committed for trial at the same three periods :— female criminals.

* See paragraph 34 ante.

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		1879.	1884.	1889.
Taken into custody	• • •	$28 \cdot 51$	25.54	21.47
Discharged by magistrates Summarily convicted or held to bail Committed for trial	· · · · · · ·	30·90 28·40 8·28	26·70 25·37 15·83	$21.72 \\ 21.93 \\ 9.18$

MALES AND FEMALES.-RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED. 1879, 1884 AND 1889.

Relative

proportions female criminals at three periods.

43. It will be observed that, relatively to the males taken into of male and custody or summarily convicted, the proportion of females similarly dealt with was at the last period much lower than at either of the former periods; but the proportion of females committed for trial at the last period was somewhat larger than at the first period, but was not nearly 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; at the first and second periods the females in the colony were in the proportion of about 90, and at the third period of about 88, to every 100 males.

Causes of arrest.

44. 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 :---

Offence.	1879.	1884.	1889.
Murder and attempt at murder	15	23	34
Manslaughter	14	16	8
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	46	71	70
Assault	1.682	1.809	2.141
Rape and indecent assault on females	60	70	74
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	-8	17	10
Minor offences against the person	140	93	134
Robbery with violence, burglary, etc.	203	205	104
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, etc.	154	130	163
Other offences against property	3 508	3 000	1.007
Forgery and offences against the currency	100	5,030 7A	4,007
Drunkenness	10.961	19 099	10 069
Other offences against good order	6.041	12,900	18,008
Offences relating to carrying out laws	0,041	7,330	10,139
Smuggling and other offences and all	420	228	216
revenue	129	80	167 π
Offences against public welfare	1,244	1,329	1,450
Total	24,625	27,503	37,321

CAUSES OF ARREST, 1879, 1884 AND 1889.

19

45. The causes in respect to which more arrests were made at offences at the last period than at either of the former ones were murder and attempts to murder, assaults, rape and indecent assaults on females, robbery with violence or burglary, horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, etc., miscellaneous offences against property, forgery, drunkenness, and other offences against good order; smuggling and other offences against the revenue, and offences against public welfare. But, for manslaughter, and offences relating to carrying out laws, there were fewer arrests at the last than at either of the former periods; and for minor offences against the person than at the first period. The most marked increases in 1889, as compared with previous periods, have occurred in the arrests for robbery and burglary, murder, miscellaneous offences against property, and drunkenness and other offences against good order—most especially the first and last-named offences.

46. The number of arrests for drunkenness affords ample evidence Drunkenthat the efforts of those who are seeking to suppress or mitigate ness. 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 :—

State States	In 1874, on	e person in	every	71	living in	n Victoria.	
	,, 1875,	 	"	6 8	>>))	
a Marana (an Albana) an Angala. An	,, 1876,	>>	"	6 9	"	* >>	
	,, 1877,	>>	"	65	"	>>	
	<i>,,</i> 1878,	"	,,	69	>>	"	
	,, 1879,	>>	"	77	>>	"	
	,, 1880,	39	,,,	85	"	"	
2 - 19 - 19 19 - 19	,, 1881,	"	> 7 (79	,,	"""	
	,, 18 82 ,	"	"	76	"	"	
	,, 1883,	"	"	74	"	"	
	,, 1884,	وو	"	73	>>	"	
$\sqrt{\sigma} \tilde{A}_{1}$,, 1885,	,,	22	72	55	"	
	,, 1886,		>,	68	>>	"	
	,, 1887,	?)	,,	65		"	
ан тарана 1917 — Принска 1917 — Принска Принска 1917 — Принска Принска 1917 — Принска Принска 1917 — Принска Принска 1917 — П	,, 1888,		"	57		"	
e kije	,, 188 9 ,	. , ,	, ,,,	61	د د ورو ا	>>	

47. It will be observed that in 1879, 1880, and 1881, embracing Increase of the year in which the colony was in a depressed condition, as already drunkenness. stated, 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 year, 1889, which was one in which there was a certain amount of the years prior to 1888.

C 2

Minor offences. 48. 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 21,654 in 1879, 24,687 in 1884, and 33,754 in 1889; 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.

Smuggling and other offences against revenue. 49. 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 167 persons were taken into custody for such offences in 1889, which, however, is larger than the number in 1884 or in 1879.

Age and education of arrested persons. 50. The ages of those taken into custody in 1889, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table :--

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION AND AGE OF PERSONS* ARRESTED, 1889.

Ages.	Superior Instruction.	Read and Write well.	Read only or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years	•••	3	118	391	512
10 " 15 " …		35	577	98	710
15 ,, 20 ,,	1	198	1,898	112	2,209
20 ,, 25 ,,	6	604	4,996	253	5,859
25 ,, 30 ,,	20	693	5,151	$\boldsymbol{292}$	6,156
30 ,, 40 ,,	54	926	6,717	516	8,213
40 ,, 50 ,,	33	590	5,037	$\boldsymbol{598}$	6,258
50 ,, 60 ,,	20	309	3,533	520	4,382
60 years and upwards	11	187	2,369	446	3,013
Unspecified	•••	4 4 9	7	2	9
Total ,	145	3,545	30,403	3,228	37,321

Education

51. The returns of those under 15 years of age taken in charge

of children arrested. by the police embrace neglected and deserted children as well as criminals. The whole number in 1889, according to the table, was 1,222, and of these not one was possessed of superior instruction; only 38, or one in 32, could read and write well; and 489, or more than a third, were unable to read. The number of children under 15 committed for trial was 3; all were boys, only one of whom could read and write well, whilst the others could read and write more or less imperfectly.

52. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 36,099, and of these, Education 3.652, or more than a tenth (including those possessed of superior instruction), could read and write well, whilst 2,739, or a thirteenth, could not read. Those over 15 years of age committed for trial numbered 1,020, of whom 250, or a little under a fourth, could read and write well, or were possessed of superior instruction, and 57, or one in 18, were unable to read. According to these figures the persons charged with offences serious enough to call for their commitment for trial were somewhat better educated than the other arrested persons. Those arrested, whether committed for trial or otherwise dealt with, were on the average not nearly so well educated as the general population, for at the last census all over 15 years of age, except about a tenth, were returned as being able to read and write, and only an eighteenth were returned as entirely illiterate.

53. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of Birthplaces and relithe persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in gions of criminals' 1889, also the ratio of those of each country and sect to the estimated numbers of the same country and sect in the population :---

	Perse	ons Arrested.	Persons Committed for Trial.					
Birthplace and Religion.	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 living.†	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 living.†				
BIRTHPLACE.								
Victoria	11,401	17.53	433	•67				
Other Australasian colonies ‡	2,613	50.25	115	2.21				
Australian Aborigines	36	•••	•••	•••				
England and Wales	8,447	46 ·04	225	1.23				
Scotland	3,190	53.49	36	•60				
Ireland	9,047	84.94	104	·98				
China	170	14.56	12	1.03				
Other countries	2,417	59·55	98	2.41				
'Total	37,321	33.80	1,023	·93				
Religion.								
Protestants	20,679	26.12	581	·74				
Roman Catholics	15,578	59.82	391	1.50				
Jews	138	24.90	21	3.79				
Buddhists, Confucians, etc	154	14.38	10	·93				
Others	772	21·55	20 ·	•56				
16 Shells				· ·				

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS* ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1889.

* See paragraph 34 ante.

† The estimated population of each birthplace and religion with which these calculations have been made will be found in the tables following paragraphs 120 and 131 of Volume I.

‡ Exclusive of aborigines.

54. Until the last two years it had always been found that fewer Relative numbers of Victorians have been arrested, and fewer committed for trial, in proeach birthplace. portion to their numbers in the population, than persons of any other nationality. This, without doubt, has been mainly due to the fact of a very large proportion of children being embraced within their numbers; with the increasing ages of the Victorian-born population, however, the number of criminals is becoming larger, and in 1888, for the first time, one of the other nationalities, viz., the Chinese, showed a smaller proportion both of arrests, and commitments; whilst in 1889, the Chinese also showed a smaller proportion of arrests, but a larger proportion of commitments, and the Scotch a slightly smaller proportion of commitments. In 1879 only 5,450, and in 1884 no more than 7,386, persons of Victorian birth were taken into custody, whereas in the year under review the number had risen to 11,401; moreover, the rate per 1,000 of the Victorian-born population rose from 11 in 1879 to $13\frac{1}{2}$ in 1884, and to $17\frac{1}{2}$ in 1889. Of places outside Victoria, the country which supplies the largest number of arrested persons is Ireland. In 1889, those arrested of this nationality exceeded the English and Welsh arrested by 600, and this although natives of England and Wales in the population out-numbered the Irish by about 77,000, or over 70 per cent. The offences with which the Irish were charged, however, could not have been of so serious a l nature as those in respect to which the English and Welsh were 1 arrested, as the number of the latter committed for trial was considerably larger, in proportion to their numbers in the population, than that of the former; the proportion of Scotch arrested was also above that of the English, but that of the Scotch committed for trial was much lower in 1889 than that of any other nationality. The proportion of Chinese arrested was below that of persons of any other nationality, but the proportion committed for trial was higher than in the case of the Victorians, Scotch, or Irish. In proportion to their numbers, arrests of natives of other Australasian colonies were much more numerous than those of Victoria, and their commitments for trial were much more numerous than those of any other specified nationality.

Relative numbers of each religion. 55. In proportion to their numbers in the community, the Roman Catholics supplied much more than twice as many arrested persons as the Protestants or the Jews, and over four times as many as the Buddhists, Confucians, etc. In view of a similar proportion, the Roman Catholics committed for trial were twice as numerous as the Protestants, but two and a-half times less numerous than the Jews. A statement of the offences which formed the grounds for arrest will be found in the next table but one.

56. It is generally assumed that nearly every person sent to trial Religions of is guilty of the offence for which he was committed, and, although he convicted may subsequently be acquitted, the probability is that a conviction sentenced. 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 whilst in the year under notice a larger proportion of Roman Catholics were unjustly committed than of Protestants, in the previous year the proportions were about equal; also that, over a series of years, a smaller proportion of Jews, but a larger proportion of Pagans, Buddhists, Confucians, etc., are unjustly accused than in the case of either Protestants or Roman Catholics. It should, however, be pointed out that the number of Jews and Pagans committed for trial was so small that any proportions based thereon are but of little value :---

Religions of Persons* Tried[†] and Convicted, 1889.

Doliniona	Number tried	Convicti	Convictions in 1889.				
cengions.	in 1889.†	Total Number.	Percentage of Number Tried.	- in Year 1838.	1881-1887.		
		•					
Protestants	537	391	72.81	70.3	63·7		
Roman Catholics	358	250	69.83	70.8	62.7		
Jews	21	17	80 95	71.4	73.1		
Buddhists, Con- fucians, etc.	10	9	90.00	71.4	57.9		
Others	19	13	68.42	82.3	73.1		
Total	945	680	71.96	70.8	63.6		

57. The religions of the persons* taken into custody in 1889 are Causes of arrest, and given in the following table in connexion with their offences :— religions.

* See paragraph 34 ante.

(AT) .) -

† Exclusive of those not prosecuted, who numbered 95 in 1889. 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.

			Religi	ons.		
Offence.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Buddhists, Confucians, etc.	Others.	Total.
Murder and attempt at murder Manslaughter	19 5	11 2	•••	1 1	3	34
intent to do bodily harm	36	29	1	L	3	70 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Assault	1,081	978	5	17	60	2,141
Rape and indecent assault on females	40	32	1	•••	1	74
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	6	4	•••	•••	•••	10
Other offences against the person	85	45	2		2	134
Robbery with violence, burglary, etc.	217	178	8	5	1	409
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, etc.	107	54	• • •		2	163
Other offences against property	2,457	1,478	49	36	77	4,097
Forgery and offences against the currency	82	54	4		1	141
Drunkenness	9,881	7,850	12	16	309	18,068
Other offences against good order	5,491	4,305	46	91	206	10,139
Offences relating to the carrying out of laws	116	92	1	1	6	216
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	70	59	5	23	10	167
Offences against public welfare	986	407	4	8	45	1,450
Total	20,679	15,578	138	200	726	37,321

CAUSES OF ARREST, AND RELIGIONS, 1889.

Causes of arrest of each sect compared. 58. It will be observed that 19 Protestants, 11 Roman Catholics, 1 Buddhist, etc., and 3 of other beliefs were arrested for murder and attempt at murder; 41 Protestants, 31 Roman Catholics, 1 Jew, 1 Buddhist, etc., and 3 of other beliefs were arrested for manslaughter, shooting at, or seriously wounding; 46 Protestants and 36 Roman Catholics, 1 Jew, and 1 of other beliefs, were arrested for sexual offences. Nearly 10,000 Protestants, nearly 8,000 Roman Catholics,

12 Jews, 16 Buddhists, etc., and 309 of unspecified religions were arrested for drunkenness. No Jew was arrested during the year for homicide, and only one for a sexual offence.

^{eligions of} ^{brunkards.} 59. Arrests for drunkenness and other offences against good order were in the proportion of 74 per cent. of the total arrests of Protestants, of 78 per cent. of those of Roman Catholics, of 42 per cent, of those of Jews, of 53 per cent. of those of Buddhists, Confucians, etc., and of 71 per cent. of those of per sons of other beliefs. These proportions vary but little from year to year.

60. The next table shows the occupations of the males and females Occupations of persons taken into custody in 1889:—

Occupa	tions.			Males.	Females.
GOVERNMENT, PROFESSI	ONS, ARTS,	, EDUCATION,		6	
Government Officer				12	• • •
Police penal officer				4	
Officer of local body				1	• • •
Army, navy—officer, man	••••••			15	•••
Clergyman, etc.				6	1
Lawver	••			21	• • •
Law clerk, law student				3	•••
Others connected with law .]	8	
Medical man. student				21	• • •
Dentist				20	• • •
Chemist. druggist				61	
Others connected with medicin	e	• • •		1	
Author, editor, reporter	<u> </u>	· • • •		$2\overline{6}$	
Bookseller newsvendor		•••		20	1
Printer	•••	• 		207	
Science connected with	•••••			17	
Education engaged in	•• •••		•••	42	2
Fine arts engaged in	••	• • •		16	1
Photographar	•• •••	• • •		14	_
Musia teacher of musician			•••	37	\sim 2
Theatres and exhibitions	acted with	• • •	•••	50	-2
BOABD AND LODGING, DOMI Hotelkeeper	ESTIC DUTI	ES, ATTENDAN	CE.	56	2
Board and lodging, connected	with			9	3
Domestic servant, cook				359	783
Hotel, boarding-house, etc., ser	vant			100	
Charitable institution servant		• • •		100	3
- multidubite initerious set faile :	•• •••	• • •	•••	100 4	3
Nurse (not servant)	•• •••	•••		100 4 	3 15
Nurse (not servant) Shoeblack	••••••	•••		100 4 7	3 15
Nurse (not servant) Shoeblack Opium shopkeeper	·····	•••	•••	100 4 7 6	3 15
Nurse (not servant) Shoeblack Opium shopkeeper Attendance, engaged in	·····	•••	· · · · · · · ·	100 4 7 6 7	3 15 28
Nurse (not servant) Shoeblack Opium shopkeeper Attendance, engaged in COMMERCIAI	 	···· ··· ··· 3.	· • • •	$100 \\ 4 \\ \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 7 \\ 100 \\ 10$	3 15 28
Nurse (not servant) Shoeblack Opium shopkeeper Attendance, engaged in COMMERCIAN Merchant	 Pursuits	···· ···· ··· S.	· • • •	100 4 7 6 7 17	3 15 28
Nurse (not servant) Shoeblack Opium shopkeeper Attendance, engaged in COMMERCIAN Merchant Auctioneer. etc.	 L PURSUITS	···· ···· ··· S.	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	100 4 7 6 7 17 9	3 15 28
Nurse (not servant) Shoeblack Opium shopkeeper Attendance, engaged in COMMERCIAN Merchant Auctioneer, etc. Broker, agent. etc.	 	 S.	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	100 4 7 6 7 17 9 182	3 15 28
Nurse (not servant) Shoeblack Opium shopkeeper Attendance, engaged in COMMERCIAN Merchant Auctioneer, etc. Broker, agent, etc. Commercial clerk. etc.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 S. 		$ 100 \\ 4 \\ \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 17 \\ 9 \\ 182 \\ 597 \\ $	3 15 28
Nurse (not servant) Shoeblack Opium shopkeeper Attendance, engaged in COMMERCIAN Merchant Auctioneer, etc. Broker, agent, etc. Commercial clerk, etc. Commercial traveller, salesman	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	···· ···· S. ····	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	$ 100 \\ 4 \\ \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 17 \\ 9 \\ 182 \\ 597 \\ 138 \\ $	3 15 28
Nurse (not servant) Shoeblack Opium shopkeeper Attendance, engaged in COMMERCIAN Merchant Auctioneer, etc. Broker, agent, etc. Commercial clerk, etc. Commercial traveller, salesman Other mercantile persons	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	 3. 	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	$ 100 \\ 4 \\ \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 17 \\ 9 \\ 182 \\ 597 \\ 138 \\ 32 \\ 32 $	3 15 28
Nurse (not servant) Shoeblack Opium shopkeeper Attendance, engaged in COMMERCIAN Merchant Auctioneer, etc. Broker, agent, etc. Commercial clerk, etc. Commercial traveller, salesman Other mercantile persons . Shopkeeper	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	···· ···· S. ···· ···· ····		$ 100 \\ 4 \\ \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 17 \\ 9 \\ 182 \\ 597 \\ 138 \\ 32 \\ 59 $	3 15 28 3
Nurse (not servant) Shoeblack Opium shopkeeper Attendance, engaged in COMMERCIAN Merchant Auctioneer, etc. Broker, agent, etc. Commercial clerk, etc. Commercial traveller, salesman Other mercantile persons Shopkeeper Pawnbroker	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	 S. 		$ 100 \\ 4 \\ \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 17 \\ 9 \\ 182 \\ 597 \\ 138 \\ 32 \\ 59 \\ 1 \\ 1 $	3 15 28 28 3
Nurse (not servant) Shoeblack Opium shopkeeper Attendance, engaged in COMMERCIAN Merchant Auctioneer, etc. Broker, agent, etc. Commercial clerk, etc. Commercial traveller, salesman Other mercantile persons Shopkeeper Pawnbroker Hawker, pedlar	··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··	S.		$ 100 \\ 4 \\ \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 17 \\ 9 \\ 182 \\ 597 \\ 138 \\ 32 \\ 59 \\ 1 \\ 545 \\ $	3 15 28 28 3 9
Nurse (not servant) Shoeblack Opium shopkeeper Attendance, engaged in COMMERCIA: Merchant Auctioneer, etc. Broker, agent, etc. Commercial clerk, etc. Commercial traveller, salesman Other mercantile persons Shopkeeper Pawnbroker Hawker, pedlar	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	···· ···· S. ···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ·		$ 100 \\ 4 \\ \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 17 \\ 9 \\ 182 \\ 597 \\ 138 \\ 32 \\ 59 \\ 1 \\ 545 \\ 6 \\ 6 $	3 15 28 28 3 9
Nurse (not servant) Shoeblack Opium shopkeeper Attendance, engaged in COMMERCIA: Merchant Auctioneer, etc. Broker, agent, etc. Commercial clerk, etc. Commercial traveller, salesman Other mercantile persons Shopkeeper Pawnbroker Hawker, pedlar Marine storekeeper Bag bottle getherer dealer	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	S. 		$ 100 \\ 4 \\ \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 17 \\ 9 \\ 182 \\ 597 \\ 138 \\ 32 \\ 597 \\ 138 \\ 32 \\ 59 \\ 1 \\ 545 \\ 6 \\ 44 \\ $	3 15 28 28 3 9
Nurse (not servant) Shoeblack Opium shopkeeper Attendance, engaged in COMMERCIA: Merchant Auctioneer, etc. Broker, agent, etc. Commercial clerk, etc. Commercial traveller, salesman Other mercantile persons Shopkeeper Pawnbroker Hawker, pedlar Marine storekeeper Rag, bottle gatherer, dealer General dealer	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	 S. 		$ 100 \\ 4 \\ \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 17 \\ 9 \\ 182 \\ 597 \\ 138 \\ 32 \\ 597 \\ 138 \\ 32 \\ 59 \\ 1 \\ 545 \\ 6 \\ 44 \\ 321 \\ $	3 15 28 3 9 7

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1889.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1889—continued.

Occupations.				Males.	Females.
CARRYING AND MES	SSAGES.				
Railway service				12	1
Omnibus. cab—driver. owner	1	• • •	+	291	
Dravman, carter, carrier		· • •		490	• • •
Others connected with conveyance	* * *		• • •	8	•••
Ship-owner, master, officer, seaman	(not navy)	• • •	1,047	
Steamship-engineer, stoker, coal trin	nmer			43	
Ship—servant, steward, etc		•••	• • •	37	1
Boatman, waterman, etc	248	• • •	• • •	12	
Stevedore, or otherwise connected wit	h ships	• • •		7	••••
Messenger, porter, errand boy	• • •	• • •	• • •	14	
Telegraph service		• • •	• • •	7	
AGRICULTURAL PURSUITS	AND LAT	ND.			
Farmer, market gardener, farm servar	nt, labour	er, etc.	• • •	797	
Land, estate-agent, proprietor, etc.		• •	• • •	1	•••
Land surveyor and assistants		•		28	
Others connected with land			• • •	4	
PASTORAL PURSUITS AND	D ANIMAI	s.			
Squatter, grazier, station servant, lab	ourer, etc.		* • •	73	
Horse dealer, proprietor, etc	• • •	***		6	•••
Veterinary surgeon, farrier	c		•••	16	1
Horse-breaker, groom, jockey	• • •	• • •	• • •	381	
Live stock salesman		• • •		3	
Game, rabbit catcher		•••	* * *	1	
Fisherman		• • •		20	
Drover and others engaged about anim	mals	* • 4	•••	61	• • • • •
ARTIZANS, MECHANICS, I	ABOURER	S.	1		
Bookbinder				5	
Musical instrument maker, dealer				9	
Prints and pictures, connected with				2	
Carving and figures, connected with				20	n in the second
Watch and clock maker, dealer	•••	•••	•••	41	
Philosophical instrument maker, deale	er .		•••	$\frac{-2}{2}$	
Gunsmith, etc.		• = *	•••	- 4	
Mechanical or undefined engineer	• • •	• • •	•••	273	
Toolmaker, cutler, etc.	* * *	•••	••`	32	•••
Carriagemaker, wheelwright	•••		• • •	84	
Saddle, harness, and whin maker dea	ler	· • •	•••	108	
Shipwright, rigger boathuilder	101	* • •	• • •	21	
Sailmaker, shinchandler, etc.	¥ # 4	•••	• • •	25	
Builder. architect	• • •	•••	•••	100	u ar ∆a • •@s fuir Thr
Carpenter, joiner	• • •		•••	890	•••
Cooper. turner	• • •	* ***	***	54	•••
Bricklaver, mason, nlasterer shindler	slater	•••	•••	838	
Painter, paperhanger nlumbar ate	, 514001	• • •	•••	<u>479</u>	n na sa sa s a 20 na sa 20 ≩
Others connected with huildings	• • •	• • •	* • •	т <i>і 4</i> А	
Cabinet, etc., maker dealer		• • •	***	199	2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 - 2 -
Chemicals, working or dealing in	• • •	•••	•••	140	n an an HR LAN . An Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna A
Labourer (undefined)	• • •	•••	***	1 <i>1</i> , 960	. 1
	• • •	• • •	•••	17,009	All an the 🏯 de la companya de la compa

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1889—continued.

Occup	ations.				Mal	es.	Females.
TEXTILE FABR	ICS AND	DRESS.	, I				
Martila fabrica manufacturer	of woowo	n				90	9
Dropon and assistants	n, weave	L.	• • •	•••		90	4
Haindnesser wigmaker etc	• •	• • •	•••	•••		70	• • •
Halfuressel, wightaker, etc.	• • •		★ ◆ ◆ New	•••		19	•••
Hat and cap maker	 .ing	• • •	• • •	•••	6		
Tallor, talloress, dealer in cloth	ung	***	· • •	•••	4	434	07 90
Mininer, uressmaker	 din mo	 ahinist	• # •	•••	• •		99 90
Clothing, manufacture, engage	u ш, ща	CHIHISU	• • •	••••	(205	20
Boot and shoe maker	••	• • •	• • •	· • •		600	L
Umbrellamaker, menuer .	••	* • •	• • •	••• [0	
wasnerwoman, launury man	• • •	* * *	•••	•••	••	•	60
FIBROUS I	ATERIA	LS.					
Rope, mat, sack, maker		• • • *		•••		10	
Tent, tarpaulin, maker, canvas	s dealer	•••	• •			8	
			-	*	1997 - 19		
ANIMA	l Food.			1	· · · · ·		
Cowkeeper, dairyman, woman			•••]		19	,
Butcher, etc.	•••	•••		•••	2	290	
Poulterer, fishmonger	••	••••	• • •	•		31	1 .
Other dealers in animal food	• • •	1997 - 1997 •	• • •	•••		2	•••
VEGETAB	LE FOOI).		:			· ·
Miller, grain and flour dealer.	and assis	tants			k i se	10	· · · ·
Baker, confectioner						801	1
Greengrocer. fruiterer						16	•••
Others dealing in vegetable for	od	•••		<u>к</u>		4	• • •
6	÷ •				13 m •		in an
DRINKS AND	STIMUL	ANTS.		_			
Brewing, connected with	4. 	lasi, bu <u>ndê</u> . 	al de la construction de la construction de la construcción de la construcción de la construcción de la constru La construcción de la construcción d		n n <u>i </u> € 1	14	
Distiller, rectifier		•••		•••		1	
Gingerbeer and sodawater mal	 Cer	•••	•••	•••		1	1
Grocer and assistants		•••		• • •	•	67	$\frac{-}{2}$
Tobacco manufacture, engaged	lin	•••				36	3
Tobacconist	• • • • • • • •		•••	•••		5	· · · · ·
		•••• 			н ¹ . 4.		
ANIMAL	MATTER	s.	an a				
Soanhoiler candlemaker tallo	wmelter		an di Agenti an Ali			3	ana di Kabupatén Kabu Kabupatén Kabupatén Ka
Tanner follmonder ourrier	** ********	• • •	• • • 			50	••••
Leather articles maker of	•••			•••		10	•••
Brush broom maker	• ● ● = = 5 g J	* • •	n an a s a an	***	5 A.	9	n an
Wool classon	• • •	• • •	•••	•••		17	•••
	• • •	* * •	•••	••••			erenena Erena in Erio In
VEGETABLE	MATTE	RS.					
Japanner. French nolisher		·				46	2010 - 2010 1400 - 2010 1400 - 2010 - 2010
Timber merchant and assistant						2	
Firewood-dealer chonner snl	- itter. fer	ncer	na ere, e re a constanta da su ere a e re a constanta da su			62	1
Sawyer, sawmill owner worke	r				n an Arrana Arran	47	
Basketmaker	-	•••				4	• ▲ •
Panermaker	· • •	· • • •	•••			7	····
Stationer	•••	• • •		₩ ² ₩ ₩ 12		11	•••
		· • •	▼ ● ●	· • •		20 TV /2	

OCCUPATIONS	OF MALES	AND	FEMALES*	ARRESTED,	1889—continued	l.
--------------------	----------	-----	----------	-----------	----------------	----

		Males.	Females.				
Vegi	ETABLE MA	TTERS	continue	d.		_	
Billsticker Vegetable matters,	, others wor	 rking or o	dealing	 in		7 8	•••
	Mining, J	Engaged	IN				
Miners, etc.	•••	•••				756	•••
COAL, STO	ONE, CLAY,	EARTHE	NWARE,	GLASS.			
Coal and charcoal,	working or	dealing	in		•••	15	* • •
Chimney sweep	-	•••]	7	•••
Quarryman, limeb	urner, etc.	• • •				47	• • •
Brickmaker, potte	r		. 	- • •		77	•••
Navvy		- - •				151	• • •
Nightman, scavens	ger				••••	18	• • •
Earth, stone, glass	s, etc., other	s working	g or dea	ling in	•••	34	•••
-	MINERALS	AND MET	FALS.				
Goldsmith, silvers	mith, jewell	ler	• • •			43	• • •
Engine driver (un	defined)					245	• • •
Inonfoundar block	csmith, lock	smith	• • •			A.A.A.	
romounder, place	-				• • •	<u>T.T.</u>	•••
Ironmonger	• • •	•••		· • •		16	• • •
Ironmonger Brassfounder, finis	 sher, gasfitt	 er	• • • 	•••	· · · ·	$\begin{array}{c} 16\\ 45\end{array}$	•••
Ironmonger Brassfounder, finis Other metals, worl	 sher, gasfitt king or deal	 er ling in	•••	•••	· · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{c} 16\\ 45\\ 211\end{array}$	•••
Ironmonger Brassfounder, finis Other metals, worl	 sher, gasfitt king or deal	er ling in	•••• •••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · ·	16 45 211	· · · · · · ·
Ironmonger Brassfounder, finis Other metals, worl Inder	 sher, gasfitt king or deal FINITE AND	 er ling in Non-pr	ODUCTIV	 7E.	•••• •••• •••	16 45 211	····
Ironmonger Brassfounder, finis Other metals, worl INDEE Manager, apprenti	 sher, gasfitt king or deal FINITE AND ice, etc.	er ling in Non-pr	ODUCTIV	 7 E.		16 45 211 7	····
Ironmonger Brassfounder, finis Other metals, worl INDEE Manager, apprenti Independent mean	sher, gasfitt king or deal FINITE AND ice, etc. 15	er ling in NON-PR	 ODUCTIV 	 7E.		16 45 211 7 23	···· ···· ····
Ironmonger Brassfounder, finis Other metals, worl INDER Manager, apprenti Independent mean Pensioner, inmate	 sher, gasfitt king or deal FINITE AND ice, etc. 15 of instituti	er ling in NON-PR	 ODUCTIV 	 7 E. 		16 45 211 7 23 2	···· ···· ···· ···· ··· ··· ···
Ironmonger Brassfounder, finis Other metals, worl INDEE Manager, apprenti Independent mean Pensioner, inmate Beggar, pauper, va	sher, gasfitt king or deal FINITE AND ice, etc. 18 of instituti agrant	er ling in NON-PR	ODUCTIN	7E.		16 45 211 7 23 2 3	···· ···· ···· ···· ···· ····
Ironmonger Brassfounder, finis Other metals, worl INDEI Manager, apprenti Independent mean Pensioner, inmate Beggar, pauper, va Prostitute, brothel	sher, gasfitt king or deal FINITE AND ice, etc. 15 of instituti agrant l-keeper	er ling in NON-PR	 ODUCTIV 	 7 E. 		16 45 211 7 23 2 3 	···· ···· ···· 1 1,628
Ironmonger Brassfounder, finis Other metals, worl INDEI Manager, apprenti Independent mean Pensioner, inmate Beggar, pauper, va Prostitute, brothel Gambler, gamingh	sher, gasfitt king or deal FINITE AND ice, etc. 15 of instituti agrant l-keeper 10use-keeper	er ling in NON-PR	ODUCTIV	 7 E. 		16 45 211 7 23 2 3 2	···· ···· ··· 1,628
Ironmonger Brassfounder, finis Other metals, worl INDEH Manager, apprenti Independent mean Pensioner, inmate Beggar, pauper, va Prostitute, brothel Gambler, gamingh No stated occupati	sher, gasfitt king or deal FINITE AND ice, etc. 18 of instituti agrant l-keeper 10use-keeper 10use-keeper 10use-keeper	er ling in NON-PR ion, etc. r years of	ODUCTIV	7E.		$ \begin{array}{r} 16\\ 45\\ 211\\ 7\\ 23\\ 2\\ 3\\\\ 2\\ 959\\ \end{array} $	 1,628 3,668
Ironmonger Brassfounder, finis Other metals, worl INDER Manager, apprenti Independent mean Pensioner, inmate Beggar, pauper, va Prostitute, brothel Gambler, gamingh No stated occupati	sher, gasfitt king or deal FINITE AND ice, etc. 15 of instituti agrant l-keeper 10use-keeper 10use-keeper 10use-keeper 10use-keeper 10use-keeper 10use-keeper 10use-keeper 10use-keeper	er ling in NON-PR ton, etc. years of ", ","	ODUCTIV	7 E.		16 45 211 7 23 2 3 2 3 2 959 898	 1 1,628 3,668 262

Chief occupations of persons arrested. 61. It will be observed that, of the males arrested, nearly half were labourers; and that of other occupations, those most frequently arrested were sailors, carpenters, bricklayers, farmers and gardeners, miners, shoemakers, clerks, and hawkers, in the order named. No occupation was returned in 1,857 cases, but of those 898 were youths or children, and of the others it is probable that most of them belonged to the criminal classes. Of the females arrested, nearly a fourth were set down as prostitutes or brothel-keepers. Nearly threefifths, including 262 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.

62. It has been already stated that, in making up the returns, a Arrests of person arrested more than once is counted as a separate individual in ^{distinct individuals.} respect to each arrest or charge,* but it is possible to ascertain approximately the actual numbers passing through the hands of the police by means of a close comparison of the names, ages, birthplaces, religions, occupations, residences, etc., of the individuals in question. This is too tedious and laborious—and consequently expensive—an investigation to be attempted every year, but it was done for 1884, so far as the sexes and birthplaces of the persons arrested are concerned, and the result is given in the following table :---

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1884.

Sow and Birthplace of	Charges rrests	Distinct s Arrested	Ŋ	Tumbei	r of	Cha	rges W	s or vere	n w e A	hi rre	ch est	Dig ed.	sti	act	; In	div	vid	ua	ls		
Arrested Persons.	Number of on which A were made.	Number of Individuals	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	19	20	28
SEX. Males Females	21,908 5,595	16,229 3,628	12,822 2,682	2,231 518	698 191	238 118	$\frac{110}{38}$	52 34	33 13	15 13	11 9	4 2	3 2	2 	1 2	3 2	2 1	1 2	1	2	1
Total	27,503	19,857	15,504	2,749	889	356	148	86	46	2 8	20	6	5	2	3	5	3	3	1	2	1
BIRTHPLACE. Victoria Other Australasian	7,441	5,413	4,206	764	260	92	49	18	11	7	1	1	1		•••	2	1	•••			•••
Colonies England and Wales Scotland	1,386 6,726 2,607 7,538	1,020 4,951 1,883 5,180	801 3,951 1,460 3,931	144 640 274 752	48 197 82 250	16 72 40 119	4 37 10 46	2 23 6 32	14 1 20	1 6 2 10	1 3 4 10	 1 1 3	1 1 1	 1 1	 1 1 1	1 1 1 	1 1 	 1 2	 1	 2 	 1
Other British posses- sions France Germany	153 112 326	113 8 3 277	84 67 240	24 7 30	3 6 4	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\ 2\\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	1	 1	••	1		••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	••		•••	••
United States China Other Countries and	363 195	266 169	209 152	36 10	13 5	5 2	••	1	•••	1 	1	•••	••		•••	••	••	 	••		••
Unknown	656	502	403	68	3 21	5		3	••	••						••					

63. The total number of charges shown in the table (27,503) Individuals corresponds with the number of persons set down as arrested in the more than returns for 1884, but it is seen that only 19,857 were distinct individuals, or nearly a fourth less than that number. Of these 15,504, or 78 per cent., were only arrested once; 2,749, or 14 per cent., were arrested or charged twice; 889, or 4 per cent., three times; 356, or 2 per cent., four times; and 359, or 2 per cent., more than four times; 2 having been arrested or charged as many as twenty, and 1 as many as twenty-eight times.

Sexes of those arrested more than once. 30

64. It appears that the tendency of emales to be arrested over and over again, or on several charges, is greater than that of males, for whereas, in 1884, only 21 per cent. of the males who fell into the hands of the police were apprehended more than once, or were charged with more than one offence, as many as 26 per cent. of the females who fell into the hands of the police were so apprehended or charged.

Countries of those arrested more than once. 65. Twenty-six per cent. of the natives of British possessions outside of the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies were taken into custody or charged with an offence more than once during the year, as also were 24 per cent. of the Irish, 22 per cent. of the Victorians, the other Australians, and the Scotch, 21 per cent. of the Americans, 20 per cent. of the English, 19 per cent. of the French, 13 per cent. of the Germans, and 10 per cent. of the Chinese.

Individuals arrested more than once for drunkenness. 66. The distinct persons taken into custody for drunkenness during 1884 numbered 10,287, and of these, 1,520, or 15 per cent., were apprehended more than once, viz. :-994 twice, 288 thrice, 112 four times, 51 five times, 25 six times, 19 seven times, 11 eight times, 7 nine times, 1 ten times, 4 eleven times, 1 twelve times, 2 thirteen times, 1 fourteen times, 2 fifteen times, 1 twenty times, and 1 twentysix times.

Drunkards charged with other offences.

67. Whilst the number of individuals arrested for drunkenness was 10,287, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 12,938; but these persons were charged with 2,622 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 15,560, as against 27,503 charges of all descriptions. Thus 57 per cent. of the offences for which persons were arrested, during 1884, were committed by persons who were arrested during the same year for drunkenness.

Results of summary disposal.

;

68. The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year 1889 were as follow :---

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF ARRESTED PERSONS,* 1889.

Sente	ence.	Males,	Females.
Imprisonment for 2 years ,, 1 year and v ,, 6 months an ,, 4 months ,, 3 months	inder 2 years id under 1 year	18 207 346 27 967	eine boog 1 (96 157 157 10 5 10 5

SUMMARY	DISPOSAL	BY	MAGISTRATES	\mathbf{OF}	ARRESTED	PERSONS,*
t. E	<mark>1</mark>		1889—continue	d.		e,

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 2 months and under 5 months	269	76
" 1 month and under 2 months	1,232	392
" 15 days and under 1 month	93	5
" 8 days and under 15 days	816	198
" 7 days and under	5,123	1,485
Fined	8,962	1,057
Ordered to find bail	201	24
Sent to lunatic asylum	261	122
Sent to industrial school or reformatory	370	187
Otherwise dealt with	216	7
Total sentenced	19,108	4,190
Discharged	10,680	2,320
Total summarily disposed of	29,788	6,510

69. Of the persons sentenced by magistrates during 1889, 47 per Sentences by cent, of the males, and 25 per cent. of the females, were fined; $31\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the former, and $40\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the latter, were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms under a month, and 15 and 24 per cent., respectively, for periods varying from 1 to 12 months; about 1 per cent. of the males, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the females, were sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment or upwards; the balance, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

70. Corporal punishment to males may be ordered by magistrates whipping for certain offences. In such cases the offender, if an adult, may be magistrates. sentenced to be whipped with a cat-o'-nine-tails once, twice, or thrice, at the discretion of the bench. Five offenders were so sentenced in 1889, who were ordered to receive from 20 to 30 lashes each.

71. Four offenders were sentenced to solitary confinement by solitary confinemagistrates in 1889, viz., a lad to 3 days for deserting his apprenticement ordered by ship, and three offenders, in addition to imprisonment, to 2 and 7 magistrates. days, and three periods of one week respectively, for offences against good order. se i la altra d'altra de la combi

magistrates.

 $r_{.1}$ 72. Under the Juvenile Offenders Act 1887, † magistrates are Punis of juvenile empowered to order youths under 16 years of age convicted of any of juvenile offenders. offence punishable on summary conviction with imprisonment, to be

MAND ME SUPERIOR OF # 51 Vict. No. 951, section 57. * See paragraph 34 ante.

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 53 boys were sentenced to be whipped in 1889, and to receive from nine to eighteen strokes In 18 instances the offence was against property with a cane. (undefined), in 11 instances against good order, in 2 instances horse and cattle stealing, in 1 instance burglary, and in 1 an offence against the public welfare.

73. The results of the commitments for trial at the three periods **Results** of committals already referred to were as follow :--for trial.

RESULTS OF COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL,* 1879, 1884 AND 1889.

				1879.	1884.	1889.
Number for trial	•••	•••		630	672	1,040
Convicted and sentenced				397	407	680
Acquitted Not prosecuted	• • • • • • •	•••	•••	180 53	226 39	265 95

Proportion of convictions obtained.

74. Of those committed for trial, 577 were eventually tried in 1879, 633 in 1884, and 945 in 1889. At the first period 69 per cent., at the second period 64 per cent., and at the third period 72 per cent. of the trials resulted in convictions.

Sentences in superior courts.

75. The following are the sentences of the prisoners tried and convicted in superior courts during the year under review :---

1	DENTE	NCES OF	LERSU.	NS IRIED AND CONVI	LCTED, I	003.
Sentence.				Males.	Females.	
Death Hard lab	 our on re	 bads or pu	 Iblic works	for 15 years and upwards	14† 1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	"	"	23	10 years and under 15 years	6	••• £ - 23
	"	"	"	7 years and under 10 years	15	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	,,	"	,,	4 years and under	39	2

SENMENCES OF PERSONS TREE AND CONVICTED 1000

		7	years	1		
Imprisonment fo	or 2 years and under	4 years	• • •		176	7
,,	1 year and under 2	2 years			173	A
"	6 months and under 1 year				120	16
>>	1 month and unde	r 6 month	s		73	13
,,	under 1 month	• • •			8	••• ¹⁷
Fined	•••				2	
Recognizances es	streated				4	• • • • • • • •
To find bail to appear when called upon					6	1
	• • • • • • •	-		-		
T o	tal tried and convic	ted	•••		637	43

* Including those who were remaining for trial from the previous year, but excluding those awaiting trial at the end of the year.

+ In the case of eight of these, sentence of death was only recorded.

"

76. Of males convicted in superior courts in 1889, as many as Lengths of fourteen were sentenced to death-8 being cases in which death was in superior merely "recorded"; all the rest except 12 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, with or without hard labour; of those imprisoned, nearly two-thirds were sentenced for periods of less than two years, and one-tenth to more than four years. Of the females, 13 were sentenced to over one, and 29 to under one, year's imprisonment. Seven males were sentenced to be imprisoned for a longer period than Only two females were sentenced to a longer period than ten years. four years.

77. In addition to terms of imprisonment named in the foregoing solitary confinement table, 102* persons—of whom 2 were females—were ordered to be kept ordered by in solitary confinement for periods varying from a few days to 1 month courts. per annum during the sentence. Of these, 2 had been convicted of murder, or attempts at murder, 2 of shooting at or wounding; 2 of assaults; 2 of rape or indecent assaults on females; 34 of robbery under arms or burglary; 3 of sheep stealing, etc.; 35 of other offences against property; 18 of forgery, etc.; 2 of offences against the carrying out of the laws; 1 of smuggling, etc.; and 1 of an offence against the public welfare.

78. The total number of offenders sentenced by superior courts to Whippings ordered by superior be whipped was, in addition to terms of imprisonment in all cases, 12. courts. Rape or indecent assaults on females were the crimes of six of these, for one of whom three whippings, for another two whippings of 20 lashes each, for three others one whipping each of 12, 15, and 15 lashes respectively, and for one-a youth of 18-one whipping of 20 strokes with a birch rod, were ordered. Unnatural offence was the crime of three males, two of whom were sentenced to receive one whipping of 10

33

superior

lashes, and the third-the youth just referred to-was sentenced to receive 20 strokes with a rod. The remaining three offenders were convicted of robbery with violence, one of whom was ordered three whippings of 20 lashes, the second two whippings of 15 lashes, and the third one whipping of 20 lashes. Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions can sentence males to receive corporal punishment, under Act 27 Vict. No. 233, for unnatural offences,

* Besides these, one offender was ordered to be kept in separate confinement for six months. D VOL. II.
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; also, under Act 35 Vict. No. 399, for attempts to commit rape, or for rape itself where sentence of death is commuted. The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for one offence is three, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

Whippings ordered, 1874-1889

79. 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 1882all 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; and 70 in 1889, viz., 58 by magistrates and 12 by superior courts. The total number of whippings directed to be administered in the sixteen years was thus 324, of which 112 (including 67 to juvenile offenders) were ordered by magistrates and 212 by superior courts. The number of persons sentenced to be whipped was thus much greater in 1889 than in any other year named.

Executions 80. Three criminals, being natives of Victoria, England, and the Philippine Islands, respectively, two of whom claimed to be members of the Church of England, and one of the Roman Catholic Church,

were executed in 1889, for murder. 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 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 :—

	Birt	hplace, I	Religion	, and Of	fence.				Number.
Total numbe	er executed	•••					Tr X ● ● ● 1	•••	145
Birthplace	-Victoria		- 1		•••		• • •	•••	5
	Other Austral	lian colo	onies	.	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	6
99	England	na stafie (fra de • • •	• • •	•••	•••	s 4 · · ·		•••	60
"	Wales	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	/ • • • •	2
22	Ireland	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	41
33	Scotland		• • •	• •	p •••	• • •	•••	•••	8
	Belgium	•••	• • •	• • •		• • •	• • •		1
	France	• •	, 		• • •	ан. С. н. н. і.	• • •		
39	Switzerland	• • • •	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1
200 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100 - 100	Germany		Sec.			•••	• • • •		1
19	Sweden	•••	• • •			•••	• • •	•••	1
	Sicily	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	•••		1
••	United States	of Ame	erica	• • •	• • •			•••	5
	West Indies	•••	• • •	f t	• • •	• • •	••		2
••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••	Philippine Isl	ands	• • •		•••		• • •	с	1
- 1999 - 199 - 1997 - 24 1997 - 19	China	• • •	. 1 	• • •	• • •	••	· • •		8
- 200 1	At sea								1
Religion-C	hurch of Engla	nd 👘 🖄				•••	Base Byt	•••	34
P	resbyterian		<i>y</i>						6
- to god de M	Veslevan		1943 R. S.	199 0 3 1	12 11 10	nel≱ijinter. •••	•••	₹ ₹ ⁻ ,	8
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	utheran	18 777 (S. 1997) 		an a					$\frac{1}{2}$
m AT bar	rotestant unde	fined							30
. R	oman Catholic		•••		•				53
latit of	uddhist Confu	cian, et	'e			R Brithers		•••	6
	a Religion	Jorwing Or	.	•••	• • •			•••	5*
SINCE SUPP		tan en en e n en			• • •	1 1 1 1	•• • • • •• •	•••	
OffenceM	nder								109
	tempt to murd	0 r	, •, • • , • •	● ● .● .		••••	•••	•••	17
	na	ul So di gradia			*aj••€•			•••	Q
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,, 100	nner a winn vio	tence	• • •	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	J

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1842 TO 1889.

81. It is stated[†] that from the accession of Queen Victoria to the Executions period of her Majesty's jubilee, 840 criminals were executed in the ^{in United} 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.

82. The offences in respect to which no persons were apprehended Undetected numbered 7,282 in 1889, or 808 more than in 1888, and were much more crime. numerous than in any of the ten years ended with 1888. Whilst there has been in the last three years a marked decrease in the offences against the person, those against property show a striking increase. The following are the undetected offences in the last eleven years :---

* Aborigines. + See Fifty Years of National Progress, page 107.

		Number of Offences.								
Year.		Against the Person.	Against Property.	Other Offences.	Total.					
1879 1880 1881 1881 1882 1883 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887	···· ···· ···· ····	$503 \\ 613 \\ 461 \\ 572 \\ 596 \\ 450 \\ 491 \\ 523 \\ 211 \\ 270$	3,763 3,935 3,770 3,980 4,209 3,249 3,000 3,160 5,593 5,627	364 350 400 433 584 350 388 436 416 577	4,630 4,898 4,631 4,985 5,389 4,049 3,879 4,119 6,220 6,474					
1889	• • •	270 271	6,152	859	7,282					

UNDETECTED CRIME, 1879 TO 1889.

Offender other grounds.

83. With reference to the offences set down as undetected, it perhaps arrested on 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-Austral asian colonies.

84. 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 1878 to 1888, 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, 1878 TO 1888.

			Number o	f Offences for v	which Perso	ns were—
	Name of Colon	γ .	Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
Victoria	•••	$\dots \begin{cases} 1878\\1879\\1880 \end{cases}$	44,742 43,936 41,778	29,452 28,266 26,950	658 628 680	458 397 398

* Not including civil cases.

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878 TO 1888—continued.

	Numb	er of Offences	for which H	ersons were—
Name of Colony.	Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitmen t .
$\begin{array}{c} \hline \\ 1881 \\ 1882 \\ 1883 \\ 1884 \\ 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 44,730\\ 47,234\\ 48,974\\ 51,397\\ 52,566\\ 54,361\\ 59,036\\ 60,276\end{array}$	$29,131 \\ 31,542 \\ 33,480 \\ 34,456 \\ 34,180 \\ 36,599 \\ 38,742 \\ 41,054$	591 616 606 695 768 756 820 873	$\begin{array}{r} 332 \\ 402 \\ 350 \\ 407 \\ 444 \\ 492 \\ 506 \\ 557 \end{array}$
New South Wales † 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1887 1888	53,325 $53,870$ $57,784$ $66,600$ $65,936$ $72,231$ $75,680$ $77,092$ $81,503$ $72,119$ $69,052$	37,924 38,828 42,205 51,130 50,126 55,463 57,897 59,345 62,268 53,614 50,876	$1,803 \\ 1,743 \\ 1,717 \\ 1,626 \\ 1,724 \\ 1,606 \\ 1,550 \\ 1,540 \\ 1,594 \\ 1,402 \\ 1,423$	$959 \\ 1,090 \\ 1,148 \\ 1,058 \\ 1,065 \\ 1,008 \\ 928 \\ 785 \\ 957 \\ 854 \\ 915$
$\begin{array}{c} 1878 \\ 1879 \\ 1880 \\ 1881 \\ 1882 \\ 1883 \\ 1883 \\ 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 9,563\\ 9,058\\ 9,133\\ 10,063\\ 11,649\\ 13,804\\ 15,518\\ 15,763\\ 15,763\\ 17,640\\ 16,769\\ 18,431 \end{array}$	6,153 5,762 6,051 7,253 8,025 9,788 11,620 11,451 12,841 12,449 13,730	$\begin{array}{r} 344\\ 377\\ 316\\ 264\\ 308\\ 427\\ 555\\ 538\\ 611\\ 480\\ 538\end{array}$	$197 \\ 185 \\ 170 \\ 126 \\ 144 \\ 193 \\ 274 \\ 267 \\ 289 \\ 247 \\ 275 \\ $
1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	$13,682 \\12,843 \\15,063 \\15,347 \\14,672 \\13,104 \\11,988 \\10,406 \\8,202 \\7,122 \\7,309$	$11,685 \\ 10,970 \\ 12,814 \\ 13,258 \\ 12,634 \\ 11,378 \\ 10,425 \\ 8,901 \\ 6,850 \\ 6,032 \\ 6,282 \\ 6,282 \\ \end{array}$	369 384 353 342 339 305 293 240 228 208 190	$229 \\ 223 \\ 199 \\ 213 \\ 211 \\ 166 \\ 127 \\ 133 \\ 121 \\ 102 \\ 91$

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, 857 lunatics in 1888, and 4,997 in the previous ten years; and in Queensland, 357 in 1888, and 3,741 during the previous ten years; and in Tasmania, 50 lunatics in 1888, and 247 in the previous four years, were admitted to asylums. Probably four-fifths of hese were apprehended by the police.

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878 TO 1888—continued.

		Number of	f Offences for v	which Perso	ons were-
Name of Colon	y.	Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
· · ·	/1878	6,126	4,552	102	45
	1879	6.471	4,853	85	53
	1880	5,577	4,221	50	25
	1881	5,4 60	4,134	109	61
	1882	5,089	3,683	90	46
Western Australia +	< 1883	4.739	3,450	72	46
Western Australia	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
	/1878	6,644	5,131	113	54
•	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
Tasmania ‡	< 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
	/1878	22,237	16,370	415	292
	1879	22,492	16,088	734	296
	1880	21,181	15,025	592	370
	1881	19,796	14,079	474	235
) 1882	$22,\!659$	16,573	467	219
New Zealand §		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
	c 1050	150.010	111.007	9.004	0.094
Austrologio	10/0	190,319	111,267	3,804	2,204
Australasia	$\frac{10}{1000}$	155,854	110,408	4,061	2,311
	(1000	107,424	112,084	3,829	2,000

* Not including civil cases.

† It is stated that of those summarily convicted in Western Australia about 8 per cent. are 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 1888 the number of cases in which they were concerned was 338—in 213 of which summary convictions were obtained, in 108 cases the prisoner was discharged, and in 17 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 I	in A	USTRALASIAN	COLONIES,	1878	то	1888 -	-continued	ł.
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		Number of	f Offences for v	which Perso	ns were—
Name of Colony.		Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
Australasia—continued	$ \begin{bmatrix} 1881\\ 1882\\ 1883\\ 1883\\ 1884\\ 1885\\ 1885\\ 1886\\ 1887\\ 1888 \end{bmatrix} $	$168,225 \\ 174,854 \\ 183,981 \\ 189,259 \\ 189,813 \\ 195,657 \\ 186,677 \\ 185,050$	$123,784\\128,525\\135,897\\140,686\\139,993\\144,496\\134,762\\134,153$	3,496 3,637 3,563 3,736 3,671 3,896 3,766 3,743	$\begin{array}{c} 2,076\\ 2,123\\ 2,027\\ 2,056\\ 1,947\\ 2,245\\ 2,174\\ 2,223\end{array}$

85. By this table it would appear that crime is so much more Large 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, prior to 1887, more than twice as numerous, and since 1887, nearly twice as numerous as in Victoria. In 1888 the apprehensions and summonses in New South Wales exceeded those in Victoria by 15 per cent., and the summary convictions by 24 per cent.

86. The position of the different colonies in respect to crime will Proportion of crime be better ascertained by means of the next table, which shows the in each colony. proportion that the number of apprehensions and summons cases,* of

Large amount of crime in New South Wales.

* Not including civil cases.

† In all the years except 1887, the estimated population of New South Wales was smaller than that of Victoria.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, ETC., 1878 TO 1888.

r	Proportion of the Popu	n per 1,000 lation of—	Proportion ofthe Popu	per 10,000 lation of—	Proportion of	per Cent.
Name of Colony.	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.
$\begin{array}{c} 1878\\ 1879\\ 1880\\ 1881\\ 1882\\ 1882\\ 1882\\ 1883\\ 1885\\$	54.47 52.68 49.13 51.48 53.05 53.76 53.76 55.03 54.84 55.08 57.90 56.75	$\begin{array}{c} 35.85\\ 33.89\\ 31.69\\ 33.52\\ 35.43\\ 36.75\\ 36.89\\ 35.66\\ 37.08\\ 37.99\\ 38.66\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 8.01\\ 7.53\\ 8.00\\ 6.80\\ 6.92\\ 6.65\\ 7.44\\ 8.01\\ 7.66\\ 8.04\\ 8.22\end{array}$	5.58 4.76 4.68 3.82 4.52 3.84 4.36 4.63 4.98 4.98 4.96 5.24	$\begin{array}{c} 65 \cdot 82 \\ 64 \cdot 33 \\ 64 \cdot 51 \\ 65 \cdot 13 \\ 66 \cdot 78 \\ 68 \cdot 36 \\ 67 \cdot 04 \\ 65 \cdot 02 \\ 67 \cdot 34 \\ 65 \cdot 63 \\ 68 \cdot 11 \end{array}$	69.60 63.22 58.53 56.18 65.26 57.76 58.56 57.81 65.08 61.71 63.80
New South Wales $\begin{cases} 1878\\1879\\1880\\1881\\1882\\1882\\1884\\1885\\1885\\1885\\1885\\1885\\1885\\1885$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	57.66 56.23 58.16 67.25 63.07 66.48 65.73 63.75 63.91 52.44 47.90	$\begin{array}{c} 27 \cdot 41 \\ 25 \cdot 24 \\ 23 \cdot 66 \\ 21 \cdot 39 \\ 21 \cdot 69 \\ 19 \cdot 25 \\ 17 \cdot 60 \\ 16 \cdot 54 \\ 16 \cdot 27 \\ 13 \cdot 71 \\ 13 \cdot 37 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 14.58\\ 15.78\\ 15.78\\ 15.83\\ 13.92\\ 13.40\\ 12.08\\ 10.53\\ 8.43\\ 9.77\\ 8.35\\ 8.59\end{array}$	71.12 72.08 73.04 76.77 76.02 76.79 76.50 76.98 76.84 74.34 73.68	53.1962.5466.8665.0761.7762.7659.8753.5160.0460.9164.30
Queensland Queensland 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1883 1884 1885 1885 1885	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 29.75\\ 26.90\\ 27.26\\ 32.82\\ 33.77\\ 36.54\\ 39.42\\ 37.08\\ 38.62\\ 35.09\\ 36.40\end{array}$	$16.63 \\ 17.60 \\ 14.24 \\ 11.95 \\ 12.96 \\ 15.94 \\ 18.93 \\ 17.42 \\ 18.38 \\ 13.53 \\ 14.26$	9.53 8.64 7.66 5.70 6.06 7.20 9.29 8.65 8.69 6.96 7.29	$\begin{array}{c} 64 \cdot 34 \\ 63 \cdot 61 \\ 66 \cdot 25 \\ 72 \cdot 08 \\ 68 \cdot 89 \\ 70 \cdot 90 \\ 74 \cdot 88 \\ 72 \cdot 64 \\ 72 \cdot 79 \\ 74 \cdot 24 \\ 74 \cdot 24 \\ 74 \cdot 49 \end{array}$	57.27 49.07 53.80 47.73 46.75 45.20 49.38 49.63 47.30 51.46 51.12
South Australia 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1886 1887 1888	$56.34 \\ 50.50 \\ 57.16 \\ 53.18 \\ 50.61 \\ 43.82 \\ 38.83 \\ 33.23 \\ 26.20 \\ 22.73 \\ 22.99$	$\begin{array}{r} 48.12\\ 43.17\\ 48.63\\ 45.94\\ 43.58\\ 38.05\\ 33.78\\ 25.84\\ 21.88\\ 19.25\\ 19.76\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 15 \cdot 20 \\ 15 \cdot 11 \\ 13 \cdot 40 \\ 11 \cdot 81 \\ 11 \cdot 69 \\ 10 \cdot 20 \\ 9 \cdot 49 \\ 7 \cdot 67 \\ 7 \cdot 28 \\ 6 \cdot 64 \\ 5 \cdot 98 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 9.43 \\ 8.77 \\ 7.55 \\ 7.38 \\ 7.28 \\ 5.55 \\ 4.11 \\ 4.25 \\ 3.86 \\ 3.26 \\ 2.86 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 85 \cdot 40 \\ 85 \cdot 48 \\ 85 \cdot 07 \\ 86 \cdot 39 \\ 86 \cdot 11 \\ 86 \cdot 82 \\ 86 \cdot 96 \\ 77 \cdot 76 \\ 83 \cdot 52 \\ 84 \cdot 70 \\ 85 \cdot 94 \end{array}$	62.06 58.07 56.43 62.28 62.24 54.43 43.34 55.42 43.07 49.04 47.89

40

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* Not including civil cases.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, ETC., 1878 TO 1888—continued.

	Proportion of the Popu	per 1,000 llation of—	Proportion of the Popu	per 10,000 lation of—	Proportion of	n per Cent.
Name of Colony.	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.
Western Australia 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1887	$\begin{array}{c} 218 \cdot 77 \\ 227 \cdot 72 \\ 193 \cdot 35 \\ 182 \cdot 93 \\ 167 \cdot 46 \\ 151 \cdot 73 \\ 149 \cdot 43 \\ 143 \cdot 81 \\ 153 \cdot 37 \\ 128 \cdot 61 \\ 100 \cdot 02 \end{array}$	$162.56 \\ 170.78 \\ 146.34 \\ 138.50 \\ 121.19 \\ 110.46 \\ 107.55 \\ 100.85 \\ 107.04 \\ 85.42 \\ 74.20$	$\begin{array}{r} 36.43\\ 29.91\\ 17.33\\ 36.52\\ 29.62\\ 23.05\\ 19.80\\ 25.27\\ 25.55\\ 29.02\\ 24.58\end{array}$	$16.07 \\18.65 \\8.67 \\20.44 \\15.14 \\14.72 \\12.37 \\14.97 \\14.52 \\17.99 \\15.12 \\$	$74 \cdot 31$ $75 \cdot 00$ $75 \cdot 69$ $75 \cdot 71$ $72 \cdot 37$ $72 \cdot 80$ $71 \cdot 97$ $70 \cdot 12$ $69 \cdot 80$ $66 \cdot 42$ $67 \cdot 60$	$\begin{array}{c} 44 \cdot 11 \\ 62 \cdot 35 \\ 50 \cdot 00 \\ 55 \cdot 96 \\ 51 \cdot 11 \\ 63 \cdot 89 \\ 62 \cdot 50 \\ 59 \cdot 30 \\ 56 \cdot 84 \\ 62 \cdot 00 \\ 61 \cdot 54 \end{array}$
$\begin{bmatrix} 1878\\ 1879\\ 1880\\ 1881\\ 1882\\ 1883\\ 1884\\ 1883\\ 1884\\ 1885\\ 1886\\ 1887\\ 1888\\ 1887\\ 1888\\ 1887\\ 1888\\ 1887\\ 1888\\ 1887\\ 1888\\ 1887\\ 1887\\ 1887\\ 1887\\ 1887\\ 1888\\ 1887\\ 1888\\ 18$	$ \begin{array}{c} 61 \cdot 22 \\ 64 \cdot 60 \\ 60 \cdot 80 \\ 53 \cdot 11 \\ 63 \cdot 09 \\ 64 \cdot 65 \\ 48 \cdot 86 \\ 45 \cdot 27 \\ 48 \cdot 60 \\ 42 \cdot 42 \\ 63 \cdot 60 \\ 42 \cdot 42 \\ 64 \cdot 65 \\ 48 \cdot 60 $	$\begin{array}{c} 47.28\\ 50.73\\ 47.69\\ 40.91\\ 49.23\\ 43.37\\ 37.72\\ 36.89\\ 38.77\\ 34.37\\ 34.37\\ \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 10.41 \\ 9.89 \\ 10.30 \\ 7.67 \\ 7.70 \\ 7.08 \\ 5.45 \\ 5.37 \\ 5.61 \\ 6.36 \\ 2.22 \\ \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \cdot 98 \\ 6 \cdot 02 \\ 6 \cdot 43 \\ 4 \cdot 35 \\ 2 \cdot 98 \\ 2 \cdot 65 \ddagger \\ 3 \cdot 04 \\ 2 \cdot 35 \\ 3 \cdot 39 \\ 4 \cdot 00 \\ 4 \cdot 5 \\ \end{array} $	79.00 81.08 80.19 78.64 78.73 80.80 77.20 81.50 79.91 81.02	$\begin{array}{c} 61.54\\ 47.78\\ 60.91\\ 62.40\\ 56.67\\ 38.71\\ 37.50\\ 55.71\\ 43.66\\ 60.53\\ 62.92\\ 62.92\\ 62.92\end{array}$
New Zealand \dots $\begin{cases} 1878\\1879\\1880\\1881\\1882\\1883\\1884\\1885\\1886\\1887\\1888 \end{cases}$	$\begin{array}{r} 42.71\\ 52.74\\ 50.19\\ 44.66\\ 40.11\\ 44.49\\ 43.62\\ 42.94\\ 40.80\\ 37.21\\ 34.10\\ 31.66\end{array}$	31.84 38.82 35.90 31.68 28.52 32.54 32.01 32.73 31.45 28.53 26.08 23.91	$\begin{array}{r} 6.86\\ 9.84\\ 16.38\\ 12.48\\ 9.60\\ 9.17\\ 8.67\\ 9.27\\ 7.56\\ 9.21\\ 10.83\\ 8.52\end{array}$	4.57 6.92 6.61 7.80 4.76 4.30 4.36 4.39 4.39 4.17 4.91 5.60 4.21	74.55 73.62 71.53 70.94 71.12 73.14 73.38 76.23 77.06 76.67 76.50 75.50	$\begin{array}{c} 66.67\\ 70.36\\ 40.33\ \\ 62.50\\ 49.58\\ 46.90\\ 50.33\\ 47.35\\ 55.14\\ 53.63\\ 51.70\\ 49.42\end{array}$
Total Australasia 1878 1879 1880 1880 1881	$ \begin{array}{r} 62.73 \\ 60.39 \\ 58.77 \\ 60.52 \end{array} $	44·73 42·77 42·07 44·53	$15.29 \\ 15.73 \\ 14.28 \\ 12.57$	8.98 8.94 8.89 7.46	71·32 71·06 71·73 73·68	58.73 56.91 62.30 59.38

* Not including civil cases.
† See footnote (‡) on page 38 ante.
‡ This small proportion is in consequence of the large number of cases not prosecuted.
§ See footnote (||) on page 38 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 the Popu	n per 1, 0 00 llation of—	Proportion of the Popu	per 10,000 lation of—	Proportion of	n per Cent.
Name of Colony.	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.
$\begin{array}{c} \text{Total Australasia}\\ \text{continued.} \end{array} \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1882\\ 1883\\ 1884\\ 1885\\ 1886\\ 1887\\ 1888 \end{array} \right.$	$\begin{array}{c} 60.86\\ 61.38\\ 60.47\\ 58.51\\ 58.10\\ 53.52\\ 51.21\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 44.73\\ 45.34\\ 44.97\\ 42.91\\ 42.96\\ 38.64\\ 37.13\end{array}$	$12.65 \\ 11.88 \\ 11.94 \\ 11.09 \\ 11.57 \\ 10.80 \\ 10.33$	7.386.766.576.006.676.246.15	73.5774.5074.3373.3274.0472.2072.50	58·37 56·80 55·06 54·12 57·62 57·73 59·62

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, ETC., 1878 TO 1888--continued.

Order of colonies in respect to apprehensions, etc.

87. 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 1888, the colony with the highest proportion of persons apprehended or summoned on criminal charges being placed first, and that with the lowest last :----

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS APPREHENDED OR SUMMONED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1888.

- 1. Western Australia.
- 2. New South Wales.
- 3. Victoria.
- 4. Queensland.

5. Tasmania.

- 6. New Zealand.
- 7. South Australia.

88. As regards the persons summarily convicted, in proportion Order of colonies in to population, Western Australia and New South Wales have always respect to summary been at the top of the list. In 1887 and 1888 Victoria occupied the convictions. 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 :--and the strategies of the strategies and the

* 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 SUMMARY CONVICTIONS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1888.

- 1. Western Australia.
- 2. New South Wales.
- 3. Victoria.
- 4. Queensland.

- 5. Tasmania.
- 6. New Zealand.

7. South Australia.

89. In every year prior to 1884, Victoria showed, relatively to Order of colonies in population, a much smaller number of persons committed for trial than respect to commitany other colony, but since then the proportion having fallen in some ments for trial. of the other colonies, in the years 1886 to 1888 it was higher in Victoria than in Tasmania or South Australia. 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 1888 :---

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1888.

1. Western Australia.		5. Victoria.
2. Queensland.	(3. Tasmania.
3. New South Wales.		7. South Australia
4 New Zealand		$= \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right\} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \\ 1 & 1 \end{array} \right\}$

90. In respect to convictions in superior courts, Victoria, which order of formerly had—with the exception of Tasmania—the smallest number in proportion to population, occupied the fourth position in 1888. 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, 1888.

- 1. Western Australia.
- 2. New South Wales.

- 5. Tasmania.
- 6. New Zealand.

3. Queensland.
4. Victoria.

91. Either more persons are apprehended unjustly in Victoria Order of 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; an exception, however, occurred in 1888, when Western Australia occupied the lowest position. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to convictions of this kind in 1888, 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, 1888.

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

4. Queensland.

Order of colonies in respect to eonvictions superior courts.

92. In regard to the proportion of convictions to commitments for trial, Victoria was fourth on the list in 1888, New South Wales, obtained in Tasmania, and Western Australia being above her, and the other two colonies below her. In the subjoined statement the colonies are placed in order, the one in which the convictions, in 1888, bore the highest proportion to commitment being placed first :---

> ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS TO COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1888.

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

Incomplete returns in some colonies.

93. 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.

Arrests, etc., for various offences in Aus-

94. 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 tralasian colonies. colony than in the latter. Thus, in 1888, arrests for rape and other sexual offences numbered 125 in New South Wales against 58 in Victoria; for other offences against the person 8,872 against 3,723; for horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, etc., 403 against 167; for miscellaneous offences against property 8,357 against 4,375; for drunkenness 22,331† against 18,526. An exception occurred in the three years, 1885 to

* 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 drunkeness 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.

1887, in regard to arrests for robbery, burglary, etc., which thenalthough not in the following year—were the more numerous in Victoria; also in 1887 and 1888 in regard to arrrests for homicide, which in those three years 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 1878 to 1888, so far as the information can be gathered from their respective *Statistical Registers* :—

Apprehensions and Summonses for various Offences in the Australasian Colonies, 1878 to 1888.

tin tin terretaria. Na tin terretaria			Nu	mber of	Arrests	or Sum	monses f	or—	,
Çolony.	Year.	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.
	1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	36 29 36 32 33 38 39 31 34 35 57	54 60 81 71 66 52 70 57 51 59 58	$\begin{array}{r} 4,456\\ 4,174\\ 4,376\\ 4,526\\ 4,526\\ 4,340\\ 3,785\\ 3,539\\ 4,071\\ 4,105\\ 3,923\\ 3,723\end{array}$	$187 \\ 203 \\ 245 \\ 195 \\ 206 \\ 262 \\ 205 \\ 287 \\ 282 \\ 421 \\ 352$	$173 \\ 154 \\ 171 \\ 153 \\ 169 \\ 158 \\ 130 \\ 149 \\ 154 \\ 131 \\ 167$	4,274 4,160 3,880 4,383 4,853 4,146 4,038 3,797 4,340 4,468 4,375	$11,825 \\10,859 \\10,056 \\11,065 \\11,749 \\12,408 \\12,938 \\13,580 \\14,528 \\15,578 \\18,526$	23,737 $24,297$ $22,933$ $24,305$ $25,818$ $28,125$ $30,438$ $30,594$ $30,594$ $30,867$ $34,421$ $33,018$
	1878		9,398			6,807		17,224	19,896
New South Wales	1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	63 75 68 54 76 98 50 73 36 58	$\begin{array}{c} 85\\ 95\\ 104\\ 110\\ 109\\ 119\\ 115\\ 163\\ 138\\ 125\\ \end{array}$	$9,102 \\9,364 \\9,031 \\9,080 \\10,484 \\9,842 \\9,853 \\9,899 \\8,729 \\8,872$	$\begin{array}{c} 266 \\ 245 \\ 231 \\ 274 \\ 203 \\ 263 \\ 230 \\ 261 \\ 300 \\ 374 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 472 \\ 469 \\ 465 \\ 529 \\ 348 \\ 482 \\ 403 \\ 307 \\ 307 \\ 403 \end{array}$	6,126 6,154 6,237 6,643 6,343 6,415 6,576 6,787 7,410 8,357	$17,713 \\18,777 \\22,560 \\22,280 \\23,178 \\25,428 \\27,493 \\27,722 \\24,146 \\22,331 \\$	20,043 22,605 27,904 26,966 31,490 33,033 32,872 36,291 31,053 28,532
	1878 1879 1880		$1,273 \\ 1,238 \\ 1,320$			$1,191 \\ 1,175 \\ 1,186$		3,215 2,997 2,867	3,88+ 3,648 3,760
Queensland	1881 1882 1883 1884		1,304 1,532 2,369 2,543			$1,146 \\ 1,140 \\ 1,327 \\ 1,687$		3,275 3,771 4,505 5,117	4,338 5,206 5,603 6,171

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* See footnote (†) on page 44 ante.

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878 TO 1888—continued.

			Nu	umber of	Arreșts	or Sum	monses f	or—	
Colony.	Year.	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.
Queensland— $\begin{cases} \\ continued \end{cases}$	1885 1886 1887 1888		2,230 2,091 2,587 2,460			1,748 1,956 2,126 2,273		5,508 5,748 6,000 6,206	6,277 7,845 6,056 7,492
South Australia	1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	$ \begin{array}{r} 10 \\ 5 \\ 13 \\ 7 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 24 \\ 9 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 13 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 32 \\ 29 \\ 37 \\ 33 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ 41 \\ 36 \\ 32 \\ 21 \\ 22 \\ \end{array}$	9418571,026862934767711598530408514	$50 \\ 46 \\ 52 \\ 45 \\ 55 \\ 61 \\ 45 \\ 28 \\ 27 \\ 36 \\ 25$	12 15 51 23 19 15 13 19 18 16 12 12 1	824 890 971 1,009 963 652 653 708 679 562 568	4,166 3,840 4,325 5,298 4,713 4,533 3,938 3,361 2,566 2,090 2,388	7,647 7,161 8,588 8,070 7,967 7,054 6,563 5,647 4,342 3,981 3,767
Western Australia †	1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888		$\begin{array}{c} 619\\ 462\\ 331\\ 418\\ 365\\ 455\\ 410\\ 403\\ 474\\ 472\\ 517\\ \end{array}$			$ \begin{array}{r} 515 \\ 387 \\ 355 \\ 354 \\ 459 \\ 372 \\ 335 \\ 323 \\ 414 \\ 532 \\ 473 \\ \end{array} $		2,336 4,9 5,6 4,8 4,6 4,2 3,9 4,0 4,1 4,8 4,3 3,6	92 92 91 88 65 12 86 74 15 59 61
Tasmania ‡	1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	$ \begin{array}{c} 6\\2\\5\\5\\2\\3\\4\\3\\2\end{array} \end{array} $	$ \begin{array}{r} 30 \\ 54 \\ 14 \\ 8 \\ 20 \\ 17 \\ 21 \\ 13 \\ 18 \\ 19 \\ 17 \\ \end{array} $	$693 \\ 616 \\ 651 \\ 528 \\ 621 \\ 701 \\ 533 \\ 544 \\ 489 \\ 449 \\ 422$	$\begin{array}{r} 60\\ 45\\ 103\\ 35\\ 36\\ 25\\ 22\\ 34\\ 16\\ 22\\ 13\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 35\\ 35\\ 37\\ 17\\ 27\\ 28\\ 25\\ 22\\ 20\\ 18\\ 20\\ \end{array}$	$862 \\998 \\723 \\691 \\842 \\702 \\616 \\565 \\647 \\749 \\549$	$1,374 \\ 1,504 \\ 1,543 \\ 1,446 \\ 1,827 \\ 1,890 \\ 1,577 \\ 1,470 \\ 1,507 \\ 1,192 \\ 1,145$	3,584 3,930 3,835 3,499 4,237 4,674 3,476 3,332 3,885 3,480 3,996

* See footnote (†) on page 44 ante.

t The number of convictions (not arrests) for the principal offences in the last three years were as follow :—Manslaughter, 4 in 1886, *nil* in 1887, and 2 in 1888; burglary, etc., 2, 4, *nil* respectively; cattle and sheep stealing, 106, 87, and 62, almost all being aborigines; other offences against property, 163, 225, and 228; drunkenness, 1,165, 502, and 557.

‡ See footnote (‡) on page 38 ante.

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878 TO 1888—continued.

				Nu	mber of	Arrests	or Sumi	monses fo	0 r —	
Colony.		Year.	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.
	ſ	1878	16	43	1,890	38	44	1,684	7.105	11.417
an a		1879	14	51	1,869	100	67	2,563	6.672	11.156
1. 44 Č		1880	29	56	1,909	9 9	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
New Zealand .		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
886.8 621.	- 1. B	1885,	21	30	1,734	94	60	2,044	7,012	12,108
070,8 etc. 1		1886	23	49	1,545	122	86	2,185	6,297	11,355
708,7 647 6		1887	17	43	1,600	179	54	2,304	5,661	10,478
4.533 7,054	23	1888	18	38	1,459	1 68	95	2,144	5,692	9,553
6.865 6.565	6.1	1 : 3			۰. افد	ti. İt			ļ	
5.361 5.647	E.	i ki		1		8				

51895. Subjoined is a statement of the proportion of the various Ratio of offences, grouped under four heads, to the population of each colony during the same eleven years :---

each group of offences to population of each colony.

stea i Au	STRALAS:	IAN C	OLONY, 1878 1	o 1888.	
Arth 1					
1			Arrests or Summor	uses ner 1.000 of the	Dopulati
O Free A				for—	e ropulati
ti dalam-	18 N.	Voor		r	

	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$5.53 \\ 5.11 \\ 5.28 \\ 5.33 \\ 4.99 \\ 4.25 \\ 2.01$	5.64 5.42 5.05 5.44 5.87 5.01	$ \begin{array}{r} 14.40 \\ 13.02 \\ 11.83 \\ 12.73 \\ 13.20 \\ 13.62 \\ 12.95 \\ \end{array} $	$28.90 \\ 29.13 \\ 26.97 \\ 27.97 \\ 29.00 \\ 30.87 \\ 29.50$
URARE SALLE OF STATES	1885 1886 1887 1888	4·3 4 4·24 3·94 8·61	$ \begin{array}{r} 4.42 \\ 4.84 \\ 4.92 \\ 4.61 \\ 4.61 \\ \end{array} $	$14.17 \\ 14.72 \\ 15.28 \\ 17.44$	31·92 32·28 33 75 31·09

* See footnote (†) on page 44 ante.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1878 TO 1888—continued.

			Arrests or S	ummonses pe for	r 1,000 of the	Population
Colony.		Year.	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunken- ness.*	Other Offences.
New South Wales	}	$1878 \\1879 \\1880 \\1881 \\1882 \\1883 \\1884 \\1885 \\1886 \\1887 \\1888$	$\begin{array}{c} 14 \cdot 29 \\ 13 \cdot 40 \\ 13 \cdot 14 \\ 12 \cdot 10 \\ 11 \cdot 63 \\ 12 \cdot 79 \\ 11 \cdot 42 \\ 10 \cdot 22 \\ 10 \cdot 34 \\ 8 \cdot 71 \\ 8 \cdot 51 \end{array}$	$10.35 \\ 9.94 \\ 9.46 \\ 9.12 \\ 9.37 \\ 8.26 \\ 8.13 \\ 7.74 \\ 7.51 \\ 7.84 \\ 8.58 $	26.18 25.65 25.88 29.67 28.03 27.78 28.87 29.53 28.29 23.62 20.98	30.25 29.02 31.15 36.70 33.93 37.74 37.50 35.31 37.03 30.37 26.81
Queensland	}	$1878 \\1879 \\1880 \\1881 \\1882 \\1883 \\1883 \\1884 \\1885 \\1886 \\1887 \\1888 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.16 \\ 5.78 \\ 5.95 \\ 5.90 \\ 6.45 \\ 8.84 \\ 8.63 \\ 7.22 \\ 6.29 \\ 7.29 \\ 6.52 \end{array}$	5.76 5.49 5.34 5.19 4.80 4.95 5.72 5.66 5.88 5.99 6.03	$15.55 \\ 13.99 \\ 12.92 \\ 14.82 \\ 15.87 \\ 16.81 \\ 17.36 \\ 17.84 \\ 17.29 \\ 16.91 \\ 16.45$	$18.78 \\ 17.03 \\ 16.94 \\ 19.63 \\ 21.91 \\ 20.92 \\ 20.94 \\ 20.33 \\ 23.59 \\ 17.07 \\ 19.86$
South Australia	{	$1878 \\1879 \\1880 \\1881 \\1882 \\1883 \\1884 \\1885 \\1886 \\1887 \\1888 \\$	$\begin{array}{r} 4.05\\ 3.54\\ 4.08\\ 3.12\\ 3.29\\ 2.64\\ 2.51\\ 2.10\\ 1.82\\ 1.39\\ 1.73\end{array}$	3.65 3.74 4.08 3.66 3.58 2.44 2.30 2.41 2.31 1.96 1.90	17.16 15.11 16.41 18.36 16.26 15.16 12.76 10.73 8.20 6.67 7.51	$31 \cdot 49$ $28 \cdot 14$ $32 \cdot 59$ $27 \cdot 97$ $27 \cdot 48$ $23 \cdot 59$ $21 \cdot 26$ $18 \cdot 03$ $13 \cdot 87$ $12 \cdot 70$ $11 \cdot 85$
Western Australia	}	$1878 \\ 1879 \\ 1880 \\ 1881 \\ 1882 \\ 1883 \\ 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 \\$	$\begin{array}{c} 22 \cdot 13 \\ 16 \cdot 26 \\ 11 \cdot 48 \\ 14 \cdot 00 \\ 12 \cdot 01 \\ 14 \cdot 57 \\ 12 \cdot 68 \\ 11 \cdot 83 \\ 12 \cdot 75 \\ 11 \cdot 32 \\ 12 \cdot 22 \end{array}$	$18.39 \\13.62 \\12.31 \\11.86 \\15.10 \\11.91 \\10.36 \\9.48 \\11.13 \\12.76 \\11.18$	$ \begin{array}{r} 173 \\ 19' \\ 163 \\ 15' \\ 144 \\ 122 \\ 124 \\ 125 \\ 125 \\ 126 \\ $	8.27 7.84 9.57 7.06 0.34 5.25 6.39 2.53 9.49 4.53 6.50

* See footnote (†) on page 44 ante.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1878 TO 1888—continued.

		Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—					
Colony.	Year.	Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunken- ness.*	Other Offences.		
	1878	6.72	9.00	12.66	33.02		
(1879 *	6.04	9.69	$12 00 \\ 13.52$	35.35		
	1880	5.87	7.60	13.58	33.75		
1944 - C.	1881	4.61	6.33	12.32	29.83		
	1882	5 [.] 35	7.50	15.14	35.10		
Tasmania†	1883	5 [.] 79	6.02	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		
	1878	4.62	4 ·19	16 ·85	27.08		
	1879	4.32	6 [.] 09	14.88	24.89		
	1880	4·2 0	5.13	13.41	21.86		
	1881	4.07	4.67	11 68	19.68		
	1882	3.88	4.67	13.74	22·19		
New Zealand $\ldots \checkmark$	1883	3.15	4.68	14.16	21.63		
	1884	3.12	4.44	13.03	22.35		
	1885	3.12	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		

96. It will be observed that, according to population, arrests or Order of colonies as summonses for offences against the person were, in all the years, much more numerous in Western Australia and New South Wales than in against the any other colony; in the former of which they were—in the year 1888 -over three times, and in the latter two and a third times, as numerous The following is the order of the colonies in this as in Victoria. respect during 1888—which is the same as in the two previous years -the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first and that in which it was lowest last :---

49

to offences

person.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, 1888.

- 1. Western Australia.
- 2. New South Wales.
- 3. Queensland.
- 4. Victoria.

- 5. Tasmania.
- 6. New Zealand.
- 7. South Australia.

97. In 1888, arrests for offences against property in Western Order of colonies as Australia were two and a half times, and in New South Wales nearly to offences twice as numerous, in proportion to population, as they were in against property. Victoria, where they were fewer than in any colonies except Tasmania,

* See footnote (†) on page 44 ante.

† See footnote (‡) on page 38 ante.

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New Zealand and South Australia. 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, 1888.

 Western Australia. New South Wales. 	5. Tasmania. 6. New Zealand.
 Queensland. Victoria. 	7. South Australia.

Order of colonies as ness.

98. In the matter of drunkenness, although New South Wales to drunken- has improved considerably since 1886, she still outstrips all the other colonies of the group in which the offence is distinguished.* Victoria, on the other hand, has apparently become more inebriate, as in 1888 arrests for drunkenness within her boundaries were, in proportion to population, only a sixth less than those in New South Wales. † In the following list, wherein the colony in which the largest proportion of inebriates was brought before magistrates in 1888 is placed first, and that in which the number was smallest last, it will be observed that Victoria stands next below New South Wales, but above the other colonies :--

> ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO APPREHENSIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1888.

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

Order of colonies as to "other offences."

99. "Other offences," which embrace breaches of corporation bylaws, 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 1887 and 1888 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 IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR "OTHER OFFENCES," 1888.

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

* 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 46 ante.

† Both in Victoria and New South Wales, a drunken person is liable to be arrested, even although not disorderly.

100. The statistics at hand relating to the United Kingdom give Crime in the commitments for trial and convictions in the superior courts, but ^{United} 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 1888:—

		CRIME	IN	THE	UNITED	KINGDOM,	1878	то	1888.
--	--	-------	----	-----	--------	----------	------	----	-------

· · · · ·		Commit		Proportion of—			
Colony.	Estimated Population.*	for Trial.	Con- victions.	Commit- ments to Population.	Convic- tions to Population.	Convic- tions to Commit- ments.	
$\begin{array}{c} 1878\\ 1879\\ 1880\\ 1881\\ 1882\\ 1882\\ 1883\\ 1884\\ 1885\\ 1886\\ 1887\\ 1888\end{array}$	25,033,259 25,371,489 25,714,288 26,061,736 26,413,861 26,770,744 27,132,449 27,499,041 27,870,586 28,247,151 28,628,804	16,372 16,388 14,770 14,786 15,260 14,659 14,407 13,586 13,974 13,292 13,750	$12,473 \\ 12,525 \\ 11,214 \\ 11,353 \\ 11,699 \\ 11,347 \\ 11,134 \\ 10,500 \\ 10,686 \\ 10,338 \\ 10,561 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{per 10,000.} \\ 6.54 \\ 6.46 \\ 5.74 \\ 5.67 \\ 5.78 \\ 5.49 \\ 5.31 \\ 4.94 \\ 5.01 \\ 4.71 \\ 4.80 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{per 10,000.} \\ 4 \cdot 98 \\ 4 \cdot 94 \\ 4 \cdot 36 \\ 4 \cdot 36 \\ 4 \cdot 43 \\ 4 \cdot 24 \\ 4 \cdot 10 \\ 3 \cdot 82 \\ 3 \cdot 83 \\ 3 \cdot 66 \\ 3 \cdot 69 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{per cent.} \\ 76.18 \\ 76.43 \\ 75.92 \\ 76.78 \\ 76.66 \\ 77.41 \\ 77.28 \\ 77.28 \\ 77.28 \\ 76.47 \\ 77.78 \\ 76.81 \end{array}$	
$\begin{array}{c} 1878 \\ 1879 \\ 1880 \\ 1881 \\ 1882 \\ 1883 \\ 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 \end{array}$	3,628,268 3,665,443 3,705,994 3,745,485 3,785,400 3,825,744 3,866,521 3,907,736 3,949,393 3,991,499 4,034,156	2,922 2,700 2,583 2,444 2,469 2,567 2,610 2,535 2,437 2,357 2,353	2,273 2,091 2,046 1,832 1,943 1,916 2,085 1,956 1,838 1,843 1,843 1,849	$8.05 \\7.37 \\6.97 \\6.53 \\6.52 \\6.71 \\6.72 \\6.49 \\6.19 \\5.91 \\5.83$	$\begin{array}{c} 6.26 \\ 5.70 \\ 5.52 \\ 4.89 \\ 5.13 \\ 5.01 \\ 5.37 \\ 5.01 \\ 4.65 \\ 4.62 \\ 4.58 \end{array}$	77.79 77.44 79.21 74.96 78.70 74.64 79.88 77.16 75.20 78.19 78.58	
Ireland 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	5,282,246 5,265,625 5,202,648 5,144,983 5,097,853 5,015,282 4,962,693 4,924,342 4,889,498 4,837,352 4,777,545	4,183 4,363 4,716 5,311 4,301 3,025 2,925 2,850 3,028 2,694 2,188	2,293 2,207 2,383 2,698 2,255 1,740 1,546 1,573 1,619 1,411 1,220	7.92 8.29 9.06 10.32 8.44 6.03 5.89 5.79 6.19 5.57 4.58	$\begin{array}{c} 4.34\\ 4.19\\ 4.58\\ 5.24\\ 4.42\\ 3.47\\ 3.12\\ 3.19\\ 3.31\\ 2.92\\ 2.55\end{array}$	$54.81 \\ 50.58 \\ 50.53 \\ 50.80 \\ 52.43 \\ 57.52 \\ 52.85 \\ 55.19 \\ 53.47 \\ 52.38 \\ 55.76 \\$	

* Figures in several cases amended since last publication.

E 2

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1878 TO 1888—continued.

					Pr	Proportion of—		
Colony.		Estimated Population.*	Commit- ments for Trial.	Con- victions.	Commit- ments to Population.	Convic- tions to Population. *	Convic- tions to Commit- ments.	
Total	 /1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888 	33,943,773 34,302,557 34,622,930 34,952,204 35,297,114 35,611,770 35,961,663 36,331,119 36,709,477 37,076,002 37,440,505	23,477 $23,451$ $22,069$ $22,541$ $22,030$ $20,251$ $19,942$ $18,971$ $19,439$ $18,343$ $18,343$ $18,291$	17,039 16,823 15,643 15,883 15,897 15,003 14,765 14,029 14,143 13,592 13,630	$\begin{array}{c} \text{per 10,000.} \\ 6.92 \\ 6.83 \\ 6.37 \\ 6.45 \\ 6.24 \\ 5.69 \\ 5.54 \\ 5.22 \\ 5.30 \\ 4.94 \\ 4.89 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{per 10,000.} \\ 5 \cdot 02 \\ 4 \cdot 90 \\ 4 \cdot 52 \\ 4 \cdot 55 \\ 4 \cdot 50 \\ 4 \cdot 21 \\ 4 \cdot 10 \\ 3 \cdot 86 \\ 3 \cdot 85 \\ 3 \cdot 66 \\ 3 \cdot 64 \end{array}$	per cent. 72.57 71.74 70.88 70.46 72.16 74.09 74.04 73.94 72.73 74.07 74.52	

Crime in United Kingdom and Australasia compared.

101. Taking the mean of the eleven years given in the table, it will be found that, in proportion to population, the commitments for a trial in the United Kingdom, taken as a whole, are less than in Victoria, and considerably less than in any of the other Australasian colonies; also, that the same holds good for England and Scotland, except that the proportion in Victoria is about equal to that in the latter; but in Ireland the proportion has, on the whole, been slightly
higher than in Victoria. Convictions after commitment are, relatively to population, generally as numerous in Victoria as in the United Kingdom or England and Wales, more numerous than in Ireland, but less numerous than in Scotland.

Convictions in United Kingdom and Australasia compared.

102. 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 1887 was smaller than that in Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia on Thermania desired

Western Australia, or Tasmania during the same year.

Prostitution in Australian capitals. 103. 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 :--

• * Figures in several cases amended since last publication.

Capital Cities.	Population (Census of 1881).	Estimated Number of Prostitutes, 1883.	Prostitutes per 10,000 of Population.
Melbourne Sydney Brisbane Adelaide	$282,947 \\ 224,211 \\ 31,109 \\ 67,954$	597 613 99 500	$21.10 \\ 27.34 \\ 31.82 \\ 73.58$

PROSTITUTION IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITALS.

104. According to the figures in the last column, Melbourne was Results compared. 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.

105. From an estimate made in 1890, upon which Mr. Chomley Prostitutes in Melstates considerable care was expended, the number of prostitutes in bourne, 1890. Melbourne and suburbs was 702. At the same time the population amounted to 458,500, so that the proportion of prostitutes per 10,000 of the population appears to have fallen from 21 in 1883 to only 15 in the present year.

106. The Victorian police force is an admirably organized body of Police in Australmen, and, although smaller in numbers than the police force of New asian colonies. 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 most of the other 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	"

107. Mr. Chomley supplies the following figures to show the Police in Australian number of persons one policeman keeps in order and protects in each capitals. of the four Australian capitals named :----

* See paragraph 89 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.

POLICE IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1890.

1.	Sydney	has	556	police,	or 1	to	673	persons.
2.	Melbourne	,,	670	- ,,	,,		66 5	,,
3.	Adelaide	"	191	"	,,		631	"
4.	Brisbane	"	190	"	"		481	"

Supreme Court criminal sittings. 108. The number of criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court at the various places throughout the colony where sittings were held in 1889 was 509, of which 429 were for felony, and 80 for misdemeanors. The convictions for felony numbered 329, and for misdemeanors 71. The number of places where sittings were held was 16, the number of sittings was 52, and the total duration of sittings was 230 days.

Supreme Court civil sittings, 109. Sittings may be held at the same number of places to try civil cases, but no causes were entered at 5 out of the 19 places in 1889. The number of causes entered for trial during the year was 544; but the number of causes tried was only 341, of which 46 were tried by juries of six, 10 by juries of twelve, and 285 by a judge alone. All but 16 of these were defended. The damages laid in the declarations amounted in the aggregate to $\pounds 593,963$. Verdicts were returned in 336 instances, and there were no nonsuits. Of the verdicts, 236, or about 70 per cent., were for the plaintiff. The aggregate amount awarded by the juries was $\pounds 32,831$, or 6 per cent. of the damages laid. In the ten years ended with 1888, the damages sued for in these courts amounted to $\pounds 2,482,072$, and the sums awarded by juries to $\pounds 403,338$, or to about 16 per cent. of the damages sued for.

Courts of General Sessions. 110. 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 1889 numbered 28, and the number of courts held 77, extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 152 days. The number of cases tried was 350, in 251 of which, or 72 per cent., convictions were obtained. The number of appeals heard was 59. In the ten years prior to 1889, 2,612 cases were tried in Courts of

General Sessions, and 1,743 convictions were obtained; thus the latter were to the former in the proportion of 67 per cent.

County Courts. 111. County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £250. The number of places at which they were held in 1889 was 63, and the number of courts held was 190, extending over 444 days. The total number of cases tried was 11,808, the amount sued for was £393,757; and the amount recovered £157,635, or only 40 per cent. of the amount sued for. The costs awarded to the plaintiff amounted to £16,199, and the costs awarded to the defendant to £7,168. During

the ten years prior to the year under review the aggregate amount sued for in County Courts was $\pounds 2,867,735$, and the aggregate amount awarded was £872,489, or 30 per cent. of the amount sued for.

112. Courts of Mines have jurisdiction concerning all questions Courts of Mines. or disputes which may arise out of mining on Crown lands. The places at which they were held in 1889 numbered 9, and the courts held numbered 26, occupying 7 days. The total number of suits was 4, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, £350. The gross amount of costs awarded to the plaintiffs was $\pounds 12$, and to the defendants $\pounds 10$. These figures do not include all the mining disputes which took place during the year, as those of minor importance are adjudicated on by the wardens of the gold-fields. In the ten years prior to 1889, the value sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £19,592. The business has fallen off very considerably for several years past.

113. The cases of indictable offences heard at Petty Sessions Courts of Petty Sesduring 1889 numbered 2,625, which resulted in 1,042 commitments for sions : criminal trial. Commitments were thus obtained in 40 per cent. of the cases. cases. The offences summarily dealt with numbered 61,374, in 43,142 of which, or 70 per cent., the offender was convicted.

114. Courts of Petty Sessions have jurisdiction in ordinary civil Courts of cases up to £50,* and in master and servant cases also up to £50. sions: civil Such courts were held at 239 places during the year. The civil cases heard numbered 27,832, in which the total amount of debts or damages claimed was £218,900, and the total amount awarded was £130,649, or 60 per cent. of the amount claimed. The number of cases was greater by two-fifths than, and the amount of debts claimed was nearly twice as large as, in the previous year. In the ten years ended with 1888, the debts or damages claimed in these courts amounted in all to £875,719, and the sums awarded to £551,341, or to 63 per cent. of the amounts claimed.

Petty Sescases.

115. The net results of the civil cases tried in 1889 may be Debts sucd gathered from the following table, which shows the total amount of for and awarded awarded. 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 1889 and the previous decennium. It will be noticed that the whole amount at stake was $\pounds 1,207,000$, and that rather over one-fourth was recovered; also that whilst the proportion recovered in the Supreme Court and Courts of Petty Sessions appears to have been

* Increased from £20 by the Justices of the Peace Act 1887.

considerably less than,* that in the County Courts was somewhat above, the average :---

	Amount of Debts a	Proportion of Debts and Damages recovered.			
Name of Court.	Claimed.	Awarded.	1889.	Average of Previous 10 Years.	
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.	
Supreme Court	593,963	32,831	6	13	
County Courts	393,757	157,635	40	37	
Courts of Petty Sessions	218,900	130,649	60	67	
Total	1,206,620	321,115	27	33	

DEBTS AND DAMAGES CLAIMED AND AWARDED.*

Writs.

116. The number of writs issued in 1889, in the six bailiwicks into which the colony is divided, was 2,329, or nearly twice as many as in the previous year. Of the whole number 19 were Queen's writs against both person and property, 28 were subjects' writs against the person alone, and 2,282 were subjects' writs against property alone.

Gaols and penal establishments. 117. Places for the reception of prisoners in Victoria are of three 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.

Probation system for first offenders. 118. In accordance with recommendations made by the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments, the probation system for first offenders was introduced into Victoria by the passing of the *Juvenile Offenders Act* 1887 (51 Vict. No. 951), which came into operation on 1st January, 1888. This Act gives 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

^{*} 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 1889 only a little more than half were tried during the year.

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 this Act, 16 male prisoners were released on probation in 1888, and 18 (including 1 female) in 1889.

119. The gross, distinct, and average number of prisoners detained Gaols and prisoners. in each description of prison during 1889 will be found in the following table, males and females being distinguished :---

	f ns.	Prisoners detained during the Year.									
Description of Prison.	mber o titutio	Gross Number.*			Distinc	t Indivi	iduals.†	Daily Average.			
	Inc	М.	F.	Total.	м.	F.	Total.	М.	F.	Total.	
Gaols Penal establish-	9 1	8,099 1,329	2,612	10,711 1,329	} 8,517	1,715	10,232	$egin{cases} 753 \\ 680 \end{smallmatrix}$	354 	1,107 680	
Police gaols	8	745	41	786	633	35	668‡	15	1	16	
Total	18	10,173	2,653	12,826	9,150	1,750	10,900	1,448	355	1,803	

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1889.

120. According to this table, the number of individual prisoners Increase of detained during the whole or some portion of 1889 in the gaols and distinct prisoners. penal establishments of the colony was 10,900, viz., 9,150 males and 1,750 females. In the previous year, the number of distinct prisoners was 10,071, viz., 8,395 males and 1,676 females; thus showing an increase of 829 during the year under review, viz., 755 in the male, and of 74 in the female prisoners.

57

121. Comparing the figures for 1889 with those showing the mean proportion population of that year, it appears that 1 person in every 102 persons of distinct prisoners in the colony, or one male in every 65 males, and 1 female in every 300 females, passed some portion of the year in prison; whereas the proportion in 1888 was 1 person in every 105 persons in the colony, or 1 male in every 67 males, and 1 female in every 296 females. In these estimates no account is taken of persons lodged temporarily in

* 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 124 post.
‡ Estimated.

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. 122. If a comparison be made between the gross number of prisoners (exclusive of transfers) and the distinct prisoners, it will be found that 84.98 per cent. of the prisoners dealt with in 1889—viz., 89.94 per cent. in the case of males, and 65.96 per cent. in the case of females—were distinct individuals. In the previous year the proportions were:—Total, 88.44 per cent.; males, 89.22 per cent.; females, 66.56 per cent.

Proportion of prisoners to population.

123. 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 612 persons living was constantly in prison during 1889; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during that year, 1 male in every 406 males living, and 1 female in every 1,456 females living were constantly in detention. By the following table, which gives the figures for the last eleven years, it will be seen that the proportion of prisoners to the population has fallen from 1 in every 534 in 1879 to 1 in every 612 in 1889, the latter proportion, however, being higher than that prevailing in any of the previous six years :--

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS TO POPULATION, 1879 TO 1889.

Y	ear.		Of the Total Poj	was constantly in	
			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
				,	

Number of times individuals were in prison. 124. In the Inspector General's annual reports a return appears individuals showing the number of times each individual was imprisoned during the year. The following are the particulars for 1889,* also the proportions per cent. :—

* See Inspector General's Report for 1889, Parliamentary Paper No. 156, Session 1890.

DISTINCT PRISONERS, 1889.

(Exclusive of those in Police Gaols.)

		Distinct Prisoners, 1889.						
Number of Times Imprison during Year.		Number.		Percentage.				
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Once	•••	6,101	1,051	7,152	71.64	61.28	69·90	
Twice		916	283	1,199	10.75	16.50	11.72	
Three times	•••	244	104	348	2.86	6·07	3.40	
Four times		79	50	129	•93	2.91	1.26	
Five times		33	32	65	$\cdot 39$	1.87	·64	
Six times and upwards	•••	23	20	43*	•27	1.17	$\cdot 42$	
Total received		7,396	1,540	8,936	86.84	89.80	87.34	
In detention at commence	ment	1,121	175	1,296	13.16	10.20	12.66	
of year †	• • •			-				
Grand Total		8,517	1,715	10,232	100.00	100.00	100.00	
	<u>.</u>	·					I	

125. Adding the numbers at the commencement of the year to those Persons in the first line of the table, it is found that $82\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the distinct prisoners in 1889 were imprisoned only once during the year, and consequently $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were imprisoned more than once. In the case of males, the proportions were 85 and 15 per cent.; and in the case of females, 71 and 29 per cent. respectively. The tendency of females to be imprisoned over and over again is greater than that of males; thus, during the year, 12 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 $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the males were imprisoned more than twice, and only $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. more than three times.

126. Out of a total of 1,801 prisoners in detention on the 31st Prisoners previously convicted. December, 1889, 1,107, or about 62 per cent., had been previously imprisoned under sentence in the colony-viz., 227, or 13 per cent., once;

imprisoned more than once.

155, or 9 per cent., twice; 110, or 6 per cent., three times; and as many as 615, or 34 per cent., four times or oftener. Of the total number, 22 had also been convicted in other countries.

127. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confine-Grounds of imprisonment at the end of 1889, according to the grounds in respect to which ment. they were detained. It will be noticed that 95, or $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., were

* Three males and five females admitted seven times; one male and four females admitted eight, and one female admitted nine times.

† Exclusive of those discharged and re-admitted during the year, who numbered 388, viz., 235 males and 153 females, they being included with the figures in the previous line.

untried; also that more than half the males, but less than a sixth of the females, had been convicted of felony :---

Grounds for Detention.	- Gaols.		Police Gaols.		Penal Establish- ments.	Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Felony, tried	214	53	1		548	763	53	816
" untried …	38	6	5			43	6	49
Misdemeanors, tried	307	180	3		148	458	180	638
untried	25	4	8			33	4	37
Other offences, tried	127	98	2		44	173	98	271
" untried	9				•••	9		9
Total	720	341	19		740	1,479	341	1,820

GROUNDS FOR DETENTION OF PRISONERS, 1889.

Destitution a cause of imprisonment. 128. The total number of prisoners (exclusive of transfers) admitted in 1889, to ordinary gaols and penal establishments, was 10,388, and of these, 635, viz., 489 males and 146 females, were imprisoned on charges of vagrancy, but really for medical attention, and 781, viz., 316 males and 465 females, were received for shelter. There were thus 1,416 persons, as against 1,230 in 1888, 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., 8,972, as compared with 8,426 in 1888, will more correctly represent the criminal admissions during the year.*

Sickness in prisons. 129. The cases in which prisoners were absent from work during the year on account of sickness, which numbered 2,030, were in the proportion of one case to every 5.5 individual prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners incapacitated from labour by reason of sickness was 132, or 1 in every 10 of the average number constantly employed. The total number of cases of sickness at any one time was 171.

Deaths in prisons.

130. Sixty-seven deaths from natural causes occurred in prisons during 1888, and 89 deaths in 1889. These deaths were in the proportion of 1 to every 150 in the former year, and one to every 122 in the latter year, of the estimated individual prisoners; or in the proportion of one to every 24 in the former year, and one to every 20 in

^{*} See Inspector-General's Report, page 3.

the latter year, of the daily average number of prisoners detained. The death-rate was thus considerably higher in the year under review than in the previous one.

131. In the last four years no permanently successful attempt to Prisoners 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; and in 1889 four prisoners, of whom one was unconvicted, absconded, but were recaptured.

132. Of prisoners who had been sentenced to imprisonment for Prisoners life, there have been 36 altogether in the colony, and of these, 18 have been discharged under the operation of regulations in force since February, 1878, as to prisoners under commuted sentences to terms of life, 1 by special commutation, 1 to a lunatic asylum, and 2 by death; whilst 14—viz., 10 males and 4 females—still remain in custody.

133. An abstract of the estimated population at various ages, of Ages of prisoners. the average number of prisoners at the same age, and the proportion of the latter to the former, will be found in the following table :---

Ages.	Estimated Population.	Average number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Under 20 years	491,902	123	2.50
20 to 30 ,,	244,378	676	27.66
30 ,, 40 ,,	129,925	392	30.17
40 ,, 50 ,,	88,341	261	29.54
50 " 60 "	86,359	180	20.83

Ages of Prisoners, 1889.

60 ,, 60 ,, 60 years and upwards	63,395	171	20.83
Total	1,104,300	1,803	16 32

134. It appears from this table that, in 1889, the proportion of Proportion prisoners constantly detained to the population was greatest between of prisoners at various at various the ages of 20 and 50. Of persons over 20 living in Victoria, 1 in every 365; of those between 20 and 40, 1 in every 350; of those over 40, 1 in every 389; and of those over 60, 1 in every 371, were constantly in prison throughout the year.

Birthplaces and religions of prisoners. 135. The birthplaces and religions of the prisoners constantly detained during the year, deduced from the total numbers of each nationality and religion returned as passing through the institutions, also the estimated totals of the same nationality and religion, are compared in the following table :--

Native Country and Religion.	Estimated Population.	Average number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
NATIVE COUNTRY.			
Australasian Colonies	702,365	758	10.79
England and Wales	183,464	417	22.73
Scotland	59,673	120	2 0·11
Ireland	106,532	354	33·23
China	11,679	20	17.13
Other countries	40,587	134	33.02
Total	1,104,300	1,803	16· 32
Religion.			······································
Protestants	791,815	1,031	13.02
Roman Catholics	260,404	728	27.96
Jews	5,542	16	28.87
Buddhists, Confucians, etc	. 10,710	17	15.87
Others	35,829	11	3.02
		1	

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1889.

Relative numbers of each country and sect. 136. It will be observed that, in view of their respective numbers in the population, natives of the Australasian colonies contributed much less than their share to the number of inmates of prisons; but the natives of Scotland contributed 24 per cent. more, natives of England and Wales 39 per cent more, and natives of Ireland 104 per cent. more, than their share to that number; whilst the proportion of Chinese was smaller than that of any other nationality except the Australians. Also that of the religious denominations shown, Protestants contributed much less, and Buddhists, etc., slightly less, than their share; but Roman Catholics contributed 71 per cent., and Jews 78 per cent., more than their share to the number of such inmates. In the previous year, however, the proportion of Jews was below the average of all the sects.

Education of prisoners. 137. According to the following figures, which show the state of 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 :--

				Numbers in every 100-				
]	Period.			Able to Read and Write.	Able to Read only.	Unable to Read.		
1873 to 18	876	•••		64	18	18		
1877 to 18	380	• • -		74	8	18		
1881 to 18	383	• • •		83	6	11		
1884 to 18	386	• • •		84	6	10		
1887	•	• • •		84	4	12		
1888	•			87	4	9		
1889	•	•••		87	4	. 9		

Education of Prisoners, 1873 to 1889.

138. The following cases of punishment for offences committed Gaol punishments. Meets. Meet

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES WITHIN PRISONS, 1889.

Nature of Punishment		Gaols.			n- Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hard labour Solitary confinement . Other punishments Total	$ \begin{array}{r} 9 \\ 315 \\ 99 \\ 423 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{r}2\\117\\62\\\hline181\end{array}$	11 432 161 604	25 352 458 835	34 667 557 1,258	$\begin{array}{r}2\\117\\62\\\hline181\end{array}$	36 784 619 1,439

139. The punishments for offences within the prison, as detailed Proportion of prisoners in the last table, were in the proportion of 1 to every 7 individual ^{punished.} prisoners, 1 punishment of a male to every 7 individual male prisoners, 1 punishment of a female to every 9 individual female prisoners. According to the daily average number of prisoners, there was not quite 1 punishment to every prisoner; or very

nearly 1 punishment to every male, and about 1 punishment to every 2 females.

Trades of prisoners.

140. Of the prisoners discharged in 1889, 223 were mechanics or skilled workmen, and of these 88 were set down as having a thorough, and 135 only an imperfect knowledge of their trade. As many as 157, or 70 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 1889.

				Know				
			Go	ood.	Imp	Total.		
				Learnt Outside.	Learnt in Prison.	Learnt Outside.	Learnt in Prison.	
Bakers				1			3	4
Blacksmiths a	nd mould	lers		9		4	3	16
Bookbinders							5	5
Carpenters and	d turners	• • •		2	4	2	3	11
Hat and bag 1	nakers				12	• • •	14	26
Matting and r	nat make	ers				1	40	41
Masons and bi	ricklayers	5		2		1		3
Painters	•			4		1	4	9
Printers					1	2	6	9
Shoemakers				6	8	10	15	39
Stonecutters		•••		2	• • •	• • •	4	6
Tailors	• • •			10	4		7	21
Tanners		• • •		• • •	1			1
Tinsmiths and	plumber	ŝ)	2				2
Weavers	•••	•••	••••	5	15	2	8	30
Total	•••	• • •	• • •	43	45	23	112	223

Cost and earnings of prisoners. 141. In the following statement of the cost* and earnings of prisoners in detention during the year 1889, the value of prison labour —so far as it was utilized for prison requirements—is added to the cost, as well as accounted for in the earnings of prisoners:—

* 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 repairs to gaol buildings as were effected by the Public Works Department.

COST OF PRISONERS.*

Salaries and wages		•••	• • •		£38,926	12	5
Contingencies	• • •			• • •	27,699	12	7
Extra guard for muni-	cipal an	d other b	odies		175	7	0
Value of prison labour	r utilize	d in maki	ng up clo	thing,			
materials, implement	nts, and	other gad	ol require	ments	35,286	16	0
					* ************************************		
. Total co	ost	• • •	•••	•••	£102,088	8	0

EARNINGS OF PRISONERS.

Work for othe	er departme	nts, mu	inicipali	ities, etc.—	-Paid			
for in cash	•	•	•••			£7, 719	19	9
Value of	time not pa	id for			, • # •	1,267	18	7
Value of	work in con	nexion	with p	rison buil	dings	5,250	16	4
Manufacture	of clothing	, imple	ements,	etc., for	gaol			
purposes	••• ••	•	•••	• • •	•••	13,040	9	8
Other gaol red	quirements	,	• • •		• • •	16,995	10	0
								·
Te	otal earning	S		•••	• • •	£44,274	14	4

142. The gross cost of prisoners in 1889 (£102,088) was in the Cost and proportion of £57 2s. 6d. per head of the average number of per head. prisoners detained (1,787). The difference between the gross cost and the earnings of prisoners, *i.e.*, the net cost, was £57,814, or £32 7s. per head. The earnings of prisoners in the year (£44,275) amounted to £32 14s. 6d. per head of the average number of prisoners employed (viz., 1,353), which is equivalent to 2s. 1d. per head per diem for the 308 working days the year contained.

143. By the following comparative statement of the number of Prisoners in prisoners detained in the gaols and penal establishments of Victoria and New South Wales at the end of each of the seven years ended with 1889, 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. :--

* See footnote (*) on page 64.

† This was the amount paid into the Treasury.

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PRISONERS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1883 то 1889.

			O	n the 31st De	ecember.			
Year.		Estimated	Population.	Number o	f Prisoners.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.		
		Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	
1883		921,743	857,744	1,442	2,168	15.64	25.28	
1884	• • •	946,045	903,958	1,428	2,464	15.09	27.26	
1885	•••	971,145	957,914	1,444	2,559	14.87	26.71	
1886		1,003,043	1,001,966	1,550	2,501	15.45	24.96	
1887	• • •	1,036,119	1,042,919	1,608	2,380	15.52	22.82	
1888		1,090,869	1,085,740	1,698	2,353	15.57	21.68	
1889	• • •	1,118,028	1,122,200	1,820	2,370	16.28	21.12	
Means	•••	1,012,427	996,063	1,570	2,399	15.21	24.08	

Expenditure on police, gaols, etc.

144. 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 $25\frac{1}{2}$ years ended with 1889-90. The cost of buildings is not included :---

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE, GAOLS, ETC., 1865 TO 1889-90.

Year.			A	Amount per head of		
	1001.		Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Total.	Proportion.
•==================			£	£	£	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 (s	ix months	s)	95,363	27,101	122,464	3 4
1871 - 2		•••	190,711	57,855	248,566	6 8
1872 - 3	•••	•••	187,101	56,017	243,118	6 5
1873 - 4	•••		194,329	61,787	256.116	6 8
1874 - 5	• • •	•••	198,312	60,469	258,781	6 7
1875 - 6	• • •	•••	199,738	61,051	260.789	6 7
1876 - 7	•••		197,371	60.008	257.379	6 5
1877-8	• • •	•••	207,119	58,132	265.251	6 6
1878–9	•••	•••	209,041	58,442	267,483	65

* Exclusive of the cost of buildings, which in 1888-9 amounted to £43,190.

Expenditure	ON	POLICE,	GAOLS,	ETC.,	1865	то	1889-90—
		CC	ontinued.				~

	TT		Α	Am	Amount		
Year.			Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Total.	- per head of Population.	
			£	£	£	- <u>s</u> .	<i>d</i> .
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	•••	••••	270,308	71,422	341,730	6	1
To	otal		5,267,626	1,524,702	6,792,328	6	3

145. By the figures in the last column it will be observed that the Expenditure police and gaols expenditure ranged from 8s. 6d. per head in 1866 to per head. about 5s. 9d. in the five years 1881-2 to 1885-6. In 1888-9 and 1889-90 it was 6s. 1d., or 3d. more than the average during the previous 8 years.

146. The inquests held in 1889 numbered 1,795, as against 1,669 Inquests. in 1888. In 841 instances the death was found to have resulted from disease or natural causes; in 22 cases, from intemperance; in 888 cases, from violence; in 38 cases, from doubtful causes; and in 6 cases a verdict of "still-born" was returned. Of the deaths set down to violence, the verdict in 591 cases was to the effect that the death had resulted from accident; in 18 from homicide; in 150, from suicide; 3 from execution; and in 126 that the cause of the violent death was doubtful. The practice of holding inquests in cases of other than violent deaths was not so common in 1888 and 1889 as in the previous nine years. In 1879, the proportion which verdicts of "death from disease or natural causes" bore to the total number of verdicts given was 50 per cent.; in 1880, 52 per cent.; in 1881, 51 per cent.; in 1882, 53 per cent.; in 1883, 49 per cent.; and in 1884 and 1885, 55 per cent.; in 1886, 51 per cent.; in 1887, 49 per cent.; in 1888, 46 per cent.; and in 1889, 47 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

* Exclusive of the cost of buildings, which in 1888-9 amounted to £43,190.

instructions issued by the Governor in Council under the 3rd section of the Coroners Statute 1865 (28 Vict. No. 253).

Fire inquests. 147. Six fire inquests were held in 1889, as against none in 1888, 5 in 1887, 4 in 1886, and 9 in both 1885 and 1884. The verdicts returned in 1889 were to the effect that one fire was caused purposely, and 2 accidentally; whilst there was not sufficient evidence to show how the other three took place. Under the *Amending Coroners Statute* (33 Vict. No. 338), which came into operation on the 19th August, 1869, fire inquests may be held at the request of any individual who lodges with his application a fee of £5 5s., or in pursuance of Ministerial authority, which is only given when circumstances appear sufficiently suspicious to warrant action being taken.

Interchange.

PART VII.—INTERCHANGE.

148. The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every Weights and measures used in Victoria are in every Weights and measures.

149. In converting the weights and measures of foreign countries Fore 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,	WITH	THEIR	ENGLISH
		\mathbf{E}	QUIVALENTS	•		

Countries.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Equivalents.
Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Por- tugal, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland	KilomètreSquare kilomètreAreAreHectareCubic mètreMètreMètreKilogrammeQuintal métriqueTonneau (coal)Hectolitre (liquid measure)	 ·621 of a mile ·386 of a square mile ·0247 of an acre 2·47 acres 1·308 cubic yard 1·094 yard or 3·28 feet 2·204 lbs. avoirdupois 220·4 lbs. avoirdupois 2,204 lbs. avoirdupois 2,204 lbs. avoirdupois
Austria	, (cereals, etc.) Zoll. Centner	2.75 Imperial bushels 110 lbs. avoirdupois
China and Japan Denmark	Ts°un Ch°ih Chang Li Tael Catty Picul Dansk mil Geo. mil Töndeland Tönde (corn)	1.41 inch 1.175 foot 11.75 feet 2,115 feet 12 ounces 1.33 lb. avoirdupois 133 $\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. avoirdupois 4.68 miles 4.61 miles 21.195 square miles 1.36 acre 3.8 Imperial bushels
Greece	"," (coal) " Pund " Ocque " Quintal " Livre " Drachme "	4.6775 bushels 1.102 lb. avoirdupois 2.84 lbs. avoirdupois 123.2 lbs. avoirdupois 1.1 lb. avoirdupois $\frac{1}{9}$ ounce

•
FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS—continued.

Countries.		Foreign Weights and Measures.			English Equivalents.	
Russia			Verste Sq. verste Desiatine Pood Berkovet Tchetvert Vedro	· · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · ·	 •663 mile •44 square mile 2.7 acres 36 lbs. avoirdupois 360 lbs. avoirdupois 5.77 Imperial bushels 2.7 Imperial gallons
Sweden		{	Tunnland Centner Kubikfot Tunna	•••• ••• •••	•••	1.22 acre 93.7 lbs. avoirdupois .72 of an Imperial bushel 4.5 Imperial bushels

Imports and exports classified.

150. The returns of imports and exports, as given in the following pages, are arranged according to a system of classification recommended by the Statistical Conference of representatives of the Australasian colonies held in Tasmania in 1875,* the principle kept in view being that articles of a like nature should be classed together, and the form adopted that employed in the tabulation of the Victorian Census Return of Occupations, means 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 twelfth 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. 151. The Customs valuations are made upon the following principle. In the case of the imports, goods on which *ad valorem* duties are payable are by law appraised at their fair market value at the principal markets of the country whence they were exported, with

> * 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.

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.

152. In the following table, the rates of import duty +---which were Table of imports considerably altered by an Act (53 Vict. No. 1,019) which came into and exports. force on the 31st July, 1889-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.

153. The table of imports and exports is preceded by the following Classification and summary of the headings adopted for the classification of articles; index of imports also by an alphabetical index, which will still further facilitate the and exports. discovery of the position of any article :---

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

C	LASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC	CLASS II.—TEXTILE
	PRODUCTIONS.	DRESS
Order	1. Books, etc.	Order 15. Wool and w
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	2. Musical instruments.	tures.
,,	3. Prints, pictures, etc.	,, 16. Silk manufact
	4. Carving, figures, etc.	,, 17. Cotton and fla
19	5. Tackle for sports and games.	,, 18. Drapery and
,,,	6. Watches, philosophical instru-	,, 19. Dress.
"	ments, etc.	,, 20. Manufactures
"	7. Surgical instruments.	materials.
>>	8. Arms, ammunition, etc.	CLASS III FOOD
. ,,	9. Machines, tools and imple-	
	ments.	Order 21. Animal food.
	10. Carriages, harness, etc.	,, 22. Vegetable for

CLASS II.-TEXTILE FABRICS AND

- vorsted manufac
 - tures.
 - ax manufactures.
 - haberdashery.
 - fibrous of

DRINKS, ETC.

5d. 23. Drinks and stimulants.

- ig cos
- 11. Ships and boats, and matters " connected therewith.
- 12. Building materials. "
- 13. Furniture. "
- 14. Chemicals. "

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Order 24. Animal substances. 25. Vegetable substances. 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 given in an Appendix to 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.

CLA	ss T	VMINERALS AND METALS.	CLASS VILIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.
Order	27.	Articles connected with mining.	Order 33. Animals and birds.
71	28.	Coal, etc.	,, 34. Plants.
7.2	29.	Stone, clay, earthenware, and	
		glass.	CLASS VIL-MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.
	30.	Water.	
32	31.	Gold, silver, specie, and precious	Order 35. Miscellaneous articles of trade,
-		stones.	etc.
"	32.	Metals other than gold and silver.	" 36. Indefinite articles.

INDEX.

Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Acid-acetic, other	14	Bitters	23	Caps, percussion	8
Aërated waters	23	Black oil	26	Carbolic acid	14
Agricultural - im	ple-	" sand …	32	Cards, playing	1
ments, machinery	. 9	Blankets	15	Carpeting	15
Air-bricks	12	Blasting powder	8	Carriages, carriage	e ma-
Ale and porter	23	Blue	25	terials	10
Alkali	14	Boats	11	Cartridges, cart	ridge
Almond oil	26	Boilers, steam	9	cases	8
Almonds	22	Bolts and nuts	32	Carts, waggons, et	c 10
Alum	14	Bone-dust	24	Carving, figures, e	tc 4
Anchors	11	Bones	24	Casks	25
Animal food	21	Bonnets	19	Castor oil	26
" substances	24	Books, printed	1	Cattle	33
Animals and birds	33	Boots	19	Cement	12
Antimony—crude,	ore,	Boot-webbing	20	Chaff	25
regulus	32	Boraz	14	Chain cables	11
Apparel	19	Bottled fruit	22	Chandeliers & gass	liers 13
Arms and ammunit	ion 8	Bottles	29	Cheese	21
Arrowroot	22	Bran	25	Chemicals	14
Arsenic	14	", bags …	20	Chicory	23
Artificial flowers	19	Brandy	23	China matting	20
Asphalte	14	Brassware	32	., ware	29
Axle-arms, boxes	10	Bricks-air, clay, f	ire 12	Chinese oil	26
Axles	10	" bath	29	Chocolate	23
		Bristles	24	Cider	23
Bacon	21	Broadeloths, etc.	15	Cigars, cigarettes	23
Bagging	20	Broom corn	25	Clay tobacco pipes	4
Bags, sácks	20	Brooms-hair, br	rush-	Clocks	6
" paper…	25	ware	35	Clover seed	25
Bark	25	Brownware	29	Coal	28
Barley	$\dots 22$	Brushware, broom	s 35	Cocoa beans	23
Basket and wicker v	vare 25	Buckets and tubs,	iron 32	Cocoanut fibre	25
Bass	25	Building materials	12	Cocoanut oil	26
Bath bricks	29	Butter, butterine	21	Cocoanuts	22
Beans	22			Cod, cod-liver oil	26
Bêche de mer	21	Canary seed	25	Coffee	23
Beef-salted	21	Candles	24	Coir and other ma	tting 20
Beer	23	Canes	25	Coke	28
Beeswax	24	Cannons	8	Colours	14
Benzine	26	Canvas	20	Colza oil	26
Birds	33	Caps and hats -	felt.	Combs	24
Biscuits	22	silk, straw, etc.	19	Confectionerv	22
				•	

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Entries.	Ord	ler.	Entries.	Ord	ler. 1	Entries.	Ord	er.
Copper - ore, regu	lus.		Flax		25	Hardware		35
sheet w	are.		manufactures		17	Hares		33
wine	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	32	Flock	•••	24	Harmoniums	•••	2
	• • •	31	Floorcloth	• • •	20	Harness		10
" specie	• • •	95	Flown	• • •	20	Hate and cond f	·••	10
Copra		20		• • •	22	mats and caps-re	510,	01
Cordage	•••	20	,, sacks	• • •	20	slik, straw, etc.	•••	19
,, iron, steel	• • •	32	Flowers, artificial	• • •	19	Hatters' materials	• • •	18 T8
Cordials		23	Food, animal	• • •	21	Hay	• • •	25
Cork and corks cut	• • •	25	", vegetable	• • •	22	Hemp		25
Cornsacks		20	Fresh fish, meat	• • •	$21 \mid$	Hides	•••	24
Cotton and flax ma	nu-		Fruit — bottled, dr	ied,		Holloware	• • •	35
factures	• • •	17	green, currants,	rai-		Honey		21
Cotton seed oil		26	sins		22	Hoofs		24
Cotton — piece go	ods.		Fuel		28	Hops		23
waste wi	ok.	17	Furniture furnit	nre		Horned cattle		33
waste		25	springs		13	Horns	•••	24
,, iaw	* * *	26	Fings	•••	10	Horses	• • •	33 ~ T
Curiosities		00	Furs	• • •	0	Horses	•••	10
Currants	• • •		Fuse	• • •	0	Hostery	• • •	19
Cutlery	•••	9	~	T		T 1 /	r	
			Galvanized iron—co	ord-		Implements, agric	ul-	•
Dogs	• • •	33	age, buckets, ti	ubs,		tural		9
Doors	• • •	12	guttering, sh	eet,		Indefinite articles	• • •	3 6
Drake	• • •	25	ware	•••	32	Indiarubber goods	• • •	25
Drapery		18	Gasaliers & chandel	iers	13	Ink-printing, colour	red	
Dress		19	Gasoline oil		26	andwriting	• • •	14
Dried fruit		22	Gelatine, blasting		8	Instruments, musica	1	2
Drinks and stimular	nts	23	Gin		23	optical	•• •	6
Druggeting		15	Ginger, ground		23	scientifi	c	6
Druggoving	•••	14	Glass_hottles n	ate	_0	surgical		7
Drugs			window word		20	Tron-bar castings of	ral_	•
Dyes	•••	14	Clarge	• • •	10	renized hoop of	rog	
Dynamite	• • •	ð	Choves	• • •	19	valizeu, noop, ol		
		~ ~	Glucose	• • •		pig, pipes, plate, r	oa,	
Earthenware	•••	29	Glue, glue pieces	• • •	Z4	scrap, sneet, wa	ire,	0.0
Eggs	• • •	21	Glycerine	•••	14	wire, etc	• • •	32
Electro-plated ware		32	Goat skins	• • •	24	Ironmongery	•••	35
Emus	• • •	3 3	Goats	• • •	33	,, saddle	ers'	10
Engine-packing	•••	20	Gold—leaf, plate, sp	ecie	31	Isinglass	• • •	21
Engines, steam		9	Goods manufactu	red,		Ivory	• • •	24
Engravings		3	unenumerated ·	• • •	36			
Essences and esser	ntial	-	Grain		22	Jaconet frilling a	and	
oils		14	Gram		22	ruffling, etc.		19
Evolosivos	• • •	8	Grass seeds		25	Jams and preserves		22
	• • •	0	Grates and stoves		$\frac{-3}{32}$	Jewellery		31
Fanar gooda		25	Grades and stores	• • •	24	Jute	• • •	25
Fancy goods	• • •	00 04	Grease	• • •	91	ning goods	• •	20
reatners	••••	Z 4	Greasy wool	• • •	24 95	" piece goous	• • •	20
,, ornamenta	ul	19	Grindery	•••	3 0			94
Felt-sheathing, et	C	20	Grindstones		29	Kangaroo skins	• • •	24
,, hoods	• • •	19	Guano	•••	14	Kerosene oll	• • •	26
Fencing wire	• • •	32	Gum	• • •	25	,, shale	•••	28
Fibre	• • •	25	Gun caps	•••	8			
Firearms		8	Gun cotton	• • •	8	Lamps and lampwar	re	13
Firebricks		12	Gunny bags	• • •	20	Lard	• • •	21
Fireworks		5	Gunpowder	• • •	8	,, oil		26
Firewood	•	25	Gutta-percha goods	5	25	Lead - ore, pig, pi	ipe,	
Fish-fresh nrocor	 hav					sheet		32
anltad ahal	, cu,	91	Haberdasherv		18	Leather. leatherwar	e	24
Salueu Sile		41 99	Hoin _ annial costi	no	24	Leeches		33
y uva Flormola -	• • •	ออ า <i>ศ</i>	Han	**5	<u>9</u> 1	Time		12
r lanuelspiece	• • •	19	nams	•••			•••	

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Limeinice	23	Mustard		Picric acid	2
Linen niece goods	17	Mutton-bird oil	26	Pianofortes	23
Lingood meal	25			Pickles	14
Lilliseett mear	26	Nails	32	Pigs	33
,, 011	20	Nanhtha	14	Pine oil	26
Liquorice	22	Naphona	mari-	Pines—iron lead	29
Lithofracteur	0	Natural History, s	36	tobago	04
Live animals	33	mens of	50	,, tobacco	4
Lubricating oil	26	Neatsfoot 011	20	$\mathbf{F} = \mathbf{I} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{I} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{S} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} \mathbf{U} U$	··· 8
		Nets and netting	20	Pitch	25
Macaroni	$\dots 22$	Nut oil	26	Plants	34
Machinery - agricu	ltu-	\mathbf{Nuts}	22	Plaster of paris	29
ral, weav	ving			Platedware	32
and spinn	ning 9	Oakum	25	Plumbago	32
Machines, tools,	and	Oars	11	Pollard	25
implements		Oatmeal	$\dots 22$	Porcelain	29
Maiza	22	Oats	22	Pork, salted	21
Maizona and corn f	100r 22	Oilcake	25	Potatoes	
Malzena and com	$\frac{1001}{22}$	Oilcloth	$\frac{1}{20}$	Poultry	33
Walt	<i>22</i>	Oilmon's stores	35	Powder — blast	ting
Manufactured art	letes	Oila of all kinds	00	anonting	μης, Q
of cotton, wooli	ens,	Uns of an kinus	20	Dresiona stores	0
silks, etc.	18	, in bottles	20	Precious stones	OL 61
Manufactures of fibr	rous		20	Preserved fish, mea	
materials	20	Onions	22	" milk	23
Manufactures of m	ixed	Opium	14	,, vegetabl	es 22
metals	$\dots 32$	Opossum skins	24	Preserves	22
Manures	14	Optical instrument	ts 6	Printing ink	14
Marble	29	Ordnance stores	35	,, materials	35
Matches	14	Ore-antimony, co	opper,	, paper	25
Materials, building	12	iron, lead,	tin 32	Prints, pictures, et	c 3
carriage	10	hags	20	Provisions prese	rved
hattars'	19	Ores mineral e	arths	and salted	21
" nuinting	10	clave ate	32	Pulso	22
,, printing	95	Organa	02	$\mathbf{D}_{\mathbf{n}}$	22
,, telegrapi	HC 00	Organs	<i>2</i>	Dunia stone	20
,, watchina	ikers o	Ornamental leath		Pullice stone	<i>ພ</i> ອ ຄດ
Mats	20		33	Putty	49
MattingChina, co	or 20	Oxalic acid	14		
Meal, linseed	25		-	Quartz	31
,, oat	$\dots 22$	Paintings	3	Qualuz	32
Meats—fresh, prese	erved 21	Paints	14	Guickshiver	02
Medicinal oil	26	Palm oil	$\dots 26$		
,, roots	14	Paper-bags, han	gings,	Rabbit skins	24
Medicines, patent	14	patterns, prin	nting,	Rags	25
Meerschaum pipes	4	wrapping, writi	ng 25	Railway rails, ch	lairs,
Metals, other than	gold	Parasols	19	etc.	32
and silver	32	Patent leather	24	Raisins	22
Mothylated enjrite	04	madicinas	11.	Rana oil	26
Mille progoryod	1± 92	Poputa	··· 14 99	Rattang	25
Millet	20	Doonl honlar	44	Dattails	25
	20	reari barley	22	Raw cotton	20
Millinery	19	,, snell	24	", sugar …	22
Millstones	29	Pease	22	Refined sugar	22
Mineral earths, clay	s,etc. 32	Peel, drained	$\dots 22$	Regulus	32
,, oil, undefin	ned 26	Pepper	23	Resin	25
Miscellaneous articl	es of	,, ground	23	Ribbons	16
trade	35	Perfumed spirits	23	Rice	$\dots 22$
Molasses	$\dots 22$	Perfumerv	23	Rock salt	23
Mouldings	4	Personal effects		Roots. medicinal	14
Musical instrument	ts 2	Phormium N Z	25	Rope	20
Muslins	17	Photographia goo	ds 25	Ruge	
	··· ±1	1 - Howgraphic goo	uo UU	Tings	

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Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Rum	23	Sperm oil	26	Turpentine	14
Rye	$\dots 22$	Spices	23	Turtles	33
•		Spinning and wear	ving	Tweeds	15
Saccharum	22	machinery	9	Twine	20
Sacks, bags	20	Spirits, methylated	14		
Saddlery	10	. other	23	Umbrellas	19
Saddler's ironmon	verv 10	Split pease	$\frac{1}{22}$	Unserviceable cord	age 20
Saddle-trees		Sponges	24	Unholstery	13
Sago	22	Starch	25	Utonsils	19
Salad oil	26	Stationery	20	0.00013113	··· U
	20	Steam hoilors angi	nos Q	Vomish	จะ
Salted hoof nontr	fab 91	Steam Doners, engr	1105 J 94	Varinish	<u>2</u> 0
Salten beer, pork,	11511 21 99	Stearine	24	vegetable lood	44
Saltpetre	40	Steel, coruage	34	,, 011	26
Sasnes	12	Stimulants	23	,, substant	ces 25
Sauces	23	Stone, clay, eart	nen-	Vegetables—fresh,	pre-
Sausage skins	24	ware, and gla	ss 29	served	22
Scientific instrum	ents 6	,, grind, mill, v	vare,	Vermicelli	$\dots 22$
Scoured wool	24	etc	29	Vestas	14
Screws	32	Stoves	\dots 32	Vinegar	23
Seal oil	26	Straw	$\dots 25$		
" skins	24	,, hats	19	Waggons	10
Seeds—canary, c	lover,	Sugar-candy, raw	, re-	Walnuts	22
grass	25	fined	22	Washed wool	$\dots 24$
Seed oil	26	Sulphur	14	Watches	6
Sewing machines		Surgical instrumer	ts 2	Watchmakers' mat	erials 6
Shale		~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~		Weaving and spir	ning
Sheen		Tackle for sports	and	machinery	9
sking	33	rames	5	Whylehone	0
Shall_nearl tort	$\frac{1}{24}$	Tallow	24	Wheat	··· 4 · 92
Shollfish	130 2 1 91		26	Whiskow	22
Shina boota ota	41	J, OII	20	Whiting	20
Shoor	11	Tanks, from	04 99	Wielron and healed	49
Shoes	19	Tapioca	44		ware 20
	0		40		20
Silk—manufactur	'es,	Tares	20	,, spirits of	23
mixtures; silks	s 16	Tarpaulins, linen	17	Wire netting	32
Silver—plate, spe	cie 31	Tea	23	Wooden tobacco	pipes 4
Skins	24	Telegraphic mater	als 35	Woodenware	25
Slate slabs	29	,, wire	32	Wool	24
Slates, roofing	12	Tents, linen	17	, and worsted n	nanu-
Slops	19	Timber, all kinds	$\dots 25$	factures	\dots 15
Snuff	23	Tin-block, foil,	ore,	Woollen piece goo	ods 15
Soap	. 2 4	plates, ware	32	Woolpacks	20
Soda-ash, bicarb	onate,	Tobacco	23	Works of art	3
caustic, crystal	ls, ni-	, pipes	4	Writing paper	25
trate, silicate	14	Tools	9		
Specie	31	Tortoise shell	24	Yarn	15
Specimens of n	atural	Tovs	5		
history	36	Travellers' samples	3	Zinc-ingots shee	t. per-
Spelter	30	Turnerv	4	forated	32
-Press III			· • • • · · ·		

Imports, 1889.

 $*_{*}$ * For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate. Amount Collected. Articles. Quantity. Value. \pounds \pounds \pounds \pounds \pounds CLASS I.—Ast AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS. Order 1.—Books, etc. $260,494$ $3.500,50,500,500,500,500,500,500,500,500,$	Duty.					Total I	mports.
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	Rate.	Amount Collected.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.		
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS. Order 1.—Books, etc. Order 1.—Books, etc. 260,494 3s. por doz. 1,994 Gards, playing doz. packs 12,527 3,258 20 per cent. 13,781 Stationery* 121,861 25 per cent. 73 Harmoniums No. 46 2622 25 per cent. 27,177 Organs 25 per cent. 27,177 Organs 25 per cent. 17,099 Pianofortes .		£					£
Pree Order 1.—Books, etc. 260,494 3s. per doz. 1,994 Cards, playing J2,527 3,258 20 per cent. 13,731 Stationery* 121,861 25 per cent. 73 Harmoniums No. 46 2621 25 per cent. 73 Harmoniums No. 46 2621 25 per cent. 2,177 Organs 3222 3,967 25 per cent. 17,069 Pianofortes 363 20,124 25 per cent. 17,069 Pianoforte actions, etc. 30988 2,174 25 per cent. 11 Pianoforte actions, etc. 20,721 7 20,721 8 Moldings, gilt 7 25 per cent. 11 Pianoforte actions, etc. <td></td> <td>C</td> <td>LASS I.—ART AND MECHAN</td> <td>IC PRO</td> <td>DUCTION</td> <td>NS.</td> <td></td>		C	LASS I.—ART AND MECHAN	IC PRO	DUCTION	NS.	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		-	Order 1.—Books,	etc.	1	1	
3s. per doz. 1,994 Cards, playing doz. packs 12,527 3,258 20 per cent. 13,781 Stationery* 121,861 20 per cent. 73 Harmoniums No. 46 2622 25 per cent. 2,177 Organs 20 930 11,275 25 per cent. 870 3,798 83,174 25 per cent. 700 3,798 82,174 25 per cent. 600 3,798 82,174 25 per cent. 6,909 Upright 366 2,061 25 per cent. 11 Planoforte actions, etc. 20,721 Free Others, undescribed 20,721 Sper cent. 38 Piex, boaco-clay 25,173 30 picture frame 75,173 31 Sper cent. 153 Pictos tobacco-clay 12,069 <td>Free</td> <td></td> <td>Books, printed</td> <td></td> <td> </td> <td></td> <td>260,494</td>	Free		Books, printed				260,494
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	3s. per doz.	1,994	Cards, playing	doz.	packs	12,527	3,258
20 per cent. 15,781 Statutery 121,501 and free Order 2.—Musical Instruments. 124,501 25 per cent. 73 Harmoniums No. 46 262 25 per cent. 2,177 Organs 930 11,275 25 acacht 50 , 3,967 25 per cent. 17,069 Pianofortes , 36 2,161 25 per cent. 11 Pianoforte actions, etc. 20,721 25 per cent. 11 Pianoforte actions, etc. 20,721 0rder 3.—Prints, Pictures, etc. 25,173 y Works of art 25 per cent. 38 Mouldings, gilt 25 per cent. 327 , , , , meerschaum	packs	19 701	Station on the				191 961
and rec Order 2.— Musical Instruments. 25 per cent. 73 Harmoniums No. 46 262 25 per cent. 2177 Organs , 930 11,275 25 per cent. 17,069 Pianofortes , 3,798 82,174 25 per cent. 6,909 , Upright , 1,336 30,633 25 per cent. 11 Pianoforte actions, etc. 44 Others, undescribed 20,721 20,721 Free Paintings and engravings 28,161 25 per cent. 38 Mouldings, gilt 28,161 25 per cent. 153 Pipes, tobacco-clay gross 9,554 8061	20 per cent.	13,781	Stationery		•••	•••	141,001
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	and nee		Order 2.—Musical Inst	trument	ts.		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	25 per cent.	73	Harmoniums		No.	46	262 }
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	£3 each†	60	32		,,,	20	124 \$
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$25~{ m per}~{ m cent}.$	2,177	Organs		,,	930	11,275
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	£3 each†	870	»» 		>>		3,967 5
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	25 per cent.	17,069	Pianofortes		>,	3,798	82,174
25 per cent. $+$ 11 Pinoforte actions, etc. <	£15 each†		,, Grand		99 -	36	2,101 >
25 per cent. 11 Infinitive actions, etc. 20,721 Free Others, undescribed 20,721 Free Paintings and engravings 75,173 , Works of art 75,173 , Works of art 28,161 25 per cent. 38 Mouldings, gilt 11,493 25 per cent. 153 Pipes, tobaccoclay gross 9,554 8061 12.s \Re gross 2,223 14,493 301 25 per cent. 137 14,493 301 25. per cent. 23.72 14,493 301 25. per cent. 18 Pipe cases 14,493 20 per cent. 176 Furnery 431 <td>to each t</td> <td>6,909</td> <td>,, Upright</td> <td></td> <td>>7</td> <td>1,330</td> <td>50,035 J</td>	to each t	6,909	,, Upright		>7	1,330	50,035 J
Prec Order 3. — Prints, Pictures, etc. 75,173 Free Paintings and engravings 75,173 Order 3. — Prints, Pictures, etc. 75,173 25 per cent. 38 Mouldings, gilt 75,173 25 per cent. 38 Mouldings, gilt 154 25 per cent. 153 Pipes, tobacco—clay gross 9,554 806 12. SP gross 2,228 1,493 301 25 per cent. 237 1,493 301 25 per cent. 2,372 1,493 301 25 per cent. 2,372 1,493 301 1,493 301 <	Zo per cent.	11	Others undescribed		• • •	•••	20.721
Free Paintings and engravings 75,173 ,, Paintings and engravings 28,161 25 per cent. 38 Mouldings, gilt 154 Free ,, picture frame 12,089 25 per cent. 153 Pipes, tobacco-clay gross 9,554 806 12s. Ψ gross † 75 ,, ,, 1493 301 25 per cent. 327 ,, ,, 1493 301 25 per cent. 327, ,, ,, 1,493 301 25 per cent. 330, ,, , other 1,493 25 per cent. 330, ,, , other 1,493 30, ,, , other 1,518 Y 108 <td< td=""><td>1166</td><td>• • •</td><td>Others, undescribed</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>20,121</td></td<>	1 166	• • •	Others, undescribed				20,121
Free Paintings and engravings 75,173 ,, Works of art 28,161 25 per cent. 38 Mouldings, gilt 154 Free ,, picture frame 12,089 25 per cent. 153 Pipes, tobacco-clay gross 9,554 12s. Ψ gross 2,223 ,, ,, meerschaum 1,498 25 per cent. 327 ,, ,, ,, 1,498 301 25 per cent. 327, ,, ,, ,, 1,498 301 25 per cent. 327, ,, ,, ,, 1,498 301 25 per cent. 330, ,, , other 1,518 ,, , 1,518 ,, , 1,518 ,, ,			Order 3.—Prints, Pict	ures, et	tc.		
"" "" Works of art "" 26,161 25 per cent. 38 Mouldings, gilt "" "" 154 25 per cent. 38 Mouldings, gilt "" "" 154 25 per cent. 153 Pipes, tobacco-clay "" "" 12,089 25 per cent. 153 Pipes, tobacco-clay "" "" 1493 301 25 per cent. 327 " " "" "" " 1498 12s. \mathfrak{P} gross 2,228 " " "" " " 1498 12s. \mathfrak{P} gross 2,372 " " " " 1,498 12s. \mathfrak{P} gross 2,372 " " " " 1,512 25 per cent. 18 Pipe cases " " 117 " 108 Turnery " " 117 " 108 Turnery " " 117 " 108 Fireworks " " 1493 20 per cent. 176	Free	• • •	Paintings and engravings				75,173
25 per cent. 38 Mouldings, gilt 154 25 per cent. 153 Pipes, tobacco-clay 12,089 25 per cent. 153 Pipes, tobacco-clay 12,089 25 per cent. 153 Pipes, tobacco-clay 12,089 25 per cent. 132 Pipes, tobacco-clay 1493 301 25 per cent. 327 1,493 301 25 per cent. 327	59 · · · ·	- • •	Works of art	• - •			28,161
25 per cent. 38 Mouldings, gilt 154 25 per cent. 153 Pipes, tobacco-clay 12,089 25 per cent. 153 Pipes, tobacco-clay gross 9,554 806 1s. \mathfrak{P} gross † 75 "," "," 1,493 301 301 25 per cent. 327 "," "," 1,493 301 25 per cent. 327 "," "," .			Onden A Camping Fis		•-		
25 per cent. 38 Mouldings, gilt 154 Free ,, picture frame 12,089 25 per cent. 153 Pipes, tobacco—clay gross 9,554 806 } 1s. \mathfrak{P} gross † 75 ,, ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", "			Oraer 4.—Carving, Fig	ures, e	<i>IC</i> .	•	7
Free ,, picture frame 12,089 25 per cent. 153 Pipes, tobacco—clay gross 9,554 806 } 1s. \mathfrak{P} gross [†] 75 ,, ", ", ", ",, ", 1,493 301 } 301 } 25 per cent. 327 ,, ", wooden gross 4,552 17,512 } 25 per cent. [†] 2,372 , ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", 2,899 12,073 } 12,073 } , ",, ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", ", 2,899 12,073 } 12,073 } 1,498 25 per cent. [†] 2,372 , ", ", ", ", ", ", ", 2,899 12,073 } 1,518 , ", ", total 18 Pipe cases 117 , ", total 108 Turnery 431 Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games. 20 per cent. 176 Fireworks Free Instruments, etc.	25 per cent.	38	Mouldings, gilt	• • •			10,000
25 per cent. 153 Fipes, tobacco-chay gross 9,354 300 1s. Ψ gross + 75 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	Free		, picture frame	•••	•••		12,089
13. \oplus gross (75 ",",",",",",",",",",",",",",",",",",",	20 per cent.	103	Pipes, tobacco-clay	• • •	gross	9,554	300 (301 (
$125. \ P \ gross$ $2,228$,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	25 per cent	327	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	• • •	22	1,490	1 498
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12s. P gross	2.228	wooden	•••	erross	4 552	17.512)
1 330 "," other ","	25 per cent. [†]	2,372			81055	2,899	12,073
", \dagger 18 Pipe cases ", \dagger ", \bullet	۲ ۲ ور	330	, other		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		1,518
"," † 108 Turnery 431 20 per cent. 176 <i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i> 744 Even 176 Fireworks 744 Even 176 Fireworks 744 Soper cent. 176 Fireworks 744 20 per cent. 3,527 Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, etc. 18,439 Free Instruments, optical 12,243 "," "," scientific 24,741 20 per cent. 11,402 Watches 60,373 Free Watchmakers' materials 4,554	,, †	18	Pipe cases				117
20 per cent. 176 Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games. 744 Free Fireworks 744 20 per cent. Toys 744 20 per cent. 0rder 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, etc. 26,922 20 per cent. 3,527 Clocks 18,439 Free 12,243 12,243 24,741 20 per cent. 11,402 Watches 4,554	,, †	108	Turnery			•••	431
20 per cent. 176 Fireworks Fireworks 744 Free Toys 26,922 Order 6. Watches, Philosophical 18,439 Free Instruments, etc. 12,243 12,243				7	\sim		•
20 per cent. 176 Fireworks 744 Free Toys 126,922 Order 6. Watches, Philosophical 18,439 20 per cent. 3,527 Clocks 18,439 Free Instruments, optical 12,243 12,243 20 per cent. 11,402 Watches Watches 4,554			Order 5.—Tackle for Sport	s and	Games.		
Free Toys 26,922 Order 6. Watches, Philosophical 18,439 Struments, etc. 18,439 Free Instruments, optical 12,243 12,243 12,243 20 per cent. 11,402 Watches Watchmakers' materials 4,554	$\frac{20}{7}$ per cent.	176	Fireworks				744
20 per cent. 3,527 Clocks 18,439 Free Instruments, etc. 12,243 12,243 12,243 12,243 Watches Watchmakers' materials	Free	•••	Toys				26,922
20 per cent. 3,527 Clocks Instruments, etc. 18,439 Free Instruments, optical 12,243 , scientific 20 per cent. 11,402 Watches Free Watches 4,554			Order 6 - Watches Phi	Toconh			
20 per cent. 3,527 Clocks 18,439 Free Instruments, optical 12,243 12,243 12,243 12,243 24,741 20 per cent. 11,402 Watches 60,373 Free Watchmakers' materials 4,554			Instruments, et				
Free Instruments, optical 12,243 scientific 12,243 20 per cent. 11,402 Watches 60,373 Free Watchmakers' materials 4,554	20 per cent.	3.527	Clocks				18.439
,, ,, scientific 24,741 20 per cent. 11,402 Watches 60,373 Free Watchmakers' materials 4,554	Free		Instruments, optical	•••	•••	•••	12.243
20 per cent. 11,402 Watches 60,373 Free Watchmakers' materials 4,554	;;		, scientific	•••	• • •		24,741
Free Watchmakers' materials 4,554	20 per cent.	11,402	Watches	•••			60,373
	Free		Watchmakers' materials	· • •	• • • •)	4,554

* See also "Paper," Order 25.

† After 30th July, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889.

 $*_{*}$ * For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.			Articles.			Excess of Imports over E Exports over In	of xports (+). nports (-).
Quantity.	Value.					Quantity.	Value.
	£				·		£
	С	LASS I.—ART AN	D МЕСНА	ANIC]	PRODUCTI	ONS.	
(Order 1	Books	, etc.			
 1,330	59,745 400	Books, printed Cards, playing		 doz	packs	+ 11,197	+200,749 +2,858
	29,145	Stationery*					+92,716
		Order 2.—M	lusical In	strum	ents.		
4	55	Harmoniums			No.	+ 62	+ 331
151	2,249	Organs	•••	• • •	,	+ 1,101	+12,993
372	12,444	Pianofortes		• • •	,,	+ 4,798	+ 102,524
•••	 1,963	Pianoforte action Others, undescri	ns, etc. bed	• • •		•••	+44 + 18,758
		Order 3P	rints, Pic	ctures,	etc.		
•••	15,333 2,298	Paintings and en Works of art	ngravings				+ 59,840 + 25,863
		Order 4 - C	arging R	iaures	etc		
	439	Mouldings, gilt	x100109, 10	igur co,			-285
: • •		,, pictu	ire frame	• • •	•••	•••	+12,089
1,139	208	Pipes, tobacco-	clay	.	gross	+ 9,908	+ 899
• • •	687	2)))	meerscha	um			+811
2,167	9,053	>> >>	wooden		gross	+5,284	+20,532
_ · · • •	57	>> >>	other	•••	•••	•••	+1,461
•••		Pipe cases Turnery	• • •	• • •	•••		+117 +2
•••					~		
		Order 5.—Tackl	lefor Spor	rts and	Games.		. 105
• • •	$\begin{array}{c} 639\\ 421\end{array}$	Fireworks Toys	• • •		· · · ·	•••	+105 +26,501
			ות וי	. • 7	7.7		
		Urder 6.—W Instr	atcnes, Ph uments, e	nnosop etc.	mical		
•••	1,505	Clocks		• • •		•••	+16,934
•••	2,125 2 000	Instruments, opt	tical entific			•••	+10,118 +22.642
• • •	17,287	Watches			• • •	• • •	+ 43,086
• •••	102	Watchmakers' n	naterials	• • •	· · · ·	•••	+ 4,452

* See also "Paper," Order 25.

IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_{*}$ * For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Duty	•		Total 1	Imports.
Rate.	A mount Collected.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS I.-ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS-continued.

		Order 7.—S	urgical I	nstruments	•		
Free		Instruments, surg	gical	•••		• • •	18,983
		Order 8.—Ar	ms, Amm	unition, et	с.		
Free		Arms, pistols, etc	• • • • •	••••	No.	883	643
,,	•••	,, sporting	···		>>	9,050	23,043
· · · ·		>>	caps	• • •	• • •	•••	814
,,	•••	>>	cartridg	es	•••	•••	4,942
···		>>	cartridg	e cases	•••		2,822
4d. per 1b	4,437	>>	dynamit		lbs.	276,765	23,244
1 [±] d. per coll		>>	fuse	1.1	colls	125,442	3,465
5d. per 15	165	27	gelatine	, blasting	IDS.	26,725	2,562
4d. per 10.*		>>	,,	"	"	5,050	
10. per 10.7		>>	,, drnomit	»	"	26,000	2 600
1 66	105	,,,	gun aot	ton	"	20,000	2,000
Id nor lh	6 5 4 4	,,	nowder	blasting	>>	1 756 160	34 296
3d per lh	1,527	>>	powder	snorting	"	182 918	14 901
Free	1,047	, , ,	"	fine	"	39 585	1 809
ld. per lh.	788	,,	», shot	mic	"	188 451	1,571
5d. per lb	1	, ,,	tonite	•••	>>	100,101	2,012
4d. per lb.*	8	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		• • •	"	•••	···· }
T.		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	<i>))</i>	• • •	"		
		Order 9.—Mach	ines. To	ols. and I	mple-	-	
			ments.				
25 per cent.	438	Boilers, steam		•••	No.	36	3,297 }
35 per cent.‡	533	,, ,, ,,	•••	• • •	,,	33	1,284)
Free	 5 500	Cutlery	• • •	• • •			36,249
25 per cent.	5,582	Engines, steam	• • •	•••	No.	280	49,345 (
35 per cent.	1,609	»»»»»»	•••	•••	"	3	3,111)
20 per cent.	1,530	,, ,, p	ortable	•••	, "	18	3,044
ZU per cent.	4,402	Machinery agri	cultural,	undescribe	a	•••	25,400 CH 970
1166	•••	machinery, agrici	incural	••••	•••	•••	07,273
>> ···	• • •	,, spinn	ing and v	veaving	•••	•••	84. 497)
25 ner cent	35 659	,, unues	unden	•••	••••		192 561
35 per cent.†	8 062	>> >>		• • •	•••	•••	34,366
Free	0,004	» » » » Sewing machines			No	17 962	61,906
	•••	Tools and utensile	•••		110.		64.206
···	•••	Cream separators	•••	•••	•••	•••	4.107
	••••		•••	• • •	•••	•••	

* After 30th July, 1889. †

† After 24th September, 1889.

‡ After 17th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_{*}$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of Imports over Ex Exports over Im	ports (+). ports (-).
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
	CLASS	I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—	-continued.	
		Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.		•
	162	Instruments, surgical	•••	+ 18,821
42		Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, etc.		
4	10	Arms, pistols, etc No.	+879	+ 633
625	1,463	,, sporting ,, Ammunition, etc.—	+8,425	+ 21,580
	18	,, caps	•••	+ 796
•••	262	,, cartridges	•••	+ 4,680
110 550	10 220	,, cartridge cases		+2,813
118,750	10,239	fuse coils	$\pm 55,010$	$+13,000$ ± 1.133
70,002	2,002	,, iuse cons	1.00,110	-1 1,100
	•••	,, gelatine, blasting lbs.	+37,775	+ 3,667
• • • •	• • •	,, dynamite ,,	+ 26,000	+2,600
1,000	75	", gun cotton ",	-1,000	-75
1,778	62	,, powder, blasting ,,	+1,754,382	+ 34,234
6,949	844	,, ,, sporting ,,	+175,969	+ 14,057
•••	•••	,, ,, fine ,,	+39,585	+1,809
31,372	445	,, shot ,,	+ 157,079	+1,126
300	21	,, tonite ,,	- 300	-21
		Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Imple- ments.		
13	2,068	Boilers, steam No.	+ 56	+ 2,513
• • •. ● ●	1,833	Cutlery	•••	+ 34,416
101	13,101	Engines, steam No.	+182	+ 39,355
		,, portable ,,	+18	+ 3,042
• • •	23,709	Implements, agricultural, undescribed		-304
•••	28,863	Machinery, agricultural		+38,416
		,, spinning and weaving		+ 9,588
ada series Sector Sect	82,034	" undescribed	• • •	+ 229,390
1 100	17 700	Serving machines No.	± 13 534	+ 44 194
7,420	17,782 9 7 01	Tools and utangils	- IO,00X	+61.725
	<i>⊿,</i> 40⊥	Cream senarators		+4.107
€,●●	•••			

IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_*$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Rate.	Amount Collected.		Articles.			1	
						Quantity.	Value.
	£						£
	CLASS	I.—ART AND MEC	HANIC PR	ODUCTI	ons-co	ntinued.	
•	1	Order 10.– Ca	vrriages, H	larness,	etc.		
10s. per arm	1.282	Axles and arms			No.	2,735	1,967
7s. per arm	864	., n	nail patent		,,	2,616	1,384
4s. 6d. p. arm	912	,, ,,	.,		3.9	3,958	1.545
4s. 6d n. arm	59	·· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	ommon nu	t	••	536	226
3s per arm	1.962	,,,				16.148	3.124
25 per cent	1,602	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,	ommon dra	V	37	8,861	6,533
20 per cent.	119	Ayle-hores		· J · · ·	,,	4,530	471)
,,	9 I I J	AAIC-DOACD	• • •	• • •	"	276	24
55 per cent."	0	Corrigges and ear		• • •	"	210	2±)
£50 each	1,600	Barouches, brou	ighams, ma ite	ail phae-	,,	45	8,193
20 non cont	128	All corts and w	accons wit	thout sr	rings	54	1 1 2 1
20 per cent.	120	Omuibuses and	aggons wh	mour st	nings	2	660
£40 each	820	Hauson cabs	to	• • •	,,	<u>4</u> 47	2 997
\mathcal{L}_{20} each \dots	540	Transom cabs, e	no	• • •	,,,	40	1 692
	· 490	Express waggor	18, etc.	• • •	"	40	1,000
£10 each	420	Dog carts, etc.		• • •	,,	40	1,007
Free		Used in border	trame	• • •	"	28	1,400
25 per cent. \uparrow	394	Unenumerated			•••	•••	1,721 /
,, †	1,434	Bicycles, tricycl	les, etc.		•••	•••	6,922
25 per cent.	795	Carriage materials	5	• • •	•••		3,441
35 per cent. *	86))))	•••	•••		•••	229 (
Various	$1,\!422$,, wheels,	poles, sha	fts, and	bars.	•••	2,833
		undergear)
25 per cent.	1,624	Saddlery and harr	ness		••••	•••	7,330
Free		Saddlers' ironmon	gery				17,918
10s. per doz.	18	Saddle-trees (harn	ness)	• • •	doz.	41	89
20s. per doz.	175	" (ridin	ng)		,,	190	712
		Order 11.—Ships connect	and Boat	s, and n ith.	natters		
Frac		Anahana			N	110	266
riee	•••	Anchors	• • •	• • •	INO.	113	J UU 710
,,	•••	Boats	•••	• • •			491
,,	• • •	Chain cables		• • •	tons		4441 971
>> •••		Uars, ash	• • •	• • •	No.	1,187	411
		Order 12.—. (See also	Building 1 Order 29.	Material post).	ls.		
25 per cent.	47	Bricks, air		L = / •	No.	11.292	187)
35 per cent. *	26	••••••	•••	• • •		4.200	74 \$
Free		clav	•••		"	191.350	395
20s. per 1.000	339	,, fire	• • •	•••	"	338,490	2.332
Free		Cement	• • •	• • •)) 01074	1 080 384	223.052
5s to the each	543	Doors	۰.	•••	No.	2 090	1.562
5. 10 105. caom	0 20	~~~~	• • •	••	110.	2,000	-,

*After 17th September, 1889.

† After 30th July 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_*$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.			Articles.			Excess of Imports over Ex Exports over Im	of— cports (+). aports (-).
Quantity.	Value.					Quantity.	Value.
<u>· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · </u>	£				·	·	£
	CLASS	L-ART AND M	ECHANIC F	BODUCI	UONS	-continued	
I	~) Order 100	arriages.	Harness.	etc.	(
	ſ	Axlos and arms			No		
			mail pat	ent	,,		• •
1,450	760	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, ,		>>>	+33.404	+ 14.019
1,100))))	common	nut	"	,	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	common (dray	>> >>		
4	1	Axle-boxes	• • •	• • •	••	+4,802	+ 494
А. 		Carriages and	earts—				
	(Barouches,	brougham	s, mail	,,,		
		phaetons,	drags, etc.				
		,, Omnibuses a	,, nd coaches	,,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	>>		
208	8,822 <	All other ki	nds	•••	>>	\rangle + 51	+10,855
		Express wag	gons, etc.	• • •	>>		
		Used in bord	er traffic	•••	"		
		Unenumerat	ed	•••)	
•••	•••	Bicycles, trie	cycles, etc.	• • •	• • •	•••	+6,922
•••		Carriage mater	rials	•••		1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
•••	1,690 {	,, wheel	s, poles,	shafts,	and		+4,81
	0.000)	er Of
•••	8,222 608	Saddlery and f	nongerv	•••	•••	•••	+17.31
•••	1	Saddle-trees (h	arness)	•••	doz.	+ 41	+ 8
55	293),, (r	iding) [*]	•••		+135	+ 41
		Order 11	Ships and	Boats,	and		
		matters c	onnected th	nerewith	•		
35	85	Anchors	• • •	• • •	No.	+ 84	+ 28
$\frac{30}{64}$	461	Boats	• • •	• • •	, ,	-6	+ 25
04 84	242	Oars ash	•••	•••	No.	+1.103	+17 + 24
							•
		Order 12 (See als	- <i>Building</i> o Order 29	Materia , post.)	uls.		
•••	• • •	Bricks, air	•••	•••	No.	+ 15,492	+ 26
119.000	258	. clav	•••		,,	+ 72,350	+13
5,966	49	,, fire	•••		, ,,	+ 332,524	+2,28
7,605	1,868	Cement			cwt.	+1,072,779	+ 221,18
339	360	Doors	• • •	•••	INO.	+ 1,101	$\pm 1,20$

VOL. II.

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IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_*$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		· ·			Total	Imports.
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Articles.			Quantity.	Value.
	£					£
	CLASS	L-ART AND MECHANIC PI	RODUCTI	ONSco	ntinued.	
		Order 12.—Building M —continued.	<i>laterials</i>	•		
5s. each*	44	Frames, door and window		No.	175	204
Free		Lime	• • •	tons	79	248
2s. per pair	12	Sashes, window	• • •	pairs	123	94)
3s. per pair*	1	,, ,, glazed	• • •	· > >	9	75
Free	•••	Slates, roofing	•••	No.	8,219,417	67,714
		Order 13.—Furni	ture.			
25 per cent.	30,486	Furniture and upholstery			•••	127,430
35 per cent.†	7,596	>> >>				22,308 \$
10 per cent.		Furniture springs				1,514
25 per cent.	564 CO	Gasaliers and chandeliers	• • •	••••		2,405
35 per cent.	69 051	,, ,, ,,	•••			400 j 1.600
25 per cent.	901	Lamps and lampware		•••	•••	4,099
		Order 14.—Chem	icals.			
3d. per lb	552	Acid. acetic		lbs.	59,705	1,786
6d. per gal.§	31	" carbolic, crude	• • •	galls.	1,309	337)
6d. per Ib.§	71	,, ,, pure		lbs.	3,177	329
2d. per lb.§	159	,, oxalic		,,	14,659	249
3d. per lb.§	7	,, picric	•••	,,	524	44 (
5s. per cwt.*	59	,, sulphuric, muriatic, an	d nitric	cwt.	234	240
Free	•••	,, undescribed	* * *	lbs.	443,576	27,795/
F'ree	•••	Alkali, soda ash	•••	cwt.	19,997	7,357
»» ···	••••	,, ,, bicarbonate	•••	"	8,029	2,837
••• •••		, caustic	• • •	, ,	24,033	12,025
Froe	40	Alum		out	2 208	97 982
1 166	•••	Arsenic	• • •	CW 0.	<i>5,25</i> 0 713	502 454
) ,	•••	Asphalte	•••	ور	15 359	3,983
25 per cent.	427	Blacking	• • •	,,	10,000	1.570
Free		Borax		ewt.	231	485
Various & free	1,230	Drugs and chemicals-misc	ellaneou	s		101,919
Free	••••	Nitrate of soda		ewt.	6,491	3,967
•••		Silicate of soda		,,	6,297	1,962
> > ···	•••	Dyes	•••	•••		20,325
»» ···		Essences and essential oils	• • •			7,230
3d. per lb	226	Glycerine, pure	•••	lbs.	35,527	1,116)
1d. per !b	6	,, crude	* • •	,,	1,526	15)
Free	•••	Guano	•••	tons	706	3,645
,,		Ink, printing	• • •	lbs.	322,940	6,00L
6d non lh	9 9 C A	۲۱				1 000

* After 30th July, 1889. ‡ After 17th September, 1889.

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† After 19th September, 1889. § To 30th July, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_{*}$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Articles.			of— exports (+). exports (-).
Quantity.	Value.	-			Quantity.	Value.
	- <u>£</u>			.=		£
			D		, , •	•
		Order 12.—Building A continued	ateri	ials—	-continuea.	
 203	 645	Frames, door and window Lime	, 	No. tons	+175 - 124	$\begin{array}{r} + 204 \\ - 397 \end{array}$
609	287	Sashes, window	•••	pairs	-477	- 186
6,800	73	Slates, roofing	• • •	No.	+ 8,212,617	+67,641
		Order 13Furn	iture.			
•••	25,720	Furniture and upholstery	• • •	•••	••••	+ 124,018
•••		Furniture springs	• • •	••••	•••	+ 1,514
		Gasaliers and chandeliers	• • •	•••		+2,893
•••	665	Lamps and lampware	•••		•••	+ 4,034
		Order 14.—Chem	icals.			
18,995	621	Acid, acetic	、	lbs.	+ 40,710	+ 1,165
91,972	2,658 -	,, carbolic, crude ,, ,, pure ,, oxalic ,, picric ,, undescribed	· · · · · · · · · · ·	- 22	+ 371,507	+ 26,336
217 116 1,100 18 37 23	$99 \\ 59 \\ 586 \\ 157 \\ 28 \\ 26$	Alkali, soda ash,,	···· ···· ····	cwt. ,, tons cwt. ,,	$ \begin{array}{r} + 19,780 \\ + 7,913 \\ + 22,933 \\ \dots \\ + 3,261 \\ + 690 \\ \end{array} $	+7,258 +2,778 +11,437 -60 +954 +428
420	204	Asphalte	•••	>>	+ 14,939	+3,779
 6 687 	$69 \\ 21,598 \\ 6 \\ 346 \\ 2,861$	Blacking Borax Drugs and chemicals—mis Nitrate of soda Silicate of soda Dyes	 cellan 	cwt. eous cwt. "	 + 210 + 6,485 + 5,610 	+ 1,570 + 416 + 80,321 + 3,961 + 1,616 + 17,464
 40,238	2,256 650 {	Essences and essential oils Glycerine, pure	•••	lbs.		+ 4,974 + 481
157 45,622 	968 95 5 	,, crude Guano Ink, printing ,, coloured	•••	", tons lbs. ",) + 549 + 277,318 + 10,577	+ 2,677 + 5,696 + 1,066

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IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_*$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.						Total	Imports.
Rate.	Amount Collected.		rticles.			Quantity.	Value.
	£						£
	CLAS	S I.—ART AND MECH	HANIC P	RODUCTI	ONSc	ontinued.	
		Order 14.—Che	emicals-	-continu	ed.		
Free		Ink. writing	•••			* • •	2.300)
10 per cent.*	205	,, ,,		•••	•••		2,121
Free	•••	Manures, undescribe	ed	•••	tons	176	. 996
1s. & 1s. 3d.	13,459	Matches and vestas	(wax)		gross	258,259	39,902)
per gross			•		-		{
6d. per gross	$2,\!270$,, wooden	• • •		>>	108,162	8,340)
25 per cent.	9,750	Medicines, patent	• • •				3 8,639
Free	• • •	Medicinal roots	• • •	• • •			407
,,		Naphtha	• • •	• • •	galls.	3,389	766
20s. per lb.	18,303	Opium, prepared	• • •		lbs.	20,045	39,986
Free		Paints and colours		•••	cwt.	18,269	27,916)
80s. per ton	790	,, ,, I	nixed for	r use	"	4,592	8,488 }
40s. per ton	6,257	››› ›› ê	ground in	n oil	22	63,095	78,564)
1s. per gal.	210	Spirits, methylated		• • •	galls.	3,958	834
Free	•••	Sulphur	***		cwt.	17,734	4,620
,, .	•••	Turpentine	•••		galls.	104,170	12,916
		CLASS II.—TEXTIL	E FABRI	cs and]	Dress	-	
		Order 15-W	ool and	Worstee	7		
90 non cont	10 1 25	Blankota	gaciares	• -	noing	719167	51 712)
20 per cent. 25 per cent.	1 508	Dialikets	•••	* * *	pairs	15 950	04,740 (6 C05 (
20 per cent.	92 1 90	,,		• • •	>>	19,990	194 051
20 per cent.	6 4 3 5	Flannels niceo	genng	• • •	•••	•••	21 941 \
95 non cont *	577	r lanneis, piece	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	01,041 0795 (
20 per cent.	451	"	• • •	•••	•••	•••	2,740
20 per cent	1 806	Buce woollon	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	2,701
25 per cent *	823	trugs, woonen	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	10,000 (9 893 (
20 per cent.	020	Woollen niece good	•••	• • •	•••]	•••	2,020)
20 per cent	76 163	Broad and narrow	r clothe	twoods	oto		367 380)
25 per cent *	15 994	Divad and harrow		uweeus,	euc.	•••	61 051
30 per cent +	12 967	>> >>	"	"	•••	•••	56 072
71 per cent	25.061	Dress goods cont	,, toining r	"	•••	• • •	248 211
	20,001	Diess goods, com	non,a	VUUi	•••	•••	040,411
20 ner cent	487	shirtings	uen s		•••	•••	2 937
25 per cent *		i onn ungs	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	360
30 per cent $\frac{1}{2}$	121	>>	• • •	• • •	. • • •	•••	387
Free	141	" Undescribed	• • •	•••	••• [•••	10 307 /
Rree		Woollen manufactu	•••• n oo 11 n o x			•••	1 681
FICE		Vorn	res uner	lumerate		C71 500	0 731
<u>,</u> ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			•••	•••	IDS.	011,009	J,101
		Order 16.—St	ilk Man	ufact u re.	s.		
20 per cent.	65,113	Silks and satins, dr	ess	· · · ·			325,700
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1,156	,, dress goods,	mixed	with	other		5,086
		material					

* After 30th July, 1889.

† After 19th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—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 P	RODUC	TIONS	continued.	
		Order 14.—Chemicals—	continu	ied.		
•••	80	Ink, writing	• • •		•••	+ 4,341
2.448	23,910	Manures, undescribed		tons	-2,272	-22,914
- - ,	()	Matches and vestas (wax)		gross)	
34,165	4,811 }	,			} + 332,256	+ 43,431
		,, wooden	• • •	")	01 709
•••	6,897	Medicines, patent	•••	•••	• • •	+31,782
	19	Naphtha	• • •	malla	··· + 3 337	+ 400 エクちん
04 577	1 100	Opium prepared	- • •	lhs	+19468	+ 38 886
	1,100	Paints and colours		cwt.)	1 00,000
3,499	6.250	mixed :	for use		+ 82,457	+108,718
		", " ground	in oil	22		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
372	67.	Spirits, methylated		galls.	+ 3,586	+767
2,962	1,532	Sulphur		cwt.	+14,772	+ 3,088
2,821	413	Turpentine		galls.	+ 101,349	+12,503
		CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABR	ICS AN	D DRES	S.	
		Order 15.—Wool and Manufactures	l Wors s.	ted		
7,587	4,171	Blankets	•••	pairs	+ 120,938	+57,267
•••	5,209	Carpeting and druggetting	g	•••		+119,742
• • •	1,586	Flannels, piece	•••			+35,181
	1,475	Rugs, woollen	• • •	•••	•••	+11,947
	-	Woollen piece goods				
• • •	30,337	Broad and narrow clot	hs, twe	ed, etc.		+454,166

	 40,084	Dress goods, containing wool ,, women's	•••	+ 348,211 - 40,084
•••	•••	Shirtings		+ 3,993
 37,872	 290 381	Undescribed Woollen manufactures unenumerated Yarn lbs.	 +6 33, 69 7	+ 19,397 + 1,391 + 9,350
•••	45,771 	Order 16.—Silk Manufactures. Silks and satins, dress , dress goods, mixed with other material	•••	+ 279,929 + 5,086

IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_*$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.			Fotal Imports.
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Articles. Quant	ity. Value.
			£
	0-10	TI TAXATT FLADING AND DEES - continued	
	CLAS	S II.—IEXTILE FABRIUS AND DRESS—CONCINNEN.	I
		Order 16-Silk Manufactures- continued.	
10 per cent.	182	Silk pongees	2,005)
20 per cent.*	251	yy yy 	1,336 5
20 per cent.	4,57 8	,, ribbons	24,135
,	149	,, velvets and crapes	434
Free		" other manufactures of	27,062
20 per cent.	1,639	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	9,570 €
		Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.	
Free		Cotton piece goods (all cotton)	892,566
		" manufactures, such as counter-	59,696
,,		panes. etc.	
		waste lbs. 740.	.986 9.013
<u>,</u> ,		., wick	.608 2.605
»» ···		Linen piece goods	39,076
.))	••••	manufactures, such as table linen	4 801
,,		towels. etc.	
20 per cent.	38	,, tents and tarpaulins	231
		Order 18 - Drappy and Habondasham	
~		The second secon	
Free		Haberdashery	383,837
25 per cent.*	417	Bags—Fancy	2,196
20 per cent.*		Quilts	195 (
30 per cent. [†]	106	?; ;; ;·· ··· ··· ···	655)
		Order 19.—Dress.	
25 per cent.	92,535	Apparel and slops	382,825
$30 \mathrm{per \ cent.}$	16,554		55,832
35 per cent.*	5,549		17,080
Free		22 23	18,247)
25 per cent.	798	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed	3,220
4s. to 33s. p. 1	22,585	Boots and shoes pairs 584.	314 106,464)
doz. pairs			{
4s. to 45s. p. ‡	11,372	»» »» ··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	755 42,771)
doz.pairs*			
20 per cent.*	2	Clogs and pattens	11
Free		Feathers, ornamental	4,915)
25 per cent.*	1,167	22 22 22	4.585
Free		Flowers, artificial	16.224
25 per cent.	1,439	Frillings and rufflings	5,696
<u> </u>	60	Furs, dressed	257)
2d. per fb.*	6	,, ,, lhe 1	572 645
L	Ĩ		

* After 30th July, 1889. † After 10th September, 1889. ‡ Infants Nos. 0-3 are free.

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EXPORTS, 1889.—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.
	£		·	£
	CLAS	S II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—co	ontinued.	
		Order 16—Silk Manufactures— continued.		
	174	Silk pongees		+ 3,167
	102 	,, ribbons ,, velvets and crapes		+24,033 +434
	1,601	,, other manufactures of		+ 35,031
		Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.	•	
 	62,291 8,819	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ,, manufactures, such as counter-	···· ···	+830,275 +50,877
30,664 7.931	466 598	, waste lbs.	+710,322 + 43,677	+8,547 +2.007
	3,224 298	Linen piece goods ,, manufactures, such as table linen towels etc.		+ 35,852 + 4,503
•••	•••	,, tents and tarpaulins		+ 231
• .		Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.		
•••	37,4 60	HaberdasheryBags—Fancy	···· ···	+346,377 +2,196
•••		Quilts	•••	+ 850
		Order 19.—Dress.		
		Apparel and slops		
•••		>> >> >> >>	<	+ 319,517

•••	457	Bonnets, fancy and trim	med			+2,763
155,314	39, 402	Boots and shoes	u, ø ø	pairs	+ 572,755	+ 109,833
•••	•••	Clogs and pattens	• • •		•••	+11
•••	431	Feathers, ornamental		•••		+ 9,069
	578	Flowers, artificial	•••			+15,646
• • •	915	Frillings and rufflings	• • •			+ 4,781
•••	$1,\!402$	Furs, dressed	• • •		•••	-500
]		
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			×			

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IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		To	otal Imports.
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Articles. Quantit	y. Value.
	£		£
	Стая	S II TEXTLE FARRICS AND DRESS-continued.	
	OIAS		
		Order 19.—Dress—continued.	
Free		Furs, undressed	2,428
25 per cent.*	87	,, hatters	860
20 per cent.	$27,\!382$	Gloves	138,804
10 per cent. [†]	1,243	Handkerchiefs	12,738
1		Hat and caps—	
48s. per doz.	675	Dress No. 3,0	89 1,787
60s. per doz.†	294		28 740
30s per doz	20	With calico frame and covered, etc	59 47
15g per doz	0.968	Men's felt etc 1361	43 20 913
105. per 002.	3,300	Mon's woman's hove' at a falt 34.3	20,010
,, 1 20	1,904	Men's hows' at a fait 74.4	
$20s. per doz. \downarrow$	4,355	$\begin{array}{c} \text{Men s, boys, etc., fet} \\ \text{D} \end{array}$	
8s. per doz.	233	Boys' and youths', etc ,, 5,2	99 788
»,	353	Cloth, sewn, etc ,, 54,5	67 1,959
5s. per doz.	781	Felt hoods ,, 62,6	88 2,489
Free		Straw, untrimmed ,, 1,208,7	51 65,949
25 per cent.	4,499	Others unenumerated ,, 160,7	26 16,724/
	23 120	Total hats and cans 1749.9	
		$10ta1 \text{ hats and caps } \dots , 1,142,2$	
Free		Hatters' materials	14,932
		Hosierv	77,980)
20 per cent.	14.097		69.546
25 per cent 8	2 112	3333333333333	8 651
20 por cont.3	2,112	Millinory	0,001)
Ed & Is ough		Umbuollag and nanagola cotton No.	169
9a 6d aaah	1 609	-ill	$\begin{array}{c c} 42 & 102 \\ \hline c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$
	1,008	,, ,, ,, Slik $,, $ 12,9	09 0,041
Is. each	6	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
», Ť···	17	,, ,, cotton & fancy ,, 1,2	54 224
,, †	1	Umbrella sticks ,,	$12 \mid 2$
		Order 20 - Manufactures of Fibrous	
		Materials.	
Free		Barging	
1 100	•••	Bagg and goaling hoor have a yards	40 95 110
;;	•••	Dags and sacks, bran bags No. 1,764,0	4y 00,11V
,, ···		,, $,,$ corn and flour sacks $,,$ 2,092,7	36 49,200
,,		,, ,, gunny bags ,, 110,1	30 1,910
os. per doz.	2,877	,, ,, woolpacks ,, 189,1	84 19,495
ba. per doz.	15	,, ,, undescribed ,, 21,1	92 226
rree	•••	_ ,, ,, <u>376,8</u>	76 6,073 5
37		Boot webbing	2,863
»» ···		Canvas	25,707
	1		

* After 5th September, 1889.‡ After 10th September, 1889.

† After 30th July, 1889.

§ After 4th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_*$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess o Imports over Ex Exports over Im	f— $(+)$. aports $(-)$.
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
	CLASS	IITEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS-	continued.	
1		Order 19.—Dress—continued.		
		Furs, undressed		+ 2,428
•••	• • •	", hatters	•••	+ 860
•••	27,256	Gloves	•••	+111,548
•••	•••	Handkerchiefs	· · · ·	+12,738
i.	r	Dross No.		
		With calico frame and covered, etc. ,		
		Men's felt, etc ,,		
		Men's, women's, boys', etc., felt ,,	1 000 000	
135,859	$16,277 \{ $	Men's, boys', etc., felt ,,	+ 1,606,369	+112,433
		Boys' and youths', etc ,,		
		Uloth, sewn, etc ,,		
		Straw untrimmed		
1		Other unenumerated)	
		,,		
				. 10 000
•••	1,240	Hatters' materials		+ 13,692
	8 672	Hosiony		+147504
• • •	0,075	110stery	•••	111,001
	582	Millinery		-582
	(Umbrellas and parasols, cotton No	.)	
10.996	2 200	,, ,, silk ,,	(+4.091)	+3.671
10,000	0,490 3	,, ,, fancy ,,	1 1,001	10,011
		,, cotton & fancy ,,)	
•••	•••	Umbrella sticks ,,	+12	+2
	•			
		Order 20.— Manufactures of Fibrous		
		Materials.	_ 11 697	_ 939
104 090	232	Bagging yarus	+1569119	+31592
1 380 809 1 380 809	0,010 91.770	Dags and sacks, bran bags NO	+ 702.934	+14.430
1,007,00 <u>4</u> 6 950	195	,, ,, corn and nour sacks ,, ounny hags	+103.880	+1.785
287.038	28.983	woolpacks	-97,854	-9,488
100 001	1 470	in Jog on hod	+ 275 807	+ 4 826
122,261	1,473	» » " undescribed »,	T 210,001	,020
•••	528	Boot webbing		+2,335
•••	1,996	Canvas	• • •	+ 23,711
			1	1

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IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

$**_*$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.					Total Imports.		
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Ar	ticles.			Quantity.	Value.
	£						£
	CLA	ss II.—Textile Fa	BRICS A	AND DR	ess— <i>cor</i>	ntinued.	
		Order 20.—Man Materials	<i>ufacture</i> —contir	es of Filmued.	orous		
5s. per cwt.	52	Cordage, coir	• • •	• • •	cwt.	356	577)
11s.3d.p.cwt.	311	hempen	• • •			680	2,351
12s. per cwt.*	175				••	376	1.576
28s per cwt	461	white line	S		,,	347	2,686
12s per ewt *	64	,,,	~	•••	"	100	732
$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{r}}$		inservices	hle	* • •	tons	154	835
$\frac{11}{2}$		Engino packing			awt	25 TO#	194)
118.50. p. cwt.	20	Eligine packing	•••	• • •	C W U.	33 1 <i>41</i> 7	
12s. per cwt."	00	yy yy	* • •	• • •	"	141	9 900
Free	0.001	Felt, sheathing	• • •	• • •	 	0.04.400	5,209 20.105
‡a. & ≩a. per yard	2,981	Jute piece goods	• • •	•••	yarus	2,094,482	30,185
25 per cent.	743	Mats	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	4,425
20 per cent.	708	Matting, China		. • • •	•••	• • •	5.985
		,, coir and	other		•••	• • •	5 0,000
Free		Nets and netting	• • •	• • •	cwt.	128	1,342
20 per cent.	15,197	Oil and other floor	cloths			• • •	89,100
$2\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.	1,736	Twine and lines	• • •		lbs.	179,530	6,454)
8s. per cwt. +	1,220	, reaper and b	inder	• • •	,,	$346,\!192$	9,466 {
Free	•••	,, sewing or se	aming	*) *	, ,,	512,725	16,324)
		CLASS IIIF	'00D, DI	RINKS, E	TC.		
		Order 21.—	-Animal	Food.			
Free		Bêche de mer			cwt.	2	7
2d. per lb	513	Butter			lbs.	81.227	3.777
	949	Cheese		••••		157 310	4 794
Free	0.10	Eggs		• • •	No	5 003 382	21 935)
2s. ner gross*	3 884		* • •	•••	110.	5 621 102	18 141
Free	0,001	Fish, fresh	• • •	• • •	"	0,021,020	5 078
2d ner lh	34 025	nreserved	• • •	5 a 4	lha	 1 795 022	127 430
Free	01,020	salted	• • •	• • •	108. omt	4,720,500 10 / Q/	96 949
L 100	• • •	sholl	• • •	•••	CW0.	10,404	20,2=2
,, 9d nor lh	 91	Honor	• • •	• • •		···	50,014
10 per 10		I Indiey	•••	•••	10S.	Z ,752	
To per cent.		Isinglass	• • •	••	"	3,881	988 (
г гее	• • •	· · · · ·	• • •	•••	"	10,426	1,692)
>> •••	•••		• • •	•••	"	$3,\!128$	//3
,,		Meats, fresh	•••		cwt.	3,162	3,686
za. per 15	Z,Z11	,, preserved			lbs.	439,627	16,257
در		,, bacon	• • •	• • •	"	19,935	694
bs. per cwt.		,, beef, salted	•••	•••	cwt.	1,382	2,214
2d. per lb	1,767	,, hams			lbs.	218,37 0	10,178
5s. per cwt.	367	,, pork, salted	•••		cwt.	1,517	3,988
20 per cent.^*	441	,, potted, etc.	•••			•••	2,135
		I					l

* After 30th July, 1889.

† After 24th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—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.	
	£					£	
	CLAS	S II.—TEXTILE FABRICS	and I	DRESSc	ontinued.		
		Order 20.—Manufacture Materials—con	es of F	ibrous			
		Cordage, coir		cwt.)		
	7 010	" hempen	•••	,,,			
1,993	5,916	,, white lines	• • • • • •	>)))	-134	+2,006	
328	375	,, ,, ., unserviceable	•••	,, tons	J -174	. + 460	
44	220	Engine packing		cwt.	+136	+ 597	
	102	Felt, sheathing				+3.107	
	6,670	Jute piece goods	•••			+23,515	
••••	662	Mats			•••	+3,763	
7 8 8	803 {	Matting, China	• • •			+5,182	
	9	Nets and netting	• • •		••••	+1,333	
•••	3,715	Oil and other floor cloths	• • •			+ 85,385	
182.401	6.721	, reaper and binder	•••	10s.	+ 856.046	+25.523	
	(,, sewing or seaming	• • •	,,)		
	ч.	CLASS III.—FOOD, DI	RINKS,	ETC.			
		Order 21.—Anima	l Food	7. ,			
		Bêche de mer	• • •	ewt.	+2	+7	
1,029,742	37,799 8 610	Butter	• • •	Ibs.	-948,515 -155,159	-34,022 -3.816	
45 256	160	Eags		» No	± 10669228	+ 39 907	
±0,200	100	Figh frogh	• • •	110.	+ 10,000,220	- 1.879	
470,643	16,532	, preserved	· · ·	lbs.	+4,255,290	+ 4,072 + 120,907	
726	1,292	", salted …	•••	cwt.	+ 17,758	+ 24,950	
 31 024	67 819	,, shell Honey	• • •]bs.	-28.272	+ 29,947 743	
6 400	1 1 1 1	Isinglass		10.00	+ 7 907	+1.569	
17 000	490	Lard	• • •	"	1 <i>1</i> ,871	356	
1,382	429 1,489	Meats, fresh	•••	ewt.	+1,780	+2,197	
904,795	18,921	" preserved …		lbs.	-465,168	-2,664	
117,655	4,854	β , bacon	• • •	99		-4,160	
2,411 26 221	2,880 1 942	,, Deer, saited	• • •	cwt.	-1,089 + 192 146	-000 + 8 935	
543	1,835	,, nork. salted		cwt.	+ 974	+2.153	
•••		,, potted, etc.			•••	+2,135	
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IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_*$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty	•		Total	Impo r ts.
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—cont	tinued.	
		Order 22Vegetable Food.	1	I
2d. per lb	844	Arrowroot	lbs. 133,891	2,134
	92	Biscuit. fancy	., 13.173	340
Free	÷	Cocoanuts	No. 422,480	1.821
2d per lb	4.893	Confectionery	lbs. 593,150	25 289
a d. per 101	19	sugar candy		38
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	765	Fruit hottled	89 707	2 3 5 5
", " 18g par doz *	5	(over a quart and d	107 110	2,000
105. per uoz.	U	,, ,, (over a quart and a		01
22 non doz *	200	(nints and over half	97 591	1 649
38. per doz."	000	,, ,, (prints and over half	,, 41,001	1,042
2d non 1h	8 004	dried	bs 020 462	10 110
zu. per 10	20.076	,, uitu J	1 920,402	
33 · · ·	17 505	,, ,, currants	,, 1 ,001, 41 0	00,094
,,	17,090	,, ,, laisiis	,, 2,120,974	52,721
90. per bush.	1,019 5 777	$,,$ iresh \ldots bush	1ers 210,091	70,498
Is.60. p.bus.*	0,777	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	, 77,048	28,170)
Free*		,, ,, Dallallas ,	, 83,872	24,888
90. per bush.	ə,540	,, ,, oranges and lemons ,	, 89,290	34,171
3d. per 10.*	307	β , pup β β β β β β	45,462	429
2s. p. cental	42,140	Grain and pulse, barley cen	ais 218,903	96,432
as. p. cental		ر ۰۰۰ ور در در ۲	, 1,788	(704)
zs. p. cental	731	,, ,, beans and peas ,	, 7,265	3,040
2s.110.p. cl.		و وړ زر زر زر	, 277	238)
2s. p. cental		,, ,, gram ,	, 1,656	617
1s. p. cental	5,214	,, ,, maize ,	, 103,372	37,305 (
2s. 11d. p. cl. Ţ	1,215	و ۰۰۰ وو وو دو	, 8,332	1,803)
3s. per bush.	3,070	,, ,, malt bush	nels 8,682	3,183 \
4s.6d.p.bus.§	82	ر ۰۰۰ رو دو رو	, 3,789	1,398)
2s. p. cental	70,673	,, ,, oats cent	als 727,257	292,835 \
3s. p. cental _I	1,417	و ، ، ، ور در در	, 18,085	6,130)
2s. p. cental	197	,, ,, peanuts ,	, 1,967	1,439
6s. p. cental	14,886	,, ,, rice ,	, 109,710	51,318 \
4s. p. cental	9,381	,, ,, ,, dressed in bond ,	, 55,720	26,234)
2s. p. cental		,, ,, rye ,	,	•••
>>	5,201	,, ,, wheat ,	, 125,336	47,389)
2s. 11d. p. cl. ‡	2	22 23 23 9	, 5,335	1,639)
		Grain prepared—	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	• -
5s. p. cental	311	Barley, pearl	. 1.178	868)
7s. 6d. p. cl.‡			. 110	70 š
2s. p. cental	51	Flour	. 6.552	3,726)
5s. p. cental§	10	yy	6.040	3.275
6s. p. cental	6	Oatmeal	49	357
9s. p. cental‡	3	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	. 33	37
2s. p. cental	226	Peas, split	2 008	1.086)
5s. p. cental §	52	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	300	182
		···· ··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	, 500	

* After 30th July, 1889.‡ After 23rd October, 1889.

† After 5th September, 1889.§ After 24th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—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.—contin	med	
		Order 22.—Vegetable Food.		1
31 454	679	Arrowroot lbs.	+102437	+1455
1.136.936	20,653	Biscuit, fancy ,,	-1,123,763	-20.313
2,340	15	Cocoanuts No.	+420,140	+1,806
106,491	3,909	Confectionery lbs.	+ 486,659	+21,380
• • •	•••	sugar candy ,,	+2,305	+ 38
40,043	1,468	Fruit, bottled ,,	+ 49,664	+ 887
	•••	,, ,, (over a quart and doz. up to a gallon)	+110	+ 51
•••	•••	,, ,, (pints and over ,, half a pint)	+ 27,531	+ 1,642
235,267	4,685	,, dried lbs.	+685,195	+ 13,427
775,245	11,302	,, ,, currants ,,	+4,056,195	+49,292
384,253	7,164	,, ,, raisins ,,	+1,736,721	+ 25,557
30,646	14,212	" fresh bushels	+256,493	+ 84,456
• • •	•••	,, ,, bananas ,,	+83,872	+24,888
•••	•••	,, ,, oranges and lemons ,,	+ 89,290	+34,171
* • •		,, puip 10s.	+40,402	+ 429
6,345	2,608	Grain and pulse, barley centals	+214,346	+ 94,528
1,577	1,282	", ", beans and peas ",	+ 5,965	+ 1,996
•••	•••	,, ,, gram ,,	+1,656	+ 617
326	147	", ", maize … ",	+111,378	+ 38,961
15,620	5,730	,, ,, malt bushels	-3,149	- 1,149
6,158	2,758	", ", oats … centals	+739,184	+ 296,207
•••	•••	,, ,, peanuts ,,	+1,967	+ 1,439
18,327	12,676	,, ,, rice ,,	$+147,\!103$	+ 64,876
120	45	,, rye ,,	-120	-45
944 461	84.064	wheat	-113 790	-35.036
2477, 401	0.7,004	Grain prepared—		
109	109	Barley, pearl ,,	+1,179	÷ 829
526,812	299,285	Flour ,,	- 514,220	-292,284
35,458	28,467	Oatmeal ,,	- 35,376	- 28,395
294	277	Peas, split ,,	+2,014	+991
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IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.					Total I	imports.
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Articles.		·	Quantity.	Value.
	£					£
		CLASS III — FOOD. DRINKS.	ETC	-continue	ed.	
	,	Order 22.—Veaetable Food	l—con	tinued.		
		Grain, prepared—				
2s n cental	17	Semolina	• • •	centals	172	223)
5s. p. cental*	23		• • •	"	90	110
2d. per lb	2,133	Jams and preserves		lbs.	285,280	6,806
3d. per 1b ⁺	1,459	, , , ···		"	123,773	2,970
Free		,, ,, peel, dra	ained	. 25	124,117	2,363
2d. per 1b†	701	و رد رر ر	,	,,	170,796	3,458
Free†		,, ,, ,, drie	ed	• •	1,541	30
2d. per 1b	380	Liquorice	• • •	>>	69,942	1,904
	1,146	Macaroni and vermicelli		"	145,963	2,849
•• •	3,899	Maizena and corn flour	• • •	23	408,482	9,326
Free		Molasses	••	cwt.	21,841	2,617
3s. per cwt.	90	,, refined	• • •	. 33	4,626	1,108)
2s. per cwt.	750	,, Victorian refined	- •	"		,** 0.0
3s. per cwt.		,, saccharum	• • •)) h	97	96
2d. per 1b	845	Nuts	• • •	108.	90,030	1,737
»» ···	2,106	,, annonds	• • •	>>	201,090	8,320
····	094	,, walluts	• • •)) tong	11,404	1,020
20s. per ton		Dinois	•••	tons	1050	660 10 860
IUS. per ton	975	Sago	• • •	» lbs	174.559	10,009
Free	•••	Sago	• •	105.	114,000	1,407
3 non ant	57 629	Cane raw		ewt	536 985	516 949
2s per ewt	33 685	Cane raw refined in Vict	oria	0 11 0.	276 165	145 908
25. per cwt.	40 792	Cane, refined		33	278,100	320 848
6s per cwt	321	Beet	• • •	"	1 051	921
3s per cwt.	774	Glucose		"	5.010	4.277
os. per en o				33		
	133,201	Total Sugar	• • •	>>	1,097,701	988,902
Free		Tanioca		lbs	2 212 955	19 269
18s n doz +	5	Vegetables, bottled (over a g	mart	doz	2,212,000	10,200
105. p. doz. j		and up to a ca	llon)	u02.	Ŭ	0
3s. per doz.+	223	bottled (pints	and		2.064	772
our per deri		over half a pin	nt)	"	2, 001	
Free		,, fresh	/	cwt.	6.918	3.456
2d. per 1b	229	,, preserved		lbs.	25.640	1.220
5s. per cwt.	58	" salted …		cwt.	227	332
*			~ ··		-	
	-	Uraer 23.—Drinks and	Stimu	lants.		
10 per cent.	197	Aërated and mineral waters	• • •	doz•	7,773	2,057
9d. per gal.	54,800	Beer (ale and porter)	•••	galls.	1,643,236	337,648
1s.6d.p.doz.pts‡		,, lager	• • •	"	44,049	8,397
3d. per 1b		Chicory	• • •	lbs.	73,099	450
,,	5,419	Chocolate and cocoa	• • •	"	511,812	39,752
* After 24th	September	, 1889. † After 30th July, 1	889.	‡ Af	ter 19th Septer	nber, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_*$ For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess o Imports over E Exports over In	of— xports (+). aports (-).
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£	_		£
		CLASS 111.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—cont	inued.	
[Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued	•	
		Grain, prepared—		
•••	• • •	Semolina centals	+262	+33
293,184	5,812	Jams and preserves lbs	. + 412,323	+ 9,81
8 365	280	Liquorice	+ 61577	±162
17 852	200 554	Macaroni and vermicelli	+128.111	+1,02 +2.29
53 365	1.418	Maizena and corn flour	+355.117	+7.90
2 840	2,120	Molassos owt	+ 23 627	- 1 90
°4,040	2,404		. + 20,021	T 1,20
•••	• • •	,, Victorian, refined ,,		•••
	•••	", saccharum … ",	+97	+9
20,843	402	Nuts Ibs	. +75,995	+1,33
28,934	1,209	,, almonds ,,	+252,664	+7,11
		,, walnuts ,,	+71,462	+1,62
2,774	35,308	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	-2,730	- 34,41
9,145	57,612	Potatoes , ,,	-7,195	-46,72
67,193	604	$Sago \dots \dots \dots \dots$ Ibs	. + 107,365	+ 86
		Sugar-	1 520 005	1510.04
•••		Cane, raw cwt	+ 330,983	+ 516,94
110 100		Cane, victorian refined ,,	+270,100	+145,90
113,190	124,823	Uane, renned ,,	+100,300	+196,02
90	100		+ 901	10+
892	893	Glucose ,,	+4,118	+ 3.38
114,172	125,822	Total Sugar ,,	983,529	863,08
137.888	1.442	Tapioca lbs	+2,075,067	+17.82
		Vegetables, bottled (over a quart doz	+6	+
		and up to a gallon)		
	• • •	,, bottled (pint and ,,	+2,064	+ 77
		over half a pint)		
10,212	3,028	,, fresh \dots \dots cwt	3,294	+42
39,466	951	,, preserved lbs	. – 13,826	+26
•••		" salted cwt	. + 227	+ 33
		Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.		
12.469	1.885	Aërated and mineral waters doz	. – 4,696	+17
153.100	21.019	Beer (ale and porter) galls	. + 1,490,136	+316,62
		,, lager ,,	+44,049	+8,39
47,884	573	Chicory Ibs	+ 25,215	-12
69 0/1	5 050	Chocolate and cocoa	+442.871	+ 34.69

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IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_*$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty	ÿ.					Total	Imports.
Rate.	Amount Collected.		rticles.			Quantity.	Value.
	£						£
		CLASS III.—FOOD,	DRINKS,	ETC	-continu	ed.	
	1	Order 23.—Drin	ks and S	Stimula	nts—	1	1
		con	tinued.				
9d ner gal	95	Cider and perry			galls.	2,207	462
Free		Cocoa beans		•••	cwt.	1,975	6.477
3d ner lh	13 603	Coffee			lbs.	1.288.996	58.314
2d per lh	10,000	Ginger, ground			••	4.310	79)
Frag	-	other			,,,	123,340	1.949
fice	14 187	Hons	•••		"	608.005	44 063)
$\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{u}}$ per $\mathbf{v}_{\mathbf{u}}$.	1 702	норь	* • •	* * *	>>	176 649	8 517
ou. per 10"	1,702	Limeinice	• • •	• • •	,, nalle	1 495	106
ZU per cent.	39	Limejuice		• • •	gams.	16 690	1 454
Free	•••	Mille processed	•••	•••)) 1ha	9.994.1.97	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Milk, preserved	• • •	• • •	105.	4,434,127	50,096
2d. per 1b.†	730),)) D(1		•••	>>	405,060	9,691)
2d. per 1b.	3,151	Mustard		• • •	"	387,574	20,990
Free	•••	Pepper	• • •	•••	,,	472,340	17,795
2d. per lb.		,, ground	•••	•••	"	1,536	59)
10 per cent.	560	Perfumery‡	• • •	• • •		•••	5,694)
20 per cent. ⁺	460	,,		• • •	• • •		2,125 5
2s. 9d. p. doz.	4	Pickles (quarts)	• • •	•••	doz.	481	93)
3s. per doz.+	19	21 22	•••	• • •	,,	267	167 š
1s. 9d. p. doz.	1,993	, (pints)			••	20,138	6,732
2s. per doz.+	72					1.532	574
2s, 6d, per	457				,,	5,455	1.842
doz 8		37 37			"	0,200	
Is per doz	2	(half-nints)				. 7	3
10 per cent \div		other		• • •	"	•	3
20g nor ton	10.037	Salt.	•••	•••	tons		AA 976
208. per 100.	10,007	rock	• • •	• • •	00118	1 960	4971
rree	•••	Soltnotno		•••	>>	1,000	9,471
»» ····	1.094	Saupetre	•••	•••	CWU.	2,015	2,212
20 per cent.	1,034	Sauces (quarts)	• • •	•••	doz.	10,948	6,271
2s. per doz.	600	,, (pints)		•••	>>	5,561	Z,4/0
10 per cent. ⁺		, other		•••			14
Free		Spices unenumerate	d	•••	lbs.	195,407	8,565
2d. per 1b.	80	", ground	• • •	• • •	>>	9,777	483
12s. per gal.	157,326	Spirits, brandy		• • •	galls.	380,412	187,805
»» ····	2,792	,, cordials and	bitters	• • •	,	6,206	6,135
, ,	75,286	" gin	• • •	• • •	,,	148,756	34, 504
,,	655	,, of wine	• • •	•••	,,	3,648	331
24s. per gal.	3,209	,, perfumed	• • •	• • •	••	2,780	9,532
12s. per gal.	58,366	,, rum		• • •	••	109,116	19,598
,,	319,673	,, whisky	• • •			587.176	208,992
,, ···	34,356	,, other, undes	cribed		,,	55,368	32,686
3d. per lb.	111,504	Tea			lhe	12,983,508	596.385
3s. per lb	213,988	Tobacco (manufactu	red)	• • •	1000	2 602 442	192.002
1s. per lb.	23.863	. (unmanufac	tured)	•••	"	684 998	41,710
P	- ,	,, (united and the second seco	Juluy	• • •	>>	002440	

* After 23rd October, 1889.‡ See also Spirits, perfumed.

† After 30th July, 1889.§ After 10th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_{*}$ * For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of Imports over E Exports over In	of— xports (+). aports (-).
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
	C	LAG III Doop Draw and coutin		
	C	LASS IIIFOOD, DEINKS, ETCCONTIN	wea.	
		Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants— continued.		
105	29	Cider and perry galls.	+ 2,102	+433
23	102	Cocoa beans cwt.	+1,952	+6,375
325,909	15,926	Coffee lbs.	+ 963,087	+42,388
16,147	476	Ginger ,,	+ 111,503	+1,552
309,525	13,724	Hops ,,	+ 475,129	+ 38,856
8,647	1,453	Limejuice galls.	+ 9,468	+ 197
72,647	1,732	Milk, preserved lbs.	+ 2,626,546	+ 58,055
40,354	1,729	Mustard,	+347,220	+ 19,261
65,280	2,897	Pepper ,,	+ 408,596	+ 14,957
•••	1,178	Perfumery*		+ 6,641
1,808	1,561	Pickles (quarts) doz.	-1,060	- 1,301
•••	•••	,, (pints) ,,	+ 27,125	+ 9,148
		" (half-pints) "	+7	+ 3
· · · ·		", other	•••	+3
499	1,873	Salt tons	+10,514	+42,403
99	341	" rock "	+1,261	+ 3,930
75	80	Saltpetre cwt.	+ 1,940	+2,132
3,021	2,588	Sauces (quarts) doz.	+7,927	+3,683
• • •	•••	,, (pints) ,,	+ 5,561	+2,476
97 940		,, other		+14
57,249	2,071	Spices, unenumerated 10s.	+100,100	+ 0,494
60 341	 99 669	y, ground y,	+ 9,777	± 164143
19 130	15 025	ordials and hittors	-12924	
13,195	3 828	,, cordials and brobers ,,	+135.561	+30.676
1.952	337	of wine	+1.696	-6
244	659	, perfumed	+2.536	+8.873
15,638	3,869	,, rum	+93,478	+15,729
85,790	32,963	,, whisky ,,	+501,386	+176,029
4,439	4,293	,, other, undescribed ,,	+50,929	+28,393
6,435,222	355,157	Tea lbs.	+6,548,286	+241,228
1,006,787	75,886	Tobacco (manufactured) "	+ 1,595,656	+116,116
25,408	1,994	,, (unmanufactured) ,,	+658,820	+ 39,716
			1	Í Í

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

VOL. II.

i.

Η

IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_*$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty			Total Imports.		
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	
	£			£	

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.

		Order 23.—Drin	ks and b	Stimulan	ets—		
6s. per lb	50.945	Tobacco, cigars			lbs.	249.678	116.635
,,	10,540	,, cigarettes			"	44,337	19,171
3s. per 1b	728	" snuff	•••	• • •	"	5,733	1,206
6d. per gal.	2,488	Vinegar			galls.	$122,\!491$	12,184
6s. per gal.	38,085	Wine, in wood and	bottled		37	197,770	82,704
8s. per gal.	16,701	" sparkling	•••	•••	ا در	42,09 0	76,066

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

		O r der	· 24.—A1	nimal S	Substances.			
Free		Beeswax			• • •	cwt.	4	17
,	•••	Bones	•••	• • •		tons	71	202
,,	•••	Bonedust		• • •	• • •	>>		
,,	•••	Bristles		•••	•••	lbs.	30,571	4,694
2d. per lb.	7,735	Candles		· · ·	•••	,,	1,010,736	32,139
10 per cent.	832	Combs	•••	•••	• • •			8,605
Free		Flock	•••	• • •	• • •	tons	10	152
2d. per lb.	1,261	Glue	· • •	•••	•••	lbs.	153,696	5,657
20 per cent.*	128	,, liquio	d	•••	•••			663
Free	• • •	,, piece	S	• • •		tons		
10 per cent.	167	Grease	• • •	•••	•••	"	180	1,759)
$60s. per ton \dagger$	31	22	• • •	• • •	• • •	,,	18	<u>320 j</u>
Free		Hair	•••	•••		lbs.	47,550	2,264
2d. per lb.	1,369	,, curle	d		•••	"	172,441	6,258
Free		,, seatii	ng		• • •	•••		2,542
,,		Hides		•••	- + •	No.	94,957	92,031
,,	• • •	Horns and	hoofs	• • •	•••	cwt.	39	86
,, .		Ivory			• • •	,,	17	3,618
,,	• •	Leather				• • •		7,222∖
20 per cent.	3,261	39		•••		cwt.	1,191	17,852
6d. per lb.*	1,610	رو	.	•••		lbs.	95,369	15,464
$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	4,229	,, C	alf and ki	id		cwt.	2,346	53,070
6d. per 15.*	1,640	>>	>>			lbs.	77,944	15,266
$7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.†	717	,, k	id, calf k	id, moc	k kid,	cwt.	575	15,701
_			and pate	ent calf	R)
20 per cent.	306	,, CI	ut into sh	apes			•••	1,413 (
25 per cent*	199	37	,,					766)
10 per cent.	2,743	,, fe	ancy, pate	ent, etc.			• = •	29,562)
6d. per lb.*	1,030	>>			1 • •	lbs.	39,248	9,595)
Free	•••	,, ir	nitation	• • •	• • •	•••		5,383
1s. per lb.*	108	,, ·la	ices	•••	• • •	lbs.	2,450	368
۴ رو	339	,, n	norocco, re	oan, skiv	ver, etc.	99	6,534	1,587
24s. p.dz.prs*	63	,, u	ppers, clo	sed, me	en's	pairs	3,926	433
	•					-	-	

* After 30th July, 1889.

† After 24th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_{*}$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.			Excess of Imports over Ex Exports over Im	f— ports (+). ports (-).
Quantity.	Value.		•		Quantity.	Value.
	£) 		·····		£
	С	LASS III.—FOOD, I	DRINKS, ETC.	continu	ved.	
		Order 23.—Drink	s and Stimul	lants-		
CO 70C	20 166	Cont Tobacco sizent	inuea.	lha	170 202	07 100
09,780	29,400 5 114	100acco, cigars	•• • • •	108.	+179,092	+87,109
14,041	73 73	,, cigarettes	• • •	>>	+ 51,010	+ 14,007
12.991	1 589	y, shull Vinegar	•••••	oglis	+109270	± 1050
230.674	57.524	Wine in wood and	bottled	Salls	-32904	+25,000
4.528	8.759	sparkling		>>	+37.562	+67.307
		()) ~P	•••••) 7 (, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	
	CLA	SS IV ANIMAL AN	ND VEGETAB	LE SUBSI	ANCES.	
		Order 24.—An	imal Substar	nces.		
243	865	Beeswax	•••	cwt.	-239	- 848
68	539	Bones	· · ·	tons	+3	-337
1,932	11,057	Bonedust .	•• •••	,,	-1,932	- 11,057
2,583	372	Bristles		lbs.	+27,988	+4,322
265,610	6,251	Candles	•• •••	,,	+745,126	+25,888
	$\boldsymbol{591}$	Combs		• • •	• • •	+8,014
34	706	Flock		tons	-24	- 554
7,804	258	Glue	•• •••	lbs.	+145,892	+5,399
		,, liquid .	•• •••	••••	(+663
89	988	,, pieces .	•••	tons	- 89	- 988
35	53 0	Grease	•• •••	>>	+163	+ 1,549
135,826	1,571	Hair	•• •••	lbs.	-88,276	+ 693
3,234	249	,, curled .	•• •••	"	+169,207	+ 6,009
	17	,, seating	•• •••		•••	+2,525
33,689	25,0 00	Hides	•• •••	No.	+61,268	+67,031
4,000	2,6 91	Horns and hoofs .	••	cwt.	-3,961	- 2,605
Brand Contraction	· •••	Ivory	•• •••	"	+ 17	+3,618
	line generation and the second se					
					10 691	85 400
46,344	209,984	Leather	•• •••	>>	-40,004	- 05,409
	fill provide the second					
) v v 				
	146	,, cut into sh	apes			+ 2,033
	2,246	,, fancy, pate	ent, etc	•••	+ 39,248	+ 36,911
an tala	e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e e	imitation				+ 5.377
	U	l lang	•• •••	lhs	+2.450	+368
1	· · · · ·	,, iauto . morocco ro	an.skiver.etc	C	+ 6.534	+1.587
•••	· · •	unners clo	sed. men's	pairs	+ 3,926	+433
•••		,, upport, or		•		

H 2

IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_*$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.					Total Imports.			
Rat	e.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.			
<u></u>		£						£
		CLASS IV	7ANIMAL AND	VEGETABL	e Sub	STANCES-	-continued.	
	1	1	Order 24An	imal Substa	ances—	-contd.	1]
18ª ndi	7 nre*	2	Leather unners	closed, wo	men's	pairs	24	4
6s. p. dz.	.prs.*	40	<i>»»</i> »	wellington fronts	n and gra	afts	1,608	354
3s. p. dz.	prs.*	283	,, ,,	cashmere			28,917	1,366
25 per	cent.	11,972	Leatherware	• • •	• • •	• • •		48,414
Free	•••		Sausage skins	•••	• • •	lbs.	327,445	15,246
"	••••	• • •	Skins, kangaroo			No.	273,734	29,042
"	• •	•••	", opossum		•••	,,	118,891	1,760
""	•••	• • •	,, rabbit		•••	,,	1,172,082	5,202
"	•••	• • •	,, sheep, wit	th wool	• • •	>>	173,405	18,633
"	••••	• • •	,, ,, wit	thout wool	•••	, ,	23,631	693
,,,			,, undescrib	ed	• • •	,,	34,884	4,486
2d. per	1b.	273	Soap, common	•••	•••	lbs.	26,792	625
4d. per	1b.	3,746	,, fancy, perf	fumed	• • •	"	273,234	19 122
Free		• • •	Sponges	•••	•••	?	11,484	2,037
Zd. per	10.	•••	Stearine	• ·	•••	cwt.		
Free	•••	• • •	Whalahowa	• • •	•••		281	4,953
"	••••	•••	Whatebolle	* * *	•••	105.	2,240	400 0.000 000
>>	•••	• • •	wooi, greasy	•••	• • •	"	10,232,002	2,932,909
"	•••	• • •	,, scoureu	• • •	• • •	"	10,001,002	004,004
, ,	•••	• • •	,, Angora	•••	• • •	,,	896	42
~ /		ł		*7 4 7 7	~ 7 .	, ,		
			Order 25.—	Vegetable 2	Substa	nces.	-	
Free	• • •		Bark	•••	• • •	\mathbf{tons}	3,422	32,417
,,,			Bass	•••	• • •	"	59	2,527
2d. per	1b.	776	Blue	•••	•••	lbs.	94,705	3,204
zs. p. ce	ntal	44	Bran	•••	• • •	centals	1,759	455
bs. p. cer		98	,,	•••	•••)	1,831	377)
25 non (Canes and rattai	ls	•••	bundles	20,269	4,254
Eroo	ent.	00	Casks	•••	· • •	INO.		304
FICE	•••	* * *	Copra	•••	• • •	> >	18,130	<i>2</i> ,800
>>	• • •	• • • -	Cork	• • •		cons	460	780
4d. per	lb	4.605	ent	•••	• • •	lbe	365 968	32 396
Free			Cotton. raw	• • •		105.	11 484	297
2s. p. ce	ental	14	Dholl	•••	•••	centals	256	139
Free		• • •	Fibre, cocoanut		•••	tons	109	1.480
"		• • •	" undescrib	ed	•••		750	23.216
,,		• • •	Firewood	• • •		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	9.696	2,789
	ļ		Ele- "Dl.	11 37 77	-	77		0 100
"	•••	•••	rlax, "Phormiu	m, N.Z.		••	380	8,103

* After 30th July, 1889.
† The quantity of wool imported amounted to 80,391,654 lbs., valued at £3,595,449, of which all but 25,653,494 lbs., valued at £986,706, was brought overland from New South Wales.
‡ After 24th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—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	VEGETAR	RLE ST	BSTANCES	-continued	
		Order 24 - An	imal Subs	tances	-contd .		
		Toothon unnon	a alarad				
	• • •	Leather, upper	s, croseu, wollingt	women	is pairs	+ 24	+4
•••	• • •	>> >>	fronts	and g	rafts "	+ 1,000	+ 004
	• • •	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	cashmer	:e	"	+28,917	+1,366
	5,177	Leatherware				• • •	+43,237
148,569	6,986	Sausage skins	• • •		lbs.	+178,876	+8,260
51,285	8,460	Skins, kangaroo	0	• • •	No.	+ 222,449	+20,582
323,418	8,385	,, opossum	• • •	• • •	,,	- 2 04,527	- 6,625
3,429,015	12,303	,, rabbit	• • •	• • •	,,	- 2,256,933	-7,101
990,846	173,563	,, sheep, w	ith wool	•••	,,	- 817,441	-154,930
211,823	4,126	,, w	ithout wo	ol	,	- 188,192	-3,433
2,378	123	,, undescri	bed	•••	"	+ 32,506	+ 4,363
1,217,678	8,884	Soap, common	• • •		lbs.	- 1,190,886	-8,259
149,985	8,538	,, fancy, per	rfumed	• • •	,,	+ 123,249	+10,584
180	54	Sponges	• • •		"	+ 11,304	+1,983
43	85	Stearine			cwt.	-43	- 85
7,491	149,429	Tallow	• • •	• • •	tons	-7,210	-144,476
(*) • • •	•••	Whalebone	• • •	• • •	lbs.	+ 2,240	+ 436
113,699,150	4,560,861	Wool,* greasy	• • •	• • •	,,	- 43,467,088	- 1,627,872
19,872,048	1,224,686	,, scoured		• • •		- 9,870,716	-570,024
2,035,352	143,300	,, washed	• • •	• • •	,,	- 1,877,988	-135,544
820	85	,, Angora	•••	• • •	"	+76	- 43
		Order 25.—	Vegetable	Subst	ances.		
4,454	45.666	Bark		4	tons	- 1,032	-13,249
3	187	Bass	• • •	• • •	,,	÷ 56	+2,340
67,650	1,628	Blue	• • •	•••	lbs.	+ 27,055	+ 1,576
10,655	2,989	Bran	· • • •		centals	- 7,065	-2,157
469	199	Canes and ratta	ans		bundles	+19,800	+4,055
	-70	Casks			No.	+631	+364
9.548	7.673	empty				+8.588	- 4,867
2	62	Copra			tons	-1	-46
8	22	Cork			cwt.	+452	+758
38.891	4.218	cut		• • •	lbs.	+326.377	+28,178
		Cotton. raw			.,	+11,484	+297
12	6	Dholl			centals	+244	+133
7	111	Fibre. cocoanu	t		tons	+102	+1,369
67	4.458	, undescri	bed		, ,	+ 683	+ 18,758
10		Firewood	• • •	• • •	91	+ 9,696	+ 2,789
38	789	Flax. "Phormi	um," N.Z	, I		+ 342	+ 7,314
16	727	Gum	• • •	•••	22	+ 88	+ 4,060
	•						

* The quantity of wool exported amounted to 135,607,370 lbs., valued at £5,928,932, of which 16,789,497 lbs., valued at £734,989, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

•

Imports, 1889.

$*_{\star}$ * For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.			Total Imports.		
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	
	£			£	

ORDER IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

		Order 25.—Vegetable	Substan	ces—		
			•			100
Free	• • •	Gutta-percha goods /		•••		426
۰۰۰ ور	• • •	Hay and chaff	• • •	tons	2,549	9,866
,,	• • •	Hemp	••.	"	1,174	50,992
••• ور	•••	Indiarubber goods	• • •	•••		64,402
,,	* • •	Jute		tons	66	1,165
,,	= A +	Meal, linseed	* • *	lbs.	2,800	13
,,		Millet, broom corn, etc.	• • •	tons.	351	8,222
,,	· •••	Oakum	* * *	cwt.	8	9
,,	***	Oilcake	• • •	tons	- 5	50
2d. per lb.*	122	Paper, advertising matter	• = •	lbs.	15,859	666 }
4d. per lb.†	1,148	yy yy	•••	>>	68,572	3,061)
10s. per cwt.	274	,, bags		cwt.	848	2,123
15s. p. cwt. ‡	140	,, ,,		"	215	445 y
25 per cent.	184	,, boxes, cardboard		•••		1,084
», §	507	,, ,, glove, etc.	• • •	••		1,984
Free	• • •	,, printing, uncut		cwt.	164,420	239,761 \
4s. per cwt.*	139	,, ,, coloured	• • •	"	696	907 5
4s. per cwt.	2,585	,, wrapping	• • •	33	15,228	14,637)
6s. per cwt.‡	1,072	••• وو ور		"	3,534	3,703 §
2d. per lb	177	" writing …		lbs.	24,509	1,280
Free		,, ,, uncut	• • •	33	2,959,712	65,109
2d. per lb	248	,, undescribed, cut		,,	28,654	2,028
4s. per cwt.	1,717	,, ,, uncut	••	cwt.	8,909	20,990)
6s. per cwt.‡	5 30	22 22 13	1 * •	13	1,713	4,540
4s. per cwt.+	269	" cardboard			1.367	2,376
Free	• • •	Paperhangings	• • •			36,280
2d. per lb	• • •	Paper patterns		•••		
Free	• • •	Pitch and tar		cwt.	13.390	3,992
2s. p. cental	70	Pollard		centals	1.201	294)
5s. p. cental [†]				•		1
Free		Rags		tons	993	5.352
,		Resin		cwt.	35,978	10.921
10 per cent.	185	Seeds, canary		centals	3.048	1.905
Free		., clover	* * *	CONTAND	833	2,530
39		., grass	* * *	>>	15 180	16.271
39	• • •	undescribed		33	10,100	14.961
2d. per lb	5,936	Starch	• • •	lhe	802 620	11 338
2s. p. cental	31	Tares	• • •	contale	300	185
25 per cent. §	$\overline{70}$	Timber, bent and finishe	 d	Convais	000	279
6d.p. cub.ft.8	113	cut into shanes	L	anh ft	 6 554	873
Free		, deals		our ff	91.525 700	223 770
		<u>,,,</u> ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	• • •	oup. 16.	4T ,000,100	⊿₩031 € ∨
A second s					· *	

* From 31st July to 10th September, 1889.
‡ After 24th September, 1889.
‡ After 24th September, 1889.
§ After 30th July, 1889.

See also Order 13 ante.

EXPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_*$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess Imports over E Exports over In	cess of— er Exports (+). er Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
	£		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	£	
	ORDER IV	Animal and Vegetable Substance	es—continued.		
		Order 25.—Vegetable Substances— continued.	· · · · ·		
		Gutta-percha goods		+426	
23.185	129.390	Hay and chaff tons	- 20.636	-119.524	
37	1,199	Hemp ,,	+1,137	+49,793	
* • •	3,776	Indiarubber goods		+60,626	
• • •	•••	Jute tons	+66	+1,165	
19,236	156	Meal, linseed lbs.	-16,436	- 143	
29	753	Millet, broom corn, etc tons	+322	+7,469	
17	18	Oakum cwt.	-9	-9	
	• • • • •	Olicake tons	- D	+50	
	•••	Paper, advertising matter lbs.	+84,431	+3,727	
818	1,685	,, bags cwt.	+245	+883	
	•••	" boxes' cardboard	• • •	+1,084	
ali a Anno anno anno anno anno anno anno anno	•••	,, ,, glove, etc	• • •	+1,984	
4,608	8,072	" printing cwt.	+160,508	+232,596	
4,071	5,924	,, wrapping ,,	+14,691	+ 12,416	
31,920	1,101	"writing lbs.	+2,952,301	+65,288	
		,, undescribed, cut ,,	+28,654	+2,028	
•••	•••	,, ,, uncut cwt.	+10,622	+25,530	
	• • •	,, cardboard	+1,367	+2,376	
•••	1,658	Paperhangings	• • •	+34,622	
	1,880	Paper patterns		-1,880	
1,257	495	Pitch and tar cwt.	+12,155	+ 3,497	
3,359	1,021	Pollard centals	-2,157	- 726	
62	1,460	Rags tons	+931	+3,892	
712	343	Resin cwt.	+35,200	$\pm 10,978$ ± 1.917	
80	88	Seeds, canary centais	+ 692	+2.032	
141 1969	1 725	,, CIUVEI,	+ 13.918	+ 14.506	
1,404	4.033	undescribed	, 10,010	+10.928	
100.889	1.966	Starch lbs.	+701,731	+ 9,372	
	1 ,000	Tares centals	+309	+185	
• • •	• • •	Timber, bent and finished	• • •	+ 279	
• • •	• • •	" cut into shapes … cub. ft.	+ 6,554	+873	
55,839	630	,, deals sup. ft.	+ 24,479,861	+ 223,140	

IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_{*}$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.					Total Imports.			
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Ar	ticles.			Quantity.	Value.
	£						-	£
	CLASS IV	7Anim	AL AND VE	GETABLI	s Subs	TANCES-	-continued.	
	1	Order	25Vegeta	ble Sub	stances	-con.		
2/6 p. 100 s. f.	7,707	Timber,	other, of siz	zes less	than	sup. ft.	6,166,100	78,796
				7in. x	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in.		F 00.000	
1/6 p.100 s.f.*	587	"	,, ,, to 12in.	71n. x x 12in.	2 ₂ 1n.	"	782,600	$\left \begin{array}{c} 6,212 \\ \end{array} \right)$
1s. p. 100 s. f.	$6,\!139$	39	undressed, l	nardwoo	d	**	12,570,500	78,888)
2s. p. 100 s.f.†	4,994	21	,,,	**		••	4,994,100	34,041 }
Free	• • •	,,	,, (other		"	60,592,500	437,808)
1/6 p.100 s. f.	34,008	>>	flooring boa	rds		"	45,344,900	396,463
,,	811	>>	lining board	S	* * *	> 5 `	1,076,700	9,502
3)	819	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	weatherboar	ds	•••	33	1,091,400	8,853
4s.&7s.p.1001.f.	600	,,,	mouldings			lin. ft.	323,674	2,197
7s. p. 100 l. f.	2	55	skirtings	•••	•••	3 2	650	16)
5s. per 1,000	2,990	,,	laths	• • •	•••	No.	11,960,200	20,619
Free	•••	>>	logs		• • •	sup. ft.	6,478,800	48,560
9d. per 100	199	"	palings	•••	• • •	No.	529,200	3,350
6/6 per 100	148	,,	pickets, dres	ssed		"	45,300	690 }
6d. per 100	483	"	,, uno	lressed	•••	"	1,932,300	14,055
Free	•••	,,	posts and ra	ils		"	38,005	1,275
9a. per 1,000	Z	,,	shingles	• • •	• • •	22	58,000	70
rree	• • •	"	snooks and s	staves	•••	"	142,344	4,407
6.1 mon 100		>>	spars and p		* * 4	"	1,862,986	14,327
Fron	44	"	spokes and 1	enoes	 danaana	,, ,	175,568	2,009 900
1 166	•••	"	othor unonu	,, ui	Iuresse	L ,,	10,405	1 046
···		27.	other unenu	merateu				1,040
	59,716		Total	timber	•••	• • •		1,390,036
2s. per gal.	4,808	Varnish				galls.	37.579	23.325
25 per cent.	1,676	Wicker	and basket v	vare				6,792
,,	17,678	Wooden	ware	• • •				77,352
			Order 2		+			-
6d. per gal.		Almond			*+	oalls	7	4
Free		Black				8	14.651	1.572
6d. per gal.	6,559	Castor	•••			"	259.097	36.764
1s. doz	355	39	(pints)			doz.	4.456	1.613
12s. per doz.§	1	23	(over a qua	rt and u	p to		1	4
			à gallon)	I	,,,		
2s. per doz.§	90	>,	(pints and o	ver half	a pint),,	1,441	497
6d. per gal.	648	Chinese	•••	• • •		galls.	27,100	3,778
Free	• • •	Cocoanu	t	• • •	• • •	,	29,324	3,233
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		Cod	• • •	* • •		"	70,619	8,320
6d. per gal.	30	Codliver	• • •		•••	,,,	1,356	311)
Free	•••	,,	•••	• • •	• • •	>>	217	34)
		l						

* From 31st July to 19th September, 1889. ‡ 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. § After 30th July, 1889.

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EXPORTS, 1889—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Quantity.	Value.	1		Excess of— Imports over Exports (+) Exports over Imports (-)		
				Quantity.	Value.	
	£				£	
· · ·	CLASS IV	-ANIMAL AND VEGEMADLE SH		a continued		
		1 Onder 25 Varetable Substance	DSIANCE	s-continueu		
		Or der 25.— Vegetable Substance	s—con.			
894,966	10,319	Timber, dressed, other	sup. ft.	+ 6,053,734	+ 74,689	
1,281,120	11,200	" undressed …	"	+76,875,980	+ 539,537	
4.930	72	flooring boards		+ 45,339,970	+396391	
•••		" lining boards	>> >>	+1,076,700	+9,502	
	• • •	", weatherboards	27	+1,091,400	+ 8,853	
44,259	778	,, mouldings and skirtings	lin. ft.	+280,065	+ 1,435	
83,654	137	, laths	No.	+11,876,546	+20,482	
14,541	185	,, logs	sup. ft.	+6,464,259	+48,375	
37,806	Z/4	, palings	No.	+ 491,394	+ 3,076	
300	2	", pickets	"	+ 1,977,300	+ 14,743	
1,076	54	,, posts and rails	>>	+ 36,929	+ 1,221	
200 5 598	1 74	, shingles	>>	+57,800	+ 69	
0,000		, spars and piles	>>	+ 136,746 + 1.862.986	+ 14.327	
12,351	410	" spokes and felloes	,, ,,	+163,217	+ 2,429	
•••		", ", undress	ed ,,	+10,405	+ 200	
•••	32	,, other unenumerated	•••	•••	+ 1,914	
•••	24,168	Total timber	• • •	• • •	+ 1,365,868	
2,883	1,908	Varnish	galls.	+34,696	+21,417	
•••	863	Wicker and basket ware		• • •	+ 5,929	
•••	10,331	Woodenware	•••	•••	+ 67,021	
		Order 26.—Oils.*			•	
		Almond	galls.	+7	+4	
4,115	307	Black	- 22	+10,536 +240.444	+1,205 + 33,652	
	•••	(pints)	doz.	+4,456	+1,613	
	•	" (over a quart and up to	,,) + 1	+4	
	• • •	a gallon)		. 1	1 1077	
4.669	854	, (pints and over nair a pint Chinese	oralle	+ 1,441 + 22 421	+ 497 + 2 024	
388	57	Cocoanut	5 arrs.	+28,936	+3,176	
2,347	303	Cod		+ 68,272	+ 8,017	
58	29	Codliver	>>	+ 1,515	+ 316	

* 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, 1889—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.						Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		rticles.			Quantity.	Value.
	£						£
	CTASS IX	-ANTWAL AND V	RGETABI	E SUBST	ANCES-	-continued.	
		Order '96 -	O_{i}	ontinued		}	-
		07427 20	0113 -0	onomueu.			
1s. doz	39	Codliver (pints)	• • •	•••	doz.	773	1,453
12s. per doz.†	1	,, (over a qu	art and	up to	"	T	3
0 1	90	a gall	on)			101	944
2s. per doz.	20	,, (pints and	over nai	r a pinc)	,, malla	22 051	244 1 251
bd. per gal.	808	Durgong	• • •	 doz	gans.	00,001 2	4,004
1s. doz. pts.	 T	Dugong	a 🔶 T	u0z	· pints	5	11
28. doz. $pts{\uparrow}$	L	,,	148	• • •	" allen	2	
ou. per gai.	41 003	sy Karosana	• • •	• • •	ga115.	1 300 334	63 718
···	41,000 341	Lard	•••	•••	"	13 803	2.450
•••	9 579	Linseed		• * •	ور	440 278	50.637
ls doz nts	0,010			 do	z. nts.	23	6
6d per gal.	97	Lubricating	•••		galls.	3.191	473)
Free					8	61.793	5,802
1s. doz	213	, (pints)			doz.	4,221	806
12s. per doz.†	2	(over a)	uart and	l up to		3	3
T	n - 	a gal	llon)	r	,,	~	
2s. per doz.	201	,, (pints an	nd over h	alf a pin	t) ,,	2,005	362
ls. per doz.	2	Medicinal (pints)		•••	,,,	35	31
2s. per doz.†	3	,, (pints an	nd over h	alf a pint	t) ,,	25	26
6d. per gal.	2	Mineral	· •		galls.	98	12
ls. doz. pts.	5	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	•	doz.	pints.	100	31
Free		,, unrefined	• • •	•••	galls.	141,378	9,437
6d. per gal.	15	Neatsfoot	· · •		? 9	325	56
,,, ,,	338	Olive	•••		,,	15,556	3,185
Free	•••	Palm	• • •		,,	17,451	1,977
6d. per gal.		Pine	• • •	• • •	,,		
,,	39	Resin	• • •	• • •	,,,	1,577	L30 0 199
18. doz. pints	1,223	Salad (pints)	- 3		doz.	20,648	5,1 00
12s. per doz. \uparrow		" (over a quart	and up	to a gal.)	>>		9 059
2s. per doz. Ţ		, (pints and ov	ver half a	a pint)	رد ۲۱	9,557	0,904 919
la nor doz	10	Seed	• • •	• • •	galls.	1,400	210
$\frac{15. \text{ per doz.}}{28. \text{ per doz.}}$	• • •	(pints)	 wow half	 a mint)	doz.	200	5
Es. per doz.	•••	(in hull)	ver nam	a pmc)	,, malla	20	72
6d. per gal.		", (in buik)	• • •	• • •	gans.	1 060	211
our por gui		Tallow "	•••		"	1,000	
,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	114	Vegetable	• • •		>>	5 107	1,159)
1s. doz. pints		(pints)	• • •	• • 1	doz	14	6 }
Free		Oils undescribed	•••	• • •	galle	16.106	1,554)
6d. per gal.	62	33 44		* * *	5	2.276	519
		•• ••			"		
	62,452	Total (Dils		galls.	2,523,183	217,265
					\sim	- *	Ł

* 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. † After 30th July, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_{*}$ * For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		Ar	ticles.		Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).		
Quantity.	Value.					Quantity.	Value.
	£					·	£
· 1	~	• • • • • • • • • • • •		~	I	· · · · ·	
	CLASS IV	ANIMAL AND V	EGETAI	BLE SUE	STANCE	s—continued.	
		Order 26C)ils*—	continue	ed.		
		Codliver (pints)			doz.	+773	+1.453
	• • •	,, (over a qu	art and	d up	,,	+1	+3
		toag	gallon)	-			
•••	•••	, (pints and	over h	alf a pin	t) <u>,</u>	+ 184	+244
1,761	314	Colza	• • •	•••	galls.	+ 31,290	+4,040
	• • •	Dugong		doz	. pints	+9	+ 16
					galls	+ 2	+ 2
182,746	11.275	Kerosene			8	+1.117.588	+ 52.443
758	176	Lard	• • •		,,	+13,045	+2.274
19,440	3,062	Linseed	• • • •		22	+420,838	+47,575
· · · ·	•••	,,	• • •	doz	. pints	+23	+6
26,560	3,086	Lubricating	•••	• • •	galls.	+38,424	+ 3,189
	•••	, (pints)	• • •	• • •	doz.	+4,221	+806
	• • •	,, (over a qu	iart an	d up to a	a ,,	+3	+3
		gallo	n)	\$			
•••	• • •	,, (pints and	l over l	nalf a pin	it) ,,	+ 2,005	+362
	• • •	Medicinal (pints)			, ,,	+35	+31
·		, (pints and	l over h	alf a pin	t) ,,	+25	+ 26
16,084	1,674	Mineral	• • •	 dor	gans.	-15,980	-1,662
•••	j 4 0	,,	• • •	002	. pints	$\pm 100 + 141.978$	+ 31 + 0 497
 9 1 1 9		Neatsfoot	• • •	* * *	gans.	- 1 788	⊤ ७,407 १०२
1 853	302	Olive	• • •	• • •	"	+13703	-220 + 2.703
2 629	286	Palm	• • •	• • •	>>	+ 14.822	+ 1.691
35	200	Pine			,,	-35	-5
168	12	Resin	•••	•••	,,	+1.409	+ 123
2,299	$1.382^{}$	Salad (pints)			doz.	+18,349	+ 6,756
	· · · ·	, (over a quart	and up	to a gall	on),,	+20	+56
	• • •	, (pints and ov	er half	f a pint)	,,	$+9,557$ \cdot	+3,952
a (14) 1•••	· · · · •	Seed	•••		galls.	+1,460	+ 213
•••	• • •	Sperm (pints)	• • •		doz.	+250	+ 31
, 	•••	,, (pints and	over h	alf a pir	nt) ,,	+25	+ 5
	•••	, (in bulk)		•••	galls.	+243	+72
100	61	· · · · ·	• • •	• • •	,,	+960	+150
23,288	1,706	Tallow	• • •	* * 6	• در	-23,288	- 1,706
121	44	Vegetable	•••	• • •	۶۶	+ 5,007	+1,121
1,905	324	Oils undescribed	• • •		"	+16,477	+ 1,749
313,239	28,800	Total	Oils	• • •	galls.	+ 2,209,944	+ 188,465

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* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 ante.

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IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_*$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Dut	ty.		Total]	imports.
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
		,		£

CLASS V.-MINEBALS AND METALS.

Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.*

		Ord	er 28.— Co	al, etc.		(1	
Free		Coal		• • •	tons	758,315	753,048
9 3 ····		Coke, charcoal		•••	>>.	4,906	12,263
•• •••		Kerosene shale	• • •	• • •	22	4,434	12,346
•• •••		Paraffine		• • •	• •	166	4,188
<i>,,,</i>							,
		Order 29.—8	tone, Clay	, Eart	henwa r e,		
		and Glass.–	-(See also (Örder 12	2 ante.)		
Free		Brielza hath			No	80.400	2/2
Piece	9 683	Brownward	• • •	• • •	110.	00,±00	19 191
20 per cent.	2,000	Chinomono and	nomeelein	• • •	anh faat		10,141 90 4 47 \
28.00. perc.10.	2,122	Cilliaware and	porceiam	•••	cub. leet	<i>44</i> ,190 1 <i>7</i> 50	29,441
10 per cent. 7	244/ 9.999	• د	>>	• • •	"	1,700	2,409 >
15 per cent. 1	2,288	3) 1	"	• • •	,,	10,860	15,258)
1s.4d.perc.ft.	6,783	Earthenware	• • •		"	101,475	64,022
8d. per c. ft.†	4,028	"	••••	•••	,,	120,994	23,114)
6d. per c. ft.	1,956	Glass bottles, f	for aërated	waters	"	81,869	22,458
			and medi	cines			
1s. per c. ft. †	1,557	,, f	or aërated v	waters	"	32,314	4,516
6d. per c. ft. §	604	33	.,		.,	25,874	3,872
4d. per c. ft. †	73	,, fe	or medicine	8		4,277	773
6d. per c. ft. §	244		••			12.614	1.991
6d. per doz.	26.098	C	ontaining s	pirits		431,208	21.545
3d. per doz.	341	,,, · · ·	······································	nickles		14 334	368
Free	011	Glass plate	›› P	104109	sun feet	442 185	42 168
1100	•••	window	• • •	• • •	sup. ieee	1 697 959	61.962
20 nor cont +	 190	,, willdow	•••	• • •	>>	4,047,004	645
20 per cent. 1 2a 6d non a ft	1 4 4 5	,, Dent	• •		••••	11 051	19 000)
23.00. per c. $16.$	1,440	Glassware, cut	* * *	• • •	cub. reet	11,951	19,000
18.00. p. C.16.	1,230	>> >>	• • •	•••	"	17,481	0,801
1s. per c. it.	3,039	,, unci	it	• • •		61,420	37,196
8d. per c. ft.†	472	», » <u>)</u>	•••	• • •	"	18,653	4,053
6d. per c. ft.§	1,513	»» »»	• • •	• • •	>>	63,336	10,655
Free †	•••	,, soda	water syph	ons	•••		1,773)
20 per cent.	2,187	Marble, wroug	ht				11,467
Free		,, unwro	ught	• • •	tons	2,114	14,845
,,		Plaster of pari	s		cwt.	8,805	1,551
,,		33	American			52,421	11,310
29 • • •		Putty			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	4.684	2.218)
40s. per ton +	146		•••	• • •	33	1 460	617
Free		Slate slabs	•••	• • •	No.	10 610	5.605
••		Stones grind	• • •		T (0.	1.062	1 221
<i>,,</i> ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	{	Stores, Stille	•••	* * *	"	4,000	
						(

* 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.

† After 30th July, 1889. ‡ After 3rd September, 1889. § After 10th September, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—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 VN	IINERALS	AND	METALS.	• •		
		Order 27.—Artic	les conne	cted	with Mini	ng.*		
		Order 2	28.— <i>Coal</i>	l, etc.				
427	537	Coal	• • •	• • •	tons	+757,888	+ 752,511	
439	507	Coke, charcoal	• • •	• • •	,,	+4,467	+ 11,756	
		Kerosene shale	•••	•••	,,	+4,434	+12,346	
29	1,198	Parafine	•••	•••	>>	+137	+2,990	
		Order 29.—Stor and Glass.—(S	ne, Clay, See also O1	<i>Eart</i> rder 1	henware, 2 ante.)			
3,000	15	Bricks, bath	• • •		No.	+77.400	+ 328	
	582	Brownware	• • •	•••	•••		+ 12,539	
	4,784	Chinaware and J	porcelain	•••		•••	+ 42,410	
• • •	8,052	Earthenware	•••	•••	•••		+ 79,084	
•••• ••••	•••	Glass bottles	•••	•••	cub. ft.	+ 156,948	+ 33,610	
28,974	2,290	,,	• • •	• • •	doz.	+ 416,568	+ 19,623	
14.683	1.605	Glass, plate			sup. feet	+427.502	+40.563	
131,444	1,944	", window	•••		,, ,,	+4,496,408	+ 62,318	
•••	• • •	,, bent	• • •	••••	22		+645	
1.4 m	8,720	Glassware		•••		•••	+ 65,646	
					, ,			

5. e. 1							
 428 846	$2,419 \\ 67 \\ 105 \\ 194$	Marble, wroug ,, unwro Plaster of par	ght ought is American	•••	tons cwt.	 + 2,111 + 8,377 + 51,575	+ 9,048 + 14,778 + 1,446 + 11,116
62	52	Putty	• • •	• • •	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	+6,082	+ 2,783
 101	 81	Slate slabs Stones, grind	••••	••••	No. ,,	+19,610 +3,962	+ 5,605 + 1,140

* 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, 1889—continued.

 $*_{*}$ * For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty	у.					Total Imports.		
Rate.	A mount Collected.	A	rticles.			Quantity.	Value.	
	£		<u> </u>	<u> </u>			£	
	(CLASS VMINERAL	S AND	Metals-	-continu	ued.		
		Order 29.—Stone,	Clay, E	arthenwa	re,and	1	1	
		Glass- (See also C	-continu)rder 12	ued. 2 <i>ante.</i>)	2			
Free		Stones. mill			No.	5	87	
	•••	unwrought	• • •		tons	2,887	5.078	
20 per cent.	1.512	, wrought		• • • •	15	389	7,754	
Free		Whiting			33	2,545	7,170	
		Order 31.—Gold,	Silver	, Specie,	and			
77	1	I Tector	45 NUM	es.		100 500	K 00.010	
Free	• • •	Gold, builton	•••	• • •	OZS.	128,592	502,818	
,,	•••	,, specie		• • •			217,166	
? ?		Silver, bullion	•••	•	ozs.	20,886	0,923 1 010	
»» ····		,, specie		- • •	+0 n a	 949	1,210	
***		,, ore	d gold	• • •	LOUS	444	0,440	
Free	•••	,, amaigam an	u golu	• • •	32	•••	3 509	
10 per cent	626	Gold loof	•••		No	2 984 950	0,000 6 950)	
20 per cent *	- 030	uolu-leal	• • •	• • •	. NU.	2,334,230	1 241	
8s ner oz		Gold plate of	•••	• • •	>> 075	1,013,100	1,011) 63	
20 per cent		Jewellery	• • •	• • •	025.	10	66 436)	
4s per dwt	17	rings of c	blor		durts		19	
3s. per dwt	68	unenume	rated	• • •	unus.	3	1)	
10 per cent.	2	Silver leaf	Iuuu	• • •	No	37.000	24	
2s. per oz.	1.621	Silver, plate of	• • •	•••	075	16.724	8.634	
Free	_,	Precious stones, can	neos, etc	c. unset	020.	10,121	8.110	
		Quartz			tons		1,602	
• *		Order 32.—Metals	other i	than Gol	d and			
		Si	lver.					
Free	•••	Antimony, ore			ton	1	50	
•••	•••	,, regulus	• • •	•••		• • •	•••	
25 per cent.	1,616	Brassware	• • •		• • •	• • •	6,534)	
35 per cent.+	536	,,	•••			•••	1,448 {	
Free	••••	,,	•••	• • •		•••	37,452)	
,,	•••	Copper		· · ·	tons	187	9,907	
,	•••	,, ore	•••			•••	10	
,,		,, sheet	•••	•••	cwt.	5,349	19,49 6	
,,	•••	", wire …	•••	•••	>>	1,613	7,844	
,,		Copperware		•••		•••	8,408)	
25 per cent.	208) ,	• • •			• • •	835 }	
35 per cent.+	16	»» ····	• • •	•••	•••	•••	45)	
zə per cent.	1,170	Grates and stoves	•••	• • •	No.	7,153	4,399)	
35 per cent.+	423	,, ,,	•••	• • •	33	1,448	1,208)	
Free	• • •	Iron, bar and rod		•••	tons	26,407	197,870	

* After 30th July, 1889.

† After 17th September, 1889.

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EXPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_{*}$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		A	Articles.			Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).		
Quantity.	Value.					Quantity.	Value.	
	£					· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	£	
	C	LASS VMINERAT	SAND	METAT	sconti	nued		
	- 1	1 Onder 20 Store		Fantho	manama)	1		
		and Hass	, conti	nuéd.				
		(See also O	rder 12	ante.)				
2	23	Stones, mill	• • •	• • •	No.	+3	+ 64	
169	119	,, unwrough	t	•••	tons	+ 2,718	+4,959	
1,782	7,282	,, wrought	• • •	•••	,,	- 1,393	+472	
39	203	Whiting	• • •	• • •	ور	+ 2,506	+ 6,967	
		Order 31.—Gold Precio	l, Silver us Ston	, Speci es.	e, and			
72.622	296.413	Gold, bullion			OZS.	+ 55,970	+206,405	
•	1,983,913	,, specie		•••	• •••		-1,766,747	
28,447	5,550	Silver, bullion	•••	•••	ozs.	- 7,561	-1,627	
•••	17,810	,, specie	•••	• • •		····	-10,592 +9.814	
59 72	3 573	, ore , amaloam a	 nd gold	•••	LOIIS	-72	-3.573	
ند و	230	Copper, specie		•••			+3,273	
39.500	133	Gold-leaf		•••	No.	+4,024,450	+7,558	
		Gold. plate of			ozs.	+13	+ 63	
			, . <i>.</i>					
8 a.u. 	10,775	Jewellery	• • •	• • •	••••		+ 55,681	
		Silver leaf	• • •	• • •	No.	+ 37,000	+24	
2,520	1,588	Silver, plate of	• • •	•••	ozs.	+ 14,204	+ 7,046	
• • •	100	Precious stones, c	ameos, e	tc., uns	et		+ 8,010	
•••	1,600	Quartz	•••	• • •	•••	•••	+ 2	
·		Order 32Metal S	ls other l lilver.	than Go	old and			
6	155	Antimony, ore	• • •	•••	tons	- 5	-105	
•••		,, regulu	S	•••		•••		
	726	Brassware	•••	•••	••••		+ 44,708	
16	546	Copper	• • •		tons	+ 171	+ 9,361	
100	106	", ore	•••	•••	cwt.			
160	457	,, sheet	• • •	• • •	"	+ 5,189 + 1.610	+ 19,038 + 7.823	
3	21	,, wire	• • •	* * *	"	1,010	1 7020	
	523	Copperware	• • •	•••		• • •	+ 8,765	
225	572	Grates and stoves		• • •	No.	+8,376	+ 5,035	
487	5,172	Iron, bar and rod	• • •		tons	+25,920	+ 192,698	
- ·•,	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,							

IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_{*}$ * For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Dut	Jy.		Total Imports.		
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Articles.	Quantity.	Value.	
	£			£	

CLASS V.—MINEBALS AND METALS—continued.

		Order 32.—Metals other than Gol Silver—continued.	d and		
25 per cent.	3,483	Iron, bolts and nuts	tons	882	14,128)
35 per cent.*	1,620	, , ,, ,, ,, ,,,	"	295	4,500
25 per cent.	4.798	castings	,,	2,358	19.304)
35 per cent. *	700		,,	96	1,998
60s per ton *	354	sash weights		116	558
25 ner cent.	43	galvanized buckets and tubs	No.	4.760	176
Free		cordage	tons	99	3.705
25 per cent.		guttering			
Free		sheet	tons	18.457	304.136
60s ner ton *	2.527	girders		792	4.091
Free	_,	hoon	,,,	1,980	17,941
FICE	• • •		,,	383	1 1 4 8
>>	• • •	,, ore	>>	24.086	00 805
,,	19 387	$,, pig \dots \dots$	22	6 969	21 A22 \
40s. per ton	2 047	,, pipes, cast	ور	0,202	01,400 (1 970 (
oos. per ton*	3,047	۰۰۰ ۰۰۰ ور رو رو	27	901	4,079)
Free	• • •	,, ,, wrought	,,	5,322	89,498
<u>,</u> ,	• • •	,, plate	,,	10,248	81,191
,,	• • •	,, railway rails, etc	,,	79,826	436,184
,,	• • •	,, scrap	,,	1,897	6,940
)) ····	•••	,, sheet	,,	2,283	23,202
,,	• • •	,, tanks	No.	3,740	11,374
,,	• • •	,, wire, fencing and undescribed	tons	11,253	100,578
60s. per ton+	489	,, ,, barbed	• • •	173	2,623 ≶
Free	• • •	,, ,, telegraphic	,,	6	80
,,		Lead, ore		14	134
, ,	• • •	, pig		2.290	30,068
2s.6d.p.cwt.	9	, pipe	ewt.	65	62
ـــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــــ	1,505	"sheet …		13.670	10.047
25 per cent.	66,979	Metal, manufactures of	"		277.393)
35 per cent.*	20.197			•••	63.037
Free	,	vellow	owt		2 136
		Metals undescribed	C W U.	660	2,100
20 per cent	3 8 2 4	Metalwara mixed	>>	000	10 561
3ª per cwt	9 613	Noils		61 009	26 118)
5s per ewt t	2 101		cwt.	01,985	6 901 (
12s non out	050	»» ··· ·· ···	>>	11,417	0,031)
Emo	<i>3</i> 03	,, Horseshoe	>>	1,619	3,400
Pree	14 497	Distant	tons	1,517	9,080
20 per cent.	14,437	Platedware	•••	•••	74,944
rree	• • •	Plumbago	cwt.	665	549
,,	• • •	Quicksilver	lbs.	58,575	6,988
,,	• • •	Screws	cwt.	4,389	8,358
,,	• • •	Spelter	,,	40	52
ور	• • •	Steel	tons	4,836	53,179

* After 17th September, 1889. † After 19th September, 1889.

‡ After 30th July, 1889.

EXPORTS, 1889—continued.

*** For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total	Expo rts.	Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (- Exports over Imports (-	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£		······································	£
	.C	LASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—contin	nued.	
		Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.		
5	166	Iron, bolts and nuts tons	+1,172	+ 18,462
31	811	" castings "	+2,423	+20,491
			+ 116	+558
1.589	260	" galvanised buckets and tubs No.	+3.171	- 84
13	752	", ", cordage tons	+86	+2,953
• • •	1,520	,, ,, guttering	• • •	-1,520
504	10,346	,, ,, sheet tons	+17,953	+293,790
· · · ·		,, girders ,,	+792	+4,091
44	479	" hoop ,,	+1,936	+ 17,462
76		,, ore ,,	+ 303	+ 1,140
10	204	», pig ,,	+ 2+,010	T 99,001
147	1,215	,, pipes, cast ,,	+7,096	+ 34,647
168	4,101	,, ,, wrought ,,	+5,154	+85,397
34	440	,, plate ,,	+10,214	+80,751
123	1,150	,, railway rails, etc ,,	+79,703	+ 435,034
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	,, scrap ,,	+1,897	+6,940
26 071	320	,, sheet ,,	+ 2,257	+22,882
2 /1	904	,, tanks No.	+ 3,409	+ 10,420
848	10,076	" wire, fencing and undescribed tons	+ 10,578	+ 93,125
21	341	,, ,, telegraphic ,,	-15	-261
		Lead, ore ,,	+14	+133
26	357	,, pig ,,	+2,264	+29,711
795 9 491	2 9 9 9 9	,, pipe Cwt.	-728	-779
0, 1 01	5,449	,, sneet ,,	+ 10,109	+ 0,010
	31,486	Metal, manufactures of	•••	+ 308,944
1	4	,, yellow cwt.	+659	+2,132
3	14	Metals, undescribed ,,	+657	+2,297
	1,318	Metalware, mixed	••,•,	+18,243
. 3,640	3,929	Nails cwt.	+ 69,760	+ 39,380
	•••	,, horseshoe ,,	+1,619	+3,488
248	4,112	Ores, mineral earths, clays, etc. tons	+ 1,269	+ 4,974
	7,318	Platedware		+ 67,626
12 5 667		riumbago cwt.	+ 000 (1 59 0/9 (100 + 100 + L
23	739	Scrowe owt	+ 4 356	+ 8,286
3.160	2.165	Snelter	-3.120	-2.113
77	1.403	Steel tons	+ 4,759	+ 51,776
	,200			

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VOL. II.

IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_*$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		•				Total Imports.		
Ra	.te.	Amount Collected.		Articles.			Quantity.	Value.
- <u>-</u>		£						£
		C	CLASS V.—MINERA	LS AND	Metals-	-continu	ved.	
		ſ	Order 32.—Meta	ls other	than Go	ld and	(د
			Silver	-continu	ied.			
Free			Steel cordage	• • •		tons	798	32,952
		•••	Tin, block	•••	• • •	cwt.	4,080	16,665
			,, foil			lbs.	73,597	1,604
,,,			,, ore		•••	tons	23	446
	• • •		", " black sau	nd	• • •	cwt.	•••	
~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~	• • •		, plate	• • •	• • •	boxes	36,501	30,084
25 per	cent.	1,440	Tinware		3 - •	• • •	•••	6,058)
35 per	cent.*	323	· · · ·	•••	• • •		•••	913 š
Free	• • •		Wire netting	• • •	• • •		•••	29,915
••		•••	Zinc, ingots		• • •	cwt.	171	171
25 per	cent.	146	" perforated			• • • •	•••	632)
35 per	cent.*	36	33 33		• • •			104 ∫
Free			,, sheet	•••		cwt.	4,583	4,988
			CLASS VILIV	E ANIMA	LS AND	PLANTS.		
		1	Order 33	Animals	and Bir	ds.)	
Free			Birds			No.	5,249	574
<u>.</u>			Deer		• • •		20	400
39			Dogs				46	442
	٦.	5015	Horses, overland		• • •		3,752	143,608
os. eac	n	794	" seaward				453	21,759
		1-044	Horned cattle, ov	erland			76.181	458,314
>>	•••	17,044	, se	award		,,,	192	4,555
Free			Calves, overland			, , , ,	776	1,132
01	1.		Sheep, overland			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	1.018.515	422,473
oa. eac	en	22,965	, seaward			,,,	11.947	18,684
0	L	001	Pigs, overland			77	3.379	4,447
zs. eac	ш	004	,, seaward	• • •			3.119	5,934
Free	•••		Poultry			77	6.966	2,571
"	• • •	•••	Other	• • •		27	87	475
- •		1	1		•	,,,		

Free	• • •	Plants	<i>Oraer</i> 34.—.	Plants.	• • • •	•••	7,185
		CLASS V	VII.—MISCELL	ANEOUS	MATTERS.		
25 per cent. 30 per cent. 35 per cent. 25 per cent. 30 per cent. 35 per cent.	3,513 470 1,691 66 51	Order Brushwa ,, ,, ,, ,,	35.— <i>Miscellan</i> <i>Trade, e</i> re and brooms, " undescribed "	neous Ar etc. hair ,, ,, 	<i>ticles of</i>		13,081 1,356 4,604 1,645 101 260

EXPORTS, 1889—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.	
	£		<u> </u>			£
	Cı	LASS VMINERALS AND	METAI	LS—contin	nued.	
		Order 32—Metals other Silver—contin	than G	old and		
4	298	Steel cordage	• • •	tons	+794	+32,654
500	2,316	Tin, block	•••	cwt.	+ 3,580	+14,349
3,014	95	,, foil	• • •	lbs.	+70,583	+1,509
6	2 21	,, ore		tons	+17	+225
140	147	,, ,, black sand	•••	cwt.	-140	-147
1,059	1,120	" plate …	• • •	boxes	+ 35,442	+28,964
- <u>-</u>	1,873	Tinware	•••	•••		+5,098
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	5,422	Wire netting	• • •		•••	+24,493
		Zinc, ingots	• • •	cwt.	+171	+171
	•••	" perforated	•••		2 · · ·	+736
235	219	,, sheet	•••	cwt.	+ 4,348	+ 4,769
		CLASS VILIVE ANI	MALS A	ND PLAN	TS.	
		Order 33.—Animals	s and I	Birds.		
		Birds		No.	+5,249	+ 574
		Deer		"	+20	+ 400
	78	Dogs		22	+27	+ 364
2,825	103,236	Horses, overland	•••	"	+927	+40,372
3,574	66,833	,, seaward	• • •	>>	- 3,121	- 45,074
22,998	100,424	Horned cattle, overland	l	"	+ 53,183	+357,890
1,141	12,354	,, seaward	• • •	"	- 949	- 7,799
	•••	Calves	•••	"	+776	+1,132
560,308	217,523	Sheep, overland	•••	,,	+458,207	+204,950
66,579	37,455	", seaward	•••	>>	- 54,632	- 18,771
792	1,065	Figs, overland	• • •		+ 2,587	+ 3,382
3	5	, seaward	6 B-0		+ 3,116	+ 5,929
3,026	330	Poultry	•••	, ,,	+ 3,940	+ 2,241
a 301	54	Other	•••	>>	<u> </u>	+ 421
		Order 34 - F	Plants		· · · ·	4



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IMPORTS, 1889—continued.

$*_{*}$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Duty.		у.		Total	Total Imports.		
Rat	е.	Amount Collected.	Articles.			Quantity.	Value.
		£					£
		CLAS	S VIIMISCELLANEOUS MA	rters	contin	ued.	
			Order 35 – Miscellaneous	Articles	of	-	
			Trade, etccontinu	ued.	•		
Free			Fancy goods			• • •	64,356)
10 per c	ent.*	2,315	,,				23,885
Free	•	-	Grindery	• • •		• • •	31,400
			Hardware and ironmongery,	undescri	bed	*	267,053
		•••	Holloware	• • •		•••	16,187
$20^{\prime\prime}$ and	10	4,679	Oilmen's stores, unenumerate	d		• • •	30,065
per ce	ent.		·	•			
Free			Ordnance stores	• • •		• • •	207,001
			Photographic goods		•••	•••	9,621
			Printing materials	• • •		• • •	32,152
			Telegraphic materials (except	wire)		• • •	16,759
»»	•••	•••	Travellers' samples	•••		* • •	67,087
			Order 36.—Indefinite	Irticles.	To a constraint of the second s		
Free			Curiosities			***	557
	•••		Exhibits undescribed				
,, ,,	•••		Goods, manufactured			•••	75,930)
10 per c	ent.	22				•••	224
Free			Personal effects				53,430
			Specimens of natural history	* • •			2.407
<u> </u>		2 890 710	Total				24 402 760
• • •		1 1 و000, 19 +	LUUAL	•••	•••	•••	₽Ŧ, Ŧ ₩₽,₩₩

NOTE.—The value of the overland imports included in this table was £4,071,041, consisting chiefly of wool and live stock. The imports of exhibits for the Melbourne Centennial Exhibition, valued at £303,546, are also included.

Imports, exports, and trade. 154. In 1889, the total declared value of the imports having been £24,402,760, and that of the exports £12,734,734, the excess of imports over exports was £11,668,026, and the whole value of external trade was £37,137,494.

Imports and exports last two years. 155. The value of imports was higher in 1889 than in 1888 by £430,626, or by not quite 2 per cent., but the value of exports was lower than in that year by £1,119,029, or by 8 per cent. The value of the total trade was thus lower than in the previous year by £688,403. Imports and exports latest and former years. 156. The imports in 1889, as indicated by their values, were higher than in any other year of the colony's history; the exports, however, according to the same standard, were exceeded in all but five of the previous 34 years.[‡]

* After 30th July, 1889.

+ Inclusive of duty collected and afterwards refunded, amounting to £148,510.

‡ For value of imports and exports in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) ante.

EXPORTS, 1889—continued.

 $*_*$ For the position of any article, see Index ante.

Total Exports.		A rt icles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).		
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	
	£			ŧ	
	CLASS	VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS—cont	inued.		
		Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, etc.—continued.			
• • •	14,335	Fancy goods	• • •	+73,906	
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{r} 4,983\\ 33,545\\ 77\\ 14,577\\ 2,383\\ 1,374\\ 10,531\\ 5,813\\ 64,006\\ \end{array}$	GrinderyHardware & ironmongery, undescribedHollowareOilmen's stores, unenumeratedOrdnance storesPhotographic goodsPrinting materialsTelegraphic materials (except wire)Travellers' samples	••••	$\begin{array}{r} +\ 26,417 \\ +\ 233,508 \\ +\ 16,110 \\ +\ 15,488 \\ +\ 204,618 \\ +\ 8,247 \\ +\ 21,621 \\ +\ 10,946 \\ +\ 3,081 \end{array}$	
••••	1,131 30,225 10,136	Order 36.—Indefinite Articles. Curiosities Exhibits undescribed Goods, manufactured	· · · · · · · · ·	-574 - 30,225 + 66,018 + 22,078	
•••		Specimens of natural history Total	··· ··· +	$\frac{+2,350}{11,668,026}$	

Note.—The value of the overland exports included in this table was £1,350,950. Exports for drawback, valued at £845,065, are also included.

157. In the year under review, the value per head of imports was Imports and lower by 9s. 5d., and the value per head of exports was lower by £1 10s. 3d. than in 1888. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each of the thirty-nine years ended with 1889:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1889.

Year.		Value per Head of the Population* of-						
		Imports.	Exports.	Both.				
1851 1852 1853 1854 1855	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$				
		1						

* For the estimated mean population used in making these calculations, see table of Breadstuffs available for consumption in Part "Production," post.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1888continued.

Weer			Value pe	r Head of the Populat	10n * 0f—	
Y	I CAI.		Imports.	Exports.	Both.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1856			39 5 6	40 13 3	79 18 9	
1857			$40 \ 2 \ 0$	35 0 10	75 2 10	
1858			31 4 6	28 18 3	60 2 9	
1859		•••	30 4 1	26 16 3	57 0 4	
1860	* • •		28 5 3	22 5 5	5 0 10 8	
1861		•••	25 1 4	25 1 2 5	5 0 13 9	
1862		•••	$24 \ 12 \ 2$	$23 \ 15 \ 7$	48 7 9	
1863			$25 \ 1 \ 6$	24 1 11	49 3 5	
1864		••-	$25 \hspace{0.1cm} 10 \hspace{0.1cm} 8$	$23 \ 13 \ 11$	49 4 7	
1865			$21 \ 13 \ 9$	$21 \ 10 \ 3$	43 4 0	
1866			23 9 7	20 9 9	43 19 4	
1867			18 2 4	19 15 0	37 17 4	
1868			$20 \ 1 \ 9$	$23 \ 10 \ 4$	$43 \ 12 \ 1$	
1869	• • •		20 4 11	19 11 10	39 16 9	
1870			17 9 3	$17 \ 9 \ 8$	34 18 11	
1871	***		16 14 11	19 15 1	36 10 0	
1872			18 3 6	18 8 4	36 11 10	
1873)	$21 \ 12 \ 0$	19 19 10	41 11 10	
1874			21 16 0	19 17 2	41 13 2	
1875			21 3 11	18 15 1	3 9 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 2	18 3 9	39 4 11	
1883	• • •	•••	19 9 7	18 0 0	37 9 7	
1884	• • •		20 11 3	17 3 9	37 15 0	
1885	• • •	•••	18 16 6	16 4 6	35 1 0	
1886	•••	•••	18 15 5	11 19 0	30 14 5	
1887			18 13 1	11 2 8	29 15 9	
1888	•••	• • •	22 11 5	13 0 11	35 12 4	
1889			$22 \ 2 \ 0$	11 10 8	33 12 8	

† For the estimated mean population used in making these calculations, see table of Breadstuffs available for consumption in Part "Production," post.

Imports and exports per head. 158. It will be observed that in 1889 the value of imports per head, although slightly lower than in 1888, was with that exception the highest in the last 23 years, but except 1865, was lower than in any year prior to that period since 1851; also that the value of exports per head in 1889 was higher than in 1887, but no other year since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales.

Imports and exports of Australasian colonies. 159. 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 1888:—

MPORTS AND EXPORTS O	F AUSTRALASIAN	COLONIES.
----------------------	----------------	-----------

Colony.	Year.	Impo	rts.	Exports.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.	
Victoria	$1878 \\1879 \\1880 \\1881 \\1882 \\1883 \\1884 \\1885 \\1886 \\1886 \\1887 \\1888$	\pounds 16,161,880 15,035,538 14,556,894 16,718,521 18,748,081 17,743,846 19,201,633 18,044,604 18,530,575 19,022,151 23,972,134	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\pounds 14,925,707 12,454,170 15,954,559 16,252,103 16,193,579 16,398,863 16,050,465 15,551,758 11,795,321 11,351,145 13,853,763	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Mean of 11 years		17,975,987	19 9 1	14,616,494	16 0 7	
New South Wales	1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885	14,768,873 14,198,847 13,950,075 17,409,326 21,281,130 20,960,157 22,826,985 23,365,196	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	12,965,879 13,086,819 15,525,138 16,049,503 16,716,961 19,886,018 18,251,506 16,541,745	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Moon of 11 moons	$ 1886 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 $	20,973,548 18,806,236 20,885,557	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	15,556,213 18,496,917 20,859,715	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Queensland	1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1885	$\begin{array}{c} 3,436,077\\ 3,080,889\\ 3,087,296\\ 4,063,625\\ 6,318,463\\ 6,233,351\\ 6,381,976\\ 6,422,490\\ 6,103,227\\ 5,821,611\\ 6,646,738\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{r} 3,190,419\\ 3,434,034\\ 3,448,160\\ 3,540,366\\ 3,534,452\\ 5,276,608\\ 4,673,864\\ 5,243,404\\ 4,933,970\\ 6,453,945\\ 6,126,362\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	
Mean of 11 years		5,235,977	18 18 2	4,532,326	16 6 9	
South Australia* {	1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884	5,719,611 5,014,150 5,581,497 5,244,064 6,707,788 6,310,055 5,749,353	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	5,355,021 4,762,727 5,574,505 4,407,757 5,359,890 4,883,461 6,623,704	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	

* Exclusive of the Northern Territory; also of the overland traffic.

, ~ .		Imp	orts.	Exports.		
Colony.	Year.	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.	
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	
(1885	5,548,403	17 14 5	5,636,255	18 0 0	
South Australia*	1886	4,852,750	15 10 0	4,489,008	14 6 9	
continued {	1887	5,096,293	16 5 3	5,330,780	17 0 3	
	1888	5,413,638	17 0 7	6,984,098	$21 \ 19 \ 5$	
Mean of 11 years		5,567,055	19 5 6	5,400,655	18 12 5	
ſ	1878	379,050	13 10 9	428,491	15 6 0	
	1879	407,299	14 6 8	494,884	17 8 3	
	1880	$353\ 669$	12 5 3	499,183	17 6 1	
	1881	404,831	13 12 9	502,770	16 18 9	
	1882	508,755	16 14 9	583,056	19 3 8	
Western Australia {	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	
l	1888	786,250	18 11 8	680,346	16 1 7	
Mean of 11 years		541,147	16 2 2	520,288	15 15 8	
. (1878	1,324,812	12 4 2	1,315,695	12 2 5	
	1879	1,267,475		1,301,097	11 14 0	
	1880	1,369,223		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	
Tasmania	1883	1,832,637	14 14 9	1,731,599	$13 \ 18 \ 6$	
	1884	1,656,118	12 18 0	1,475,857		
	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		
C	1888	1,610,664		_ 1 , 333,865	9 4 10	
Mean of 11 years	•••	1,570,347	12 11 3	1,446,147	11 13 4	
	1878	8,755,663	20 15 3	6,015,525	14 5 4	
	1879	8,374,585	$18 \ 13 \ 9$	5,743,126	12 16 4	
	1880	6,162,011	$12 \ 19 \ 10$	6,352,692	13 7 10	
	1881	7,457,045	$15 \ 2 \ 3$	6,060,876	12 5 7	
	1882	8,609,270	$16 \ 18 \ 1$	6,658,008	13 1 5	
New Zealand	1883	7,974,038	15 1 4	7,095,999		
	1884	7,663,888	13 19 0	7,091,667		
	1885	7,479,921		6,819,939		
	1886	6,759,013		6,672,791	11 9 3	
	1887	6,245,515		6,866,169		
L L	1888	5,941,900	9 16 4	7,767,325		
Mean of 11 years	* • •	7,402,077	14 8 4	6,649,465	12 14 7	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1889, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante; also Appendix A. post.

*Exclusive of the Northern Territory; also of the overland traffic.

160. In 1888, as in the previous year, the imports were above the Gross imaverage in all the colonies except South Australia and New Zealand, and the exports were above the average in all except Victoria and Tasmania. The imports in Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia, and the exports in New South Wales, 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-New Zealand-did the imports, and in only two-Queensland and Tasmania-did the exports, show a falling off as compared with the previous year.

161. Per head of the population, the imports in 1888 were below Imports and exports of the average in all the colonies except Victoria and Western Australia; colonies per head. and the exports were only slightly below the average in Queensland and New South Wales, but considerably below it in Victoria and Tasmania. In all the colonies, except Victoria in the case of imports, both imports and exports per head were higher in some of the other years named than in 1888. But in all except Tasmania and New Zealand, the imports per head in 1888 exceeded those in 1887; and the exports per head were also higher in 1888 than in 1887 in all the colonies except Queensland and Tasmania.

162. In 1881, and the five years ended with 1886, the total value Order of of imports, and in 1879, and the seven years ended with 1888, 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 1888 and in the eleven years 1878 to 1888 :---

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

> Order in a Series of Years. Order in 1888.

ports and exports of colonies.

colonies in respect to importsand exports.

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

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

163. In regard to the comparison of the trade of New South New South Wales wool Wales with that of Victoria, it should be remembered that the passing through Victorian returns of imports and exports are each year largely swelled Victoria.

by the value of wool brought to Melbourne from the neighbouring colonies for convenience of shipment.

Order of colonies in respect to imports

164. The value of imports per head in 1888 was greatest in Victoria, but that of exports per head was greatest in South Australia, Victoria Over a series of years and exports being as low as fifth in regard to exports. per head. Victoria stood second in the case of imports and fourth 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 three years ended with 1888 New Zealand was below it in regard to imports per head. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard both to the imports and the exports per head during the year 1888, and in the whole period of eleven years:---

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF IMPORTS

PER HEAD.

Order in 1888.

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

Order in a Series of Years.

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE OF EXPORTS PER HEAD.

Order in 1888.

- 1. South Australia.
- 2. New South Wales.
- 3. Queensland.
- 4. Western Australia.

Order in a Series of Years.

- 1. New South Wales.
- 2. South Australia
- 3. Queensland.

- 5. Victoria.
- 6. New Zealand.
- 7. Tasmania.

- 4. Victoria.
- 5. Western Australia.
- 6. New Zealand.
- 7. Tasmania.

165. The imports and exports of the colonies on the Australian External trade in continent, taken as a whole, also the imports and exports of those Australia and Auscolonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, will be tralasia. found in the following table for each of the eleven years ended with 1888:---

		Imports.		Exports.		
	Year.	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.	
	1050	£	£ s. d.	£	\pounds s. d.	
	1878	40,465,491	20 13 7	36,865,517	18 16 9	
	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	
Continent of Aus-	1882	53,564,217	23 17 8	42,387,938	18 17 11	
trolin	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	
Mean of 11 years		48,358,886	20 8 1	41,791,255	$17 \ 15 \ 2$	
(1878	50,545,966	20 6 6	44,196,737	17 15 5	
	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	
Continent of Aus-	1881	52,728,556	18 19 5	48,368,941	17 8 0	
tralia, with Tas-	1882	63,844,359	22 4 6	50,633,335	17 12 6	
mania and New {	1883	61,570,931	20 10 11	55,719,558	18 18 6	
Zealand	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	
l	1888	65,256,881	18 1 2	57,605,474	15 18 10	
Mean of 11 years	••••	57,331,310	19 0 9	49,886,866	16 13 1	

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1878 TO 1888. (Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

166. In regard to the Australian continent, also in regard to that Australian continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it will be observed that whilst the imports were exceptionally low in 1887, and 1888. the exports in both 1886 and 1887, both imports and exports were considerably higher in 1888 than in any of the previous years named in the table; also that, in continental Australia, the imports per head were less by 5s. 1d., and the exports per head were less by 16s. 5d. than the average of eleven years, and, in continental and insular Australia combined, the imports per head were lessby 19s. 7d., and the exports per head were less by 14s. 3d. than the average of eleven years.

and Australasian trade in

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167. It must be borne in mind that in the last table the total Intercolonial trad imports and exports of each colony are dealt with; therefore the trade the colonies carry on with each other is included, as well as that with places outside the Australasian group. Hence the same merchandise may form part of the imports and exports of several colonies. The

following table shows the extent of the intercolonial trade of each of the colonies during 1887 and 1888:—

Colony.		Imp	ports.	Exports.		
		1887. 1888.		1887.	1888.	
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	· · · · · · · · · · ·	£ 7,389,676 8,651,954 2,938,151 2,657,229 382,363	£ 8,561,938 8,741,847 3,072,371 2,434,619 413,998	£ 4,519,376 8,968,491 4,349,998 1,973,992 166,041	£ 4,318,631 9,554,200 4,069,793 2,572,394 176,521	
Total		22,019,373	23,224,773	19,977,898	20,691,539	
Tasmania New Zealand	•••	1,110,899 1,030,094	1,081,684 1,218,593	1,098,902 1,457,782	1,111,753 1,563,130	
Grand Total		24,160,366	25,525,050	22,534,582	23,366,422	

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887 AND 1888.*

oportion f interlonial to cal trade. 168. 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 1887 to 45 per cent., and in 1888 to 48 per cent. of the whole import trade, and their intercolonial export trade amounted in the same years respectively to 47 and 50 per cent. of the whole export trade; but if the continental colonies be combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, these proportions would be respectively 43 and 45 per cent. for 1887, and 45 and 47 per cent. for 1888.

tercoloial trade, 387 and 388 comared. 169. In 1888, as compared with the previous year, the intercolonial import trade showed an increase of nearly £1,365,000, and the intercolonial export trade an increase of nearly £832,000. The increase in the intercolonial import trade occurred chiefly in Victoria, but there was some increase in all the colonies except South Australia and Tasmania; whilst the increase in the intercolonial export trade was chiefly in New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand,

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there having been only slight increases in Western Australia and Tasmania, and a considerable falling off in Victoria and Queensland.

170. With reference to the returns of imports, it may be remarked that there is strong reason to believe the values are considerably overthat there is strong reason to believe the values are considerably 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

* For later information, see Appendix A. post.

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 imports. 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.*

171. The following table shows the imports and exports during External 1888 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout ^{trade of} british 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, 1888. (Including bullion and specie, except where daggers (†) are marked).

Country or Colony.		Impo	Imports.			Exports.		
		Total Value. Value per Head.		Total Value.	Value per Head.			
EUROPE.		£	£ s.	d.	£	\pounds s. d.		
United Kingdom [†]	• • •	387,635,743	10 7	1	297,885,236	7 19 1		
Gibraltar		763,408	41 6	11	149,119	8 1 6		
Malta†		930,511	5 14	7	192,030	1 3 8		
Heligoland‡	•••	30,805	14 0	1	5,400	$2 \ 9 \ 1$		
ASIA.								
India§	•••	79,830,468	0 7	7	92,148,279	0 8 9		
Ceylon	•••	4,145,519	1 7	8	2,789,638	0 18 7		
Straits Settlements		22,028,848	39 18	2	18,506,939	33 10 6		
Protected Malay States		2,055,860	4 11	4	1,189,277	$2 \ 12 \ 10$		
Labuan		74,574	12 8	7	87,405	14 11 4		
British North Borneo	• • •	178,782	0 16	3	74,498	0 6 9		
Hong Kong	• • •	1,296,690	6 0	2	3,003,379	$13 \ 18 \ 0$		
Sarawak	• • •	184,206	0 12	3	213,635	0 14 3		
Cyprus	•••	232,807	1 3	3	210,297	1 1 0		
AFRICA.								
Mauritius		2,660,695	6 18	1	3,305,908	8 11 7		
Natal	• • •	2,890,468	6 0	1	1,417,871	$2\ 18\ 9$		
Cape of Good Hope	•••	7,013,855	4 18	2	8,964,449	656		
St. Helena	• • •	37,606	7 7	6	4,161	0 16 4		
Lagos	•••	442,063	4 8	5	508,238	5 1 8		
Gold Coast	• • •	432,112	05	9	381,619	051		
Sierra Leone	• • •	250,147	3 6	8	339,043	4 10 5		
Gambia	•••	103,067	68	10	118,188	7 7 9		
		L	1		l			

* 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 1888 the United Kingdom imported bullion and specie to the value of £22,001,528, and exported it to the value of £22,559,571.

 \$ Exclusive of Frontier trade.

 # Exclusive of the trade between the Settlements.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.-continued.

(Including bullion and specie, except where daggers (†) are marked).

		Impo	rts.	Expo	Exports.		
Country or Colony.		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.		
Americ	A.	£	\pounds s. d.	£	£ s. d.		
Canada		22,786,568	4 11 8	18,534,863	3 14 5		
Newfoundland	•••	1,562,769	7 16 3	1,372,103	6 17 3		
Bermuda†	•••	299,990	19 6 3	99,650	684		
Honduras	•••	206,450	6 17 8	213,020	7 2 0		
British Guiana		1,586,056	5 13 11	2,024,733	7 5 5		
West Indies-							
Bahamas		190,405	3 17 7	121,530	2 9 6		
Turk's Island	•••	28,268	589	26,027	5 0 1		
Jamaica		1,695,605	2 14 11	1,828,590	2 19 3		
St. Lucia	•••	140,858	3 6 3	122,229	2 17 6		
St. Vincent †		79,777	1 14 0	81,836	1 14 11		
Barbados†		1,058,491	5 17 0	1,074,584	5 18 9		
Grenada †	•••	162,437	3 5 10	229,263	4 12 11		
Tobago 🕇	•••	28,847	1 7 11	38,900	1 17 7		
Virgin Islands †		2,969	0 11 11	3,472	0 13 11		
St. Christopher †		173 016	3 18 10	237 000	576		
Nevis †		5 175,310	0 10 10	201,000	570		
Antigua †		157,792	4 10 2	198,961	5 13 6		
Montserrat	•••	21,359	1 18 10	27,875	2 10 8		
Dominica †		49,161	1 13 11	42,221	1 9 1		
Trinidad		1,943,789	10 5 1	2,132,761	11 5 0		
Australasia al Seas.	ND SOUTH						
Australia, Tasmani Zealand *	a, and New	65,256,881	18 1 2	57,605,472	15 18 10		
Fiji†		183.222	1 9 3	376.978	3 0 1		
Falkland Islands†	•••	54,008	$2\overline{8}$ 11 $\overline{6}$	88,743	46 19 1		
Total		610,887,852	2 5 6	517,975,521	1 18 7		

* Including intercolonial trade. For imports and exports of the different Australasian Colonies see tables following paragraphs 159 and 167 ante † See footnote (†) on page 125.

lxternal trade of

ł

172. On comparing the totals in this table with the corresponding ones for the previous year, an increase is observed in the total value British possessions of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of 1876-88. over thirty-eight millions sterling, or over $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and an increase in the value of the exports of nearly fifteen and a half millions sterling, or over 3 per cent. The increase in the import trade was made up of an increase of over twenty-five millions-or about 7 per cent.-in that of the United Kingdom, and an increase of thirteen millions-or over 6 per cent.-in that of other British possessions; whilst the increase in the export trade was seventeen millions—or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—in the trade of the United Kingdom,

and of over eight millions-or 4 per cent.-in that of her various From a comparison of the figures in the following possessions. table, it appears that, although the total trade of the British Dominions has fallen off considerably since 1882 and 1883, in 1888 it revived considerably, and was higher than in any of the previous twelve years, except 1882 and 1883, as will be seen by the following table:--

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1876 TO 1888 (000'S OMITTED).

		Value of Ir	nports from all	places to—	Value of Exports to all places from-			
Year.		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,	
•				· .	1			

173. The total value of the external trade of Victoria is greater victorian than that of any other British possession except British India, pared with Canada, New South Wales, Straits Settlements, and the United Kingdom itself.

trade comother British possessions.

174. The total value of the external trade of the Australasian Australasian trade comcolonies, taken as a whole, is less than that of the United Kingdom pared with other and of India, but nearly three times as large as that of Canada, and British possessions. also much larger than that of any other possession. .

175. The total value and value per head of the general imports External trade of and general exports of the principal Foreign countries during 1888 foreign countries. is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents : _____

* Exclusive of bullion and specie.

Imports. Exports. Countries. Total Value Value Total Value Value per Head. (000's omitted). per Head. (000's omitted). £ £ s. d. £ £ s. d. EUROPE. 2 11 61,750,+1 10 46,684,* 1 4 Austria-Hungary 20 16 113,736,18 1017 Belgium... 125,667,3 10,846, 5 3 5 Denmark 7 6 15,464, 7 185,726, 4 16 219,849,5 15 0 8 France 3 243,010,5 3 5 8 9 253,685,German Empire $2\ 10$ 4,126, $\mathbf{2}$ 4,976, 3 1 8 Greece 92,900,† 6 $20 \ 12$ 106,008,*23 10 4 Holland 7 40,821, 6 1 9 51,790,1 13 Italy ... • • • . . . 2169 7,555, $1 \, 14$ 1 12,213,Portugal... . . . • • • $\mathbf{2}$ 6 3 10,272,1 18 3 Roumania 12,415. 43,667,* 81 85,569.+ 1 1 Russia ... 0 10 0<u>t</u> 1 14 10 $1 \ 12$ 9 30,524, 28,643,Spain 1 22,471, 3 7 26,861, Sweden and Norway 4 0 0 . . . Turkey§ 0 17 0 $11,437,\|$ 0 10 5 $18,633,\parallel$ ASIA. China § ... 7 22,185, ¶ 2 0 1 0 1 29,791, ¶ • • • 5 11,031, 5 0 8 0 8 Japan 11,128,... . . . • • • $\mathbf{2}$ 1 0 8 500, 0 4 Persia**... 1,000, AFRICA. 13,605,+ $\mathbf{2}$ 0 0 9 11 Egypt 10,184,* 1 3 Morocco ... 0 9 1,515, 0 5 1 1,129, AMERICA. Argentine Confederation 2 5 5 6 14 11 20,022,+25,682,* ... Brazil 2 1 14 2 29,362, 1 11 23,917, 5 Chile 7 5 13,672,4 9 15,639, 0 . . . • • • . . . Mexico ... 1 10 0 16 2 12,533, 1 9,276, United States 2 15 2 189 154,661, 8 163,186, 9 10 1 Uruguay 5,835,+ 6,141,* 10 0 0 . . . • • 1,267,492, 8 8 Total $\mathbf{2}$ 1 1 10 1,201,800,

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1888. (Including bullion and specie.)

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.

Trade in Australasia and other countries compared. 176. 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 much

- * Imports for home consumption only. f Export 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.

¶ Inclusive of that portion of the trade with Hong Kong carried on in native vessels—previously excluded.

tt See table following paragraph 171 ante.

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, India, and Russia, 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 30 millions than in Italy, and by 14 millions than in Austria-Hungary. 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 somewhat 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.

177. The external trade of the United Kingdom, † as expressed by Trade per 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.

head in Australasia and other countries compared.

178. The value of the imports into Victoria of articles entered as Imports and 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 1889, will be found in the following table :---

exports the produce of various countries.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1889.

Articles the Produce or	Import	ts.	Exports.		
Manufacture of—	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.	
Victoria The United Kingdom Other British possessions Foreign States	£ 		£ 9,776,670 1,085,998 1,262,149 609,917	$76.77 \\ 8.53 \\ 9.91 \\ 4.79$	
Total	24,402,760	100.00	12,734,734	100.00	

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Exports of Victorian produce. 179. 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-three years :—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1889.

			Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in Victoria.				
Year.		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	* * 1		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 ·7 9		
1882			12,570,788	14 2 5	77.63		
1883			13,292,294	14 11 9	81.06		
1884	• • •	• • •	$13,\!155,\!484$	14 1 9	81.96		
1885			$12,\!452,\!245$	12 19 10	80.06		
1886			9,054.687	935	76.77		
1887	• • •		8,502,979	8 6 9	74 ·91		
1888			10,356,633	9 15 0	74.76		
1889	***		9,776,670	8 17 1	76.77		

Decrease of exports of Victorian products.

180. 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 the total value of exports of local productions shows a considerable falling off during the last four years as compared with 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 somewhat revived, although it is still considerably below the standard of the earlier years. The proportion of exports of home products to the total exports was higher in 1889 than in the great majority of previous years.

181. The following are the values of goods entered as the produce Exports of or manufacture of Victoria during each of the years forming the $\frac{Victorian}{products}$, septennial period ended with 1889, the names of all the most $\frac{1883}{1889}$ to important articles being given :—

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE

OF VICTORIA, 1883 TO 1889.*

(See Index following paragraph 153 ante.)

Order.	Articles.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery	23.387	22.113	17.949	14.395	13.231	15.420	16 097
ģ	Agricultural im-	14,119	10,347	11.017	11,732	15 613	22 076	10,007
U	nlements				11,102	10,010	22,010	10,010
	Machinery	138 407	98 468	73 997	18 034	00 403	56 569	69 167
10	Saddlery and	99 /17	14 960	13 105	0,001	7 147	10,002	04,107
10	homogg	22, 1 1	17,200	10,100	9,000	1,141	10,010	0,882
10	Turniturno and	16 099	19 791	90 149	04 100	00 000	60 550	
19	rurniture and	40,052	40,104	59,145	24,109	20,280	22,558	17,014
	upnoistery	07 000	01.007	10 700	04 570	05 401	04.000	
14	Manure	27,869	21,987	19,780	24,579	25,431	24,033	23,910
"	Drugs and	15,400	12,398	17,144	13,164	10,647	7,522	4,711
	chemicals							
15	Woollens and	12,546	10,633	4,189	2,751	1,820	9,439	2,609
	woollen piece				1			
	goods						ł	i
19	Apparel & slops	245,998	257,269	242,617	155,358	117,858	121,801	98,367
	Boots and shoes	39,958	36,916	25,482	20.926	23,137	20.937	16.254
20	Cordage	27.613	29.312	20,695	9.195	5,398	4.012	4,683
21	Butter & cheese	117.835	145,484	103,365	90,221	43.123	68.862	45 274
	Hams, bacon	15 422	17,232	13 061	10 343	8,817	7 756	5 455
"	and lard	10,122	21,202	10,001	10,010	0,01	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	0,100
	Beef and nork	26 901	33 072	18 905	9 951	4 077	4 931	3 550
"	saltad	20,001	00,012	10,000	0,001	1,011	±,001	0,000
	Preserved ments	76 015	116 003	00 861	98 197	AT 561	16 115	16 156
?? 66	Confection on the	15 719	12 069	11 9001	6 709	9 709	10,110	10,100
44	Digonit	10,114	10,002	11,290	0,703	0,190 06 070	2,000	Z, 701
"	DISCUIT	21,003	40,570	45,015	37,089	20,870	20,962	20,653
"	riour	250,674	277,556	303,305	313,709	408,434	380,387	270,499
"	Grain & pulse-	050 000	1 100 005		1 02 001	110 504		
	Wheat	353,309	1,426,905	407,668	165,391	410,524	502,275	70,147
	_Other†	17,275	23,316	8,307	10,387	13,317	8,535	5,581
,,	Fruit	18,573	38,021	23,662	21,967	10,105	18,719	15,147
,,	Jams and pre-	23,276	28,515	15,932	14,678	6,563	6,497	4,638
	serves							-
,,	Oatmeal	22,512	. 28,540	29,550	25,222	17,978	27,159	28,467
,,	Onions	31,599	38,710	31,868	34,696	33,482	40,678	35,308
,,	Potatoes	110,885	148,929	103,644	120,532	37,861	94,301	57,612
,,	Sugar, refined.	216.501	106.483	52,048	32.462	41,130	50.617	38.647
	and molasses					,		,
	Vegetables	30,706	99.031	17,480	4,436	12,423	4.911	3.292
23	Wine	11,493	13 450	15 362	27 094	29.345	33 273	33 240
.24	Bones	1 287	1 951	1 211	500	541	559	520
	Bone-dust	8 900	11 380	14,458	9 674	5 270	11 328	11 057
57	Candles	241	2 655	7 163	5 561	1 690	551	909
27	Cluo piecos	667	1 055	1,100	1 792	1 790	1 657	<i>43</i> 0 000
- 77	Hidog	100	0 COS	10.004	1,100 0 201	15 950	17 192	900 95 000
22	Home and have	4,110;	0,090	10,204	3,001	10,200 299	1 201	20,000 a con
"	Looth and noois	1,0/3	1,1/4	078	1,000	007 000	101 000	2,091
. ??	Slainer	309,870	338,029	342,252	Z04,097	201,000	105,000	190,322
"	Skins-sheep,	117,538	139,942	92,149	98,763	104,943	105,272	206,931
ļ	etc.		1		Į.	I.	ļ	

* Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.† Not including malt.

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EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF VICTORIA, 1883 TO 1889*—continued.

-						,		
Order.	Articles.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
<u> </u>			<u></u>	<u> </u>	£	£	£	•
24	Soap	$\tilde{12.709}$	15.559	18.189	13,354	10,485	10,375	9,856
	Stearine	13,486	6.247		5	96	553	85
77	Tallow	232,400	256.686	155.918	121,900	85,640	157,601	149,429
"	Woolt	5.213.198	5,707,668	4.428.231	4,306,352	4,508,105	3,755,265	5,193,858
25	Bark and timber	50.239	33,472	32,782	37.481	23,470	51,813	53,610
	Bran and pollard	11.487	16.102	9.598	23,010	4,323	9,727	2,101
,,	Hay and chaff	125.919	194.393	84.825	174,139	63,660	134,971	129,390
,,	Seeds	2.083	13.722	9,699	6,227	4,412	3,713	4,855
26	Oil-neatsfoot	8,209	9.016	7.634	7,478	3,625	2,207	1,816
	and ex tallow		- ,			•	-	
31	Gold—bullion	1,569,819	760,875	353,362	336,874	243,425	166,877	296,375
••	, specie	2,251,278	1,249,420	3,956,173	1,610,829	1,011,121	3,523,642	1,983,913
32	Minerals, metals,	75,846	31,858	25,716	32,393	14,733	12,731	14,619
	etc., exclusive				-	Ť		
	of gold							
33	Horned cattle	193,188	235,019	101,935	57,604	71,833	56,662	83,971
,,	Horses	268,911	171,732	170,926	133,691	148,018	116,732	99,848
,,	Sheep	327,598	307,609	426,149	101,232	191,246	94,571	119,742
34	Plants	8,736	7,561	7,343	5,664	5,920	6,447	6,948
35	Hardware and	28,057	24,911	19,405	20,834	16,440	15,800	15,528
	manufactures							
	of metals							0.00
"	Oilmen's stores	13,133	15,421	14,400	11,898	13,622	11,211	9,284
								000 000
•••	All other articles	410,707	439,315	375,694	324,481	265,174	222,416	233,990
		10 000 00 1						
	Total	13,292,294	13,155,484	12,452,245	9,054,687	8,502,979	10,356,633	9,776,670

(See Index following paragraph 158 ante.)

NOTE.—The Border traffic is included in all the years.

Increase or decrease of exports of articles of home produce.

182. It has been already stated that in 1889, as compared with 1888, the decrease in the total exports amounted in value to $\pounds 1,119,029$, of which decrease £579,963 was in exports of home produce or manu-The decrease in the exports of such products was spread factures. over 37 articles, the total value of which was set down as £2,264,700; but as against this there was an increase in the exports of 18 articles, amounting in all to a value of £1,684,700, so that the net increase in the value of exports of home produce was as stated. The chief decrease was in exports of gold specie, amounting to about £1,540,000, and wheat and flour (£542,000), in comparison with which other decreases were but slight, the chief being potatoes (£36,700), butter and cheese (£23,600), apparel and slops (£23,400), horses (£16,900), and sugar (£12,000). The chief articles of home produce of which the exports increased were wool (£1,438,600), gold bullion (£129,500), cattle and sheep (£52,500), and skins (£21,700). The following table gives the names of the articles and the amount of increase or fallingoff in the exports of each article :---

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* Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.
† It is believed a portion of this wool was produced outside Victoria.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF ARTICLES OF HOME PRODUCE, 1889.

Increase 1889,	as con	npared wi	th 1888.	Decrease 1889, as compared v	vith 1888.
Article	s.		Amount of Increase.	Articles.	Amount of Decrease.
			. £	A	£
Stationery	•••	• • •	677 5 605	Agricultural implements	2,161
Machinery	•••		0,000 671	Furniture and unholston	3,130
Cordage	•••	• • •	0/1	Furniture and upnoistery	4,944
Preserved meats	•••	•••		Duran and chamicals	
Oatmeal	•••	• • •	1,308	Wealleng and meallen mines	2,811
Hides	•••	•••	7,804	woollens and woollen piece	6,830
Horns and hoofs	•••	• • •	J.,000	goods	00.404
Leather	•••	•••	8,436	Apparel and slops	23,434
Skins-sheep, etc	•	•••	21,659	Boots and shoes	4,683
Wool	•••		1,438,593	Butter and cheese	23,588
Bark and timber	•••	•••	1,797	Hams, bacon and lard	2,301
Seeds			1,142	Beef and pork, salted	1,381
Gold—bullion	•••	•••	129,498	Confectionery	132
Minerals, metals,	etc.,	exclu-	1,888	Biscuit	309
sive of gold	•			Flour	109,888
Horned cattle	•••	•••	27,309	Grain and pulse—Wheat	432,128
Sheep	•••		25,171	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	2,954
Plants			501	Fruit	3,572
All other articles	• • •		11,574	Jams and preserves	1,859
<i>,</i>				Onions	5,370
		·.		Potatoes	36,689
				Sugar—refined, and molasses	11,970
				Vegetables	1,619
			- -	Wine	33
· · · ·				Bones	20
				Bone-dust	271
				Candles	253
				Glue pieces	669
	4			Soap	519
	•			Stearine	468
				Tallow	8,172
				Bran and pollard	7,626
a da të g				Hay and chaff	5,581
2				Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	391
4 * • •				Gold—specie	1,539,729
				Horses	16,884
				Hardware and manufactures	272
				of metals	
n an				Oilmen's stores	1,927
• •				Total decrease	2,264,697
				Deduct increase	1,684,734
a s	-				
Total increase	•••	•••	1,684,734	Net decrease	579,963

183. The next table shows the total value and value per head of Exports of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the duce from Australasian colonies during the eleven years 1878 to 1888, also asian colonies. the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports:-

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878 TO 1888.

Colony.	Year.	Export of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.		
Victoria	$\ldots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1878\\ 1879\\ 1880\\ 1881\\ 1882\\ 1883\\ 1883\\ 1884\\ 1885\\ 1886\\ 1887\\ 1888\\ 1888\\ \end{array} \right.$	£ 10,676,499 8,069,857 11,220,467 12,480,567 12,570,788 13,292,294 13,155,484 12,452,245 9,054,687 8,502,979 10,356,633	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$71.53 \\ 64.80 \\ 70.33 \\ 76.79 \\ 77.63 \\ 81.06 \\ 81.96 \\ 80.06 \\ 76.77 \\ 74.91 \\ 74.76$		
New South Wales	$\dots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1878\\ 1879\\ 1880\\ 1881\\ 1882\\ 1883\\ 1884\\ 1885\\ 1885\\ 1886\\ 1887\\ 1888\\ \end{array} \right.$	$10,716,511 \\10,775,644 \\12,679,782 \\12,895,493 \\13,208,459 \\16,129,867 \\14,595,736 \\12,957,881 \\12,884,200 \\15,472,361 \\17,289,487 \\$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	82.65 82.34 81.67 80.35 79.01 81.11 79.97 78.33 82.82 83.65 82.88		
Queensland	$\dots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1878\\ 1879\\ 1880\\ 1881\\ 1882\\ 1883\\ 1884\\ 1885\\ 1886\\ 1887\\ 1888\\ 1888\\ \end{array} \right.$	3,083,441 3,259,613 3,150,151 3,289,253 3,183,947 5,156,835 4,553,477 5,116,293 4,813,092 6,338,205 6,012,722	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 96.65\\ 94.92\\ 91.36\\ 92.91\\ 90.01\\ 97.73\\ 97.73\\ 97.43\\ 97.58\\ 97.55\\ 98.21\\ 98.15\end{array}$		
South Australia	$\dots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1878 \\ 1879 \\ 1880 \\ 1881 \\ 1882 \\ 1883 \\ 1883 \\ 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 \\ 1888 \\ \end{array} \right.$	4,198,034 3,957,854 4,829,577 3,643,402 4,187,840 3,487,827 5,292,222 4,385,599 2,822,138 3,348,561 4,670,773	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$78 \cdot 39$ $83 \cdot 10$ $86 \cdot 64$ $82 \cdot 66$ $78 \cdot 13$ $71 \cdot 42$ $79 \cdot 90$ $77 \cdot 81$ $62 \cdot 87$ $62 \cdot 82$ $66 \cdot 88$		

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EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES 1878 TO 1888—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.		
		£	\mathbf{f} s. d.			
	1878	427.268	15 5 2	99.71		
	1879	492,707	$17 \ 6 \ 9$	99.56		
	1880	496,408	$17 \ 4 \ 2$	99.44		
	1881	498,634	$16 \ 14 \ 1$	99.18		
	1882	580,765	$19 \ 2 \ 2$	99.61		
Western Australia $\ldots \checkmark$	1883	444,764	$14 \ 4 \ 10$	99.50		
)	1884	404,000	$12 9 \ 11$	99.58		
1	1885	445,208	$13 \ 1 \ 4$	99.67		
	1886	$626,\!524$	$16 \ 17 \ 0$	99.40		
	1887	601,656	$14 \ 8 \ 7$	99·5 0		
	1888	673,519	15 18 4	99.00		
	1878	1,288,011	11 17 4	9 7·9 0		
(1879	1,289,395	$11 \ 11 \ 11$	99.10		
	1880	1,481, ¥ 3 0	13 0 9	97.98		
	1881	1,548,116	$13 3\ 11$	$99 \cdot 52$		
	1882	1,578,517	13 1 6	99·44		
Tasmania <	1883	1,698,334	$13 \hspace{0.15cm} 13 \hspace{0.15cm} 2$	98·08		
)	1884	1,448,714	11 5 8	98.16		
	1885	1,299,011	9 16 7	98.88		
	1886	1,312,416	$9 \hspace{0.15cm} 13 \hspace{0.15cm} 8$	98.57		
l l	1887	$1,\!425,\!457$	10 3 10	98.35		
	1888	1,303,908	9 0 8	97.75		
,	1878	5,780,508	$13 \hspace{0.1cm} 14 \hspace{0.1cm} 2$	96.09		
	1879	5,563,455	$12 \hspace{0.15cm} 8 \hspace{0.15cm} 4$	96.87		
	1880	6,102,400	$12 \hspace{0.15cm} 17 \hspace{0.15cm} 4$	96.06		
	1881	5,762,250	$11 \ 13 \ 5$	95.07		
	1882	6,253,350	12 5 7	93.94		
New Zealand $\ldots \checkmark$	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		
ì	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		

184. According to its total value and its value per head, the home Exports of produce exported in 1888 was less than in 1887 in Queensland and Tasmania, but more than in 1887 in the other five colonies—the greatest increase per head being in South Australia; moreover, in 1888, as compared with 1887, the proportion of exports of home produce to the total exports was lower in all the colonies except South Australia, but only slightly so in the case of Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia. 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.

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

185. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to raise a very large quantity of wool and other pastoral produce, which is only partially counterbalanced by the larger quantities of grain and gold produced in Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former has generally, of late years, been in excess of that from the latter. This was the case in all the years shown; the difference in favour of New South Wales being greatest in 1887 and 1888, in each of which it amounted to close upon 7 millions sterling, and next greatest in 1886, when it amounted to $3\frac{4}{5}$ millions sterling. Victoria is, however, far 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 1888 :---

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1888.

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

4. Queensland.

7. Western Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to exports of homeprolist, at the top of which stood New South Wales, Queensland standing duce per head. The following was the order of the colonies in this second. particular :---

186. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1888, Victoria stood lowest but one on the

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1888.

- 1. New South Wales.
- 2. Queensland.
- 3. Western Australia.
- 4. South Australia.

5. New Zealand. 6. Victoria.

7. Tasmania.

* See paragraph 180 ante.

187. In Victoria during the same year, the value of articles of order of domestic produce bore a much larger proportion to that of the total exports 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 1888:---

Order of Colonies in reference to Proportion of Exports of HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1888.

- 1. Western Australia.
- 2. Queensland.
- 3. Tasmania.
- 4. New Zealand.

- 5. New South Wales.
- 6. Victoria.
- 7. South Australia.

188. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all Exports of Australthe Australasian colonies amounted in 1888 to £47,562,170, or over asian produce. $82\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total exports, as compared with £42,240,300, or $83\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the total exports in 1887. During the last eleven years the exports of home produce have varied from 33 millions in 1879 to $47\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1888; and the proportion to the total exports has ranged from 81 to 85 per cent.

189. In 1889, according to value, 47 per cent. of the Victorian Trade with various imports were from, and 55 per cent. of the Victorian exports were to, countries 1889. the United Kingdom. About 35 per cent. of the former, and 32 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 amounted to about 5 per cent. and the exports thereto to about 4 per cent. of the totals; whilst in regard to Foreign countries the imports therefrom amounted to about 13 per cent., and the exports thereto to about 9 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 :---

colonies in respect to proportion of home products to total exports.

Countries	Imports th	erefrom.	Exports thereto.	
Counteres.	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£		£	
The United Kingdom	11,414,682	46.78	7,036,585	55·25
Australasia—				
New South Wales	6,326,440	25.93	2,114,034	16.60
Queensland	189,072	•77	$358,\!272$	2.81
South Australia	633,035	2.59	616,097	4.84
Western Australia	90,654	.37	83,673	•66
Tasmania	418,053	1.71	493,766	3.88
New Zealand	882,600	3.62	356,212	2.80
Fiji	65,789	$\cdot 27$	17,430	•14
Mauritius	390,185	1.60	32,826	•26
Hong Kong	353,873	1.45	71,233	•56
India	252,860	1.04	400,145	3.14
Cevlon	77,313	•31	17,810	•14
Straits Settlements	45,519	·19	1,618	•01
Canada	21,994	•09	•••	
Other British Possessions	71,276	·29	3,142	·02
Total	21,233,345	87.01	11,602,843	91.11
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium	111.053	•46	597.641	4.69
France	181,490	•74	133.513	1.05
Germany	606.673	2.49	218.652	1.72
Sweden and Norway	512,165	2.10		
Java	239 154	.98	1.317	•01
Philippine Islands	10,483	•04	17.045	•13
China	444.529	1.82	8	
United States	991.009	4.06	153.563	1.21
Others	72,859	•30	10,152	•08
Total	3,169,415	12.99	1,131,891	8.89
Grand Total	24,402,760	100.00	12,734,734	100.00

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1889.

190. Comparing the imports of 1889 with those of 1888, an Increase or decrease of increase is shown in the values of those from all the British countries named, except New South Wales, India, Canada, Fiji, and the Straits various countries, Settlements, the first two showing a falling off of £283,000 and £235,000 respectively, the third of £58,000, and the last two of smaller amounts. The principal increases were from the United Kingdom (£563,000) and New Zealand (£172,000). As regards Foreign countries, there was a large decrease in the imports from China and the United States, amounting to £154,000 and £121,500 respectively, and a decrease from most of the other Foreign states,

from

1889.

the only Foreign countries which showed increase being Germany ($\pounds 215,000$), Sweden and Norway, and Java. There was a net increase in the value of imports from British countries of about $\pounds 463,000$, but a net decrease in that from Foreign countries of about $\pounds 32,000$. 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, 1889.

~	Imports t	cherefrom.		
Countries.	1888.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom	10,851,667	11,414,682	563,015	
Australasia-			1	
New South Wales	6,609,621	6,326,440		283,181
Queensland	159,335	189,072	29,737	•••
South Australia	584,878	633,035	48,157	
Western Australia	25,438	90,654	65,216	
Tasmania	394,544	418,053	23,509	
New Zealand	710,743	882,600	171,857	
Fiji	77,379	65,789	• • •	11,590
Mauritius	383,738	390,185	6,447	
Hong Kong	282,225	353,873	71,648	
India	488,008	252,860	• • •	235,148
Ceylon	51,898	77,313	25,415	••
Straits Settlements	54,345	45,519		8,826
Canada	79,979	21,994		57,985
Other British Possessions	16,608	71,276	54,668	- • •
Total	20,770,406	21,233,345	*462,939	•••
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium	115,803	111,053		4,750
France	197.111	181,490		15,621
Germany	391.992	606,673	214,681	
Sweden and Norway	450,678	512,165	61,487	••
Java	220,857	239,154	18,297	
Philippine Islands	10.600	10,483		117
China	598.520	444,529		153,991
United States	1,112,520	991.009		121,511
Others	103,647	72,859	•••	30,788
Total	3,201,728	3,169,415	•••	*32,313
Grand Total	23,972,134	24,402,760	*430,626	

* Net figures.

ncrease or decrease in exports to various countries.

191. In 1889, as compared with 1888, the exports to the United Kingdom fell off by $\pounds 1,013,000$. The only countries to which the exports increased were New Zealand, Fiji, Hong Kong, India, Straits Settlements, "other British Possessions," Belgium, France, and Germany. The net decrease in the exports to British countries, taken as a whole, was $\pounds 1,188,000$, as against which there was a net increase to Foreign countries, taken as a whole, of about $\pounds 69,000$. 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, 1889.

	Exports	s thereto.	-	
Countries.	1888.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom	8,050,056	7,036,585		1,013,471
Australasia-				
New South Wales	2,200,531	$2,\!114,\!034$	· • •	86,497
Queensland	501,144	358,272	* * *	142,872
South Australia	642,573	616,097		26,476
Western Australia	132,594	83,673	•	48,921
Tasmania	514,956	493,766		21,190
New Zealand	315,219	356,212	40.993	
Fiji	11.614	17,430	5.816	
Mauritius	36.042	32.826	-,0-0	3.216
Hong Kong	43.647	71.233	27.586	
India	309,796	400.145	90,349	
Cevlon	28.896	17.810	00,010	11.086
Straits Settlements	1.150	1 618	 468	1,000
Other British Possessions	2,527	3,142	615	
Total	12,790,745	11,602,843		1,187,902*
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				_
Belgium	393,448	597,641	204,193	
France	96,038	133,513	37.475	
Germany	115,813	218,652	102,839	
Sweden and Norway				
Java	1,361	1,317		44
Philippine Islands	70,150	17,045		53,105
China	425	8		417
United States	361,380	153,563		207.817
Others	24,403	10,152	•••	14,251 [.]
Total	1,063,018	1,131,891	68,873	
Grand Total	13,853,763	12,734,734		1,119,029*

'rade with various countries at three periods. 192. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to different countries in 1889 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia :---

* Net figures.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1879, 1884 AND 1889.

Countries	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
Countries.	1879.	1884.	1889.	1879.	1884.	1889.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom	6,069,405	9,149,076	11,414,682	5.901.351	7.745.415	7.036.585
Australasia—				· / · · /	•,•,	•,,
New South Wales	4,494,386	4,646,303	6,326,440	1,977,138	3.754.467	2,114,034
Queensland	26,137	141,747	189,072	37,339	9,584	358,272
South Australia	193,967	553,590	633,035	636,244	686,896	616,097
Western Australia	10,752	1,913	90,654	82,377	110,518	83,673
Tasmania	304,097	323,613	418,053	536,925	573,190	493,766
New Zealand	1,101,651	808,749	882,600	914,091	692,171	356,212
Fiji	21,686	25,407	65,789	19,002	36,014	17,430
Mauritius	639,181	613,744	390,185	26,476	39,005	32,826
Hong Kong	121,811	266,245	353,873	932	1,603	71,233
India	316,348	339,704	252,860	52,686	78,386	400,145
Ceylon	299,346	55,919	77,313	2,012,006	880,161	17,810
Straits Settlements	21,868	32,368	45,519	1,408	111	1,618
Canada	24,364	28,755	21,994		• • •	• • •
OtherBritish possessions	22,668	60,468	71,276	9,153	2,151	3,142
T otal	13,667,667	17,047,601	21,233,345	12,207,128	14,609,672	11,602,843
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Belgium		77,828	111,053		523,100	597,641
France	72,457	135,042	181,490	•••	260,635	133,513
Germany	16,137	125,549	606,673	420	65,785	218,652
Sweden and Norway	87,918	260,427	512,165	•••		
Java	277,668	256,832	239,154	20,768	1,571	1,317
Philippine Islands	20,678	35,749	10,483	14,344	509,638	17,045
China	388,335	578,657	444,529		• • •	8
United States	484,876	617,933	991,009	169,003	62,717	153,563
Others	19,802	66,015	72,859	42,507	17,347	10,152
Total	1,367,871	2,154,032	3,169,415	247,042	1,440,793	1,131,891
Grand Total	15,035,538	19,201,633	24,402,760	12,454,170	16,050,465	12,734,734
·	1	l			1	i

Note.—Border traffic is included in all the years.

193. It will be observed that the imports from the Mauritius, India, Imports at Canada, Java, and the Philippine Islands represented a higher value three periods at both former periods than in the year under review, as also did those from New Zealand and Ceylon at the first period, and those from China at the second period. From all the other countries the value represented was much larger at the latest than at either of the former periods, the increase in imports from British countries taken as a whole being over $\pounds 7,500,000$ as compared with the first, and about $\pounds 4,200,000$ as compared with the second period; and the increase in imports from Foreign countries taken as a whole being $\pounds 1,800,000$ as compared with the second period.
Exports at three periods compared.

194. In regard to the exports it will be noticed that the value of those to the United Kingdom, New South Wales, Western Australia, Mauritius, and the Philippine Islands, although higher than at the first period, were considerably lower than at the second period. The only countries to which the exports were greater at the last than at either former period were Queensland, Hong Kong, India, the Straits Settlements, Belgium, and Germany; whilst on the other hand the exports were lowest at the last period to South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, Ceylon, France, and Java. The exports to British countries, taken as a whole, showed a falling-off of £600,000 as compared with the first, and of £3,000,000 as compared with the second period; whilst those to Foreign countries, taken as a whole, showed a falling-off of about £310,000 as compared with the second period, but an increase of nearly £900,000 as compared with the first period. The great falling-off in the exports to Ceylon is partly explained by the fact that the mail steamers leaving Australia, now go right through to England, instead of transhipping 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 in to the former country, is now entered at the Customs as for England direct.

Trade with neighbouring colonies, 1879 to 1889. 195. The value in 1889 of imports to Victoria from the neighbouring colonies was slightly higher than in 1888, 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 steadily increasing up to 1884, has since shown a considerable falling off, and was lower in 1889 than in any of the previous ten years, as will be seen by the following figures :—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,* 1879 TO 1889.

T	Imports from the	Exports to the	Excess in favour of		
Year.	Colonies.	Colonies.	Imports.	Exports.	
	£	£	£	£	
1879	6,130,990	4,184,114	1,946,876		
18 80	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		

* Exclusive of Fiji.

196. It will be observed that Victoria imported from the other Imports colonies more than she exported thereto in all the years named except colonies in 1883, and that the excess of imports in 1889 was very much larger than exports in any other year shown. The figures in the last two columns show the net excess in favour of imports during the eleven years to have amounted to £19,834,293, or an average of over £1,800,000 per annum.

197. In 1889, 82 per cent. of the imports were landed, and 84 Imports and per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. each port. Nearly a sixth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a tenth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1889, 4 per cent. of the total exports were sent away. The following table gives the names of the various ports and the value and percentage of the goods imported and exported at each during the year :---

		Impor	rts.	Expo	cts.
Ports.		Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage
•		£		£	
Melbourne		20,034,980	82.10	10,702,876	84.05
Geelong		241,357	.99	510,618	4.01
Portland		13,050	•05	140,964	1.11
Port Fairy (Belfast)		1,329		27,000	•21
Warrnambool		40,808	.17	2,326	•02
Bairnsdale		Í195		• • •	
Murray ports and places—					
Echuca		2,340,363	9.59	172,293	1.35
Koondrook		8,585	•04	5,910	•04
Mildura		19,670	•08	21,900	1.17
Narung		225		•••	
Swan Hill		38,737	•16	22,480	•18
Tocumwall		21,045	•09	19,979	•16
Wahgunyah		341,289	1.40	115,539	91
Gooramadda		26,955	11	15,747	·12
Yarrawonga		33,741	•14	6,310	•05
Wodonga		1,079,922	4.42	306,590	2.41
Tintaldra		46,597	.19	15,473	12
Ports unspecified				*607,956	4.77
Stations, Border, etc.	•••	113,912	•47	40,773	•32
Total		24,402,760	100.00	12,734,734	100.00

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1889.

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from other

excess of

thereto.

exports at

* 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 at three periods. 198. The values of sixty-six of the principal articles imported in 1889 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, 1879, 1884, AND 1889. (See Index following paragraph 153 ante.)

		Value of Imports.		
Order.	Articles.	1879.	1884.	1889.
		£	£	±
1	Books	193,235	248.216	260.494
Ŧ	Stationery	69,339	95.915	121.861
9	Musical instruments	56,968	110.013	151,361
$\frac{2}{6}$	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers'	54,075	99,067	83,366
0	materials	20 298	29 258	36 249
9	Machineny	86 264	20,200	448 370
	Soming maching	67 969	87 533	61 006
	Sewing machines	07,502	25 4.93	64 906
10	Deilding motorials	01,±70 16 715	111 998	905 860
12	Building materials	40,710	- 111,020	290,009
19	Furniture and uphoistery	20,101 69 997		109 050
14	Drugs and chemicals	04,497	90,09±	100,000
	Matches and vestas	00,007 00,007	54,075	40,242
	Distance de calence	00,000	02,294	117 909
77	Paints and colours	01,121 49.014	81,039	194.051
19	Carpeting and druggeting	43,214	79,080	124,901
10	Woollens and woollen piece goods	701,292	923,072	909,412
16	S11KS	200,996	266,040	390,320
17	Cottons	534,124	946,305	992,202
10	Linen piece goods	35,228	44,825	39,070
18	Haberdashery	210,938	362,319	383,837
19	Apparel and slops	282,298	315,903	4/3,984
	Boots and shoes	179,830	100,756	149,235
	Gloves	$70,\!140$	95,672	138,804
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	116,880	120,684	126,212
20	Hosiery	107,232	111,961	156,177
20	Bags and sacks (including wool-	181,269	270,772	112,014
21	Butter and cheese	8 188	1.665	8 571
4 1	Fish	191 496	150 228	198 773
	Neats-fresh preserved and solted	0.516	8 2 2 7	39 152
22	Fruit (including currents and raising)	139 434	188.672	273 631
	Flour and biscuit	2 7 2 A		7 341
	Grain-wheat	17 090	0 104	49 028
	oats	104.348	52 082	298 965
	other (including malt and	104,040	04.493	226,241
	rice)	1 00,100	JT , T2U	
	Sugar and molasses	1,082,130	1,292,246	992,761
23	Beer, cider, and perry	193,498	218,294	346,507
	Coffee	46,830	41,957	58,314
	Hops	35.084	20.486	52,580
	Spirits	386.526	433.203	500,417
	Tea	513.271	667.800	596,385
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	177.792	217.309	370,724
	Wine	91.600	102.042	158,770
				-

Order.	Articles	Value of Imports.			
014011		1879.	1884.	1889.	
24	Hides, skins and pelts	£ 55,352	£ 164,265	£ 151,847	
	cloth Wool*	138,657 2 494 573	191,969 2-575 905	173,249	
25	Paper (including paper bags)	179,505		361,626	
00	Woodenware	318,187 34,420	50,604	1,390,036	
26 28	Coal	219,006 354,924	208,922 412,697	217,265 753.048	
29	Earthenware, brownware, and chinaware	61,103	105,656	147,451	
21	Glass and glassware	102,487	155,318	236,964	
01	Speciegold	157,000	549,798	217,166	
	,, other	104,417 47 505	4,962 63,602	4,721	
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails telegraph wire etc.)	357,729	664,945	1,002,840	
	Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet	11,901	19,061	40,311	
	Tin	70,315 26,371	102,043 60,217	340,430 48,799	
	Nails and screws Plated ware	31,692 18 302	49,439	55,155 74,944	
33	Live stock	890,126	1,333,154	1,081,348	
35	Fancy goods	33,609 98 142	94,658	88,241 267,096	
	Oilmen's stores	15,649	17,680	30,065	
	TotalAll other articles	$13,740,370 \\ 1,295,168$	$17,316,452\\1,885,181$	21,106,630 3,296,130	
	Total Imports	15,035,538	19,201,633	24,402,760	

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1879, 1884, AND 1889—continued. (See Index following paragraph 153 ante.)

199. Of all the articles named in the table the most important, Ten chief according to the values in 1889, are wool—including that brought articles of import, ^{1889.} overland from New South Wales—timber, live stock, iron and steel, sugar, woollens, cottons, coal, gold, and tea, in the order named, the values of which varied in 1889 from £3,600,000 for wool to £596,400 for tea. The aggregate value of these ten items amounted in 1889 to over £12,050,000, or to nearly half the total value of all the articles imported. It may be mentioned that the value in 1879 of these articles was £8,386,000, in 1884 £10,819,000, and in 1888 £12,500,000, so that the value in 1889 was not quite so high as in 1888, but much higher than in the earlier years named.

* Including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

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Imports of three periods compared.

200. The total imports show an increased value in 1889, as compared with 1884, of over five millions, and as compared with 1879, of nearly nine and a half millions; while the imports of the articles named in the table have increased by over three and three-quarters millions and over seven and a quarter 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 musical instruments, tools and utensils, machinery, building materials and timber, iron and steel, furniture, apparel and slops, gloves, fish, meats, fruit, oats, beer, spirits, tobacco, wine, wool, paper, coal, plated ware, metal manufactures, and hardware and ironmongery. The imports of wool show an increase as compared with 1884 of £1,000,000, timber of £6,600,000, coal and iron of £340,000 each, machinery of £198,000, building materials of £184,000, and apparel of £160,000. 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 sewing machines, opium, bags and sacks, sugar and molasses, gold, and specie other than gold. Imports of bags and sacks fell off as compared with 1884 by nearly £160,000, and of sugar by £300,000. The large falling-off in the imports of sugar is attributable to the temporary cessation of refining operations in the colony, a considerable proportion of refined sugar having been formerly exported.

Exports of principal articles at three periods. 201. The exports of fifty of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years :---

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1879, 1884, AND 1889. (See Index following paragraph 153 ante.)

Ordon	Antiples	Value of Exports.			
Order.	Articles.		1879.	1834.	1889.
			£	£	£
1	Books		76,798	87,053	59,745
	Stationery		43,652	49,525	29,145
9	Machinery		75,640	136,819	126,066
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods		101,910	91,358	77,943
16	Silks		16,670	29,459	47,648
17	Cottons		37.884	71,328	72,174
18	Haberdashery		68,396	78,358	37,460
19	Apparel and slops		247.717	311,617	154,467
	Boots and shoes		128.217	57.467	39,402
20	Bags and sacks		58,560	64,102	69,101
21	Butter and cheese		59.714	145,545	46,409
	Meats—fresh and preserved		70,721	118.812	20,410
	", salted (including hams	and	29.119	48.099	10,812
	bacon)				. · · · ·
22	Fruits (including currants and rais	ins)	32.115	18.833	75,085

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1879, 1884, AND 1889—continued. (See Index following paragraph 153 ante.)

	Articlos		· Va	lue of Imports	•
Order.	AI MOLES.	•	1879.	1884.	1889.
			£	£	£
22	Flour and biscuit		140,124	339,811	319,938
	Grain—wheat	•••	132,314	1,429,715	84,064
	,, oats	••• •••	$12,\!172$	15,833	2,758
	" other (including mal	lt and rice)	88,218	88,136	22,880
· .	Onions	•••	7,433	38,710	35,308
	Potatoes	•••	59,895	148,929	57,612
	Sugar and molasses	•••	236,598	232,474	128,256
23	Coffee	•••	28,577	19,329	15,926
	Spirits	•••	118,254	112,023	84,713
	Tea	•••	258,675	359,325	355,157
	Tobacco, cigars and snuff	•••	152,871	115,473	112,533
	Wine	•••	47,935	46,563	66,283
24	Bones and bone dust	•••	7,991	13,331	11,596
	Candles	•••	13,859	13,055	6,251
	Horns and hoofs	•••	2,806	1.174	2,691
	Hides		20,217	8,696	25,000
	Skins and pelts	•••	30,685	139,942	206,960
	Leather, leatherware and lea	athern cloth	241,766	371,497	217,559
	Soap	•••	10,857	16,186	17,422
	Tallow	•••	150,867	256,686	149,429
	Wool*		5,269,634	6,342,887	5,928,932
25	Bark	•••	14,999	21,807	45,666
	Hay, straw and chaff		15,695	194,393	129,390
	Timber		47,616	33,989	24,168
26	Oil of all kinds	•••	68,414	51,272	28,800
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)		1,224,538	760,875	296,413
	Specie-gold	•••	1,352,883	1,249,420	1,983,913
	silver	•••	32,950	1,237	17,810
32	Antimony ore, regulus, etc.		13,176	3,796	
	Copper ore, regulus, etc.	•••	29,158	269	1,130
	Iron, etc.		76,413	57,435	38,367
	Manufactures of metals		50,510	47,969	31,486
	Tin, tin ore, black sand		2,299	6,668	2,684
33	Live stock		321,296	· 762,988	538,973
35	Hardware and ironmongery		69,750	45,944	35,325
	Travellers' samples	•••	72,390	77,502	64,006
1. 20	Total		11,470.948	14,789,966	11.919.178
- 	All other articles	•••	983,222	1,260,499	815,556
al ar i Al Ar i Anna	Total Exports	•••	12,454,170	16,050,465	12,734,734

202. It appears from this table that the chief articles of Victorian Twelve chief export are wool—of which the value in 1889 was £5,929,000, and gold (inclusive of specie) valued at £2,280,300—which two articles alone contributed 64 per cent. to the total value of exports of all articles; next in order in 1889 were live stock, £539,000; breadstuffs, £404,000; then tea, hides and skins, leather, apparel and slops,

* Including wool from across the Murray, which is also included in the returns of imports ante.

tallow, hay, straw and chaff, sugar, and machinery, in the order named—the values of which varied in 1889 between £335,000 and £126,000. 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 twelve articles just named amounted in 1889 to £10,644,500, which leaves the balance of £2,090,200 distributed over all the other heads.

Exports of three periods compared.

203. The value of the total exports in 1889 shows a slight increase as compared with the first period, but a very large falling-off as compared with the second period, it being only $\pounds 280,000$ higher than the value in 1879, but nearly $3\frac{1}{3}$ millions lower than the value in 1884. As against the two former periods, the articles showing decrease are numerous, the most important being wool and tallow, grain of all kinds, especially wheat, potatoes, sugar, butter and cheese, meats, candles, leather, apparel and slops, boots and shoes, and antimony ore. On the other hand there was more or less increase, as compared with both the previous periods, in the exports of silks, cottons, wine, hides, skins and pelts, and bark. The exports of gold were not so high at the last as at the first, but higher than at the middle period; whilst those of live stock were much highest at the middle period. In reference to the falling-off in the total exports in 1889 it should be borne in mind that the quantities of agricultural and pastoral products raised in that year were considerably below the average in consequence of the drought.

Falling-off in exports of sugar and wool. 204. 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, 1879-1889.

		Refined S	ugar and M	olasses.	Wool.			
Year.			Declared Value.			Declared Value.		
		Quantity.	Total.	Per cwt. Quantity.		Total.	Per lb.	
1970		cwt.	£	£	lbs.	£	<i>d</i> .	
1879 1884	•••	$148,841 \\ 169,247$	231,605 230.675	1.56 1.36	95,628,281 119542407	5,269,634 6 342 887	13.2 12.8	
1885	•••	154,443	172,062	1.11	106,278,038	5,028,011	11.4	
1887	•••	$139,364 \\ 140,282$	$143,618 \\ 140.163$	1.03 1.00	107,984,839 115461606	4,999,662 5 073 491	11.1	
1888	•••	140,785	141,444	1.00	118,453,968	5,170,930	10.5	
1993	•••	116,030	127,257	1.10	135,607,370	5,928,932	105	

205. It will be noticed that whilst the declared value of sugar Faling-off exported was greater in 1879 than in 1889 by £104,348, or by 82 per cent., the quantity exported was less by only 32,811 cwt., or about 28 per cent.; also, that although the declared value of wool exported in 1884 exceeded that in 1889 by over £400,000, the quantity of such wool in the latter exceeded that in the former year by over 16 million pounds weight. The figures show that the average price of sugar has fallen off 30 per cent., and that of wool by nearly 20 per cent., since 1879.

206. With reference to the wool, however, it should be pointed Exports out that lately a much larger proportion of greasy wool has been wool, 1889. 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†:--

) /		Declared Va	alue.
Year.	Quantity.	Total.	Per lb
	lbs.	£	- d .
1879	. 60,622,578	2,788,385	11.0
1884	. 93,226,346	4,353,578	11.2
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

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF GREASY WOOL, 1879-1889.

207. The quantity of greasy wool, it will be observed, exported in Falling-off in value of

greasy wool.

1884 was less than in 1889 by over 20 million pounds weight; yet, at the same time, the declared value was higher by only £210,000. Had greasy wool continued to fetch the price per pound at which it was quoted in 1884, the increase in value would have amounted to over £900,000 sterling.

* The propertion of greasy to all kinds of wool exported was 63 per cent. in 1879, 78 per cent. in 1884, 79 per cent. in 1885, 76 per cent. in 1886, 80 per cent. in 1887, 84 per cent. in 1888 and 1889.

† For average prices of different classes of wool in Melbourne and London, see Part "Production" post.

Excess of imports over exports, etc., 1837 to 1889. 208. In thirty-four out of the fifty-three years ended with 1889, the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in the other nineteen years the value of exports was the greater. The following is a statement of the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports in those years in which the excess was in favour of the former, and the amounts by which the exports exceeded the imports in those years in which the excess was in the opposite direction; also the net excess of imports during the whole period :—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 to 1889.

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	
$1850 \dots$	• • •		296,871	1880	••	1,397,665
$1851 \dots$	• • •		366,472	1881	466,418	
$1852 \dots$		•••	3,381,807	1882	2,554,502	
1853		4,781,093		1883	1,344,983	
1854	•••	5,883,847		1884	3,151,168	
$1855 \dots$	• • •		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				
1861	• • •	• • •	296,154	Total	80,579,045	14,790,656
1862	•••	448,365				
1863	• • •	552,431	•••	Deduct excess	14,790,656	
1864	•••	1,076,431		of exports	- *	
1865	•••	106,789	•••	-		1:
1866	• • •	1,882,165		Net excess of imports	65,788,389	

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Balance of trade in fifty-three years. 209. It will be observed that in the fifty-three years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by £66,000,000, or an average of over £1,240,000 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.

210. In 1889 the imports exceeded the exports by a much larger Years in amount than in any previous year, such excess being greater than that in 1888 by £1,550,000, than that in 1887 by about £4,000,000, and exports was greater than that in 1886 by nearly £5,000,000, which years follow next in order in respect to excess of imports over exports. 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 17 years in which the exports were in excess of the imports. In connexion with the large excess of imports in the last six, and especially in the last four 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, and £3,000,000 in 1889; 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. The Melbourne Exhibition, moreover, must, to a certain extent, have stimulated the imports in 1888.

211. In 1888 the imports exceeded the exports in Victoria (largely), Excess of New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, but the reverse was the case in South Australia and New Zealand. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria and New South Wales in each of the last eleven years, with one exception; also in Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand, with three exceptions; in South Australia, with four exceptions; and in Western 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 1888, and the net result for each colony over the whole period :---

which excess of imports or highest.

imports, etc., in Australasian colonies.

* Not including a redemption loan of £2,636,600. † Not including a redemption loan of £3,180,620.

Colony.		Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
Victoria	{	1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	\pounds 1,236,173 2,581,368 466,418 2,554,502 1,344,983 3,151,168 2,492,846 6,735,254 7,671,006 10,118,371	£ 1,397,665 	£ - 36,954,424
New South Wales		1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	$1,802,994 \\ 1,112,028 \\ \dots \\ 1,359,823 \\ 4,564,169 \\ 1,074,139 \\ 4,575,479 \\ 6,823,451 \\ 5,417,335 \\ 309,319 \\ 25,842$	 1,575,063 	• 25,489,516
Queensland		1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	245,658 523,259 2,784,011 956,743 1,708,112 1,179,086 1,169,257 520,376	353,145 360,864 632,334	7,740,159

Imports in Excess of Exports, and the contrary, in Australasian Colonies, 1878 to 1888.



IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878 TO 1888—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
Western Australia	$1878 \\1879 \\1880 \\1881 \\1882 \\1883 \\1883 \\1884 \\1885 \\1886 \\1887 \\1888 \\$	£ 	£ 49,441 87,585 145,514 97,939 74,301 	£ 229,445
Tasmania	1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	$\begin{array}{r} 9,117\\\\ 83,483\\ 101,038\\ 180,261\\ 443,793\\ 425,027\\ 147,446\\ 276,799\end{array}$	33,622 142,708 124,432 	
New Zealand	1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	$\begin{array}{c} 2,740,138\\ 2,631,459\\ \dots\\ 1,396,179\\ 1,951,262\\ 878,039\\ 572,221\\ 659,982\\ 86,222\\ \dots\\ \dots\\ \dots\end{array}$	 190,681 620,654 1,825,425	8,278,742
Tota]	•••	92,367,407	10,478,523	81,888,884
Deduct excess of exports	••	10,478,523		
Net excess of imports	•••	81,888,884	• • •	81,888,884

212. It will be observed that during the eleven years to which the Colonies in table relates goods to the value of 37 millions sterling were received imports by Victoria, nearly $25\frac{1}{2}$ millions by New South Wales, nearly 8 millions by Queensland, nearly 2 millions by South Australia, £230,000 by Western Australia, over $1\frac{1}{3}$ million by Tasmania, and $8\frac{1}{4}$ millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away.

Imports in excess of exports, etc., in Australia and Australasia.

213. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of over 72 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 and exports.

214. In regard to this large balance of imports, it will be borne in on imports mind that the colonies borrow largely from London; thus, the Government debt of Australasia at the end of 1888, amounting to close upon 168* 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 4.1 per cent. This item alone would be represented in the annual exports at the present time by a value amounting to about £6,880,000 annually.

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

215. 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; in the year 1886 it was 95 millions; in the year 1887 it was 90 millions; and in 1888, 89 In all these cases bullion and specie are included.[‡] millions.

British possessions in which imports exceed exports, etc., 1888.

216. The following are the British possessions in which in 1888 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary :---

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1888, EXCEEDED EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY.

Imports exceed	led Exports in—	Exports exceeded Imports in—		
United Kingdom,	St. Helena,	India,	St. Vincent,	
Gibraltar,	Gold Coast,	Labuan,	Barbados,	
Malta,	Canada,	Hong Kong,	Grenada,	
Heligoland,	Newfoundland,	Sarawak,	Virgin Islands,	
Ceylon,	Bermuda,	Mauritius,	Tobago,	
Straits Settlements,	Bahamas,	Cape of Good Hope,	St. Christopher,	
Malay States,	Turk's Island,	Lagos,	Nevis,	
North Borneo,	St. Lucia,	Sierra Leone,	Antigua,	
Cyprus,	Dominica,	Gambia,	Montserrat,	
Natal,	Australasia.	Honduras,	Trinidad,	
		British Guiana,	Fiji.	
		Jamaica,	Falkland Islands.	

Imports exceed	led Exports in—	Exports exceeded Imports in—				
United Kingdom,	St. Helena,	India,	St. Vincent,			
Gibraltar,	Gold Coast,	Labuan,	Barbados,			
Malta,	Canada,	Hong Kong,	Grenada,			
Heligoland,	Newfoundland,	Sarawak,	Virgin Islands,			
Ceylon,	Bermuda,	Mauritius,	Tobago,			
Straits Settlements,	Bahamas,	Cape of Good Hope,	St. Christopher,			
Malay States,	Turk's Island,	Lagos,	Nevis,			
North Borneo,	St. Lucia,	Sierra Leone,	Antigua,			
Cyprus,	Dominica,	Gambia,	Montserrat,			
Natal,	Australasia.	Honduras,	Trinidad,			
		British Guiana,	Fiji.			
		Jamaica,	Falkland Islands.			

* This shows an increase, as compared with 1884, of 27 millions. By the end of 1889, the debt had increased to over 175 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 171 ante. See first footnote to that table.

217. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in Excess of 1888 exceeded the exports in the same year by about $92\frac{1}{2}$ millions ports over exports in sterling; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess dominions. will be found to have been only about 3 millions sterling. It should be mentioned that in making up these figures, bullion and specie are included in the returns of the United Kingdom, and are generally also included in the returns of other British dominions.

218. During 1888, the imports of all the European countries Excessofimrespecting which particulars are given in a previous table,* with the exports in exceptions of Austro-Hungary, Russia, and Spain, exceeded the countries. exports; but in Egypt, Chile, and Mexico the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by nearly 66 millions sterling, or by $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

219. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Vic- Transhiptorian ports without being landed during the twenty years ended with to 1889. 1889. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports:—

	TR	ANSHI	PMENI	S IN	VICTOR	IAN	PORT	rs,	1870	то	1889.†
			Value	of Transl	hipments.					Value	of Transhipments.
182	70		• • •	£1,145	,882		1880			• • •	$\pounds 1,432,327$
187	71		• • •	1,191	,169		1881	• • •		• • •	1,946,804
18	72	•••	: • • •	1,292	,656		1882				1,334,137
182	73	•••	• • •	1,827	,842		1883			•••	1,059,427
18	74	•••	• • •	3,527	,461		1884	• • •		• • •	876,527
182	75		• • •	4,280	,798		1885	•••		• • •	$861,\!427$
182	76		• • •	3,193	,644		1886			• • •	724,792
187	77	• • •	• • •	3,398	,207		1887	• • •		• • •	1,159,080
18	78	•••	• • •	3,318	,219		1888		-		1,346,568
182	79	•••	• • •	1,914	,884		1889	• • •		•••	1,874,338

220. It will be observed that the transhipments fell off consider- Falling-off ably in the three years ended with 1886. This is attributed to the ments. falling-off in the quantities of gold coin and bullion received from New South Wales for transhipment, 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 the value of transhipments in 1889 was larger than in any previous year since 1879, except 1881.

221. The countries from which goods were received for transhipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1889, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table :--

* See table following paragraph 175 ante.

† In 1887 and previous years the full values of the transhipments 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.

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1889.

			Value of Goods.			
Co	untries or (Settlen	nents.		Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
					£	£
United Kingdo	m			• • •	544,066	745,546
Australasia—						
New South V	Wales	- 	- • • •		263,991	313,006
New Zealand	L				120,835	192,037
Queensland					16,063	45,026
South Austr	alia				202,460	237,027
Tasmania			•		364,586	221,188
Western Au	stralia	•••	•••		3,882	26,064
Other British J	Possession	1S				
Fiii			•		13,368	4,325
Malta		• • •	• • •			13
Mauritius		• • •			74,190	612
Aden					• • •	8
Hong Kong	•••				40,451	855
India					69,064	2,434
Cevlon	* • •	•••		• • •	611	467
Straits Settl	ements_	Sinca	nore	•••	3.222	325
Maldan Islan	od	oinga		•••	0,	4
Gibrolton	iu	• • •	•••	•••		
Cono Tomm	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	94A	856
Samehallog	* * *	• • •	•		<u> <u></u></u>	9
Seychenes			• • •		•••	v
Foreign States						
Europe-						
Belgium					1.348	4,527
France					24,402	18,178
Germany	* * *		• • •		79.844	34.553
Holland	• • •	• • •	•••	•••		0-,000
Itolianu Itoliu		•••		•••	95	 798
Norwow	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	00	100
Douter and		•••			752	•••
Portugal		• • •	• • •	•••		* € €
Sweden	* * *	•••	• • •	•••	183	•••
Asia—						•
China		•••	•••		5,639	2
Japan	• • •	•••	•••		405	•••
Java		•••		•••	104	2,064
Philippine	Islands					818
Siam	• • •	• • •			•••	804
South Ameri	ra-Port	1			1 960	
			•••	4 5 4	1,000	
United State	es	•••	T & •		49,453	6,970
Africa-Por	t Said	•••	• • •	• • •	108	
South Seas-			·÷			en e
New Brits	ain					191
Nonmea			• • •	•••		975
Guam	•••	- 1 4	• • •	•••		14 656
V MMIII	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	••• 	TF ,000
	Tota				1,874,338	1,874,338

222. The Customs revenue was larger in 1889 than in 1888 by Customs over £106,000. The receipts from import duties alone increased by £92,000, in addition to which there was an increase of £21,000 in those from excise duty on spirits, as well as smaller increases under the head of wharfage and harbour rates, licences, tonnage, fees, and miscellaneous receipts. On the other hand there was a decrease of £11,600, under the head of excise duties on tobacco, and of £500 from fines and forfeitures. 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 :—

Heads of Revenue.		Year ended 31st December.						
			£	£				
Import duties			2.798.491	2.890.719				
Wharfage and harbour rates †			48,550	52,897				
Excise duties on			•					
Spirits	• • •		74,695	95,825				
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ‡			62,545	50,937				
Licences, other than tobacco licences			909	968				
Tonnage §	• • •		41,923	42,449				
Fees		•••	7,040	7,095				
Fines and forfeitures	• • •		1,506	1,005				
Miscellaneous	•••	•	12,009	12,023				
Total	• • •	•••	3,047,668	3,153,918				

GROSS CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1888 AND 1889.

NOTE.—In 1889, the net revenue, after deduction of drawbacks and repayments £148,752, was £3,005,166.

223. The import duties received both in 1888 and 1889 amounted Taxation on to nearly 12 per cent. of the total value of imports. ||

224. The pilotage rates, formerly payable over to the Pilot Board, Pilotage but latterly to the newly constituted Marine Board, amounted in 1888 to £37,034, and in 1889 to £38,752. These rates, although collected by the Customs, are not included in the Customs revenues.

* For full particulars see table following paragraph 153 ante; also Appendix C, to Vol. II. of the Victorian Year-Book, 1888-9.

† Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbor Trust, amounting to £43,834 in 1888, and to £46,223 in 1889.

t Including licences to sell and manufacture tobacco, returning £1,200 in each year.

§ The tonnage rate was Is. per ton. It has, however, been reduced to 6d. since 1st January, 1890. || See also paragraph 347 ante.

Revenue from spirits, wine, and beer. 225. 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 $24\frac{1}{2}$ years :---

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER,* 1865 TO 1889.

			Revenu						
Year.		Impo	ort duties o	n—	Spirits distilled in	Beer made in	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	
		Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.	Victoria.	Victoria.			
e		£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	
1865		503,346	46,509	34,847	16,821		6 01,5 2 3	0198	
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	•••	47 0,86 3	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 mo	onths)	224,700	17,574	$12,\!283$	14,445		269,002	074	
1871-2		476,408	34,890	26,723	32,479		5 70,500	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	• # •	59 8,877	0 15 6	
1874 - 5		507,631	36,012	32,100	32,475		608.218	0 15 6	
1875-6	•••	52 0, 55 7	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	0146	
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	608,9 96	0 13 6	
1883-4	.	472,259	39,096	33,845	53,638		598 , 838	0 12 11	
1884 - 5	•••	518,370	42,101	35,210	68,930		664,611	0 14 0	
1885-6		545,170	41,086	37,904	67,250	• • •	691,410	0 14 2	
1886-7	•••	566,134	41,335	41,126	56,557	• • •	705,152	0 14 0	
1887-8	• • •	611,256	44,688	46,047	65,603		767,594	0 14 9	
1888-9	• • •	664,438	53,147	55,580	88,867		862,032	0 15 11	

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.

Total and	226.	The	total	amount	received	during	the	$24\frac{1}{2}$	vears	was
average re-					rocorroa	uuiing	UHO		Jours	
		[7][()			<u> </u>	~ ~ ~	-			1

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ceipts from £15,104,718, or an annual average of 15s. 3d. per head of the populaspirits, wine, and tion. It will be noticed that the amounts per head vary from beer. £1 1s. 8d. in 1867 to 12s. 5d. in 1879-80; also that the amount per head received in 1888-9 was 1s. 2d. more than in the preceding year, and more also than in any previous year since 1869.

Drawbacks. 227. The system of allowing drawbacks on the re-export of imported goods on which duty has been paid was first introduced in 1872.

* 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, etc., in 1889-90 was £868,000.

Such re-exports are included in the returns of general exports. In 1889, as in the previous year, although the value of the goods was exceeded in several previous years, the amount paid as drawback was larger than in any previous year except 1885. This will be seen by the following figures :—

Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.	Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.	
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	£ 461,559 522,752 753,033 831,799 832,292 854,509 573,454	£ 29,083 43,685 62,895 79,055 81,915 87,021 69,168 50,022	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\pounds 725,957 784,806 765,342 863,163 934,620 748,135 791,871 742,204	£ 92,412 93,414 95,241 113,087 122,342 114,646 115,938 116,479	
1879 1880	493,816 606,055	6 8,018	1889	745,594 845,065	110,479 119,404	

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1889.

228. Drawbacks are paid not only on goods exported in the same Drawbacks condition as when imported, but upon imported goods which have $\frac{\text{on Victoria}}{\text{manufacture}}$ been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. In 1889, $\frac{\text{tured}}{\text{goods.}}$ goods to the value of £35,500, or 4 per cent. of the exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amount paid as drawback on such goods was £2,582, or 2 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, 1889.

Articles.		Value.	Amount paid as Drawback.*	
	<u> </u>	£	£	
Apparel and slops	•••	26,782	2,081	
Boots and shoes		922	19	
Confectionery		1,408	32+	
Jams and preserves		4,034	142	
Paints	•••	242	7	
Paper bags	• • •	531	74	
Rice (Victorian dressed)		277	66	
Saddles and harness		1,132	135	
Sugar (Victorian refined)	•••	203	26†	
Texte for the second	•••	35,531	2,582	

* Includes amounts paid on account of 1888. + Approximate.

Stocks in bond.

229. The following is a statement of the goods in the various bonded warehouses of the colony at the end of 1889. 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 :---

Article.		Quantity.
Brandy		4,176 hhds., 27,427 cases.
Rum		$855\frac{1}{4}$ hhds., 1,054 cases.
Geneva		11 hhds., 7,963 cases (4-gal.), 766 cases (2-gal.)
Gin. sweetened		46 hhds., 3,978 cases.
Whisky		4.270 ³ hhds., 49.418 cases.
Cordials		1.574 cases.
Spirits of wine		188 casks.
Other spirits		$2\frac{1}{2}$ hhds. 6.490 cases.
Wine		$2.311^{\frac{3}{2}}$ hhds. 18.651 cases.
Beer		678 hhds., 37,977 cases and casks.
Tobacco, manufactured		20 half-tierces, 12 qrtierces, 9 kegs, 661 3-boxes
-		and boxes, 5,114 cases.
" unmanufacture	ed	380 tierces, hhds., and casks, 978 cases, 601 bales, 602 boxes.
Cigars	• • •	1,599 cases.
Candles	• •	489 chests and cases, 13 boxes.
Kerosene	• • •	79,337 cases.
Cocoa and chocolate	• • •	608 packages.
Coffee	•••	1,483 bags, 109 tierces, 29 casks, 151 cases, 228 barrels.
Chicory		796 packages.
Opium		92 packages.
Oats		4,133 bags.
Hops	• • •	800 packages.
Rice	* # *	33,739 bags, 114 tons.
Salt		35,510 bags.
Vinegar		1,634 casks, 2,540 cases.
Tea		7,747 chests, 178,670 half-chests, 130,541 boxes.
Sugar, Mauritius		7,214 bags, 93 pockets.
"other …	• • •	12,925 bags, 1,517 mats.
" refinery …	• • •	345 tons.
,, Java	• • •	1,585 bags, 183 mats, 17,289 baskets.

STOCKS IN BOND.

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"

cases and casks

230. The number and tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Vessels inwards Victorian ports was greater in 1889 than in any former year. The and outwards. excess over the preceding year was 387 vessels, or over 7 per cent., and 291,295 tons, or about 7 per cent. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and

1,345 No.

outwards during the twenty-two years ended with 1889 :---

Year.	v	essels Entered	d.	Ve	essels 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	2,520 2,093	663,764	32,838	2,354 2,187	730,961 681,098	35,696 33,836	4,654 4,280	1,452,235
1871 1872	2,137 2,104	663,002 666,336	33,789 33,551	$2,257 \\ 2,234$	692,023 694,426	35,050 35,353	4,394 4,338	$\begin{array}{c} 1,355,025 \\ 1,360,762 \end{array}$
1873 1874	2,187 2,100	756,103 777,110	36,307 36,834	2,226 2.122	762,912 792,509	36,216 36,472	4,413 4.222	1,519,015
1875 1876	2,171	840,386 810.062	38,681 38,960	2, 223 2,150	833,499 847 026	38,454 39 ,600	4,394	1,673,885
1877	2,192	939,661	43,928	2,219	935,324	43,786	4,411	1,874,985
1878	2,119	963,087	43,676	2,175	961,677 977,135	43,391 43,648	4,292 4,167	1,913,427 1,940,222
1880 1881	2,076 2,125	1,078,885 1,219,231	51,585 54,792	2,115 2,123	1,101,014 1,192,671	52,153 54,521	$\begin{array}{c} 4,191 \\ 4,248 \end{array}$	2,179,899 2,411,902
1882 1883	2,089	1,349,093 1,464,752	55,814 61,630	2,079 2,064	1, 341,791 1. 499,579	54,855 61,969	4,168 4.087	2,690,884 2.964.331
1884 1885	1,986	1,569,162	64,488 66 624	1,989	1,582,425	64,546 66 201	3,975 4 273	3,151,587 3,260,158
1886	2,307	1,848,058	73,949	2,324	1,887,329	73,908	4,631	3,735,387
1888	2,450	2,182,071	85,879	2,410	2,125,812	84,233	5,354 5,741	4,307,883
1009	4,000	<i>4,41</i> 0,041	03,107	2,000	2,020,001	00,400	0,1 #1	Ŧ,UJJ,L(C

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1868 TO 1889.

231. Some idea of the extension of Victorian commerce may be Increase in shipping. formed from the circumstance that, although the population of the colony increased by not quite 66 per cent. during the twenty-two years ended with 1889, 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 nine years ended with 1889 increased only 27 per cent., the tonnage in 1889 as compared with that in 1880 more than doubled.

232. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1889, 77 per cent., Nationality embracing 52 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 15 per cent., embracing 36 per cent, of the tonnage, were British; and 8 per cent., embracing 12 per cent of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year, 54 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 35 per cent. to British, and 11 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived :---

VOL. II.

Vessels Cleared. Vessels Entered. Nationality. Number. Tons. Men. Number. Tons. Men. 2,200 1,197,655 48,419 1,193,934 48,276 Colonial 2,218 . . . 860,917 31,267 461 31,616 British 807,444 428. . . 273,500 265,7289,501 2259,597 Foreign 209 . . . 2,270,827 89,187 2,886 2,328,351 89,489 Total 2,855 . . .

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1889.

Foreign vessels.

233. Of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports in the last three years, the greatest number have been German, the next Norwegian, the next American, the next French, and the next Swedish. The following are the nationalities of such vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1889 being shown :--

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1889.

Country.		_	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both
Germany	• • •		76	75	15]
Norway	•••	•	34	52	86
United States	• • •		41	40	81
France	· • •		30	32	62
Sweden			16	15	31
Holland	· • •		3	2	Ę
Italy	•••		2	3	5
Austria	•••		2	1	3
Bolivia			1	1	2
Belgium			1	1	2
Denmark	· • •	• • •	1	1	2
Russia	• • •		1	1	2
Hawaii	• • •	• • •	1	1	2
Total			209		434

Crews, and

234. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage

proportion 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 and 1888 there was in this respect no difference between British and Foreign vessels. With reference to the comparatively small number of hands in Foreign vessels in former years, it will be remembered that, whilst most of the Colonial and many of the British vessels were steamers, until the French and German lines of steamers were running, most of the Foreign vessels were 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 :---

			1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Colonial v	vessels had	1 man to	23 tons	$24 \mathrm{tons}$	$23 \mathrm{tons}$	24 tons	25 tons
British	>	"	26 "	26 "	25 ,,	27 ,,	27 "
Foreign	"	"	28 "	29 "	25 ,,	27 ,,	28 ,,
All	>>	"	25 tons	25 tons	24 tons	25 tons	26 tons
					·····	ويعينها فالمحي	

235. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left steam and sailing Victorian ports in 1889, together with their tonnage and crews, were vessels. as follow :—

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1889.

Description of Vess	els.		Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
INWARDS. Steamers Sailing vessels Total	•••	•••	2,090 765 2,855	1,772,897 497,930 2,270,827	79,479 9,708 89,187
OUTWARDS. Steamers Sailing vessels Total	•••	••••	2,084 802 2,886	1,790,931 537,420 2,328,351	7 9,693 9,796 89,489

236. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained Crews in steam and that, whilst steamers had one man to every 22 tons, sailing vessels sailing vessels. had but one man to every 53 tons.

237. Ninety-six per cent. of the vessels, embracing 99 per cent. Vessels, with cargoes and of the tonnage, in 1889, arrived with cargoes. In the same year 62 in ballast. per cent. of the vessels, embracing 68 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The latter proportion has shown 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 :--

M 2

		Ves	sels.	Tons.		
State of Vessels.		Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.	
Inwa With cargoes In ballast	RDS.	2,75 1 104	96·36 3·64	2,254,242 16,585	99·27 ·73	
Total		2,855	100.00	2,270,827	100.00	
Outw. With cargoes In ballast	ABDS	1,798 1,088	$62.30 \\ 37.70$	$1,593,586\\734,765$	68·44 31·56	
Total	••• •••	2,886	100.00	2,328,351	100.00	

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1889.

Vessels at each port. 238. In the same year, 74 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 92 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 76 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 93 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, the largest number of vessels was entered and cleared at Mildura, Echuca, and Swan Hill, on the River Murray, but the largest amount of tonnage was that of vessels entered and cleared at Geelong. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in Victoria during the year :---

Ports.		Inw	ards.	Outwards.		
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	
Melbourne Geelong Portland Port Fairy Warrnambool Bairnsdale	···· ···· ····	2,126 147 15 9 24 1	$2,082,044 \\111,513 \\5,642 \\628 \\6,829 \\59$	2,199 121 17 9 17 1	$2,168,977 \\81,054 \\9,631 \\2,474 \\5,122 \\57$	
Mildura Echuca Swan Hill Total	····	195 177 161 2,855	13,44427,85822,8102,270,827	193 168 161 2,886	13,125 25,101 22,810 2,328,351	

SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1889.

Shipping at Murray ports. 239. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 1,055 vessels, or over a sixth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 125,148 tons, or a thirty-seventh part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.

240. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels $\frac{1}{2}$ Shipping in entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the years $\frac{1}{2}$ asian named *:--

	Maar	Inwards.		Ου	itwards.	Both.	
Colony.	Year.	Vessels.	Ţons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	1874 1878	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509	4,222	1,569,619
	1882	2,089	1,349,093	2,173	1,341,791	4,292 4,168	2,690,884
Vietoria	1883 1884	2,023 1.986	1,464,752 1.569.162	2,064 1.989	1,499,579 1 582 425	4,087 3 975	2,964,331
A Made int	1885	2,154	1,631,266	2,119	1,628,892	4,273	3,260,158
	1886	2,307 2.435	1,848,058	2,324 2.418	1,887,329	4,631	3,735,387
	1888	2,724	2,182,071	2,630	2,125,812	5,354	4,307,883
· (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
New South Wales†	1883	2,437	1,080,020	2,340	1,610,045	4,777	3,290,005
	1884	2,935	2.284.517	3.010	2,071,040 2.376.441	5.945	4.660.958
	1885	2,601	2,088,307	2,583	2,044,770	5,184	4,133,077
	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
(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
Queenslandt	1884	1 049	400,980	807	420,500	1,803	002,491
	1885	920	496 277	967	532 904	1 887	1,102,112
,	1886	918	557.026	977	563.453	1.895	1.120.479
	1887	838	468,180	879	456,052	1.717	924,232
, l	1888	928	478,517	936	517,712	1,864	996,229
(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
Could be a second		1,062	748,926	1,074	755,839	2,136	1,504,765
south Australia {	1884	1,120	909,335		925,197	2,231	1 807 049
	1000	1,072	099,092	1,091	919,990 707 KKA	2,100	1 558 176
	1887	007	841 422	905	836 461	1 819	1 677 883
	1888	969	973.479	1.019	1.000.172	1.988	1.973.651
			010,110	-,010	1,000,1,1		

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

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* 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.

t The figures of Queensland for the last six years named are not comparable with those for previous years, inasmuch as since 1882 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 in previous years.

Colony.		Inwards.		Ou	itwards.]]	Both.
Colony.	Year.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	$\begin{array}{r} \\ & \\ \hline \\ Vessels. \\ \hline \\ 297 \\ 316 \\ 403 \\ 431 \\ 442 \\ 461 \\ 542 \\ 440 \\ 529 \\ \hline \\ 1,227 \\ 1,381 \\ 1,451 \\ 1,305 \\ 1,381 \\ 1,451 \\ 1,305 \\ 1,340 \\ 1,358 \\ 1,405 \\ 1,391 \\ 1,565 \\ \hline \\ 1,678 \\ 1,812 \\ 1,566 \\ 1,724 \\ 1,566 \\ 1,724 \\ 1,566 \\ 1,724 \\ 1,566 \\ 1,724 \\ 1,566 \\ 1,432 \\ 1,328 \\ 1,384 \\ \hline \end{array}$	Tons.
	1874	144	65,351	153	67.476	297	132.827
	1878	155	80,655	161	82.098	316	162 753
	1882	202	172,698	201	171.549	403	344.247
	1883	219	194.273	212	194.829	431	389,102
Western Australia	1884	231	227.881	211	215.005	442	442.886
W OBUCI II MUBURAIA	1885	232	231.761	229	236.274	461	468.035
	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
r i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	1874	607	119.706	620	119,801	1,227	239,507
	1878	693	159.063	688	156,791	1,381	315.854
	1882	733	208,934	718	208,484	1,451	417,418
	1883	657	230,092	648	241,630	1,305	471,722
Tasmania	1884	676	304,574	664	309,624	1,340	614,198
	1885	689	342,745	669	335,061	1,358	677,806
	1886	690	343,656	715	348,773	1,405	692,429
	1887	677	360,404	714	374,895	1,391	735,299
l	1888	770	385,650	795	390,628	1,565	776,278
ſ	1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	1,678	784,829
	1878	926	456,490	886	428,493	1,812	884,983
	1882	795	461,285	769	438,551	1,564	899,836
	1883	805	494,926	851	507,565	1,656	1,002,491
New Zealand	1884	852	529,188	872	534,242	1,724	1,063,430
	1885	786	519,700	780	513,000	1,566	1,032,700
	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

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Shipping in colonies in 1888 and former years. 241. It will be noticed that in all the colonies except Queensland and New Zealand, the tonnage of vessels inwards and outwards was 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. The increase in the case of Western Australia was especially noticeable. In consequence mainly of the larger size of the vessels now employed in the Australian trade, the number of vessels in all the colonies, except Victoria and Tasmania, was exceeded in some of the years.

Order of colonies in respect to shipping. 242. 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 also to the fact that the mail steamers coming from the westward now go on from Melbourne to Sydney, whilst the San Francisco mail steamers do not come on from Sydney

to Melbourne; 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 in the case of New Zealand and Queensland, and of Western Australia and Tasmania, which respectively change places:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TONNAGE OF SHIPPING ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1888.

- 1. New South Wales.
- 2. Victoria.
- 3. South Australia.
- 4. New Zealand.

- 5. Queensland.
- 6. Western Australia.
- 7. Tasmania.

243. The number and tonnage of the vessels entered at and Shipping in Australia cleared from the ports of the colonies situated upon the Australian and Australia 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.

		Vessels Entered and Cleared in—								
Year.		Aus	tralia.	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					
1883		13,818	9,746,926	16,779	11,221,139					
1884		14,696	11,242,075	17,760	12,919,703					
1885	•••	13,968	10,697,493	16,892	12,407,999					
1886		14,244	11,170,454	17.081	12.853.786					

1887 1888	•••	14,543 15,662	$\begin{array}{c} 11,247,753 \\ 12,855,575 \end{array}$	17,262 18,611	$12,\!966,\!389\\14,\!689,\!766$
4			l j)	Į

244. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading Increase in tonnage to the Australasian colonies is usually observable from year to year. Both as regards the Australian continent and that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand the number and tonnage of vessels were larger in 1888 than in any of the years named.

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade, but not those engaged in the coasting trade of any particular colony.

Shipping in 245. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions. from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1888. The information is derived entirely from official documents :---

Country or Colony.		Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	
EUR	ROPE.		Tons.	AMERICA—continued.	Tons.
United Kinge	lom *		68,519,145	British Guiana	558,274
Gibraltar			11,986,032	West Indies—	
Malta			10.545.957	Bahamas	198,478
220200				Turk's Island	193,078
As	STA.		f	Jamaica	1,084,657
India			7.189.465	St. Lucia	504,074
Cevlon			4,453,418	St. Vincent	239,157
Straits Settle	ments		8.136.605	Barbados	1,126,335
Labuan			74.930	Grenada	329,636
Hong Kong			9.006.677	Tobago	111,992
				Virgin Islands	9,122
AFI	RICA.			St. Christopher	110.047
Mauritius			622.344	Nevis	410,941
Natal			727.057	Dominica	274,471
Cape of Good	Hope		2.080.677	Montserrat	313,344
St. Helena	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		127.163	Antigua	366,489
Lagos			525.857	Trinidad	1.271.383
Gold Coast			560.025		
Sierra Leone			517.681	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH	
Gambia			193.511	SEAS.	
· · · · · ·				Australia, Tasmania, and	14.689.766
Ame	BICA.			New Zealand+	
Canada			9,197.803	Fiji	101,127
Newfoundlan	d		596.528	Falkland Islands	54,960
Bermuda			228.385		
Honduras		•••	253,152	Total	157,379,696
			:	1	

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1888. (Exclusive of Coasting Trade.)

Shipping compared with that of other British possessions.

246. 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 more than half as much again as that to Canada, and twice as much as that to India.

Shipping in Foreign countries.

247. 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 Austria, France, Germany, Russia

* The coasting trade in addition amounted to 89,500,000 tons. In 1889 the tonnage entered and cleared was 71,889,895 tons.

† Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 240 ante.

(slightly), Spain, and the United States, the tonnage is greater than in Australasia. The information has been derived from the most reliable sources available :---

	Country	7.		Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine	Confedera	tion		4,885,777	4,319,439	9,205,216
Austria*	• • •	• • •		7,545,655	7,536,882	15,082,537
Belgium				4,912,601	4,907,498	9,820,099
Chile		•••		2,073,902	1,811,453	3,885,355
China		• • •		2,820,262	2,775,664	5,595,926
Denmark	• • •			3,379,336	3,368,618	6,747,954
France				14,032,567	14,459,098	28,491,665
Jermany	· . •			9,441,813	9,434,353	18,876,166
Holland				5,108,164	5,093,169	10,201,333
[taly	• • •			6,669,236	6,401,017	13,070,253
Japan†				1,338,570	1,336,590	2,675,160
Portugal	•••		· • •	3,958,245	3,919,715	7,877,960
Russia in	Europe			7,413,144	7,370,954	14,784,098
Spain	•••	• • •		$11,\!443,\!457$	10,880,251	22,323,708
Sweden	•••	· • •		5,022,278	4,982,587	10,004,865
Norway	•••	•••		2,303,225	2,422,056	4,725,281
United Sta	ates (30th .	June)‡		12,956,159	13,252,197	26,208,356
Jruguay	•••	• • •	• • •	1,624,928	1,589,546	3,214,474
	Total	• • •		106,929,319	105,861,087	212,790,406

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1888.

248. Two vessels were built in Victoria during the year 1889. Vessels built and The registered. These were small, their aggregate burden being only 89 tons. The vessels registered numbered 25, of an average burden of 391 tons. following were the classes and sizes of the vessels :---

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1889.

Vess	els Built	5.		Vessels Registered.				
Description.		No.	Tons.	Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.	
Steamers Sailing vessels	••••	1 1	44 45	SteamersBarquesBrigSchoonerSchoonerKetchesCutterHopper BargesSteam DredgeSteam Hopper Barges	$ \begin{array}{c} 10 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ \end{array} $	5,729 2,073 232 61 147 23 779 363 366	$ 139 \\ 31 \\ 2 \\ 6 \\ 11 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 4 $	
Total	•••	2	89	Total	25	9,773	210	

* 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.

Vessels on Victorian register. 249. The vessels on the Victorian register, and, therefore, presumedly Victorian owned, were as follow on the 31st December, 1889, the ports of their registration being distinguished :—

Port.		Steamers.		Sailing	Vessels.	Total.	
		Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Melbourne Geelong Port Fairy Portland Warrnambool		129 3 1 1	38,437 303 328 344	$egin{array}{c} 259 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ \ldots \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 45,424\\ 358\\ 72\\ 22\\ \ldots\end{array}$	$388 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 2 \\ 1$	83,861 358 375 350 344
Total	•••	134	39,412	267	45,876	401	85,288

VESSELS OWNED IN VICTORIA, 1889.

Vessels on registers of Australasian colonies.

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250. 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, 1890^* :—

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE, 1890.

Colony.		Stea	mers.	Sailing	Vessels.	Total.	
		Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Victoria		134	38,930	269	42,701	403	81,631
New South Wales	•••	49 6	52,606	607	72,101	1,103	124,707
Queensland		93	12,101	104	9,877	197	21,978
South Anstralia	• • •	92	10,688	231	26,272	323	36,960
Western Australia		6	682	108	4,993	114	5,675
Tasmania		45	6,223	171	12,338	216	18,561
New Zealand	• • •	173	33,841	345	33,031	518	66,872
Total	•••	1,039	155,071	1,835	201,313	2,874	356,384
Fiji	• • •			13	579	13	579

^{value of ships} trading to Victoria. 251. 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 :--

> * Figures kindly furnished by the Merchant Shipping and Underwriters' Association Limited. † Compiled in the Department of Trade and Customs.

Owners	Ownership of Vessels.			Tons.	Estimated Value.	
British Colonial Foreign	•••	· · · · · · ·	•••	614,371 695,502 203,691	£ 15,422,040 20,071,330 4,462,680	
Т	otal			1,513,564 *	39,956,050	

VALUE OF BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN VESSELS TRADING TO PORT OF MELBOURNE, 1885.

252. The licences issued in 1889 to lighters numbered 80, and to Lighters and boats 528. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passengers, and other purposes.

253. An Act[†] for the establishment of a Harbor Trust for the Melbourne Harbor Port of Melbourne was passed in 1876, and came into force on the Trust. Ist January, 1877. This Statute was afterwards amended by an Act[‡] which came into operation in April, 1883.

254. To carry out the more important of the designs of the Harbour Improve-Harbor Trust, the services of Sir John Coode, C.E., were secured ments recomfrom England, and this eminent engineer submitted a general and mended. comprehensive scheme for the permanent improvement of the port. For the purpose of enabling vessels of a large class to come to Melbourne, he recommended that the channel of the River Yarra be widened and deepened throughout, with the exception of a portion called the Fisherman's Bend, and that this should be avoided by cutting through the bank a deep water canal which re-unites with the river lower down. This materially straightens the river's course, and reduces the distance from the wharves at Melbourne to its mouth from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It was originally estimated that the quantity of dredgings it would be necessary to remove from the river for this purpose would amount to 4,194,130 cubic yards, and the quantity of earth to be excavated to 1,597,079 cubic yards, making a total of 5,791,209 cubic yards, which would be available for raising the low-lying lands bordering upon the river, as also would a further quantity of silt and earth, estimated at about 6,000,000 cubic yards

* This represented over 92 per cent. of the tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria. † The Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 552).

‡ The Melbourne Harbor Trust Amendment Act 1883 (46 Vict. No. 749).

to be raised from the Bay, which it was proposed in parts to deepen extensively by dredging. Sir John Coode's scheme also contemplates the construction of a dock at Melbourne, admitting of extension by the formation of additional basins if required.

Fisherman's Bend cutting.

255. The canal at Fisherman's Bend is of a total length of 6,006 feet, or 1 mile and 11 chains, having a total width at the upper level of the paved slope of 308 feet, a surface width at low water of 266 feet, a depth at low water of 20 feet and at high water of 22 feet, and a width in bottom of 146 feet. The work was first commenced on the 31st March, 1880, and was carried on by either the Trust or the Government-the latter of which required material for raising low-lying lands-until the 19th February, 1884, when the Trust accepted a contract for the completion of the work (excepting a length of 400 feet at each end) within 18 months at a cost of £65,060. This contract, however, was not completed until August, 1886, on the 11th of which month the ceremony of letting the water into the canal was performed by His Excellency the Governor. The canal was finally opened for the passage of vessels on the 27th July, 1887.

Excavations, etc., can**al**.

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256. The total quantity of excavation made in constructing the and cost of canal was 1,325,000 cubic yards, and 200,000 cubic yards more in opening the ends, or 1,525,000 cubic yards in all. Moreover, 24,750 tons of stone pitching, covering a surface of 45,000 square yards, were used upon the slopes; there were also used 19,000 lineal feet of timber piles in rings, and 40,000 feet of sawn red-gum timber in sheet piling. The total cost of the cutting was £96,000.

Total cost of works recommended.

Dredges.

257. 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. At present, vessels of 1,500 tons, drawing 19 feet 6 inches, commonly get to the Melbourne wharves at ordinary tides, and those drawing over 20 feet at spring tides; whilst one steamer, in 1889, came to the wharf, drawing as much as 21 feet 8 inches. The depth of the river has been altogether increased by 6 feet since the formation of the Trust, and the minimum depth at low water spring tides is now 19 feet in a channel 180 feet wide.

258. In 1889, the Trust possessed twelve dredges, seven of which are able to lift 600, 280, 280, 170, 170, 170, and 150 tons of silt per

hour respectively. The latest addition was the dredge Willunga, capable of lifting 150 tons of silt per hour, which was purchased in 1889 from the South Australian Government. One of the dredges in the possession of the Trust, The Melbourne, has, probably, the largest dredging capacity of any dredge existing, but not being a hopper dredge, is not the largest in size. The length of this dredge is 151 feet; its burden 356 tons; it has two pairs of engines each of 90 horse power nominal, but capable, when combined, of working up to 500 horse power; each of the 38 buckets has a capacity of 21 cubic feet; and the dredge can, under ordinary circumstances, lift about 600 tons per hour from a depth of 35 feet; it has twin screws and can steam 7 knots per hour; besides the main engines, it has 8 subsidiary engines for performing work which in other dredges is done by the main engine. This dredge, which arrived in the colony on the 5th November, 1885, was constructed by Messrs. W. Simons and Company, of Renfrew, Scotland, at a cost of £31,250.*

259. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1889 silt raised. amounted to 1,976,541 cubic yards, viz., 279,060 cubic yards from the Bay, and 1,697,481 from the River. Since the establishment of the Trust the River dredgings have amounted to 8,557,453 cubic yards, and the Bay dredgings to 4,293,388 cubic yards, together making a total of 12,850,841 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 6,892,275 cubic yards were deposited at sea, and 5,958,566 cubic yards were landed for roads and reclamation works. The average cost of dredging in 1889 was 4.15d. per cubic yard, and the average cost of landing silt was 15.60d. per cubic yard.

260. The following is a brief summary of the cost of improvements Cost of (exclusive of maintenance) completed and in progress at the end of Harbor Trust 1889:---

Cost to 31st December, 1889. £796.681

Wharves and approaches

That tes and approaches			• • •	
Harbor improvements	• • •		••	266,507
Reclamations	, , ,		•••	$93,\!542$
Dredging and disposal of silt	• • •		• • •	444,943
Plant		• • •	•••	524,572

261. The following figures show the number of post offices Postal returns. throughout the colony, and the number of letters, packets, and news-

* In addition to the dredges here mentioned, a dredge capable of lifting 280 tons of silt per hour, belonging to the Otago Harbor Board, was chartered for 12 months, from the 9th September, 1889.

	Number	Number Despatched and Received of-					
Year.	of Post Offices.	Letters.†	Newspapers.	Packets and Parcels.	Total.		
1888 1889	$1,585 \\ 1,640$	47,700,776 48,097,268	21,702,876 20,662,732	9,090,362 6,959,508	78, 49 4,014 75,719,508		
Increase	55	396,492	• • •				
Decrease			1,040,144	2,130,854	2,774,506		

POSTAL RETURNS,* 1888 AND 1889.

Falling-off in correspondence explained.

262. In consequence of the International Exhibition having caused a large increase in the number of letters, newspapers and packets sent through the post in 1888, the newspapers and packets in 1889 show a serious falling-off, whilst the letters show only a small increase, as compared with the numbers in the former year. The three items combined show a falling-off of $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions.

Proportion of letters per head.

263. The letters despatched and received in proportion to each head of population were 45 in 1888, and $43\frac{1}{2}$ in 1889.

Registered letters.

264. The number of registered letters in 1889 was 849,827, or 1 in 56 of all the letters posted, as compared with 823,029, or 1 in 57, in the previous year.

265. The dead and irregularly-posted letters numbered, in 1888, Dead letters, etc. 378,624 or 1 in every 107; and in 1889, 473,231, or about 1 in every 102 of the total number posted. In the former year 3,893, and in the latter year 3,783, contained articles of value. The total value of notes, cheques, cash, etc., included, in 1888, was £34,543, for £33,147 of which, or 96 per cent., owners were found during the year; and in 1889, £26,718, for £25,796 of which, or 97 per cent., owners were In 1888, 11,288, or 1 in every 4,226 letters posted, and in 1889, found. 12,646, or 1 in every 3,803, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. Of these, 414 in 1888, and 379 in 1889, were envelopes without correspondence, covering cash, cheques, etc., to the value of over £7,000 and £5,500 respectively. Fifty-one letters in 1888, but only 7 letters in 1889 bore obscene or libellous addresses, and were In 1888, 3,122 letters, and in 1889, detained for that reason. ì 4,264 letters, were refused by the persons to whom addressed, chiefly

* The paragraphs relating to postal matters have been revised under the direction of Mr. J. Smibert, the Deputy Postmaster-General.

† Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April, 1876. The number issued was 3,573,180 in 1888, and 3,611,334 in 1889.

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, 2,639 letters in 1888, and 4,016 in 1889, 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, 39 letters in 1888, and 7 letters in 1889, intended for promoters of lotteries, etc., were detained during the year. Ten letters in 1888 and 19 letters in 1889, bore obliterated or defaced stamps. Besides letters, packets and newspapers were received at the Dead Letter Office during the year 1889; most of the former were returned, delivered, etc., but most of the latter were destroyed.

266. The dead and irregularly-posted letters were dealt with as Disposal of dead follow in the two years : letters.

DISPOSAL OF DEAD	and 1888	Irregui and 18	ARLY-POS	TED]	Letters,
Returned, delivered, etc. Destroyed or on hand			1888. 356,115 22,509	••••	1889. 445,853 27,378
Total			378,624	• • •	473,231

267. Of the total number of letters, newspapers, and packets Inland and which passed through the Victorian Post Office in 1889, 79 per cent. were posted for delivery within the colony, 13 per cent. were despatched for or received from the neighbouring colonies, and 8 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, 1888.

Nature of	· Inland	Interco	olonial.	British and Foreign.	
Correspondence.	(Posted.)	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.
Letters and Post Cards Newspapers Packets	40,515,531 13,853,256 5,355,462	2,546,122 1,693,211 413,359	3,110,613 1,983,979 498,889	914,741 1,115,079 106,509	1,010,261 2,017,207 585,289
Total	59,724,249	4,652,692	5,593,481	2,136,329	3,612,757

Foreign correspondence.

268. Within the colony of Victoria, on the 1st January, 1890, the Rates of postage. postage on letters was reduced from 2d. to 1d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof; whilst to the other Australasian colonies it remains at 2d. per oz. To the United Kingdom, viâ Italy, France, or America, or to any country on the continent of Europe, the postage on letters is now 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof, but to the United Kingdom by

the long sea route the rate is only 4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Post cards available for transmission to places within Victoria, also, since the 1st July, 1887, to places in every other Australasian colony, except New Zealand and Fiji, are issued at 1d. each, but to frank such post cards to the two colonies named it is necessary to affix thereon a penny stamp. The postage on newspapers is $\frac{1}{2}d$. to places in Victoria or any of the other Australasian colonies, and 1d. to the United Kingdom.

Postal returns of Australasian colonies.

269. The postal returns of the various Australasian colonies during the year 1888 are given in the following table :---

POSTAL RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.*

	Number of	Letters Despa Receiv	tched and ved.	Newspapers Despatched and Received.	
Colony.	Post Offices.	Total Number.	Number per Head.	Total Number.	Number per Head.
Victoria	1,585	47,700,776	44 ·91	21,702,876	20.43
New South Wales	1,203	48,986,000	46.03	33,755,400	31.72
Queensland	766	12,897,102	34.19	10,347,451	27.43
South Australia	594	17,012,577	53.52	7,884,453	24.80
Western Australia	78	2,104,500	49.74	1,545,327	36.52
Total	4,226	128,700,955	44.94	75,235,507	26.27
Tasmania	278	4,716,244	32.68	4,319,394	29.93
New Zealand	1,145	42,052,117	69.47	16,202,849	26.77
Grand Total	5,649	175,469,316	48.56	95,757,750	26.50

Post offices per square tralaşian colonies.

270. Although the letters despatched and received in New South mile in Aus- Wales exceed those in Victoria by nearly 3 per cent., the post offices in the latter exceed those in the former by 382, 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 :---

Victoria has a pos	t office	to e	very 55	square miles.
New Zealand	••		9 1	±
Tasmania	••		95	,,
New South Wales	••	,,	257	<u>,</u>
Queensland	••	,,	872	33
South Australia	<i>))</i>	,,	1.521	33
Western Australia	<u>,,</u>	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	12 512	"
	22	22		

271. In regard to the number of letters per head, Victoria stands Order of colonies in above Tasmania and Queensland, but below all the other colonies; but respect to correin regard to newspapers per head, Victoria is very much below any spondence per head.

* For later information, see Appendix A. post.

of the others which furnish the information. 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.

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

Order according to Newspapers per Head.

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

272. In making the returns of newspapers despatched and received, small number of it is probable that some of the neighbouring colonies have included newspapers packets, and this may to a certain extent account for the extremely Victoria. 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 1888 would be 30,800,000, or nearly 29 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.

273. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom Postal returns of

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for the year 1888–9 :---

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1888-9.

	Millions delivered in 1888-9 of-			
Country.	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.	
England and Wales Scotland Ireland	$1,326\frac{1}{2},\\136,\\95\frac{1}{2},$	471, 57, 36,	$1,797\frac{1}{2},\\193,\\131\frac{1}{2},$	
Total United Kingdom	1,558,†	564,	2,122,	

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1888, and ended with the first quarter of 1889. † Exclusive of 201 millions of post cards.

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Proportion of letters to population of United Kingdom. 274. Per head of population, 46.33 letters (exclusive of post cards) were delivered in England and Wales, 33.71 in Scotland, and 19.93 in Ireland, during 1888–9. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 41.61 to each inhabitant, or with post cards, in the proportion of 46.99 to each inhabitant.

Letters per head in various countries

> New mail Contracts.

275. 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 :—

Country.	Number of Letters† per Head.	Country.	Number of Letterst per Head.
Australasia(1888)United Kingdom (1888-9)SwitzerlandUnited StatesBelgiumGermanyHollandLuxemburgFranceDenmarkCanadaNorwaySwedenItalySpainHawaii	$ \begin{array}{r} 48.6 \\ 47.0 \\ 29.5 \\ 21.8 \\ 21.1 \\ 19.3 \\ 18.8 \\ 17.5 \\ 16.7 \\ 16.7 \\ 16.0 \\ 15.2 \\ 10.7 \\ 9.3 \\ 9.2 \\ 5.3 \\ 5.0 \\ 4.8 \\ 4.5 \\ \end{array} $	AlgeriaArgentine RepublicBrazilUruguayRoumaniaJapanJapanGreeceFinlandPeruRussiaEgyptBritish IndiaServiaMexicoTurkeyNetherlands-India	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 3 \\ 3 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 4 \\ 2 \cdot 1 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 2 \cdot 0 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 9 \\ 1 \cdot 8 \\ 1 \cdot 7 \\ \cdot 8 \\ \cdot 7 \\ \cdot 7 \\ \cdot 6 \\ \cdot 4 \\ \cdot 4 \\ \cdot 4 \\ \cdot 2 \\ 2 \end{array} $
Portugal	4·2	Persia	•05

LETTERS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1884-5.*

276. The contract entered into between Victoria and the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the conveyance of fortnightly mails between Melbourne and Ceylon having expired on the 31st January, 1888, arrangements were made by the British Postal authorities, with the concurrence of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, for the performance of a weekly service for a period of seven years, by

* The figures, except those for Australasia, the United Kingdom, and Canada, have been taken from the 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.

means of alternate fortnightly voyages by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies, between Adelaide and Brindisi in the former case, and Adelaide and Naples in the latter. The total annual subsidy was fixed at £85,000 to each company, or £175,000 in all, of which £95,000 is to be contributed by the Imperial Government, and £75,000 by such of the Australasian colonies as may give their adhesion to the contract. The duration of the passage between Adelaide and Naples by the Orient steamers is not to exceed 32 days (768 hours) at all seasons; and the duration of the passage between Adelaide and Brindisi by the Peninsular and Oriental steamers is not to exceed $32\frac{1}{2}$ days (780 hours), except during the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, when one day extra is allowed on the passage towards Europe. The companies have no claim for any postage or payment for mails beyond the amount of the subsidy, and a reduction of £100 is made for every day's delay beyond the contract time, unless it can be shown that such delay was due to circumstances beyond their control.

277. All the Australasian colonies, except New Zealand, have now subsidy joined in the contracts, and contribute to the subsidy in proportion each to their estimated yearly populations. Queensland, which was the last to join, did so on the 1st April, 1889. The non-contributing colony is required to pay for conveyance of its mails despatched by the contract vessels—for letters, 25s. 4d. per lb.; packets, 1s. per lb.; newspapers, 6d. per lb.; the amount received from this source being divided rateably between the contributing colonies. It may be remarked that so far as Victoria is concerned the subsidy is more than counterbalanced by the amount of postages, etc., collected.* The amounts of subsidy payable for the two years ended 31st March, 1891, by each contributing colony are as follow[†]:---

MAIL SUBSIDY PAYABLE BY EACH CONTRIBUTING COLONY, 1889 AND 1890.

1889-90.

1890-91.

colony.

		£ s. d.		£ s.d.
Victoria	• • •	26,710 5 11	• • •	26,534 5 11
New South Wales	,	26,633 17 7	•••	26,632 2 10
South Australia	• • •	$7,643 \ 11 \ 3$	•••	7,574 9 5
Tasmania	• • •	3,523 9 3		3,571 4 1
Western Australia	· •••	$1,028 \ 15 \ 9$	• • •	1,037 0 11
Queensland	• • •	9,460 0 3		9,650 16 10
Total	•••	75,000 0 0	•••	75,000 0 0

* See table following paragraph 286 post.

† The amounts payable by each colony were settled at a Postal Conference, at which all the Australasian colonies were represented, held at Sydney, in January, 1888. For full account of this Conference, see Report of the Victorian Post Office, 1887, page 47 et seq. (Parliamentary Paper No. 73, Session 1888).

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Victorian Year-Book, 1889-90.

Reduction in mail charges in connexion with European mails. 180

278. The transit charges for train service through France and Italy have been reduced from about 14 francs 81 centimes hitherto charged to 10 francs 80 centimes per kilogramme of letters; and from about 79 centimes to $72\frac{1}{2}$ centimes per kilogramme of other matter; besides which, liberty has been resumed to send correspondence by other routes than through the countries named, in which case any charge may be made for postage on letters, but the rates for newspapers, books, and packets so sent must not be lower than those on such articles forwarded $vi\hat{a}$ Brindisi. Consequent upon these concessions, the postage on letters to any part of Europe has been fixed at 6d. per half ounce, and letters to the United Kingdom by the long sea route may be sent for 4d. as already stated.*

Decean mail services. 279. 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 1889-90 being £26,710. The contracts with these companies will continue until the 31st January, 1895.
- (b.) The monthly service viâ 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 negociations 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.

* See paragraph 268 ante.

280. According to arrangements under the old contract with the Contract P. and O. Company, the time allowed for conveying letters from Melbourne to London was 42 days and 11 hours during the period of the south-west monsoon, and 40 days and 11 hours* at all other periods; and the time allowed from London to Melbourne was 39 days But according to the new arrangements and $18\frac{1}{2}$ hours at all seasons. the time allowed for the transmission of mails is reduced by nearly 3 days in the homeward route (Melbourne to London); and by about 4 days in the outward route (London to Melbourne). The following is a statement of the times allowed each way for the two lines of mail steamers :---

,		-	Time A	llowed.		
Sections.			Outwards (London towards Melbourne).		ewards oourne London).	
Between London and Brindisi or Naples "Brindisi or Naples and Adelaide "Adelaide and Melbourne …	••••	dys. 2 32 1	hrs. $7\frac{3}{4}$ 0 $5\frac{3}{4}$	dys. 2 32 3	hrs. 9½ 0 0	
Total Orient Steamers Extra allowance to P. and O. Steamers	•••	35 0	$\frac{13\frac{1}{2}}{12}$	37 0	$9\frac{1}{2}$ 12	
Total P. and O. Steamers	•••	36	11/2	37	$21\frac{1}{2}*$	

TIME ALLOWED FOR	MAILS BETWEEN .	LONDON AND	MELBOURNE.
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281. It will be observed that nearly 2 days longer are occupied Delay in M on the section between Melbourne and Adelaide than on that between Adelaide and Melbourne; this is owing to the homeward mail steamer being timed to leave Adelaide on Monday afternoon, and as no train for that city leaves Melbourne on Saturday or Sunday, the mail for

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time of

steamers.

homeward service.

Adelaide is necessarily closed on Friday, and the two following days are wasted.

282. The average time and the fastest time occupied in the Time occupied transmission of letters from Australia to London, and vice vers \hat{a} , by by mail services. means of the various routes during 1889, were as follow :---

* The P. and O. Steamers were also allowed an extra day during the prevalence of the S.W. monsoon.

† This inconvenient arrangement was changed in 1890, and the steamer now leaves Melbourne on Saturday, and Adelaide on the following Wednesday. This admits of mails forwarded overland from Melbourne by the afternoon express train on Tuesday being carried by the steamer.

	London to	Australia.	Australia to London.		
Service.	Average Time.	Quickest Time.	Average Time.	Quickest Time.	
	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	
Melbourne, viá Brindisi and Ceylon (P. and O. steamers)	$\frac{1}{33}$ $5\frac{1}{2}$	$30 \ 9\frac{1}{4}$	$36 \ 1^{\frac{1}{3}}$	$32\ 21\frac{7}{8}$	
Melbourne, viâ Brindisi or Naples (Orient steamers)	34 1	$32\ 13rac{2}{3}$	$35 \ 21\frac{1}{3}$	33 4	
Melbourne, viâ Suez (French steamers)	36 20	35 0	$34 \ 18\frac{1}{8}$	$33 1\frac{1}{4}$	
Sydney, viâ San Francisco (Pacific steamers)	$40 3\frac{2}{3}$	39 0	$40 \ 1\frac{5}{6}$	38 0	
Brisbane, viâ Brindisi and Torres Straits (British-India steamers)	$42\ 23\frac{1}{7}$	39 1 1	44 11	4 2 0	

TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1889.

Comparative speed of P. & O. mails.

283. It will be remarked that the mails en route to Australia were Orient and delivered in quicker time by the P. and O. than by the Orient steamers; but those en route to London were delivered on the average in quicker time by the latter than by the former. The quickest time in the conveyance of mails to Melbourne, in 1889, was by a P. and O. steamer, in less than $30\frac{1}{2}$ days, and the quickest time to London was also by a P. and O. steamer in a fraction less than 33 days.

Time occupied 1888 and 1889 compared.

284. 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 time occupied in 1889 was shorter by about 5 hours, and in their conveyance to London it was shorter by 3 hours, than in 1888; whilst the average time occupied in the delivery of mails carried by the Orient steamers was longer between London and Melbourne by nearly 12 hours, and between Melbourne and London by $22\frac{1}{3}$ hours in 1889 than in 1888.

285. The average time in 1889 occupied in the transit of mails Time occupied by German from Berlin to Melbourne by the German line of steamers was 37 mail days and 20 hours, and the quickest time was 32 days. service. During the same year the average time of the mails between Melbourne and Berlin was 38 days, and the quickest time was 33 days.

286. A comparison of the cost of the Victorian subsidized mail Cost of various service with the United Kingdom under the four weekly contract in mail services with existence during 1879; under the the fortnightly contract which Italy, 1879 to 1889. 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.

Tłom	n of Booo	int and	Parmont		Four-	Fortn	ghtly.	Weel	cly.
Items of Receipt and Layment.				weekly. 1879.	1886.	1887.	. 1888.	1889.	
	PAY	MENTS.			£	£	£	£	£
Total amoun	t of sub	sidy		• • •	90,000	85,000	85,000	34,725+	27.595
Premiums fo	r early a	rrival	of mails		2,050	2,550	2.950	200	
Cost of landi	ng and	shippin	ig mails		242	170	23	48	156
Amount due	to Grea	t Brita	in	• • •		105	230	2,468	152
Amount paid	l to Nev	v Soutl	n Wales	• • •				2,982	
Transit, Ital	y and F:	rance	• • •	• • •					5,308
" Sout	h Austr	alia	•••	• • •					1,161
	Total	• • •		• • •	92,292	87,825	88,203	40,423	34,372
	Rec	EIPTS.							
Postages coll	ected in	Victo	ria		15.261	17.893	17.986	29.383	32.255
Amount chan	geable	to Grea	t Britain		14.741				\ \
**	.,,	New	South Wa	les	13.236	16.352	16.793	1.915	
33	13	Sout]	h Australia	a	18,321	7.290	7.115	776	
19	39	Tasm	ania	• • •	3.866	3.012	3.377	384	
33	29	West	tern Austr	alia	2,336	3,793	4,226	420	2,890
33	33	Quee	ensland		1,602	5,257	6,410	618	
33	39	New	Zealand	• • •	9,094	1,956	1.876	202	
23	22	Fiji	• • •	• • •	80	76	82	23	IJ
22		Non	-contrib	uting				2,007	1.448
		с	olonies-	-New					
		С	ontracts						
,,	"	Fran	ce	• • •	1,100				
••	>>	Italy	• • • •	•••		474	515	933	
Balance on I	Parcels'	Post Å	ccounts	•••		•••			609
•	Total	•••	•••	• • •	79,637	56,103	58,380	36,661	37,202
Net Deficit "Surplus	•••	•••	••••	• • •	12,655	31,722	29,823	3,762	 2,830
▲									

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. See paragraphs 276 and 277 ante.

287. The four-weekly service in the last complete year of its Diminished existence (1879) cost Victoria somewhat less than £13,000; the tract mail fortnightly service cost at first only about £20,000, but eventually about £30,000 per annum. The present weekly service is now, it will be observed, not only self-supporting, but is carried on at a profit.

* See also paragraph 292 post.

† Viz., £7,083 under old contract to 31st January, and £27,642 proportion under new contract paid by Victoria.

Parcel post. 288. 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 30 per cent. took place in 1889. The number of Inland Parcels posted during the year 1889 was 149,220, and the postage paid on them amounted to $\pounds 7,240$, as against 114,001 parcels and $\pounds 5,597$ postage for the year 1888.

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 on 1st January, 1890, and that with Tasmania from 1st February, 1890. Parcels to these colonies are limited to 111bs. weight. The number of intercolonial parcels received in 1889 was 684, and the number despatched 1,299. The charges for Intercolonial Parcel Post are 1s. 2d. for 21bs. or under, and 7d. 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, 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 1889, the total number of parcels received was 12.412, and the number despatched was 3,366, or 15,778 in all, as compared with a total of 12,022 parcels in 1888. 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 for parcels 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 111bs. weight.

PARCEL POST WITH INDIA AND THE EAST.

The parcels exchanged between India and the East and Victoria increased from 395 for 1888 to 528 for 1889.

Arrangements have been made for direct exchanges with Straits Settlements and Hong Kong, and for parcels to be sent through the latter colony to China, Japan, Macao, and Siam; but the business is as yet small.

The Victorian share of the postage for British, Colonial, and Foreign Parcel Posts for 1889 was $\pounds 1,165$, and the duty collected and paid to the Customs Department was $\pounds 2,465$.

Postal revenue. 289. Since the postage stamp has been made available for payment, not only of postage and the transmission of telegraphic 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 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 :—

TOTATION TOTATION DE THE LOSE OFFICE IN TOOO AND TOO	REVENUE	RECEIVED	BY	THE	Post	OFFICE	IN	1888	AND	188
--	---------	----------	----	-----	------	--------	----	------	-----	-----

	Amount re	eceived in—		
Heads of Revenue.	1888.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease.
Stamps on telegrams	£ 125,343	£ 127,720	£ 2,377	£
Stamps for payment of postage, duties, fees, etc.*	765,931	693,964		71,967
Total Stamps	891,274	821,684	•••	69,590†
Commission on money orders Telephone Exchange subscriptions and	12,900	13,448	548	•••
private wires	21,601	31,373	9,772	
Grand Total	925,775	866,505		59,270†

290. It should be pointed out that no credit is taken by the Post Government Office for the value of Government correspondence, on which spondence, postage is not charged. In 1887 the value of Government telegrams transmitted was £6,149; and the estimated amount which would have been derived from official correspondence if charged for, was about £60,000. This information has not been furnished for any later year.

291. In 1889 the total ordinary expenditure of the Post and Tele-Postal expenditure. graph Department amounted to £582,910, whilst the capital expenditure during the same year amounted to £110,663, which includes cost of erection and extension of the General Post Office, Melbourne, etc. The ordinary expenditure, which shows an increase of about £25,600 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 interest on capital expended on buildings, or rent. The ordinary and the capital expenditure in 1888 and 1889 were made up of the following items:—

* 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. Revenue from parcels post is included, viz., $\pounds 5,597$ in 1888, and $\pounds 7,240$ in 1889. For numbers of stamps issued, see table following paragraph 294 post.

† Net figures.

Heads of Expenditure.	1888.	1889.	Increase.	Decrease.
ORDINARY.	£	£	£	£
Salaries and wages	269,617	277,593	7,976	• • •
Contingencies	105,559	116,962	11,403	
Mail service, inland	111,140	115,100	3,960	•••
" " British and foreign …	40,823	43,141	2,318	•••
Gratuities to masters of vessels	1,924	4,316	2,392	• • •
Duplicate cable subsidy	14,586	12,897		1,689
Cost of printing, books, forms, stamps, etc.*	13,653	12,901		752
Total	557,302	582,910	25,608†	••••
CAPITAL.				
Telegraph lines‡	19,214	25,842	6,628	•••
Erection and extension of offices \dots	60,950	84,821	23,871	•••
Total	80,164	110,663	30,499	• • •
Grand Total	637,466	693,573	56,107	• • •

EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH POST AND TELEGRAPHS, 1888 AND 1889.

Net cost of ocean mail service.

292. The cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom payable in 1889, was £36,410, but as a set-off against this it is estimated that £34,294 was collected in Victoria for postages. The net cost to the colony in that year was thus $\pounds 2,116$, as against £7,532 in 1888, £37,453 in 1887, whilst in 1883, or six years previously, it was £22,800.** The reduced cost in 1888 and 1889 arises from the favourable contracts entered into by the Australasian colonies with the P. and O. and Orient Companies. The net cost for 1889, 1888, and 1883 was distributed as follows amongst the five mail services :---

COST OF STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

	Net Cost to Victoria.				
Lines of Steamers.	1883.	1887.	1888.	1889.	
P. and O. Service { Under joint Australian { Orient ,, { subsidy in 1888 { San Francisco Service Torres Straits ,, French Service (Messageries Maritimes)	£ 20,256 2,500 44	£ 29,823 4,457 3,000 30 143	$ \begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 3,762 \\ 3,536 \\ 14 \\ Cr 180 \end{array} $	£ Cr. 2,830 4,916 36	
Total	22,800	37,453	7,532	2,116	

* Figures furnished by the Government printer.

† Net figures.

‡ Chiefly cost of construction, but repairs also included. § Expenditure defrayed by Public Works Department.

|| The cost referred to differs from that shown in the preceding statement, viz., £43,141; the one being the amount payable, the other that paid. The postages referred to were as follows :--Subsidized Service, £32,255; San Francisco Service, £2,039.

** See also table following paragraph 286 ante.

293. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1889 for the Cost of inconveyance of Inland Mails was £115,100, of which £54,239 was paid service. to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails luring the year was 4,519,663 by road, and 3,490,320 by rail, or 8,009,983 in all. Whence it follows that the average cost per mile of conveying mails by road was a little over $3\frac{1}{4}$ d., and by rail not quite $3\frac{3}{4}$ d., the average being $3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 transmiting each such item of correspondence was nearly one half-penny (.46d.). The total length of the inland mail service is 18,656 miles.

294. Since the 1st January, 1884, only one kind of stamp has been stamps used for the payment of postage, fees, and stamp 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 nominal values of postal and duty stamps issued from the General Post Office, in the last two years :—

	Nun	Nomina	Nominal Value.		
Description.	1888.	1889.	1888.	1889.	
Adhesive Impressed on Cheques and Receipts Impressed on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Transfers of Freeholds, Conveyances, Mort- gages, Drafts, etc.	67,131,664 11,059,893 163,347	72,952,300 10,383,160 430,168	£ 803,739 46,083 24,916	£ 764,251 43,263 39,299	
Total	78,354,904	83,765,628	874,738	846,813	

STAMPS ISSUED, 1888 AND 1889.

Norg.—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 £891,274 in 1888, and £821,684 in 1889. See table following paragraph 289 *ante*.

295. The value of commission paid in stamps to bank managers commission and licensed vendors of duty stamps (or those they replace) was stamps. £10,844 in 1888, and £10,537 in 1889; and that to licensed vendors of freight stamps was £344 in 1888, and £336 in 1889. The total value of commission paid on the sale of stamps was thus £11,188 in 1888, and £10,873 in 1889.

* See also paragraph 289 ante.

Victorian Year-Book, 1889-90.

Stamp revenue affected by reduced postage.

296. 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, as has been already stated,* 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 returns of the first six months of 1890 the falling-off will be no more than £83,000, resulting from an estimated revenue from the sale of twopenny and penny stamps and post cards of £264,500 in 1890, as against one of £347,500 in 1889. 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.

Money orders. 297. Money order offices in Victoria in connection with the Post Office had been established in 390 places up to the end of 1889. 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:—

N		Number of	Money Ord	ers Issued.	Money Or	ders Paid.
r ea	Year. Money Order Offices.		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
1888 1889		383 390	246,586 251,245	£ 762,483 780,590	226,850 226,279	£ 697,357 705,653
Increa	nse	7	4,659	18,107		8,296

MONEY ORDERS, † 1888 AND 1889.

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	l				1
		•	1	}	1

Rates of commission on money orders. 298. 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. For sums over £5 and under £10, the commission is one shilling to places in Victoria, and two shillings to places in the other colonies. 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;

* See paragraph 289 ante. † Exclusive of postal notes, for which see paragraph 305 post.

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 Money orders are not granted for sums exceeding £10. of ten* words.

299. The number and value of money orders issued in favour of Money rethe 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 1889 was more than double that in 1879, and half as large again as in 1884; but the net amount received from the neighbouring colonies has fallen off to about 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 1889 and the first year of the two previous quinquennia :---

MONEY ORDERS.---NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, 1879, 1884, AND 1889.

Year.		Money Orders set those receiv United I	nt to, in excess of ed from, the Kingdom.	Money Orders r excess of tho Neighbouri	Orders received from, in ss of those sent to, the ighbouring Colonies.		
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.		
			£		£		
1879		12,527	39,619	24,466	95,136		
1884		17,337	56,995	27,841	108,094		
1889		27,168	86,746	7,158	32,283		

300. In New South Wales the money orders issued in 1889 Money orders in numbered 400,487, and were of a total value of £1,188,227; those New South Wales. paid numbered 390,414, and were of a total value of $\pounds 1,108,086$. 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 66 per cent. in number, and by 55 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 more than doubled, and the value increased by 18 per cent.

mitted to United Kingdom and from neighbouring colonies.

301. The average value of money orders (exclusive of postal notes) Average value of issued in Victoria was £3 1s. 10d. in 1888, and £3 2s. 2d. in 1889. money orders. The average value of those issued in New South Wales in 1889 was

^{*} Six words in the case of Victoria.

£2 19s. 4d., or 2s. 10d. above the average value of those in Victoria during the same year.

Money orders in United Kingdom. 302. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1888 were of the following number and amount:—

	***	Money Orders Issued.			
Country.	1	Number.	Amount.		
	1		£		
England and Wales		7,630,441	19,253,924		
Scotland		1,081,836	2,413,660		
Ireland	• • •	592,495	1,259,727		
Total United Kingdom		9,304,772	22,927,311		

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 18	388
---	-----

Average value of money orders in United Kingdom. 303. The average value of each money order issued during 1888 in England was £2 10s. 6d., in Scotland £2 4s. 8d., and in Ireland £2 2s. 6d., or in the United Kingdom £2 9s. 3d. By reference to a previous paragraph, \dagger it will be found that during 1888 the average value of money orders issued exceeded by 12s. 7d. in Victoria, and by 13s. 4d. in New South Wales, the average value of those issued in the United Kingdom.

Proportion of money orders to population.

304. To every 100 of the population nearly 23 money orders were issued in Victoria during 1889, which proportion differs but little from that in the previous year. To every 100 of the population, 36 money orders were issued in New South Wales in 1889, and 27 in England, 27 in Scotland, and 12 in Ireland, in 1888.

Postal notes. 305. 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, uncancelled stamps to the value of 5d. may be affixed to the back of a note, in which case the amount of the note and stamps will be paid. The notes, if left blank as issued by the Department, are payable to bearer at any money order office in Victoria; but if the sender or holder so desire, he can make them payable to any person named, at any such office, by inserting the particulars in spaces reserved for the purpose on the face of the notes. The poundage or price charged is

^{*} Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 329,313, of the value of £887,761. † See paragraph 301 ante.

 $\frac{1}{3}$ 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. The number of postal notes issued in 1889 was 310,677 as compared with 256,429 in 1888, 222,047 in 1887, 140,191 in 1886, and 95,530 in 1885. The aggregate value of these notes was £132,487 in 1889, as compared with £109,964 in 1888, £95,178 in 1887, £61,074 in 1886, and £42,190 in 1885. The following are the denominations, numbers, and nominal values of postal notes paid during the year 1889:—

Denomination.	Number.	Nominal V	alue.
s. d.		£ s.	<i>d</i> .
1 0	10,179	508 19	0
1 6	7,022	526 13	6 0
2 0	14,531	1.453 2	0
2 6	16,979	2.122 7	6
3 0	21,389	3,208	′ 0
3 6	13,531	2,367 18	6
· 4 0	23,966	4,793 4	0
4 6	13,159	2,960 15	5 6
5 0	38,133	9,533	5 0
7 6	17,293	6.484 17	76
10 0	50.547	25,273 10) 0
10 6	10,866	5,704 18	B 0
15 0	22,130	16,597 10) 0
20 0	50,952	50,952 () 0
Total	310 677	132 487 9	2 0

POSTAL NOTES PAID, 1889.

306. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 656 Electric telegraphs. stations within her own borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and New Zealand; also with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with Western Australia, the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America; also with a submarine cable to Tasmania. During 1889, the telegraph stations were increased by 55, and the telegrams were more numerous by 142,000.* The number of stations and the amount of business done in the last two years are given in the following table:—

* See next paragraph.

	Number of	Number of	Miles of-	Number of Telegrams.			
Year. Stations.		Line (poles.)	Wire.	Paid.	Unpaid.*	Total.	
1888 1889	$\begin{array}{c} 601 \\ 656 \end{array}$	 3,967	 8,241	2,653,000 2,782,751	90,938 103,168	2,743,938 2,885,919	
Increase	55	•••		129,751	12,230	141,981	

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1888 AND 1889.

Additional lines and wires. 307. Besides the above, there were in operation 261 miles of line and about $4,051\frac{1}{3}$ miles of wire for private wires and telephone⁺ lines. There were also nearly $46\frac{1}{4}$ miles of aërial cable, having a length of wire of $939\frac{1}{3}$ miles; moreover, $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles of underground cable had been laid, giving a length of wire of $321\frac{1}{3}$ miles.

Telegraph charges. 308. 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; to places in the United Kingdom and Europe 9s. 4d. 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 addresses United Kingdom, India, and other countries, the names and of both sender and receiver are charged for as part of the message.

Telegrams 309. During 1889 the number of telegrams which passed from $\stackrel{\text{to and from}}{\text{Europe.}}$ Victoria to European and other countries outside Australasia, and *vice versâ*, was 21,541, and the cost to the senders was £119,680; which figures shows an increase of 1,027 and £4,761 respectively as compared with 1888. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the telegrams to and from the same places numbered 62,909, and were transmitted at a charge of £324,636. The revenue, which fell from £276,551 in 1885 to £256,527 in 1886, in consequence of a reduction in the rates, has since steadily increased, the amount received in 1889 being $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in excess of that in 1885.

* These are Government telegrams, but are exclusive of telegrams on railway service, which were formerly included.

⁺ For an interesting account of the working of the telephone system contributed to the *Victorian Year-Book* by the Post Office Department, see that work 1887-8, Vol. II., p. 131. See also a subsequent paragraph.

310. The course of a telegram along the 13,695 miles of wire over Course of a which it travels between Melbourne and London is shown in the London. following table. It will be observed that the length of the portion in Australia is 2,704 miles, or about a fifth of the whole distance :---

AUSTRALIAN AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS-COURSE BETWEEN MELBOURNE AND LONDON

Points of Connexion	and Ren	Number of Miles of—				
				Cable.	Land Line.	Total.
Melbourne-Mount Ga	mbier	• • •		: • • •	300	300
Mount Gambier-Adela	aide		•••	• • •	270	270
Adelaide—Port August	a	•••	•••	•••	200	200
Port Augusta—Alice S	prings	• • •	2 .	•••	1,036	1,036
Alice Springs-Port Da	rwin	• • •		• • •	898	898
*Port Darwin-Banjoe	wangie	• • •		1,150		1,150
Banjoewangie-Batavia	a ¯	• • •	•••	•••	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

311. The following table shows the number of miles of electric Telegraphs telegraph open, with their proportion to area and population, in each asian of the Australasian colonies at the end of 1889:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

	-	Number o Telegrap	of Miles of oh Open.	Miles of Line.		
		Line.	Wire.	Per 1,000 Square Miles.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.	
Victoria		3,967	8,241	45.1	355	
New South Wales		10,732	22,606	34.7	956	
Queensland		9,456	16,981	14·2	2,325	
South Australia		5,511	9,921	6.1	1,698	
Western Australia	• • •	2,961	3,330	3.0	6,776	
Total		32,627	61,079	11.1	1,082	
Tasmania		1,979	2,590	75.0	1,306	
New Zealand	•••	4,874	11,827	4 6·8	786	
Grand Total	•••	39,480	75,496	12.8	1,042	
Grand Total	••••	39,480	75,496	12.8	1,042	

* 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.

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312. The following is the order in which the respective colonies Order of colonies in stood at the end of 1889 in regard to the number of miles of electric respect to length of telegraphs. telegraph line open in each :--

> Order of Colonies in reference to Length of Telegraph LINE OPEN, 1889.

Order of colonies in respect to ratio of to area and

313. In proportion to area, Victoria had, in 1889, a larger extent of telegraph line than any other colony except Tasmania and New telegraphs, Zealand; but in proportion to population, Victoria was at the bottom population. 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, 1889.

Proportion to Area.

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

Proportion to Population.

- 1. Western Australia.
- 2. Queensland.
- 3. South Australia.
- 4. Tasmania.

5. New South Wales.

- 6. New Zealand.
- 7. Victoria.

Telephone wire in Australasian colonies.

314. In addition to the telegraph wire, the following lengths of telephone wire were in use in 1889 in the four colonies named-Victoria 5,313 miles, South Australia 1,756 miles, New Zealand 1,662 miles, and Tasmania 346 miles. No information has been received from New South Wales, but in Queensland there were 634 telephones in The Telephone Exchanges in Victoria had 1,988 subscribers. use.

Messages in Australasian colonies.

315. 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 1889 most messages by far are transmitted in New South Wales, the next largest number in Victoria, and the next in New Zealand :---

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889. Number of Messages.

1. New South Wales				3,433,562
2. Victoria				2.885.919*
3. New Zealand				1.802.987
4. Queensland				1.568.872
5. South Australia				984.180
6. Tasmania				280,559
7. Western Australia				197.587
ጥል	- 1			11 150 000
100	dl	• • •	• • •	11,153,666

* Exclusive of messages on railway service.

316. The lengths of telegraph line open and number of messages Telegraphs transmitted in the United Kingdom and such British possessions as dominions. the information is available for are as follow, according to the latest information :---

Country or Colony			Number of Miles of	Number of Messages	
Country or Colony			Line.	Wire.	Annually (000's Omitted).
United Kingdom		•••	30,726	183,502	57,765,
Australasia (1889)	•••	•••	39,480	75,496	11,154,
Bermuda		• • •	350*		
British Guiana	• • •		260*	* * *	
British Bechuanalan	d		200	• • •	
Canada			29,245*	61,219	4.064.
Cape of Good Hope		• • •	4,339		1.064.
Cevlon			715		
Cvprus			2,400	•••	
Gold Coast			171		
Gibraltar			11		
Hong Kong			323		
India			31.894	93,517	2.808
Indian Feudatory St	ates		1.200	00,011	2, 000,
Malta		••••	65	•••	•••
Manritins	• • •	•••	117	* • •	•••
Natal	•. • •	•••	501	• • •	•••
Newfoundland	• • •	• • •	995	•••	•••
Protected Malay Sta	tes	• • •	360	•••	•••
Straits Sattlements	005	• • •	438+	• • •	•••
St Holona	• • •	•••			•••
Wost Indias	•••	•••		* • •	•••
Antique			30		
Banhadaa	• • •	• • •	50	•••	
Darvauus	•••	• • •	50	• • •	
Jomaica	• • •	•	600 611	••	
Jamaica Trinidad		• • •		• • •	01,
	•••	• • •		• • •	
Lululand			J 3U		

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1888.

NOTE.—The following particulars relate to telephone lines which are not included in the table :— United Kingdom, 28 exchanges with 1,370 subscribers; Canada, 15,448 miles; British Guiana, 32; Jamaica, 87; Australasia, about 7,000 miles.

317. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and Telegraphs in Foreign wire open, and the number of messages sent, in some of the principal countries. Foreign countries, according to the latest returns. The information, where possible, has been drawn from official sources :---

* Excluding cable, viz., 15 miles in Bermuda in 1886, 12 in British Guiana, 215 in Canada, and 187 miles in India.

† Including telephone lines.

	Country.			Number of Miles	Number of Messages	
Сот			Year.	Line.	Wire.	Annually (000's omitted).
Algeria			1888	6.925	15,902	
Argentine (Ionfede	ration	1888	18,366	42,632	3.511.*
Anstria-Hur	oarv		1888	37,085	110,661	10.347.+
Beloinm	-81		1888	3,976	18,845	4.954.
Bolivia			1888	180	290	16.†
Bosnia			1883	1,730	2,995	297.
Brazil			1889	6,657	11,481	568,
Bulgaria			1889	2,733	4,100	621,§
Chile			1888	10,640	15,835	572,
Cochin-Chin	a		1888	1,840	* • •	•••
Columbia	• • •		1887	2,800	4,970 ·	• • •
Costa Rica			1888	420	850	113,
Cuba			1889	2,795	5,400	
Denmark	•••		1888	2,688	7,270	1,525,
Egypt			1888	3,172	5,423	667,
France	• • •		1888	65,104	240,978	22,341,
Germany	•••		1888	57,369	204,659	17,782,
Greece	• • •		1889	4,334	5,030	937,§
Guatemala	• • •	• • •	1888	2,030	4,060	457,
Hawaii	• • •		1888	245	890	•••
Holland	• • •		1888	3,094	10,877	4,060,
Honduras	•••		1888	1,340	2,680	
Italy	•••		1887-8	21,020	73,592	8,140,
Japan	•••		1889	5,880	15,609	2,565,†
Java		• • •	1885	ə,7 1 6		378,
Luxemburg	• • •	• • •	1888	479	871	
Mexico	• • •		1889	27,861	46,000	
Nicaragua	····	• • •	1888	1,110	2,220	• • •
Orange Free	State	• • •	1228	1,170	2,350	 00 i
Paraguay	•••	• • •	1555	66 091 6	190	32,T 50 S
Persia	•••	• • •	1009	0,189 9,700	5,804	70,3
Portu col	• • •		1660	2,100	5,200	1 790
Porrugai	• • •	•••	1880	0,191	7,420 8 022	1,700, 1 918 \$
Roumania	•••	• • •	1668	2,001	0,000	1,510,8 10 477 4
Sorrio		• • •	1880	1 806	2,008	10,477,1
Servia	•••	• • •	1009 1887	12 996	33.000 33.908	3 770
Sweden	• • •	•••	1888	5 086	13 261	1 368
Norway	• • •	••• /	1888	0,000 4.6.10	8 701	1,000,
Switzerland	• • •	•••	1888	-,0-10 4 418	10 768	3 380
Transvaal	• • •	•••	1889	1 492	2 200	0,000,
Turkey	•••		1889	15 000	28,000	•••
United State	s	• • •	1889	248 920	776 289	51.464.8
Uruguay			1888	1.965	3 800	148.
Venezuela	- - • • •		1888	2.982	5,600	409.
				-,	-,000	;

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Telegraphs 318. According to L' Almanach de Gotha, 1887, || the number of continent. miles of telegraph and the number of messages in each of the great

* Figures for 1889. † Figures for 1887. ‡ Figures for 1886. § Figures for 1888. 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.

continents of the world were as follow in 1884-5. To these the figures for the Australasian colonies in 1886 have been added :----

Contin	Continent.		Miles of Line.	Messages (000's omitted).	
Australasia	•••		37,099	9,022,	
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	••••	772,248	204,118,	

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN EACH CONTINENT.

319. According to Mr. McCarty* (with a correction of the figures Telegraphs for Australasia), the length of telegraph lines in 1888-9 throughout world. the principal countries of the world was 853,010 miles, and that of telegraph wire was 2,440,710 miles. It will be observed that the former exceeds the total length of line given in the table by about 80,700 miles.

320. Until September, 1887, the Telephones in Victoria were Telephones. 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 seven Telephone Exchanges in the colony—three of which were opened during the year 1889, viz., at Warrnambool, Windsor and Malvern. In the Central Exchange there are now ten sections of switch-board employed with a capacity to accommodate 2,000 subscribers; fortysix female switch-hands are employed during the day, and four male hands at night. The revénue for 1889 was £21,603; the total number of subscribers at the end of the year was 1,988, and the amount subscribed during the year was £29,203. At present only subscribers are supposed to use the lines. The establishment of public telephone offices is now under consideration. The number of subscribers at the various Exchanges in the colony at the end of each of the last three years, together with the total amount of annual subscriptions payable at the respective dates, were as follow +:--

* Annual Statistician, San Francisco, 1890, page 384.

† For an account of the Victorian Telephone system, see Victorian Year-Book, 1887-8, Vol. II., paragraph 978.

SUBSCRIBERS	то	TELEPHONE	E	XCHANGES,	18	87, 1888	AND	1889.
				1887.		1888.		1889.
Melbourne*	•••	•••		864		1,339	· · ·	1,608
Ballarat	•••			140		135	•••	137
Sandhurst	• • •		· • •	117		112	•••	100
Geelong*					•••	51	• • •	81
Warrnambool				• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	Nil
Windsor*			• • •	• • •		• • •	•••	26
Malvern*	•••		• • •	• • •	• • •		• • •	36
Т	otal			1,121		1,637	•••	1,988
Annual Su	bscrij	ptions payable		£16,647	•••	£24,649	f	29,203

Railway commissioners.

length,

321. All the railways in Victoria are the property of the State. Under The Victorian Railway Commissioners Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 767), which came into force on the 1st February, 1884, the railways are vested in three commissioners, who are a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and hold office for a term of seven years, at the expiration of which they are eligible for re-appointment, if the Governor in Council should so determine. The annual salaries appropriated to the commissioners are £3,000 for the chairman, and £1,500 for each of the other two. None of the commissioners can be removed from office unless an address praying for such removal be presented to the Governor by both Houses of Parliament in the same session of Parliament, or by the Legislative The commissioners Assembly alone in two consecutive sessions. are charged with the duty of constructing such lines of railway as are authorized by Parliament, and of maintaining, working, controlling and managing all the lines of railway, subject, in some respects, to the approval of the Governor in Council. They are required by the Act to furnish reports to the Minister of Railways quarterly; also reports of their proceedings, and of all moneys received and expended by them, to Parliament in September of each year.

322. The number of miles of railway open on the 30th June, 1889, Railways: was $2,198\frac{1}{2}$, consisting of $1,929\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single and $268\frac{3}{4}$ miles of cost, etc. double line; and by the 30th June, 1890, the total length open increased to 2,470 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, 1889:-

* The Exchanges at Geelong, Windsor and Malvern are also connected by means of trunk lines with the Melbourne Exchange.

+ The report on the Victorian Railways for the year 1889-90 which was presented to Parliament at the end of September, was received too late for the details to be carried into the main body of this work. The leading particulars will, however, be given in footnotes.

RAILWAYS.-LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED.

	Leng 30t	th open h June,	on the 1889.	Cost of Const	ruction.*	Distance	
Lines.	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	during the Year.	
Northern System.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.	
Melbourne to Sandhurst (ex-	$100^{\frac{3}{2}}$		1008	4 747 981+	17 196	\	
alusive of Melb Terminus)	1004	••••	1004	1 , 1 , 1 , 0 , 1	±7,14 0		
Sondhurst to Echuca (includ-		551	551	670 517+	19 900		
ing bridge over Murray at	•••	004	004	013,011+	14,499		
Fahnaa)							
Longefield Tunction to Lance		1/1	1/1	62 515	1 990		
fold	•••	172	142	00,010	4,000		
Contampo to Devlosford		99 3	993	169 770	7 155		
Carisrulle to Daylesiolu	•••			290.961	6 024		
Density to St. Amond		セノ <u>ラ</u> 991	41 <u>2</u> 90	049,001 161 705	0,934		
Dunony to St. Arnaud	$\overline{2}$		- 33 - 503	101,703	4,900		
St. Arnaud to Donald	•••	$23\frac{3}{4}$	$23\frac{3}{4}$	94,780	3,991		
Castlemaine to Maldon	•••	$10\frac{1}{4}$	104	58,692	5,726		
Ballarat to Maryborougn	•••	42 ¹ / ₂	421	272,194	6,405		
Ballarat Kacecourse Branch	•••	2	2	7,332	3,666		
Line							
Maryborough to Avoca	•••	15	15	61,586	4,106		
Sandhurst to Inglewood		30	30	160,616	5,354	$\rangle 2,603,294$	
Inglewood to Charlton		$42\frac{3}{4}$	$42\frac{3}{4}$	169,436	3,963		
Charlton to Wycheproof		$16\frac{1}{2}$	$16\frac{1}{2}$	84,479	$5,\!120$		
Toolamba to Tatura		7	7	$27,\!597$	3,942		
Tatura to Echuca		$34\frac{3}{4}$	$34\frac{3}{4}$	149,726	4,309		
Wedderburn Junction to	• • •	$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	17,291	3,640		
Wedderburn							
Korong Vale to Boort		18	18	72,366	4,020		
Eaglehawk to Kerang		$73\frac{3}{4}$	$73\frac{3}{4}$	286,926	3,891		
Creswick to Daylesford		$23\frac{1}{3}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$	161,966	6,892		
Ballarat Racecourse to Waubra		$13^{\frac{3}{3}}_{4}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	60,409	4,395		
Inglewood to Dunolly		$24\frac{3}{4}$	$24\frac{1}{4}$	93,096	3,761		
Sandhurst to Heathcote (por-		$27\frac{3}{4}$	$27\frac{3}{4}$				
tion of Wandong, Heath-							
cote and Sandhurst line)				000.050			
Wandong to Kilmore (portion		9 <u>1</u>	9 1	} 302,079	• • •		
of Wandong, Heathcote		Z	02				
and Sandhurst line)							
				/		_ / /	
Total	$101\frac{1}{4}$	$592\frac{3}{4}$	694	8,225,435	11,852		
Wardown Sunday						-	
Footsoran Innation to Will	0		C	191 9105	80 202		
lionstown (including Diana	0		0	401,2139	00,100		
and Brook meters		•					
and Dreakwater)	1 2	0 = 3	001	1 146 0951) 00.019		
ing line to Geelong (includ-		3/4		1,140,039	49,013		
and Williamstan D							
and williamstown Kace-							
course Line)	ι	I	1	ł	1	17	

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of line
(§) on page 201 post.
† Excluding the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, which cost £985,532.
‡ 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.
§ 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.

	Len 30	gth open th June,	on the 188 9.	Cost of Const	ruction.*	Distance	
Lines.	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per mile.	during the Year.	
Western System-contd.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.	
North Geelong to Ballarat	$53\frac{1}{2}$		$53\frac{1}{2}$	1,820,837	34,034		
Geelong to Queenscliff-		$20\frac{3}{4}$	$20\frac{\bar{3}}{4}$	111,072	5,353		
(Oneenscliff Junction to		-	_		-		
Queenscliff)							
Geelong to Colac (including		$52\frac{1}{2}$	$52\frac{1}{2}$	314,386	5,988		
Geelong Racecourse Branch		_	_				
Line)							
Colac to Camperdown		28	28	$125,\!437$	4,480		
Lal Lal Racecourse		2	2	11,332	5,666		
Warrenheip to Gordons		13	13	86,941	6,688		
Ballarat to Ararat		57	57	357,961	6,280		
Ararat to Stawell		$18\frac{3}{4}$	$18\frac{3}{4}$	137,220	7,318		
Stawell to Horsham	1	53	54	$274,\!528$	5,084		
Horsham to Dimboola		$21\frac{1}{4}$	$21\frac{1}{4}$	78,570	3,697		
Dimboola to S.A. Border		$63\frac{1}{4}$	† 63 <u>∔</u>	$365,\!470$	5,778		
Ballarat Cattle Yards		3	3	$12,\!303$	4,101	2.707.844	
Ballarat to Scarsdale		131	$13\frac{1}{4}$	$59,\!456$	4,487	/ _,,.	
Ararat to Hamilton		$66\frac{1}{2}$	$66\frac{1}{2}$	$315,\!661$	4,747		
Hamilton to Portland		54	54	279,871	$5,\!183$		
Branxholme to Casterton		32	32	175,963	5,499		
Lubeck to Rupanyup		$9\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	40,633	4,277		
Murtoa to Warracknabeal		314	$31\frac{1}{4}$	133,574	4,274		
Horsham to Noradjuha		$20\frac{1}{4}$	$20\frac{1}{4}$	76,907	3,798		
Footscray to Bacchus Marsh		$24\frac{1}{4}$	$24\frac{1}{4}$	$245,\!346$	10,117		
Bacchus Marsh Junction to		$4\frac{3}{4}$	$4\frac{3}{4}$	26,515	5,582		
Newport							
Hamilton to Coleraine		23	23	101,976	4,434		
Camperdown to Terang (por-		$13\frac{3}{4}$	$13\frac{3}{4}$	252,653	• • •		
tion of Camperdown to							
Warrnambool Line)			-	000 177			
Gordons to Ballan (portion of	••••	$7\frac{1}{4}$	$7\frac{1}{4}$	288,411		! /	
Bacchus Marsh to Gordons						//	
Line)							
Total	621	670	7391	7 320 277	0 007		
		010	1044	1,020,211	9,991		
North-Eastern System.							
Essendon Junction to Essen-	5		5	142.367	28.473		
don (including Racecourse							
Line)			-				
Essendon to Wodonga	54	128	182	2,004.633	11.014		
Wodonga to Murray River		21	21	36.040	16.018		
North Melbourne to Coburg	2 <u>3</u>	$2\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{-4}{5}$	173.420	34.684	}∓	
Royal Park Junction to Clif-	-4 3 4	2	2 <u>3</u>	146.190	53.160		
ton Hill	*	-	-4				
Fitzroy Branch		1	1	76.387	76.387		
Tallarook to Yea		$23\frac{3}{4}$	23 <u>3</u>	148.862	6,268		
	1 · · · ·		- 1			•	

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—continued.

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote
(§) on page 201 post.
† Includes 1¹/₄ mile constructed on disputed territory on the border of South Australia.
‡ For distance travelled see next page.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—continued.

	Leng	gth open th June,	on the 1889.	Cost of Cons	truction.*	Distance
Lines.	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per mile.	Travelled during the Year.
North-Eastern System—con.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
Mangalore to Shepparton		45	45	247.333	5,496	h
Shepparton to Numurkah	21	$18\frac{1}{4}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$	73,738	3.597	
Benalla to St. James	· · · · ·	$20\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{1}{2}$	75.004	3.659	
St. James to Yarrawonga		$19\frac{1}{4}$	$19\frac{3}{4}$	89,090	4,511	
Wangaratta to Beechworth		23	23	158,256	6,881	
Everton to Myrtleford		$16\frac{1}{2}$	161	75,105	4,552	2,241,964
Springs to Wahgunvah		14	14	67,970	4,855	
Numurkah to Nathalia		14	14	47,319	3,380	
Numurkah to Cobram		$21\frac{1}{2}$	$21\frac{1}{2}$	75,736	3,522	
Shepparton to Dookie	•••	15	15	49,342	3,289	/
Total	$64\frac{3}{4}$	$366\frac{3}{4}$	$431\frac{1}{2}$	3,686,792	8,544	
Eastern and South Suburban Systems.						
Spencer to Flinders-street Junction	••••	<u>3</u> 4	<u>3</u> 4	26,680	35,573	
South Yarra to Oakleigh	$6^{\frac{3}{4}}$		$6\frac{3}{4}$	261.058	38 675	
Oakleigh to Sale	04	118 1	1184	\$ 70.807	7.364	
Caulfield to Frankston	91	10불	20^{4}	168.965	8.448	
Moe to Thorpedale		$10\frac{3}{4}$	$10^{\frac{3}{4}}$	112.392	10.455	
Morwell to Mirboo		20^{-1}	20	149.434	7.472	
Traralgon to Heyfield		$23\frac{1}{4}$	$23\frac{1}{4}$	119,710	5.149	
Heyfield to Bairnsdale		$50\frac{1}{4}$	$50\frac{3}{4}$	244,083	4,810	
Sale to Stratford		$9\frac{1}{4}$	$9\frac{1}{4}$	40,787	4,409	
Hawthorn to Lilydale	$5\frac{3}{4}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$20\frac{1}{4}$	260,367	12,858	2 107 573
Hawthorn to Kew	•••	14	$1\frac{1}{4}$	69,463	55,570	,101,010
Brighton to Picnic Point	2	• • •	2	69,352	34,676	
Lilydale to Healesville		$15\frac{1}{4}$	$15\frac{1}{4}$	194,088	12,727	
Dandenong to Tooradin		16	16	213,731		
(portion of Dandenong to			,			
Leongatha Line)						
Frankston to Mornington Junction (portion of Frankston to Orith Deint	• • • .	4 <u>1</u>	4 <u>1</u>	76,896	•••	
Line)]
Collingwood to Heidelberg		5 <u>∔</u>	51	$172,769 \pm$	32,908	/
Hobson's Bay Lines (includ-	16늘	···	$16\frac{1}{2}$	1,792,9781	108,665	1,020,068
ing the Port Melbourne Pier)						
Total	$40\frac{1}{2}$	$300\frac{1}{4}$	$340\frac{3}{4}$	4,843,560	14,214	· •••
Grand Total	$268\frac{3}{4}$	$1,929\frac{3}{4}$	$2,198\frac{1}{2}$	24,076,064§	10,951	10,680,743
						1

* Exclusive of rolling stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote infra. † Including junction station, Alphington, £49,918. ‡ Including expenditure on works, etc., between Prince's-bridge station (Melbourne) and Windsor, (§) infra.

not yet apportioned, amounting to £207,701. § The total cost of the railways opened to the 30th June, 1889, was £29,125,280, viz., £24,076,064 as shown above, £3,066,701 on rolling-stock, £985,532 on the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, £920,373 on general construction (such as sheds, workshops, machinery, etc.), and £76,610 cost of floating loans. To the 30th June, 1890, the total cost was £31,800,515. See paragraphs 333 and 334 post.

Victorian Year-Book, 1889-90.

Railways in progress.

323. Under the Railway Construction Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 821), 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, 501 had been completed and opened for traffic on the 30th June, 1889, whilst $683\frac{3}{4}$ miles were in progress, and $15\frac{1}{4}$ miles had not been commenced. The following is a statement of the proposed lengths of the railways in progress at the 30th June, 1889 :---

Names of Lines.										
COUNTRY LINES.										
Avoca to Ararat										
Bacchus Marsh and Gordons (section Ballan to Maddingley)										
Ballarat East and Buninyong			• • •	•••	• • •	$6\frac{3}{4}$				
Birregurra and Cape Otway Fo	prest	• • •		•••	• • •	$19\frac{3}{4}$				
Camperdown and Curdie's Rive	\mathbf{er}					$22rac{1}{2}$				
Coburg and Somerton	•••		• • •	• • •		7				
Dandenong and Leongatha (see	tion T	'ooradin t	o Leonga	tha)		$53\frac{3}{4}$				
Fitzroy and Whittlesea	• • •	• • •		• • •		22				
Frankston and Crib Point (sect	tion M	ornington	Junction	n to Crib	Point)	141				
Hamilton and Penshurst	•••					18				
Kerang and Swan Hill		• • •				35				
Koroit Railway viâ Penshurst		• • •				49				
Koroit and Belfast						11				
Koroit and Warrnambool						9				
Kyneton and Redesdale						167				
Lancefield and Kilmore					•••	$17\frac{3}{4}$				
Leongatha and Port Albert			• • •	•••	•••	471				
Maffra and Briagolong			•••	• • •	• • •	113				
Mornington	•••	· • • •	• * •	•••	• • •	7 <u>3</u>				
Mount Moriac and Forest	•••	•••	* • •		• • •	11				
Murchison and Rushworth	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	123				
Myrtleford and Bright	•••	•••	••	* • •	• • •	181				
Ondit and Beeac	• • •	• • •	• • •		•••					
Ringwood and Forn Tree Guill	•••	•••		• • •	• • •					
Searsdale and Lintons	y	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	12				
Scarsuale and Lincons	• • •			• • •	•••	ð				

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, 30TH JUNE, 1889.

202

]		Approximate Length.									
COUNTRY LINES.											
erang and Mortlake	12										
amperdown and Warrnamb	ool (sect	ion Teran	ig and Wa	arrnamboo	ol) (30					
Vandong, Heathcote and Sa	ndhurst	(section J	Teathcote	e to Kilmo	re)	30					
Varragul and Neerim		10									
Vodonga and Tallangatta	•••			•••	• • •	26					
ackandandah and Beechwo	\mathbf{rth}			• • •		13					
ea and Mansfield	•••	•••		•••	•••	$55\frac{1}{2}$					
Total	•••	• • •	•••		•••	6 6 8					
SUBURBAN LINES. Burnley to Junction with Outer Circle Duter Circle Railway—Oakleigh viâ Camberwell to Richmond and Alphington											
Total	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	$15\frac{3}{4}$					
Grand To	tal	•••	•••	•••		$683\frac{3}{4}$					

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, 30TH JUNE, 1889—continued.

Note.—For expenditure on lines in progress see paragraph 333 post.

324. The following is a list of the lines, or sections of lines, Railways authorized but not commenced up to the 30th June, 1889, together but not with a statement of their proposed lengths :--

RAILWAYS AUTHORIZED BUT NOT COMMENCED, 30TH JUNE, 1889.

	Approximate Length.					
Frankston Cemetery Maldon and Laanecoorie		•••		•••	•••	$\begin{array}{c}\text{Miles.}\\\frac{3}{4}\\14\frac{1}{2}*\end{array}$
Total	•••	••••	••••	••••	• • •	154

NOTE.—A Bill is now (September, 1890) under the consideration of Parliament for the further construction of about 800 miles of railway.

325. According to the following table a considerable increase took Rollingstock place in 1889 as compared with the previous year in all descriptions of rolling-stock, especially locomotives, and sheep and cattle and goods trucks, etc. The increase in the total expenditure in rollingstock was £336,000:---

* About $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles over the authorized length. The contract was let in July, 1889, for this line.

Rolling-stock, 1888 and 1889.*

		Number of							
Year ended 30th June.	Loco- motives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggons, etc.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	Total Cost of Rolling- stock.		
1888 1889	$\begin{array}{c} 397\\ 461 \end{array}$	517 538	303 337	498 595	5,786 7,469	$\begin{array}{c} 434\\ 552\end{array}$	£ 3,259,490 3,595,323		
Increase	64	21	34	97	1,683	118	335,833		

Passenger rates. 326. The passenger rates are 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.	1	Second class	, country lines	1 <u>1</u> d.
۶ ۲	suburban lines	• • •	1d.		3 2	suburban lines	0 <u>3</u> d.

Miles open and travelled. 327. 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 1887-8 and 1888-9, it is shown that a considerable increase took place in all the items, the train mileage having increased by 18 per cent., the passenger traffic by 23 per cent., and the goods traffic by 16 per cent. The increases referred to were, no doubt, partly due to the traffic which took place in connexion with the late Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition :—

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED, 1887-8 AND 1888-9.[†]

Year.		Average Extent Opened.	Train Mileage.	Passengers. ‡	Goods and Live Stock.	
1887-8 1888-9	••••	Miles. 1,947 2,144	Miles. 9,082,312 10,680,743	No. 55,911,394 68,904,427	Tons. 3,564,043 4,160,126	
Increase	• • •	197	1,598,431	12,993,033	596,083	

* Including rolling-stock in course of construction at the end of each year. In 1889, the amount expended thereon was £528,622.

† During the year 1889-90, the train mileage was 11,773,152; the passengers carried numbered 71,058,940; and the quantity of goods and live stock carried was 4,170,436 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, and 60 for each monthly ticket issued to adults; 120 for each quarterly, and 40 for each monthly ticket issued to youths; 90 for each quarterly, and 30 for each monthly ticket issued to boys; and 2 for each day-return ticket issued; an addition of 138,380 has also been made each year for the estimated number of free journeys made.

328. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses Receipts and during the financial years 1887-8 and 1888-9:-

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1887-8 and 1888-9.*

		Rece	ipts.				Proportion
Year ended 30th June.	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods and Live Stock.	Sundries.	Total.	Working Expenses.	Net Income.	of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
1888	1,200,046	1,358,999	197,004	$2,\!756,\!049$	1,753,019‡	1,003,030	63.61
1889	1,456,037	1,441,600	212,503†	$3,\!110,\!140$	1,945,837	1,164,303	62.56
Increase	255,991	82,601	15,499	354,091	192,818	161,273	
Declease			•••			(1 00

329. It will be observed that, whilst the average extent of lines Increase in open for traffic in 1888-9 was 10 per cent. above that in 1887-8, the railway income. net income increased by over £161,000,—resulting from an increase of £354,000 in the gross receipts, less one of £193,000 in the working expenses. 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, also that the expenses of 1887-8 were swelled to the extent of £128,988 by the cost of the railway accident. On the other hand, the Railway Commissioners point out that certain reductions were made in the rates of freights in favour of agricultural interests, which practically reduced the revenue during the year by £50,000; also that the following exceptional items appear amongst the working expenses for the 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. The proportion of working expenses to receipts was $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1888–9, as compared with 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 amount of

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* During the year 1889-90, the Railway receipts amounted to £3,131,866, and the working expenses to £2,132,158. The net income was thus £999,708; and the proportion of working expenses to receipts 68 per cent.

† This amount is made up of parcels, etc., £82,382; horses, carriages, and dogs, £19,322; mails, £55,153; rents, £28,371; miscellaneous, £17,275.

[‡] The whole cost of the Windsor accident, which occurred in 1886-7, amounting to £128,988, is here included.

concessions so made during the last five years was not less than $\pounds 600,000$; and that had no such concessions been made the railway revenue of 1888–9 would have been increased by $\pounds 200,000$, and the proportion of working expenses to receipts in these years would have been as low as $58\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.*

Earnings and expenses per mile.

330. The following table shows the average extent of Government ar railways open, the gross earnings and expenses, and the net profits per mile open, in each of the last sixteen years :---

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN, 1873-4 to 1888-9.⁺

Year.	Average Number of Miles Open.	Gross Earnings Expenses per per Mile. 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	5681
1881	1,215	1,371	752	619 <u>†</u>
1882	1,300	1,370	845	525
1883	1,432	1,326	890	436
1884 (6 months)	1,598	701	$\boldsymbol{425}$	276
$1884-\dot{5}$	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	90 8	543

Decrease of net profits per mile. 331. 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 £533 in 1879, and to as low as £436 in 1883. Since the latter year the proportion has ranged between £500 and £600 per mile. In 1888-9, when the length of line open was over five times as great as in 1873-4, the net profits per mile were only £543, or lower than in any previous year shown in the table

except 1887-8, 1883, 1882, or 1879.

Railway debt. 332. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of June, 1889, inclusive of the debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, was

* See Report of the Victorian Railway Commissioners for the year ending 30th June, 1889, pages xiv. and xv.

† During the year 1889-90, the average number of miles open was 2,330; the gross earnings averaged £1,344 per mile; the expenses per mile £915; and the net profit per mile £429.

t 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.

£29,099,619, of which £2,673,913 was raised during the year 1888-9. As, however, the gross proceeds exceeded the nominal amount by $\pounds 204,958,*$ whilst on the other hand the expenses of floating the loans amounted to £281,568, the net amount available for railway construction was only £29,023,009.

333. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other Capital sums, amounting in the aggregate to £2,936,662, have also been railways. available for railway construction, viz., £2,568,562 derived from the alienation of Crown lands \dagger and £368,100 from the consolidated revenue. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted at the end of June, 1889, to £31,266,126, and at the same period the balance at credit was £770,155. The following is a statement of the railway capital account to that date:—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO 30TH JUNE, 1889.

I	ECEIPI	rs.			
Total amount of loans, exclusiv	e of re	edemp-			
tion loans		-	£29,099,619	I	
Railway loan liquidation and	constr	ruction			
account†	• • •		2,200,000	t	
Railway construction account	• • •	• • •	368,562		
From consolidated revenue		•••	368,100	1	
				•	
Total receipts	• • •				£32,036,281
EXI	PENDIT	URE.			•
Construction of completed lines					
Permanent way	•••	• • •	£24,076,064	Ş	
Rolling-stock, general const	truction	n, etc.	5,049,216	Ĭ	
Construction of lines in progress	s, and r	olling-)		••	
stock		···· {	2,140,846	§	
Preliminary surveys	•••)		Ū	
U U					
Total expenditure	•••	• • •	•••	•••	£31,266,126
Balance available				•••	£770,155

334. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, Net income amounting to £29,125,280, represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic at the end of the year 1888-9, whilst the mean for the year

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may be set down at £27,853,130. The net income of the Victorian Railways in 1888-9 has already been stated¶ to have been £1,164,303. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 4.180per cent., equal to £4 3s. 7d. per £100, as compared with a proportion

* Including £12,193 increase of debt on conversion of debentures into stock at a lower rate of interest.
† See footnote (‡) on page 168 in Vol. I.
‡ Viz., £68,100 loan paid off, and £300,000 under Act 879 for rolling-stock.
§ For the particulars of the expenditure, see tables following paragraphs 322 and 323 ante.
Includes net cost of floating the loans, etc., £76,610; and cost Melbourne and North Melbourne station, £985,532. See also footnote (\$) on page 201 ante. For cost of rolling-stock only, see paragraph 325 ante.

of 3.888,* or £3 17s. 9d. per £100 in 1887-8.† The nominal rate of interest payable on the borrowed capital now averages 4.14 per cent; or £4 2s. 10d. per £100.[†] In 1883 the average rate was as high as 5 per cent., but owing to the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures and the issue during subsequent years of 4 per cent. debentures in lieu thereof, a reduction of £161,684, upon a total of £485,052, was effected in the annual interest payable.

335. The following is a statement of the proportion which the net Proportion ofincometo capital cost during each capital cost during each of the last eight full financial years :---

PROPORTION OF EARNINGS TO COST OF RAILWAYS, 1881 TO 1889.

			Per cent.				Per cent.
1881	•		4.083	1885-6		• • •	4:373*
1882		• • •	3.512	1886-7			4.196*
1883	• • •		2.958	1887-8			3.888*
1884.5	e • 1		4·081*	1888-9	•••	• • •	4.180

Purchase by the State of private railways.

336. 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 now are double throughout. The cost to the 30th June, 1889, including rolling-stock, was £2,047,978. This amount includes expenditure on rolling-stock in course of construction, also about $\pounds 200,000$ for additions and improvements to the permanent way, a portion of which is properly chargeable to other lines.

Rates of interest on of purchased railways.

337. Six per cent. Hobson's Bay Railway debentures of the value debentures of £281,200, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures of the value of £200, were redeemed prior to the 30th June, 1888. The debentures now outstanding bear 5 per cent. interest, and represent a total value of £183,900.

338. Dating from the period at which the Hobson's Bay lines Hobson s Bay lines were purchased by the State, there had been until the end of 1883 a before and after large falling-off in the net income derivable therefrom, whilst in one purchase. 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

^{*} Figures revised and amended since last publication.

[†] During the year 1889-90, the net income, which amounted to £999,708, was equivalent to 3.28 per cent. on the mean capital cost (£30,462,900) of the lines opened for traffic. ‡ See table on page 229 of Vol. I.

years 1885-6, 1886-7, and 1888-9 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 1888-9 the net gain was nearly £124,000, being equivalent to over 6 per cent. upon the capital, which was much larger than in any previous year. 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 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 :—

		Interest payable on Capital Cost.		Net Income. (Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.)		Net Gain (+) or Loss (-) on working Lines after payment of Interest.		
Year.	Capital Cost of Lines.*	Amount.	Average annual rate per cent.†	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.†	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.‡	
	£	£		£		£		
1873 to 1876 (annual average)	1,000,000	56,500‡	5.65	82,627	8.26	+ 26,127	+ 2.61	
1877-8	1,015,011	57,348‡	5.62	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	4.24	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	4.11	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	S 8,9 10	4.40	212,719	10.53	+123,809	+ 6.13	
							j	

HOBSON'S BAY LINES BEFORE AND AFTER PURCHASE BY TH	E STATE
--	---------

Note.—The lines were purchased by the State on the 1st July, 1878. During the year 1889-90, the gross receipts amounted to $\pounds 402,341$, and the working expenses to $\pounds 228,081$. The net proceeds were thus $\pounds 174,260$, or 8.33 per cent. of the mean capital cost ($\pounds 2,092,700$).

* The figures in this column represent the capital cost about the middle of the year or perid named. On the 30th June, 1888, the capital cost was £1,992,563, and on the 30th June, 1889, £2,047,978, as stated in paragraph 336 ante.

t 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 exceed the receipts.

I Small net increase accounted for by the Windsor accident, on account of which £128,988 was paid as compensation during the year.

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Loss on working Hobson's Bay lines.

339. It will be observed that prior to their purchase by the State the net income of the lines represented a return of about 8 per cent. upon the capital (share and debenture combined), which, however, probably included the accumulated reserve funds; and if interest be allowed on the whole at the same rate as was paid upon the debenture capital, the net gain, after payment of interest on capital, will be found to have been from $2\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. Since the purchase, taking into account the interest upon the capital cost, there has been an actual loss on the lines during six of the years shown, but a gain in the remaining five and a half years. During the most recent financial year the net income was equivalent to $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the capital cost, which was 6 per cent. higher than the average rate at which the capital was borrowed; whilst the net amount gained, after providing for interest, was £124,000. This satisfactory result is no doubt largely attributable to the increased settlement which has recently sprung up in the outlying suburbs of Melbourne. It will be borne in mind that the railways were placed under the control of the Commissioners on the 1st February, 1884.

Loss on working Hobson's **Bay** lines

340. The figures in the fifth column (net income) show that, during the 11 years between the purchase of the lines and the end of June, in 11 years. 1889, the receipts exceeded the working expenses by £781,317; and the figures in the last column but one show that the total loss upon working the lines in the same period amounted, after paying interest on capital, to £42,897.

Compenstion for railway accidents.

341. 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 $10\frac{1}{2}$ years the amount of compensation so paid was no less than £321,500, equal to over a tenth of the gross receipts, which was nearly $2\frac{1}{4}$ times 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 :---

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Voor		Amour	nt of Compensation pays	able.	
I ear.		Hobson's Bay lines.	Other lines.	Total.	
		£	£	£	
1879		936	5,310	6,246	
L880		76	3,010	3,086	
L881		. 45,160	19,835	64,995	
L882		114,587†	17,141	131,728	
		25,802	27,737	53,539	
1884 (first 6 mo	onths)	1,630	30,098	31,728	
L884- 5		1,042	4,774	5,816	
885-6		647	4,875	5,522	
L886-7		784	5,871	6,655	
887-8		129,305	10,854	140,159	
1888-9	· <i>·</i> ·	1,537	17,492	19,029	
Total		321,506	146,997	468,503	

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, ETC.,* 1879 TO 1888-9.

342. The revenue returned in 1888-9 in proportion to the cost of Return on construction (including rolling-stock) was as high as $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Hobson's Bay lines, and $6\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on those of the North-system. Eastern system—which carries the Sydney traffic, but varied from $1\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. to 4 per cent. on the other lines. In proportion to the capital cost, the net returns on all but the Northern and the Eastern systems show an improvement in 1888-9 as compared with those of the previous two years. The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems during the three financial years ended with 1888-9, as calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :---

PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1886-7 TO 1888-9.

				1886-7.1	1887-8.‡	1888-9.
Northern system		• • •	• - •	2.93	3.39	2.70
Western system	• • •	• • •		4 ·10	4.04	4.08
North-Eastern system			• • •	6.20	6.71	6.30
Eastern system (exclusive	of Hobson	's Bay lin	nes)	2.83	2.53	1.75
Hobson's Bay lines	•••		•••	7.52	1.35§	10.53
				4.90	2.00	4.10
All line	es	• • •	• • •	4.20	3.89	4.18
				<u> </u>		

capital cost ofeach railway

* 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.

‡ Figures amended since last publication.

§ Low proportion due to Windsor accident.

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Railways in Australasian colonies. 343. 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 1888:—

		Miles of Rai	ilway open on 3 1s	st December.
Colony.	Year.	Number.	Per 19,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria*	$\ldots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1870\\ 1875\\ 1880\\ 1885\\ 1886\\ 1887\\ 1888\\ 1888\\ \end{array} \right.$	$\begin{array}{c} 274\\617\\1,199\\1,676\\1,743\\1,880\\2,018\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 31 \\ 70 \\ 136 \\ 191 \\ 198 \\ 214 \\ 230 \end{array}$	38 78 139 173 177 184 185
New South Wales	$\dots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1870\\ 1875\\ 1880\\ 1885\\ 1885\\ 1886\\ 1887\\ 1888 \end{array} \right.$	335 437 850 1,777 1,935 2,081 2,206	$11\\14\\28\\57\\63\\67\\71$	67 74 115 186 193 200 203
Queensland	$\dots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1870\\ 1875\\ 1880\\ 1885\\ 1886\\ 1887\\ 1888\\ 1888\\ \end{array} \right.$	$\begin{array}{c} 206 \\ 265 \\ 633 \\ 1,434 \\ 1,555 \\ 1,765 \\ 1,931 \end{array}$	$egin{array}{c} 3 \\ 4 \\ 9 \\ 21 \\ 23 \\ 26 \\ 29 \end{array}$	$178 \\ 146 \\ 280 \\ 455 \\ 455 \\ 481 \\ 498$
South Australia	$\dots \left\{ \begin{array}{c} 1870 \\ 1875 \\ 1880 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 \end{array} \right.$	$133 \\ 274 \\ 667 \\ 1,063 \\ 1,382 \\ 1,420 \\ 1,518$	$ \begin{array}{r} 1 \\ 3 \\ 7 \\ 12 \\ 15 \\ 16 \\ 17 \\ \end{array} $	72 130 249 339 442 441 477
Western Australia	$\left\{\begin{array}{c}1870\\1875\\1880\\1885\\1886\\1886\\1887\\1888\end{array}\right.$	38 72 184 154 239 272	 2 2 2 2 3	142 248 523 389 562 646

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

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* The figures for Victoria since 1885 relate to the 30th June of each year.

		Miles of Railway open on 31st December.			
Colony.	Year.	Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.	
Tasmania	$ 1870 \\ 1875 \\ 1880 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 $	$ \begin{array}{c} 150 \\ 172 \\ 257 \\ 303 \\ 318 \\ 327 \\ \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c}\\57\\65\\97\\115\\121\\124\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \\ 145 \\ 150 \\ 192 \\ 221 \\ 223 \\ 224 \end{array}$	
New Zealand	$1870 \\ 1875 \\ 1880 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 \\$	542 1,258 1,654 1,809 1,841 1,865	$52\\121\\159\\174\\177\\179$	144 259 288 307 305 307	

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Note.—For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1889, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante, also Appendix A. post.

344. In 1888 the lines of Victoria extended over about 150 miles Order of more than those of New Zealand, but nearly 200 miles less than those respect to of New South Wales. The following is the order in which the railways. respective colonies stood, in 1888, in regard to the length of their lines of railway :---

colonies in length of

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

- 1. New South Wales.
- 2. Victoria.
- 3. Queensland.
- 4. New Zealand.

- 5. South Australia.
- 6. Tasmania.
- 7. Western Australia.

345. In regard to the extent of railways open in proportion to Order of colonies in area, Victoria was much in advance of the other colonies; but, in respect to proportion to population, she occupied the lowest position on the list. length of railway to area and The following is the order of the colonies in 1888 in these respects :--population.

OBDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPORTION OF LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

- To Population.
- 1. Western Australia.
- 2. Queensland.
- 3. South Australia.
- 4. New Zealand.
- 5. Tasmania.
- 6. New South Wales.
- 7. Victoria.
Railways in Australia and Australasia. 346. 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 1888, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in 1888 in Australia was over eight times, and in Australasia nearly eleven times, as great as it was at the commencement of the period :—

				Miles of Railway Open	on the 31st December.*
	Year.		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
1886		• • •		6,769	8,881
1887			• • •	7,385	9,544
1888				7,945	10,137
			and the second sec		

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Railways in Australasia in proportion to area and population.

^{s in} 347. In 1888, there were on the continent of Australia, an ^{or-} area average of 2.7 miles of railway to every 1,000 square miles, or 272 ^{pu-} miles to every 100,000 inhabitants; and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 3.3 miles to every 1,000 square miles, or 276 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants.

Gauges of lines in Australasia. 348. 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 over 700 out of 1,500 miles have been constructed upon a 3 feet 6 inches gauge. In New South Wales, a 4 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

Length, cost, and revenue of railways in each coleny. 349. 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 1888 :—

* See footnote to table following paragraph 343 ante.

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	At end o	f the Year.	During the Year.‡			
Colony.	Number of Miles Open.†	Capital Cost.‡	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.	
		£	£	£	£	
Victoria	2,018	$27,\!468,\!258$	2,756,049	1,753,019	1,003,030	
New South Wales	2,206	26,630,664	2,509,527	1,578,590	930,937	
Queensland	1,931	§13,064,598	776,794	507,961	268,833	
South Australia	1,518	9,666,223	948,382	453,385	494,997	
Western Australia	272	892,243	38,371	44,080	-5,709	
Total	7,945	77,721,986	7,029,123	4,337,035	2,692,088	
Tasmania	327	2,353,585	135,984	129,265	6,719	
New Zealand	1,865	13,472,837	997,615	647,045	350,570	
Grand Total	10,137	93,548,408	8,162,722	5,113,345	3,049,377	

LENGTH, CAPITAL COST, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888.*

350. The average cost of Government railways per mile, as deduced Cost per from the figures in the above table, ranges from £13,612 in Victoria mile of railways in to £4,374 in Western Australia. The following are the figures for each colony.

	CAPITAL	Cost	PER	MILE	of Co	Gover	RNMENT *	RAI	LWAYS	IN	EACH
	(At the end of 1888.)										
					£						£
1.	Victoria			18	3,612	2 5.	Queenslar	nd	• • •	• • •	6,766
2.	New South	Wales		12	2,532	2 6.	South Au	stralia	L		6,444
3.	Tasmania	• • •	•	8	3,43 6	5 7.	Western.	Austra	ilia j	• • •	4,374
4.	New Zealan	nd		7	7,582	2					

351. According to the following figures, the capital cost of $_{Cost of rail-railways}$ per mile has not been so high in Victoria and New South $_{mile in}^{ways per}$

Wales, as in the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, Germany, ^{various} countries. Austria or Russia. In Tasmania the capital cost has been less than in any of the following countries except Cape Colony; whilst in the other Australasian colonies it has been lower than the capital cost in even that country:—

* The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June, 1888, for New Zealand for the year ended 31st March, 1889, and those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1888. For later information respecting the railways in the various colonies, see Appendix A. *post*.

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 ; 68 miles in Western Australia ; 48 miles in Tasmania ; and 88 miles in New Zealand. ‡ Government lines only.

§ Including expenditure on lines in progress. || Excess of working expenses over receipts.

	Cost per Mile.		Co	st per Mile.
	£			£
England and Wales	51,075	Russia and Austria		19,968
United Kingdom	43,645	Ireland	••••	13,369
Scotland	36,855	Canada	• • •	11,930
France	27,045	United States	• • •	11,268
Belgium	25,865	India and Burma		9,772
British Dominions	21,297	Australasia	•••	9,513
Germany	20,400	Cape Colony		8,004

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Proportion of railway revenue to cost in each colony.

352. In 1888 the net railway revenue bore a higher proportion to the capital cost in Victoria than in any of the other colonies except South Australia, which derives a large profit from the traffic to the Broken Hill silver mines, the proportion for the year referred to being nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower than in South Australia, but $\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. higher than in New South Wales. This will be observed from the following figures, which also show that the railways of Western Australia are worked at a loss; and those of Tasmania pay little more than $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., whilst those of Queensland and New Zealand pay respectively $2\frac{1}{8}$ and $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. upon their capital cost:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN EACH COLONY, 1888.*

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. South Australia	5.26	5. Queensland	2.13
2. Victoria	3.80	6. Tasmania	···· ·30
3. New South Wales	3.50	7. Western Australia	•67
4. New Zealand	2.61		

Average cost and profits of railways in Australia and Australasia.

353. Taking the continent of Australia as a whole, the capital cost of railways averaged £9,993 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3.55 per cent. Combining the Australian continent with Tasmania and New Zealand, the capital cost averaged £9,513 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3.33 per cent.

Proportion of railway revenue to cost in various countries. 354. 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 South Australia than in any of the countries named except the Argentine Confederation, and Cape Colony, and higher in Victoria than in one half of the countries; whilst in all the other colonies, the proportion was lower than in most of the countries named :—

* For later information see Appendix A. post.

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Per Cent.			Pe	er Cent
Argentine Confederation	n 5 [.] 65	France	• • •		3.75
Cape Colony	5.34	Ireland	• • •	•••	3.75
India and Burma	5.12	Scotland	• • •	• • •	3.64
Germany	5.11	Australasia (1888)	• • •		3.33
Holland	4.81	Austria-Hungary	• • •	• • •	3.06
Belgium	$\dots 4.55$	Sweden	• • •	• • •	2.75
Switzerland	\dots 4.25	Italy	•••	•••	2.61
England and Wales	4.15	Norway	•••	• • •	1.86
United Kingdom	4.06	Canada	• • •	• • •	1.58
British Dominions	\dots 3.82				

355. Some engineers contend that the first cost of a railway should Actual and not exceed ten times its annual gross receipts, the latter being termed its "theoretical cost." The following figures show that in all the railways. 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 :---

Colony.		Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten Times the Annual receipts).	Actual in Excess of Theoretical Cost.	
			£	£	£
Victoria			27.468.258	27,560,490	-92,232*
New South Wales			26,630,664	25,095,270	1,535,394
Queensland			13,064,598	7,767,940	5,296,658
South Australia			9,666,223	9,483,820	182,403
Western Australia		••••	892,243	383,710	508,533
Total		• • •	77,721,986	70,291,230	7,430,756
Tasmania			2 353 585	1.359.840	993.745

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN THE Australasian Colonies.

cost of Australasian

Grand Total		93,548,408	81,627,220	11,921,188
New Zealand	· • •	13,472,837	9,976,150	3,496,687

356. The actual has been less than the theoretical cost of con-Actual and theoretical structing the railways in Cape Colony, British India, Germany, cost of railways in Russia, and the United States; but the reverse has been the case in various countries. the rest of the following countries :---

* Actual less than theoretical cost by this amount.

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	• • •	864,695,963	728,946,650	135,749,313	• • •
Scotland	•••	$114,\!120,\!119$	79,944,270	34,175,849	•••
Ireland		$36,\!539,\!273$	28,946,050	7,593,223	• • •
Australasia (1888)		$93,\!548,\!408$	81,627,220	11,921,188	
Cape Colony		$14,\!214,\!308$	15,144,160	•••	929,852
India and Burmah	•••	$132,\!718,\!660$	137, 377, 200		4,658,540
Canada		$151,\!495,\!927$	86,148,230	65,347,697	
Germany	•••	495,107,000	545,900,000	•••	50,793,000
France	•••	531,120,000	424,220,000	106,900,000	• • •
Italy		121,583,000	94,510,000	27,073,000	• • •
Belgium		71,438,000	67,860,000	3,578,000	••••
Russia	• • •	277,860,000	282,950,000	•••	5,090,000
United States	•••	1,738,397,000	1,980,460,000		242,153,000

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF CONSTRUCTING RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Railways in United Kingdom. 357. In 1888 the length of lines open in Ireland and Scotland together was 2,115 miles less than the length open on the Australian continent; whilst the length open in England and Wales was about 3,900 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 barely 4 per cent. of the capital cost. The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for that year:—

RAILWAYS 1	IN	THE	UNITED	Kingdom,	1888.
------------	----	-----	--------	----------	-------

Country.	Miles of Railway open on the 31s t December	Paid up Capital (Shares, Loans, etc.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	£	£
England and Wales	13,982	714,036,571	654,172,918	62,005,633	32,391,197
Scotland	3,097	114,120,119	68,413,349	7,994,427	3,845,366
Ireland	2,733	36,539,273	19,912,897	2,894,605	1,525,544
Total United Kingdom	19,812	864,695,963	742,499,164	72,894,665	37,762,107

Daily 358. The gross daily receipts of the Victorian railways per mile open receipts per mile on Victorian and British railways. are much larger than the average receipts upon any of the British railways, except the Metropolitan, as shown by the following figures :--

> * 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 10s. 5d. in 1887-8, and £4 12s. 8d. in 1888-9.

GROSS DAILY RECEIPTS OF BRITISH RAILWAYS PER MILE CONSTRUCTED.*

		Average	Rece	ipts p	er Mile	per Day.
		-	£		d.	- •
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 Coa	ist		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	

359. Except as regards the United Kingdom and Australasia, the Railways in figures in the following table, showing the statistics of railways in British possessions. the various British possessions during 1888, have been extracted and re-arranged from a return given in the Colonial Office List, 1890 :---

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1888.

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles Open.	Capital Cost.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
EUROPE.		£	£	£	£
United Kingdom [†]	19,812	864,695,963	72,894,665	37,762,107	35,132,558
Malta	$7\frac{1}{2}$	90,000	•••		•••
ASIA.					
India and Burma	13,581	132,718,660	13,737,720	6,848,410	6,889,310
Indian Feudatory States	872	4,099,030	262,410	143,598	118,812
Ceylon	181	2,636,552	244,513	108,780	135,733
Protected Malay States	43	180,000	52,225	18,670	33,555
AFRICA.					
Cape Colony	1.776	14,214,308	1,514,416	756.060	758,356
Natal	233	2,765,500	347,982	199,364	148,618
Mauritius	92	800,000	110,730	70,819	39,911
AMERICA.					
Canada	12.701	151,495,927	8,614,823	6,385,843	2,228,980
Newfoundland	109	2,500,000	±46,772	146,974	-202
British Guiana	20	280,000	32,080	17,673	14,407
West Indies—					
Barbados	$23\frac{1}{2}$	200,000	11,253	13,317	-2,064
Jamaica	64	804,311	53,646	34,356	19,290
Trinidad and Tobago	54	602,638	54,980	55,561	-581
Australasia§	10,137	93,548,408	8,162,722	5,113,345	3,049,377
Total	59,706	1,271,631,297	106,140,937	57,574,877	$ 48,\!566,\!060 $

* See J. S. Jeans' paper, page 122. † For railway statistics of England, Scotland, and Ireland, see table following paragraph 357 ante. ‡ Figures for 1886.

§ For railway statistics of the different Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 343 || Net figures. et seq. ante.

Railways in India. 360. On the Indian railways (including those of the Native States), the number of passengers carried during the year 1888, was 103,156,013, and the weight of goods carried was 22,393,202 tons. The net earnings of the year 1887-8 was at the rate of £5 2s. 5d. per £100 invested.*

Railways in Foreign countries.

in 361. From the latest official statistics, the following information is. respecting the railways of the various Foreign countries throughout the world has been extracted. Germany and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom :---

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			f		£	£
Austria-Hungary	1887	15.050	298 489	65 440	20.823	11.701
Belgium	1888	2.762	71 438	73 360	6,786	3,539
Denmark	1887-8	1.048	, 1, 100,	8.822	783.	682.
France	1887	19.528	531 120	218.367	42.422.	22.427.
German Empire	1887-8	24.270	495 107	315 992	54,590.	29.318
Greece	1889	364	100,107,	010,002,	01,000,	20,010,
Holland	1888	1.697	21 325 +	18 482	2 291	1 277.
Italy	1887	7.197	121 583	45 519	9 451	6 264
Portugal	1885	949	121,000,	2 607	856	365
Russia in Europe	1887	16 774	•••	36 843	25 217	14 453
Snain	1888	5 920	• • •	00,010,	<i>20,211</i> ,	``
Norway	1887-8	970	7 072	 3 310		293
Sweden	1887	4 579	27 855	10.078	2.087	1 313
Switzerland	1888	1 860	27,000, 36,480	10,078, 97 070	2,007,	1,010, 1.754
Turkey in Europo	1888	1,003	50,409,	27,019,	0,471,	1,70 1 ,
iuncy in Europe	1000	JOŦ	•••	•••	•••	• * •
A STA						
China	1887	118				
Japan	1889	000	•••	11 660	 625	 947
Persia	1888	505 6	•••	11,000,	000,	2T ,
Turkey in Asia	1888	257	•••	• • •	•••	• • •
runey in Asia	1000	001	•••		•••	• • •
AFRICA						
Algeria	1880	1 600			049 +	
Tunis	1888	1,000 960	• • •	• • •	040,1	
кищь	1000	200	• • •	• • •	•••	* = *
AMERICA						
Argentine Confeder-	1880	6040	20000			2 062 1
ation	1003	U;J±U	20,000,9	• • •	4,200,	ວ,ບບວ,∥
Brazil	1880	5 500	56 100	/7 ዓ1ሥ -	4 100 4	90 947 +
	T00 3	0,002	90,109,	7,315,Ţ	4,391,4	49,4±1,4
——————————————————————————————————————					1	

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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* See Burdett's Official Intelligence, 1889, page 19.

† State railways only. ‡ Figures for 1887. § Figures for 1885. || Figures for 1888.

RAILWAYS	IN	FOREIGN	COUNTRIES-	-continued.
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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.)
AMERICA—contd.			£		£	£
Chile	. 1889	1,748				
Colombia	. 1888	148		•••	• • •	
Costa Rica	. 1888	180	•••	•••		
Cuba	. 1889	931	• • •		•••	
Guatemala	. 1888	99			•••	
Hawaii	. 1888	56				
Honduras	. 1888	69		• • •	• • •	
Mexico	. 1889	4,981		• • •	•••	
Nicaragua	. 1888	94	•••	•••		
Paraguay	. 1888	94		•••	• • •	
Peru	. 1888	1,630		• • •	• = •	
San Domingo	. 1889	71		•••	• • •	
San Salvador	. 1888	59	•••		• • •	
United States	. 1888	154,276	1,738,397,	451,354,	198,046,	135,097,
Uruguay	. 1888	400	•••		•••	
Venezuela	. 1889	183			••••	
	1			l		l

362. In proportion to population, all the Australasian colonies Australasian 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 :--

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 Queensland South Australia New Zealand Tasmania New South Wales Victoria Switzerland United Kingdom	1888 " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	$155 \\ 201 \\ 208 \\ 326 \\ 447 \\ 492 \\ 525 \\ 1,620 \\ 1,910$	Germany France Belgium Austria-Hungary Spain Portugal Italy Russia in Europe	1882 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	$2,061 \\ 2,121 \\ 2,378 \\ 3,101 \\ 3,134 \\ 4,427 \\ 5,010 \\ 6,077$

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 United Kingdom Switzerland Germany France Italy Austria-Hungary Portugal Spain	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	1882 ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	$\begin{array}{r} 4.9\\ 8.5\\ 9.1\\ 9.5\\ 11.5\\ 19.4\\ 19.7\\ 36.5\\ 36.8\end{array}$	Victoria New Zealand Tasmania Russia in Europe New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	1887-8 1888 ,,, 1882 1888 ,,, ,, ,,	$\begin{array}{r} 43.5\\55.9\\80.6\\136.7\\140.9\\346.1\\595.1\\3,587.9\end{array}$

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO AREA IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Receipts per mile open in various countries.

363. In proportion to the mileage open, the following figures show the gross railway receipts to be higher in Victoria than in Italy, Ireland or India, and in New South Wales than in the two last-named countries, whilst all the other Australasian colonies, as well as the Cape and Canada, are below India :---

GROSS RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

		Aı p	nnual Receipts er mile open.			Annual Receipts per mile open.
England	• • • •		£4,435	Ireland		£ 1,059
United King	gdom		3,679	India and Burma	•••	1,012
Scotland			2,581	Australia		904
Belgium		•	2,457	Cape Colony		853
Germany	• • •		2,249	Australasia		831
France	• • •		2,172	Canada	•••	722
Austria-Hur	igary		1,384	South Australia	• • •	632
British Dom	inions		1,778	New Zealand		561
Russia		•	1,503	Tasmania		487
Victoria			1,366	Queensland		402
Italy	*		1,313	Western Australia	• • •	188
New South	Wales	• • •	1,181			

Receipts per train mile in various countries. 364. By the following figures it would appear that the gross receipts of the Victorian Railways per train mile are higher than those of the railways of any of the European countries named :---

		Receipts per Train Mile.
Victoria—State lines (1888-9)	• • •	s. d. 5 10
Austria-Hungary-Companies' lines	• • •	5 1
Russia-Companies' lines	• • •	4 7
FranceCompanies' lines		$4 \ 3$
Austria-Hungary-Private lines worked by the Stat	te	4 3
Italy-State lines	• • •	4 2
Russia-State lines	· • • •	3 9
Austria-Hungary-State lines		36
Germany—Private lines worked by the State		36
" Companies' lines		3 0
Belgium-Companies' lines		2 9
" State lines		2 3
France-State lines		2 2

GROSS RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES PER TRAIN MILE.*

365. The Victorian railways received on the average about 7s. 8d. Receipts per in 1887-8, and about 6s. 6d. in 1888-9, per ton of goods and live stock carried. According to the following figures, these tonnage rates are higher than those prevailing in any of the undermentioned countries except Russia, Roumania, and Italy:—

AVERAGE RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES PER TON OF GOODS CARRIED. [‡]

	R T	eceipts per on Carried.			R T	leceipts per on Carried.
		s. d.				s. d.
Russia	• • •	11 11	Switzerland			47
Roumania		8 2	Norway			36
Italy	• • •	7 6	Germany	• • •		3 3
Victoria (1888)		66	Holland			3 1
France		6 3	Belgium			2 8
Austria-Hungary		6 1	Luxemburg			0 11
Denmark		4 7				

366. The following was the number of miles of railway open Railways of the world, throughout the world at the end of decennial or quinquennial periods, 1830 to 1885[‡], and also for the latest years; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one :---

* 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 Statis*tique, tome I., 3ème et 4ème livraisons, page 117, there given in francs per kilomètre.

† See J. S. Jeans' paper, page 127, receipts there given in francs.

t 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 kilomètres it has been reduced to English miles on the assumption that a kilomètre is equivalent to 621 of a mile.

Year.			Total Length at end of years named.	Average Annual Increase between periods named.
1830 1840 1850 1855 1860 1865 1870 1875	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	····	Miles. 206 5,335 23,612 42,320 66,376 90,116 137,850 183,681 221 718	Miles. 513 1,828 3,742 4,812 4,748 9,547 9,166 7,607
 1880 1885 1887-8 1888-9	•••• ••• •••	····	302,778 354,706 370,259	16,212 21,000* 15,500

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1888-9.

Tramways.

367. 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

^{*} Approximate.

[†] 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.

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 £1,650,000,7 of which all but £150,000 has been raised in London by means of debentures bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.[‡] The expenditure of the Trust up to the 31st December, 1889, amounted to £1,507,115. 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 41 miles 5 furlongs are to be worked by cables and stationary steam engines, and the remaining 5 miles 6 furlongs by horses.

The cable lines will form one of the largest systems of this description of tramway in the world, and the method of construction adopted will combine all the best features and latest improvements of existing lines both in America and Europe.

The following short description will explain the principle of the construction and working :---

A double tunnel of Portland cement concrete extends from end to end of each line under the roadway; in these tunnels are placed, at intervals of about 4 feet apart, strong bent irons, called "yokes," which have an opening at the top of about 4 inches. On each side of this opening, longitudinal angle-irons, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch apart, are bolted to the yokes, thus forming a continuous open groove or slot, leading into the tunnel and extending from end to end of the 'tramway. The rails on which the cars run are connected with these angle-irons by means of tie-rods, and are laid on a bed of concrete. In the tunnel are fixed, at intervals of 30 feet, iron pulleys, over which run the steel wire cables which are to work the cars. At the end of each line large horizontal pulleys are fixed between the two tunnels, over which the cable is placed, which thus runs up one tunnel and down the other. The motive power is supplied by stationary engines, placed in the most convenient spot available on the line. Each passenger car is accompanied by a "dummy" car, on which the arrangements for working the car are fixed. A mechanical hand, called a "gripper," fixed on the dummy, passes through the continuous groove above-mentioned, and on working a lever the gripper tightens on the rope, and the car proceeds on its course. To

* 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.

‡ For further information respecting the Tramways Trust loans, see paragraphs 424 and 425 in Vol. I.

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stop, the gripper is released and brakes are applied, by means of which, on level ground, the car can be brought to rest, without shock, in a few feet. The rate of travel of the cable will be about 7 miles an hour, which will give a mean rate for the cars, including stoppages, of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It will be understood that the speed will be perfectly uniform, whether on the level or 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 has to be exercised in seeing that none but cement of the very highest quality is used in the tunnels. The tests prescribed are that not less than 90 per cent. shall pass through a sieve with 2,500 meshes to the square inch, and that small bricks of one inch square of pure cement shall, after having been immersed in water for 7 days, bear, without breaking, a strain of 350 lbs., applied by means of a testing machine.

A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince's-bridge Railway Stations, via Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d. 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 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 end of 1889 was 35 miles, consisting of of $33\frac{1}{2}$ miles of cable lines and $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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).		Le	ngth.	Date of Opening.
1. Richmond (c)2. Collins-street and Fitzroy (c)3. Victoria-street East (c)4. Collingwood and Clifton Hill (c)5. Bourke-street and Nicholson-street (c)6. Brunswick (c)7. Carlton (c)8. Kew (incomplete) (\hbar)9. St. Kilda (c)10. Prahran (c)11. North Carlton (c)12. Toorak (c)13. Hawthorn (\hbar)14. North Melbourne (c)15. North and West Melbourne (c)	м. 3 3 2 2 3 4 3 1 5 3 1 1 2 3 4 3 1 5 3 1 1 2 3 4 3 1 5 3 1 1 2 3 4 3 1 5 3 1 1 3 1 2 3 4 3 1 5 3 1 1 5 3 1 1 5 3 1 1 5 3 1 1 5 3 1 1 5 3 1 1 5 3 1 1 5 3 1 5 3 1 5 3 1 1 5 3 1 5 3 1 5 3 1 5 3 1 1 5 3 1 1 5 3 1 1 5 3 1 1 5 3 1 5 3 1 5 3 1 1 5 3 1 5 3 1 5 3 1 1 5 3 1 1 2 3 1 5 3 1 5 3 1 3 1 5 3 1 1 2 3 1 3 1 2 3 1 3 1 5 3 1 1 2 3 1 3 1 1 2 3 1 3 1 2 3 1 3 1 1 2 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{F.4} \ 5 \ 0 \ 1 \ 2 \ 3 \ 0 \ 5 \ 0 \ 4 \ 2 \ 2 \ 1 \\ 5 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \text{CHS. FT.} \\ 9 \ 10 \\ 4 \ 58 \\ 5 \ 59 \\ 9 \ 33 \\ 4 \ 53 \\ 3 \ 19 \\ 0 \ 13 \\ 0 \ 0 \\ 1 \ 20 \\ 7 \ 23 \\ 0 \ 0 \\ 8 \ 23 \\ 0 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \\ 0 \ 0 \\ \end{array}$	11th November, 1885 2nd October, 1886 22nd November, 1886 20th August, 1887 26th August, 1887 26th August, 1887 1st October, 1887 21st December, 1887 28th December, 1887 11th October, 1888 26th October, 1888 26th October, 1888 26th February, 1889 25th February, 1890 18th April 1890
16. Port and South Melbourne (c)	4	3	0 0	17th June, 1890

Tramway passengers and receipts. 368. 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 1889 was about $44\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and the total receipts amounted to nearly £520,000. The number of persons employed by the company in September, 1890, was about

The following are the traffic returns for the last four years 2,150. placed side by side with figures showing the average length open :---

Year.		Average Extent Open.	Passengers Carried.	Total Receipts.	
			Miles.	No.	£
1886	• • •		4.74	6,845,141	74,340
1887			12.60	17,769,979	196,318
1888*			25.73	34,087,552	393,819
1889	• • •		34.87	44,556,404	519,617

TRAFFIC OF MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS, 1886 TO 1889.

Note.—The first line was opened for traffic on the 11th November, 1885.

369. During the first eighteen months the Melbourne street Tramway accidents. 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, and in 1889 there were 3. Of the latter, 2 were run over, and one came into collision with a car. 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, in consequence of which serious accidents have not of late been so frequent as they were formerly.

370. The following table contains a statement of the average rates wages. of wages paid in respect to engagements made in Melbourne, in 1889, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia. It has been compiled from statements obtained from the best authorities, and is believed to be fairly representative of a state of affairs which must always be subject to some fluctuations. Throughout Victoria, the recognised working day for artizans and general labourers is eight hours :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1879, 1884, AND 1889.

Description of Labour.	1879.	1884.	1889.
1.—DOMESTIC SERVANTS. Males. Coachmen, foot- men, grooms, gardeners Butlers ,, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	15s. to 30s. 20s. to 40s.	20s. to 30s. 20s. to 40s.	20s. to 30s. 20s. to 40s.

* A large increase of traffic occurred in this year, owing to the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition, which was opened on the 1st August. It was virtually closed on 2nd February, 1889.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1879, 1884, AND 1889—continued.

I	Description of Worl	ă.	1879.	1884.	1889.
1. Domes	TIC SERVANTS- Females.	-continued.			
Cooks	per annu	m, with board	£35 to £60	£40 to £75	£40 to £75
Laundresses		and longing	£ 30	£35 to £52	£40 to £52
Housemaids		33	£25 to £35	£25 to £40	£30 to £40
Nursemaids		>>	£25 to £35	£20 to £40	£30 to £40
General servants	···· ,,	,,	£30 to £35	£25 to £40	£30 to £40
Girls	per week,	>>	7s. to 10s.	7s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.
2.—	-HOTEL SERVAN	TS.			
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	••• >>	35	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 25s.
Ostlers	••• ••	33	17s. 6d. to 20s.	17s. 6d. to 20s.	20s. to 25s.
Cooks	,	>>	25s. to 40s.	20s. to 65s.	20s. to 65s.
	F				
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	,,	99	£50 to £80	£50 to £100	£50 to £100
3	-FARM SERVAN	TS.			
Ploughmen	ner week	and found	20s to 21s	20a to 25a	205 to 255
Farm labourers	per week,		15s to 20s	20s. to 20s. 15s. to 20s	153 to 20s.
Milkmen for dai	ries .	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Cheesemakers	*** 33	33 ···		25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.
Reapers*	per acre,		7s. 6d. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.
Mowers*		,,	3s.6d.to7s.6d.	4s. to 6s.	4s. to 6s.
Threshers*	per b ushel ,	>>	6d.	5d. to 7d.	5d. to 7d.
Cooks	per annum	; ;;	± 50	£50 to £60	£50 to £60
Y . 1	Females.				
Dairymaids	per annun	n, with board and lodging	£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
Cooks	••• >>	>>	£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
General servants	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	>>	£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
Hop-pickers Maiza piel-ang	per bushel	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		$3\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.	$3\frac{1}{2}d.$ to $4\frac{1}{2}d.$
Marze-pickers	per bag	n mith hard	660 1 670	6d.	6d.
(generally usef	ul))	and lodging	£60 to £70	£60 to £90	£70 to £90
4.—	STATION SERVAN	NTS.			
Boundary Ridon		with notion	R10 1- 600	Q101, Q20	010 La PCO
Shepherds	s her antinn	, with rations	240 to 250	±40 to ±60	240 to 200 226 to 259
Stockmen	••• >>)) .	240 10 200 410 to 200	200 to 202 250 to 275	200 W 204 250 to 275
Hutkeepers	?>	3 9	£26	± 26 to ± 73	£30 to £40
*	/3	52	~~		

* Of late years the greater portion of the reaping, mowing and threshing has been done by machinery

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WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1879, 1884, AND 1889—continued.

Des	cription	of Labour.		1879.	1884.	1889.
4.—Statio	N SERV. Mal	ANTSco es.	ntinued.			
Cooks	per	annum,	with rations	£40 to £50	£50 to £60	£50 to £60
Labourers	per	week.	•	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s
Drovers	Ľ		,,	25s. to 40s.	25s to $40s$	25s to $40s$
Shoonwashers		"	23	15s to 25s	15s to 25s	$15a \pm 0.95a$
Sheepwashers	 DOM	,, 100 shaa	n shorn with	150	195. 10 205.	158.00208.
Sucarers	Tomo	100 5166	rations	105.	125. 10 105.	158. to 108.
0.1	remu	iles.		OAT L. OFT	600 / 6F0	
COOKS	per	annum,	and lodging	£49 to £99	£30 to £50	±30 to ±50
General servants	• • •	"	>>	£18 to £40	£20 to £40	£30 to £45
Married couples	per	annum, r	with rations	£50 to £80	£60 to £90	£70 to £90
5.—WOI Printers—	RKERS I	n Books	, ETC.			
Compositors	ner	1.000		1s	61 af	1e 2d
Machiniste	ອຸດາ ກ ລາ	weet	•••			f3 to fA
Lithomenhang	her	11 ULA	•••	£9 100 to £2 150	£2100 to £2150	29 50 +0 00 15-
Dindona	• • •	33	•••	22 105. W 20 105.		± 2 98. 10 ± 3 198
Dilluers	•••	33	•••			±3 to ±3 10s.
Paper rulers	•••	33	•••	£3 to £3 10s.	£3 to £3 10s.	± 3 to ± 3 10s.
(females)	5	>>	···· ···	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	-15s. to 25s.
6.—IN WAT Pri	ICHES, ECIOUS	JEWELLE METALS.	RY, AND			
Watchmakers	per	week		£3 10s. to £5	£3 10s. to £5	£3 to £4
Manufacturing j ellers	ew-	»		£2 15s. to £3 15s.	£2 15s. to £3 15s.	£2 15s. to £4
Enamellers	•••	> >		£6 to £8	£6 to £8	£3 to £4
7.—IN METALS OF	THER TH	ian Goli) and Silver.			
Blacksmiths	per	day	•••	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 14s.	10s. to 14s.
Farriers—Firemen	a per	week		£2 15s.	£2 15s.	$\pm 2 10$ s.
" Floorm	en,	2		30s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.	35s. to 40s.
Hammermen [.]	per	day		7s. to 8s.	7s. to 8s.	7s. to 8s.
Fitters				9s. to 12s.	9s. to 12s.	9s. to 13s.
Turners				10s. to 13s.	10s. to 13s.	9s. to 13s.
Boilermakers	and	3 7		12s to $13s$	10s to $14s$	10s. to 14s.
platers Riveters		>>		Q_{a} to 11_{a}	9s to 11s	10s to 11s
Monldarg		> >		10^{-4}	100 40 100	$g_{a} + 19a$
Brassfinishers, (cop-))))	•••	9s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 11s.
persmiths		•				
11nsmiths	per	week	•••	± 2 to ± 3	£2 to £3	ET to E3
Ironworkers	•••	"		$\pounds 2$ 10s. to $\pounds 3$	£2 10s. to £3	£2 2s. to £3
Galvanizers	• • •	> >		£3	£3	£2 10s. to £3
Plumbers, gasfitte	ers	33		£3	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£3
8IN CAR	BRIAGES	SAND HA	ABNESS.	00.10 / 64	00 T 4 64	0010- Lo 0010-
Smiths	per	week	•••	±2 105. to ±4	#Z 38. to #4	22 108. to 23 108
Bodymakers	•••	,,		±2 10s. to ±4	£210s. to £410s.	£210s. to £310s
Wheelers	•••	,,	••••	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3
Painters	per	day		8s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s. 6d.	8s. to 11s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1879, 1884, AND 1889—continued.

Des	criptio	on of Labo	our.		1879.	1884.	1889.	
8.—IN CARRIAG Trimmers Vycemen Saddlers	ES A1	ND HARN per week ,, ,,	TESS— <i>conti</i>	inued. 	£2 10s. to £3 10s. 25s. to 40s. £2 15s.	£210s. to £310s. 30s. to 50s. £2 to £3	£2 to £3 10s. 30s. to 50s. £1 10s. to £3	
9.—WORKE	RS IN	SHIPS	and Boat	s.				
Sailors— Sailing vessels Steamships]	per mont	th, and four	nd	£4 10s. to £5 £6	£4 10s. to £5 £6	£3 10s. to £5 £7	
Ship carpenters, s	hip-]	per day	••••	•••	13s.	12s. to 13s.	13s.	
Stevedores' men, lumpers]	per hour			12s.	10s. to 12s.	1s.	
10.—In H	I ouse	S AND B	UILDINGS.					
Masons Plasterers Bricklayers		per day "			10s. to 11s. 10s. 10s.	10s. to 12s. 10s. to 12s. 10s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s. 10s. to 13s. 10s. to 12s.	
Slaters Carpenters	· · · ·	>> >> >>		•••	10s. 10s.	12s. 10s. to 12s.	10s. to 12s. 10s.	
Labourers Painters and glaz	iers))))	•••	•••	6s. 6d. to 7s. 9s.	6s.6d. to7s.6d. 9s. to 10s.	7s. to 8s. 8s. to 10s.	
11	In Fu	JENITUR	E, ETC.					
Cabinetmakers Upholsterers	····] ····	per week "	· · · ·	••••	£210s. to £310s. £210s. to £4	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds 2 \text{ to } \pounds 3 \text{ 10s.} \\ \pounds 2 \text{ to } \pounds 4 \end{array}$	£2 to £3 15s. £2 5s. to £3	
Polishers Coopers	····]	,, per day		••••	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 9s. to 10s.	
	12.—]	In Dres	s.					
Tailors	····] ····]	per hour per week	••••	•••	10d. to 1s. £2 10s. to £3	10d. £2 10s. to £3	10d. £2 10s. to £3	
,, in factor Mantlemakers	ries	99 99	•••	•••	£2 15s. to 20s.	£2 to £2 10s. 15s. to 30s.	£2 to £2 10s. 12s. to 25s.	
First class Second class	•••	"		•••	£3 10s. 35s	£3 10s.	£3 to £4 £1 to £2	
Dressmakers Needlewomen	• • • • • • •	>> >> >>	···· ···	••••	15s. to 20s. 15s. to 20s.	15s. to 35s. 15s. to 35s.	12s. to 25s. 10s. to 20s.	
Bootmakers	• • • •	riveting per p	children's air	boots,	6d.	6d.	6d.	
• •	1	riveting pair	boys' boot	ts, per	10d.	10d.	, 10d.	
3)	1	riveting per pa	women's air	boots,	1s.	1s. to 1s. 6d.	1s. to 1s. 6d.	
"	1	riveting pair	men's boo	ts, per	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.	
> >	I	naking order	wellingto	ns to	10s.	10s.	10s.	
", Machin	r nists p	naking e per week	lastics to o	rder	7s. 6d. 15s. to 35s.	7s. 6d. 15s. to 30s.	7s. 6d. 15s. to 30s.	
Bodymakers Finishers	····]	per dozer "	1 	•••	12s. to 20s. 12s. to 24s.	12s. to 22s. 12s. to 24s.	10s. to 22s. 12s. to 24s.	
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WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1879, 1884, AND 1889—continued.

Descr	ription of Labour			1879.	1884.	1889.
	Dress—conti	nued.				
Hatters-						
Shapers	per dozen	• • •		4s. to 12s.	4s. to 12s.	4s. to 12s.
Crown sewers	••• 99	4		3s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.
Trimmers	11	• • •		6 s.	6s.	6s. to 9s.
				_	<u> </u>	
Clothing Factories				•		
Tailoresses	per week	• • •		20s. to 35s.	12s. 6d. to 35s.	20s. to 35s.
Pressers	••• 99	• • •		$\pounds 2$ to $\pounds 2$ 15s.	$\pounds 2$ to $\pounds 2$ 15s.	± 2 to ± 3
Shirtmakers	••• 99	• • •		12s. to 20s.	12s. to 25s.	12s. to 25s.
Machinists		• • •		15s. to 30s.	20s. to 35s.	20s. to 35s.
	<i>)</i>)					
Drapers' assistants	>			60 10 + 64		6910 / Gr
carpet salesmen	>>	•••		± 2 10s. to ± 4	£2 5s. to £4 10s.	£2 10s. to £5
13In	FOOD AND D	RINK.				
Bakers—			1) 7		
Foremen	per week	• • •		£3	£3	£3
Second hands	- ··· ,,	• • •		$\pounds 2$ to $\pounds 2$ 2s.	£2 10s.	£2 10s.
	,,					
Butchers—						
Shopmen	per week		• • •	35s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.
Slaughtermen	••• >>	• • •	•••	$\pounds 2$ to $\pounds 2$ 10s.	$\pounds 2$ to $\pounds 2$ 10s.	$\pounds 2$ to $\pounds 2$ 10s.
Boys	,, [.] W	ith board	• • •	12s. 6d. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Small-goods mer	1 , ,	33	• • •	$\pounds 1$ 10s. to $\pounds 2$	$\pounds 1$ 10s. to $\pounds 2$	$\pounds 1$ 10s. to $\pounds 2$
Maltsters	,,	• • •			£2 5s. to £3	± 2 5s.
14.—In . Curriers	ANIMAL SUBST	TANCES.	• • •	£2 10s. to £3 10s. 38s. to 45s	$\pounds 210s. to \pounds 310s.$	£210s. to £310s
Launers	••• >>	• • •	• • •	£2 to £2 10g	1005.00 ±05.	308.00 408.
Beamsmen	••• >>	* * 4		£2 00 22 103.	22 10 22 103.	308.10408.
Shedsmen	••• >>	• • •	•••	$52 28. 10 \pm 2 58.$	± 2 2S. to ± 2 5S.	388. to 508.
Fellmongers	•••))	• • •	• • •	305. 10 00s.	305. to 005.	36s. to 50s.
15.—I1	n Stone, Clay	, ETC.		· · ·		
Brickmakers	per 1,000	•••		18s. to 20s.	18s. to 20s.	18s. to 20s.
Navvies	per day	• • •	• • •	6s. 6d.	6s. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Quarrymen	99			8s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.
Labourers		•••	•••	6s. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Stonebreakers	per cubic	yard		1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
1	6 IN MINES	-				
General managers	ner week	-		£2 10s. to £12	$2 \pounds 2 10$ s. to $\pounds 12$	$2 \pounds210$ s. to $\pounds10$
Leoal	her week	• • •	• • •	10s. to £5	10s. to £5	10s. to $\pounds 5$
Mining ,	••• >>	• • •	• • •	£2 5s. to £8	£2 5s. to £7	£2 to £7
Enginoora	•••• >>	• • •	• • •	± 2 to ± 6	± 2 to ± 5	$\pounds 2$ to $\pounds 5$
Engine di	••• 99	•••	•••	£2 to £3 10s	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.
Ditmon	••• 99	•••	•••	£1 16s to £4	£2 to £4	± 2 to ± 4
	••• >)	• • •	• • •	f2 to f4	£1 15s. to £3	£2 5s. to £3 10s.
DIACKSMITHS	••• >>	• • •	•••	f? 2ª to £1	$f_{2} = f_{2} = f_{3} = f_{3$	£2 8s. to £3 12s.
Uarpenters	••• >9	• • •	• • •	2990 +0 09 10~	f2 to f3	f_2 to f_3
Foremen of shift	•••• >>		• • •	±448.00 ±3108.	£9+0 £9 10 a	f2 to f2 102
Miners	••• >>	• • •	• • •	$\pm Z$ to $\pm Z$ IUs.	JUL 10 JUL 108.	22 10 22 103.
Surfacemen (labou	ırers) ,,			± 1 to ± 2 10s.	1 10S. TO £2 10S	15_{-} + 01 102.
Boys`	••• >>	•	• = 9	10s. to ±2	15s. to £1 16s	
Chinese	••• 39	•••		10s. to £2	12s. to 36s.	128. to \mathbf{z}^2
					}	1

Prices.

371. 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 :—

	Artic	eles.	1879.	1884.	1889.
AGE Wheat Barley Oats Maize Bran Hay Flour, fi Bread	RICULTURA trst quality 	L PRODUCE. per bushel ,, ,, ,, per ton per ton per 4lb. loaf	4s. 7d. to 6s. 1d. 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. 2s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. 2s. 10d. to 5s. 2d. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 4d. £3 to £6 15s. £917s.6d.to£1215s. 6d. to 7d.	3s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4s. 3d. 3s. 6d. to 4s. 7d. 2s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. 4s. 4d. to 5s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 2d. £3 10s. to £6 £8 to £10 5d. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.	3s. 6d. to 5s. 9d. 3s. 4d. to 5s. 10d. 2s. 9d. to 4s. 7d. 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 1s. 4d. £3 to £8 £10 to £13 15s. 5d. to 7d.
Horses– Draug Saddl Cattle–	BRAZING] ght e and harn	PRODUCE. each less ,,	£20 to £45 £5 to £52	£21 to £46 £10 to £28	£10 to £43 £6 10s. to £13
Fat Milch Sheep, fa Lambs, Butcher	cows at fat s' Meat—	each ,, ,,	£4 10s. to £11 10s. £5 to £8 15s. 4s. 6d. to 16s. 3s. 6d. to 13s.	£6 to £19 £5 to £10 7s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. 4s. to 14s.	£4 10s. to £16 15s. £3 to £15 6s. to 18s. 6d. 3s. 6d. to 14s. 6d.
Beef, Mutto Veal Pork Lamb	retail)n ,, ,, ,,	per lb. ,, ,, ,, per quarter	2d. to 7d. 1 ¹ / ₂ d. to 4d. 4d. to 7d. 6d. to 9d. 2s. to 3s.	3d. to 8d. 2d. to 5d. 5d. to 8d. 6d. to 10d. 2s. to 3s. 6d.	3d. to 10d. 1½d. to 5d. 5d. to 8d. 6ā. to 8d. 2s. to 3s. 6d.
Butter Cheese Milk	DAIRY P:	RODUCE. per lb. ,, per quart	8d. to 2s. 2d. 7d. to 1s. 2d. 4d. to 6d.	8d. to 2s. 5d. to 1s. 4d. to 6d.	6d. to 2s. 6d. 4d. to 1s. 5d. to 6d.
FA Geese Ducks Fowls Rabbits Pigeons Turkeys Sucking Bacon Ham Eggs	ARM-YARD pigs 	PRODUCE. per couple ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, per lb. ,, per doz.	$\begin{array}{c} 7 \text{s. to 10s.} \\ 4 \text{s. 6d. to 7s.} \\ 4 \text{s. to 6s. 6d.} \\ 1 \text{s.} \\ 1 \text{s. 6d. to 3s.} \\ 6 \text{s. to 15s.} \\ 8 \text{s. to 10s.} \\ 8 \text{d. to 1s.} \\ 11 \text{d. to 1s. 3d.} \\ 10 \text{d. to 2s. 6d.} \end{array}$	6s. to 12s. 4s. 6d. to 8s. 4s. 6d. to 7s. 9d. to 2s. 1s. 6d. to 3s. 4s. to 12s. 6d. 10s. to 14s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. to 1s. 1d. 10d. to 2s. 4d.	4s. to 8s. 6d. 3s. 6d. to 7s. 3s. to 5s. 6d. 6d. to 1s. 4d. 1s. to 2s. 6d. 5s. to 19s. 10s. to 14s. 8d. to 1s. 10d. to 1s. 1d. 11d. to 2s. 6d.

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$\mathbf{L} = \mathbf{L} = $	PRICES	IN	Melbourne,	1879,	1884,	AND	1889.
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PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1879, 1884, AND 1889—continued.

•	rticles.	. <u>.</u>	1879.	1884.	1889.
GARDE	N PRODU	CE.			
Potatoes					
Wholesale		per ton	± 210 s. to ± 710 s.	$\pounds 27$ s. to $\pounds 615$ s.	£3 to £15 10s.
Retail		per cwt.	4s. 6d. to 14s.	4s. 6d. to 9s.	3s. to 18s.
Onions, dried		"	4s. 6d. to 14s.	3s. 6d. to 18s.	6s. to 37s. 4d.
Carrots	per doze	n bunches	6d. to 1s. 6d.	6d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s. 6d.
Turnips	- ,		3d. to 1s. 6d.	5d. to 1s.	6d. to 2s.
Radishes	. ,	7	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Cabbages		per doz.	6d. to 6s.	6d. to 3s.	6d. to 7s.
Cauliflowers			6d. to 4s.	6d. to 4s.	6d. to 10s.
Lettuces			3d. to 1s. 6d.	3d. to 1s.	3d. to 1s. 6d.
Green peas		per lb.	11. to 5d.	1d. to 3d.	1d. to $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.
Miscellan	EOUS AR	TICLES.			
Tea		per lb.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	6d. to 1s. 11d.
Coffee		1	10d. to 1s. 6d.	7d. to 10d.	8d. to 1s. 2d.
Sugar			3d. to 5d.	3d. to 4d.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d.
Rice	- - •	,,	3d. to 4d.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d.	3d. to 4d.
Tobacco		57	3s. 4d. to 6s.	3s. to $6s.$	3s. to 6s.
Soap-Colonial		,,	2d. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.	$2\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 4d.	3d. to 4d.
Candles—		<i>,,</i>			
Sperm			6; d. to 1s. 3; d.	7 [±] d. to 10 [±] d.	5d. to 11d.
Salt		,,	1d.	1d.	1d.
Coals		per ton	29s. to 35s.	25s. to 36s.	26s.
Firewood		r	9s. to 12s.	9s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.	10s. to 14s. 6d.
		33			
WINES,	Spirits,	ETC.			
Ale		per doz.	8s. to 11s.	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 11s.
Porter		, ,	7s. to 10s. 6d.	8s. 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.to27s.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.	• • •
Sherry	- • •	"	35s. to 70s.	35s. to 75s.	
Claret		,,	30s. to 65s.	32s. 6d. to 70s.	15s. to 87s.
Champagne	•••	,,	75s. to 100s.	70s. to 105s.	33s. to 95s.
Colonial wine		"	12s. to 28s.	12s. to 30s.	12s. to 30s.

372. The price of gold in 1889 ranged from £2 15s. to £4 3s. 8d. Price of gold. per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1889 the lowest price quoted (£2 15s. per oz.) was in the Beechworth district, but the great bulk of the gold was stated to have realized from £3 15s. to as much as £4 2s. 6d. per oz. The highest average was in the Ballarat district, in which the prices ranged from £3 17s. 3d. to £4 3s. 8d.

373. The returns of live stock imported overland, made by the Imports of live stock inspectors of stock, always differ more or less from those of the overland

officers of the Customs. In 1889, the former showed larger numbers in regard to horses and cattle, but smaller numbers in regard to sheep and pigs 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, 1889.

		Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	• • #	4,345		77,669	•••	1,009,156	•••	2,687
According to returns of the Customs	•••	3,752	•••	76,957		1,018,515		3,379

Value of live stock overland 374. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (inclusive of pigs), imported overland in 1889 was £1,029,974. The import duty payable on such stock in 1889 was £45,783, equivalent to not quite $4\frac{1}{2}$ 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.

Production.

PART VIII.—PRODUCTION.

375. The mode of disposing of Crown lands in Victoria has Alienation undergone numerous changes. At first it was necessary that all ^{of Crown} lands should be offered at auction before passing into the hands of private individuals, an upset price, according to its value, being placed upon it by the Government. Until 1840 the minimum upset price was 12s. per acre, it was then raised to 20s. Land which had passed the auctioneer's hammer without being bid for was open to be bought by any one at the upset price. Large blocks of land, called special surveys, and a block of a square mile in extent upon ^{Special} surveys. each squatting run, were, under certain Orders in Council, exempted from auction, and were permitted to be purchased at £1 per acre.

376. In 1860 the system was changed, and a law was passed Land Act permitting surveyed country lands to be selected at a uniform upset ¹⁸⁶⁰ (²⁴ Vict. No. 117). price of £1 per acre, the only exception being where two or more selectors applied simultaneously for one block, in which case a limited auction, confined only to such applicants, was to take place. The successful selector had the option of either paying for the whole of his block in cash or only for half; in the latter case, renting the other half at 1s. per acre per annum, with the right to purchase at the same rate per acre as he paid for the first moiety.

377. Another change was made in 1862. Large agricultural $L_{and Act}$ areas were proclaimed open for selection, within which land could Vict. No. be selected, at a uniform price of £1 per acre, lot being substituted for limited auction in the event of there being more than one applicant for an allotment. For one-half of the allotment it was necessary to pay at once; but for the remainder the purchase-money was allowed to be paid by instalments of 2s. 6d. each, extending over eight years. No more than 640 acres could be selected by one person in twelve months. Three alternative conditions to be complied with within twelve months of the date of selection, were imposed upon selectors under this Act:—Either that the selections be enclosed with a substantial fence; or that a habitable dwelling be erected on the land; or that one acre out of every 10 acres selected be cultivated.

378. The next change was made in 1865, when an Act was passed Amending providing that agricultural land could be acquired by payment of 2s. 1865(28 Viet. No. per acre per annum during three years, and by effecting improvements 237).

to the extent of 20s. per acre within two years of the commencement These conditions having been complied with, the lessee of the lease. might, at the expiration of three years, if he resided upon the land, purchase his holding at £1 per acre; or, if not, he could require his leasehold to be offered at auction at the uniform price of 20s. per acre, with the value of improvements added in his favour. There was also a clause* whereby land adjacent to gold fields could be occupied in blocks of 20 acres each without having been previously surveyed. This clause was originally framed to meet the demand for the occupation of land adjacent to gold fields, but its operation was gradually extended by regulation to a circuit of 30 miles around gold fields, and the same individual was allowed to hold several 20-acre licences for the occupation of adjacent land to the total extent of 160 acres. The licensee, in all cases, was bound either to reside on his holding or to fence and cultivate a certain portion.

Land Act 1869 (33 Vict. No. 360).

379. The operation of the last-mentioned clause was so successful in leading to the occupation of the land that free selection before survey was the main principle of the next Land Act, which was passed in 1869, and came into operation on the 1st February, 1870. Under it, the area allowed to be selected by one person was limited to 320 acres; and it was further provided that the selection should be held under licence during the first three years, within which period the licensee was obliged to reside on his selection at least two and a half years, to enclose it, to cultivate 1 acre out of every 10, and generally to effect substantial improvements to the value of 20s. per acre. The rent payable during this period was 2s. per acre per annum, which was credited to the selector as part payment of the principal, viz., 20s. per acre without interest. † At the expiration of the three years' licence, the selector, if he obtained a certificate from the Board of Land and Works that he had complied with these conditions, could either purchase his holding at once, by paying up the balance of 14s. per acre, or might convert his licence into a lease extending over seven years. at an annual rental of 2s. per acre, which was also credited to the selector as part payment of the fee-simple. On the expiry of such lease, and due payment of the rent, the land became the freehold of the selector. The Statute also contained provision for the sale of Crown lands by auction at an upset price of £1 per acre, or such higher sum as the Governor in Council may direct, the whole extent to be sold in any one year not to exceed 200,000 acres.

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* The 42nd clause.

† See paragraph 411 post.

Production.

380. The Land Act of 1869, just described, was amended by the Amending Land Act Land Act 1878, which came into operation at the beginning of 1879. 1878 (42 Vict. No. 634). The principal alterations made by this amending Act, as regards selection for agricultural purposes, was to increase the period during which the land was held under licence from three to six years, and the time of compulsory residence from two and a half years to five years, and to reduce the annual rental per acre for a licence or lease from 2s. to 1s., which thereby allowed the payments to extend over a period of twenty years instead of ten years as formerly.* It also contained a provision for selection by persons who did not desire to reside on their selections. In such cases, however, the rent was 2s. per acre, and the total price to be paid for the land $\pounds 2$ per acre. Improvements to the value of £2 per acre, moreover, had to be made during the six years' licence, of which at least half were to be made before the expiration of the third year. Such licences are not to be issued in any one year for an aggregate area of more than 200,000 acres. Both these Acts expired by effluxion of time on the 31st December, 1884.

381. According to the Land Act 1869, the unalienated and Pastoral unselected Crown lands⁺ were occupied for pastoral purposes either under Land as "runs" under licence or lease, or as "grazing rights." Runs were $\frac{1001}{Runs}$. of two kinds: those in existence at the time of the passing of the Land Act 1869 (viz., on 29th December, 1869), and not since forfeited-described in the Act as "Existing runs;" and those created since that date-described in the Act as "New runs." The former kind, which were by far the more numerous and extensive, were held under pastoral licence renewable annually, and were unlimited as to size. The latter, which were but few in number, were held under lease for any term not exceeding 14 years—the right to the lease having, in the first instance, been purchased at auctionand were not permitted to be of larger extent than sufficient to carry 4,000 sheep or 1,000 head of cattle. An important privilege enjoyed by lessees of "new runs" was that they were entitled to the pre-emption of 320 acres on which their improvements were situated at the rate of £1 per acre.[‡] The annual rent payable for both descriptions of runs was assessed in accordance with the grazing capability of the land licensed or leased, on the basis of 1s. for every sheep and 5s. for every head of cattle the run was capable of carrying.

A ct 1869.

* See paragraph 411 post.

† Since the 1st December, 1883, the Crown lands situated in the Mallee country have been dealt with under a special Act.—See next paragraph.

t Under an Order of Her Majesty's Council, the lessees of the old or "existing" runs had been lowed a "pre-emptive right" to 640 acres.

Grazing rights. As, however, the right of pre-emption to 320 acres at £1 per acre, without conditions as to residence, cultivation, etc., was considered too great a sacrifice of the public estate, the occupation of "new runs" was discouraged by the Government; but, in order to allow of the waste lands of the Crown being used for pastoral purposes, advantage was taken of a provision embodied in sub-section 7 of the 47th section of the Act, whereby the Governor in Council was empowered to grant a licence—known as a "grazing right"—to depasture live stock upon any park lands, reserves, or other Crown lands not forming part of any run or common. Under this provision, the unoccupied pastoral lands were divided up into blocks and offered for tender under annual licence.

Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883. 382. An Act dealing with the unalienated lands situated in the north-western portion of the colony, comprising about one-fifth of its extent, or some $11\frac{1}{2}$ million acres wholly or partially covered with the various species of stunted trees of which the "Mallee scrub" is composed, was passed in 1883. This Act, entitled the *Mallee Pastoral Leases Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 766), came into force on the 1st December, 1883. It divides the country just described into two main divisions—the larger division containing about ten million acres, being known as the "Mallee country"; and the other containing about one and a half million acres, and situated along the southern and eastern borders of the Mallee country, being called the "Mallee border."

Mallee blocks.

383. The Act directs that the "Mallee country" be divided into blocks of various sizes, each block to be subdivided into two parts. 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, 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

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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 was 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. No lessee of a Mallee block can acquire any portion thereof in fee-simple.

384. The "Mallee border" subdivided into "Mallee allot-Mallee allotments. ments," varying in size but not in any case exceeding 20,000 acres. 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. On the 25th November, 1889, an Act * was passed, providing that, at any time within three years of the passing thereof, a lessee 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 the Land Act 1884. 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.

385. A measure entitled the Land Act 1884, replacing the Land Land Act Act 1869, and subsequent Land Acts, except the Mallee Pastoral Vict. No. Leases Act 1883, came into operation on the 29th December, 1884. Its main features are to restrict the further alienation of the public estate by limiting the extent which may be sold by auction, and by substituting for the previously existing method of selecting agricultural land a system of leasing such lands in certain defined areas, at the same time conserving to the lessee the privilege of acquiring from his leasehold the fee-simple of 320 acres under deferred payments. The Act classifies the whole of the unalienated Crown lands-exclusive of the "Mallee country," dealt with under the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883, 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

* The Mallee Act 1889 (53 Vict. No. 1,040).

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.

Pastoral occupation.

386. Under the Land Act 1884, the pastoral lands are to be leased in "pastoral allotments," capable of carrying from 1,000 to 4,000 sheep, or from 150 to 500 head of cattle, for any term not exceeding 14 years,* at the end of which the land, together with all improvements thereon-taken at a valuation as below mentioned-reverts to the Crown, the right to the lease to be granted to the first person who applies for the land after it has been first publicly notified as available, but if there should be two or more applicants, the lease is to be offered at auction. The annual rent payable for pastoral allotments is to be computed according to the grazing capability of the land, at the rate of 1s. per head of sheep and 5s. per head of cattle, upon a basis of not more than 10 acres to a sheep, and the equivalent number of acres for cattle. The principal conditions of the lease are that all "vermin" (rabbits, native dogs, 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 in-coming tenant the value of all improvements effected and calculated to increase the carrying capability of the land, at a price not exceeding the sum expended thereon, but in no case to exceed 2s. 6d. per acre. Alienation of pastoral lands is not permitted, except in the case of a lessee of a pastoral allotment, who has the right to purchase, at any time during the currency of his lease, 320 acres as a homestead.

Agricultural 387. The agricultural and grazing lands are also to be leased in and grazing lands. "grazing areas," varying in size, but not exceeding 1,000 acres, for any term not exceeding 14 years,* at the end of which term the land, together with all improvements—to be allowed for at a valuation limited to 10s. per acre—reverts to the Crown. The annual rent of a grazing area is to be appraised by valuers, but is in no case to be less than 2d. or more than 4d. per acre, any improvements that may

* No lease is to be granted for a longer term than 14 years from the commencement of the Act.

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happen to be on the land at the commencement of the lease to be charged for in addition at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital value thereof. The only important conditions imposed on the lessee of a grazing area are that he shall, within the first three years, fence the land and destroy all "vermin" thereon. Any person over the age of 18 years is entitled to take up a grazing area; selectors, under former Acts, however, being limited to an area, which, together with the land previously selected, must not exceed 1,000 acres. Residence is not required of the holder of a grazing lease, unless he should select portion of his holding under the terms and conditions specified in the next paragraph.

388. The lessee of a grazing area is at liberty, after the issue Selection of of his lease, to select out of the area leased a block or "agricultural allotments" 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. A licence is then issued to occupy the agricultural allotment (which is thereafter no longer considered portion of the grazing area), under the same terms and conditions as are allowed to selectors under the Land Acts of 1869 and 1878, as detailed in previous paragraphs;* but persons desirous of selecting an agricultural allotment cannot do so without first taking up a grazing area. Provision is also made for grazing area lessees to take up agricultural allotments as non-residence Non-residence licensees under similar conditions as under the Land Act 1878.⁺ The selections, area for which licences may be issued during any year for non-resident selections is limited to 50,000 acres. Other important features of the Act are that every selector-subject to certain conditions and restrictions-is entitled to a Crown grant of portion of his allotment not exceeding 20 acres, if planted as a vineyard or an orchard, upon payment of the balance of the purchase-money due in respect of such portion; that the licensee of an agricultural allotment may, after the expiration of two years, obtain an advance of money (by giving a "licence lien") secured up to one-half of the improvements effected; that married women are permitted to take up land as pastoral or grazing lessees, but are not allowed to select an agricultural allotment

* See paragraphs 379 and 380 ante.
‡ See paragraph 380 ante.
‡ These privileges, although not previously enacted, are also to be allowed to selectors under previous Acts.

R

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 vers \hat{a} .*

Only one selection may be made. 389. Under this Act, 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. 390. 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.

Systems of land selection in Australasian colonies. 391. 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.

392. 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 date, is detailed under nine heads in the following table :—

* See footnote (‡) on page 241.

† A complete account of the land system of each colony was published in an Appendix to the Victorian Year-Book, 1884-5.

‡ In Tasmania and Western Australia married women may select land.

§ In all the colonies, as soon as the purchase-money is paid in full, the residence clause is no longer enforced.

	· · · ·			Queen	sland.	ılia.			
	Conditions of Selections.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Home- steads.	Other Selections.	South Austra	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand
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	10s. to £2
3. 4.	Time over which purchase may extend	20	33	5	t	*	20	14	14
	Years	6	5	5	10	6	5	anytime	6t
5. 6.	Annual payment per acre Value of necessary improve-	1s.	1 s.	6d.	+		6d.	2s.	6d. to 4s.
	ments per acre	20s.	10s.	10s.	Fencing	Fenc- ing.	10s. and Fencing	••	20s.
7.	Time allowed for making im- provements Years	6	5	5	5	5	20	••	6
ø. 9	vated	10	••	••		••	••		20
	Years	5	5	5	† .	••	5	14	6‡

CONDITIONS OF LAND SELECTION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889-90.

393. In Victoria the land is taken up in the first instance in blocks Land system of Victoria. not exceeding 1,000 acres, under lease for a term not exceeding 14 years, at a rental of from 2d. to 4d. per acre, out of which leasehold a "selection," not exceeding 320 acres, may be taken up under the conditions named in the preceding table. The right of selection has now been extended to the Mallee District. See also paragraphs 387 to 389 ante.

394. In New South Wales a territorial division of the colony is Land made into three zones, viz., the eastern, the central, and the western system of New South The maximum area allowed in the eastern division is 640, division. and in the central 2,560 acres. In addition to the selection, a leasehold of an additional area, limited to three times that of the selection (the area of the selection and lease together not to exceed 1,280 acres in the eastern, or 2,560 acres in the central division), may be granted to the selector at an annual rental of not less than 2d. per acre, with the right of conditional purchase at any time during the currency of The price per acre does not include interest, for which 4 the lease. per cent. per annum is charged and collected out of the annual instal-The first payment is 2s. per acre in advance, with an ments paid.

Wales.

* See account of South Australian land system, following paragraph 396 post.

† See paragraph 395 post.

t In New Zealand, the fee simple may be acquired, and residence may be dispensed with, on double the quantity of improvements being effected. § See footnote (§) on page 242.

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.

Land

395. In Queensland, within the limits named in the table, the system of Queensland, 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 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.

396. 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 four 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

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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 five 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.

397. In Western Australia, the particulars given in the table Land 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 10 shillings 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 division selections may be made, without residence, by paying double the amount of purchasemoney, *i.e.*, 1 shilling 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 10 shillings per acre; the conditions being fencing within 3 years, and an expenditure of 5 shillings 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.

Land system of Western Australia.

398. In Tasmania, $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. is added to the price named in Land the table (£1 per acre) as interest for the period of 14 years. In Tasmania. mining districts in Tasmania selection is allowed in lots ranging from

10 to 100 acres, the price being $\pounds 1$ 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 7 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. During the first half of 1889, a consolidated Land Act was proposed with clauses providing more effectually for residence and improvement, and limiting selection so as to prevent as much as possible monopoly and speculation.

Land system of New Zealand.

399. In New Zealand, the price per acre varies with the quality of the land. There is besides a system of "perpetual leasing" in that colony, under which as much as 640 acres of first-class or 2,000 acres of second-class land may be leased with the right to acquire the freehold as soon as the prescribed improvements are effected at an annual rental equal to 5 per cent. of the value of the land. The first lease is for 30 years, with the option of renewal for succeeding periods of 21 years, the rent being assessed afresh at each renewal. The lessee may acquire the freehold at any time after the required improvements are effected, if the land is not within a proclaimed gold-field. The conditions as regards residence and improvement are the same as under the deferred payment system. The "Homestead system" is also in force throughout the colony to a limit of 30,000 acres in any one year. Under this system no payment is made for the land. After 5 years' residence and the cultivation of one-third of the selection if open land, and one-fifth if bush land, the selector can claim his Crown grant. No family or household can hold more than 200 acres of first-class land or 300 acres of second-class land under this system. Owing however to the liberal provisions of the Amending Acts of 1887 and 1888 under which lands are opened for cash, or a perpetual lease, or deferred payments at the option of the applicant, the Homestead system has fallen generally into disuse. In the case of bush land personal residence is not necessary.

400. In dealing with the figures relating to the alienation of the Ambiguity of the term public estate, it is customary in Victoria to consider Crown lands "alienation," as as sold or alienated-only when the right to the title in fee-simple applied to Crown has been acquired. Consequently a large proportion of the land set lands. 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

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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 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 connexion with land which is only conditionally purchased, but, when this occurs, such explanation will be given as will prevent a mistake.

401. The total extent of Crown land sold and finally parted with Crown lands in Victoria up to the end of 1889 was 15,827,347 acres, and the ^{alienated} to end of extent granted without purchase was 14,965 acres. The whole area alienated in fee-simple was thus 15,842,312 acres, of which 6,615,958 acres, or 42 per cent., were sold by auction, and nearly the whole of the remainder was originally acquired by selection under the system of deferred payments.

402. The selected lands, of which the purchase had not been Crown lands completed up to the end of the year, amounted to 10,598,367 acres. Of this extent it is estimated that 3,979,595 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 6,618,772 acres.

403. According to the latest computation, the total area of the crown lands colony is 56,245,760 acres; and if from this be deducted the sum of unalienated. the lands granted, sold, and selected, amounting—less the extent forfeited—to 22,461,084 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1889 to 33,784,676 acres.

404. The whole of this residue, however, is not available for Public settlement, for it embraces lands occupied by roads, the unsold 1889. 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 7,591,267 acres, also that portion of the colony known as the Mallee country, containing 11,572,000 acres, leased for pastoral purposes under a special Act, and 6,320,841 acres occupied under lease or licence for various terms of years—from the extent unalienated and unselected, already stated to have been 33,784,676 acres, it will be found that the available area is narrowed to 8,300,568 acres. This will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the position of the public estate at the end of 1889:—

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1889.

Condition of Land.	Approximate Number of Acres.	
Land alienated in fee-simple		15,842,312 6 650 000
Boads in connexion with the above	••	1 322 000*
Water reserves	•••	288.160
Reserves for agricultural colleges and experimental farm	ns	146.008†
Timber reserves and State forests		2,063,750
Other reserves		2,126,200 [†]
Unsold land in towns, beds of rivers, etc., etc.	•••	1,613,921
Mallee country §		11,577,000
Land in occupation under-		, ,
Pastoral leases		1,711,710
Grazing area leases		4,241,227
Grazing licences for auriferous lands		367,904
Available for settlement at end of 1889		8,300,568
Total area of Victoria		56,245,760

Crown lands available for settlement.

405. The area of the colony, exclusive of the Mallee country, is 44,673,760 acres, of which, at the end of 1889, 22,492,312 acres, or 50 per cent., were already alienated or in process of alienation; 7,560,039 acres, or 17 per cent., were occupied by reserves, etc.; 6,320,841 acres, or 14 per cent., were occupied under lease¶ for pastoral purposes; and 8,300,568|| acres, or 19 per cent., were available for

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settlement.

* Calculated at 5 per cent. of the gross extent sold and selected up to the end of 1889.

 \dagger 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 126,074 acres were leased for agricultural and grazing purposes, and return an annual revenue of £5,806.

‡ In 1889, the area of pastoral lands available for occupation was reduced by nearly 2 million acres, which was reserved as an endowment to State education; hence the area under "Other Reserves" shows a considerable increase, and that available for occupation a considerable decrease as compared with the previous year.

§ Occupied for pastoral purposes, under the *Mallee Pastoral Leases Act* 1883, for terms not exceeding 20 years. See paragraph 424 post. It has recently been thrown open to selection.

|| Of this area 4,924,383 acres is temporarily held under grazing licences, renewable annually; only 90,148 acres of it may be sold by auction.

¶ Including a small proportion under licence for periods of five years.

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406. Following the classification provided for under the existing Classification of Land Act, the estimated area of Crown lands, exclusive of the Mallee available land. country, available, under the Land Act 1884, at the end of 1889 may be divided as follows :----

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AVAILABLE AT END OF 1889.

Pastoral lands	• • •				2,439,842*
Agricultural and grazing	lands	•••		• • •	4,574,244
Auriferous lands	• • •	•			1,108,682
Swamp lands					87,652
May be sold by auction				• • •	90,148
	Total	• • •	•••	• • •	8,300,568

407. The land finally alienated from the Crown in fee-simple Crown lands alienated, during 1889 amounted to 258,233 acres, of which 257,702 acres were 1889. sold, and 531 acres were granted without purchase. The total extent was less by 181,257 acres than in 1888, and was also much smaller than in any other of the previous eleven years, during which period the extent alienated annually usually exceeded 400,000 acres, and only once did it fall below 300,000 acres.

408. Of the area sold, 13,681 acres, or 5 per cent., were disposed Crown land sold by of by auction, and 1,959 acres under pre-emptive rights, private auction. 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 1889 was from 5,500 to 6,500 acres less than in any of the three preceding years, and also far 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.

409. The amount realized for Crown lands finally alienated in Amount realized on 1889 was £330,054, or at the rate of £1 5s. 7d. + per acre. Of this Crown land alienated sum, only part was received during the year, nearly all the remainder in 1889. having been paid in former years as rents and licence fees. The proportion sold by auction realized £73,662, or an average of £5 7s. 8d. per acre; and the proportion sold otherwise than at auction realized £256,392, or an average of £1 1s. 1d. per acre.

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410. The principle of deferred payments in connexion with sales Deferred payments of Crown lands by auction was introduced for the first time in the on lands sold by auction.

* See footnote (‡) on page 248.

† 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 411 post.
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 £125,928, out of a total of £595,459 during the last five years was left unpaid at the time. the amount received being £469,531, as well as £13,923 for interest.

Amount realized, 1836 to 1889.

411. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1889 the amount nominally realized by the sale of Crown lands was £24,311,585, or at the rate of £1 10s. 9d. 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.

Selection of public

412. During the year 1889, 461 applications were granted for the lands, 1889. selection of 71,251 acres under the deferred payment system. The whole of this area, excepting 6 acres, was selected out of grazing areas leased in allotments limited to 320 acres, nominally for agricultural purposes; and the remaining 6 acres were taken up in parcels of 3 acres each, for the purpose of residence. Except in regard to the latter, which were under the Land Act 1878, these transactions were all under the Land Act 1884. The following is a summary of the selectors, the number of acres selected, and the amount of purchasemoney payable under each authority during the year 1889:-

SELECTORS AND EXTENT SELECTED, 1889.

Selections of Crown Lands, 1889, for purpose of—		Legalization.		Number of Selectors.	Area Selected.	Purchase money payable. (Nominal.)	
Agriculture, " Residence	with resid withoutres dence 	ence	Land Act Land Act Land Act	; 1884, sec. 42 ; 1884, sec. 49 ; 1878, sec. 10	418 41 2	Acres. 65,862 5,383 6	£ 65,862 10,766 30
Total	•••				461	71,251	76,658

* 48 Vict. No. 812, Section 71.

† See paragraphs 379 and 380 ante.

413. The number of selectors approximates closely to the Number of selectors, number of approved applications. The following are the numbers ^{1870 to 1889} in each of the years named in the last table, those under the different sections of the *Land Acts* 1869, 1878, and 1884 being distinguished :---

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APPROVED APPLICATIONS (SELECTORS), 1870 TO 1889.

			N	umber of Sele	ectors of Land	L.	
			For Purposes of	of Cultivation.			
	Year.		With Resi- dence. (Sec. 19, Act No. 360; and Sec. 42, Act No. 812.)	Without Residence. (Section 11, Act No. 634.; and Sec. 49, Act No. 812.)	For Residence and Cultiva- tion near Goldfields. (Section 49, Act No. 360.)	For Resi- dence. (Section 10, Act No. 634.)	Total.
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	* 6 4		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
Тс	otal	• • •	88,880	498	15,866	401	105,645

414. The extent of Crown lands absolutely or conditionally Progress of 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 :—

* The great majority of the applications approved in the years 1835 to 1886 were lodged in 1884, under the provisions of the Land Act 1869.

				Area, G	ranted, Sold, and	l Selected.	
	Year.		Granted without Purchase.	Sold by Auction.*	Conditionally alienated. (Selected).	Total.	
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1870		- • •		21	$148,\!685$	322,592	471,298
I871				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	1,462,5 6 2
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	22,41 3*	53,738	76,673
1889	•••			531	15,639*	71,251	87,421
	Total	· · · ·	• • •	13,800	1,139,895	15,130,511	16,284,206

CROWN LANDS ABSOLUTELY AND CONDITIONALLY ALIENATED, 1870 то 1889.

Average size of selections.

415. 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 years the average number of acres taken up by each selector has been 154.

Selected land forfeited, 1889.

416. Of the land which had been selected in former years, 118,291 acres during 1889 were abandoned or forfeited to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions, resulting in a gain to the Treasury of $\pounds 2,352$.

417. The present Land Act prescribes that anyone wishing to Leases of grazing areas, 1889. select for agricultural purposes must first acquire the lease of a grazing area.[‡] The number of applications for such leases received in 1889 was 5,868; but the number approved during that year was only 2,348, the extent for which approval was granted being 925,939 acres, at an annual rental of £9,749.

* Including 2,389 acres in 1888, and 1,959 acres in 1889 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 402 ante. ‡ See paragraphs from 387 to 389 ante.

418. The number of lessees of "grazing areas" who made appli-selections under the cation during the year 1889 for the issue of licences of agricultural Land Act allotments (selections) was 724, for an area of 121,672 acres. The number of approved applications, however, was 459, and the area licensed 71,245 acres, as compared with 50,758 acres in 1888. The annual fees, which form part of the purchase-money, payable on these selections amount in the aggregate to $\pounds 3,831$.

419. Licensees of agricultural allotments (or selectors) under the Licenceliens Land Acts 1869 and 1884 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 four years :---

			Liens Registered.				
Ye	ar.		Number.	Number. Area on which Lines were granted.			
1000			000	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		

LICENCE LIENS, 1886 TO 1889.

420. Under the present Land Act it was intended that the purely Pastoral pastoral lands of the colony, the whole of which have been marked 1889. off as "pastoral allotments," should be occupied under lease for periods not exceeding fourteen years from the commencement of the Act. But it is provided, in case all the allotments should not be applied for, that temporary grazing licences, 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 Act. Moreover, agricultural lands, which are not occupied for agricultural purposes, are leased in grazing areas as already stated*; and auriferous lands, in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, may be licensed for grazing purposes for periods of five years. The following table shows the area of Crown lands under the Land Act 1884, held under lease or licence for pastoral or grazing purposes at the end of 1889, also the number of leases and licences, and the annual rental payable :---

occupation,

* See paragraph 387 ante.

(Under Lan	id Act 1854.)	
Description of Tenure.	Number of Licences or Leases.	Extent of Crown Lands.	Annual Rental.
Pastoral leases (sec. 21) Grazing area leases (sec. 32) Grazing licences (secs. 3 and 119) ,, ,, (auriferous lands, secs. 65 and 67)*	$94 \\10,478 \\2,336 \\2,075$	Acres. 1,711,710 4,241,227 4,924,383 367,904	£ 6,283 26,189 } 36,417
Total	14,983	11,245,224	68,889

PASTORAL OCCUPATION, 1889. T ... J / ... 1001)

Average area of runs rights.

421. By these figures it may be ascertained that the average and grazing extent of land embraced in a pastoral lease was 18,210 acres, in a grazing area lease 405 acres, and in a grazing licence (secs. 3 and 119) 2,108 acres. The areas are exclusive of those of any purchased land attached thereto.

Rent of runs

422. According to the table, the average rent per acre of pastoral and grazing allotments was something less than a penny (.88d.), and of land held under grazing licence—a penny and two-thirds (1.65d.).

Assessment of pastoral lands.

423. 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 Since 1885, however, the area has been con- $\pm 24,717$ per annum. siderably reduced which will naturally reduce the assessment referred to.

Mallee pastoral leases.

424. The Mallee country is, as already stated, subject to the provisions of a special Act. † It 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, 1889.

Description of Leaseholds.	Number of Leases.	Number of Lessees.	Area.	Annual Rental.‡
Mallee blocks ,, allotments	58 1,011	40 1,011	Acres. 7,043,770 2,405,066	£ 2,517 4,426
Total	1,069	1.051	9,448,836	6,943

* Including licences for residences or cultivation limited to 20 acres each. At the end of 1889 the number of these was 1,288, but the area was only 24,077 acres.

t See paragraphs 382 to 384 ante.

Approximate only. The amount actually received in 1839 was £6,072, viz., £2,460 for blocks and £3,612 for allotments; but arrears are included in these figures.

425. On the 1st January, 1889, the occupied portions of most of Surrender the blocks were surrendered to the Crown.* The greater number of leasing of Mallee these were re-leased for the remainder of the duration of the Act, but blocks some were subdivided into allotments and made available for selection with others which were subsequently surrendered. In all ten blocks have thus been subdivided into 500 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. The water resources of the Mallee have been tested with very gratifying results. Good water has been struck on two blocks and wells sunk thereon, which yield a plentiful supply of fresh water.

426. At the end of 1889 the following areas were still available Mallee areas for occupation in the Mallee country :---Mallee blocks, 951,680 acres; still unoc-cupied, 1889. Mallee allotments, 225,964 acres.

427. In 1883, prior to the passing of the Mallee Pastoral Leases Past and 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 \pounds 8,076. 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 eighteen times, and the extent occupied by nearly onefourth, the annual rental has fallen off by \pounds 1,100, or by 14 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.[†]

428. According to the figures in the last table, the average rental Average

per 100 acres payable for the Mallee country is 1s. $5\frac{1}{2}d.$, or $8\frac{1}{2}d.$ for rental of Mallee blocks, and 3s. $8\frac{1}{4}d.$ for the Mallee allotments. In 1883, rountry. prior to passing of the present Act, the average rental in the Mallee country was 2s. 1d. per 100 acres.

429. The revenue from the sale and occupation of Crown lands $_{\text{Land}}$ may be divided into—(1) receipts from the alienation of land in fee-

* See paragraph 383 ante. † Mallee lands may now be selected. See paragraph 384 ante. which count towards the purchase-money; (2) receipts on account of temporary occupation, which include payments 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 a falling-off of about £125,000, as compared with the previous year, chiefly under the head of land sales and selection, as will be seen by the following figures :---

		Amounts	Increase (+)	
Heads of Land Revenue.		1888.	1889.	Decrease $(-)$.
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive Temporary occupation Penalties, fees, etc	••••	\pounds 585,055 91,417 40,277	£ 461,009 97,911 32,846	£ -124,046 +6,494 -7,431
Total	•••	716,749	591,766	- 124,983

LAND REVENUE, 1888 AND 1889.

Agricultural statistics.

430. The agricultural statistics of Victoria are collected by the municipal bodies, which, under the *Local Government Act* 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506), and the *Local Government Act Amendment Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 786), are required each year to furnish to the Government Statist, on or before the 1st March, such agricultural and other statistics relating to their districts on such forms and in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct. All persons are required to give correct information to the best of their knowledge and belief; and, should they fail to do so, they render themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding £10. Collectors divulging or making extracts from the information they receive, except under the special direction or authority of the Government Statist, also render themselves liable to a penalty to £10.

Bonuses for 431. In assigning the duty of collecting statistics to the local collecting statistics. bodies, the law did not provide that they should receive any payment therefor; and thus, although under that provision of the Act whereby the Governor in Council had power to prescribe the manner as well as the form of the statistics, elaborate instructions for the guidance of the persons employed had each year been supplied them, the Government had practically but little control over the work, and hence many of the returns were not sent in until long after the appointed time, and some were generally furnished in anything but

a satisfactory condition. This being the case it was decided by the Government—for the first time in 1883-4—to offer bonuses, ranging, according to the nature of the country, from £6 to £3 per 100 schedules collected, to such municipalities as should furnish authentic and complete returns punctually at the appointed time—the amount to be reduced one-half if the returns were delayed for 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 six years with excellent effect, as the measures taken have resulted in the statistics being sent in at such a date that it has become possible to publish nearly complete returns about the 12th March, or fully two months earlier than such a result had been achieved in previous years.

432. The agricultural statistics to which reference will now be Agricultural made are those for the year ended 1st March, 1890.* Tables ^{statistics,} embodying the final results of these statistics will be found in the *Government Gazette* of the 28th May last,[†] and these, with additional tables, form portion of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*.

433. The total number of farm holdings visited in the year under Number of notice was 36,497, of which 35,528 were in shires, and 969 in cities, ^{cultivators.} towns, or boroughs. In the previous year the number of farms visited was 35,727, the increase being thus 770.

434. The extent of land returned as under cultivation amounted to Land under 2,627,262 acres, as against 2,564,742 acres in 1888-9. The increase shown by the figures was, therefore, 62,520 acres.

435. The average area returned as in cultivation to each person Area cultivated per in the colony was about $2\frac{1}{3}$ acres in the year under review as against head of nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres five years previously, and 2 acres 10 years previously. The exact proportions at the three periods were as follow:—

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

		•		Acres.
1879-80		 ·		2.01
1884-5		 		2.46
1889-90	• • •	 • • •	• • •	2.35

436. The following table shows the area per head cultivated in Area cultivated per each Australasian colony during the nine seasons ended with that of Head in Austral-1888-9, also the mean of those seasons, the colonies being placed in Australcolonies.

* 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 13th March.

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order according to the average extent of land per head that each cultivates :---

CULTIVATION PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880 TO 1889.*

~ .	Acres under Tillage per Head of Population.									
Colony.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1832-3.	1883-4.	18 84-5 .	1885-6.	1836-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	Mean.
1. S. Australia† 2. Tasmania 3. New Zealand 4. Victoria 5. W. Australia 6. N. S. Wales 7. Queensland	9.62 3.25 2.12 2.32 2.20 .96 .53	8.913.152.632.061.78.83.56	8.083.082.682.251.84.90.64	9.05 3.12 2.61 2.38 1.94 .91 .58	8.913.262.392.422.42 $2.42.92.64$	$\begin{array}{c}\\ 3.12\\ 2.20\\ 2.42\\ 2.19\\ .90\\ .66\end{array}$	$3 \cdot 25$ $2 \cdot 33$ $2 \cdot 41$ $2 \cdot 18$ $1 \cdot 02$ $\cdot 65$	$ \begin{array}{c}\\ 3 \cdot 21\\ 2 \cdot 39\\ 2 \cdot 49\\ 2 \cdot 49\\ 1 \cdot 01\\ \cdot 56 \end{array} $	8.773.292.412.352.52.92.55	8.873.202.442.312.18.93.59

Results in different colonies compared 437. 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 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, and in one previous year, Victoria, in proportion to population, had more land in cultivation than New Zealand.

Land under principal crops. 438. The principal crops grown in Victoria are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and green forage. In 1889-90, the area under wheat was less by 38,500 acres than in 1888-9, also less by 54,000 acres than in 1887-8, but was larger than in any previous year; the area under oats was larger by 39,000 acres, and that under barley larger by over 7,000 acres, than in 1888-9, and both were also larger than in any previous year; the area under potatoes, although larger than in 1888-9 by 4,000 acres, was exceeded in 1887-8 and in 1886-7; that under hay was larger by 40,000 acres than that in 1888-9, and was also larger than in any other year; the area returned under green forage was smaller by 37,000 acres than that in 1888-9, and was also less than that returned in any previous year since 1871-2. The large falling-off since 1886-7 is accounted for by the fact that in the last

* For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian colony during the seventeen years ended with 1889, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) ante; also Appendix A μost .

† The colony of South Australia did not collect agricultural statistics in the three years ended with 1837-8, the mean is, therefore, for six years.

three 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 :—

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.	
1889 1890	Acres. 1,217,191 1,178,735	Acres. 197,518 236,496	Acres. 83,483 90,724	Acres. 43,074 47,139	Acres. 411,332 451,546	Acres. 192,515 155,596	
Increase Decrease	38,456	38,97 8 	7,241 	4,065 	40,214 	 36,919	

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1889 AND 1890.

439. As was naturally to be expected from the break-up of the Produce of drought which prevailed in 1888-9, a large increase occurred in crops. 1889-90 in the gross yield of all the principal crops. Thus the yield of wheat and oats each increased by nearly 3,000,000 bushels, the yield of the latter being more than twice as large as in the previous year; the yield of hay was also more than doubled; whilst that of barley increased by 60 per cent. and that of potatoes by 20 per cent. The wheat crop in 1889-90—11,500,000 bushels—was the fourth largest ever raised in the colony; still it was 4,000,000 bushels below the crop produced in 1883-4. The gross yield of oats, barley, and hay were much larger in the year under review than in any previous one, but that of potatoes was exceeded in six other years. The following is a statement of the gross produce of each of the principal crops in 1888-9 and 1889-90:—

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1889 AND 1890.

Year ended March.		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.	
1889 1890	•••	$8,647,709 \\ 11,495,720$	2,803,800 5,644,867	1,131,427 1,831,132	$131,149\\157,104$	308,117 666,385	
Increase	•••	2,848,011	2,841,067	699,705	25,955	358,268	

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440. The following table shows the area under and gross produce Area under of wheat in each county during the year ended 1st March, 1890, also duce of the average produce of wheat per acre in each county during that wheat.

		Year 1	.889-90.	Averag	e Produce pe	er Acre.
Counties.	,	Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	1889-90.	1888-9.	1887-8.
		Acres.	Bushel s .	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Anglesev		766	8,696	11.35	13.12	11.88
Benambra		1,456	21,557	14.81	17.01	13.57
Bendigo		61,319	867,758	14.15	7.29	12.84
Bogong		17,008	112,098	6.59	7.82	7.60
Borung		305,374	$3,\!122,\!711$	10.23	6.34	10.72
Bourke		585	6,655	11.38	19.58	18.17
Buln Buln		297	5,379	18.11	19.11	14.35
Croajingolong		48	847	17.65	12.98	7.64
Dalhousie		1,896	23,933	12.62	13.68	12.38
Dargo		41	270	6.59	14.20	22.77
Delatite		6,762	59,018	8.73	9.39	6.85
Dundas	• • •	7,028	$69,\!684$	9.92	16.19	16.64
Evelyn		30	411	13.70	17.88	6 [.] 83
Follett	- • •	1,620	16,722	10.32	14.49	14.89
Gladstone		$71,\!615$	730,594	10.20	5.95	12.37
Grant		1,608	24,984	15.54	15.63	16.29
Grenville		1,013	14,901	14.71	12.31	16.83
Gunbower		49,403	581,119	11.76	5.40	7.14
Hampden		448	7,069	15.78	13.52	17.26
Hevtesbury	•••	310	5,222	16.85	19.59	21.83
Kara Kara		$111,\!454$	1,066,397	9.57	6.65	10.94
Karkarooc	•	16,122	171,488	10.64	2.74	7.88
Lowan		207,451	1,312,320	6.33	8.21	10.39
Moira	•	184,200	1,673,578	9.09	8.29	10.91
Mornington		10	160	16.00	13.85	17.35
Normanby		2,521	30,775	12.21	16.06	15.33
Polwarth		714	20,723	29.02	19.53	23.01
Ripon		4,151	65,277	15.73	12.48	17.63
Rodney	•••	71,023	853,939	12.02	6.51	12.17
Talbot		8,893	110,716	12.45	11.39	15.44
Tambo	•••	42	1,045	24.88	12.87	9.70
Tanjil	• • •	2,767	42,388	15.32	7.48	10.41
Tatchera		38,280	424,921	11.10	1.88	9.02
Villiers		2,410	41,485	17.21	20.87	21.13
Wonnangatta	•••	70	880	12.57	3 8·25	5.74
Total	• • •	1,178,735	11,495,720	9.75	7.10	10.81

WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY.-AREA UNDER CROP AND GROSS AND AVERAGE PRODUCE.

441. A reference to the table will show that ten and three-quarter Wheat-yield in ten million out of the eleven and a half million bushels of wheat raised in counties 1888-9 and Victoria in the year under notice were raised in ten counties, which, 1889-90 compared. 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. The reaction after the drought of 1888 is specially marked by the

increased wheat yield in all but three of these counties, in some of which the yield has doubled, and in one (Tatchera) it was more than five times as high in the year under review as in the previous one. In the following table these counties are arranged in order, according to the yield of wheat in 1889-90; the increase or falling-off, as compared with the previous year, being also shown :—

YIELD IN TEN WHEAT PRODUCING COUNTIES, 1889 AND 1890.

	Gaundia			Bushels of Wheat Produced.			
Countries.				1888-9.	1889-90.	Increase + Decrease -	
Borung Moira Lowan Kara Kara Bendigo Rodney Gladstone Gunbower	···· ··· ··· ···	···· ··· ··· ··· ···	···· ···· ····	1,770,819 $1,870,978$ $1,697,170$ $790,525$ $450,376$ $455,328$ $454,202$ $311,016$ $75,048$	$\begin{array}{r} 3,122,711\\ 1,673,578\\ 1,312,320\\ 1,066,397\\ 867,758\\ 853,939\\ 730,594\\ 581,119\\ 424,021\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} +1,351,892 \\ -197,400 \\ -384,850 \\ +275,872 \\ +417,382 \\ +398,611 \\ +276,392 \\ +270,103 \\ +240,872 \end{array}$	
Bogong	•••	· • •	•••	15,048 187,226	424,921 112,098	+ 549,875 -75,128	
	Total			8,062,688	10,745,435	*+2,682,747	

442. As regards the acreable yield of wheat, it will be noticed that Acreable yield of in 1889-90, taking the colony as a whole, it was about $2\frac{2}{3}$ bushels wheat. higher than in 1888-9, but about 1 bushel less than in 1887-8. In 17 of the 35 counties, however, the yield per acre was less in 1889-90 than in the previous year, viz. :—Anglesey, Benambra, Bogong, Bourke, Buln Buln, Dalhousie, Dargo, Delatite, Dundas, Evelyn, Follett, Grant, Heytesbury, Lowan, Normanby, Villiers, and Wonnangatta; but, with the exception of Bogong and Lowan, only

a very small quantity of the wheat grown in Victoria is obtained from these counties.

443. It will be observed that in several of the countries in which Small gross the average yield of wheat is high a very small quantity is grown, wheat in 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 1889-90 only 10 acres were placed under wheat in

* Net increase.

Mornington, 30 in Evelyn, 42 in Tambo, 48 in Croajingolong, and 714 in Polwarth; and in all these counties the yield per acre was much above the average of the colony.

Area under other prinin each county.

444. The following table gives a statement of the number of cipal crops acres under oats, barley, potatoes, and hay, in each county during 1889-90 :---

Gounties		Area under Crop, 1889-90.						
Cour	ities.		Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.		
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
Anglesey			1,955	205	403	2,060		
Benambra	•••	• • •	1,606	28	267	1,718		
Bendigo	•••	• • •	17,529	1,976	14	33,702		
Bogong	•••	•	8,196	408	455	11,704		
Borung	•••	•••	3,731	$1,\!485$	54	51,332		
Bourke		•••	9,325	2,357	5,795	27,203		
Buln Buln	· • •	•••	3,561	88	2,973	4,700		
Croagingolong	g		242	8	83	260		
Dalhousie	· • •	• • •	16,408	699	3,873	10,648		
Dargo	• • •		246	62	241	939		
Delatite	•••	~ = 2	10,272	230	882	6,631		
Dundas		•	3,899	727	105	3,856		
Evelyn	• • •		531	64	763	4,821		
Follett	· · ·		1,285	134	122	886		
Gladstone	•••		13,123	1,587	16	21,028		
Grant	• • •		$12,\!613$	2,205	6,912	28,195		
Grenville	•••		8,272	3,197	884	9,996		
Gunbower			4,439	1,561	2	18,681		
Hampden	•••	• • •	2,077	916	659	2,591		
Heytesbury	• • •		2,271	308	1,380	1,616		
Kara Kara			9,903	1,691	103	30,182		
Karkarooc	•••	••••	122	51	1	1,602		
Lowan	•••		4,484	1,117	12	36,994		
Moira	• • •		26,341	43,082	26	42,225		
Mornington			908	41	764	5,214		
Normanby		• • •	3,654	437	739	3,729		
Polwarth	• • •		3,074	2.301	1.815	2,183		
Ripon			10,831	306	1.169	12,405		
Rodney	• • •		16,488	13.674	10	21,308		
Talbot	· • •		26,626	1.872	7.339	38.097		
Tambo			134	14	137	456		
Tanjil			4.915	2.689	886	3.274		
Tatchera			475	385	3	5.977		
Villiers	•••		6.045	4.811	8 052	4.627		
Wonnangatta	•••		915	8	200	706		
Total	•••		236,496	90,724	47,139	451,546		

OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY. AREA UNDER CROP.

445. By the next table, which shows the gross produce of oats, Gross probarley, potatoes, and hay in each county, it will be seen that in 1889-90 most oats was grown in Talbot, Bendigo, and Moira, in the order named; most barley in Moira, Rodney, and Villiers; most potatoes in Villiers, Grant, and Bourke; and most hay in Talbot, Borung, Grant, Bourke, Bendigo, and Moira:---

duce of other principal crops in each county.

OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY, IN EACH COUNTY. GROSS PRODUCE.

Counties.		Gross Produce, 1889-90.						
Counties.		Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.			
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.			
Anglesey		36,515	$3,\!491$	1,031	3,168			
Benambra		49,870	625	1,033	2,539			
Bendigo		$524,\!179$	44,688	34	49,764			
Bogong	••••	119,411	$5,\!435$	1,095	$10,\!534$			
Borung		79,334	24,350	188	63,362			
Bourke		229,142	61,673	20,702	53,709			
Buln Buln		97,491	2,459	14,476	9,076			
Croajingolong		7,235	272	304	387			
Dalhousie		$352,\!446$	16,131	8,635	15,763			
Dargo	• • • •	6,366	1,622	972	1,964			
Delatite		172,768	3,662	1,839	7,151			
Dundas		78,613	15,509	251	6,091			
Evelyn		11,087	790	2,769	8,214			
Follett		29,920	3,289	340	1,391			
Gladstone		329,221	28,837	43	28,569			
Grant		368,611	72,579	20,978	58,697			
Grenville		239,779	117,242	1,964	17,552			
Gunbower		136,303	31,507	4	27,019			
Hampden		53,665	32,243	2,675	4,911			
Heytesbury		53,237	11,435	4,586	2,772			
Kara Kara		190,898	23,463	. 178	38,122			
Karkarooc		1,912	1,010	5	2,895			
Lowan		70,566	9,624	37	31,815			
Moira		519,094	638,733	28	48,004			
Mornington		21,698	759	3,750	$8,\!271$			
Normanby		82,190	11,228	$2,\!179$	$6,\!420$			
Polwarth		93,267	86,415	8,781	4,998			
Ripon		272,996	6,285	2,447	$23,\!442$			
Rodney		393,848	249,597	9	30,592			
Talbot		695,522	45,960	17,658	71,583			
Tambo		4,970	329	640	930			
Tanjil	• - •	126,620	87,095	3,358	6,749			
Tatchera		12,259	6,407	4	9,402			
Villiers	• • •	167,584	186,165	33,443	9,602			
Wonnangatta	• • •	16,250	223	668	927			
Total		5,644,867	1,831,132	157,104	666,385			

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Average 446. The average produce per acre of oats, barley, potatoes, and other principal crops in each county during the last two seasons is given in the following table :--

> AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1888-9 AND 1889-90.

	Average Produce per Acre of-									
Counties.	Oa (Busł	its. nels.)	Bar (Bus)	l ey. hels.)	Pota (To	atoes. ons.)	Ha (To	ny. ns.)		
	1888-9.	1889-90	1888-9.	1889-90.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1883-9.	1882-90.		
Anglesev	17.79	18.68	20.79	17.03	2.51	2.56	1.00	1.54		
Benambra	22.97	31.05	24.30	$22 \cdot 32$	4.81	3.87	1.01	1.48		
Bendigo	11.25	29.90	8.25	22.62	1.50	2.43	•49	1.48		
Bogong	14.24	14.57	12.02	13.32	3.22	2.41	•66	•90		
Borung	12.41	21.26	8.32	16.40	2.71	3.48	•55	1.23		
Bourke	18.50	24.57	23.11	26.17	3.54	3.57	•79	1.97		
Buln Buln	20.92	27.38	21.13	27.94	4.52	4.87	1.59	1.93		
Croaingolong	24.10	29.90	16.00	34.00	4.20	3.66	1.43	1.49		
Dalhousie	17.90	21.48	16.74	23.08	2.95	2.23	·98	1.48		
Dargo	42.81	25.88	$\cdot 45$	26.16	4.42	4.03	·82	2.09		
Delatite	12.83	16.82	21.45	15.92	2.48	2.09	·82	1.08		
Dundas	18.80	20.16	23.17	21.33	2.22	2.39	1.27	1.58		
Evelyn	17.19	20.88	20.00	12.34	3.24	3.63	1.17	1.70		
Follett	17.46	23.28	22.05	24.54	2.43	2.79	1.23	1.57		
Gladstone	11.81	25.09	8 •70	18.17	1.00	2.69	$\cdot 52$	1.36		
Grant	16.46	29.22	17.99	32.92	3.23	3.04	•94	2.08		
Grenville	16.40	28.99	19.68	36.67	2.38	2.22	·85	1.76		
Gunbower	11.84	30.71	10.94	20.18	1.00	2.00	•48	1.45		
Hampden	19.24	25.84	27.67	35.20	3.06	4.06	1.51	1.90		
Heytesbury	17.47	23.44	32.50	37.13	2.73	3.32 .	1.10	1.72		
Kara Kara	12.75	19.28	9.66	13.88	1.92	1.73	•59	1.26		
Karkarooc	4.78	15.67	7.25	19.80	2.00	5.00	·23	1.81		
Lowan	13.87	15.76	11.05	8.62	1.50	3.08	.73	•86		
Moira	11.39	19•71	10.45	14.83	•61	1.08	•55	1.14		
Mornington	18.77	23.90	21.57	18.51	4.48	4.91	·83	1.59		
Normanby	16.59	22.50	20.27	25.69	2.74	2.95	1.09	1.72		
Polwarth	19.97	30.34	31.69	37.56	2.81	4.84	1.48	2.29		
Ripon	16.75	25.21	19.93	20.54	1.76	2.09	1.16	1.89		
Rodney	7.81	23.89	8.05	18.25		•90	•44	1.44		
Talbot	14.90	26.12	16.12	24.55	2.66	2.41	1.01	1.88		
Tambo	21.08	37.09	19.43	23.50	4.64	4.67	1.37	2.04		
Tanjil	10.29	25.76	7.59	32.39	3.22	3.79	•76	2.06		
Tatchera	7.95	25.81	4.70	16.64	• • •	1.33	•36	1.57		
Villiers	17.90	27.72	36.17	38.70	2.71	4.15	1.32	2.08		
Wonnangatta	17.73	17.76	30.00	28.00	4.10	$3\cdot34$	1.13	1.31		
Total	14.20	23.87	13.55	20.18	3.04	3.33	•75	1.48		

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county.

Yieldofoats, 447. It will be noticed that in the year ended 1st March, 1890, the barley, potatoes, and hay, 1889-90.
Polwarth, Croajingolong, Bendigo, Grant, and Grenville, in the order named; that the average yield of barley was highest in Villiers, Polwarth, Heytesbury, Grenville, Hampden and Croajingolong; that

potatoes yielded the largest crop per acre in Karkarooc, Mornington, Buln Buln, Polwarth, Tambo, Villiers, Hampden, and Dargo, where the average was over 4 tons; that the highest yields of hay were in Polwarth, Dargo, Grant, Villiers, Tanjil, and Tambo, in which this crop averaged over 2 tons to the acre; and in Bourke, Buln Buln, Hampden, Ripon, Talbot, Karkarooc, and Grenville, in which it exceeded $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons to the acre.

448. Comparing the averages of 1889-90 with those of the Yield of previous season, an increase is observed in the yield per acre of oats in all the counties except Dargo; of barley in all except Anglesey, crops in past two Benambra, Delatite, Dundas, Evelyn, Lowan, Mornington, and Wonseasons. nangatta; of potatoes in all except Benambra, Bogong, Croajingolong, Dalhousie, Dargo, Delatite, Grant, Grenville, Kara Kara, Talbot, and Wonnangatta; and of hay in every one of the counties.

449. In the past season, over the colony as a whole, the acreable Yield of yield of wheat and potatoes was below, but that of the other crops was above, the average; the yield per acre of wheat was exceeded in all but six of the eighteen other years named in the following table; but that of oats was higher than in any of those years except four, and that of hay was higher than in any previous year :---

Nees and ad March		Average Produce per Acre of-							
iear ei	ided M	larcn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.		
<u></u>			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	3.23	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	1.02		
1887	•••	•••	11.49	22.91	22:36	3.41	1.09		
1888	•••		· 10·81	22 ·9 2	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		
Mean	•••		11.65	20.93	19.84	3.42	1.23		

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1872 TO 1890.

principal crops, 1872 to 1890.

Malting and other barley. 450. In the last six years the statistics of malting barley were distinguished from those of other descriptions of the same cereal. The following is the result of this division for the year under review :—

Description of Barley.			Area under Crop. Gross Produce.		Average per Acre.	
Malting Other	Malting		Acres. 70,693 20,031	Bushels. 1,217,416 613,716	Bushels. 17·22 30·64	
Total			90,724	1,831,132	20.18	

MALTING AND OTHER BARLEY, 1889 TO 1890.

Yield of malting smaller than of other barley. 451. Of the total area under barley 78 per cent. was under malting barley; and of the produce of barley, 66 per cent. was of malting barley. In the previous year these proportions were respectively 76 per cent. and 64 per cent. It will be noticed that this description of barley is by far the less prolific of the two kinds, the average in 1889-90 being only $17\frac{1}{4}$ bushels to the acre, as against $30\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of the other barley.

Average produce in Australasian colonies.

452. 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 seventeen years ended with 1889:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1889.

Year en March	ded a.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.*	South Australia.≉	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
WIIE	AT.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1873	•••	16.51	16.32		11.20	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
18 S 3		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		11.20	17.32	24.40
1887		11.49	17.38	3.13		12.00	17.91	24.89
1888	ŝ	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
Mean		11.66	14.06	10.56	7.59	11.32	18.21	25.92

* 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 Ceops in Australasian Colonies, 1873 to 1889—continued.

				1	1		
Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.*	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
OATS.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1873	19.55	19.94		16.39	13.24	25.85	27.00
1874	15.69	18.71		10.61	19.22	20.98	29.81
1875	18.46	16.31		14.61	16.00	26.82	25.99
1976	21.92	18.72	•••	16.69	15.00	20.02	97.70
1070	10.01	21.16	•••	10.65	15.00	20 40	01 19
1070	10.90	10.91	10.11	10.00	1500		31.24
1878	19.39	19 51	10.11	11.90	14.00	22.32	31.68
1879	17.50	20.24	9.05		18.02	24.82	30.11
1880	24.00	21.64	24.74	15.02	19.00	28.61	36.23
1881	17.62	19.87	17.94	11.50	19.00	2 2·1 3	32.05
1882	24.57	21.81	12.74	10.66	1.0.00	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	4·8 4		14.50	26.82	26.11
1887	22.91	25.09	10.42		16.14	25.95	30.92
1999	22.92	20.35	24.26		15.05	18.20	31.94
1889	14.20	13.77	5.65	[•••]	23.42	27.97	29.89
1000		10 11					
Mean	20.89	20.27	13.42	12.93	16.33	25.41	31.82
BARLEY.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1873	20.86	18 .96	• • •	14.31	1400	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
1077	10.91	10.68	16.86	11.97	13.00	20.00	25.40
1070	19.94	91 .47	15.87	11.82	12.23	20 20 94.99	20 - 20
1879	10'24		1007	12.20	12 20	24 22 97.01	2411
1880	24.07		24:00	11.69	10:00	27 91	30 47
1881	15.97	20.35	20.97		18.00	20.39	20.00
1882	19.07	21.04	12.93		10.00	22.29	22.28
1883	17.35	20.55	17.82	11.03	14.00	27.79	26.19
1884	22.84	2 0·96	13.24	14.01	16.00	25.57	29.31
1885	17.38	21.16	24.73	$13\cdot48$	16.50	29.58	30.37
1886	17.58	16.16	24.20	••	14.50	25.83	25.92
1887	22.36	2 1·87	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
Mean	1 9·81	19.65	20.41	12.59	14.76	23.61	27.53
POTATOES.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1873	3.45	2.98	•••	3·28	2.34	3.92	4.92
1874	2.86	2.98	•••	3.41	2.67	3.16	4.46
1875	3.53	2.83		3.72	3.00	3.75	5.24
1876	0 00 9.9/7	2.08	• • •	4.52	3.00	3.54	4.89
10/0	0.01	2 30 9.09	• • •	2.81	3.00	3.43	5.36
10//	16.6	0 V0 0.50	···· 1·01	9.51	9.00	2.95	5.38
10/0	3.11	Z 5Z	1.9T	401 9.07	2 00 9.40	0 40 2.2/7	1.02
1879	2.71	3.20	2.33	2'07	449	9.91	¥ 70

* 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.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1889.—continued.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.*	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
POTATOES.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1880	4.04	3.23	3 ·0 3	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	3.02	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 ·0 1	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
Mean	3.47	2.81	2.80	3.38	2.82	3.71	5•14
Нат.	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	1.20	1.35	•84
1876	1.33	1.15	1	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	1.32	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	1.22	1.92	•••	1.00	1.06	1.36
1888	1.41	1.35	2.02		94	1.14	1.49
1889	$\cdot 75$	•64	1.54	•••	1.00	1.11	1.41
Mean	1.21	1.32	1.26	1.10	1.13	1.24	1.31

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 seventeen years ended with 1889-90, see summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet *ante*; and for average yields per acre in 1889-90, see Table XVI. of Appendix A. post.

Colonies with highest and lowest average yields. 453. 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 Queensland, New South Wales, and Western Australia, in which

^{*} The produce of crops in Queensland was not given prior to 1878. No agricultural statistics were collected in South Australia during the four years ended with 1888-9.

the 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 hav.

454. It will further be noticed that in 1888-9 the average produce Average proof all the crops named in Victoria, New South Wales, and South and previous years Australia, and of wheat and oats in Queensland, was very much below compared. the mean of the seventeen years to which reference is made; but that the average produce of all the crops in Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, and of barley, potatoes, and hay in Queensland, was either above, or only slightly below the average of the same period.

455. 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 countries. the United States of America. All the information has been taken from official documents :---

Land under
crop in
British and
Foreign
countries

		Number of Acres under—						
Country.	Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.		
The United Kingdom Australasia	$ 1889 \\ 1888-9 $	2,545, 3,570,	4,140, 616,	2,316, 158,	85,	1,377, 112,		
Canada—			, ,					
Ontario	1888	1,194,	1,850,	895,		154,		
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	1881	305,				235,		
Manitoba	1888	518,*	171,*	70,*		11,		
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia,	1885	67,	35,	12,		4,		
and the Territories			•					
Cape of Good Hope	1875	188,	115,	29,	• • •	9,		
Austria	1887	2,875,	4,631,	2,798,	4,985,	2,758,		
Belgium	1883	811,	616,	99,	686,	492,		
Denmark	1881	138,	991,	781,	660,	110,		
France	1887	17,210,+	9,189,	2,308,	4,012,	3,675,		
Germany	1888	4,775,	9,466,	4,256,	14,361,	7,213,		
Holland	1887	210,	285,	111,	504,	364,		
Hungary	1888	6,842,	2,581,	2,424,	2,731,	1,085,		
Italy	1883	11,700,	1,100,	856,	397,	173,		
Norway	1875	11,	224,	138,	37,	86,		
Russia in Europe	1881	28,947,	34,890,	12,454,	64,609,	3,713,		
Sweden	1887	1,089,‡	2,742,§		•••	384,		
United States	1887-8	37,336,	26,998,	2,902,	2,053,	2,357,		

LAND UNDER CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000'S OMITTED).

* Estimated.

† Including spelt (Triticum spelta).

‡ Including also rye. § Including also barley and mixed corn.

Gross yield of crops in Foreign countries.

456. The official returns of the various countries contain state-British and ments of produce, and these are given in the following table. The produce of potatoes is not returned in tons, as in the Australasian colonies, but in bushels :---

> GROSS PRODUCE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000'S OMITTED).

Country.		Number of Bushels* of						
Country.	Year.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	rof	Potatoes.		
The United Kingdom Australasia	1889 1888-9	75,884, 26,206,	$164,079, \\ 14,926,$	74,704, 2,872,	···· ···	257,416, 16,096,		
Canada— Ontario Quebec, Nova Scotia,	1888 1881	$20,284,\ 3.070,$	$65,467,\ 25,161,$	23,367, 2,064,		22,274, 29,213,		
Manitoba Prince Edward Island British Columbia	1887-8 1, 1885	7,000,† 1,147,	7,265, 1,046,	1,925, 257,		2,640, 480,		
and the Territories Cape of Good Hope	1888	3,812,†	1,230,†	747,†	•••	749,†		
Austria	1887	50,737,	101,844,	56,563,	88,462,‡	327,483,		
Belgium	1887	16,504,	23,601,	3,588,	17,622,	116,491,		
Denmark	1888	3,663,	32,401,	22,608,	15,098,	11,038,		
France	1887	309,254,‡	220,312,	46,497,	65,111,	460,701,		
Germany	1888	92,966,	256,082,	99,647,	243,442,	862,354,		
Holland	1887	6,677,	11,750,	5,077,	13,350,	74,393,		
Hungary	1888	131,670,	54,772,	43,721,	40,894,	103,258,		
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	1887	269,085,	599,420,	162,498,	721,247,	305,224,		
Sweden	1888	3,672,	60,884,	13,107,	19,347,	41,292,		
United States	1887-8	403,162,	680,295,	55,076,	20,061,	130,006,		
	5 5			5 1	1972 - 1 Teo			

Average yield of wheat in United Kingdom.

457. 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 six years ended with 1889, published by the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council Office§:-

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* 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 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 969,447 of an Imperial bushel.

‡ Including also spelt (Triticum spelta). † Estimated.

§ Agricultural Produce Statistics of Great Britain, 1889 : Eyre and Spottiswoode, London.

		KI	NGDOM, 18	66 то 188	39.		
		Bus	hels per Acre.			Busl	hels per Acre.
1866			27	1878		- • •	30
1867			25	1879	• • •		18
1868	• • •	•	34	1880	• • •		26
1869			27	1881		, 	$\overline{27}$
1870		• • •	32	1882			28
1871			27	1883			$\frac{1}{26}$
1872			23	1884			$\frac{1}{30}$
1873	- • •		25	1885			31
1874			31	1886			27
1875			23	1887			32
1876		• • •	27	1888		•••	28
1877			22	1889	• • •		30
T() (2000		• • •	00

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED

458. The average produce in the 24 years was about 27 bushels wheat yield in United per acre, which is much above the yield in any of the Australasian Kingdom and colonies colonies except in New Zealand. The yield in 1889 (30 bushels to the acre) was, it will be observed, exceeded in five previous seasons.

459. The acreable produce during several years in the countries Average named in a previous table has been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and is given in the following table:-

yield of crops in British and Foreign countries.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

		Bushels* per Acre of—						
Country.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.			
The United Kingdom	$29 \cdot 9$	39.7	32.4		186.9			
Australasia	11.0	28.7	$22^{\cdot}2$	• • •	155.7			
Canada—								
Ontario	17.0	35.4	26.1		144.6			
Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	9.9				124.3			
Manitoha	13.5	42.5	27.5		240.0			
Prince Edward Island	17.1	29.9	21.4		120.0			
British Columbia, and								
Cape of Good Hope	20.3	10.7	25·8	• • •	83.2			
Austria	17.6	22.0	20.2	17.7	118.7			
Belgium	20.4	38.3	36 [.] 2	25.7	236.8			
Denmark	26.5	32.7	28.9	22.9	100.3			
France	18.0	24.0	20.1	16.2	125.4			
Germany	19.5	27.1	23.4	17.0	119.6			
Holland	31.8	41•2	45 [.] 7	26·5	204.7			
Hungary	$19\cdot 2$	$21\cdot 2$	18.0	15.0	95.2			
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	9.3	17.2	13.0	$11\cdot 2$	82.2			
United States	10.8	25.2	19.0	9.8	55.2			
			ļ		ļ			

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* See footnote (*) to table following paragraph 456 ante.

Yield of wheat in Foreign countries and Australasia.

460. It will be observed that the yield of wheat per acre was 32 bushels in Holland, 30 bushels in the United Kingdom, 26 bushels in Denmark, 25 bushels in Norway, 20 bushels in Belgium and the Cape of Good Hope, 19 bushels in Germany and Hungary, 18 bushels in France and Austria, 17 bushels in British Columbia and Ontario. and $13\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in Manitoba, all of which were above the average of Australasia; but the wheat yields of the United States (slightly), Quebec, Italy, and European Russia were below the average of that group of colonies.

Yield of oats, Foreign countries and Australasia.

461. According to the figures, the yield per acre of oats is higher potatoes in in Australasia than in the Cape of Good Hope, Austria, 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 the United Kingdom, Manitoba, Belgium, Holland, and Norway.

Wheat crop of the world.

462. The following table contains a statement of the wheat crop in various countries of the world in 1888 and 1889, and the estimated wheat crop in the European countries in 1890. The figures 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* :---

WHEAT	Crop	\mathbf{OF}	THE	WORLD,	1888,	1889,	AND	1890.
	·		•					

				Bushels.				
	Countries.		-	1888.	1889.	1890. (Estimated.)		
	EUROPE.							
Austria	• • •	•••		49,584,	36,400,	44,000,		
Hungary		•••		137,664,	91,856,	136,000,		
Belgium	• • •	• • •		16,000,	18,000,	20.000,		
Bulgaria		• • •		36,000,	35,200,	32,000.		
Denmark	•••	• • •		3,840,	5,000,	6,000,		
France	• • •		[275,344,	314,000,	280,000,		
Germany	•••	•••		92,024,	85,000,	96,000,		
Greece	• • •	• • •		10,000,	11,000,	12,000,		
Holland	• • •	* * *		4,800,	6.000,	6,000,		
Italy	•••	•••	•••	101,040,	100,640,	109,200.		
Portugal		* * *		6,800,	8,000,	8,000,		
Roumania	•••	•••	••••	56,480,	43,496,	56,000,		

* See The Miller (London Journal) of the 4th August, 1890, page 219.

Countries		Bushels.				
		1888.	1889.	1890. (Estimated.)		
EUROPE—continued.						
Russia (including Poland)		312,000,	190,000,	240,000,		
Servia	• • • •	8,600,	6,000,	10,000,		
Spain		65,760,	73,600,	80,000.		
Sweden		3,696,	3,704.)	,		
Norway		400.	400.	4,000,		
Switzerland		2,000.	2.400.	2400		
Turkey (Europe)		40.000.	36,000.	32,000		
United Kingdom		74,488	75 880	72,000,		
	•••			12,000,		
Total for Europe	•••	1,296,520,	1,142,576,	1,245,600,		
Algeria		21,960,	15,760,			
Argentine Republic	•••	12,000,	24,000,	• • • •		
Australasia		26,200,	42,200,			
Asia Minor		36,000,	36,000,			
Canada		32,000,	30,000,			
Cape Colony		4,000,	4,400,			
Chile		12.000.	15.000.	• • •		
Egypt		8.000.	7.000.			
India		260.368.	237.144.	- • •		
Persia		22,400	22,000			
Svria	•••	14,000	12,000	•••		
United States	••••	415 864	490 560	-		
	• • •			• • •		
Total out of Europe		864,792,	935,264,*			
Grand Total		2,161,312,	2,077,840,			

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1888, 1889, AND 1890. (000's OMITTED)—continued.

463. Supposing these figures to be correct, and the wheat to be value of world's worth four shillings per bushel, the total value of the world's wheat ^{world's} wheat crop. crop would be over four hundred and thirty-two millions sterling in 1888, and over four hundred and fifteen millions sterling in 1889.

464. In order to carry out experiments, devised for the purpose of Experimen-

ascertaining the suitability of the Victorian climate and soil for various ^{tal tarm,} Dookie. 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.⁺ The following account of the present state of the farm has

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^{*} This total is 800 greater than the sum of the above figures.

[†] For further particulars relating to the establishment and development of the farm, see Victorian Year-Book, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 448.

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 1889 were £2,958 6s. 4d., and the expenditure £2,272 8s. 3d. Of the amount expended £511 19s. 1d. was paid for additional plant, £52 for horses, £321 14s. 3d. for sheep, and £93 for building. 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 32.31 inches.

40 acres of Lucerne are doing well.

40	,,	Ensilage	· • •	yielded	$270 ext{ tons.}$
40	,,	Chevalier barley		. ,,	18 bus. per acre.
80	,,	Hay	• • •	"	120 tons.
50	,,	Steinwedel wheat		,,	16 bus. per acre.
40	,,	Port McDonnell wheat	· · ·	,,	12 ,, ,,

The balance of the cultivation paddocks was too wet for sowing, and the whole of the crops suffered from excessive wet.

Numerous experiments were conducted with varieties of wheat, barley and oats, grasses, clovers, sorghums, millets, mangolds, beets, turnips, etc.

Various manures were tested at their monetary value, as compared with stable, cow, pig, and sheep 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 promises to be good, but the vines suffered for want of rain early in the year. 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 1889 was as follows :--

Farm a	nd improve	ments		• • •		£20,900	0	0
Buildin	igs					2,187	12	7
Horse s	stock		•••			571	10	0
Cattle,	Shorthorn					465	0	0
	Hereford		· · ·	- 		304	0	0
,,	Ayrshire					105	0	0
,,	Common		· - •			300	0	0
Pigs	•••		•••			199	0	0
Sheep					• • •	1.086	0	0
Implen	nents and m	nachinery	• • •	· • • [·]		1.720	16	7
Bees		•				46	0	0
Wine,	etc.					411	0	0
Furnit	ure, etc.		· • •			85	14	6
Dairy	••••	•••	•••	•••	•••	125	0	0

£28,506 13 8

The average cost of maintenance of 40 students per head per annum is £25 2s. 6d.

465. An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges* was Agricultural colleges. 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 :---

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 necessaries 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, 132,236 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 £5,686 15s. 9d. The areas reserved under section 4 of Act No. 825, as sites for Colleges and Experimental Farms, amounted to 13,393 acres.

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.

A second school has been erected on the Longerenong Experimental Farm Reserve near Horsham, and was opened on the 1st March, 1889. It contains accommodation for thirty-five students. The course of instruction is the same as at Dookie.

* The Agricultural Colleges Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 825).

† By the Agricultural Colleges Act 1885 (49 Vict. No. 871).

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Breadstuffs available for consumption. 466. 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	то	1889.
DIVERDOTOFFO	M (AIDADUE	LOW	CONSOLLION;	TOTO	ΞŪ	TOCO.

				Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*				
	Year.		wheat grown in Victoria.	Imported after deducting Exports.	Exported after deducting Imports.	Available for Consump tion .		
			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		2 02,621		
1845			138,436	74,699	***	2 13,135		
1846			234 ,734	43,928		278,662		
1847			345,946	36,871		382,817		
1848	• • •		34 9,730	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	•••	1	3,459,914	1.522.517	<i>,</i> , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	4.982.431		
1862			3 607 727	183 106		3,790,833		
1863		-+7	3 008 487	191 107	• • •	3 199 594		
1864	•••	••7	1 338 762	1 868 990		3 207.752		
1865			1 800 378	1,000,030		3 700 310		
1866	• • •	• • •	2 514 997	1 754 600	•••	5 268 926		
1867			1,611,227	15100	•••	4 656 395		
1868	***		4,041,200	169 099	* • •	3 573 701		
1860		***	<i>d</i> , 1 1,000	710 590	•••	4 048 817		
1870	* • •		4,229,220	119,959	05 054	± c01 109		
1070	* 2 2	***	9,097,030	1 170 700	99,094	5,0 01,402		
1071	• • •	• • •	2,870,409	1,179,583		4,049,992		
10/2		••	4,500,795	389,963		4,890,790		
1073	* * *		ə,391,104	•••	138,088	ə,2ə3,010		
10/4	• • •	• • •	4,752,289		40,714	4,711,575		
1875	• - •	• • •	4,850,165	200,369	1 •••	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		
								

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Note.—In 1889 the imports of breadstuffs amounted to 246,060 bushels, valued at £56,369, but the exports of breadstuffs amounted to 1,603,394 bushels, valued at £404,002. The balance in favour of exports was, therefore, 1,357,334 bushels, valued at £347,633.

* 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.

Year.		Wheet	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*					
		grown in Victoria.	Imported after deducting Exports.	Exported after deducting Imports.	Available for Consumption.			
			Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.		
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		

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840 TO 1889-contd.

467. It will be observed that in the last thirteen years and three Population previous ones, viz., 1870, 1873, and 1874, the colony has raised enough stuffs. breadstuffs for the consumption of its own inhabitants. In each of these sixteen 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 1889.

Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*

and bread

	Mean	Quantity Available for Con-	Probable Manner of Consumption.			
Year.	Population.		For Seed,	For Food.		
		sumption.	etc.	Total.	Per Head.	
· ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	
1840	8,056	70,371	3,880	66,491	8.25	
184 1	15,353	166,770	3,404	163,366	10.64	
1842	22,107	166,844	4,864	161,980	7.33	
1843	23,951	I13,976	9,348	104,628	4.37	
1844	25,418	202,621	13,839	188,782	7.43	

* 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 BREADSTUFFS, 1840 TO 1889—continued.

			-	W	heat, Flour, a	nd Biscuit. ⁺	
			;;;		Probable M	anner of Cons	umption.
Y	ear.		Mean Population.	Quantity Available for Con-	For Seed.	For Food.	
				sumption.	etc.	Total.	Per Head.
				Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1845	• • •	* • •	29 ,007	213,135	22,933	190,202	6.26
1846	• • •	* • 1	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	5 23,7 3 4	7:36
1851	• • •		86,825	772,978	59,247	713,731	8·2 2
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	9 8 8	••• [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	394 018	3 466 815	6.23
1863	• • •	***	562,960	3 1 9 9 5 9 4	908 784	9 000 810	5.15
1000	• • •	***	502,900	0,100,004	490,704	2,900,010	5.04
			280,4 20	3,207,732	250,080	2,907,074	0'04 5.47
1809			011,218	5,700,310	3 97,290	3,343,034	5.41
1866	* * *	• • •	629,038	5,268,926	417,170	4,891,790	
1867	•••	* * *	0+1,276	4,050,395	433,978	4,422,417	66.0
1868	* * 7		663,092	3,573,701	519,608	3,034,093	4.01
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	* • 3		753,198	4,890,758	653,128	4,237,630	5.63
1873	* * *	- 7 3	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, 629,04 5	5.64
1879	• • 1		834,030	5 ,103,353	1,414,376	3,688,977	4.43
1880	× • •	••	850,343	5,820,125	1,954,570	3,865, 555	4.55
1881	•••	* * *	868,942	5,834,395	1,853,458	3,980,937	4.58
1882	•••	•••	890,220	5,392.845	1,938,724	3,454,121	3.88
1883	* * *		910,982	6,374,924	2,208,784	4,166,140	4.57
1884		• • *	933,894	7,337,640	2,192,708	5,144,932	5.51
1885	• • •	* • •	958,595	6,687,161	2,040,164	4,646,997	4.85
1886	• • •		987,094	6,9 43,631	2,105,370	4,838.261	4.90
1887		•••	1,019,700	8,202,049	2,465.886	5,736,163	5.62
1888			1,062,050	8,954.806	2,434.382	6,520,424	6.14
1889		• • •	1,104,300	7,290,375	2,357.470	4,932,905	4.47
			-				
					•	•	•

. *

* 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.

468. The figures in the last column but two (For Seed, etc.) are Allowance intended to represent the whole quantity of wheat used otherwise waste, etc. than for the food of human beings. This is estimated arbitrarily at 2 bushels per acre of land returned as being under wheat in the year following that to which the figures in any line relate. It is known that the proportion actually sown is generally much less than this; but as a certain quantity of wheat is used for feeding swine, poultry, etc., and some is wasted or becomes spoilt, the allowance made has been thought not too high. If $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre be considered a sufficient allowance for seed, the quantity in 1889 left for consumption, waste, etc., would be 5,522,280 bushels, equal to 5 bushels per head; or, if only 1 bushel per acre be allowed for seed, the residue would amount to 6,111,640 bushels, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per head.

469. The estimated average quantity of breadstuffs available for Consumption of food to each individual of the population is shown in the last column breadstuffs of the table. This will be found to vary in different years, ranging from over 14 bushels in 1852, and between 10 and 11 bushels in 1841 and 1853, to between 4 and 5 bushels in 1843, 1868, 1871, 1877, and in seven of the eleven 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 $5\frac{2}{3}$ bushels and $6\frac{1}{7}$ bushels in 1887 and 1888 respectively, the low price of wheat in England having, probably, acted as a check upon exportations in those two years; but in 1889 it fell, owing to the drought, to less than $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.

470. The quantity of breadstuffs available for annual food-Average conconsumption per head has averaged $5\frac{2}{3}$ bushels over the whole sumption of breadstuffs. period of fifty years, but during the last ten years it averaged not quite 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

per head.

for seed, is amply sufficient to supply the wants of any given year.

471. In the United Kingdom, animal food, in consequence of its Breadstuffs available high price, is used much more sparingly than it is in this country, for consumption especially by the working classes, and therefore, as a natural conin United Kingdom sequence, 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 Кіндом, 1867 то 1888.

			Maan Donalation	Bushels of Wheat* available for Food.			
Year ended 31st August.		Mean Population.	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	3 4 3	***	30,814,914	189,360,	6.14		
1870	¥ • .,	***	31,108,133	176,560,	5.68		
1871	. 	* * *	31,410,776	176,400,	$5\ 61$		
1872	4	***	31,728,316	170,320,	5 ·37		
1873			32,028,317	174,640,	5.45		
1874	•••	* * 1	32,325,778	174,240,	5 ·39		
1875			32,641,568	202,720,	6.21		
1876		••	32,978,682	184,512,	5 ·59		
1877	~ ~ 1	** *	3 3,329,099	174,568,	5.24		
1878			33,681,904	191,480,	5 ·6 8		
1879	. • •	• • •	3 4,036, 5 46	2 09,93 6 ,	6.17		
1880		* * 5	34,364,077	179,120,	5.21		
1881	T		34,775,970	201,992,	5.81		
1882	• • 1		35,410,040	210,592,	5·95		
1883	• - •		35,517,510	24 1,568,	6.80		
1884		***	35,8 38,516	191,520,	5.37		
1885	• • •	• • *	36,179,000	208,000,	5.75		
1886	۴ •	* = *	36,519,700	206,887,	5 ·67		
1887	~ • 1	•••	36,900,486	2 04,000,	5.23		
1888		•••	37,453,574	206,000,	5-50		

Average consumption of wheat in

472. As a result of calculations derived from the figures in the table, it appears that in the twenty-two years named the average United quantity of wheat available for consumption in the United Kingdom Kingdom. was 5.65 bushels per head, or about a bushel per head more than is apparently found sufficient for the requirements of the Victorian population.

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473. According to the Government Statistician of New South Consumption of Wales, the consumption of wheat per head is considerably greater wheat in New South in that colony than in Victoria, and even greater than in the United Wales. Kingdom, the quantity consumed per head being in 1887 as much as 7.6, in 1888, 7.4 bushels, but in 1889 only 5.3, the average quantity

> * 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.

> † See Statistical Register of New South Wales for 1889, Part IV. Production: Potter, Sydney, 1890.

in the five years ended with 1889 being 6.7 bushels. According to the same authority, New South Wales has never grown nearly enough wheat for her own consumption, the quantity imported in 1889, after deducting the exports, being about 5,080,400 bushels, whilst only 1,450,503 bushels were grown in the colony. It should be noted, however, that the latter quantity was unusually low, in the previous year the quantity received exceeded $4\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels.

474. From somewhat similar calculations taken from the official consumption of returns of the United States, the estimated consumption of wheat breadstuffs per head in per head of the population of that country averaged, during the **United** five years ended with 1887-8, 5.48 Winchester bushels,* or about States. As no deduction has been made for the 531 Imperial bushels. 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.

475. The quantity and declared value of the Victorian imports Imports and and exports of breadstuffs during the fifty-three years, 1837 to 1889, 1837 to are set down in the following table :---1889.

exports of breadstuffs,

Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.	Quantity.	Value.	
Imported, 1837 to 1889 Exported, ,, ,,		Bushels. 33,659,692 46,473,626	£ 14,043,264 11,355,830
Imports in excess of exports Exports in excess of imports	····	 12,813,934	2,687,434

IMPORT AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS, † 1837 TO 1889.

476. It will be observed that the quantity of breadstuffs exported $_{\text{Excess of}}$ quantity from the colony from the period of its first settlement to the end of exported, 1889 exceeded that imported during the same period by over $12\frac{3}{4}$ imported. of value 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 $2\frac{2}{3}$ millions sterling.

477. The following are the values of the net imports-i.e., the Net imports of agriculvalues of imports after the values of the exports have been deductedtural products.

* 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.

of certain vegetable productions during each of the six years ended with All the articles named are capable of being produced, and all, 1889. or nearly all, are to a certain extent now produced in the colony :--

Balance of Imports over Exports in-Articles. 1885. 1884.1886. 1887. 1888. 1889. £ Ë £ £ £ £ 36,249 126,990 | 147,989 86,474 69,669 296,207Oats 4,183 44,564 29,14895,357 15,359Barley and pearl barley . . . 9,903 2,0567,565 Malt 7,232 1,500 10,118 13,853 38,961Maize 18,956 7,498 7,908 Maizena and corn flour 8,599 5,289 13,6428,801 Beans, pease, and split 1,667 1,8434152,987. . . - - pease 2,7902,183 1,872 Arrowroot... 558 1.1051,4552,271 2,295 Macaroni and vermi-1,2982,4412.066686 celli 9,176 8,544 3,569 6,070 Starch 14.517 9,372 Fruit—fresh, bottled, 113,587 226,888 212,868 152,967146,678 234,800dried, currants, and raisins Jams, jellies, and pre-3,964 3,068 . . . • • • serves 8,973 Nuts, almonds, walnuts 4,5829,429 7.033 6,076 10,071 Peanuts 474 689 2,1291,615 1,439 · . . • • • · • • 2,2862,3473,845 3,064 Ginger 3,3221,552 • • • - - -38,886 Opium 37,850 33,493 28,72832,71329,955 • • • Hops 6,18513,500 28,57918,557 38,856 2,269 Chicory . . . - - -. . . Pickles 7,853 4,688 5,570 · . . 9,386 7,620 7.005. . . Mustard ... 9,789 8,304 19,26117,920 13,87216,160 . . . Oil, olive, and salad ... 18,496 11,42715,204 8,953 18,642 13,557 linseed 31,121 38,040 47,581 31,484 31,144. . . 31,404" 24,238 castor... 35,766 10,797 34,48524,445. . . 31,700Linseed meal 888 446459 602• • • Tobacco, cigars, and 101,836116,212 128,618 258,191179,955 233,221snuff Flax (Phormium) 6,756 8,312 5,215 7,314 . . . 3,595 8,752 Hemp 36,20829,927 49,793 ... 17,99433,098 43,636 - - •

NET IMPORTS* OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1884 TO 1889.

Jute	9,716	3,449	1.126		2.636	1,165
Broom corn and millet	$6,\!240$	6,959	7.447	4.632	4,932	7,469
Bark	6,492	20,905	2.287	2,955	•	
Cork	19,193	13,867	19.811	1,403	935	758
Vegetables (preserved)	• • •	427	897		1.063	269
Canary seed	1,449	2,008	1.314	1,571	2.181	1,817
Grass and clover seed	7,063	14,667	11.333	13,390	10,901	16,538
Seeds, undescribed	• • •		11,310	15,402	8.831	10,928
Tares	114	109	31	81	267	185
Total	498,836	632,071	703,430	790,070	915,068	1,262,555

[#] The total imports and total exports of these articles during 1889 will be found in the first table in Part VI. "Interchange," ante, under Orders 14, 22, 23, 25, and 26.

478. It will be observed that malt and linseed meal are absent Decreased from the list for the last year; also that bark is absent from the list agricultural in the last two years, and chicory in the last four years, the latter having appeared only once, viz., in the column for 1885.

479. In addition to the articles named in the above table, eggs, of Net import which it might reasonably be supposed that Victoria would produce sufficient for her own consumption, were imported in 1889 to the number of 10,714,484, and to the value of £40,076; and exported to the number of only 45,256, and the value of only £169, the difference in favour of the former being 10,669,228 in number, and £39,907 in value. The value of the imports of eggs in 1888 exceeded that of the exports by £34,745, in 1887 by £30,498, in 1886 by £15,020, in 1885 by £10,200, and in 1884 by £3,958.

480. Of every thousand acres cultivated during the past season, 449 Proportion acres were placed under wheat, 90 under oats, 35 under barley, 18 under potatoes, 172 under hay, and 237 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 ten years :—

Year ended March.		Proportion to the Total Land under Tillage of that under-								
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Tillage.			
			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	1.23	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		
								ł		

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP TO TOTAL UNDER CULTIVATION, 1881 TO 1890.

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481. In addition to the principal crops of which mention has been Minor crops made, various descriptions of minor crops are also raised. It is not, however, presumed that the whole of such crops, or the full measure to which they are grown, is recorded by the collectors. It is certain that they are often raised in gardens, in which case the different kinds would not be distinguished in the returns. It is also probable that they may be sometimes grown upon allotments of one acre in extent or even less, which are not taken account of. The following list must, therefore, be looked upon as indicating the nature of certain

minor crops grown in Victoria rather than the extent to which those crops have been cultivated during the last six years :---

Minor Crops,* 1885 to 1890.

Nature of Crop.		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
	(90°05		-		12	34	3
1 mbon cano	acres	•••			90	104	
Amper cane	sand the				280	120	750
	(a a r o g)	6	3		_00		100
Arrowroot	tons (root)	127	41				
	(1000)	2			3		
Artichokes	$\frac{1}{100}$	20			55		
Reat carrots		455	386	467	485	269	396
narsnins	tons	3.872	4.300	4.411	4.672	2,250	4.111
parsnips		5	3		5	12	-,7
Broom-millet	fibre cwt	29	5		72	$\overline{72}$	41
	seed bush	48	20		28	384	64
	(acres	2					2
Buckwheat	bushels	58	30				40
-	(acres	63		9			
Canary seed	bushels	724		124			
Cauliflowers and	(acres	7	27	114	164	133	27
cabhages) dozens	4.300	18.500	27.360	68.345	62.830	11.800
		219	216	204	249	148	229
Chicory	tons	1.309	1.239	1.472	1.375	811	1.376
Durrah	acres			2			
	(acres	11	7		1	3	138
Flax	fibre. cwt.	7	9		5		[•] 3.550
	linseed. bush.	73	18	•••	7	5	507
	(acres		-		2	2	7
French beans	tons				3	4	4
C	¢acres	45	7	43	83	46	* * *
Garden seeds	cwt	74	14	215	196	66	* * *
Coordhonniog	¢acres		3	2	4	4	14
Gooseberries	ewt		28	23	140	135	130
Grass and clover	cacres	2,329	2,942	4,667	4,638	1,541	3,390
seeds	dbushels	35,559	39,793	61,490	61,177	17,444	54,547
Groop page	facres	108	92	80	152	85	11
Green pease	{tons	36	141	98	234	117	7
Hons	facres	1,737	896	730	685	761	829
	(lbs	1,573,936	616,112	562,576	605,360	618,128	639,632
Kail (thousand	∫acres	••••		• • •			9
headed)	(tons		•••		•••		225
Maize	(acres	3,854	4,530	4,901	6,031	5,789	8,447
	(bushels	176,388	181,240	231,447	318,551	267,155	357,047
Mangel-wurzel	(acres	1,413	1,346	1,257	1,191	897	984
	(tons	21,935	$24,\!129$	19,142	20,590	13,974	15,604
Medicinal herbs	acres	••••		3			3
Melons, vege-							-
table marrows, (acres			•••		10	6
cucumbers, (dozens					3,040	560
Mulhamme trace	(acres		4	1	1	T	1
mulherry trees	(number			•••	1.000	1.000	1.000
					_,	_,	7

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens. † Previous to the year 1889, pumpkins, melons, vegetable marrows, and cucumbers were shown in one line.

MINOR CROPS,* 1885 TO 1890—continued.

Nature of	f Crop.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Mustard	acres	61	7	20	16	34	28
Olives	acres	287 13	15 14	100	80 18	112	105
0	acres	1.750	1.740	1.996	2.437	1.768	1.957
Unions	tons	11,816	10,209	11,625	11,774	4,430	10.815
Onium nonnies	acres	10	16	11	11	8	10
opium poppies	Ubs. of opium	190	200	139	178	86	169
Oranges and	acres	2	6	2	34	7	33
lemons T	(cases	 9	··· -	0			270
Osiers	$\frac{1}{1000}$	3 2	G	05	•••	0 11	5 19
_	acres	35 288	35 460	28.672	26 692	31 222	10 22 784
Pease and beans	bushels	846.859	761.351	583.269	732.060	361,724	528 074
Darma himat	cacres	119	153	69	107	158	252
rumpkinst	tons	837	1,447	536	850	9 59	1,251
Pyrethrum cin-	acres	•••	• • •				6
eraria folium ($\langle cwt. \dots \rangle$	···	•••				12
Rape for seed	Acres	47		44	70		1
	(Dusheis)	 961	 971	 930	940	597 994	170
Raspberries) cwt.	6 307	6 470	4 4 9 9	5384	5244	3 337
	(acres	0,001	0,110	1,100	0,001	0,410	9
Red currants	? cwt			•••			30
Dhuhanh	¢acres	8	11	20	10	22	3
Mubaro	{ tons	18	31	169	85	132	20
Rumax	acres						8
Rye	(acres		654	762	1,069	1,109	
Sanda (acmientru	(busnels	19,909	8,278	11,200	14,900	10,744	10,707
ral & garden)) acres	•••			•••	• • •	252
	(acres	76	55	35	68	66	40
Strawberries) cwt	1,468	941	243	616	613	267
Sunflowers for	(acres	2		6	8		
seed	¿bushels		••••	140	128		• • •
Teazles	∫acres	2					•••
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(number	4,000	 1 066	 9 ∩91	1.066	 1 695	
Tobacco	vacres	1,402 7 803	13 734	12,001	11 853	13 355	900 4 1 2 3
	(acres	21	34	26	45	42	28
Tomatoes	$\partial \operatorname{cwt}$.	1.278	4,800	2,280	6,914	3,240	960
m	(acres	209	253	443	303	379	424
iurnips	<i>i</i> tons	1,600	2, 179	2,767	4,102	4,56 0	4,984
Vetches and	(acres	26	1	•••	1		
tares for seed	(bushels		40				
V.	(acres	9,042	9,775		11,195 1167.054	12,886	15,662
vines	<pre> wine, galls. bounder</pre>	700,752	1,003,827 2 975	900,041 2 999	1,101,314 2 250	1,209,44Z 2 00/1	1,070,090 5 985
Walnute	Coranuy, "	.	0,010	0,200	4	2,004	7
······································							

* 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.

*
Minor crops not fully returned. 482. In 1888-9 a falling-off took place in the cultivation of most of the minor crops in consequence of the drought which occurred in that year. A recovery took place in the year under review, but this is not fully shown by the figures, the reason being that a column for market gardens was for the first time inserted in the column used in the collection of the agricultural statistics of 1889-90, and this has in some instances led the collectors to believe it was only necessary to return the garden as a whole, not to distinguish the particular crops grown therein.

Hops.

483. 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, both in the area under, and produce of the crop referred to.

Raspberries. 484. 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 1889-90 was 3,337 cwt., or about 1,912 cwt. less than in 1888-9, and also considerably less than in any of the previous five years. Since the establishment of jam factories, the fruit is in great demand, and much more would be purchased were it forthcoming.

Tobacco.

485. 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; 955 acres were placed under it in 1889-90, and the yield amounted to 4,123 cwt. The land placed under tobacco was less than in the previous year by 730 acres, and the quantity raised less than in that year by 9,232 cwt. A considerable falling-off has taken place in the area under this crop since 1886-7.

Tobac**eo** erop in various countries.

486. In 1888, the tobacco crop of the United States is estimated to have amounted to 5 million cwt., which, with the exception of the ^s 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.

		ewt.			ewt.
United States	••••	4,418,862	Italy		120,748
Austria-Hungar	y	1,277,218	Holland (1884)		58,583
Russia (1881)	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	930,797	Australasia (1889-90)		*34,480
Germany		758,373	Turkey	•••	17,553
France	•••	421,731			-

487. The annual consumption of tobacco in Victoria ranges from Consump-2.61 lbs. to 3.55 lbs. per head of the population, the average during a series of years being nearly 3 (2.93) lbs.⁺ This is a larger average than that obtaining in twelve 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.[‡] 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	Norway	•••	•••	•••	2.29
United States	i		 4.40	Canada	•••			2.11
Austria-Hung	ary		 3.77	France	• • •		•••	2.05
Denmark	· ·		 3.70	Sweden	•••			1.87
New South W	Vales		 3.23	Tasmania	•••		•••	1.85
Queensland		•••	 3.49	New Zeala	nd			1.75
Western Aus	tralia		 3.26	Spain			•••	·1·70
Switzerland			 3.24	United Kir	ngdom		• • •	1.41
Belgium .			 3.15	Italv				1.34
Germany .			 3.00	South Aust	ralia			1.32
Victoria			 2.93	Russia				1.23
Finland		• • •	 2.73			•••		

488. Beet for the manufacture of sugar has been as yet only Beet sugar.

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

* In the previous year the yield was 70,486 cwt.

† In 1887, the proportion was 2.61 lbs., in 1388, 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. countries, prevent sugar-making from being carried on at a profit. The following statement, however, of the average quantity of beet sugar made annually during the five years 1880 to 1884 in the different countries in which that product is manufactured may be useful and interesting at the present time :---

Beet-roo	t Sugar	PF	RODUCED AN	NUALLY I	n Vari	ovs	COUNTRIES.
		To	ns of Beet Sugar made annually.				Tons of Beet Sugar made annually.
Germany		- -	656,674	Holland	d		19,679
Austria-Hung	ary .	••	470,318	Other of	countries	•••	9,839
France		••	399,471				
Russia			279,436		Total	• • •	1,909,212
Belgium			73,795				·

Cane sugar.

CANE SUGAR PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1885.

Countr	ies.		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
			tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Australia			26.475	34,500	51.500	59.869	87.24
Barbados			45.067	46,360	45.836	53,722	56,200
Brazil			194.516	131.397	226,709	268.335	190,000
Cuba			449.067	538.388	412.890	560,934	631.967
Egypt	• • •		32,000	26,377	21,597	37.587	45,035
Guadaloupe	• • •		42,275	57,511	51.619	55,257	41,131
Guiana (British)		• • •	92,311	124,102	116.636	125.322	96,058
" (French	and	Dutch)	8,988	9,794	10,193	7,228	5,430
India (British)	• • •		32,710	72,479	72,489	82,749	54,349
Jamaica			18,166	38,968	26,558	29,868	25,361
Java			249,393	295,083	301,970	338,886	396,372
Louisiana			121,867	71,373	137.327	128,443	94,375
Manilla		. 	210,160	153,780	212,719	122,925	203,490
Martinique	• • •	4 2 7	42,090	47,888	46.857	49,370	38,780
Mauritius	•••		118,210	117,722	116.612	120,539	127,540
Natal		* • =	8,718	8,000	9.783	17.172	16,000
Porto Rico	• • •	* * *	61,715	80,066	77.632	98,665	70,000
Réunion	•••		27,373	25,059	33,020	37,800	37,973
Trinidad	•••		44,375	56,265	55.420	61.875	64,634
Other countries*	• • •	•••	35,000	80,972	76,705	290,985	310,701
Total	•••	••••	1,860,476	2,016,084	2,104,072	2,547,531	2,592,647

Sugar crop of the world, 1886-7. 490. The following is a statement of the sugar crop of the world in 1886 and 1887, cane sugar, whether grown in British possessions or foreign countries, being distinguished from beet sugar, all of which is obtained from the latter :—

* China, Peru, and Hawaii.

	Description of Sugar.		1886.	1887.
Cane sugar ,, ,, Beet sugar	from British possessions "Foreign countries 	••••	tons. 572,000 2,021,000 2,506,000 5,099,000	tons. 542,000 2,161,000 2,137,000 4,840,000

SUGAR CROP OF THE WORLD, 1886 AND 1887.

491. According to the following figures, Victoria, although not Consumption of consuming so much sugar per head as three of the other Australasian colonies, would appear to consume much more per head than any countries. 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 It must, however, be remembered that in Victoria 15 Continent. 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	Portug a l		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	•		

sugar in

Victoria and other

492. In 1889-90 the area under vines (15,662 acres) exceeded that vines. returned in 1888-9 by 2,776 acres, and was much larger than in any The quantity of wine returned was 1,578,590 gallons, previous year. or more than that in 1888-9 by nearly 370,000 gallons, and was also much larger than that in any previous year. The wine industry received

* 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 last issue of this work.

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V

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. An account of the visitation of the phylloxera in Victoria, and of the measures taken for its suppression, will be found in the last issue of this work.*

Phylloxera in New South Wales. 493. 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. Or. 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 France and other countries. 494. 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. In the United States the ravages of the phylloxera were for a long time

* Victorian Year-Book, 1888-9, Volume II., paragraph 478.

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 advent of the phylloxera, had fallen to 600,000,000 gallons in 1885, rose to 800,000,000 gallons in 1889.

495. The following is a statement of the area under vines, Wine and the quantity of wine produced annually in the various wine production producing countries of the world. The figures have been partly countries. taken from a paper entitled Statistique Vinicole Universelle, read before the Statistical Society of Paris,* on the 10th August, 1889, by M. François Bernard :—

C	ountry.			Year.	Area under Vines.	Wine Produced. (000's omitted.)
Algeria Australasia Austria-Hungary Azores, Canaries,	 Madeira	**· * • • • • •	•••	1888 1888-9 1888 	Acres. 217,716 27,046 1,562,127 	Gallons. 72,073, 2,692, 277,379, 3,300,
Cape of Good Ho Chile and La Plat	ope ta	•••	•••	1888	•••	4,491, 44,000,
France Germany	•••	• • •	•••	1889 1886	4,801,680 180,310	809, 512, 99,000,
Greece Holland	•••	• • •	•••	1888 1885	185,250	38,720, 81,994,
Italy Portugal	•••	•••	•••	1882-1888 1887	$\begin{array}{r} 4,759,275\\ 503,880\end{array}$	607,838, 94,160,
Roumania Russia	• • •	•••	•••	1886 	253,629	33,000, 66,000,
Servia Spain	•••	•••	•••	•••	4,310,404	44,000, 350,000,
Switzerland Tunis	•••	•••	•••	1888		24,200, 308,
United States	rus 	•••	•••	1887	98,800	33,000,
		Total	•••	•••	•••	2,742,867,

ANNUAL FRODUCTION OF WINE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIE	ANNUAL PRODUCTION	OF	WINE	IN	VARIOUS	COUNTRIES
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* 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.

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Wine consumed in various countries. 496. The wine made in Victoria, added to that imported after deducting that exported, amounts on 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 $16\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head. The following are the figures for these and some other 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	·2 0
New South Wales	•S3	Canada	•14

Consumption of tea in various countries. 497. 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 is a statement of the quantity of tea consumed annually per head in various countries:—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF TEA PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Annual Consumption of Tea per Head. lbs.		Annual Consumption of Tea per Head. lbs.
Australia	7.66	Portugal	
New Zealand	7.23	Switzerland	•10
Tasmania	5.35	Norway	•09
United Kingdom	4.70	Germany	· 07
Canada	3.69	Belginm	07
United States	1.40	Sweden	•03
Holland	1.16	France	•03
Russia	•61	Anstria Hungany	Uu ഹര
Denmark	•37	Snoin	02
Persia	13	oham	01

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Consumption of tea in Australasia and elsewhere. 498. From these figures it appears that the average consumption of tea is much larger in British than in Foreign Countries, and that Australia stands at the head of the list with an annual consumption

of $7\frac{2}{3}$ 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 11b. per head.

499. No return is made of the nature of the crops grown or the Gardens and orchards. 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 :---

LAND UNDER GARDENS AND ORCHARDS, 1889 AND 1890.

				Acres.
L 8 88-9		 ••••	• • •	27,533
L889-90		 •••	•••	29,243
Increa	ase	 •••	••••	1,710

500. Ensilage was returned as having been made on 231 farms Ensilage. situated in 78 shires in 1889-90, the principal crops used being maize, oats, and grass, but returns were obtained besides of ensilage made from rye, pease, beans, lucerne, carrots, cabbage, thistles, weeds, and "orchard rubbish." The total quantity made was set down as 8,294 tons; it is probable there was much more, but no returns of ensilage having been asked for in previous years the enquiry was new to the farmers, and was perhaps sometimes overlooked by the collectors. The largest returns of ensilage were obtainable from the following shires :-- Marong, where 1,383 tons were made on 13 farms; Lowan, 404 tons on 13; Hampden, 388 tons on 11; Buln Buln, 368 tons on 8; Goulburn, 300 tons on 3; Dundas, 285 tons on 3; Warragul, 242 tons on 10; Numurkah, 236 tons on 10; and Euroa, The number and capacity of the silos 226 tons on 4 farms. was not given.

501. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The Land in fallow. number of acres in this condition in 1890 was 379,701, or 47,115 more than in the previous year.

Irrigation, 1885 to 189**0.**

502. The extent of land subjected to irrigation in 1889-90 was only about a twelfth of that in the previous year. The year before that (1887-8) was also a year of abundant rainfall, but as the rain was not so general over the whole colony as it was in the year under review, the extent of land it was found necessary to irrigate was more than four times as large as that irrigated in 1889-90. The following table contains a statement of the acreage under the various crops returned as under irrigation in each of the last six years:—

Crops subjected t	-0		Number	of Acres sul	bjected to 1	Irrigation.	
Irrigation.		1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.
Wheat	•••	3,322	8,109	14,034	7,206	16,403	60
Oats		187	502	1,416	297	1,899	58
Barley	• • •	41	237	349	- • •	863	27
Maize	• • •	19	10			75	37
Pease and Beans	• • •	3	11	3	1	2	••••
Potatoes		29	22	93	12	46	98
Turnips	* * 1		5	7	1		5
Mangel-wurzel	• • •	11	13	6	1	9	3
Beet, Carrots, etc.	• • •	18	15	11		7	11
Onions	•••			1	1		
Chicory	• • •	30	28	30	20	30	31
Hay	• • •	1,924	3,939	4,633	1,172	4,004	58
Green Forage	• • •	33	89	155	37	483	123
Artificial Grasses		1,003	206	251	108	171	570
Hops	• • •	357	254	60	48	116	387
Tobacco	• • •			52			
Pumpkins	• • •			4			
Tomatoes	•••	1	2	2	1		
Vines		20		56	37	55	34
Gardens and Orchar	ds	48	37	178	51	411	596
Total	• • •	7,046	13,479	21,342	8,993	24,574	2,098

IRRIGATION, 1885 TO 1890.

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Irrigation. 503. In consequence of the copious rainfall which took place in 1889, irrigation was but little practised in that year. In 51 municipalities, however, certain crops covered 271,766 acres, of which 2,098 acres, or less than 1 per cent., were subjected to irrigation. The following table shows the extent of land under these crops, and their gross and average produce; the tillage and produce on unirrigated and on irrigated land being distinguished :---

IRRIGATION IN CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES, 1889-90.

	In Municipalities practising Irrigation.										
Crops.	Extent ur on La	nder Crop nd—	Gross Pr Lan	oduce on d—	Produce per Acre on Land						
	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.					
GRAIN CROPS.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.					
Wheat	218,578	60	2,562,645	800	11.72	13.33					
Oats	7,355	58	211,919	1,360	28.81	23.45					
Barley, malting	398	24	8,724	288	21.92	12.00					
" other …	429	3	10,338	180	24.10	60.00					
Maize	2,859	37	97,825	1,790	34.21	48.38					
ROOT CROPS.	acres.	acres.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.					
Potatoes	3.316	98	10.529	487	3.18	4.97					
Mangel-wurzel	8	3	130	40	16.25	13.33					
Carrots	6	11	172	$2\overline{20}$	28.67	20.00					
Chicory	69	31	444	310	6.43	10.00					
Turnips	422*	5	4,981*	60	11.80	12.00					
HAY, GRASS, ETC.	acres.	acres.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.					
Hav	17 025	58	26 670	83	1.57	1.43					
Green Forage	850	123	20,010	00	101	1 10					
Artificial Grasses	10,955	570		• • • • • •	••••	• • •					
OTHER TILLAGE.	acres.	acres.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.					
Hops	302	387	2.026	2,998	6.71	7.75					
Grapes	366	34	4.878	933	13.33	27.44					
Gardens	758	86		* * *		• • •					
Orchards	5,972	510		•••	•••	• • •					
	1	•	1		1	I					

504. An examination of the last two columns will show that irri- Yield of gation was attended with beneficial results in the case of all the crops irrigated named in the table except oats, malting barley, mangel-wurzel, carrots The improved yield of all the other crops was considerable; and hay. thus, whilst in certain shires the yield per acre of wheat was $11\frac{3}{4}$

crops on land.

bushels, barley (not malting) 24 bushels, potatoes 3 tons, chicory $6\frac{1}{2}$ tons, and hops 6³/₄ cwt. on unirrigated land, in the same shires on irrigated land the yield per acre of wheat was $13\frac{1}{3}$ bushels, barley (not malting) 60 bushels, potatoes 5 tons, chicory 10 tons, and hops $7\frac{3}{4}$ cwt. The yield per acre of grapes was $13\frac{1}{3}$ cwt. on unirrigated, and $27\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. on irrigated land, and with reference to this crop it may be remarked that although the quantity of wine would undoubtedly be increased

* There being no turnips returned as grown on unirrigated land in the shires in which irrigation was practised, these figures relate to other parts of the colony.

by the larger quantity of grapes available, the proportion of wine to a given quantity of grapes is but slightly, if at all, affected by irrigation, the proportion in the past season being 5.51 gallons to the cwt. of grapes grown on unirrigated land. and 6.05 gallons to the cwt. of grapes grown on irrigated land.

Statute for promoting irrigation.

505. Towards the close of 1883, a measure* was passed in which express provision was made, for the first time, for the construction of irrigation works on a large scale. To accomplish this object, it was provided that certain areas might, at the request of the residents, be proclaimed "Irrigation Areas," to which Trusts (the members of which were to be elected by the ratepayers) might be appointed to carry out the irrigation schemes proposed for the various districts and approved of by the Governor in Council. The commissioners of these Trusts were granted power, under certain restrictions, to borrow money, in the open market, for the purpose of constructing the works included in the scheme, for the repayment of which a sinking fund was to be provided; also to levy rates upon all lands capable of irrigation within the area under their jurisdiction, in order to provide the annual interest on the loan and the necessary payment to the sinking fund, and to defray the current expenses attendant upon the operations of the trust. These trusts were essentially private corporations, having no direct connexion with, or responsibility to, the Government, and not being in any respect under State control. By the Water Conservation Act 1885, however, the Government was authorized to advance moneys by way of loan to these bodies.

'*rrigati*on Act 1886. 506. These measures were repealed, so far as the irrigation clauses were concerned, on the 16th December, 1886, by "an Act to make

better provision for the supply of water for irrigation, and also for mining, manufacturing, and other purposes." The principal provisions of this Act, which is entitled *The Irrigation Act* 1886 (50 Vict. No. 898), have been described as follow by an officer of the Water Supply Department:—

* Victorian Water Conservation Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 778).

† The aggregate amount borrowed was never to exceed 70 per cent. of the gross value of the land within the area.

THE IBBIGATION ACT 1886.

This measure repeals all previous legislation dealing with the question of irrigation, except as to acts done and irrigation trusts heretofore constituted.

It also contains the important declaration that 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 proven by establishing any other right.

Provision is likewise made for the construction of "national works" by the Government.

National works are declared to be such by the special Act authorizing their being proceeded with They are defined as works that, in the opinion of the Minister of Water Supply, "are of such magnitude, affect such sources of water supply, and command such large areas of country, that it is advisable that they should be constructed by and retained under the direct control of the State."

Some important enlargements have been made in the powers which may be exercised by trusts under this Act as compared with those given to trusts previously constituted.

To enable the necessary funds to be raised to carry out schemes of supply, the issue of debentures by trusts is provided for, whilst loans of Government moneys for a like purpose may, with the approval of Parliament, be granted.

Act 1888.

507. On the 14th December, 1888, The Irrigation Act 1888 (52 Irrigation Vict., No. 983), was passed. This Act provides for the extension of the right of voting at the election of Commissioners of Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts under The Irrigation Act 1886, to lessees entitled to acquire the freehold in leased land within the district of the Trust for which the election is held, makes some further provision as to the election of Commissioners, and deals with riparian rights as regards streams improved by National Works.

508. On the 25th November, 1889, The Irrigation Amendment Irrigation Amend-Act 1889 (53 Vict., No. 1,047), was passed. This Act is entitled ment Act 1889. An Act to amend the Irrigation Act 1886, and to extend the provisions of the same, and for other purposes. It is divided into six parts :--

Part I. deals with Urban Divisions. Section 13 of Part I. provides that Trusts in their discretion may use the powers of The Waterworks Conservation Act 1887, within its Urban Divisions.

Part II. provides for the creation of special Irrigation and Water Supply Districts for Trust areas of not more than 10,000 acres, and enlarges the franchise in the election of commissioners to such districts.

Part III. deals further than in the principal Act with the interest upon public loans to Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, and payment by Trusts for water supply from National Works.

Part IV. provides for the drainage of lands for the purpose of its improvement.

Part V. refers to miscellaneous matter. It gives general power to the Governor to make Orders in Council for the purposes of the Act, and provides for the Board of Land and Works carrying out repairs to works neglected by Trusts.

Part VI. relates to penalties and procedure, with respect to the illegal diversion of water and the neglect of municipal officers to supply a copy of municipal roll to Trusts.

Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts. 509. Under this Act there were, on the 30th June, 1890, 27 Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, having jurisdiction over 2,683,557 acres of land, having an irrigable area of 1,716,983 acres, of which 503,438 acres are capable of being irrigated annually. The present value of the irrigable lands, on a low basis of calculation, was set down as $\pounds 6,554,305$, and the annual rateable value of the same was $\pounds 282,973$. The aggregate borrowing power of the Trusts is limited to $\pounds 1,677,360$, of which the Government have agreed to advance $\pounds 1,240,858$, the balance to be obtained in the open market; whilst the amount actually advanced to the 30th June, 1890, was $\pounds 457,145$.

National Irrigation Works. 510. The more important works connected with irrigation 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 on such works to the 30th June, 1889, was £111,378. The following is an account of such works, and of the progress already made in their construction, as furnished by the Victorian Water Supply Department:—

GOULBURN DISTRICT NATIONAL WORKS.—The chain of works by which the water of the Goulburn River will be impounded and conveyed for the irrigation of this district, is the most important of the schemes contemplated by the Government, and is as follows :—

Goulburn River Weir.—This will constitute the headwork with off-takes on the west and east sides of the river, for the maximum quantities of 100,000 and 20,000 cubic feet of water per minute respectively. It is situate about 8 miles south of the township of Murchison.*

The contract for the weir was signed in April, 1887, and was to have been completed by the 30th of June, 1889. But the construction was delayed by the unusually high and protracted floods of the winters of 1887 and 1889, whilst further delay has been due to the difficulties attending the construction of a work of such magnitude in a river, the flow of which is considerable even in its lowest state. The catchment basin of the river above the weir is nearly 4,000 square miles, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ million acres. The masonry work is now almost completed, and the ironwork of flood-gates, piers, bridging, and gearing in great part erected. The floods of the present winter season have been over the weir, a depth of $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, flowing over the crest for a considerable time, but no damage has been caused. The work still to be done should be completed about the middle of September should no interruption be occasioned by further floods. The contract amount will be somewhat exceeded by reason of it having been considered advisable:—

- 1st. To provide additional passage way for floods.
- 2nd. To lower and widen the off-takes.
- 3rd. To provide hydraulic as well as hand power for the working of the floodgates; and
- 4th. To supply a small electric lighting plant to facilitate the proper regulation and management of the gates at night time.

The claims for land submerged by the weir and resumed, have been much in excess of anticipations. They are, however, in process of settlement.

* For a further description of the Weir, see Victorian Year-Book, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 496.

Besides the main object of the weir, raising the level of the river to supply the off-take by gravitation, it will to some extent, by means of the flood gates, serve the purpose of equalizing the summer flow of the river. About 550 million cubic feet of the storage will be available for dry seasons.

Works West of the River.—These comprise 24 miles of main channel, from the weir to the proposed reservoir at Waranga Swamp, to convey 100,000 cubic feet of water per minute; the proposed Waranga Reservoir to contain a total of 9,000 million cubic feet, whereof about 7,750 million cubic feet, or 48,000 million gallons, will be available; 60 miles of main channel thence to the Campaspe River, to carry about 50,000 cubic feet of water per minute at the off-take from the reservoir.

Contracts for the construction of 14 miles of the main Western Irrigation Channel from the weir, are in progress; and it is believed that these will be completed by the date stipulated, viz., 30th November, 1890. The first 7 miles down to the pumping station of the Echuca and Waranga Waterworks Trust should be so far completed as to be able to give a supply of water by September next. The first off-take of the Rodney Trust is near the 8th mile, and the regulator and works necessary to give a supply at this point are expected to be completed by November. A contract for the 15th mile of the main channel has just been arranged, and as the off-take for the principal supply to the Rodney Trust is situate on this section, the time for its completion has been fixed for the 31st December next, in order to give the Trust their full supply by that date. Generally, the progress made with channel contracts has been satisfactory.

Contracts for further sections of works in this district would have been in progress had sufficient guarantees been given by the landholders, that the stored water would be utilized and paid for to such an extent as to warrant the construction. The scheme is being re-considered with a view to arrange a modification to meet the wants of those who have proved their readiness to avail themselves of it; at the same time keeping in view the carrying out of the works on the larger scale designed, as soon as the Government have evidence that it will be justified.

The Waranga Reservoir on the scale for which tenders were received, will cost about £26 per million cubic feet of available storage. It included lower channel works at inlet and outlets, particularly the main outlet, which is through a spur about 2 miles across, with a view of saving about 16 miles of main channel and the consequent loss of elevation. Omitting this, the actual cost of reservoir, including all necessary works, would be under £20 per million cubic feet of available capacity. The cost in relation to capacity as compared with that of reservoirs generally is extremely low, thus showing the unusual advantages of the site.

The trial surveys for the main channel from the proposed Waranga Reservoir to the Campaspe River have been carried forward about 30 miles. They will be completed so that the construction may be proceeded with whenever it may be necessary. A trial survey is being made of Reedy Lake, a natural basin lying to the west of the river, some miles above the weir, and having a considerable local drainage area. The object is to ascertain whether it would be possible to raise the level of the lake, store therein the water discharged from the drainage area in winter, and hold it in reserve to supplement that available from the weir, in summer.

Works East of the River.—These are 31 miles of main channel, from the weir to the Broken River, near Shepparton, to convey 20,000 cubic feet of water per minute. The course for the main channel on the east side of the river is determined, and the permanent survey has been carried forward nearly as far as it is proposed to make it a national work. The construction will be commenced as soon as possible after the landowners' petition has been received and the necessary guarantee provided by the constitution of the East Goulburn Irrigation Trust.

BROKEN RIVER WORKS.—These consist of a weir on the Broken River, at a point about two miles north from Benalla; a channel thence to the Mokoan Swamp; a reservoir at the Swamp to store about 2,700 millions of cubic feet for the summer supply of the Broken River and Broken Creek districts; and the clearing, sectioning, and grading of the Stockyard Creek, so that it may act as a supply channel from the Reservoir to the Broken River at Goorambat. The general character of the works has been determined. The total cost, including land, is estimated at $\pounds 86,000$. Negotiations are in progress with the various Trusts interested, relative to the quantities of water to be taken by each, and price to be paid for same. When these are completed the work will be proceeded with.

CAMPASPE NATIONAL WORK.—This is intended to be a storage and regulating reservoir on the Campaspe River, near Langwornor. The proposed weir, 80 feet high in the centre and 900 feet long at the top, is to be immediately below the junction of that river with the Coliban. It will probably be of concrete masonry, or of concrete combined with rubble; and the reservoir will have a capacity of 785 millions of cubic feet. Its purpose will be to maintain a constant and nearly uniform flow in the river, so as to provide for the service of the Irrigation Trusts lower down. The permanent surveys are complete, and two designs have been prepared for the weir, one of solid concrete, the other of concrete and rubble combined. No decision has yet been come to as to what design shall be adopted; nor can anything be said as to when the work is likely to be undertaken. Only one Irrigation Trust has yet been formed in the Campaspe Valley, and the use of stored water is not at present contemplated in connection with its scheme.

LODDON NATIONAL WORK.—This work will consist of a regulating reservoir on the Loddon River, the weir and dam being situated about half-a-mile above Laanecoorie. It will be a compound structure, the portion in the river channel being a weir of concrete masonry, with automatic tilting gates for the discharge of excessive floods; with an extension on the left bank in the form of an earthen dam, protected in rear from erosion by flood waters by a heavy berm or banquette of materials not liable to The face of the bank will be protected, up to six feet below the permanent scour. water level by broken stone, and above that by pitchers of cement concrete. The capacity of the reservoir will be 576 millions of cubic feet. The work is now under contract; two-thirds of the concrete is completed, and the outlets are nearly so. Not much has been done towards the earth bank owing to the frequency and duration of floods since the commencement of the work. It is expected that the whole will be finished by the end of the ensuing summer.

Kow SWAMP NATIONAL WORKS.—These will consist of a direct cut, from the head of the Gunbower Creek to the Kow Swamp, advantage being taken as far as possible of the creek channel; a reservoir with outlet and regulating weir at the Kow Swamp, and a channel and branch thence to the Loddon. It is intended for the service of the lands in the lower part of the Loddon Valley. 12 miles of the channel and the regulating headworks have been let, and tenders are about to be called for the remainder. It is anticipated that the whole work will be completed by June, 1891.

EAST WIMMERA WORKS.—Further survey and examinations have been made during the year. The project for a reservoir at Hall's Gap has been abandoned on the ground of its inordinate cost. The proposed National works are a reservoir at Lake Lonsdale, channels thereto from Fyan's, Mokepilly, and Pleasant Creeks, channel from the reservoir to Glenorchy and Glenorchy Weir.

WEST WIMMERA WORKS.—Surveys for a work for the supply of the Western Wimmera have been carried out. The site and character of the work is under consideration.

WEBRIBEE NATIONAL WORKS.—Surveys have been made for a reservoir on the

Werribee above Ballan, and a channel thence to the distribution areas. The design of the works is in preparation.

By this consolidation the legislation affecting Water Trusts has Act. been much simplified; the Irrigation Act, No. 898 of 1886, already referred to, deals with Trusts formed for irrigation purposes, and the Act above referred to (No. 946) deals with Trusts formed to secure domestic and stock supplies. On the 25th November, 1889, Act 53 Vict. No. 1049, was passed. This Act is cited as The Water Conservation Act 1889, and read as one with the 1887 Act. The 1889 Act provides for one or more ridings of any municipal council being constituted a waterworks district, and for the power to postpone the operations of Act No. 946 with regard to sinking fund formed to liquidate loans to Waterworks Trusts.

512. Under the Water Conservation Acts just referred to 41 Waterworks Waterworks Trusts have been formed and were in existence on the works 30th June, 1890, of which 16 had works in progress, whilst the remaining 25 had control of 12 rural water supply works, and 25 urban supplies. Several of these trusts are almost identical with the municipal councils. The amount of loans authorized to be advanced to these bodies was £916,958, of which £762,380 had been paid up to the 30th June, 1890. The rural schemes have numerous weirs, dams, and tanks, supplying an area of 4,034,200 acres, of an annual rateable value of £534,054; whilst the estimated cost of the works was £466,765. The urban works have a storage capacity of over 288 million gallons, and were estimated to cost £350,547; they supply a population of 33,800, who possess property of the annual rateable value of £275,588. The works in process of construction will supply water to 17 towns containing about 12,000 inhabitants, who occupy property of an annual rateable value of $\pounds 63,360$; their estimated cost is about £95,100. There are 11 urban schemes—which will cost about £228,500-at present under consideration, by means of which it is proposed to supply a population of about 35,300 persons, who occupy property valued at about £280,000 per annum.

and watertrusts.

513. Prior to the constitution of the Waterworks Trusts extensive Waterworks works for the storage and supply of water for domestic, mining, and, under Goto 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.

To meet the increased demand for water consequent upon the growth of the city and suburbs, a new channel has been formed for the purpose of turning into the reservoir other considerable streams of pure water, by which means all fear of the supply becoming exhausted in seasons of drought will be at an end. The following table contains a list of such of these works as are under Government control; also a statement of the estimated storage capacity, and the total cost of each scheme:—

Scheme Name of Town or	Reservoir or Source of	of Supply.	
District supplied.	Where situated.	Storage Capacity.	Cost.
Melbourne and Suburbs	Yan YeanJack's CreekMorang (pipe head)Preston (storage)Essendon (storage 1),. $($,, 2)Caulfield (,,)Kew	Gallons. 6,400,000,000 60,000,000 3,000,000 15,000,000 6,000,000 1.000,000 10,000,000 3,000,000	£ } 3,000,000
COLIBAN SCHEME.			
Taradale {	Malmsbury Taradale Expedition Pass	$\begin{array}{c} 3,255,000,000\\ 65,000\\ 120,000,000\end{array}$	
Castlemaine and Chewton-	Red Hill Old Post Office Hill Barker's Creek Specimen Caller	$\begin{array}{c c} 1,250,000\\ 2,000,000\\ 629,135,000\\ 2,010,000\\ 0,010,000\\ \end{array}$	
Fryerstown Maldon	Crocodile Gully Green Gully Big Hill	2,618,000 5,407,000 1,500,000 68,000,000	
Sandhurst	Big Hill Tank Crusoe Valley New Chum Tank Solomon's Gully	300,000 320,000,000 23,000	> 1,069,255
Sandhurst District	Spring Gully Upper Grassy Flat Lower Grassy Flat	1,250,000 150,000,000 58,860,000 26,800,000	
Eaglehawk	Sparrow Hawk	1 500 000	

WATERWORKS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

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Raywood	Lightning Hill		7,000,000	
Sebastian	Raywood Sebastian	•••	2,500,000	
Lockwood and Marong	Green Gully		3,500,000	/
	Upper Stony Creek	•••	354,000,000	
	Lower Stony Creek		143,000,000	1
Geelong and suburbs	Anakie (pipe head)	• • •	900,000	> 357,338
	Lovely Banks		6,000,000	
N N	Newtown lank	• • •	500,000)
	Total	•••	11,659,347,200	4,426,593

514. The total expenditure to the 30th June, 1890, on the con-Revenue and expendistruction of the Melbourne Water Works was £3,104,747. The gross ture of Melbourne revenue received since the opening of the works at the end of 1857* Waterworks. has amounted to £2,949,310, whilst the expenses of maintenance and management amounted to only £393,260. During 1889-90 the revenue of the waterworks amounted to £193,274 as against £188,212 in the previous year; and the expenditure on maintenance and management to £26,128, as against £22,643 in the previous year. The net revenue in 1889-90 was thus £167,146, being equivalent to 5.73 per cent. of the mean capital cost; + as compared with £165,569, or 6.40 per cent. in 1888-9. A reference to a previous table[‡] will show that the loans borrowed for the construction of the works now bear an average nominal rate of only 4.05 per cent.

515. The following interesting account of the progress of the Progress of works of the Melbourne Water Supply was prepared, in May of the Water present year (1890), by Mr. W. Davidson, C.E., the Inspector-General Works. of Public Works:—

MELBOURNE WATER SUPPLY.

The sources of the water supply for the City of Melbourne and its suburbs are in the section of the Main Divide, known as the Plenty Ranges. The central mass of these ranges is Mount Disappointment, situated nearly due north of Melbourne, and distant therefrom about 33 miles. It rises to an altitude of 2,700 feet, and is plainly visible from any elevated part of the city. On the south-eastern slopes of Mount Disappointment the eastern or main branch of the Plenty River and its tributaries, the principal of which is the Running Creek, take their rise, while from the long low saddle extending east from the base of the mount proceed Jack's Creek, the Joey, and Yellow Creeks. These are the sources from the southern slopes, within the watershed of the Yarra, which are at present drawn upon for Melbourne use. The other streams from the southern side of Mount Disappointment, as the western branch of the Plenty, Bruce's Creek, etc., which, in connexion with the creeks previously mentioned, were formerly diverted into Yan Yean reservoir, are now abandoned so far as city purposes are concerned.

The northern slopes of the Plenty Ranges are in the Goulburn watershed. Two permanent creeks, tributaries or head waters of the King Parrot Creek, and known as the Wallaby and Silver Creeks, have been diverted into the southern or Yarra watershed, their waters commingling with those of the utilized creeks therein, and passing along with them to Yan Yean reservoir.

The water-gathering areas are in extent as follow :---

			C 41. T	3. 4	Acres.
Southern slopes, includ (eastern branch), Northern slopes being	ling the w Running (the water	reek, Jac shed of th	of the F k's Creek he Wallab	, etc. v and	10,500
Silver Creeks					11,500
	Total	•••	•••	•••	22,000

* 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 Return furnished by the Yan Yean Water Supply Department.

- † Or the mean of the capital cost at the beginning and end of the year.
- ‡ See table following paragraph 376, in Volume I.

This does not include the immediate catchment area of the Yan Yean reservoir, to be hereafter referred to.

In addition to actual watersheds, a number of reservations have from time to time been made in the Plenty Ranges for the preservation of timber and other reasons in the interests of Melbourne Water Supply. These extend both over the southern and northern slopes for several miles, and are of an aggregate area of 54,000 acres.

The whole of the watersheds, excepting part of the reservoir catchment basin, and of course the timber reservations, are unalienated Crown lands, totally unoccupied or settled upon in any way. In fact, but for operations of paling-splitters and timbercutters, many years ago, they might be said to be in their primeval condition.

Mount Disappointment and its main spurs extending northwards are of granite, overlaid for the most part with a rich volcanic chocolate soil. The southern spurs and the eastern saddle are almost entirely silurian country, with poor soil.

The timber ranges from the mountain ash (Eucalyptus Amagdalina) in the greater altitudes and volcanic soil, to blue gum (Eucalyptus Globulus) and messmate in soils less rich, and stunted gums and stringy-barks on the poor silurian spurs.

The works for the diversion of the northern streams into the southern watershed consist of a series of weirs and open aqueducts. The most remote of these is the weir on Silver Creek. Its object is merely to raise the water level sufficiently to command an outlet in the southern end of the work and forming the head of the Silver Creek aqueduct. The weir is 125 feet long on the crest, and 11 feet high at creek bed. It is built of granite rubble masonry in cement mortar. The bed of the creek being composed of granite detritus and silt, the foundations of the weir consist of sheet piling and concrete. Silver Creek aqueduct is a contour channel, with an inclination of 3 feet per mile, designed to carry 12,000,000 gallons of water per day. Its top width is 7 feet 1 inch, and its depth in the centre is 2 feet 7 inches. It is eight miles long, lined throughout with granite pitchers, set in cement mortar. In its course there are two tunnels of 29 chains and 6 chains length respectively. The Silver Creek water is delivered by this channel into the pool formed by the Wallaby Creek weir.

The objects to be served by this weir are similiar to those of the Silver Creek weir. The construction is similar, excepting that in the latter case the foundations are on rock.

The Wallaby Creek aqueduct conveys the combined waters of the Wallaby and Silver creeks. Its carrying capacity is 33,000,000 gallons per day. The gradient is also 3 feet per mile; width on top, 12 feet; depth in centre, 4.5 feet; lined as is Silver Creek, with granite pitchers, in cement. It follows a long spur from Mount Disappointment for a distance of five and a half miles, and delivers over the Dividing Range, by a series of cascades, into the head of Jack's Creek, in the southern watershed. Excepting during actual rainfall, the volume of Jack's Creek is infinitesimal, but the average quantity derivable from Wallaby and Silver Creeks amounts to about 10,000,000 gallons per day, and rises in wet weather to 33,000,000 gallons. The northern water being delivered into Jack's Creek is allowed to find its way down the bed thereof for a distance of four miles to Toorourrong Flat, in which it joins with the eastern branch of the Plenty.

Formerly, water for the replenishment of Yan Yean reservoir was taken from the Plenty River, at a point about two miles south of Whittlesea township; and there is no doubt the streams converging on such point were much polluted by the drainage of the township and from 14,000 acres of country devoted to agriculture and stockraising of all kinds.

To obviate this state of things the "clear water channel" was constructed about six years ago. Its object is to intercept the combined Wallaby, Silver, and Jack's Creeks and the Plenty waters before they entered on alienated or settled or cultivated lands, and to carry them in their unpolluted condition to Yan Yean reservoir. This has been effected by the construction of a dam across the Plenty Valley, a few chains below its confluence with Jack's Creek. This dam is 15 chains long, and impounds water covering an area of about 36 acres, and forming "Toorourrong reservoir." Again is the object of the dam to raise to a proper level and divert into an aqueduct

the combined waters. The aqueduct commencing at the southern end of the dam is known as the "clear water channel." Its carrying capacity is 120,000,000 gallons per day, being 13.5 feet wide on top, by a depth in centre of 4.75 feet, with a gradient of 7 feet 6 inches per mile. It is four and three-quarter miles long, lined throughout with pitchers, as in the other aqueducts. In it are introduced numerous drops or artificial waterfalls, the highest being 17 feet. The clear water channel terminates by joining the old inlet-channel to Yan Yean. It is constructed entirely through alienated and settled land, but side or local drainage is guarded against and provided for. Where the clear water channel passes through the outskirts of the small township of Whittlesea, it is roofed over with galvanized iron for a distance of half-a-mile.

From the junction of the clear water channel the water proceeds by the old inletaqueduct and tunnel for a distance of two and a half miles to Yan Yean reservoir.

The site of Yan Yean reservoir was originally a lagoon, formed by the dispersion over 800 acres of flat land, of the drainage waters from the southern slopes of Sherwin's Range. A dam of 49 chains in length and 30 feet in height, with a topwater or by-wash level of 25 feet above the lowest point in the bottom—the by-wash being 602 feet above low water, Hobson's Bay—impounds 6,400,000,000 gallons of water, covering an area of 1,360 acres, and of a mean depth of 17 feet. Of this quantity, which the reservoir contains when full, 5,400,000,000 gallons are available for being drawn off, the balance is below "draw-off" level. The longest straight line on the reservoir is from north to south, it is two and a half miles. The water margin at top-water level is ten and a half miles in length.

Yan Yean reservoir is situated within an immediate drainage area, known as the catchment basin, of about 4,500 acres, of which 700 acres are alienated and in occupation, while a great portion of the balance is utilized for commonage purposes.

On the 700 acres of alienated land, which are situated north of Cades Lane, at from a quarter of a mile to one and a half mile distant from the reservoir, a combined system of cultivation and grazing is practised, and the drainage from this land in time of rain can only pass to the reservoir. This is the only area not absolutely within the control of the Water Supply Department, and affords the only source of doubt that can exist as to the purity of the Yan Yean water.

The commonage area can be resumed by the Department when considered necessary. It is at present leased to the Whittlesea Shire Council at a nominal rent, but under very stringent conditions for its care and the maintenance of its cleanliness, for the depasturing of cattle and horses only.

From Yan Yean reservoir the water for use in Melbourne is taken in an open masonry aqueduct to the Pipe Head reservoir, at Morang: length, six and threequarter miles; carrying capacity, 33,000,000 gallons per day; capacity of Pipe Head reservoir, 3,000,000 gallons.

From the Pipe Head the water is conveyed by three mains to Preston reservoir. Two of these are of 30-inch diameter, the third being 27-inch, and their joint delivery power is just equal to that of the aqueduct, viz., 33,000,000 gallons per day. But this does not exactly indicate the possible maximum rate of delivery to the population of Melbourne, as will be hereafter shown.

Preston reservoir is an artificial basin of 16,000,000 gallons capacity. Its altitude is 327 feet above sea-level. From it are taken to Melbourne districts watermains, as follow :---Two of 30 inches diameter, four of 24 inches diameter, and one of 18 inches diameter. These mains are together capable of delivering water at the rate of 57,000,000 gallons per day.

From these mains the water is conveyed to the consumers by sub-mains and reticulating mains, ranging from 12 inches diameter to 3 inches diameter, of a total length of 1,150 miles.

Water is not drawn off from the mains at an uniform rate throughout the whole period of 24 hours. During the night there is invariably a surplus in the mains. To utilize this to some extent, service reservoirs have been constructed at Caulfield, Essendon, and Kew, of an aggregate holding capacity of 21,000,000 gallons.

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The following figures, being the average daily consumption for each of the last five years, will indicate the rapid increase in the demand for water in Melbourne:-

1885-13	3 millions	of gallons.
1886 - 14	3 ***	5 3
18-7-16	1 4 ,,	• •
1888 - 20	<u>2</u> 3 ;;	9 9
1889 - 22	<u>2</u> 3 :>	3 3

The maximum quantity of water used in one day was on the 21st January, 1890, a very hot day, the temperature on the 19th being 101.2° , on the 20th 99.5°, and on the 21st 99.5°, when the consumption reached $40\frac{1}{2}$ millions of gallons, and then there were some people in the high outlying suburbs who could not obtain as much water as they required.

It thus appears that with an intake at Preston of 33 millions of gallons, and a stored surplus in Preston and the other reservoirs of 37 millions of gallons, this rate could not be maintained for more than five days, and that on the exhaustion of the stored surplus, the supply would of necessity be reduced to the capacity of the Yan Yean-Morang Aqueduct or 33 millions of gallons per day. During the exceptionally long period of very hot weather last summer it was feared that this would occur, but before the service reservoirs were quite empty the weather changed, and, the consumption falling well below the 33 millions, enabled them to be refilled.

The estimated population supplied from the Yan Yean exceeds 400,000, therefore the average daily consumption per head was 56 gallons last year, and the maximum last summer was over 100 gallons.

For the effective supply of the high suburbs to the east of Melbourne there is now being laid a main of 32 inches diameter direct from Yan Yean, which will be capable of delivering at Surrey Hills (which is the highest suburb within the Water Supply radius, being 420 feet above sea level) 10,000,000 gallons daily.

The cost of the Yan Yean system of water supply up to date amounts to about £3,000,000.

In view of the great increase in the numbers of tenements and population in Melbourne and suburbs during the past ten years, it appeared to be doubtful if an abundant supply of water of high quality would continue to be available from the neighbourhood of Mount Disappointment. To meet any possible deficiency from this source, the Watts scheme was inaugurated about four years since. The object of the scheme is to convey water from the Watts River, four miles above the township of Healesville, by an aqueduct 41 miles in length, to Preston reservoir.

The complete scheme, as designed, comprises the erection of a dam, about 100 feet high, across the valley of the Watts, to form a storage reservoir : and the construction of 41 miles of aqueduct, consisting of $25\frac{1}{2}$ miles of open channel, lined either with cement concrete or brickwork set in cement; twelve tunnels of an aggregate length of $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles; and $9\frac{1}{4}$ miles, in fourteen sections, of inverted syphons, consisting of double lines of wrought-iron pipes 4 feet 6 inches in diameter.

The aqueduct, when completed, will be capable of carrying 50,000,000 gallons per day. At present only one line of pipes is laid for each syphon, and the open channel is only lined sufficiently to carry 25,000,000 gallons per day, though the excavation is all taken out and the tunnels are completed to the full size required to deliver 50,000,000 gallons per day. A weir has also been constructed across the Watts to divert the water therefrom into the aqueduct, and supplementary channels are being formed to bring into it also the waters of the Graceburn and Coranderrk Creeks. The minimum supply to be obtained from these three streams has been ascertained by gaugings, extending over a number of years, to be never less than 25,000,000 gallons per day. The work, as now being carried out, and which will be finished in about five months, that is before next summer, will cost about £600,000. The complete scheme, including the erection of the dam above mentioned, to form the Maroondah reservoir, will cost an additional £350,000.

The Watts country is chiefly porphyritic, overlaid with rich volcanic soil, growing the largest timber known in Australia of the classes referred to in connexion with

Mount Disappointment, together with dense undergrowth, and a great profusion of treeferns, etc. The Watts water is of very high quality and of exceptional brightness. Those small areas within the watershed, which have been alienated, have been resumed, the township of Fernshaw has been bought up, and now the whole of the Watts Valley above the off-take is public property and under departmental control.

It is not anticipated that it will be necessary to proceed with the construction of the Maroondah Reservoir and the completion of the Watts Aqueduct, as designed to carry 50,000,000 gallons, for some few years to come, as the 25,000,000 gallons per day, which will be available by next summer from this source, together with the 33,000,000 now available from Yan Yean, and the 10,000,000 to be derived from the new main before described, will give 68,000,000 gallons per day in addition to what may be stored in Preston and other service reservoirs.

The water supply district, as defined by Act of Parliament, is bounded by a circle of ten miles radius, with Melbourne Post Office as a centre, outside of which it is ruled to be illegal to supply water.

Box Hill and Oakleigh are just on the margin, but inside of this boundary, while populous Mentone is hopelessly outside.

			Source of Sample.						
			Yan Yean Reservoir.	!	Tap in Melbourne.				
Date of collection	•••	• • •	7/9/89	•••	9/9/89				
Temperature of water		• • •	11 [.] 3° c.		13 [.] 2° c.				
Appearance in 2-ft. tub	е		Darkish-yellow		Same.				
Odour at 40° c.	· · · ·		Normal		Normal.				
Reaction	•••	•••	Faintly alkaline		Same.				
			In parts per million.		In parts per million.				
Total solids	••••		82.5		$\overline{82.5}$				
Hardness	~ * *		18.2		18.2				
Chlorine			20		20				
Nitrogen as nitrates		• • • •	·142		$\cdot 161$				
Free ammonia	. <i>.</i> .	• • •	·026		·016				
Albuminoid ammonia	• • •	• • •	$\cdot 192$		·120				
Oxygen consumed in fo	our hours		3.946		3.260				
Nitrates		•••	Absent	•••	Absent.				
Phosphates	• • •	•••	Absent		Absent.				

Water was turned on in Melbourne, from the Yan Yean Reservoir, on the 31st The population of Melbourne and suburbs was then 104,000. December, 1857.

The Yan Yean, Morang, and Preston reservoirs are connected with the head office by telephone, as are also the residences of the engineer and chief turncock; the head office is also connected with the general telephone system of Melbourne.

PRINCIPAL EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF THE YAN YEAN WATERWORKS. Year.

1853.—Yan Yean works commenced.

- 1857.-Yan Yean works opened, 31st December.
- 1862.—Meter charge reduced from 4s. to 3s. per 1,000 gallons.
- 1863.—Meter charge further reduced from 3s. to 1s. per 1,000 gallons.
- 1863.—Preston Reservoir commenced.
- 1863.—South Yarra Waterworks purchased.
- 1868.—New Main from Preston (No. 2) commenced.
- 1873.-New Main and Aqueduct from Yan Yean commenced.
- 1874.—New 18-inch Main to Coburg from Preston commenced.
- 1874.—Rate reduced from 1s. to 8d. in the £, 1st July.
- 1877.—New Main from Preston (No. 3) commenced.
- 1878.—Plenty River Bridge washed away; cutting off water supply from the city. 1878.—Water Supply Inquiry Board appointed.
- 1879.—Pipe casting industry commenced in Australia.
- 1881.—Essendon Service Reservoir (No. 1) commenced.

1882.—New Main from Preston (No. 4) commenced.

- 1882.—Wallaby Creek works commenced.
- 1883.—Clear Water Channel commenced.
- 1883.—Essendon Service Reservoir (No. 2) commenced.
- 1883.—Caulfield Service Reservoir commenced.
- 1884.—Silver Creek works commenced.
- 1886.—Watts (Maroondah) River works commenced.
- 1886.—Wrought iron pipe industry commenced in Australia.
- 1886.-New wrought iron Main from Pipe Head Reservoir to Preston commenced.
- 1886.—Kew Service Reservoir commenced.
- 1886.—New Main from Preston (No. 5) commenced.
- 1889.—Rate reduced from 8d. to 6d. in the £, 1st January.
- 1889.—New Main from Preston (No. 6) to South Melbourne commenced.
- 1890.-New High Level Main from Yan Yean Reservoir commenced.
- 1890.—Purchase of Freehold Land abutting on Yan Yean Reservoir.

Coliban scheme. 516. The Coliban Scheme provides water for domestic and mining purposes, as well as for irrigation to a limited extent, to the Sandhurst 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, 1890, was £1,069,255; whilst the gross revenue during the year 1889-90 was £21,277, and the expenses of maintenance and supervision £11,637. The net revenue was thus £9,640, being equivalent to '901 per cent. of the capital cost, as compared with £9,236 or '863 per cent. in 1888-9. The deficiency in 1889-90, after allowing interest on the capital cost at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., was £38,483.

Geelong Waterworks. 517. The Geelong Waterworks provides 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, 1890, £357,338. The gross revenue for 1889-90 was £9,581, and the cost of maintenance, £3,094. The net revenue was thus £6,487, or 1.815 per cent. of the capital cost, as against £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 1889-90 was £9,593.

Goldfields reservoirs.

518. There are 24 goldfields reservoirs having an aggregate roirs. capacity of nearly 563 million gallons, the largest, at Beaufort, containing about 86 million gallons. These cost £62,488, and were originally constructed by the Government chiefly for mining purposes. They are for the most part leased to municipalities at a nominal rental, but it appears that many of these bodies do not keep them in proper repair. The Secretary for Water Supply in one of his recent reports suggested that such of those as are required by the municipalities should be sold absolutely to them, and that the others should be destroyed so as to prevent them becoming sources of danger by bursting in times of heavy rainfalls or floods. One of these reservoirs, Commissioner's Gully, was abandoned in the year 1889-90.

519. Prior to the establishment of Waterworks Trusts, advances Waterworks were made from the Government loan account to various municipalities Bodies. to enable them to construct waterworks for their respective districtsthe 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 1,400 million gallons, as well as other sources of supply. These works cost £688,081, nearly all of which was advanced from loans, and 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 639 million gallons-the Gong Gong reservoir alone containing 427 million gallons; the Beechworth reservoir at Lake Kerferd, with 191 million gallons; the Clunes reservoir at Newlyn, with 207 million gallons; and the Talbot reservoir at Evansford, with 200 million gallons.

520. By the following summary of the total storage capacity and Capacity and cost of total cost of reservoirs or other works for the conservation of water reservoirs. referred to in the foregoing tables and paragraphs, it is shown that the former amounts to over fourteen thousand million gallons, and the latter to close on six millions sterling :---

Waterworks under		Storage Capacity.	Cost of Schemes.	Expenditure from Loans to 30th June, 1889.
Government-		Gallons.	£	£
Melbourne		6,498,000,000	3,000,000	1,646,455
Coliban		4,656,947,200	1,069,255	1,069,255
Geelong		504,400,000	357,338	357,338
Goldfields		563,000,000	62,488	Nil.
Local Bodies		1,500,000,000	688,081	632,573
Waterworks Trusts-			,	•
Urban Works*		293,000,000	350,547*	710 407
Rural ,,	• • •	+	466,765	5 719,497
Total		14,015,347,200	5,994,474	4,425,118

CAPACITY AND COST OF WATERWORKS. (Exclusive of National and other Irrigation Works).

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521. Intimately connected with the subject of the water supply of Sewerage of Greater Melbourne is that of its sewerage. Although some years since sewers Melbourne. 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

* Inclusive of works in progress. See also paragraph 512 ante. † Rural works consist mainly of weirs, dams, and tanks.

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, with 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 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 vear, of which at least £81,140 will be defrayed from the water revenue, leaving a net charge of $\pounds 142,052$ 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.

* At the end of the eighth year the rate will apparently be at a maximum, viz., 5¹d. † See Report on the Sewerage and Sewage Disposal of the proposed Melbourne Metropolitan District, dated 1st August, 1890, by James Mansergh, C.E., etc. : Parliamentary Paper, No. 182, Session 1890.

522. Throughout Victoria, the duration of leases of farms from Leases and private persons was returned in 1889-90 as averaging from 2 to 6 farms. years; the extreme figures being 1 year and 14 years. The average rental of agricultural land per acre was stated to be from 6s. to 22s. 5d.; the extreme figures being 2s. and 90s. The average rental of pastoral land per acre was stated to be from 2s. to 10s.; the extreme figures being 1s. and 40s. It may be mentioned that 3s. 6d. per annum for as much land as will carry one sheep 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.*

523. Each collector is required to furnish a statement of the price Prices of of the principal articles of agricultural produce in his district at the agricultural produce. 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 twenty-one years :---

Duri Februar Marc	ng yand h.	Wł	ieat.	0	ats.	Ba	Barley. Mai		aize.	Hay.	Potat	atoes. Turr		ips.	Mange	olds
		per b	ushel.	per b	ushel.	per b	ushel.	per t	oushel.	per ton.	per t	on.	per t	on.	per	ton.
	i	s.	<i>d</i> .	s.	<i>d</i> .	<i>s</i> .	d.	s .	d.	<i>s</i> .	s.	d.	<i>s</i> .	d.	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .
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	$11\frac{1}{2}$	3	$6\frac{1}{4}$	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	$0\frac{1}{2}$	2	3 1	4	8	3	$6\frac{1}{2}$	63	69	11			$\cdot 24$	11
1881	• • •	4	$1\frac{3}{4}$	2	3	4	11章	5	0	60	4 6	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

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1870 TO 1890.

years.

524. The drought which occurred in 1888, together with the Prices of agricultur failure of crops in other parts of the world, caused the prices of all produce. 1889-90 and

previous * 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.

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 to nearly the same rate which prevailed in 1888, the only exception being turnips, which fetched higher prices in 1890 than they did in either of the other six years named.

Years of highest and lowest prices

525. It will be observed that the price of wheat was highest in ¹ 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 and 1888, that of barley in 1890, that of oats and potatoes in 1881, that of maize in 1880, that of mangolds in 1876, and that of hay and turnips in 1888.

Price of wheat in London. 526. The wholesale price of wheat per Imperial quarter* in London during 1889 varied from 28s. 8d. in July to 30s. 10d. in January—the average for the year being 30s. The price has fallen off considerably since 1883, and in 1889 was even lower than that in 1886, which at the time was by far 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 1888 has been taken from an official source,‡ and that of the average prices in 1889 and the first seven months of 1890 has been taken from the London *Statist*:—

Month.		18	S3.	18	84.	18	85.	18	86.	18	87.	18	88.	188	8 9 .	18	90.
		s.	d.	<u>s</u> .	<i>d</i> .	s.	d.	s.	<i>d</i> .	s.	d.	<u> </u>	\overline{d} .	s.	$\overline{d}.$	s.	d.
January		40	$\underline{2}$	38	7	33	7	29	10	35	8	31	1	30	10	30	0
February	• • •	40	11	37	3	32	8	29	5	33	3	30	4	30	õ	29	11
March		42	3	37	7	31	10	29	10	32	10	30	4	30	4	29	10
April		41	11	37	5	34	1	30	7	32	9	30	4	30	0	29	-9
May		43	2	37	9	36	8	31	10	33	9	31	5	29	10	32	0
June		42	10	37	2	33	Ĝ	31	7	35	1	31	6	28	10	32	10
July	•••	42	2	37	0	33	8	31	2	34	4	31	10	28	8	33	2
August		43	$\overline{6}$	36	11	33	5	32	5	32	6	35	$\tilde{0}$	30	7		••
September	U - • •	41	10	33	9	31	3	31	10	29	ĩ	35	10	30	5		
October		40	5	32	3	30	11	29	11	$\frac{-0}{29}$	$\overline{2}$	31	-5	29	4		
November		40	3	31	5	30	11	31	?	30	5	31	10	30	2		
December	• • •	39	6	31	1	30	6	33	2	31	Ő	31	$10 \\ 0$	30	1		••
	5																
The Year	•••	41	7	35	8	32	10	31	0	32	6	31	10	30	0	•	••

AVERAGE PRICE PER QUARTER OF WHEAT IN LONDON.

rice of 527. Another official authority§ gives the highest, lowest, and wheat, barley, and average *Gazette* price of wheat, barley, and oats in England and bats in England Wales as follows, during each of the eleven years ended with 1888:—

The Imperial quarter is equal to 8 bushels.
† See Supplement to The Statist for 1887.
‡ Giffen's Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1874 to 1888.
§ Report on the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, dated September, 1889, issued from the Privy Council Office, page 120.

AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT, AND	BARLEY, WALES.	AND	Oats	IN	England
--------------------------------	-------------------	-----	------	----	---------

				Average	Price per	Quarter.						
Year.		Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.				
E W	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.			
1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884 1885 1886 1887 1888	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} s. \ d. \\ 46 \ 5 \\ 43 \ 10 \\ 44 \ 4 \\ 45 \ 4 \\ 45 \ 1 \\ 41 \ 7 \\ 35 \ 9 \\ 32 \ 10 \\ 31 \ 1 \\ 32 \ 6 \\ 31 \ 11 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} s. \ d. \\ 30 \ 9 \\ 24 \ 0 \\ 25 \ 7 \\ 26 \ 11 \\ 25 \ 10 \\ 25 \ 6 \\ 27 \ 1 \\ 24 \ 10 \\ 22 \ 4 \\ 20 \ 5 \\ 18 \ 8 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} s. \ d. \\ 40 \ 2 \\ 34 \ 0 \\ 33 \ 1 \\ 31 \ 11 \\ 31 \ 2 \\ 31 \ 10 \\ 30 \ 8 \\ 30 \ 2 \\ 26 \ 7 \\ 25 \ 4 \\ 27 \ 10 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} s. \ d.\\ 20 \ 7\\ 19 \ 2\\ 20 \ 2\\ 19 \ 5\\ 19 \ 1\\ 19 \ 1\\ 19 \ 1\\ 18 \ 10\\ 18 \ 1\\ 16 \ 7\\ 14 \ 7\\ 15 \ 5\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			

528. The value of the agricultural produce raised in Victoria Value of during the year ended 1st March, 1890, may be estimated at over $raised_{agricultural}^{3}$ millions sterling. The following table shows the means whereby such an estimate is arrived at :--

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE,* 1889-90.

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce and Price.	Estimated Value	
WheatOatsBarleyOther cerealsGrass and clover seedPotatoesOnionsOnionsOher root cropsOther root cropsHayGreen forageTobaccoGrapes, not made into wineWineBrandyHopsOther cropsGarden and orchard produce	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	\pounds 2,107,549 799,689 289,929 157,820 10,909 654,600 40,556 13,760 43,223 2,065,794 388,990 11,544 29,714 315,718 2,643 26,651 9,360 877,290 7,845,739	

* 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.

Value of agricultural produce in various countries.

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529. 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*:—

			uD.		
					Millions of \pounds .
United States	- • •			• • •	604
Russia				• • •	509
Germany				• • •	456
France			•••	• • •	444
Austria		• • •	•••		322
United Kingdo	om		• • •		266
Italy	- 	• • •			178
Spain			•••		13 6
Australia			- 	• • •	76
Canada	• • •		• • •		58
Argentine Rep	oubllc	• • •	• • •	•••	$19\frac{1}{5}$

ANNUAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Specific weight of crops. 530. 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 1889-90, ranged from 55 lbs. to 67 lbs.; oats, from 35 lbs. to 50 lbs.; barley, from 40 lbs. to 60 lbs.; and maize, 40 lbs. to 60 lbs. In the same year, taking the districts as a whole, the average weight per bushel of wheat was 60 lbs.; of oats, 41 lbs.; of barley, 52 lbs.; and of maize, 55 lbs.

Rates of agricultural labour. 531. 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, hoppickers, and maize pickers :--

RATES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR, † 1889 AND 1890.

Description of Labour.	1888-9.	1889-90.

			4	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .	s.	<i>d</i> .
Ploughmen, per	week			22	3	22	1
Farm labourers,	>>		•••	19	0	19	9
Married couples,	3 3		•••	26	1	25	8
Females,	37			11	3	11	9
Mowers,	"	•••		32	0	32	6
,, per acre	• • •	• • •		5	1	5	2
Reapers, per week	• • •	• • •	· • •	30	5	30	4
,, per acre		***		12	9	14	9
Threshers, per bush	el (withou	at rations))	0	$8\frac{3}{4}$	0	9
Hop-pickers, "		,,		0	31	0	3]
Maize-pickers, per b	ag	"	:' • • • • ₽	0	$5\frac{3}{4}$	0	5
					1		

* Page 168. † See also table of Wages at the end of Part "Interchange" ante.

532. The number and power of steam engines used on farms, and Plant and improvethe value of farming plant and improvements, were returned as follow ments on for the year under review and the previous one :---

STEAM ENGINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND IMPROVEMENTS ON FARMS, 1889 AND 1890.

	1888-9.	1889 -90.
Steam engines, number	640	654
" horse-power	5,006	4,870
Value of farming implements and machines	£2,782,848	£2,779,309
" improvement on farms	$\pounds 15,242,103$	£ 15,729,676

533. The following figures, which have been obtained by means of Machine labour. 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, 1889 AND 1890.

Average Rates paid for-	1888-9.	1889-90.
Machine reaping, per acre { With binding , mowing, , , threshing, per 100 bushels : With winnowing Without winnowing	s. d. 7 7 4 7 4 8 21 5 12 7	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

534. Information as to the numbers of live stock kept was Live stock, obtained at the census of 1881, and since that time the figures have 1890. been brought on by estimates furnished by the municipal authorities. The following are the census numbers, and the numbers in March, 1890, as derived from the municipal estimates alluded to :---

LIVE STOCK, 1881 AND 1890.

			Cattle.				
Period.	Horses.	Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.	Sheep.	Pigs.	
3rd April, 1881 (enu- merated)	275,516	329,198	957,069	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936	
March, 1890 (esti- mated)	329,335	368,047	1,026,162	1,394,209	10,882,231	249,673	
Increase	53,819	38,849	69,093	107,942	521,946	7,737	

Goats, asses, and mules. 535. Besides the live stock returned at the census, as shown in the table, 68,426 goats, 135 asses, and 78 mules were then enumerated. No attempt has been made to bring these numbers on to any later period.

Estimates not quite reliable. 316

536. The estimates for 1890, as compared with the numbers returned at the census, show an increase in all kinds of stock. Too much reliance, however, must not be placed on any statement of the numbers of live stock, except such as is derived from the returns of a general census.

Stock per square mile 537. Speaking roughly, there are now in Victoria 4 horses, 16 head of cattle, 124 sheep, and 3 pigs, or, taking the different kinds together, 147 head of stock of these descriptions, large and small, to the square mile.

Dairy produce. 538. 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 $15\frac{1}{2}$ million gallons annually, from which over 2,200,000 lbs. of butter, and 1,790,000 lbs. of cheese were made in the year. 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, 1889-90.

Nature of Produce.

 Milk consumed, at ³/₄-pint per head, per diem, 38,256,500 gallons at 8d. Butter made from 89,786,250 gallons of milk, at an average of 2¹/₂ gallons to 1 lb. butter, 35,914,500 lbs. at 8d. Cheese made from 17,957,250 gallons of milk, at an average of 1 lb. per 	£ 1,275,216 1,197,150 448,931
gallon of milk, 17,957,250 lbs. at 6d.	
Total	2,921,297

NOTE.—The total milk yield is estimated—allowing 1 gallon of milk per diem to each milch cow in the colony—at 146,000,000 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.

539. Information respecting the numbers of poultry kept is not Poultry. obtained except at the taking of a census. The following is a statement of numbers of the different kinds, according to the returns of the censuses of 1871 and 1881:—

Year of Census.	Number of Owners of Poultry.	Geese.	Ducks.	Fowls.	Turkeys.	Pea Fowls	Guinea Fowls.	Pheasants	Ostriches.
1871 . 1881	81,347 97,152	83,025 92,654	137,355 181,698	1,636,782 2,328,521	69,75 6 153,078	970 1,701	3,542 2,307	199 40	16
Increase Decrease	15,805	9,629	44,343 	691,739 	83, 322 	731 	1,235	159	 16

POULTRY, 1871 AND 1881.

540. It is seen that in ten years an increase of nearly 16,000 took Increase or decrease of place in the number of keepers of poultry, also a fair increase in all poultry. the different kinds of poultry except guinea fowls. Pheasants and ostriches, although not strictly speaking poultry, were returned in 1871, but no ostriches at the latter period; moreover, pheasants fell off in number from 199 in 1871 to 40 in 1881.

541. The live stock in the United Kingdom and any British Live stock Possessions, respecting which the information is available, is officially Possesstated to have been as follows in the years named :—

			Number of—						
Possessions.		Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pig s.			
The United Kingdom		1889	1,945,386	10,272,765	29,484,774	3,905,8 65			
Malta		1887	7,171	10,673	14,609				
Cyprus		1886	53,243	54,658	289,837				
India*	• • •	1887-8	888,039	46,089,178	$25,\!880,\!571$	518,70 0			

LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

	00
Mauritius 1884 12,000 15,000 30,000 30,000	
Cape of Good Hope 1888 295,370 1,502,845 14,463,445 166,8	35
Natal 1888 49,548 655,932 609,805 45,5	69
Canada 1881 1,059,358 3,514,989 3,048,678 1,207,6	19
Newfoundland 1884 5,436 19,884 40,326	
Jamaica 1888 67,635 113,649 14,399	
Falkland Islands 1888 2,173 8,169 582,419	
Australasia† 1888–9 1,486,819 9,209,801 96,580,640 1,171,6	97
Fiji 1888 684 6,754 6,996 1,9	03
Ť	

* There are also in India 12 million buffaloes, 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. 542. 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).

	1 	Number of—					
Country.	Year.	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	1887	2,909,	13,395,	22,880,	5,979,		
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		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)	1883	17,881,	23,628,	46,725,	9,362,		
Servia	1882	123,	827.	3,621,	1,068,		
Spain	1878	310,	2,353.	16,939,	2,349,		
Sweden	1887	481,	2.331,	1.378,	571,		
Switzerland	1886	98.	1.211.	338.	394.		
ASIA.				1			
Japan	1885	1.548.	1.060.				
Java and Madura	1885	518.	4.530	1			
Russia in Asia	1874-83	1.070.	3.716.	10.612.			
AFRICA.		-, • • • • •					
Algeria	1886	175	1 1 98	9 358	87.		
Egypt	1887	21	462	958	0.,		
Orange Free State	1881	132	465	5 056	•••		
		10m ,	100,	0,000,			
Angentine Depublic	1000	~ 000		~~~~~	000		
Argentine Republic	1588	э,000,	23,000,	80,000,	300,		
Drazii			30,000,	•••	• • •		
Costa Alca	1884		206,	•••			
Guadaloupe	1880	6,	10,	14,	14,		
Nices and	1885	118,	494,	460,	• • •		
Dana and	1884	•••	400,				
raraguay	1887	62,	730,	32,	12,		
United States	1889	14,214,	52,802,	44,336,	51,603,		
Uruguay	1885	635,	5,924,	17,050,	100,		
veneznela	1883	292,	2,927,	3,491,	977,		

Live stock 543. The following summary of the live stock of the world was world. 543. 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*:--

> * See Report No. 59 (new series) for January and February 1889, Government Printing Office, Washington.

Countries.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Mules and Asses.	Goats.
Europe Asia Africa North America South America Australasia Oceania	33,253, 4,195, 656, 14,918, 5,992, 1,440, 1,	97,240, 70,402, 4,018, 55,093, 57,659, 8,966, 3,	$186,557, \\36,649, \\28,959, \\46,174, \\101,090, \\97,912, \\3,$	$\begin{array}{r} 44,719,\\ 519,\\ 304,\\ 51,530,\\ 1,388,\\ 1,208,\\ 20,\end{array}$	3,727, 1,182, 600, 2,311, 1,512, 	$19,513, \\1,227, \\5,340, \\15, \\3,017, \\25, \\1,$
Total	60,455,	293,381,	497,344,	99,688,	9,332,	29,138

LIVE STOCK OF THE WORLD (000'S OMITTED).

544. The numbers of live stock slaughtered in Victoria are fur-Live stock nished by the local bodies, but it is probable the returns do not in every case include the animals slaughtered by private persons, and on farms and stations, and, therefore, that more were really slaughtered than the figures show. The following were the numbers returned for 1888 and 1889, those for the latter year being in all cases larger than those for the former :---

Year.		Cattle and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	
1888			249,475	2,366,525	144,528
1889	•••		250,822	2,383,946	145,724
Inc	rease		1,347	17,421	1,196

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1888 AND 1889.

545. The purposes to which the carcasses of the slaughtered Purposes animals were appropriated in 1889 were returned as follow :---

for which stock was slaughtered

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LIVE STOCK WAS SLAUGHTERED, 1889.

		Numbers Slaughtered for—				
Description of Live Stock.	The Butcher and Private use.	Preserving or Salting.	Boiling down for Tallow or Lard.	Total.		
Cattle and Calves . Sheep and Lambs .	250,254 2,357,162	548 25,518	20 1,266	250,822 2,383,946		
Pigs	74,935	70,789		145,724		
Total	. 2,682,351	96,855	1,286	2,780,492		

546. In the 10 years ended with 1888, the returns show the Stock average number slaughtered annually for preserving and salting to ^{slaughtered} have been of cattle 723, of sheep and lambs 79,812, and of pigs ^{preserving.} 49,734. These numbers, as regards pigs, are much below, but as regards cattle and sheep, are much above the numbers slaughtered for the same purposes in 1889.

Wool produced, 1888 and 1889. 547. The quantity of wool produced in Victoria during the year 1889 may be set down as 56,954,721 lbs.* valued at £2,449,368, 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 54,143,961 lbs., valued at £2,577,107.

Wool produced in Anstralasian colonies, 1885 to 1888. 548. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of wool produced in the various Australasian colonies in 1888 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 THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885 TO 1888.

		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
Colony.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
QUANTITY.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Victoria	53,390,100	57,439,634	48,420,119	54,143,961
New South Wales	165,857,466	171,228,430	216,650,129	236,638,426
Queensland	42,472,071	28,700,546	47,482,926	50,675,289
South Australia	45,329,646	40,991,388	42,198,632	41,650,088
Western Australia	4,968,000	6,139,917	6,675,713	8,475,240
Tasmania	5,774,142	8,300,180	9,846,830	7,134,438
New Zealand	87,470,035	92,741,733	90,776,881	87,291,513
Total	405,261,460	405,541,828	462,051,230	486,008,955
DECLARED VALUE.	£	£	£	£
Victoria	2,960,890	2,778,160	2,400,515	2,577,107
New South Wales	7,122,366	6,947,526	8,925,516	9,167,534
Queensland	1,779,682	1,413,908	2,368,711	2,258,365
South Australia	1,411,872	1,227,007	1,323,879	1,334,589
Western Australia	248,400	332,519	333,785	423,762
Tasmania	260,480	319,227	422,531	317,423
New Zealand	3,240,630	3,200,499	3,453,278	3,386,504
Total	17,024,320	16,218,846	19,228,215	19,465,284

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Wool produced in each colony. 549. It appears by the figures that Victoria, in 1888, did not produce a fourth as much wool as New South Wales, and produced not quite two-thirds as much as New Zealand. She, however, produced rather more than Queensland, and a third more than South Australia. Western Australia, notwithstanding the immense extent

^{*} The quantity of Victorian wool exported in 1889, according to the Customs returns, was 118,817,873 lbs., or considerably more than the total quantity given above as produced in Victoria.— (See footnotes on pages 100 and 101, ante.) There is no doubt, however, that, in order to obtain the higher price generally realized in England and elsewhere for Victorian wool, much wool produced outside the colony is entered at the Customs as Victorian.

of her territory, produced but little more than the island of Tasmania. The wool clip was much larger in 1888 than in any of the other years in New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, but was exceeded in one or more of the years in the other colonies.

550. The figures also show that the wool produced in the Austral- wool proasian colonies, in 1888, was more by nearly 24 million pounds than in 1887, by nearly $80\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds than in 1886, and by nearly 81 million pounds than in 1885; and, further, that the value of such wool was greater in 1888 than in 1887 by £237,000; than in 1886 by £3,247,000; and than in 1885 by over £2,440,000.

551. The following statement of the wool produced in one year in Wool produced in various countries has been computed, except as regards Australasia, various countries. from figures given in the Third Annual Report of the Statistical Institute of Holland*:---

		lbs.		lbs.
Australasia (1888)		486,009,000	Italy (1874)	21,378,800
Russia (1878)		390,548,800	Asiatic Turkey and Persia	13,224,000
Argentine Republic (188	32)	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 (1380)		35,682,760	Total 2,	011,066,800
British India (1881-2)	• • •	21,400,840		····

WOOL PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

552. The average price per lb. of Victorian wool in 1889, based Fall in price of wool. upon its declared value before leaving this colony, as obtained from the Customs returns of exports, was not quite $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., as against 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 nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. as compared with 1888, but a slight fall $(\frac{1}{8}d.)$ as compared with 1887, a fall of nearly 1d. per lb. as compared with 1886 or 1885, and of $2\frac{1}{2}d$. per lb. as compared with 1884. This would appreciate the wool produced in Victoria during 1889 by £84,600, as compared with a similar quantity in 1888; but depreciate it by £282,000 as compared with a similar quantity in 1887; by £197,500 as compared with a similar quantity in 1886 or 1885; and by £535,600 as compared with a similar quantity in 1884.⁺

duce of four years compared.

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* See Bijdragen van het Statistich 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.

VOL. II.

Χ
Price of Wool in Melbourne. 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:—

AVERAGE PRICE PER LB. OF WOOL IN MELBOURNE, 1885 TO 1890.

				Gr	easy.	Washed.*			
	Year.			Merino.	Crossbred.	Fleece or Washed.	Scoured.		
				<i>d</i> .	<i>d</i> .	<i>d</i> .	d.		
1884 - 5				$10\frac{1}{2}$	9	20	19		
1885 - 6				8 <u>1</u>	8	16	15		
1886 - 7				$10\frac{1}{2}$	9	17	18		
1887 - 8			1 • = •	$9\frac{1}{2}$	8	$15\frac{1}{2}$	16		
1888 - 9			• • • •	$10\frac{1}{2}$	10	18	$17\frac{1}{2}$		
1889-90				$1]\frac{1}{2}$	11	$18\frac{1}{2}$	$19\frac{1}{2}$		

Price of Australian wool in London. 554. The average price in 1888 of Australian wool in London, as officially computed from the returns of imports by the Agricultural Department⁺ of the Privy Council, was $\frac{1}{4}$ d. lower than in 1885 and 1887, 1d. higher than in 1886, but much lower than in any other previous years. The following are the results obtained for the twentyfour years ended with 1888:—

AVERAGE PRICE OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL IN LONDON, 1865 TO 1888.

		per lt).				per lb.
		s. d					s. d.
1865	· • •	1 7	<u>3</u> 8	1877		• • •	13
1866	• • •	1 8-	$\frac{13}{16}$	1878			$1 \ 2^{\frac{1}{2}}$
1867	• • • •	1 7:	$\frac{1}{2}$	1879			$1 2\frac{1}{2}$
1868		1 3	$\frac{15}{16}$	1880		• • •	$1 \ 2\frac{3}{4}$
1869		1 2	$\frac{15}{16}$	1881	· 		$1 2\frac{1}{2}$
1870	•••	1 3	14	1882		• • • •	$1 0^{\bar{1}}_{\bar{2}}$
1871		1 2	<u>1</u> 4	1883		• • •	$1 0^{-1}_{2}$
1872	· · ·	1 3		1884		• • •	$1 0\frac{1}{2}$
1873	•••	1 3	$\frac{1}{4}$	1885			$0 \ 10^{\frac{1}{2}}$
1874		1 2	<u>5</u> 1	1886			$0 9\frac{1}{4}$
1875	···	1 4	$\frac{1}{4}$	1887			$0 \ 10^{\frac{1}{2}}$
1876	• • •	1 3	<u>1</u> 4	1888		• • •	$0 \ 10\frac{1}{4}$

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Price of wool 555. The Supplement to the Statist (London journal) of the of each Australasian colony in London. 555. The Supplement to the Statist (London journal) of the greasy wool produced in four of the Australian colonies during the eight years ended with 1887. The wool is described as "good average

greasy" in the case of Victoria; "average greasy" in the case of New South Wales and South Australia; and "superior greasy" in the case of New Zealand. The average price of "good to superior" Victorian wool is also given:—

Average Price of the Wool of each Australian Colony in London, 1880 to 1887.

		Prices per lb. on 31st December.									
Year.	Year.		Greasy Wool, the Produce of—								
		Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia. Zealand. Australia Crossbree (Superfine		Australia Crossbred (Superfine).	Wool, the Produce of Victoria.				
		d.	d.	d.	<i>d</i> .	<i>d</i> .	<i>d</i> .				
1880		13	. 11	10	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$14\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{1}{3}$				
1881		12	$10\frac{1}{2}$	$9\frac{1}{2}$	$12\frac{1}{2}$	14	$\frac{1}{22}$				
1882	· · ·	$12\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	9	121	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$				
1883	· · · ·	$12\frac{1}{2}$	10	9	$12rac{1}{2}$	$13\frac{1}{2}$	22^{2}				
1884	. <i>.</i> .	11늘	$9\frac{1}{2}$	8	12	$13\frac{1}{2}$	$22\frac{1}{2}$				
1885		$9\frac{1}{2}$	8	$6\frac{1}{2}$	10	$11\frac{1}{2}$	17				
1886	• • •	10	8	$6\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{1}{2}$	12^{-}	18				
1887	•••	10	8	$6\frac{1}{2}$	11	$12\frac{1}{2}$	18				

556. The following is an estimate of the gross value of pastoral value of produce raised on holdings of all descriptions in 1889-90:—

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1889-90.

Nature of Produce.							
	£						
Milk, butter, and cheese, from 368,047 milch cows kept, @ £8 10s.	3,128,399						
Estimated value of stock produced in 1889 :							
Cattle, 368,047, viz., 245,365, @ £8, and 122,682 (calves), @ 30s.	2,146,943						
Sheep, 2,720,558, @ 7s. 6d	1,020,209						
Pigs, 74,902, (a) £2 10s	187,255						
Horses, 16,467, @ £8	131,736						
Excess of exports over imports of wool, Customs value	2,333,440						
Estimated value of wool used in the colony for manufacturing purposes,	115,928						
1,738,929 lbs., @ 1s. 4d.							
Total	9,063,910						

Note.—The principle on which the numbers of "stock produced" have been estimated is as follows :---It has been assumed that the increase of cattle amounted to one to every milch cow. and that one-third of the calves born were slaughtered for veal, the remainder taking the place of the older cattle slaughtered. The increase of sheep has been reckoned at 25 per cent. on the total number of both sexes over six months old in the colony, that being the proportionate increase ascertained by Mr. A. J. Skene, the late Surveyor-General of Victoria, to have taken place during a series of years on nearly 3³/₄ millions of sheep on 34 stations situated in various parts of the colony. The increase of pigs and horses has been arbitrarily estimated at 30 and 5 per cent. respectively upon the total numbers of such stock. The value per head set down for the different kinds of stock is intended to represent the average value per head of all the stock of each kind in the colony, young and old; for although the stock born in the year would be only six months old, on the average, when the year terminated, and would, consequently, not be of so high a value as the figures indicate, yet all the growing or fattening stock may be considered to have become more valuable during the year, and the increase of bulk, and consequently of value, of such stock may fairly be set down as part of the year's produce as much as the stock actually born therein, the numbers of the latter being taken as a basis whereto such values may be applied. The quantity of wool manufactured in Victoria has been ascertained from the various woollen mills. No estimate has been made of the value of meat, tallow, lard, hides, skins, horns, hoofs, bones, etc., as this is supposed to be included in the value of stock produced.

X 2

557. Australian-killed fresh meat was delivered in London for the Australasian in London. first time in the year 1880, when the supply consisted of 60 carcasses fresh meat of beef and 555 of mutton. New Zealand fresh meat was first The following, according to the Agricultural delivered in 1882. Department of the Privy Council,* are the quantities delivered from Australasia in the eight years ended with 1888:-

AUSTRALIA	N AND	NEW 2	EALANI	D-KILLED	FRESH	MEAT	DELI	VERED
		IN L	ONDON,	1881 то	1888.			
			Cwt.					Gwe.
1881			11,300	1885				230,400
1882			34,540	1886			-	294,220
1883			93,420	1887		• 4a	• • •	302,140

... 222,560 1888398,9601884558. In the same eight years the average prices of beef and mutton in London, by the carcass, are quoted as follow + :--

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- - -

meat in London.

Price of

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE OF BEEF AND MUTTON IN LONDON, 1881 то 1888.

			Beei per lb.	Mutton per lb.
1881			$4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $7\frac{1}{4}$ d.	5d. to 9d.
1882	• • •		$4\frac{3}{4}$ d, Sd.	5 ¹ / ₃ d. ,, 9 ¹ / ₃ d.
1883			5d, 8d.	$5\frac{3}{4}$ d $9\frac{3}{4}$ d.
1884			$\frac{1}{1}$ d, $7\frac{3}{1}$ d.	5d. $$ $8\frac{3}{4}$ d.
1885			$3\frac{3}{4}d.$, $6\frac{3}{4}d.$	$4\frac{1}{4}$ d, $7\frac{1}{4}$ d.
1886			$3\frac{1}{3}$ d, $6\frac{1}{4}$ d.	4d Sd.
1887			$3\overline{d}$. $\overline{.}$ $5\overline{\underline{3}}\overline{d}$.	3 1 d 7d.
1888		:	$3\frac{1}{4}$ d. , $6\frac{1}{4}$ d.	3 <mark>≩</mark> d, 7 <u>≩</u> d.
		(

Rabbits.

559. 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

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* Report dated September, 1889, page 108. * Report dated September, 1889, page 108. *† Ibid.*, pages 114 and 115. ‡ It is estimated that their ravages extend over 40 millions out of the 56 millions of acres in the colony of Victoria.

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 flesh is available for food. The following account of the steps which have been taken to exterminate the rabbits has been supplied by the branch of the Department of Crown Lands under which the Rabbit Suppression Acts are administered :--

RABBIT EXTERMINATION.

The first *Rabbit Act* came into force on the 28th December, 1880. Its principal provisions are :—

Owners or occupiers are liable for destruction of rabbits on their land.

Licensees, part 2 Land Act 1869 and section 49 Land Act 1869, deemed owners. Pastoral tenants not deemed owners or occupiers, and were exempted (altered by Act 813).

Crown liable for all unoccupied Crown land and land held under pastoral licence, but not liable to be served with notice by shire council to destroy rabbits, nor to be summoned in default of compliance (altered by Act 813).

The enforcement of the provisions of the Act (*re* the destruction of vermin on all private lands) entrusted to the shire councils with power to compel destruction of log, brushwood fencing, and stone walls when deemed to be harbour for vermin. Occupier failing to clear land after notice, council to clear and recover expenses in any court of competent jurisdiction.

The second Act No. 721 in force on the 24th December, 1881, repealed section 7 of Act 683, conferred power on inspectors of the councils to serve notices and to enter and destroy (if not complied with after 14 days) and recover costs.

Under the third Act No. 813 in force the 12th December, 1884:-

All licensees are owners and liable to be served with notices to destroy and be summoned in default of compliance after 14 days, shire to do the work and recover. It also places the Board of Land and Works in the same position, rendering it liable to be called upon to clear unoccupied Crown lands of rabbits, dead timber, and other harbour.

Gives power to Board of Land and Works to arrange with any shire to destroy rabbits on Crown lands on terms to be agreed upon.

Enables shires to recover expenses incurred in clearing private holdings before two justices in lieu of court of competent jurisdiction.

Authorizes shire council inspector to act on his own authority in lieu of waiting directions of shire council.

* Herpestes mangos of Desmarest.

Provides that any person having a live rabbit in his possession be liable to a penalty up to ± 100 on conviction.

Provides that it shall be the duty of every shire council to take simultaneous action to destroy vermin on any day appointed by the Governor-in-Council, and continue such action till district is certified as clear. Any shire not complying may be proclaimed an infested district by Governor-in-Council, and a local committee appointed to attend to the matter, with power to perform all duties. Expenses not recoverable from an owner to be a debt due by council, and if not paid may be satisfied out of municipal subsidy.

Gives power to proclaim any animal a natural enemy of the rabbit and protect it.

The foregoing is a brief extract of the principal features of the present Rabbit Acts, and for further information it may be stated there are about 102 shires and boroughs in the colony of Victoria more or less infested with rabbits, but in many of them the pests have not, up to the present, increased to a sufficient extent to cause any damage. Active operations to destroy the vermin on Crown lands were not taken until towards the latter end of 1881. During the first two years the operations extended to only about 20 shires; but to such an extent had the evil spread, that it was early found imperative to extend the scope of operations, and at the present time the Department is working Crown lands in upwards of 40 shires.

The amounts expended on rabbit extermination are as follow :---

1879 80		$\pm 1,280$	1885-86	£24,833
1880-81		\pounds £2,600	1886-87	\dots £21,065
1881 - 82		£12,890	1887-88	$\dots \pounds 20,551$
1882 - 83	• • •	£9,883	1888-89	£17,621
1883 - 84		£10,063	1889–90	£24,000*
1884 - 85		$\pounds 22,177$		

These amounts include expenditure on labour, inspectors' salaries, materials, cartage, etc., and for working unoccupied Crown lands.

The pests have of late years been largely diminished, and operations on the whole attended with marked success. The greatest obstacle in the way of effectually clearing land of the pest is found in the difficulty of enforcing simultaneous and continuous action; when once this difficulty is overcome by the whole operations being placed in the hands of the Government, with sufficient powers to enforce the working of all the infested lands at one time, the rabbits will soon be effectually destroyed, and a moderate expenditure suffice to keep them within a very small limit.

A few years ago, on one estate alone, upwards of $\pounds 15,000$ was expended in efforts to clear the land from the pest.

It is estimated that, including the expenditure of private individuals, shire councils, and the Government, loss by depreciation in grazing capabilities of land and destruction to crops, the colony has sustained a loss of about three millions by the introduction of these four-footed rodents; but the damage has been immensely reduced during the last five years, and at present is not great, though any relaxation of efforts would in two or three years result in the animals being as numerous as ever. Phosphorized wheat and oats, bran and chaff and arsenic, strychnine water, arsenic and carrots, have been amongst the most successful poisons, but where burrows abound, and can be got at, bisulphide of carbon is the most deadly and effective enemy of the rabbit, and never fails to destroy them when properly used, unless the soil be of too porous a nature to hold the gas; in this case digging out is the best remedy. In concluding, it may interest some persons who are not fully aware of the prolific nature of rabbits, to state that in three years, under favourable circumstances, two pairs of rabbits, if undisturbed in any way and sufficient food abounded, would increase to the enormous number of five millions, which fully shows the necessity that exists for continuous and vigorous action to destroy them.

Exports of rabbit skins. 560. In the thirteen years ended with 1889, nearly 39 millions of rabbit skins, valued at $\pounds 258,000$, have been exported from Victoria.

* Approximate figures.

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 :---

	Rabbit Skins H	Exported.	- 		Rabbit Skins Exported.		
Year.	Number.	Value.	Year.		Number.	Value.	
1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882 1883 1884	700,565 711,844 1,036,372 3,309,408 4,473,108 4,929,432 4,245,596 4,963,371	£ 5,790 6,206 7,322 21,674 32,217 37,538 30,364 37,243	1885 1886 1887 1888 1889 Total	· · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$\begin{array}{r} 3,424,259\\910,609\\2,663,314\\3,967,533\\3,429,015\\\hline\\38,764,426\end{array}$	£ 23,548 6,800 16,294 20,759 12,303 258,058	

EXPORTS OF RABBIT SKINS, 1877 TO 1889.

561. The number of couples of rabbits received at the Melbourne Rabbits sent to market fish market, the number sold, and the number condemned during the in Melbourne.

RABBITS SENT TO MELBOURNE MARKET.

			Number of Couples of Rabbits.				
Yea	r.		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		
Tot	al		1,846,426	31,757	1,878,183		

562. For some time past experiments have been in progress in Destruction various parts of Australia upon a method of destroying rabbits by by disease disease. The proposition last under consideration was that of M. Pasteur, the eminent French physician and chemist, who proposed to infect the rabbits with the rabbit itch or scab, a complaint resulting

* Mr. E. Shaw, the manager of the Denton Mills Hat Factory, reports that during the three years ended with 1888, about 600 dozen rabbit skins had been used weekly in that establishment. This would give a total of 374,400 skins yearly, or 1,123,200 in the three years.

from the presence of a parasite called *sarcoptes cuniculi*, and believed to be identical with chicken cholera. To test this method the Government of New South Wales appointed a Royal Commission, which held numerous sittings and took a large amount of evidence upon the subject. An account of the report of this Commission, which was unfavourable to M. Pasteur's scheme, was published in the last edition of this work.*

abbit fence between Victoria and South Australia.

563. 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 $36^{\circ} 45'$ 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 the whole.

tabbit Suppression Bill.

564. An Act⁺ was passed on the 25th November, 1889, to amend and consolidate the law providing for the destruction and suppression of rabbits and other vermin. It 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 $\pounds 18$ or $\pounds 20$. 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

* See Victorian Year-Book, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 545. † The Vermin Destruction Act 1889 (53 Vic. No. 1,028).

their land clear. The sum of £150,000 was placed upon the estimates 1889-90 to be expended on the purchase of wire netting in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

565. In 1890, as compared with 1889, whilst a decrease of 7 Flour mills. occurred in the number of mills, and of 32 in the number of pairs of stones employed, there was an increase of over 400 in the horse-power of machinery; and of 31 in the sets of rollers in use. The wheat operated upon fell off by 1,700,000 bushels, and the flour made by over 37,000 tons*; but, on the other hand, the other grain operated upon increased by 142,000 bushels. The hands employed were fewer by 11, and a decrease of £72,584 took place in the estimated value of machinery, lands, and buildings :----

Year ended Number		r Mills	Mills employing—			Ame Hors	ount of se-power	Nu	Number of Num		
March.	March. OI Mills.		Steam-power.		power.	Mac	of hinery.	of stones.		Rollers.	
1889 1890	$114\\107$	107 100		7777	$\begin{array}{c c}7 & 3,17\\7 & 3,58\end{array}$,174 ,585	$\begin{array}{c} 301\\ 269 \end{array}$		396 427	
Increase Decrease	7	7		•••		411 			 32	31	
Year ended	Number		ted ⁻	upon.	Flo)1)r	Appr	oxii	mate total	Value of—	
March.	Hands employed.	Wheat.	0	ther.	ma	de.	Machine and Pla	ery nt.	Lands.	Buildings.	
1889 1890	803 807	bushels. 8,903,320 7,203,602	bu 23 37	ushels. 4,149 6,280	ton 184 146	ns.* ,056 ,828	£ 323,40 303,23)4 32	£ 153,325 122,007	£ 247,500 226,406	
Increase Decrease	4	1 699 718	14	2,131			20.17	72	31,318	21.094	

FLOUR MILLS, 1889 AND 1890.

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566. In 1881 the statistics were collected by the census sub-value of materials enumerators, and consequently it was possible to obtain more complete used and produced. information than is supplied in ordinary years by the collectors employed by the local bodies, especially in regard to the values of materials operated upon and articles produced, which, in the case of the flour mills, were as follow :----

* A ton of flour is considered to be equivalent to 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR MILLS, 1880-81.

Value of materials operated upon ,, articles produced	••••	$\pounds 1,412,099 \\ 1,651,351$
Increased value	j• • •	£239,252, or 17 per cent.

567. The number of breweries returned was 2 more in 1890 than Breweries. in 1889; whilst the hands employed in breweries increased by 146. and the horse-power of machinery increased by 235; moderate increases also took place in the materials used and beer brewed, the latter being more by over 253,000 gallons than that in the previous year; although the value of lands was less by £53,575, a higher value by over £84,000 was set down for the machinery, plant and buildings :—

Breweries, 1889 and 1890.

		E en	Breweri aployin	es g—	r of		Ma	terials use	d.
Year ended March.	Number of Breweries.	Steam- power.	Water- power.	Manual Labour only.	Amount of Horse-powe Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.
1889 1890	68 70	52 57	1 1	$15\\12$	538 773	$1,106 \\ 1,252$	15,674,848 15,975,568	bushels. 813,160 841,841	lbs. 1,003,925 1,038,073
Increase Decrease		5		3	235	146 	3 00,720 	28,681 	34,148
						App	proximate Tota	al Value of	
Year ended	March.		Beer	made.	M ar	achinery 1d Plant.	Lands.	* B	uildings.
1889 1890		••••	gallons. 19,798,272 20,051,346			£ 72,928 06,233	$ \begin{array}{c} $		£ 349,108 399,851
Increase			253,074			33,305			50,743

Decrease ...

568. The value of the sugar, malt, and hops used, and of the Value or materials beer made, were returned for the census year, but not since. The used and produced. following are the figures given :--

BREWERIES, 1880-81.

53,575

Value of materials used ,, of beer made	••	•••	••••	£442,885 780,501
Increase	d value		• • •	£337,616, or 76 per cent.

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. One brewery in 1889 and 1890 was upon Crown lands; in this case no valuation of the land has been given.

569. The beer made in Victoria during 1889-90 amounted to Consump-20,051,346 gallons; and the quantity imported, after deducting per head. exports, was 1,534,185 gallons. These numbers gave a total consumption of 21,585,531 gallons, or an average of $19\frac{2}{5}$ gallons per head. The consumption of beer per head in 1888-9 was as much as 20 gallons, in 1887-8 $18\frac{2}{3}$ gallons, in 1886-7 $17\frac{1}{2}$ gallons, and in the two previous years no more than 16 gallons.

570. The following is a statement of the quantity of beer brewed Beer brewed in one year in the United Kingdom, four countries of Europe, and the countries. United States :--

BEER BREWED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES* (000'S OMITTED).

		gallons.				gallons.
United Kingdom (1885)		989,890,		Austria-Hungary (1884))	Ž72,624,
Holland (1884)		932,228,		Belgium (1885)	• • •	206,074,
United States (1888)	•••	819,640,	ļ	France (1883)	• • •	189,618,

571. The average annual consumption of malt liquor per head in Consumpof beer in various countries may be set down as follows, the figures being various generally calculated over a series of years :---

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF BEER PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

		gallons.			g	allons.
United Kingdom	1	 28.74	Tasmania	•••		10.02
Germany		 19.38	New Zealand		• • •	9·5 9
Holland		 19.05	Switzerland	•••	• • •	8.15
South Australia		 20.04	Austria-Hungary	•••	•••	6· 83
Victoria	• • •	 19.36	France	•••	• • •	4.53
New South Wale	es	 11.94	Canada			3.05
United States		 10.74	Sweden	••••		2.52
Queensland		 10.23				

572. The brickyards and potteries were fewer by 8 in 1890 than Brickyards in 1889, and the hands employed by 7; but the horse-power of potteries. machinery employed was increased by 505. The number of bricks made was smaller than in the previous year by $1\frac{1}{4}$ million; and there was also a decrease of nearly £1,700 in the value of pottery made. The plant and buildings show an increased value of about £49,000, whilst the value of lands was less by £2,240. The following are the comparative figures of the two years:—

* 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.

	Number of	Number of in u	f Machines 1se.	Brick	yards em	Amount	Number of		
Year ended March.	Brick- yards and Potteries.	For tempering	For making	Mac work	ehines ed by—	Manual	of Horse- power of Machinery.	Hands employed.	
	Clay.		Pottery.	Steam.	Horses.	Labour.			
1889 1890	$\begin{array}{c} 241 \\ 233 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 236\\ 237\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 130\\117\end{array}$	75 78	$\begin{array}{c} 102\\82\end{array}$	64 73	1,879 2,384	3,2 5 0 3,2 43	
Increase Decrease		1	 13	3	 20	9 	505 	7	
		à à à à à		Ap	proximat	e Total Va	lue of—		
Year ended N March. Bri		icks made.	Potter made.	r l a	lachinery nd Plant.	Land	s.* Bu	Buildings.	
1889 1890	27	7,896,807 6,650,844	£ 71,92 70.24	.0	$\begin{array}{c c} & \pounds \\ 7 & 256,471 \\ 0 & 293,560 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c c} & 2 \\ 62 \\ 2 \end{array}$	£ 210,242 222,206	
Increa Decrea	se	1,245,963	1,68	57	37,089	2,2	240	11,964 	

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1889 AND 1890.

Tanneries, fellmon-

573. The establishments for tanning and wool-washing were more geries, etc. numerous by 1, and the tanpits by 73, in 1890 than in 1889, although a decrease of 11 took place in the number of hands employed; whilst the returns show an increase of about £45,800 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings connected with that industry. Notwithstanding the slight increase in the number of establishments, the work done as a whole was in excess of that in the previous year; for although the hides tanned were fewer by 5,856, the skins tanned were more numerous by 385,759, the skins stripped by 689,415, and the wool washed, other than that stripped from skins, was more by 167,274 The following are the particulars for the two years :---lbs.

> TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1889 AND 1890.

Victo

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	,t mente	Establishments employing—					of ver of y.	ft .) f	
Year ended Mar	ch.	Number (Establish	Steam- power.	Wind- power.	Water- power.	Horse- power.	Manual Labour only.	Amount c Horse-pov Machiner;	Number c Hands employed	Number (Tan Pits.
1889 1890		$\begin{array}{c} 136\\ 137\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 65\\ 68\end{array}$	2		7 11	62 57	724 825	1,587 1,576	3,571 3,644
Increase Decrease	• •	1	3	 2	1	4	 5	101 	 11	73

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only Twenty-three of the brickyards in 1889 and thirty-one in 1890 were on Crown lands.

TANNERIES,	F'ELLMONGERIES, A	and W	OOL-WASHING	ESTABLISHMENTS,
	1889 and	1890 -	-continued.	

	Number	Tanned of		Other Wool	Approximate Total Value of-			
Year ended	1 united		Number of Skins		ury 1t.		<u></u>	
March.	Hides.	Skins.	Stripped of Wool.	Washed.	Machine and Pla	Lands. *	Building	
				lbs.	£	£	£	
1889	354,000	1,382,815	1,752,553	9,275,923	87,154	102,966	115,505	
1890	348,144	1,768,574	2,441,968	9,443,197	107,535	105,607	138,296	
Increase		385,759	689,415	167,274	20,381	2,641	22,791	
Decrease	5,856		•••		•••			

574. An estimate of the value of the materials used and articles value of materials produced in tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments used and produced. was obtained at the census of 1881, but no later information exists respecting these values. The following are the figures :---

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1880-81.

Value of materials use " articles produce	ed	 $\pounds 1,008,531$ 1,406,274
Increased va	lue	 £397,743, or 39 per cent.

575. An Act⁺ to encourage the growth of the several species of wattle Cultivation acacia, locally known as "wattle," the bark of which is of great value Bill. 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 properties are said to be greatest on

The figures in this column apply to purchased land only Six of the establishments in 1889, and seven in 1890 were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given. *The Wattle Trees Cultivation Act* 1889 (53 Vict. No. 1,037).

poor arid soils. Large areas of land suitable for the growth of the wattle have been thrown open for selection under this Act.

Woollen mills.

576. The number of woollen mills returned was 1 less in 1890 than in 1889, and a decrease of 31 also occurred in the number of hands employed, and of £44,600 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings; but, notwithstanding this, there was an increase of 85,375 lbs. in the quantity of wool used, of 8,846 in the number of yards of tweed, cloth, and flannel made, and also increases in the number of blankets and shawls manufactured.

Year ended		Number	Number	Horse-	Quantity of	Goods Manufactured : Quantity of—		
March	•	Woollen Milts.	of Spindles.	of power of Woo ndles. Machinery. used		Tweed,Cloth, Flannel, etc.	Blankets.	Shawls.
	<u></u>				lbs.	yards.	pairs.	number.
1889	• • •	8	23,644	806	1,653,554	1,030,322	2,248	233
1890	•••	7	23,190	775	1,738,929	1,039,168	2,362	658
Increase					85,375	8,846	114	425
Decrease	•••	. 1	+0+	31	• - •		•••	•••

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1889 AND 1890.

Year ended March.		Hands e	employed.	Approximate Total Value of—				
		Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.		
1889 1890	•••		$\begin{array}{c} 431\\ 423\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 410\\ 387\end{array}$	£ 156,136 129,109	£ 12,317 7,481	£ 64,847 52,108	
Decrease	e	••••	8	23	27,027	4,836	12,739	

Value of articles

577. The value of the raw material used in woollen mills, and of the articles produced, was returned for the census year, but not since, used and produced. the difference in favour of the manufactured articles being then £79,298. The following are the figures :---

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1880-81.

Value of materials used	•••	£89,412
" articles produced …	•••	168,710
Increased value		£79,298, or 89 per cent.

578. The manufacture of cotton has not yet been introduced into Cotton Australia, but statistics of its manufacture elsewhere may not be ture in 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.

	Number of Spindles.						
-	1885.	188 6.	1887.	1888			
	43,000,	42,700,	42,740,	42,740,*			
	22,750,	22,900,	23,180,	23,380,			
	13,250,	13,350,	13,500,	13,525,			
•••	2,145,	2,260,	2,420,	2,490,			
-	81,145,	81,210,	81,840,	82,135,			
	····	1885. 43,000, 22,750, 13,250, 2,145, 81,145,	Number of1885.1885.1886 $43,000,$ $42,700,$ $22,750,$ $22,900,$ $13,250,$ $13,350,$ $2,145,$ $2,260,$ $81,145,$ $81,210,$	Number of Spindles. $1885.$ $1886.$ $1887.$ $43,000,$ $42,700,$ $42,740,$ $22,750,$ $22,900,$ $23,180,$ $13,250,$ $13,350,$ $13,500,$ $2,145,$ $2,260,$ $2,420,$ $81,145,$ $81,210,$ $81,840,$			

(000's omitted.)

579. The following are the quantities of cotton consumed in the World's consame countries during the ten years ended with 1887-8. The figures of cotton. express substantially the world's consumption of that staple in the years named :--

WORLD'S CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, 1879 TO 1888. (00,000's omitted.)

			Quantity of Cotton Consumed in—							
Years.		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			

* 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 bands employed was 1,084,631, viz., 428,082 males, and 656,549 females.

Soap and candle works. **3**36

580. Thirty-three soap and candle works were returned in 1890 as against 32 in 1889, and the hands employed increased by 20. The weight of soap made in the year under review was, moreover, greater by 8,420 cwt. than that in the previous year, but the weight of candles made was less by 1,086 cwt. than in 1889, whilst the valuation placed upon the machinery, lands, and buildings was higher by £10,355 than in that year:—

	ents.	Establish- ments employing-		or of		ŕ		Appro	Approximate Total Value of—		
Year ended March.	Number of Establishun	Steam- power.	Manual Labour only.	Amount of Horse-power Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Soap made.	Candles made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.	
1889 1890	3 - 33	22 24	10 9	$\begin{array}{c} 436\\ 532 \end{array}$	379 399	cwt. 151,150 159,570	cwt. 52,085 50,999	£ 83,280 70.090	± 65,545 76,560	£ 38,530 51,060	
Increase Decrease	1	2	 1	96 	20 	8,4 20	1,086	13,190	11,015 	12 ,53 0 	

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1889 AND 1890.

NOTE.—In addition to the other manufactures, 6,240 cwt. of soda crystals were made in 1889, and 8,880 cwt. in 1890.

Value of articles used and produced. 581. The value of the raw material used, and of the articles produced, in soap and candle factories was returned for the twelve months preceding the census, with the following result. No later information exists on these points :---

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1880-81.

Value of raw materials used ,, articles produced	•••	 £288,340 450,924	
Increased value	•••	 £162,584, or	56 per cent.

Tobacco

582. The tobacco manufactories returned were 3 more in 1890

manufactories. than in 1889, and the hands employed increased by 144, viz., 75 males and 69 females. The tobacco manufactured, however, fell off by 236,407 lbs.; and the snuff manufactured by 1,349 lbs.; on the other hand there was an increase of over 5 millions in the number of cigars made, and of $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions in the number of cigarettes made. The value of lands, buildings, and plant in use was set down as greater by £39,705 in 1890 than in 1889:—

* 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.

		ts.	Es me ple	tabl ents oyir	ish- em- 1g—	orse- hinery.	Numl Ha empl	ber of nds oyed.	Quantity	of –	Number	Appro V	ximate alue of-	Total
Year end March.	ed	Number of Establishmen	Steam- power.	Gas-power.	Manual Labour.	Amount of H power of Mac	Males.	Females.	Tobacco Manufactured	Snuff Manufactured	of Cigars Manu- factured.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1889 189 0	•••	13 16	4 4	1 1	8 11	53 59	518 593	178 247	lbs. 1,303,862 1,067,455	lbs. 2,882 1,533	9,129,600 14,320,340	£ 34,725 38,550	£ 46,000 74,250	£ 46,070 53,700
Increase Decrease	••	3	••	•••	3 	6 	75 	69 	236,407	 1,349	5,190,740	3,825	28,250	7,630

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1889 AND 1890.

Norg.-In addition to the other manufactures, 3,775,000 cigarettes were made in 1889, and 6,266,000 in 1890.

583. According to the census returns, the value of the articles Value of raw and produced in tobacco manufactories in 1880-81 showed an excess over manufacthat of the raw materials used of £72,870, which is equivalent to an materials. increase of value by the process of manufacture amounting to 58 per The following are the figures :--cent.

TOBACCO MANU	FACI	ORIES,	1880-81.	
Value of materials used	• • •		£126,450	
", articles produced	•••	• • •	199,320	
Increased value	•••	•••	£72,870,	or 58 per cent.

584. Six distilleries were returned in 1890, as against eight in Distilleries. 1889; moreover, a decrease took place of 12 in the number of hands employed, of 26,000 gallons in the quantity of spirits made, and of £95,000 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings. The following are the figures for the two years :---

		r of	loyed.		Appro	Approximate Value of—			
Year ended March.	Number of Distilleries.	Amount of Horse-powe Machinery.	Number of Hands empl	Spirits made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings and Improve- ments.		
1889 1890	8 6	199 127	$\begin{array}{c} 105\\93\end{array}$	gallons. 451,459 425,431	£ 133,000 76,500	£ 80,000 52,500			
Decrease	2	72	12	26,028	56,500	27,500	11,000		

DISTILLERIES, 1889 AND 1890.

585. According to the following figures, the average consumption Consumption of of spirits per head is greatest in Holland, next in Queensland, spirits in Western Australia, and the United States in the order named. various In countries. all of these countries the consumption per head appears to be greater, Y

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whilst in the other countries named it appears to be less, than in the colony of Victoria:---

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
Holland	$\dots 2.08$	Switzerland	$\dots 1.04$
Queensland	1.59	Germany	•95
Western Australia	1.46	France	•85
United States	1.34	New Zealand	•78
Victoria	1.32	Austria-Hungary	•63
Sweden	1.27	United Kingdom	•59
Canada	1.19	Tasmania	•59
New South Wales	1.15	South Australia	\dots $\cdot 49$

Other manufactories,

586. The manufactories and works, exclusive of those of which already been made-viz., flour mills, breweries, works, etc. mention has distilleries, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, woolwashing establishments, woollen mills, soap and candle works, and tobacco manufactories—were more numerous by 173 than those returned in 1889. It will be observed that the establishments employing water power decreased by 2, whilst there was an increase of 79 in those worked with the aid of other machinery-especially steam and gas, and of 96 in those worked by manual labour only. The males employed increased by 1,563, and the females employed by 1,128; whilst the value of lands, buildings, and plant shows an increase of £858,800. The totals of the two years are subjoined :--

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1889 AND 1890.

(Exclusive of Flour Mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, Soap and Candle Works, and Tobacco Manufactories.)

Vear ended		Number of		Manufactories, etc., employing-						
March	·	Manufactories, Works, etc.	Steam.	Water.	Gas.	Wind	Horse- power.	Manual Labour only	power of Machinery.	
1889 1890		2,355 2,528	1,035 1,071	21 19	262 301	$\frac{1}{2}$	21 24	$ 1,015 \\ 1,111 $	$17,129 \\ 18,623$	
Increase Decre a se	•••	173	36 	2	39		3	96		
		Number	of Hand	s		Appro	ximate 7	Fotal Value o)f—	

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Year end	ed	empl	oyed.	Approximate rotat value of—				
March.		Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant. Lands.*		Buildings.		
1889 1890	••••	$39,156 \\ 40,719$	6,565 7,693	£ 4,247,534 4,637,043	£ 3,803,940 3,937,624	£ 2,743,101 3,078,688		
Increase	• • •	1,563	1,128	389,509	133,684	335,587		

NOTE.-Exclusive of stone-breaking and tar-pavement works, which numbered 19 in 1889. These works being carried on in connexion with quarries, it is found impossible to separate them therefrom. See table following paragraph 591 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 203 in 1889 and 197 in 1890.

587. By summarizing the returns of manufactories and works of Manufacall descriptions, including not only such as are embraced in the fore- all descripgoing 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 1889-90 the total number of establishments increased by 162, those of them which use steam or gas by 78; at the same time the hands employed increased by 2,944, the amount of horse-power by 2,745, and the value of machinery, lands, and buildings, by £819,753. The returns of the two years are contained in the following table :---

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1889 AND 1890.

(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 Establish- ments.	Number of Establish- ments using Steam or Gas Engines.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands,* Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.		
1889 1890	2,975 3 137	1,639 1 717	24,938 27 683	54,488 57,432	£ 14,792,311 15,612,064		
Increase	162	78	2,745	2,944	819,753		

Nore.—Exclusive of stone-breaking and tar-pavement works, which numbered 19 in 1889. These works being carried on in connexion with quarries, it is found impossible to separate them therefrom.

588. The manufacturing establishments of all kinds respecting Names of which returns are obtained are named in the following table, and their tories. numbers are given for 1880-81 and 1889-90. For the former, which was the census year, are also given the approximate values of the materials used and articles produced, and for the latter the number of hands employed and the approximate value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant. The establishments are 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 :---

manufac-

tories of

tions.

* In the case of establishments standing upon Crown lands no estimate of the value of the land is given. The number of such establishments was 235 in 1889, and 238 in 1890.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881 AND 1890.

		1880-81.			188 9-9 0.		
Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	er of ish-	Approximat	te Value of—	er of ish-	yed.	Approximate value of Machinery	
	Numb Establ ments	Materials used.	Articles produced.	Numb Establ ments	Hands emplo	Plant, Lands, and Buildings.	
BOOKS AND STATIONERY. Account-book manufactories, manu-	7	£ 62,386	£ 100,057	12	1,044	£ 251,105	
Printing and lithographic printing establishments*	89	202,475	569,797	161	4,219	1,211,478	
Photo-lithographic works	• • •	•••	••••	1	• • •		
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Organ-building establishments Pianoforte manufactories	2 5	3,500 1,700	8,050 4,150	3 4	$\begin{array}{c} 37\\ 14 \end{array}$	8,850 4,900	
CARVING FIGURES, ETC. Wood carving and turnery works	10	4,965	10,800	19	76	20,955	
DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES. Die-sinkers, engravers, medalists, trade- mark makers	6	3,350	9,200	5	66	19,300	
Indiarubber stamp manufactories † Type foundry	$2 \\ 1$	350 	1,700 	•••	•••	•••	
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC. Electric-lighting apparatus manu- factory	•••	···· .	•••	6	79	31,080	
Philosophical instrument manufactories	1	•••		1	•••	* ••	
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS. Surgical instrument, truss-manu- factories	6	2,400	5,600	5	28	11,840	
ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC. Blasting powder, dynamite, etc.— manufactories	3	9,964	16,737	6	69	31,000	
Fuze manufactoryShot manufactories		•••		. 1 2	 5	 5,493	
MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS. Agricultural implement manufactories Boiler and pipe-covering manufactories	54	91,659	202,535	72 1	1,006	149,367	
Cutlery, tool-manufactories	3	800	2,400	10	60	30,140	
Iron foundries and engineering estab- lishments §	147	329,395	723,919	185	33 8,329	1,606,982	
Nail manufactories	•••	•••	•••	3	23	7,800	

* 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 and pattern makers.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881 AND 1890—continued.

•

		1880-81.		1889-90.			
Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	er of lish- i.	Approximat	e Value of—	er of lish-	yed.	Approximate Value of Machinery	
	Numb Establ ments	Materials used.	Articles produced.	Numb Establ ments	Hands emplo	Plant, Lands, and Buildings.	
MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS		£	£			£	
Pattern-makers Sheet-iron and tin works	 61	 143,000	 247,299	5 58	23 739	6,010 214,028	
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS. Carriage lamp manufactories Coach, waggon, etc.—manufactories Perambulator manufactories	$3\\132\\3$	900 99,415 1,750	2,950 212,615 5,000	3 209 5 72	20 2,980 18	5,400 449,817 7,975	
Saddle, harness—manufactories Saddle-tree, etc., manufactories Whip manufactories	47 4 3	35,792 2,400 940	81,130 6,860 2,950	73 4 3	$\begin{array}{c} 618\\ 28\\ 17\end{array}$	114,236 4,350 3,890	
SHIPS AND BOATS. Ship, boat—builders Ships' wheels, blocks, etc.—manufac- tories	10 3	3,570 505	14,614 1,100	8 1	4 0 	13,860 	
Floating-dockGraving-docksPatent slips	1 3 2	···· ····	···· } ···· }	8	174	423,425	
HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC. Architectural modelling works Enamelled mantelpiece manufactories. Patent ceiling ventilator manufactories	11	3,584 250	8,900 1.600	18 4	$\begin{array}{c} 120 \\ 54 \end{array}$	39,780 8,208	
Lime works Roof-covering composition manufac- tories	21 21 2	6,560 944	17,216 2,180	3 6 	358	32,183	
Venetian blind manufactories Earth-closet manufactories	12 1	5,500 	11,750 	9 3	$\begin{array}{c} 117\\ 36\end{array}$	20,900 11,340	
FURNITURE. Bedding, flock, and upholstery manu- factories	15	13,350	26,880	28	331	65,214	
Bedstead manufactory Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers	 63	131,000	258,188	1 83	1,672	253,499	
Iron-safe manufactories Looking-glass manufactories Picture-frame makers, etc	2 2 13	670 400 5,627	970 1,300 11,550	2 4 10	26 36 63	8,200 10,300 46,340	
CHEMICALS. Chemical works Dye works Essential oil manufactories Ink, blacking, blue, washing-powder,	6 6 4 12	25,160 1,130 1,825 37,280	43,600 7,150 3,900 58,560	11 8 11 10	$188 \\ 66 \\ 70 \\ 227$	90,350 18,860 11,025 52,010	
etc.—manufactories Japanner Paint, varnish—manufactories	1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	····	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\2 \end{vmatrix}$	 10	 11,700	

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881 AND 1890—continued.

		1880-81.	-	1889-90.		•
Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	er of ish-	Approximat	e Value of—	er of lish- i.	s yed.	Approximate Value of Machinery.
	Numb Establ ments	Materials used.	Articles produced.	Numl Estab ments	Hand emplo	Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
CHENICALS—continued.		£	£			£
Printing ink manufactories				2	20	8,000
Salt works	8	4,882	10,810	7	60	16,935
TRADICS						
Woollen mills	10	89.412	168.710	7	810	188,698
	10	00,112	100,110			
DRESS.				<u></u>	0.010	000.010
Boot manufactories	105	355,418	686,922	98	3,819	
Clothing factories	63	370,181	761,401	90	5,008 77	419,000
Fur manufactories	3	4,300	6,900	ک ۱۵	91 400	
Hat, cap—manufactories	22	34,753	66,264	19	432	00,081
Hosiery manufactories				3	70	0,030
Oilskin, waterproof-clothing — manu-	ð	900	5,700	Э	112	22,480
tactories	0	19 190	94 995	Q	- 132	18 030
Wig manufactory	9	15,100	4 4 ,049	3	104	10,000
wig manufactory		•••	• • •	•••	* * *	
FIBROUS MATERIALS.						
Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack-manu-	18	66,975	102,280	12	288	101,775
factories						
Sail, tent, tarpaulin-manufactories	12	28,860	47,250	9	95	24,095
ANTWAT. FOOD	-					
Butter factories				9	59	46,538
Cheese factories*	28	17 733	31 586	30	104	32.745
Fish preserving factory		1,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	01,000	1		
Meat-curing establishments	16	192,150	258,790	23	279	92,188
		102,100	200,100			· · · · ·
VEGETABLE FOOD.						
Maizena, oatmeal, starch — manu-	5	5,620	8,000	3	149	93,200
Iactories Bisopit manufactories	19	106 110	101 040	10	671	109 775
Confectionary works	10	61 600		10	291	87 650
Flour mills	111	1 207 000	1 627 251	107	807	651 645
Jam nickle vinegar sauce-manu.	25	84 430	129 170	101	406	100 935
factories	20	07,700	104,170	10	TOO	100,000
Macaroni works	2	125	230	1	•••	
					ч	
DEINKS AND STIMULANTS†	114		100.010	100	1 100	294 295
Aerateu waters, gingerbeer, liqueur,	114	91,849	190,810	160	1,183	004,040
etc.—-works Bnowoniog	10	449.007	#00 F03		1 959	1 200 400
Coffee chicopy coope mustand anice	01 19	442,889	780,501	10	1,202	106 010
works		400,000	322,780	12	141	100,010
	<u> </u>	<u>t</u>	1	1	1	1

* 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.

† Places where wine is made are not included. The number of wine-presses returned in 1889-90 was 545.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881 AND 1890—continued.

		1880-81.		1889-90.			
Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	er of ish-	Approximat	e Value of—	er of ish-	red.	Approximate Value of	
	Numbo Establi ments.	Materials used.	Articles produced.	Numbe Establi ments.	Hands employ	Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings.	
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS*—continued.		£	£			£	
Distilleries	6	26,368	44,500	6	93	172.000	
Malthouses	14	67,635	98,000	18	123	154.190	
Sugar. treacle—refineries	1			3	$\frac{1}{260}$	125.300	
Tobacco, cigars, snuff—manufactories	16	126,450	199,320	16	840	166,500	
ANIMAL MATTERS.				, 			
Boiling-down, tallow-rendering-	15	28,303	77,000	13	71	24,971	
Bone mills and bone manure manu- factories	15	50,225	70,845	13	97	37,575	
Brush manufactories	8	15.700	27.800	11	181	24.764	
Comb manufactory) j		,		101	21,101	
Catgut manufactories	$\frac{1}{2}$	800	2.000	1	••••	•••	
Curled hair manufactories	3	1.700	2,565	4	30	9.640	
Glue. oil—manufactories	7	8.200	12.700	3	22	11.550	
Leather belting (machinery) manu- factory	·			1			
Morocco, fancy leather—manufactories	3	2,480	4.400	7	51	10.570	
Portmanteau, trunk-manufactories	7	5,680	9,520	8	37	11,215	
Soap, candle—works	38	288,340	450,924	33	399	197,710	
Tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool- washing establishments	151	1,008,531	1,406,274	137	1,576	351,438	
VEGETABLE MATTERS.							
Bark mills	8	17,000	25,650	3	18	4,100	
Basket-making works	9	1,670	4,560	12	74	16,325	
Broom manufactories +	2	6,200	13,000	2	38	8,200	
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing-works1	165	357,232	516.623	212	940	273,563	
Cooperage works	24	17.829	35.243	30	186	37.888	
Cork manufactories	2	2,100	3,100	3	11	7,350	
Fancy-box, hat-box-manufactories	5	3.080	6.745	7	112	29,975	
Paper manufactories	3	24.300	47.370	2	201	103.928	
Sawmills, moulding, joinery, etc.— works	174	552,463	973,127	323	6,202	1,069,128	
	1	1	1	ł	1	1	

COAL AND LIGHTING. Gasworks Electric-light works Ironfounders' charcoal factory	••••	19 	97,392 	226,116 	$29 \\ 3 \\ 1$	859 23 	1,754.988 32,500
STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, GLASS. Asphalt paving material works	AND	•••			1		

* Places where wine is made are not included. The number of wine presses returned in 1889-90 was 545.
† 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 19,163.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881 AND 1890-continued.

		1880-81.).	
Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	er of ish-	Approximat	e Value of—	er of ish-	yed.	Approximate Value of Machinery
	Numb Establ ments	Materials used.	Articles produced.	Numb Establ ments	Hands emplo	Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND						0
GLASS—continued.		£	£	-		£
Asbestos works				1		000 000
Brickyards and potteries	165		137,834	233	3,243	922,228
Cement tile works	•••					1.650
Filter manufactories						1,000
Glass manufactories, works	9	12,705	41,150	9	256	31,200
Stone-breaking, asphalt, tar-pavement works*	9	10,640	27,783			
Stone and marble sawing, polishing- works	43	50,583	104,614	53	676	104,050
WATER. ⁺						
Ice manufactories	2	2,000	7,000	5	25	50,818
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES. Goldsmiths, jewellers, and electro- platers (manufacturing)	28	62,020	109,650	29	416	141,870
Royal mint	1			1	51	68,000
Metals other than Gold and Silver.					-	
Bell foundry	1			•••		
Brass and copper works-gasalier manu- factories				30	400	.110,040
Lead, pewter, and zinc—works	5	17,850	23,800	4	28	38,600
Pyrites works	1			1		•••
Smelting works	7	32,396	48,610	4	65	30,890
Wire-working establishments	10	3,650	9,800	13	128	30,550
Total where only one return was received [‡]		257,910	400,080	•••	132	39,305
Total	2,468	7,997,745	13,370,836	3,137	57,432	15,612,064

Value of materials

589. The difference between the value of materials used and

used and produced. articles produced in 1880-81, as shown by the table, indicates an increase in the value of the former by the process of manufacture of over $5\frac{1}{3}$ millions sterling, or 67 per cent. The following are the exact figures :—

* 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 505 et seq.

t The particulars of these have been combined in accordance with a promise made that the contents of individual schedules would not be published.

Value of materials operated upon ,, articles produced	•••	£ 7,997,745 13,370,836
Increased value	••••	5,373,091, or 67 per cent

590. By comparing the particulars respecting these manufactories, summary of as returned in 1890 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 27 per cent. between 1880 and 1885, and by 10 per cent. between 1885 and 1890; the hands employed increased by 48 per cent. and 17 per cent. in those intervals respectively; and the value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings, increased by 51 per cent. in the first, and by 54 per cent. in the second, interval. The following is the comparison referred to :—

Year ended March.	Total Number of Establish- ments.	Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas Engines.	Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings Machinery, and Plan
· .					£
1880	2,239	877	12,677	33,247	6,711,745
1885	2,841	1,340	18,949	49,066	10,166,463
1890	3,137	1,717	27,683	57,432	15,612,064

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1880, 1885, AND 1890.

591. The stone quarries, stone-crushing, and tar-pavement works stone returned in 1890 were fewer by 8 than in 1889, and the hands employed were fewer by 34; but the output of stone increased by 29,454 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 QUARBIES,* ETC., 1889 AND 1890.

0

¥7	Number		Cubic Yards of Stone raised.				Steam Engines in use.		
ended March.	of Quarries, etc.	of arries, etc. Bluestone. Slate and Flagging. Sandstone and Freestone. Granite. Other.	Number.	Horse- power.					
18 89 1890	179 171	726,174 749,656	2,060 3,476	17,900 29,556	1 ,7 00 600	6,000 	27 26	548 864	
Increase Decrease	 8	23,482	1,416 	11,656	 1,100	 6,000	 1	316 	

* Including stone-crushing and tar-pavement works.

Voor	Number of		Approximate Total	Value of-	
ended March.	Hands employed.	Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.†	Buildings.
1889 1890	1,783 1,749	£ 196,020 208,410	£ 70,693 78,118	£ 74,835 88,785	£ 8,310 14,843
Increase Decrease	$\frac{\dots}{34}$	12 ,3 90	7,425	13,950	6,533

STONE QUARRIES,* ETC., 1889 AND 1890—continued.

Manufactories,Works, toria and New South Wales.

592. According to the official returns, the manufactories and works etc., in Vic- (including stone quarries) in Victoria exceeded those in New South Wales by 309, and the hands employed were also more numerous by 13,275. 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, 1890.

	Number of Establishments.		Hands Employed.		
Description of Manufactory, Work, etc.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	
BOOKS AND STATIONERY. Manufacturing stationers, including rubber- stamp makers	12	26	1,044	65 8	
Printing and lithographic printing establish-	161	180	4,219	3,784	
Photo-lithographic works	1	2	19	29	
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC. Organ builders Pianoforte makers	3 4	••••	$\begin{array}{c} 37\\14\end{array}$		
CARVING, ENGRAVING, ETC. Wood-carving, turnery works Die-sinkers, engravers	19 5 -	7	76 66		
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC. Philosophical and surgical instrument makers	12	10	111	. 61	
ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC. Blasting-powder, dynamite, and fuze makers Shot manufacturers	7 2		87 5		

* Including stone-crushing and tar pavement works. † The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Thirty-nine of the stone quarries in 1890, and fifty-three in 1889, 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	, 1890)—a	continued.			

Description of Many		Number of Establishments.		Hands employed.			
Description of Man	work, etc.		Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	
MACHINES, TOOLS,	AND IM	PLEMENT	S.		-		
Agricultural implement	t makers			72	22	1 006	187
Domestic implement m	annfacto	ries	••••	6		1,000 22	
Frairs and machine n	nabare ii	on and	hrass	216	166	00 8 799	5 765
formdone	14ACIS, 11	on and	DIASS	210	. 100	0,134	0,700
10unuers	tin load			CO	00	FOH	000
Sneet, galvanized fron,	, un, leau	, zmc, pe	wter,	02	98	767	899
type works				0		20	
Nail manufacturers	* * *			3		23	••••
Cutlery, tool makers	•••	•••		10	•••	60	•••
Pattern makers	•••	• • •		5		23	
CARRIAGES	AND HAR	NESS					
Carriage lamp, etc., m	anufacto	ries		3		20	
Coach waggon neram	hulator h	nilders	•••	214	218	2 998	1 948
Saddle saddle-tree wh	in make	rs	•••	80	1 10 67	663	527
Survice, survice of co, mi	inp mano.	10	•••		0.		021
SHIPS AN		1					
Ship host builders bl	nolz malze	7 • 3 1 9 ©		Q	25	41	714
Graving doals not ont	aline of	0 0 0	•••	9 8	10	174	112
uraving uocks, patent	sups, en	•	•••	0	. 10	1/4	, HIO
HOUSES AND) BUILDI	NGS.					
Architectural modelle	rs. etc.			18	8	120	44
Lime and cement work	79	•••	•••	36	18	358	177
Venetian blind makers	1	* * *		g	8	117	64
Enamelled mantalniage	a makare	* * *	•••	и 4.		54	
maniened manuerpree	5 maxers	• • •	•••	£		0 F	
FURN	ITURE.			· · ·			
Bedding manufacturer	'S			28	15	331	191
Furniture, cabinet wor	rks			84	87	1,676	1,103
Picture frame makers				10	9	63	38
Earth-closet makers				3		36	
Iron safe makers				2		26	
Looking glass makers			•••	4		36	
Zooxing Stars march	* * *	***	•••	-			
Chem	ICALS.						
Chemical works	• • •	. 	•••	11	7*	188	96
Dye works		•••		8	7	66	41
Ink, printing ink, bl	acking.	blue. wa	shing	12	8	247	64
powder, baking now	der man	ufactories	5	-			
Essential oil factories				11		70	
Paint varnish japann	ing work	····	•••	3	2	16	12
Salt works	mg work		* * 4	7	-	60	
Dalt WOIKS	•••	* * \$	• • •		•••	00	
TEXTILE FAB	RICS AND	DRESS.		- -	-		
Woollen mills			•••	7	5	810	
Boot factories	•••	• • •	•••	98	59	3,819	2,420
Clothing factories		•••	•••	90	30	5,068	2,745
Fur manufactories			•••	8	2	57	12
Hat, cap factories			• • •	19	14	482	106
				Į			

* Including 2 poudrette and ammonia factories.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1890—continued.

Description of Manufactory, Works, etc.Victoria.New South Wales.DRESS—continued. Oil-skin, waterproof clothing makers53112SOILESS—continued. Oil-skin, waterproof clothing makers5311325OILESS—continued.SOILESS—continued.SNew South Wales.OILESS—continued.OILESS—continued.Mosiery manufacturers127288IISANTMAL FOOD.Meat, fish, curing, preserving works2413295ASTMAL FOOD.Maizena, oatmeal, starch, macaroni makers, rice dressers, etc.1606671375Dater and factures100666VEGETABLE FOOD.Maizena, oatmeal, starch, macaroni makers, rice dressers, etc.1521381Bisenit manufactories100662Data Matthe Astrophysica1604414Jase Matthe Matthe Sand16160 </th <th></th> <th>Num Establis</th> <th>ber of shments.</th> <th colspan="2">Hands employed.</th>		Num Establis	ber of shments.	Hands employ e d.	
DBESS—continued. 112 58 Oil-skin, waterproof clothing makers 9 1 132 5 Hosiery manufacturers 3 78 FIDENOUS MATERIALS. 3 78 Sail, tent, tarpaulin makers 9 16 95 98 ANIMAL FOOD. 9 160 * 836 Meat, fish, curing, preserving works 24 13 295 355 Butter and cheese factories (steam) 39 74 163 503 ",",",", (hand or other power) * 160 * 836 VEGETABLE FOOD. * * 347 163 503 Price dressers, etc. 107 80 807 583 Fruit preserving, jam, pickle, sauce, condinins 15 21 341 497 Flour mills 70 674 1,252 520 Distillerics 70 674 1,25	Description of Manufactory, Works, etc.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.
Oil-skin, waterproof clothing makers 5 3 1132 55 Hosiery manufacturers 9 1 132 5 Hosiery manufacturers 3 78 Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack makers 12 7 288 118 Sail, tent, tarpaulin makers 9 16 95 98 ANIMAL FOOD. 9 160 * 836 Meat, fish, curing, preserving works 24 13 295 355 Butter and cheese factories (steam) 39 74 163 503 ,, , , , (hand or other power) * 160 * 836 VEGETABLE FOOD. 15 21 381 497 Confectionery works 15 21 381 497 Four mills 107 80 807 583 Fruit preserving, jam, pickle, sauce, condiiner, winegar works 12 6 127 154 Sugar (raw) works 40 2198 Coffee, chocolate, mustard, spice works 12	DRESS—continued.	-	0	OFF	70
Unbreila, parisoi makers 9 1 122 9 Hosiery manufacturers 3 78 FIDEOUS MATERIALS. 12 7 288 118. Sail, tent, tarpaulin makers 9 16 95 98 ANTMAL FOOD. 9 16 95 98 Meat, fish, curing, preserving works 24 13 295 355 Ruter and cheese factories (steam) 39 74 163 503 , , , (hand or other power) * 160 * 836 VEGETABLE FOOD. 10 6 671 375 Confectionery works 15 21 381 497 Four mills 107 80 807 583 Freit preserving, jam, pickle, sauce, condi- 18 9 406 347 ment, vinegar works 12 6 127 154 Sugar (raw) works 31 260 230 Sugar (raw) works 40 217 154 <	Oil-skin, waterproof clothing makers	b	5 1	114	56
Hossery manufacturers	Umbrella, parasol makers	9	1	154	G (
FIBEOUS MATERIALS. 12 7 283 118 Sail, tent, tarpaulin makers 9 16 95 98 ANIMAL FOOD. 24 13 295 355 Butter and cheese factories (steam) 39 74 163 503 ",",",", (hand or other power) * 160 * 836 VEGETABLE FOOD. 39 74 163 503 Maizena, oatmeal, starch, macaroni makers, rice dressers, etc. 10 6 671 375 Sonfectionery works 10 6 671 375 583 Fruit preserving, jam, pickle, sauce, condi- 18 9 406 347 ment, vinegar works 107 80 807 583 DRINKS AND STIMULANTS. 160 1444 1,153 1,099 Breweries	Hosiery manufacturers	ð	•••	10	•••
Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack makers 12 7 288 118- Sail, tent, tarpaulin makers 9 16 95 98 ANIMAL FOOD. 39 74 163 503 Butter and cheese factories (steam) 39 74 163 503 ",",",",",",", (hand or other power) * 160 * 836 VEGETABLE FOOD. 4 2 152 24 Maizena, oatmeal, starch, macaroni makers, rice dressers, etc. 10 6 671 375 Confectionery works 15 21 381 497 Flour mills 107 80 807 583 Freit preserving, jam, pickle, sauce, condi- 18 9 406 347 DEINKS AND STIMULANTS. 6 2 93 13 Coffee, chocolate, mustard, spice works 12 6 127 154 Sugar refineries 3 1 260 230 Sugar (raw) works <td< td=""><td>FIBROUS MATERIALS.</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	FIBROUS MATERIALS.				
Sail, tent, tarpanlin makers 9 16 95 98 ANTMAL FOOD.	Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack makers	12	7	288	118
ANIMAL FOOD. 24 13 295 355 Butter and cheese factories (steam) 39 74 163 503 ",",", (hand or other power) * 160 * 836 VEGETABLE FOOD. * 160 * 836 Note an unfactories 10 6 671 375 Confectionery works 15 21 381 497 Flour mills 107 80 807 583 Fruit preserving, jam, pickle, sauce, condiment, vinegar works 18 9 406 347 Breweries 70 674 1,252 820 Distilleries 70 674 1,252 820 Distilleries 31 260 230 Sugar (raw) works 40 2,194 Tobacco, cigars, stuff manufacturers 16 10 840 621 Malthouses 13 6	Sail, tent, tarpaulin makers	9	16	95	98
Meat, fish, curing, preserving works 24 13 295 355 Butter and cheese factories (steam) 39 74 163 503 ",",", (hand or other power) * 160 * 836 ",",", (hand or other power) * 160 * 836 ",",", (hand or other power) * 160 * 836 ",",", (hand or other power) * 160 * 836 ",",", (hand or other power) * 160 * 836 "Lie dressers, etc. 10 6 671 375 Confectionery works 11 107 80 807 583 Fruit preserving, jam, pickle, sauce, condiment, vinegar works 107 80 807 583 Breweries 70 677 1,252 820 Distilleries 3 1 260 230 Sugar (raw) works 3 1 260 230 Sugar (raw) works 18 123	ANTMAL FOOD:				
Butter and cheese factories (steam) 39 74 163 503 ",",", (hand or other power) * 160 * 836 Maizena, oatmeal, starch, macaroni makers, rice dressers, etc. 160 * 836 Biscuit manufactories 10 6 671 375 Confectionery works 10 6 671 375 Confectionery works 10 6 671 375 Fruit preserving, jam, pickle, sauce, condiment, vinegar works 107 80 807 583 Fruit preserving, iqueur, cordial works 160 144 1,183 1,099 Breweries 6 2 93 13 Coffee, chocolate, mustard, spice works 12 6 127 154 Sugar (raw) works 40 2,194 Tobacco, cigars, snuff manufacturers 16 10 840 621 Malthouses 13 6 97 36 Brush, boom factories 13 <t< td=""><td>Meat, fish, curing, preserving works</td><td>24</td><td>13</td><td>295</td><td>355</td></t<>	Meat, fish, curing, preserving works	24	13	295	355
"""", """, (hand or other power) * 160 * 836 WEGETABLE FOOD. """ """ """ """ """ """ 836 Maizena, oatmeal, starch, macaroni makers, rice dressers, etc. """" """ """ <th< td=""><td>Butter and cheese factories (steam)</td><td>39</td><td>74</td><td>163</td><td>503</td></th<>	Butter and cheese factories (steam)	39	74	163	503
VEGETABLE FOOD. 4 2 152 24 Maizena, oatmeal, starch, macaroni makers, rice dressers, etc. 10 6 671 375 Biscuit manufactories 10 6 671 375 Confectionery works 15 21 381 497 Flour mills 107 80 807 583 Fruit preserving, jam, pickle, sauce, condiment, vinegar works 18 9 406 347 DEINES AND STIMULANTS. Aërated waters, liqueur, cordial works 160 144 1,183 1,099 Breweries 70 6 2 93 13 Coffee, chocolate, mustard, spice works 12 6 127 154 Sugar refineries 40 2,194 Tobacco, cigars, snuff manufacturers 16 10 840 621 Malthouses 123 Malthouses 13 6 97 36 Sugar (raw) works	"""" (hand or other power)	*	160	*	836
Maizena, oatmeal, starch, macaroni makers, rice dressers, etc. 4 2 152 24 rice dressers, etc. Biscuit manufactories 10 6 671 375 Confectionery works 15 21 381 497 Flour mills 107 80 807 583 Fruit preserving, jam, pickle, sauce, condi- ment, vinegar works 18 9 406 347 Breweries 70 677 1,252 820 Distilleries 6 2 93 13 Coffee, chocolate, mustard, spice works 12 6 127 154 Sugar (raw) works 40 2,194 Tobacco, cjegars, snuff manufacturers 18 123 Malthouses 13 6 97 36 Bone mills, bone manure works 13 6 97 36 Malthouses .13 6 97 36 Brush, broom factories 14 181 <td>VEGETABLE FOOD</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	VEGETABLE FOOD				
Biscuit manufactories 10 6 671 375 Confectionery works 15 21 381 497 Flour mills 107 80 807 583 Fruit preserving, jam, pickle, sauce, condiment, vinegar works 18 9 406 347 ment, vinegar works 160 144 1,183 1,099 Breweries 70 67† 1,252 820 Distilleries 6 2 93 13 Coffee, chocolate, mustard, spice works 12 6 127 154 Sugar (raw) works 400 2,194 Malthouses 16 10 840 621 Malthouses 13 6 97 36 Brush, broom factories 11 4 181 32 Curled hair, flock manufactories 13 6 97 36 Brush, broom	Maizena, oatmeal, starch, macaroni makers, rice dressers, etc.	4	2	152	24
Confectionery works 15 21 381 497 Flour mills 107 80 807 583 Fruit preserving, jam, pickle, sauce, condiment, vinegar works 18 9 406 347 DEINKS AND STIMULANTS. 70 677 1,252 820 Distilleries 6 2 93 13 Coffee, chocolate, mustard, spice works 12 6 127 154 Sugar refineries 400 2,194 Tobacco, cigars, snuff manufacturers 16 10 840 621 Malthouses 18 123 Malthouses 18 123 Malthouses 18 123 Malthouses 13 6 97 36 Brush, broom factories	Biscuit manufactories	10	6	671	375
Flour mills 107 80 807 583 Fruit preserving, jam, pickle, sauce, condiment, vinegar works 18 9 406 347 DRINKS AND STIMULANTS. 18 9 406 347 Aërated waters, liqueur, cordial works 160 144 1,183 1,099 Breweries 70 67† 1,252 820 Distilleries 6 2 93 13 Coffee, chocolate, mustard, spice works 12 6 127 154 Sugar refineries 40 2,194 Tobacco, cigars, snuff manufacturers 16 10 840 621 Malthouses 18 123 Malthouses 13 6 97 36 Brush, broom factories 11 4 181 32 Curled hair, flock manufactories 8 2 37	Confectionery works	15	21	381	497
Fruit preserving, jam, pickle, sauce, condiment, vinegar works 18 9 406 347 DERINKS AND STIMULANTS. Aërated waters, liqueur, cordial works 160 144 1,183 1,099 Breweries 70 67† 1,252 820 Distilleries 6 2 93 13 Coffee, chocolate, mustard, spice works .12 6 127 154 Sugar refineries 400 2,194 Tobacco, cigars, snuff manufacturers 16 10 840 621 Malthouses Boiling down, tallow melting, glue making works 17 17 105 144 Bone mills, bone manure works 13 6 97 36 Brush, broom factories 11 4 181 32 Curled hair, flock manufactories 8 2 37 12 Leather belting, morocco, fancy leather, catgut f	Flour mills	107	80	807	583
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS. 160 144 1,183 1,099 Breweries 70 67† 1,252 820 Distilleries 6 2 93 13 Coffee, chocolate, mustard, spice works 12 6 127 154 Sugar refineries 40 2,194 Tobacco, cigars, snuff manufacturers 16 10 840 621 Malthouses 18 123 Malthouses 13 6 97 36 Bone mills, bone manure works 11 4 181 32 Curled hair, flock manufactories 11 4 181 32 Curled hair, flock manufactories 8 2 37 12 Leather belting, morocco, fancy leather, at 2 36 8 2 37 12 Leather belting, morocco, fancy leather, catgut factories 33	Fruit preserving, jam, pickle, sauce, condi- ment, vinegar works	18	9	406	347
Aërated waters, liqueur, cordial works 160 144 1,183 1,099 Breweries 70 67† 1,252 820 Distilleries 6 2 93 13 Coffee, chocolate, mustard, spice works 12 6 127 154 Sugar refineries 3 1 260 230 Sugar (raw) works 40 2,194 Tobacco, cigars, snuff manufacturers 16 10 840 621 Malthouses 18 123 Malthouses 18 123 Malthouses 18 6 97 36 Brush, broom factories 11 4 181 32 Curled hair, flock manufactories 8 2 37 12 Leather belting, morocco, fancy leather, catgut factories 33 30 <td>DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>	DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.				
Breweries 70 67† 1,252 820 Distilleries 6 2 93 13 Coffee, chocolate, mustard, spice works 12 6 127 154 Sugar refineries 3 1 260 230 Sugar (raw) works 3 1 260 230 Sugar (raw) works 40 2,194 Tobacco, cigars, snuff manufacturers 16 10 840 621 Malthouses 18 123 Malthouses 18 123 Malthouses 18 144 Morks Bone mills, bone manure works 11 4 181 32 Curled hair, flock manufactories 8 2 37 12 Leather belting, morocco, fancy leather, catgut factories	Aërated waters, liqueur, cordial works	160	144	1,183	1,099
Distilleries 6 2 93 13 Coffee, chocolate, mustard, spice works 12 6 127 154 Sugar refineries 3 1 260 230 Sugar (raw) works 3 1 260 230 Sugar (raw) works 40 2,194 Tobacco, cigars, snuff manufacturers 16 10 840 621 Malthouses 18 123 Malthouses 18 123 Malthouses 18 123 Malthouses 18 123 Boiling down, tallow melting, glue making works 17 17 105 144 Bone mills, bone manure works 11 4 181 32 Curled hair, flock manufactories 8	Breweries	70	67†	1,252	820
Coffee, chocolate, mustard, spice works 12 6 127 154 Sugar refineries 3 1 260 230 Sugar (raw) works 3 1 260 230 Sugar (raw) works 40 2,194 Tobacco, cigars, snuff manufacturers 16 10 840 621 Malthouses 18 123 Boiling down, tallow melting, glue making works 17 17 105 144 Bone mills, bone manure works 11 4 181 32 Curled hair, flock manufactories 8 2 37 12 <	Distilleries	6	2	93	13
Sugar refineries 3 1 260 230 Sugar (raw) works 40 2,194 Tobacco, cigars, snuff manufacturers 16 10 840 621 Malthouses 18 123 Malthouses 18 6 97 36 Boue mills, bone manure works 11 4 181 32 Curled hair, flock manufactories 8 2 37 12 Leather belting, morocco, fancy leather, catgut factories <td< td=""><td>Coffee, chocolate, mustard, spice works</td><td>12</td><td>6</td><td>127</td><td>154</td></td<>	Coffee, chocolate, mustard, spice works	12	6	127	154
Sugar (raw) works402,194Tobacco, cigars, snuff manufacturers1610840621Malthouses18123Malthouses18123Malthouses18123Malthouses18123Malthouses1369736Boiling down, tallow melting, glue making works1717105144Bone mills, bone manure works1369736Brush, broom factories11418132Curled hair, flock manufactories401616Portmanteau, trunk makers823712Leatherbelting, morocco, fancy leather, catgut factories82568Soap, candle works3330399250Tanneries, fellmongeries, woolwashing works1371521,5762,242	Sugar refineries	3	1	260	230
Tobacco, cigars, snuff manufacturers1610840621Malthouses18123Malthouses18123Malthouses18123Malthouses18123Malthouses1717105144Malthouses1369736Boiling down, tallow melting, glue making works1369736Boue mills, bone manure works11418132Curled hair, flock manufactories11418132Curled hair, flock manufactories823712Leather belting, morocco, fancy leather, catgut factories82568Soap, candle works3330399250Tanneries, fellmongeries, woolwashing works1371521,5762,242	Sugar (raw) works		40	• • •	2,194
Malthouses18123ANIMAL MATTERS.Boiling down, tallow melting, glue making works1717105144Bone mills, bone manure works1369736Brush, broom factories11418132Curled hair, flock manufactories443016Portmanteau, trunk makers823712Leather belting, morocco, fancy leather, catgut factories82568Soap, candle works3330399250Tanneries, fellmongeries, woolwashing works1371521,5762,242	Tobacco, cigars, snuff manufacturers	16	10	840	621
ANIMAL MATTERS.Boiling down, tallow melting, glue making works1717105144Bone mills, bone manure works1369736Brush, broom factories11418132Curled hair, flock manufactories443016Portmanteau, trunk makers823712Leather belting, morocco, fancy leather, catgut factories82568Soap, candle works3330399250Tanneries, fellmongeries, woolwashing works1371521,5762,242	Malthouses	18	•••	123	
Boiling down, tallow melting, glue making works1717105144Bone mills, bone manure works1369736Brush, broom factories11418132Curled hair, flock manufactories443016Portmanteau, trunk makers823712Leather belting, morocco, fancy leather, catgut factories82568Soap, candle works3330399250Tanneries, fellmongeries, woolwashing works1371521,5762,242	ANIMAL MATTERS.				
Bone mills, bone manure works1369736Brush, broom factories11418132Curled hair, flock manufactories443016Portmanteau, trunk makers823712Leather belting, morocco, fancy leather, catgut factories82568Soap, candle works3330399250Tanneries, fellmongeries, woolwashing works1371521,5762,242	Boiling down, tallow melting, glue making works	17	17	105	144
Brush, broom factories11418132Curled hair, flock manufactories443016Portmanteau, trunk makers823712Leather belting, morocco, fancy leather, catgut factories82568Soap, candle works3330399250Tanneries, fellmongeries, woolwashing works1371521,5762,242	Bone mills, bone manure works	13	6	97	36
Curled hair, flock manufactories443016Portmanteau, trunk makers823712Leather belting, morocco, fancy leather,82568catgut factories3330399250Soap, candle works3330399250Tanneries, fellmongeries, woolwashing works1371521,5762,242	Brush, broom factories	11	4	- 181	32
Portmanteau, trunk makers823712Leather belting, morocco, fancy leather, catgut factories82568Soap, candle works3330399250Tanneries, fellmongeries, woolwashing works1371521,5762,242	Curled hair, flock manufactories	4	4	30	16
Leatherbelting, morocco, fancy leather, catgut factories82568Soap, candle works3330399250Tanneries, fellmongeries, woolwashing works1371521,5762,242	Portmanteau, trunk makers	8	2^{\cdot}	37	12
Soap, candle works 33 30 399 250 Tanneries, fellmongeries, woolwashing works 137 152 1,576 2,242	Leather belting, morocco, fancy leather, catgut factories	8	2	56	8
Tanneries, fellmongeries, woolwashing works 137 152 1,576 2,242	Soap, candle works	33	30	399	250
	Tanneries, fellmongeries, woolwashing works	137	152	1,576	2,242

* In Victoria a large quantity of cheese and butter is made on dairy farms, which are not returned as factories. 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. See also paragraph 538 ante.

+ Including bottling works.

Decomination of Manufactory Work ato	Num Establi	nber of shments.	Hands employed.	
Description of Manufactory, work, etc.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.
VEGETABLE MATTERS.				
Bark mills	3	2	- 18	9
Basket makers	12	10	74	72
Broom (millet) factories	2	2	38	26
Chaff cutting, corn crushing works	212	· 100	940	446
Cooperage works	30	10	186	150
Fancy box, hat box manufactories	7	7	112	86
Paper manufactories	2	1	201	66
Saw mills, moulding, joinery, packing case, cork cutting works	326	392	6,213	4,372
COAL AND LIGHTING.				
Electric light works	3	7	23	32
Gas, coke works	30	36	867	1,131
Kerosene, oil works		2	•••	251
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS.				
Stone quarries,* stone crushing, dressing works, asphalt, pavement works	172	82	1,766	993
Brickyards, potteries	233	228	3,243	2,134
Glass works	9	7	256	108
Stone, marble—sawing, polishing, monu- mental works	53	37	676	259
Artificial stone, asbestos, cement tile, filter	4		22	••••
WATER.				
Ice manufactories, refrigerating works	5	8	25	157
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.				
Goldsmiths, jewellers, gold beaters, electro- platers, mother-of-pearl workers	29	35	416	
Mint	1	1	51	28
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER				
Smelting, pyrites works	5	21	69	1,276
Wire working establishments		8	128	106
Other works		4		28

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1890—continued.

					- <u></u> ,	
Total	 •••	•••	3,308	2,999	59,181	45,906

593. Gold was first discovered in Australia by the Rev. W. B. Discovery of Clarke, of Sydney, who, in 1841, found the precious metal in the mountainous regions to the west of the vale of Clwyd, in New South Wales, and in 1844 exhibited a specimen of gold in quartz to the

* 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.

then Governor, Sir George Gipps, and others. But the subject was not followed up, "as much from considerations of the penal character of the colony as from general ignorance of the value of such an indication." In 1850, however, Mr. E. H. Hargreaves returned to Sydney from California for the express purpose, as he states, of searching for gold; and on the 12th February, 1851, he succeeded in finding gold at Summer Hill Creek, in New South Wales. This discovery afterwards led to gold being found at other places in that colony, and to the discovery of the gold-fields of Victoria. The following is a short statement of the order in which a Select Committee, appointed in 1853* by the Legislative Council to consider claims for rewards for gold discoveries in Victoria, placed the various claimants :-- The Hon. W. Campbell discovered gold in March, 1850, at Clunes; concealed the fact at the time from the apprehension that its announcement might prove injurious to the squatter on whose run the discovery was made, but mentioned it in a letter to a friend on the 10th June, and afterwards on the 5th July, 1851, which friend, at Mr. Campbell's request, reported the matter to the gold-discovery committee on the 8th July. Mr. L. J. Michel and six others discovered gold in the Yarra Ranges, at Anderson's Creek, which they communicated to the gold-discovery committee on the 5th July. Mr. James Esmond, a Californian digger, and three others, obtained gold in the quartz rocks of the Pyrenees, and made the discovery public on the 5th July. Dr. George Bruhn, a German physician, found indications of gold in quartz "two miles from Parker's station" in April, 1851, and forwarded specimens to the gold committee on the 30th June. Mr. Thomas Hiscock found gold at Buninyong on the 8th August, and communicated the fact to the editor of the Geelong Advertiser on the 10th of the same month. This discovery led to that of the Ballarat gold-fields. Mr. C. T. Peters, a hutkeeper at Barker's Creek, and three others, found gold at Specimen Gully on the 20th July, worked secretly to the 1st September, then published the account. This led to the discovery of the numerous gold-fields

about Mount Alexander.

Gold raised, 1888 and 1889.

594. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the gold raised in Victoria in 1889 was 614,839 oz., which is less than the quantity obtained in 1888 by 10,187 oz., representing, at £4 per oz., a decreased value of £40,700. The following are the figures for the two years :--

* The report of this Committee was dated 10th March, 1854.

Year.			Gold raised in Victoria.				
			Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.			
			0Z.	£			
1888	• • •	•••	625,026	2,500,104			
1889	• • •	• - •	614,839	2,459.356			
Decrea	ase		10,187	40,748			

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1888 AND 1889.

595. From 1871 to 1879 the quantity of gold raised from year to Gold raised, year had been steadily diminishing, but in the next three years an ^{1871 to} 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 three 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 1889.

			OZ.			OZ.
1871		• •••	1,355,477	1881	• • •	 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
187 6	• • •	•••	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			

596. Carrying on to the end of 1889 the calculations given in Gold raised previous years, the following may be estimated as the total quantity 1851 to 1889. 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 1,442,000 oz., which is about two and a third times the quantity raised in 1889 :—

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN

VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1889.

Gold raised in Victoria.	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
Prior to 1889 During 1889	oz. 55,635,959 614,839	£ 222,543,836 2,459,356
Total	56,250,798	225,003,192

597. Since the first discovery, in 1851, of gold in Australasia, 86 Gold raised in Australmillion ounces have been raised in the various colonies, two-thirds of asian colonies.

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 three or four years gold has been raised in that colony, chiefly in the Kimberley district, no reliable information as to the quantity has ever been obtained :---

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand
	CZ.	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
187 0	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
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	943,760	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	85,295	481.643	16.763	39.610	201.219
1889	614,839	119,759	739,103	20,833	32,333	203.211
Total	56,250,798	10,050,960*	6,873,314*	273,441	565,222	11,625,028

GOLD PRODUCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1851 TO 1889.

* The estimate for New South Wales, which has been derived from official documents, is lower by 41,396 ounces than that furnished by the Government Statistician of that colony, but that for Queensland is higher by 45,426 ounces than that furnished by the Registrar-General of Queensland and published in the "Australasian Statistics, 1889," for which see Table XIX. in Appendix A., at end of this volume.

598. According to the above figures the total quantity of gold Gold produce of raised in each colony from 1851 to 1889 has been as follows :---Australasia, 1851 to 1889. SUMMARY OF GOLD PRODUCE OF AUSTRALASIA, 1851 TO 1889. Oz. Oz. 56,250,798 South Australia Victoria 273,441. New Zealand... 11,625,028 Western Australia . . . 135,492*. . . New South Wales 10,050,960 . . . Queensland 6,873,314 Total ... 85,774,255 ... Tasmania 565,222

599. The average value of the gold raised varies in the different value of If it be estimated at £4 per ounce, the total value would be colonies. £343,097,020, or if at £3 15s. per ounce it would be £321,653,456.†

600. By the following table, which, with the exception of the Gold produce of the figures for Australasia, has been taken from the report for 1889 world, 1885 to 1888. of Mr. Edward O. Leech, director of the United States Mint, it appears that during the four years ended with 1888 the world's annual production of gold has averaged rather more than 5 million ounces, the largest quantity being produced in the United States, the next largest in Australasia, and the next in Russia :---

GOLD PRODUCE OF EACH COUNTRY, 1885 TO 1888.[‡]

Countries.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
	OZ.	OZ.	OZ.	OZ.
Australasia	 $1,\!442,\!437$	1,389,048	1,434,822	1,499,556
Europe—				
Great Britain	 • • •		• • •	7,071
Russia	 1,225,414	992,288	971,717	1,030,215
Sweden	 1,511	2,154	2,154	2,443
Germany	 44,292	34,231	72,352	58,177
Austria-Hungary	 53,484	53,484	60;331	60,331
Turkey	 321	321	321	321
Italy	 4,564	6,268	6,268	5,143

gold raised in Australasia.

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Asia						
British I	ndia		6,525	20,378	15,460	32,399
China	•••		224,898	176,524	162,896	435,267
Japan	•••		8,518	10,703	18,128	$18,\!128$
Africa			66,952	69,523	92,826	217,633
		1	· •			

* For Western Australia, the yield prior to 1889 has been set down roughly at 100,000 oz., and to this has been added the quantity which appeared in the export returns for 1889. This, however, is admittedly considerably below the actual production. See last edition of this work, Vol. II., footnote to paragraph 582.

† Pure gold is worth £4 4s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d., and standard gold (22 carats fine) £3 17s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d.

1 See U.S. Mint Report, 1889, pages 166 and 167, 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.

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Countries.		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
		02.	0Z.	OZ.	. OZ.
America—					
Canada		34,713	64,895	66,245	66,245
United States		1,537,930	1,692,694	1,595,979	1,604,432
Mexico		41,913	29,699	39,856	47,088
Salvador				3,214	7 7964
Costa Rica		289	4,211	4,211	7,404
Colombia		120.918	120,918	120,918	72,544
Venezuela		226.055	161,353	161,353	45,770
Brazil		38.699	48.277	48,277	10,639
Peru		7.264	5.464	5,464	5,078
Bolivia		3.504	3.504	3.504	3,504
Chile		16.071	16.071	16.071	76.980
Argentine Republic		3,793	964	1,446	1,511
The World	••••	5,110,065	4,902,972	4,903,813	5,307,739

GOLD PRODUCE OF EACH COUNTRY, 1885 TO 1888*-continued.

Value of the world's gold produce, 1885-1888.

 $^{-1}$ 601. According to the figures, the gold raised in the world during 1888, if valued at £4 per ounce, would be £21,230,956; or if at £3 15s. per ounce, it would be £19,904,020. During the four years the value of the whole quantity raised (20,224,589 oz.) would be £80,898,356 at the former, or £75,842,208 at the latter valuation.

Silver raised in Australasian colonies.

602. Some years since 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 and Tasmania. The following, so far as is known, are the quantities

* See U.S. Mint Report, 1889, pages 166 and 167, 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.

† It is known that in Queensland 1,014 tons of silver-lead ore, valued at £61,500, were raised 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.

raised in Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand during each of the twenty-seven years ended with 1889 :---

SILVER	PRODUCE	IN	AUSTRALASIAN	COLONIES.	1863	ŤΟ	1889
--------	---------	----	--------------	-----------	------	----	------

Year.			Victoria.*	New South Wales.	New Zealand.*	
			OZ.	QZ.	02.	
1863	***	•••	1,098	•••	* 8 3	
1864	•••	•••	5,688	···]		
1865	• • -	•••	3,379		• • •	
1866	· • •	••••	2,348	•••	• • •	
1867	•••	•••	78		• • •	
18 68	• • •	•••	5,7 61			
1869	· • •	•••	•••	753	11,063	
1870	• • •			13,868	37,123	
1871			•••	71,311	80,272	
1872		• • •	8,011	4 9,544	37,064	
1873	• • •	•••	14,347	66,997	36,187	
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+	403	
1889	• • •		28,630	9,067,500†	24,105	
Tot	al		420,286	21,377,291	521,972	

603. The total quantity of silver raised in the three colonies, value of according to the table, was 22,319,549 oz., which would represent a raised in value at 4s. per ounce of $\pounds4,463,910$; or, at 3s. 6d. per ounce, of $\pounds3,905,921$.

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604. The bulk of the silver raised in Australasia is from the Broken Hill Broken Hill mines, situated in New South Wales, at or near the mines. 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 £320,000 in 160,000 shares of £2 each, fully

* In Victoria and New Zealand, nearly all the silver produced has been extracted from crude gold

t' No official statement having been published in New South Wales of the quantity of silver raised in that colony in the last three 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.

Z 2

paid up.* From the time of the formation of this company on 13th August, 1885, to the 31st May, 1890, the ore treated (gross) amounted to 412,316 tons, the total yield of which was 16,897,076 ounces of silver, and 68,475 tons of lead, of which 7,140,199 ounces of silver and 29,059 tons of lead were produced in the year 1889-90. The dividends and bonuses paid, together with profits resulting from sales of outlying portions of the company's property allotted to shareholders since the commencement, have amounted to a total value of £3,960,000. For the six months ended with May, 1890, the mine has paid dividends to the amount of £464,000. The manager of the mine reported that there was in May, 1889, more than 700,000 tons of ore in sight, averaging 31 ounces of silver to the ton, and there was every hope that the present dividends might be increased. The number of men permanently employed at and in connexion with the mine at the present time is 2,309.

Silver produce of each country 605. The next table, with the exception of the figures for Australasia, has also been taken from Mr. Leech's Mint report for 1889, and shows that the world's production of silver during the four years ended with 1888 was 404,671,757 oz., the largest quantity being raised in the United States, the next largest in Mexico, and the next in Bolivia:—

Countries.			1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
			OZ.	OZ.	OZ.	0Z.
Australasia		•••	839,749	1,053,963	3,184,930	6,456,374
Europe—	<u> </u>					
Russia		•••	499,808	408,428	434,624	466,798
\mathbf{Sweden}	• • •	• • •	74,762	99,030	99,030	149,396
Norway			231.422	231,422	231,422	231,422

SILVER PRODUCE⁺ OF EACH COUNTRY, 1885 TO 1888.

Germany ⁺	•••	789,633	856,584	769,126	752,509
Austria-Hungary		1,617,064	1,617,064	1,716,094	1,716,094
Turkey	•••	42,524	42,524	42,524	42,524
-	5		Ĩ	· · ·	-

* On the 12th February, 1890, the shares were sub-divided into 800,000 shares of 8s. each, and a further issue was allowed to the shareholders of 160,000 shares, at 8s. each, to be registered in London.

† See U.S. Mint Report, 1889, pages 166 and 167, 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. According to the New York *Financial and Commercial Chronicle*, of 2nd August, 1890, the world's production of silver in 1889 was 125,988,671 oz.

t The figures for Germany differ from those published in the last issue of this work, which included large quantities of silver derived from ore sent from other countries to be smelted. The present figures denote the silver actually raised from German mines.

SILVER PRODUCE* OF EACH COUNTRY, 1885 TO 1888—continued.

Countries.		1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.
Europe—continued.		OZ.	 OZ.		07
Italy		940,443	940,443	1.087.653	1.101.828
France		1,639,242	1,639,242	1,503,892	1.745.761
Spain		1,746,436	1,746,436	1.746.436	1.655.377
Great Britain		244,504	325,406	320.263	216.091
Asia—		-	7 ,		
Japan		741,998	798,889	1.030.633	1.030.633
Africa		40,949	101,729	13,885	13.885
America—					- ,
Canada	- · · •	161,674	161,674	349.223	349.223
United States		39,906,800	39,442,766	41.265.667	45,780,686
Mexico		24,835,159	25,521,809	29.056.368	31,997,361
Salvador				185.588	
Honduras		•••		57,823	$\{$ 270,700
Colombia		309,367	309,367	309.367	928,068
Brazil		84,855	4,532	4,532	4,532
Peru		1,537,673	3,093,539	1.599.064	2,419,103
Bolivia	- • -	12,374,188	12,374,188	7.733.879	8,507,280
Chile		5,796,553	6,749,820	6,749,820	6,602,674
Argentine Republic	•••	369,633	46,413	23,207	328,684
The World†	•••	94,824,436	97,565,268	99,515,050	112,767,003

606. At 4s. per ounce the quantity of silver raised in the world Value of during 1888, would be worth £22,553,401; or, at 3s. 6d. per ounce, it would be worth £19,734,225. The quantity raised in the four years ^{1885-1888.} ended with 1888 would be worth £80,934,351 at the former, or £70,817,558 at the latter valuation.[‡]

607. The relative values of silver and gold have always been vari-Relative able. Until comparatively recent years, however, the fluctuations have gold and silver. 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

* See U.S. Mint Report, 1889, pages 166 and 167, 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. According to the New York *Financial and Commercial Chronicle*, of 2nd August, 1890, the world's production of silver in 1889 was 125,988,671 oz.

† British India, which, according to another authority, produced silver to the value of £914,367 in 1883, does not appear to be included.

: In 1889, according to the 20th Annual Report of the Deputy-Master of the Royal Mint, London, page 14, the average price per ounce paid for silver bullion for coinage (standard silver) was rather more than 3s. $6\frac{3}{4}$ d., or $\frac{1}{5}$ d. lower than the average price for 1888. The silver in the table, taken as a whole, was probably considerably below the standard.
value between the two metals has been greater from year to year, and in 1889 it took 21.8 parts of silver to be equivalent to 1 part of gold. This is the greatest difference yet reached. The following figures show the relative values of the two metals in each of the 19 years, 1871 to 1889:---

RELATIVE VALUES OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1871 TO 1889.*

In	1871	1	part of gold	was worth	15.57	parts of	silver.
"	1872		,,	"	15.63	- ,,	
,,	1873		32	"	15.92	,,,	
"	1874		93	"	16.17	9 7	
,,	1875		37	"	16 59	, ,	
""	1876		>>	"	17.88	,,	
"	1877		>>	,,,	17.22	"	
>>	1878		33	33	17.94	> 7	
"	1879		5 5	» "	18.40	37	
"	1880		>>	"	18.05	33	
""	1881		• • •	"	18.10	ÿ	
"	1002		33	> >	10.19	**	
"	1003		,,	• •	10.57	ゥ	
"	1985		**	;;	10.11	>>	
"	1886		>>	"	13 41	"	
32	1887		• • • • •	> 3	2070	5 1	
"	1888		"	"	21.76	53	
"	1889		••	"	21.82	"	
"	1000		>>	73))	

Gold derived from alluvial and quartz workings.

608. Of the gold which was raised during 1889 in Victoria, 384,984 oz. was obtained from quartz reefs, and 229,855 oz. from alluvial deposits. These figures, as compared with those of the previous year, show a decrease of 1,408 oz. in the yield of quartz reefs, and one of 8,779 oz. in that of alluvial workings. The respective proportions of quartz and alluvial gold raised were 62 and 38 per cent. in 1888, and 63 and 37 per cent. in 1889.

Value of gold per mine**r**. 609. 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 1s. 2d. per head; and reached its highest point in 1885, when it was £108 15s. 9d. per head. In 1889, it was £101 2s. 3d., or £3 13s. 8d. higher than in 1888, and also higher than in any years since 1870, except 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 nineteen years :--

* For years previous to 1888, see U. S. Mint Report, 1888, page 209. † For the number of gold miners at work in 1889, see paragraph 165, Volume I.

Production.

			\pounds s. d.				£s.	d.
1871			93 6 $1\frac{1}{2}$	1881	• • •		95 11	91
1872	•••	• • •	93 17 $1\frac{1}{2}$	1882		• • •	95 19	$7\frac{3}{4}$
1873	•••	• • •	93 16 $2\frac{1}{2}$	1883	•••		95 6	31
1874	• • •	• • •	99 8 3	1884	• • •		106 14	$6\frac{1}{4}$
1875	• • •	• • •	104 4 4	1885			$108 \ 15$	91
1876	• • •	• • •	$89 \ 19 \ 6\frac{3}{4}$	1886			104 18	4
1877	• • •	• • •	82 6 $1\frac{3}{4}$	1887	• • •		96 17	$\overline{2}$
1878	• • •	•••	82 12 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	1888			97 8	7
1879	* * •		76 1 $2\frac{1}{4}$	1889			101 2	3
1880	• • •	• • •	81 18 11 $\frac{3}{4}$					-

VALUE OF GOLD PER MINER,* 1871 TO 1889.

610. In proportion to the number of miners engaged in alluvial Value of and quartz mining, the yield of gold from the latter has frequently alluvial been more than twice as large as that from the former. The following miner. are the figures for the last twelve years :---

VALUE OF GOLD PER	ALLUVIAL	AND G	UARTZ]	Miner,	1878 то	1889.
-------------------	----------	-------	---------	--------	---------	-------

	Year.			Alluvial Miners.	Quartz Miners.		
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1878				$47 \ 3 \ 6\frac{3}{4}$	138 7 $7\frac{1}{4}$		
1879				$48\ 10\ 1\frac{1}{3}$	118 8 7		
1880		• • •		49 14 2	129 11 $7\frac{3}{4}$		
1881				62 0 $9\frac{3}{4}$	$141 \ 19 \ 2\frac{1}{3}$		
1882		• • •		$68 14 1\frac{1}{3}$	$131 \ 19 \ 5\frac{1}{2}$		
1883				66 4 4	132 13 2		
1884				76 4 2	144 9 10		
1885]	75 17 2	$148 \ 19 \ 11$		
1886				72 11 $2\frac{1}{5}$	$144 \ 13 \ 11\frac{1}{2}$		
1887		• • •		68 5 4	$125 \hspace{.1in} 12 \hspace{.1in} 0^{\H}$		
1888	• • •			76 17 7	$121 \ 8 \ 11$		
1889				78 13 11	124 11 7		

611. The estimated yield of gold in the first half of 1890 was Estimated 286,492 oz. as against 293,750 oz. in the first half of 1889.⁺ Twice ^{gold yield}, the first quoted amount would give 572,984 oz. as the estimate for the whole of 1890, or 41,855 oz. less than the quantity actually raised in 1889, and 52,042 oz. less than the quantity raised in 1888.

612. Exclusive of dividends paid by a few private companies, Dividends of respecting which the Mining Department was unable to obtain companies. information, the following are the amounts of dividends paid by gold mining companies in Victoria, in the last two quarters of 1889 and the first two quarters of 1890:---

* 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.

† See Mining Registrars' Reports for first two quarters of 1889 and 1890.

DIVIDENDS	OF GOLD	MINING	COMPANIE	es, 1	889-90.
Quarter ended	September, 18		• • •	•••	£132,520
•	December, 188	39		• • •	158,076
••	March, 1890		•••	• • •	114,304
>)	June, 1890		• • •	•••	124,223
	Total in 1	2 months		••••	£529,123

Steam engines used in mining.

613. Of the steam engines employed in connexion with gold mining, about a fifth are used on alluvial and four-fifths on quartz workings. The following is the number of engines in use and their horse-power in each of the last sixteen years :---

STEAM ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1874 TO 1889.

Year.	Number.	Horse-Power.	_	Number.	Horse-Power.
$1874 \\1875 \\1876 \\1877 \\1878 \\1879 \\1880 \\1881$	$1,141 \\ 1,101 \\ 1,081 \\ 1,067 \\ 1,036 \\ 1,024 \\ 1,030 \\ 1,034$	$\begin{array}{r} 24,866\\ 24,224\\ 23,947\\ 23,416\\ 22,711\\ 22,509\\ 22,499\\ 23,379\end{array}$	$ 1882 \\ 1883 \\ 1884 \\ 1885 \\ 1885 \\ 1886 \\ 1887 \\ 1888 \\ 1888 \\ 1889 \\ $	$1,074 \\ 1,087 \\ 1,104 \\ 1,085 \\ 1,072 \\ 1,080 \\ 1,119 \\ 1,123$	$\begin{array}{r} 24,692\\ 25,933\\ 26,228\\ 26,627\\ 26,920\\ 27,218\\ 27,472\\ 26,680\\ \end{array}$

Mining

614. The value of gold mining machines of all descriptions, as machinery. estimated by the Department of Mines, increased from £1,838,123 in 1888 to £1,845,862 in 1889. In the latter year, the value of those used in quartz mining was £1,584,300, whilst that of those used in alluvial mining was only £261,562.

Auriferous reefs.

615. The number of quartz reefs proved to be auriferous, as returned by the mining surveyors and registrars, was 3,718 in 1888, and 3,848 in 1889. It has been pointed out, however, that these cannot in every case be distinct reefs, as parts of the same reef in different localities are held to be independent veins, and named accordingly; and, moreover, as the lines of reef are further explored, it is found that what were supposed to be separate reefs are in reality not distinct.

616. The approximate area of auriferous ground worked upon Extent of auriferous during the last quarter of 1889 was stated to be about 327 square ground. The figures are derived from estimates, not from actual miles. surveys, and they vary from year to year. As the different goldworkings are abandoned by the miners, they are excluded from the returns, which only take into account the ground on which gold mining operations are actually being carried on.

Production.

617. It is impossible to obtain an exact statement of the yield of Average auriferous quartz in any year, owing to the fact that many of the quartz. 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 734,313 tons in 1888, and 732,461 tons in 1889. The average yield per ton of these crushings was 9 dwt. 17.96 gr. in the former, and 9 dwt. 19.19 gr. in the latter year. From similar estimates, extending over a long series of years, and embodying information respecting the crushing of nearly 24,854,000 tons of quartz, an average is obtained of 10 dwt. 10.12 gr. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed.

618. The following is the estimate of the Mining Department* of Gold from the gross and average yield of over 43 millions of tons of the various matrices. 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 1889:—

		Yield	of Gold.		
Matrix.	Quantity treated.	Total.	Average per ton.		
From Quartz Reefs.	tons.	oz.	oz. dwt. gr.		
Quartz	24,853,711	12,950,885	0 10 10.12		
Tailings and mullock	2,275,942	349,496	0 3 1.70		
Pyrites	129,525	280,303	$2 \ 3 \ 6.76$		
From Alluvial Workings.					
Washdirt	15,389,599	1,159,648	0 1 12.17		
Cement	413,254	96,465	0 4 16 04		
Total	43,062,031	14,836,797	0 6 21.38		

GOLD FROM VARIOUS MATRICES.

619. The ten deepest shafts in the colony are those of Lansell's _{Deep shafts}. 180 mine, 2,640 feet; Moonlight Company, 2,409 feet; Victoria Reef Quartz Company, 2,302 feet; Victory and Pandora Company, 2,300 feet; New Chum and Victoria Company, 2,228 feet; North Old Chum Company, 2,210 feet; Old Chum Company, 2,128 feet; Lansell's 222 claim, 2,091 feet; Ironbark Company, 2,073 feet; Watson's Central and Kentish mine, 2,061 feet. It thus appears

^{*} Mineral Statistics 1889, Statement No. 6.

that the greatest depth to which the earth's crust has been pierced in this colony by a shaft is a little over 2,600 feet.* The second mine mentioned is at Stawell, all the others are at Sandhurst.

620. Since the first issue of gold-mining leases, the total number Gold-mining leases. granted has been 16,703, giving the right to mine over an area amounting in the aggregate to 321,167 acres. Of these leases, 461, for 10,768 acres, were granted in 1889, and 1,561; for 34,693 acres, were in force at the end of that year.

Minerals other than ing in Victoria.

621. Silver, tint, copper, antimony, lead, iron, and coal have been gold exist- mined for at different times in Victoria, but with the exception of brown coal, little, if any, of these minerals were raised in 1889. The silver obtained in that year was, as has already been stated, extracted at the Mint during the process of refining the gold. The following metals also exist in Victoria, but up to this date have not been discovered in paying quantities :- Bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, manganese, molybdenite, osmiridum, and zinc-blende. Various limestones and marbles, as well as kaolin and other clays, also exist, and have been worked to a certain extent.

Coal.

622. 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, the latter being the "Jumbunna East" seam, which is thus reported upon by Mr. R. A. F. Murray, the Geological Surveyor attached to the Mining Department :---

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"The thickness of the seam varies at different parts of the cutting from 4 feet 6 inches to 5 feet, but it may be safely stated that the seam contains 4 feet 6 inches of good solid coal, without break, parting, or impurity so far as exposed. In a steep bank immediately over the creek, and on the same side as the large seam, is an exposure of coal about 18 inches thick, which may possibly be an attenuated portion

* See Report of Mining Registrars for the quarter ended 30th June, 1890, page 5.

† In the latter part of 1890 the discovery was reported of extensive deposits of tin in the Omeo districts.

t So far as is known, only 43,361 tons of coal have been raised, chiefly from Crown lands, in Victoria up to the present time. Of this, 19,729 tons were obtained during the last five years by the Moe Coal Mining Company on private lands.

§ Parliamentary Paper, No. 168, Session 1890.

Production.

of the main seam; but this is uncertain until more has been done to trace out the extension of the seam. The quality of the coal appears very good. It is clean, hard, and bright, contains very little pyrites and carbonate of lime, and burns well and freely, though it does not appear to be a coking coal. Taking into consideration thickness, quality, freedom from impurity, and accessibility, I consider this seam to be the best, so far as exposed, yet found in Victoria, and careful exploration should be made to trace its continuation round the side of and under the range, and its extension in dip towards the creek and under the opposite range, all of which could be done easily and cheaply by means of open cuttings in the first place and boring subsequently. Should a mine be established, access to the Great Southern line or Anderson's Inlet could be easily obtained. There have been other seams of coal discovered in the neighbourhood."

623. The Commissioners, in their report, mentioned the existence Brown coal. of extensive seams of brown coal or lignite, and visited one mine the thickness of the deposits in which 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." Some experiments respecting the value of this material as a fuel have been made under the direction of Messrs. R. A. F. Murray and Cosmo Newbery, who found that the proportion of brown coal equivalent to the best Newcastle coal for similar work was nearly in the ratio of 3 to 2 by weight. Further trials of brown coal in furnaces of different kinds, and with bars specially adapted to its use, are in progress.

624. The Coal Commission wound up their progress report with Recommenda the following recommendations :--

Recommendations by Coal Commission.

1. That the geological survey of the carboniferous areas of the colony be at once undertaken and conducted with vigour and continuity.

2. That the most important and accessible coal deposits should be connected by railway with the existing lines where sufficient assurance is given that such deposits will be worked.

3. That there shall be no State expenditure incurred in establishing railway communication with any coal deposits until they shall have been sufficiently opened up to demonstrate that they are of a payable character.

4. That in cases where coal deposits are developed close to a railway line we recommend the construction of sidings under the above conditions.

5. That the sum of £10,000 be added to the amount already upon the Estimates for prospecting for coal, to be devoted to prospecting other than by means of the diamond drill, upon the basis of £1 for £1 contributed and expended exclusively on labour.

6. That boring with diamond drills be continued both in Gippsland and in the Western District upon a preconcerted plan, and under the best scientific advice obtainable; the number of drills to be increased if necessary.

Coal raised in various countries.

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625. At the present time, the coal-producing colonies of Australasia are, practically, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand, whilst small quantities have been found in Victoria and Tasmania. In these over $4\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of coal were raised in 1889, but four-fifths 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, 1876 TO 1889.

Year.		Tons of Coal raised in—								
		New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Victoria.				
1 876			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			

Coal raised in Australasian colonies.

626. 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 :---

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF COAL IN VARIOUS COUNTIES.*

Tons.

United Kingdom

Canada

Tons. 9 001 076

$\mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{M}} = \mathbf{U}_{\mathbf{M}} = $	010
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
Australasia (1889) 4,562,480 Other Countries (estimated) 8,000,	000
Russia 4,500,000	
British-India 4,000,000 Total 423,588,	646
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.

Production.

627. During 1889, 70 leases—of which 49 were for tin mining— Leases for other of Crown lands were issued, conferring the privilege of working ^{minerals.} 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 follows:—

LEASES FOR MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1889.

		Leases in force at end of 2				
Metals and Minerals.		Number.	A	rea.	- <u></u>	
Antimony and the Ores of Anti-	monv		3	a. 281	r.	р. 1
Bismuth	j	•••	2	<u>201</u> 98	3	4
Calcite and Silicate of Alumina			$\frac{1}{1}$	13	3	39
Coal			19	9.188	3	19
Copper and the Ores of Copper		÷	6	450	1	$\overline{20}$
Infusorial Earth and Kaolin			1	22	2	28
Iron, Silver, and Lead	• • •	••••	1	459	1	0
Iron and the Ores of Iron			1	319	3	0
Lead, Copper, and Coal	•••		1	232	2	5
Lead and the Ores of Lead	•••		3	449	0	9
Lead and Silver	• • •		2	481	2	27
Lignite, or Brown Coal	• • •	•••	1	414	2	,10
Porphyry	•••	••••	2	104	2	37
Sapphires	• • •	•••	1	30	2	22
Silver and the Ores of Silver	•••	• • •	10	492	0	18
Silver, Lead, and Copper	• • •	•••	1	38	0	37
Slate and Slate Flagging	• • •	••••	10	546	1	20
Tin and the Ores of Tin	• • •		70	5,236	0	15
Turquoise	•••		4	130	2	30
Total			139	18,991	1	21

628. The leases in force at the end of 1889, as shown in the table Leases for were greater by 48, and the area comprised therein was greater by ^{minerals, 1888 and} 3,871 acres, than at the end of 1888. The leases for tin mining ^{1839.} increased from 25 to 70, and those for coal mining from 17 to 19, while those for silver and lead mining fell from 16 to 11. It should also be mentioned that besides leases there were several licences issued during the year to search for metals and minerals other than gold.

629. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the Minerals other than following are the values of metals and minerals other than gold gold raised raised in Victoria from 1851 to the end of 1889:—

	27			Estimated Value.					
	Name.			1851 to 1888.	Year 1889.	Total.			
				£	£	£			
Silver*				78,003	5,726	83,729			
Tin				669,071	1,112	670,183			
Copper and cop	oper ore			190,932	175	191,107			
Antimony				169,295	157	169,452			
Lead	• • •			5,340	20	5,360			
Iron		•		$12,\!535$	5	12,540			
Coal†	- 		}	28,765	10,991	39,756			
Lignite		· · · •		2,193	140	2,333			
Kaolin	• • •			7,444	• • •	7,444			
Flagging			• • •	71,505	723	72,228			
Slates	· · ·			8,646	283	8,929			
Gypsum	• • •			7	· · ·	7			
Magnesite	• • •	• • •		12	• • •	12			
Ores, mineral	earthy c	lays, etc.		10,901		10,901			
Diamonds	• • •			108	• • •	108			
Sapphires, etc.	•••		•	630		630			
Total				1,255,387	19,332	1,274,719			

VALUE OF MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1851 то 1889.

Miners for minerals gold.

630. The following, according to the estimate of the Mining other than Department, is the number of men engaged in mining for various kinds of minerals or metals other than gold[‡] at the end of 1889. The figures show an increase of 200 in the coal miners, but a falling-off under most of the other heads, the net increase being 143, as compared with 1888:-

	N	umber of liners.		Nu M	mber of iners.
Antimony	 • • •	12	Lignite	 	3
Coal	 •••	254	Silver and lead	 	36
Freestone	 •••	6	Slate and flag	 	74
Granite	 •••	13	Tin	 	81
Infusorial earth	 	4			
Kaolin		5			A.Q.A

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MINERS FOR MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1889.

Revenue from goldfields.

Turquoise

631. The revenue derived from the gold-fields amounted to £17,268 in 1887-8, and £18,408 in 1888-9. The amount in the latter year was made up of the following items :---

6

* 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 43,361 tons, inclusive of 19,729 tons raised by the Moe Coal Mining Company on private lands in 1885, 1887, 1888, and 1889.
‡ For number of gold miners, see paragraph 165, Volume I.

Production.

Miners' rights	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	£5,896
Business licences	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	264
Rents for leases of aurifer	ous and 1	nineral	lands		9,317
,, mining on prive	ate prope	rty	•••	•••	1,759
Water-right and searchin	g licences	5	•••	• • •	1,172
Total	•••	• • •		•	£18,408

REVENUE FROM GOLD-FIELDS, 1888-9.

632. The State aid to the mining industry during the year 1888-9, State aid to was £119,139, as compared with £117,837 in 1887-8.* The former sum is made up of £24,452, cost of the Mining Department and Mining Boards; £81,072 to assist miners in prospecting operations, and to defray the cost and working expenses of diamond drills; £2,909 for prospecting and boring for coal; and £10,706 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 about £80,000.

633. During the period from 1875-6 to 1879-80, the sum of Loans to £21,050 was lent to mining companies, but only £1,237 has since companies. been repaid. Of the balance (£19,813), as much as £15,813 has been written off as non-recoverable.

634. In 1889, exclusive of the expenditure incurred in consequence Diamond drills. of the wear and tear of diamonds, £15,704 was spent on the working of diamond drills, of which £9,494 was expended in gold prospecting, and £6,210 in coal prospecting. The average cost of boring was 10s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. per foot.

635. Of the fifteen diamond drills belonging to the Mining Operations Department, nine were engaged in alluvial prospecting, five in coal drills. prospecting, and one in boring for water, at the end of June, 1890. The number of bores made in 1889 was 188, viz., 176 in search of gold, and 12 in search of coal; the aggregate depth bored was

18,454 feet for gold, and 11,840 for coal.

636. An Act to legalise mining for gold and silver on private Mining on property, † and to compensate the owner and occupier thereof for the property. 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. Between that date and the 31st December, 1888, 698 leases were issued under

^{*} See page 159 of the first volume of this work. † The Mining on Private Property Act 1884 (48 Vic. No. 796).

it, covering an area of 131,267 acres; and during the year 1889, 73 leases were issued covering an area of 14,804 acres.

Value of 637. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victorian mining produce. mines and quarries in 1889 is summarized as follows:—

	0		,	£
Gold				 2,459,356
Other metals and mine	nerals	•		 19,332
Stone from quarries				 208,410
-	Total			 2,687,098

VALUE OF MINING	Produce,	1889.
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Agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce.

638. The estimated value of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce raised in Victoria, during each of the last sixteen 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 1889.

]	Estimated Value of-		
Year.		Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.†	Mining Produce.‡	Total.
		£	£	£	£
1874	• • •	4,410,436	9,840,562	4,740,679	18,991,077
1875	•••	4,835,894	9,541,551	4,475,876	18,893,321
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
					1

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* For prices of agricultural produce in different years, see table following paragraph 523 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.

Production.

639. The census taken on the 3rd April, 1881, enabled an approxi-Agriculmate return to be made of the value of articles manufactured in the twelve months prior to that date, and the net result has already been stated to be $\pounds 5,373,091.$ * On the assumption that the value of manufacturing produce has increased since the census in the same proportion as the number of hands employed, or by 51 per cent., the value in 1889 would be $\pounds 8,110,000$, which amount being added to the figures in the lowest line of the last column in the above table, a total of the gross value of agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce will be obtained for that year, amounting in the aggregate to $\pounds 27,707,000$.

640. The patents for inventions applied for in 1889 numbered Patents. 951, or 68 more than in 1888, and a larger number than in any previous year. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 7,399.

641. The Victorian Copyright Act (33 Vict. No. 350) came into Copyrights. 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 573 per annum; whereas prior to 1883 the largest number registered was 347. The following copyrights have been registered since the passing of the Act:—

	-	Copyrights Registered.						
Subject of Copyright.		Prior to 1889.	During 1889.	Total.				
DESIGNS. Articles of manufacture, chiefly of- Metals		310	13	323				

Сорукіднтя, 1870 то 1889.

Wood	, stone, ce	ment, or	plaster		63	8	71
Glass	• • •	• • •	•••		9	5	14
Earth	enware	• • •			10	1	11
Ivory,	, bone, pap	oier-mâc	hé, etc.		55	10	65
Wove	n fabrics				18		18
Misce	llaneous	•••	• • •		18	1	19
	TERARY	PRODUC	TIONS.				
Literary w	0143				3,589	$\boldsymbol{432}$	4,021
Dramatic	33	• • •			115	11	126
Musical	>>	• • •	• • •	•••	104	6	110
				I.			1



* See paragraph 589 ante.

2A

			_	Copyrights Registered.				
	Subject o	f Copyr	ight.		Prior to 1889.	During 1889.	Total.	
	WORKS	OF A	 RT.					
Paintings	• • •				6	2	8	
Drawings	• • •	· • •			30	2	32	
Engravings					1,241	61	1,302	
Photographs	• • •	•••			1,057	75	1,132	
Sculpture		••			5	• • •	5	
	Total				6,630	627	7,257	

COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1889—continued.

Trademarks. 642. Provision for the registration of trade-marks was established under the *Trade-marks Registration Act* 1876 (40 Vict. No. 539), which came into operation on the 22nd September of that year. The registration of a person as the proprietor of a trade-mark is *primá 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 1889, 2,310 trade-marks were submitted for registration, and 1,554 were registered. During the year 1889, the number submitted was 297—or 47 less than in 1888, and the numbers registered 204—or 35 more than in 1888.

PART IX.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

643. It was provided by the Constitution Act that, for the advance-Abolition of ment of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should State and religion. 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.

644. The following table contains a statement of the number of Clergy and services. clergy in 1889, and the approximate number of religious services performed in connexion with each denomination during the last two years :---

Policious Donor	inations		Number of Clergy,	Approximate Number of Services Performed.				
Nengious Denoir			Ministers, etc., 1889.	1888.	1889.†	Increase $(+)$ Decrease $(-)$		
Church of England	• • •		217	48,983	51,828	+2,845		
Presbyterians			218	54,081	54,668	+ 587		
Methodists	• • •		216	107,805	108,046	+ 241		
Bible Christians		• • •	42	10,870	15,345	+4,475		
Independents		•••	54	20,800	6,135	-14,665		
Baptists			45	10,879	6,614	-4,265		
Evangelical Luther	ans	• • •	15	2,916	2,751	-165		
Welsh Calvinists			3	1,050	490	- 560		
Church of Christ	• • •	• • •	22	7,200	7,600	+400		
Society of Friends	• • •		2	344	344			
Moravians	• • •		3	1,350	810	- 540		
Protestants unattac	hed		8	2,183	1,000	-1,183		
Roman Catholics	• • •	 .	167	76,606	29,716	-46,890		
Unitarians	•••		1	104	104	•••		
Swedenborgians	• • •	• • •	1	134	134			
Catholic Apostolic	•••		29	1,271	1,236	-35		
Christian Israelites	• • •		1	157	157			
Seventh Day Adven	tists		5	676	400	-276		
Salvation Army	• • •	•••	368	67,808	35,568	- 32,240		
Spiritualists	· • • •			38	40	+2		
Jews	* * *	• • •	11	1,293	1,077	- 216		
Total	· • •	•••	1,428	416,548	324,063	- 92,485		

CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED.*

State aid to

* The information in this and the next two tables was obtained from the heads or clergy of the different denominations. In most cases where blanks occur in the column for increase or decrease, no returns have been received for 1889, and the figures for the previous year have been repeated.

† For explanation of decrease in some cases, see next paragraph.

2A 2

Churches, attendance, etc.

646. 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 :—

Religious	Chur Bu for P	ches an ildings ublic W	d other used orship.	Person is A	ns for who ccommoda	m there tion.	Persons Attending Sunday Services. †		
Denominations.	1888.	1889.	Inc.+ Dec	1888.	1889.	Inc.+ Dec	1888.	1889.	Inc.+ Dec
Church of England Presbyterians Methodists Bible Christians Independents Baptists	$982 \\919 \\1,131 \\168 \\80 \\115$	$1,001 \\ 933 \\ 1,314 \\ 171 \\ 105 \\ 101$	+19 +14 +183 +3 +25 -14	$108,566 \\95,250 \\167,074 \\16,910 \\20,000 \\17,004$	$113,849 \\97,030 \\173,166 \\17,592 \\19,466 \\18,770$	+5,283+1,780+6,092+682-534+1,766	60,599 69,710 73,431 7,330 12,000 9,209	$\begin{array}{c} 60,004\\ 70,260\\ 78,239\\ 7,485\\ 13,154\\ 10,922 \end{array}$	$-595 \\ +550 \\ +4,808 \\ +155 \\ +1,154 \\ +1,713$
Evangelical Lu- therans Welsh Calvinists Church of Christ Society of Friends Moravians Protestants unat-	$ \begin{array}{c c} 52 \\ 7 \\ 70 \\ 4 \\ 22 \\ 22 \end{array} $	49 4 74 4 2 13	$ \begin{array}{r} -3 \\ -3 \\ +4 \\ \\ -9 \end{array} $	5,080 $1,150$ $9,000$ 230 315 $5,730$	4,800 879 9,500 230 330 4,430	$ \begin{array}{c c} -280 \\ -271 \\ +500 \\ \\ +15 \\ -1,300 \end{array} $	3,020 600 4,200 67 115 3,650	$ \begin{array}{c c} 2,660 \\ 578 \\ 4,500 \\ 67 \\ 100 \\ 3,270 \end{array} $	-360 -22 +300 -15 -380
tached Roman Catholics Unitarians Swedenborgians Catholic Apostolic Christian Israelites Seventh Day Ad-	$ \begin{array}{ c c c c } 548 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ \end{array} $	$539 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 7$	-9 -1 	$113,549 \\ 500 \\ 230 \\ 510 \\ 200 \\ 500$	$114,869 \\ 500 \\ 230 \\ 510 \\ 200 \\ 500$	+1,320	$73,701 \\ 100 \\ 83 \\ 200 \\ 100 \\ 300$	$ \begin{array}{r} 108,214 \\ 100 \\ 85 \\ 200 \\ 100 \\ 400 \end{array} $	+34,513 +2 +100
ventists Salvation Army Spiritualists Jews	$\begin{array}{c} 171 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 259 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ \end{array}$	+88 	$34,530\ 400\ 2,425$	96,318 400 2,700	+61,788 +275	$29,730 \\ 150 \\ 1,052$	64,008 100 855	+ 34,278 -50 -197
Total	4,295	4,592	+297	599,153	676,269	+77,116	349,347	425,301	+75,954

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION, AND ATTENDANCE.*

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* See footnote (*) on previous page.

† In 1838 the "number of persons usually attending at principal Sunday service," and in 1889 the "Approximate number of distinct individuals attending Sunday services," was returned.

647. It will be seen that the Church of England, Presbyterians, Increase or the Methodists, the Bible Christians, the Independents, the Church churches of of Christ, and the Salvation Army returned more, and the Roman sects. Catholics, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Welsh Calvinists, the Protestants unattached, and the Catholic Apostolic Church returned fewer, church edifices in 1889 than in 1888; that the only denominations which returned less accommodation were the Independents, the Lutherans, the Welsh Calvinists, and Protestants unattached; and the only denominations which returned a smaller attendance at their principal service were the Church of England, the Lutherans, the Welsh Calvinists, the Moravians, the Protestants unattached, the Spiritualists, 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.

648. As compared with the number in 1888, there was an increase Total increase in of 297 in the number of church buildings, of 77,116 in the accomchurches, etc. modation, and of 75,954 in church attendance. An apparent decrease of 92,485 occurred in the number of services performed, but this was due, as already explained, to week day services being now excluded.

649. The number of Sunday schools attached to each religious sunday schools. denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1888 and 1889 :---

Religious Denominations.	Sunday Schools.				Feachers.		Average Attendance of Scholars.		
	1888.	1889.	Inc.+ Dec	1888.	1889.	Inc.+ Dec	1888.	1889.	Inc.+ Dec

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS.*

decrease of

different

Church of England Presbyterians Methodists Bible Christians Independents Baptists Evangelical Lu-	$\begin{array}{c} 460 \\ 414 \\ 671 \\ 103 \\ 90 \\ 68 \\ 23 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 482 \\ 455 \\ 667 \\ 107 \\ 69 \\ 58 \\ 17 \end{array}$	+22 +41 -4 +41 -21 -10 -6	$\begin{array}{r} 3,750\\ 2,860\\ 6,297\\ 809\\ 850\\ 720\\ 68\end{array}$	3,744 3,118 6,421 795 810 700 48	$\begin{array}{r} -6 \\ +258 \\ +124 \\ -14 \\ -40 \\ -20 \\ -20 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{30,080} \\ \textbf{28,907} \\ \textbf{38,487} \\ \textbf{3,870} \\ \textbf{7,850} \\ \textbf{5,250} \\ \textbf{656} \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 30,426\\ 30,698\\ 37,531\\ 3,741\\ 5,740\\ 5,594\\ 437\end{array}$	$^{+346}_{+1,791}_{-956}_{-129}_{-2,110}_{+344}_{-219}$
therans Welsh Calvinists Church of Christ Moravians Protestants unat- tached	$4 \\ 43 \\ 2 \\ 12$	$3 \\ 47 \\ 2 \\ 11$	-1 +4 -1	$\begin{array}{r} 42 \\ 340 \\ 5 \\ 139 \end{array}$	$40 \\ 379 \\ 3 \\ 128$	-2 + 39 - 2 - 11	$266 \\ 2,755 \\ 45 \\ 1,599$	$250 \\ 3,080 \\ 26 \\ 1,455$	$-16 \\ +325 \\ -19 \\ -144$

* See footnote (*) to table following paragraph 644 ante.

Religious	Sunday Schools.				eachers	•	Average Attendance of Scholars.			
Denominations.	1588.	1389.	Inc.÷ Dec.–	1888.	1889.	Inc.+ Dec	1888.	18 89 .	Inc. + Dec	
Roman Catholics Unitarians Swedenborgians Society of Friends Seventh Day Ad- ventistst	$280 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 8$	294 1 9	+14 -1 -1 -1 +1	$1,342 \\ 1 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 44$	1,453 6 55	+111 -1 -1 -1 +11	$18,936 \\ 10 \\ 35 \\ 12 \\ 210$	22,080 25 269	+3,144 -10 -10 -12 +59	
Spiritualists Salvation Army Jews† Total	$\begin{array}{r} 2\\\\ 7\\ -2.191\end{array}$	$2\\54\\6\\\hline 2.284$	+54 -1 -1 +93	30 $ $	$ \begin{array}{r} 14 \\ 250 \\ 19 \\ \overline{} \\ 17.983 \\ \end{array} $	$-16 \\ +250 \\ +1 \\ +660$	$92 \\ \\ 258 \\ \hline 139.318$	$ 112 1,860 247 \overline{143.571} $	$+20\\+1,860\\-11\\+4.253$	
Total	2,191	2,284	+93	17,323	17,983	+660	139,318	143,571	+4,25	

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS*-continued.

Increase or decrease of

Sunday schools.

650. As compared with the numbers in 1888, the Sunday schools increased by 93, the scholars in average attendance by 4,253, and the teachers by 660. An increase in schools, teachers, and scholars took place in the case of the Presbyterians, the Roman Catholics, the Salvation Army, the Church of Christ, and the Seventh Day Adventists; in schools and scholars in the case of the Church of England; and in scholars in the case of the Spiritualists and Baptists; but a falling-off occurred in the number of schools, teachers, and scholars in the case of the Independents, the Lutherans, Unitarians, Society of Friends, the Welsh Calvinists, the Protestants unattached, and the Swedenborgians; in the number of schools and teachers in the case of the Baptists; of the schools and scholars in the case of the Bible Christians and the Moravians.

Ages of Sunday school children. 651. Efforts have been made for several years past to get a return of the ages of the children attending Sunday schools, but in the majority of instances blank forms have been sent back, the religious bodies expressing themselves as unable to supply the information. From such returns as have been received, however, it would appear that about 64 per cent. of the children were between 6 and 13 years, whilst 22 per cent. were below, and 14 per cent. were above that age. The total number of Sunday school scholars was 143,571 in 1889; the probable numbers, as follow, at above and below the school age were, therefore, in that year :---

* See footnote (*) to table following paragraph 644 ante. † Schools held on Saturday.

Social Condition.

PROBABLE AGES OF SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1889.

Under 6 years	•••	• • •		•••		34,573
6 to 13 years	• • •	- • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	75,727
13 years and up	wards	•••	•••	•••	•••	33,271
Т	otal		•••	•••	••••	143,571

652. The estimated number of children living in the colony Proportion between 6 and 13 years of age was 163,878 in 1889; the proportion of Sunday of these attending Sunday school was thus probably 46 per cent. Children to population.

653. The Melbourne University was established under a special Melbourne Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented University. to on the 22nd January, 1853. This Act, as amended by the University Act 1881 (44 Vict. No. 691), which came into force on the 7th June, 1881, provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000⁺ annually out of the general revenue; also, that no religious test shall be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the constitution of a senate, to consist of all male persons who had been admitted to the degree of master or doctor, and for the election by them annually, or after the occurrence of a vacancy, of one of their body as warden as soon as such superior degrees should amount to not less than 100, which number having been reached in 1867, the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year; also for the election by the senate of a council consisting of twenty members (all males), of whom not more than three may be members of the teaching staff, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor. The council are empowered by these Statutes to grant in any faculty except divinity, any degree, diploma, certificate, or licence which can be conferred in any University in the British dominions. The recent Act also gives power to the senate to amend Statutes or regulations sent to them by the council; and it also reduces the tenure of office of members of council from life to five years.

654. Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty University Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Bachelor and Doctor

* In 1888 the proportion for the age period 6 to 15 was 43 per cent.

† Besides this amount, an additional annual subsidy of $\pounds 2,000$ was voted by Parliament for the years 1883 and 1884; $\pounds 5,500$ for the years from 1885 to 1887; and $\pounds 7,500$ for 1888 and 1889. The total subsidy at the present time is thus $\pounds 16,500$ per annum. Moreover, since 1884, various sums, amounting in the aggregate to $\pounds 37,500$, have been granted for buildings and apparatus.

of Medicine, Laws, and Music, which had been granted or might thereafter be granted by the Melbourne University, should be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit. and should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in British colonies and possessions throughout the world, just as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom

Date of iounding University. 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. 656. 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 recently been removed, and they are now admitted to all the same corporate privileges as male students.

University 657. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the fees. Melbourne University:—

UNIVERSITY FEES.		£	s.	đ.
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	ı 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
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 any certificate, not for completion of a year's course for a de	gree,			
either of attendance upon lectures or of Examination, or of both		1	1	Ũ
For any admission ad eundem statum		2	2	0
For any degree of Bachelor, whether direct or <i>ad eundem</i>		5	5	0
				_

For any higher degree when direct10100For any higher degree when ad eundem............550

Note.—Besides the above amounts, special fees are charged for different departments. Any yearly fee may be paid in three equal terminal instalments.

Wilson Hall. 658. The memorial stone of the University Hall, called the "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October, 1879, in the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by Sir Samuel Wilson, Knt., then a member of the Legislative Council, 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.

659. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the Affiliated 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 Church of England, Presbyterians, and the 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.

660. The following information respecting Trinity College has Trinity College. been supplied for this work :---

"Trinity College, which, though connected with the Anglican Church, extends its advantages of residence and training to all religious denominations alike, 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 Wm. 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 the 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 bankclerks, 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 with extra private tuition in any subject in which they may require special assistance. All the lectures are open to women students, 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 (both practical and medical).

colleges.

"Practical demonstrations are regularly given in Biology, Physiological Chemistry, and Histology, and form an important feature of the college teaching. The use of microscopes, electrical apparatus, etc., 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 the best English, Australian, and American 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, and in 1888 there were nearly 100 students residing or attending lectures. The fees payable to the college for residence and commons are sixty guineas per annum; and for tuition, £2 2s. per course per term. In the case of students who have not yet entered upon residence, the payment of the enrolment fee (£4 4s.) secures a grant of rooms upon the first vacancy occurring. 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, connected with Trinity College and under its control, has been established in the college grounds for the residence of female students attending the college lectures. A principal presides over it, who undertakes the religious and moral supervision of the students. The hostel building is named after Lady Clarke, by whose liberality mainly it was erected.

"No religious test or disability is imposed upon the students of the college or hostel, and attendance at the services in chapel is not required in cases where conscientious objections are felt."

Ormond College.

661. Ormond College was erected at a total cost to the present date (including furniture, fencing, etc.) of £47,850, of which amount \pounds 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 of £40,000, 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 will be at least £70,000. A portion of the northeast 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 Although allied to the Presbyterian body, it is open scholarships. 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, and arrangements have lately been made by which the college will be able to provide residential accommodation for ladies attending the University lectures.

"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, 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 1890, there were in all upwards of 100 students attending the college lectures.

"An examination for entrance scholarships and exhibitions, each of which is of the value of either £18 18s., £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 yearly cost for tuition and residence varies from a maximum of £84 13s. to £65 15s., according to the number of subjects in which a student receives tuition; but 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."*

662. The following account of Queen's College has been supplied Queen's College. by the Master :—

"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, and is open to students of either sex, without regard to their religious belief.

"The Conference first appointed a Committee to arrange for the building of the College in 1878. Steps were at once taken to secure donations for this object, and a generous response was made, the first donor being Sir William McArthur, of London, who presented £1,000 to the Committee. But it was considered essential that the College should be opened free from debt, and, as the amounts promised were not sufficient to cover the estimated expense, the matter was allowed to stand over until 1887, when, the Conference having voted a sum of £13,000 from the Jubilee Fund

* For further particulars respecting Ormond College, see Melbourne University Calendar and Ormond College Calendar.

for the College, it was decided to build it at once. Accordingly on Thursday the 16th June, 1887, the memorial stone was laid by His Excellency Sir H. B. Loch, K.C.M.G., etc., the then Governor of the Colony, by whom the College was formally opened on 14th March, 1888. On the previous day the Building Committee held its final meeting, and passed a vote of thanks to the Rev. W. A. Quick, whose strenuous and indefati-gable efforts in the promotion of the scheme entitle him to the honour of being practically the founder of Queen's College. The insufficiency of the accommodation provided was felt even during the first session; and steps have been taken to enlarge the building, so as to accommodate about 40 students. A large hall, 60 ft. by 27 ft. was erected in 1889, and formally opened on 2nd April, 1890, by the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly.

"All the rooms have been furnished by the Council, and each student is provided with a separate bedroom and sitting-room.

"A Lawn Tennis Court and 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, and those in Classics at Ormond.

"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, 1890, at which eight scholarships will be offered for competition. Each of these is or 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.

HOUSE REGULATIONS.

"1. The College is open to members of all religious denominations, either as resident or non-resident students.

"2. Applicants for admission as resident students must produce satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

"3. Each student is required, upon enrolment, to sign the following declaration :--I solemnly promise that, so long as I am a student in Queen's College, I will loyally obey the Master and all other persons to whom he may delegate his authority, and will faithfully keep all the rules that are or may be made for the government of the College.'

"4. No student is allowed to reside in the College for a shorter period than one full term, unless he have paid his fees for the whole term. "5. One term's notice must be given previous to the withdrawal of any student, otherwise a charge of $\pounds 10$ 10s. may be made.

"6. Resident students shall have rooms (a separate study and bedroom) assigned to them by the Master. Students will be allowed to choose their rooms in the order of their enrolment, subject to the Master's approval.

"7. Students will be held responsible for any damage done to the furniture of their rooms or to other College property.

"8. All resident students are expected to attend at morning or evening chapel on six days in each week unless specially excused by the Master. Such excuse will be granted to any student who states in writing that he has conscientious objections to being present. Chapel will be held at 7.30 a.m. and 10 p.m. Sunday morning chapel will be held at 9.15 a.m., at which all students in College must attend.

"9. Meals will be provided in the College Hall at stated hours, viz. :--Breakfast, 7.40 a.m. (Sundays, 8 a.m.); luncheon, 12.30 to 2; dinner, 6.15 p.m.

"10. Non-resident students may have luncheon or dinner in hall by giving due notice, and on payment of 1s. for luncheon and 1s. 6d. for dinner, or by special arrangement with the Master for the whole term.

"11. Any resident student may invite guests (not exceeding two in number for any meal) on entering their names in the guest-book at the meal previous, and on payment at the following rates :—Breakfast, 1s. 6d.; luncheon, 1s. 6d.; dinner, 2s.

"12. Two students shall be appointed weekly by the Master to read the lessons at chapel, and to say grace in hall. A fine of 1s. will be levied in case of absence.

"13. No undergraduate student shall be out of College later than 11 p.m. Students coming in after 11 p.m. will pay a fine of 1s.; after 12 midnight, 2s. 6d.

"14. No student shall spend the night out of College except by special permission of the Master.

"15. No visitor may remain in the College after midnight.

"16. Academical dress shall be worn at prayers, at meals, at lectures and examinations, and at all public ceremonies connected with the College.

"17. The College terms, vacations, and holidays shall be the same as those of the University. Students wishing to remain in residence during the short vacations, or after the third Monday of the fourth term, may do so by arrangement with the Master.

"18. The fees are as follow, and must be paid within the first week of lectures in each term. A fine of 5s. per week will be levied in case of late payment :---

Entrance Fees.									
Enrolment fee (to be paid on making application for rooms)	• • •	2	2	0					
*Caution money (resident students only)									
Library entrance fee (resident students)		2	2	0					
" " (non-resident students) …	•••	1	1	0					

Terminal Fees.

"Residence and commons, from the beginning of the first term till the third Monday in the fourth term, 60 guineas, to be paid in three equal instalments within the first week of lectures in the first, second, and third terms respectively.

"In the case of students entering for one, two, or three terms only, a proportionate deduction will be made.

						J	S.	u.
Residence an	d commons, durin	g vacations	s, per wee	ek		11	.0	0
Use of furnit	ure, per annum	• • •		• • •	• • •	11	0	0
‡Tuition, per	term, one course		• • •	• • •	• • •	2	2	0
	" two courses	5		•••	• • •	4	4	0
33	" three or mo	ore courses	• • •	•••	•••	6	6	0

* This will be returned when a student leaves if no arrears are due by him to the College. † These charges include breakfast, lunch, and dinner. Fuel will be provided at current rates. Students must provide their own bed-linen and towels.

‡ Resident students must pay tuition fees for at least two courses of lectures per term. Students in chemistry and biology will have the use of the laboratories at Trinity College on the same terms as the students of that College.

"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. A musical society, for the practice of part singing, is also held at regular intervals.

"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."

Chair of Music. 663. 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 appointment of a professor has been supplied by the Chancellor of the University, Dr. A. C. Brownless, C.M.G.:—

"A commission has been appointed in England to act with the Agent-General in selecting from the candidates who may apply for the professorship five gentlemen whom they may consider the best qualified to fill the office, and from these five the Council of the University will elect the professor, and towards defraying his travelling expenses to this colony, the late Mr. Ormond had prior to his death promised a further sum of $\pounds 200$.

"The salary of the Ormond Professor of Music will be £1,000 per annum, and his tenure of office will be five years, 'si tam-diu se bene gesserit."

"Great difficulty has been experienced in endeavouring to appoint a suitable professor of music. The selection committee in London reported the names of five eminent musicians from amongst the candidates applying, as the most suitable for the office; but as the committee declined to place them in order of merit or to name any one of them as the most fit for the office, the Council determined to forward the correspondence which took place between the Council and the Agent-General to the Hon. Francis Ormond, who was then on his way to England, in order that he might

confer with the selection committee and the Agent-General on the matter.

"Mr. Ormond died, unfortunately, before he had an opportunity of conferring with the Agent-General and the committee of selection. Upon hearing of the death of Mr. Ormond, the Council wrote to the Agent-General, requesting him to again communicate with the committee of selection, with the view of taking the best and most speedy course to obtain a gentleman highly qualified for the appointment.

"About the middle of 1890, Sir Charles Hallé, one of the selection committee, who was on a visit to Melbourne, had an interview with the Council, and furnished much valuable information with reference to the appointment, and the Council hope to be in a position, after hearing further from Sir Charles Hallé, to obtain an eminent musician to fill the office.

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"The duties of the Ormond Professor of Music will be-

I. To deliver lectures on—

- (1.) The history of music.
- (2.) Harmony and composition.
- (3.) Thorough bass, counterpoint, and fugue.
- (4.) The teaching of music.
- (5.) The various musical instruments, and the physical laws involved in them.
- (6.) Public performance, solo and concerted playing.
- (7.) Conducting.
- (8.) Vocalisation and the physiological laws governing it.
- (9.) The selection of voices for choirs, solos, and operas.
- (10.) Sound and general acoustics.
- (11.) Instrumentation and reading from orchestral score.
- II. To conduct examinations of candidates for musical degrees.
- III. To periodically report upon the progress of scholars in music, whether in the colony or travelling.
- IV. To conduct examinations of candidates for certificated teachers.

"The professor will not be allowed to sit in Parliament or to become a member of any political association, neither will he in any case be allowed to give private instruction, nor, without sanction of the Council, to deliver lectures to persons not being students of the University."

664. The matriculation examination of the Melbourne University Matriculation examiis at present held twice a year, viz., at the end of the first term, and matriculation examination. 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.

665. In addition to the lists published after every matriculation Matriculaexamination, containing a record of honours, pass, or failure in lists. each subject presented by the various candidates, six class lists are published of those who have passed creditably the honour papers

* Trigonometry as well as geometry is set in the honour papers, but geometry only in the pass 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 matriculation. 666. 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 matriculation examination.

667. During the year 1889 the total number of candidates who presented themselves for the matriculation examination was 1,113. ^{n.} Of these 121 entered for fewer subjects than the number required for passing the examination, leaving 992 who attempted to pass. Of this number 464, or 46.7 per cent., were successful.

Matriculated students.

668. 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 464 persons passed the matriculation examination in 1889, only 189 matriculated, as against 146 in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1889, the total number who matriculated was 2,908.

Attendance 669. In 1889, 537 students, of whom all but three had matriculated,

at lectures. attended lectures, as against 539 in 1888, 492 in 1887, 450 in 1886, and only 213 ten years previously. Of the number in 1889, 212 attended lectures in arts, 84 in Laws, 11 in Engineering, 223 in Medicine, and 7 in Science.

Degrees. 670. The number of degrees taken in 1889 was 144, of which 130 were direct and 14 *ad eundem*. The direct graduates numbered 118 in 1888, and 115 in 1887. The *ad eundem* degrees numbered 15 in 1888, and 13 in 1887. The following table shows the number

Social Condition.

of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1889, also those in the year 1889:---

Dograes	Pri	or to 188	9.	Du	ring 188	9.	Total.			
Degrees.	Direct.	Ad eundem	Total.	Direct.	Ad eundem	Total.	Direct.	Ad eundem	Total.	
Bachelor of Arts	342	76	418	30	7	37	372	83	455	
Master of Arts	178	119	297	21	3	24	199	122	321	
Bachelor of Medicine	201	10	211	32	1	33	233	11	244	
Doctor of Medicine	33	81	114	3	2	5	36	83	119	
Bachelor of Surgery	161	2	163	24		24	185	2	187	
Master of Surgery	2	••••	2				2		2	
Bachelor of Laws	134	6	140	11	1	12	145	7	152	
Master of Laws	23	•••	23	2		2	25		25	
Doctor of Laws	9	18	27				9	18	27	
Bachelor of Engineer-										
ing	3	2	5	4		4	7	2	9	
Master of Engineer-										
ing	22		22	2	•••	2	24		24	
Bachelor of Science	•••	2	2	1			1	2	3	
Doctor of Science	•••	2	2					2	2	
Bachelor of Music		1	1					1	1	
Doctor of Music	• • •	1	1	•••			• • •	1	1	
Total	1,108	320	1,428	130	14	144	1,238	334	1,572	

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES * 1855 TO 1889.

671. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure University of the University in the last two years, including the amounts received and expended on buildings. An increase will be observed in the revenue, amounting to $\pounds 2,700$, of which $\pounds 1,000$ was due to the increased Government subsidy, and of $\pounds 600$ in the expenditure :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1888 AND 1889.

Receipts from—

I cal.			Govern- College ment.† Fees.		Other Sources.	Total.	Expenditure.
1888 1889	· <i>··</i> ·	••••	£ 15,500 16,500	£ 13,282 14,983	£ 806 816	£ 29,588 32,299	£ 33,042 32,652
Inc	rease		1,000	1,701	10	2,711	610

The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was about 977.
 † See footnote to paragraph 653 ante.

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State schools. 672. 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 :—

			- Andreas	Number of Scholars.					
Year.		Number of Schools. [*]	Number of Instructors.†	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	220,533	101,495§	183 ,484			
1876		1,498	3,772	231,560	106,758§	192,658			
1877	* • •	1,626	3,860	234,519	116,015	194,994			
1878	•••	1,664	3,906	231,169	116,608	189,455			
1879		1,713	4,130	227,775	119,259	193,588			
1880		1,810	4,215	229.723	119,520	195,736			
1881		1,757	4,303	231,423	121,250	195,526			
1882		1.762	4,162	222,945	118.279	187,390			
1883	;	1,777	4,169	222,428	118,328	188,949			
1884	•••	1,803	4,199	222,054	120,701	188,238			
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			
	ł		l ș						

STATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1889.

Schools. teachers, and scholars, 1888 and 1889. 673. In 1889, as compared with the previous year, the number of schools increased by 129, the number of scholars on the rolls by 8,383, the number of distinct scholars by 5,707, the number of scholars in average attendance by 1,901, and the number of instructors by 352.

* 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, and 17 in 1888 and 1889.

† Including workmistresses, who numbered 496 in 1889.

[‡] 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 1888, 18.09 for day schools, and 51.16 for night schools; in 1889, 18.58 per cent. for day schools, and 49.78 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. 674. The net increase of schools during the year, amounting to 129, Net increase as just stated, is made up of 148 new schools opened, less 19 schools closed.

675. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines Increase in in the table following paragraph 672 ante, it will be ascertained that, State during the period the present *Education Act* has been in force,* the following increases have taken place in, and in connexion with, the schools supported by the State :--

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1889.

				Number.		Percentage.
Schools	•••	• • •	• • •	1,013	• • •	$96.5\overline{7}$
Instructors	• • •	• • •		2,170		89.82
Scholars on	the rolls	• • •		114,374	• • •	84.06
,, i n:	average atten	dance		62,403		91.16
Distinct chi	ldren attendi	ng (estir	nated)	89,625	• • •	79.18

676. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, Teachers, male and female assistant and pupil teachers, and workmistresses. 1889. According to the following table, there was an increase during the year of 116 male and 237 female teachers :--

· ·			Ma	les.		Females.				
Year.		Masters.†	Assistants.	Pupil- teachers.	Total.	Mistresses. †	Assistants.	Work- mistresses.	Pupil- teachers.	Total.
1888 1889	••••	1,356 1,445	174 178	163 186	1,693 1,809	515 631	627 651	480 496	919 1,000	2,541 2,778
Increase	•••	89	4	23	116	116	24	16	81	237

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1888 AND 1889.

677. 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 unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies in the different colonies. in Victoria, prior to November, 1889, it was from 6 to 15 years, but

* During this period the number of children at school age in the colony increased by about $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and the total population by about 44 per cent.

† Including 68 relieving teachers in 1888, and 80 such teachers, viz. 41 males and 39 females, in 1889.

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since altered to 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 Australasian colonies. 388

678. The following table shows the number of State schools, teachers, and scholars in each Australasian colony during the year 1889; also the proportion of scholars in average attendance to population :—

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

		Number	Number	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
Colony.				Number.	Number per 100 of the Population.	
		2,063	4,586	130,859	11.85	
		2,317	4,002	114,569	10.38	
		584	1,497	40,472	10.19	
		540	1,076	28,216	8.78	
• • •	•••	94‡	168	3,625	8.42	
		5,594	11,329	317,741	10.70	
		229	459	8,973	6.03	
		1,155	2,894	93,374	15.21§	
ıl		6,982	14,682	420,088	11.26	
	···· ···· ···· ····	···· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ··· ···	Number of Schools2,063 2,317 6,982	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	

Order of colonies in respect to State school scholars.

679. 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.
- 2. Victoria.
- 3. New South Wales.
- 4. Queensland.

5. South Australia.

- 6. Western Australia.
- 7. Tasmania.

* 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.

1 Including 16 assisted schools.

§ This high proportion is partly accounted for by the circumstance that Maoris are included amongst the scholars, but excluded from the population.

Social Condition.

680. By the figures in the last column of the following table it is School attendance shown that in proportion to the total number of children enrolled in in Austral-State schools, the average number attending is greater in Victoria colonies. than in Tasmania, slightly less than in New South Wales, but con-

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

		1998 - You ya	Number o	Percentage of	
Colony.			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Average Attendance to Gross Enrolment.
1. Western Australia			4,744	3,625	76 · 4 1
2. New Zealand	• • •		154,015	93,374	60.63
3. South Australia	• • •		49,277	28,216	57.26
4. Queensland	• • •		$71,\!687$	40,472	56.46
5. New South Wales	•••		217,289	114,569	52.73
6. Victoria	* • •		250,429	130,859	52.25
7. Tasmania	4		17,948	8,973	49.99
			-		

681. Of the gross number of children on the rolls of Victorian Ages of State schools in 1889, 246,982, or $98\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., were in day, and school 3,447, or about $1\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the numbers of such children, at each age, placed side by side with the estimated numbers living at the same ages :---

scholars.

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1889.

					Numbe	Number of Children Enrolled.				
	Ages.				In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.	at each Age.		
3	Years	• • •			3,061		3,061	26,104		
4	••	• • •			10,353		10,353	25,538		
5					18,317	•	18,317	24,875		
6		• • •			22,697		$22,\!697$	23,654		
7	,,				24,726		24,726	23,479		
8	,,,				24,971		24,971	23,259		
9	37				25,209		25,209	22,795		
10	73				24,989		24,989	23,807		
11	37				23.672		23,672	23,530		
12	33	• • •	•••		22.085		22,085	23,354		
13	33			•••	19.617	545	20,162	23,181		
14	> >	- • •	•		14,160	1.162	15,322	22,734		
15	37	- • •	• • •		7,113	931	8,044	22,368		
16 1	" 18 Ye	 ars		• • •	2.954	683	3,637	22,956*		
Uns	specified			•••	3,058	126	3,184			
	Total	• • •			246,982	3,447	250,429	331,634		
	Total,	6 to 1	5 years	•••	202,126	1,707	203,833	209,793		

* Age 16 to 17 only.

School attendance at various ages. 390

682. It will be observed that the difference at the school age (6 to 15 years*) between the enrolments and the numbers living is 5,960; but that between the ages of 7 and 12 years the enrolments even exceed the estimated numbers living at the same ages. It must, however, be remembered that the gross annual enrolment is given, under which a child attending several schools in the year would be entered afresh at each school; also that the population, although carefully estimated from the best information available, may possibly be more or less wide of the truth.

Ages of distinct children in State schools.

683. Grouping the numbers in this table so as to distinguish the scholars below, at, and above the school age,* and adopting the correction applied by the Education Department—already alluded to† —to allow for children who attended at more than one school in the year, the following results, showing the probable number of distinct children who attended State schools in the year are obtained :—

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1889.

	Distinct Children Attending.						
Ages.	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.		
	Number.	Per- centage.	Number.	Per- centage.	Number.	Per- centage.	
Under 6 years 6 to 15 ,, 15 years and upwards	26,159 166,633 8,299	$13.01 \\ 82.86 \\ 4.13$	$ \\ 890 \\ 841$	$51.42 \\ 48.58$	$26,159 \\ 167,523 \\ 9,140$	$12.90\ 82.59\ 4.51$	
Total	201,091	100.00	1,731	100.00	202,822	100.00	

Sexes of scholars in State schools. 684. In the State schools, boys exceed girls. In the last two years, the proportion was 92 of the latter to every 100 of the former. In 1889 there was an improvement in the average attendance of both sexes, as is shown in the following table :---

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1888 AND 1889.

Vear	Scholars in Average Attendance.				
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	67,255 68,210	61,703 62,649	128,958 130,859		
Increase	955	946	1,901		

* The school age has since been altered to that between 6 and 13 years. See footnote to paragraph 685 post. † See footnote (‡) to table following paragraph 672 ante.

Social Condition.

685. The 13th section of the Education Act 1872 prescribes that state school the parents of children between the ages of 6 and 15 shall cause such attendance children to attend school for at least 60 days in each half-year,* unless there is some valid reason to prevent them from so doing. The returns, which are made up quarterly, show that of the whole number set down as attending State schools in 1889, the highest proportion which completed a 30 days' attendance (77 per cent.) was in the September quarter; the next highest (74 per cent.) was in the December quarter; the next (70 per cent.) was in the June quarter; and the lowest proportion (68 per cent.) was in the March quarter, the mean 30 days' attendance for the whole year being $72\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., as compared with $73\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. in the previous year. The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1889; also the average for the year :---

Quarter ended—			Number who	Dencentere	
			Total in each Quarter.	For at least 30 days in each Quarter.	who completed 30 days' Attendance.
31st March	-		188.356	128.772	68:36
30th June			191,632	134,413	70.14
30th September			192,608	148,183	76.93
31st December		•••	189,394	139,985	73.91
Average	•••		190,497	137,838	72.33

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1889.

686. It should be mentioned that a considerable proportion of Reasons for those who attended less than 30 days in all the quarters were exempt ance. During the last quarter of the or excusable for various reasons. year, for example, 49,409 of the enrolled children attended less than 30 days; but to 11,962 of these the compulsory provisions of the Statute did not apply, as they were either above or below the school age; 6,789 were also exempt on account of living beyond the prescribed distance (from two to three miles) from a State school, and 2,796 on account of having been educated up to the standard; whilst 5,394 were excusable on account of sickness, and 11,866 entered late in the quarter or left before its termination; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 10,602, or to 5.6 per cent. of the number Taking the year as a whole, the defaulters who had no enrolled. reasonable excuse averaged only 4.02 per cent.

non-attend-

* 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.

Pupils who have passed the standard.

687. In 1889, the children who passed the examination qualifying for the certificate of exemption from further attendance at school numbered 7,999, or more by 3,319 than in 1888. During the seventeen years which have elapsed since the passing of the present Education Act, 109,226 children passed this examination; some of these, however, were above the school age.

Prosecutions for non-attendance at school.

688. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 8,824 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1889, with the result that 7,585 convictions were obtained, whilst in 1,089 other instances the case was withdrawn or not proceeded with, and in 150 instances the case was dismissed. The total amount of fines inflicted was $\pounds 2,073$, also costs amounting to $\pounds 126$. Nearly three-fourths of the prosecutions were instituted by the Boards of Advice.

Free subjects.

689. In 1889, military drill was taught in 210 schools to an average attendance of 13,740 pupils, and in 15 of these schools instruction in gymnastics was also given to 830 pupils; singing was taught in 281 schools, in 190 of which instruction was given by members of the ordinary staff, to 37,851 pupils; and drawing was taught, in 227 schools, to 24,418 pupils. All these are free subjects.

Kindergarten instruction

690. In the early part of 1887, the kindergarten system of instruction specially engaged the attention of the Education Department, and a lady who was recommended as an expert in the work was asked to deliver a course of lectures explanatory of the system. Great interest in the matter was shown by the teachers, about 90 of whom attended these lectures. The result is that in the last two years kindergarten instruction has been practised in several of the largest Melbourne schools, and the Minister reports that the system is slowly and surely growing in favour, and has been gradually extended to about 20 of the largest provincial schools, whilst more than 100 up-country teachers have had opportunities of learning the system, also that other applications had been received which it has not yet been practicable to comply with.*

691. Unfavourable criticism having been offered on the teaching beedlework. of some branches of needlework in State schools, an expert on the subject was requested to deliver a course of lectures illustrating the system of teaching needlework as carried out in England. These lectures lasted from May to October, 1889, and were largely attended by teachers. The same lady has been engaged to teach a special class of girls from various schools in the last four months of the current year.[†]

> * See Education Report, 1889-90, Parliamentary Paper No. 90, Session 1890, page xxvi. † *Ibid.*, page xxvii.

692. A further experiment made last year with the view of Instruction affording some instruction in cookery to a number of girls in the advanced classes of Melbourne and suburban schools, proved so encouraging that steps have been taken to provide further courses of lessons in this necessary art. The instruction is in the hands of two experts, who hold diplomas of qualification from the South Kensington School of Cookery, and their labours include the Training College and twelve of the largest metropolitan schools. These courses are highly popular, admission to the classes being regarded as a privilege; and it is a matter of satisfaction to know that 300 or 400 girls of sufficient age are having efficient lessons in the practice of wholesome, appetizing and economical cookery.*

693. At the request of the Department of Agriculture, opportunities Instruction have been afforded for an expert lately attached to that Department in agriculture. to deliver courses of lectures on agriculture and the method of teaching it. Applications for the services of this lecturer have been received from several places, and besides a couple of lectures delivered to teachers in Melbourne, an alternating fortnightly course in Ballarat and Sandhurst has been commenced. The Minister proposes to add agriculture to the list of sciences which may be studied by certificated teachers who desire to gain a higher qualification, and is in favour of a small garden for instruction consisting of industrial plants or interesting exotics, such as hops, tobacco, camphor-laurel, cotton, castor oil plant, tea plant, cinchona, and many others, being formed in a school ground, which he thinks would greatly interest the children, and could be kept in order by them.*

694. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught $_{Extra}$ in 1889 was 101, as against 104 in 1888, and as many as 123 in 1887; ^{subjects.} the amount paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £2,042 in 1889, as against £2,238 in 1888. As compared with the previous year, there was a marked decrease in the pupils being instructed in nearly all the subjects except German, book-keeping (about the same), painting, and fancy work. Some of the other subjects also are now taught to a certain extent in the ordinary course under the revised programme, and many pupils who have gained exhibitions or scholarships now pursue their studies at secondary schools.† The following is a list of the subjects, and the number of pupils instructed in each subject in 1888 and 1889:—

* See Education Report, 1889-90, page xxvii.

† Ibid., page xxiv.
EXTRA ST	UBJECTS T	AUGHT I	N STATE	Schools,	1888	AND	1889.
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						1888. Pupils		1889. Pupils
A dyanced	English					3 0		26
Franch	ngnou	•••	•••			522		467
Cormon	• • •					6		14
German	* • •	• - •	• • •		•••	470	• • •	900
Latin	* * *	•••		- 'e +	•••	470	• • •	999
Euclid	• • •		•••			474	• • •	364
Algebra	• • •					719	•••	591
Trigonome	etry	• • •				1		•••
Mensurati	on*					35	•••	81
Bookkeepi	ng	•••		•••	• • •	1,168	•••	1,160
Chemistry	*			•••		1	•••	
Physiology	*					4	- 	
Physics*	• • •	•••	• • •		• • •	70	•••	8
Physical G	leograph	У	•••		• • •	30	•••	26
Shorthand		•••	•••	. 		92	•••	14
Painting		•••	•••	•••	• • •	20	•••	32
Fancy wor	:k					•••	• • •	13

State school scholarships.

695. To enable them to continue their education at the best grammar schools, two hundred scholarships are annually awarded to the most clever and industrious pupils of State schools, who are 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 examination is partly upon the State school subjects, but chiefly upon the new subjects they have been learning at the grammar

* Now included in a greater or less degree in the ordinary course.

Social Condition.

schools. These scholarships were instituted in 1886, and up to the end of 1889 eight hundred had been awarded. Of these 199 have expired through effluxion of time; and of the remainder 76 were commuted; in 450 instances the successful competitor attended at grammar school or college; in 65 instances he resigned or did not take up his scholarship; in 4 instances he was suspended for a year; and in 6 instances he gained an exhibition.

696. A considerable falling-off occurred in 1889 as compared with Candidates the two previous years in the number of candidates who presented ships. themselves at the initial examinations for these scholarships, which is attributed to the teachers taking more care to present such scholars only as would reflect credit on their schools. The number for each of the last four years was as follow :----

						Candidates for Scholarships.
1886	• • •		•••		•••	313
1887			••••	• • •		527
1888	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	694
1889	• • •			• • •		46 6

697. A certain number of exhibitions, each of the yearly value state of £40, are annually awarded for competition to the holders of State exhibitions 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 1889 twelve exhibitions were awarded for which there were 40 candidates. Of the successful candidates 9 were attending grammar schools in Melbourne and suburbs, and 3 in the country districts. During the same year there were 37 exhibitioners attending at the University, and 20 at various approved grammar schools; 17 of the latter number being in Melbourne and suburbs, 1 in Geelong, 1 in Ballarat, and 1 in Castlemaine.

for scholar-

698. The regulations and practice of the Education Department school books and relative to the supply of school books, apparatus, and other requisites 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 "generally children purchase their own school requisites, and when it is considered that the total cost of free stock amounted last year (1889) to no more than £4,091 10s. 6d., or about £2 for each school, it will be readily conceded that this expense is kept down almost to a minimum."*

Expenditure on State

699. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all education. sources on State education during the financial years 1888-9 and The amounts set down for extra subjects were paid by 1889-90. parents, all the remainder by the State :---

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1888-9 AND 1889-90.

	Amounts	Expended.			
Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	
GENERAL EXPENDITURE. Office staff † Inspection ‡ Teachers' salaries , payments on results Singing Drawing Drill and gymnastics Bonuses Training Institute§ Stores, books, and requisites Maintenance expenses of schools Compulsory clause Purchase of carbines and encouragement of rifle	£ 21,604 19,996 361,247 139,030 7,337 4,902 3,500 3,888 4,049 6,481 41,021 2,913 46	£ 22,195 22,435 392,920 149,891 7,497 5,065 3,858 5,359 4,520 6,255 36,300 3,098 22	£ 591 2,439 31,673 10,861 160 163 358 1,471 471 185 	£ 226 4,721 24	
shooting Boards of Advice Compensation, retiring al- lowances, gratuities, etc.	1,058 20,563	709 22,206	 1,643	349 	

* See Education Report, 1889-90, page xxi.

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† Including non-clerical division, and temporary clerical assistance.

1 Including salaries of Training Institute, £1,840 in 1889-90, also travelling expenses.

§ Including allowance for board of students and prizes for students in training; but excluding salaries, see previous footnote.

	Amounts	Expended.			
Heads of Expenditure.	1888-9.	1889-90.	Increase.	Decrease.	
GENERAL EXPENDITURE-	£	£	£	£	
Other expenditure* Extra subjects†	4,358 2,238	5,321 2,042	963 	196	
Total exclusive of buildings	644,231	689,693	45,462‡		
EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS.					
MaintenanceRentCost of erection	30,075 3,622 68,000	$30,790 \\ 4,341 \\ 93,340$	$715 \\ 719 \\ 25,340$	···· ···	
Grand total	745,928	818,164	72,236‡		

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1888-9 AND 1889-90-contd.

700. It will be observed that the total expenditure on public state exinstruction in 1889–90 was £818,164, of which only £2,042 was paid by parents. The amount paid by the State (£816,122) was made up of £687,651 cost of management, inspection, instruction, etc.; of £35,131 for maintenance and rents of private buildings; and of £93,340-of which £86,885 was to be recouped from loans-for the erection of buildings. The following are the amounts expended under each of these heads during the last eleven years :---

STATE	EXPENDITURE	ON	PRIMARY	EDUCATION,	1880 - 90
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			Expend	liture on Bu	ildings, Rents,	etc.		
	V	General Expenditure	F	From Revenue.				
Financial Year.		(Exclusive of Buildings.)	Maintenance.	Rents.	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	16	54,265		
1888-9		641,993	30,075	3,622	8,000	60,000¶		
1889-90		687,651	30,790	4,341	6,455	86,885¶		

penditure on primary education. 1880 to 1889

* Including teachers' travelling expenses and expenses of examiners in singing, drawing, and science, which amounted in 1888-9 to £4,107 and £149 respectively ; and in 1889-90 to £4,949 and £269. † This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1888 and 1889. § Approximate. [‡] Net increase.

|| The Public Service Act 1883 came into operation about the middle of the financial year, i.e., at the commencement of 1885, hence the increased cost in this year.

These amounts were expended from revenue, but are to be recouped from a loan.

Amount paid for extra subjects. 398

701. In view of the large sums 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 1889-90 be divided by the number of children in average attendance, the proportion per child would be about $3\frac{3}{4}d$. per annum; and if it be divided by the number of distinct children enrolled, the proportion per child would be only $2\frac{1}{2}d$.

Cost of asian colonies.

702. The following table shows the cost of public instruction in all primary instruction the Australasian colonies during the year ended 31st December, 1889, 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	PUBLIC	PRIMARY	EDUCATION*	IN	AUSTRALASIAN	COLONIES,
				1889.			

Colony.	Colony. Amount contributed by the State. State. by scholars, etc.			
Victoria† New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	···· ···· ···	£ 664,820 453,615 171,077 89,686‡ 9,697	£ 2,042 72,318 24,343 1,456	£ 666,862 525,933 171.077 114,029 11,153
Total Tasmania New Zealand Grand Total	•••	$1,388,895$ $29,957$ $343,100\ddagger$ $1,761,952$	100,159 9,463 4,567 114,189	1,489,054 39,420 347,667 1,876,141

Cost of

703. Exclusive of expenditure on erecting and keeping in repair primary instruction or renting State school buildings, the total cost in 1889 per scholar in per scholar in each average attendance at State schools ranged from £5 1s. 11d. in colony. Victoria to £3 6s. 4d. in Western Australia. Of the total cost, over £1 per head was derived from school fees in Tasmania, 17s. 3d. in

+ The figures relate to the calendar, not the financial year.

‡ Including amounts derived from Education reserves. In South Australia it was £10,418, and in New Zealand £31,646.

^{*} 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.

South Australia, 12s. 8d. in New South Wales, and 11s. 7d. 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 nearly one-ninth, of the State expenditure on education was derived from Education The following table shows the average cost per scholar, reserves: distinguishing the proportions defrayed by the State and by parents or otherwise, in each colony :---

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR IN AUSTRALASIAN Colonies, 1889.*

Colony.		Cost per Scholar in Average Attendance.							
		Paid by	y St	cate.	Paid by Parents, etc.	Total.			
1. Victoria2. New South Wales3. Tasmania4. Queensland5. South Australia6. New Zealand7. Western Australia§	··· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		s. 1 9 6 4 3 3	d. 7 2 9 7 7 7 6 † 9	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			

704. In regard to the total cost (including contributions by Order of parents) of State primary instruction per head of population, Victoria respect to stands at the head of the list, the amount being 12s. 1d., and Western Australia stands at the bottom with only 5s. 2d. 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.*

> Amount paid per Head of Population.

Amount paid per Head of Population.

colonies in cost per head.

			·S.	a.
1.	Victoria		12	1
2.	New Zealand	• • •	11	4
3.	New South Wales		9	6
4.	Queensland	•••	8	7

		•	<i>s</i> .	d.	
5.	South Australia	• • •	$\overline{7}$	1	
6.	Tasmania		5	4	
7.	Western Australia	•••	5	2	

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† In South Australia about 7s. 5d., and in New Zealand about 6s. 9d. 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 8s. 4¹/₄d.

705. In Australia, taken as a whole, the cost per scholar in average Cost per scholar and per head in attendance was £4 13s. 9d., and the cost per head of population 10s. Australia In Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the and Australasia. cost per scholar was £4 9s. 4d., and the cost per head of population 10s. 1d.

Success of education system greatest in Victoria.

400

706. It has been shown that the amounts devoted to primary instruction in Victoria are larger than those so expended in any of the other Australasian colonies; but it is satisfactory to know that the expenditure is justified by the result, the last census having shown that, in respect to the education of children, Victoria was much in advance of any of her neighbours, whilst she was only behind one of them in respect to the education of adults. The census figures relating to these matters will be given later on.*

State expenditure on secondary

707. The following figures show that the amounts expended on the higher education in 1889-90 exceeded by $\pounds 17,500$ that so expended instruction in 1888-9, and by £31,600 that expended in 1887-8, the increase being chiefly under the head of technical schools and schools of mines, and under that of University buildings :---

				•	1887-8.	1888-9.	1839-90.
					£	£	£
Exhibitions	and Scho	olarships		• • •	6,519	9,077	9,899
Technical S	chools an	d Schools of M	lines	•••	11,099	24,093	33,804
Melbourne	Universit	y Endowment	and Subsidy	· • •	16,500	16,500	16,500
>>	22	Buildings		• • •	5,000	3,500	10,500
	Total	•••	•••	• • •	39,118	53,170	70,703

EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.

708. About the middle of 1890 the Department of Education State school buildings held in fee. possessed 1,996 school-houses, having accommodation for 191,280 children; also 1,446 teachers' residences. Of the latter, 1,059 were attached to, and 387 were detached from, the school-houses. The following is a classification of the buildings and of the accommodation they afforded according to the material of which they are constructed :---

+ See tables following paragraph 738 et seq. post.

		Scho	Number of		
Materials.		Number.	Accommodation.	Teachers' Residences.	
Brick or stone Wood or other light material Part brick or stone, part wood	•••	$490 \\ 1,485 \\ 21$	$116,141 \\ 69,156 \\ 5,983*$	$89 \\ 1,343 \\ 14$	
Total		1,996	. 191,280	1,446	

SCHOOL BUILDINGS BELONGING TO THE STATE, 1890.

709. Under the *Public Service Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 773), State Classificaschools are classified as follows, according to the number of pupils $\frac{\text{tion of schools.}}{\text{schools.}}$ in average attendance at each :—

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

						Average Attendance of Scholars.
First Class	•••			 		Over 700
Second Class	• • •	•••	• • •	 		400 to 700
Third Class ((Subdivisi	ion A)	•••	 • • • %	• • •	250 to 400
,, (Subdivis	ion B)	• • •	 • • •	• • •	150 to 250
Fourth Class		• • •	• • •	 		50 to 150
Fifth Class	• • •			 	• • •	Under 50

710. Under the same Act, the teachers are classified and salaried Classificaaccording to the honours or certificates they hold and the schools in salaries of which they officiate. Subjoined is a statement of the basis upon which the classification is regulated :---

CLASSIFICATION AND SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

 $*_{*}$ In addition to the fixed salary of a head teacher or assistant, a sum equal to one-half the amount of such salary is obtainable by way of results. Relieving teachers are paid an amount equal to one-half the amount of the fixed salary in lieu of results.

First-class teachers.—Male teachers who are certificated, and are classified in First Honours, or hold a degree of the University of Melbourne, and also are in charge of first-class schools. Minimum fixed salary, £280 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £330.

Second-class teachers.—Male teachers who are certificated, and are classified in Second Honours, and also are in charge of second-class schools; also certificated female teachers who are first assistants in first-class schools, and are classified in First or Second Honours, or hold a degree of the University of Melbourne. Minimum fixed salary for males, £220 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £270. Minimum fixed salary for females, £176 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £216.

Third-class teachers.—That is, teachers who are certificated, and have also passed the matriculation examination; or are certificated and hold two of the Department's science certificates; or have obtained the trained teacher's certificate subsequently to 31st December, 1875; or obtained a trained teacher's certificate of first or second class under the Board of Education; or possess a certificate of competency alone in the case of teachers employed at the passing of this Act. And in addition to possessing

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^{*} Of which 3,921 was the accommodation of the brick or stone portion, and 2,062 of the wooden portion.

any such qualification also hold one of the following positions, that is to say—As head teachers of third-class schools, or as first male assistants in first-class schools, or as first female assistants in second-class schools; or as first female assistants in schools which were reduced from the second class on the 30th June, 1888. Minimum fixed salary for males, £176 per annum, rising by four annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £208. Minimum fixed salary for females, £121–12s., rising by seven annual increments of £6 Ss. to a maximum of £166 Ss.

Fourth-class teachers.—That is, teachers who are certificated, and also are in charge of fourth-class schools, or hold positions as first male assistants in second-class schools, or as first female assistants of third-class schools. Minimum fixed salary for males, £144 per annum, rising by three annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £168. Minimum fixed salary for females, £89 12s., rising by four annual increments of £6 Ss. to a maximum of £115 4s.

Fifth-class teachers.—That is, teachers who are licensed to teach, and also are in charge of fifth-class schools, or hold other assistantships than those specified above, or act as relieving teachers. They are divided into two sections, with fixed salaries, payable as follow :—

(a) Employed otherwise than as junior assistants under Sixth Schedule-

Males-Minimum, £88, rising by six annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £136.

Females-Minimum, £64, rising by three annual increments of £6 8s. to a maximum of £83 4s.

(b) Employed as junior assistants under Sixth Schedule-

Males-£80 per annum, without increment.

Females—£64 per annum, without increment.

Pupil-teachers—

• • •	
"II. ", " 40; " 32 "	
"III. ", " 30; " 24 "	
,, IV. ,, ,, 20; ,, 16 ,,	

Sewing Mistresses-Salary, £30 per annum.

Teachers of each class. 711. The following is a statement of the number of male and female teachers of each class at the end of 1889, and their classification under the *Public Service Act* 1883 :—

			Head T	eachers.	Assist	ants.	Pupil-teachers.		
Classific	ation.		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
First class					<u> </u>		42	325	
Second class		• • •	43		***	36	47	177	
Third class		10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 - 10 -	95		38	41	37	210	
Fourth class			319	5	42	83	60	288	
Fifth class	•••	• • •	850*	494†	$\overline{71}$	305			
Juniors	•••	•	- •	• • •	27	186			
Total	•••		1,346	499	178	651	186	1,000	

TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS, 1889.

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 496 sewing-mistresses; also 98 male and 132 female temporary unclassified head teachers. The grand total was 4,586, viz., 1,808 males, and 2,778 females.

* Including 41 relieving teachers.

† Including 39 relieving teachers.

Social Condition.

712. The following table gives the number of private schools, and Private of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the 1873 to 1890 returns of the eighteen years, 1873 to 1890 :---

Y	ear.*		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	•••	2 	568	1,587	34,824
1881 (Ce	ensus)		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 <u>†</u>	•••		782	1,967	40,181

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1890.

713. The figures in the first line of the table relate to the early Private part of the year in which The Education Act came into operation. Since then there appears to have been a falling-off of 106 in the number of private schools, but an increase of 126 in the number of instructors, and of 15,400 in the number of scholars.

714. For the last fourteen years a column has been placed in the Denominations of schedule used for collecting the returns of private schools for the private schools. purpose of ascertaining to what religious sect, if any, each school was This column was, on each occasion, filled, in a considerable attached. 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

schools, 1873 and 1890 compared.

* The statistics of private schools are generally collected in February and March. See next footnote.

† The numbers for 1881 are those returned by the census sub-enumerators as actually attending school on the 4th April of that year. The numbers given for other years are, or ought to be, those upon the school rolls at the time of the collector's visit, which is generally in February or March.

t The Education report for 1889-90 gives a return of 787 private schools, but in these there were said to be 42,264 scholars, or 2,083 more than in the returns furnished to the Government With reference to the scholars, however, it is stated that the figures in the Report Statist. 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.

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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 fourteen years :—

				,	Reli	gious	Denom	ination.			
Year ended March.	Total.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any or not stated.
SCHOOLS.							1				
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c} 645\\ 530\\ 585\\ 568\\ 643\\ 643\\ 645\\ 655\\ 670\\ 655\\ 665\\ 691\\ 749\\ 753\\ 782\end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 41 \\ 47 \\ 62 \\ 75 \\ 57 \\ 58 \\ 61 \\ 56 \\ 48 \\ 40 \\ 27 \\ 30 \\ 27 \\ 30 \\ 27 \\ 30 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 4 \\ 4 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 10 \\ 8 \\ 8 \\ 13 \\ 11 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 4 \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 7 \\ 6 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \\ 1 \\ \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ $	$ \begin{array}{r} 3 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 10 \\ 3 \\ 5 \\ 5 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 4 \\ 6 \\ 6 \\ 7 \end{array} $	9 7 1 1 17 14 	$111 \\ 115 \\ 179 \\ 163 \\ 187 \\ 180 \\ 175 \\ 182 \\ 175 \\ 182 \\ 175 \\ 185 \\ 186 \\ 195 \\ 195 \\ 1110 \\ 1100 \\ 1100 \\ 1100 \\ 1100 \\ 1100 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2$	$\begin{array}{c} \cdots \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 4 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 472\\ 343\\ 320\\ 310\\ 352\\ 375\\ 396\\ 406\\ 411\\ 424\\ 472\\ 515\\ 524\\ 539\end{array}$
TEACHERS.			- - - -								
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$1,646 \\ 1,457 \\ 1,656 \\ 1,587 \\ 1,516 \\ 1,553$	$159 \\ 210 \\ 242 \\ 270 \\ 146 \\ 161$	46 32 43 50 50 43	$12 \\ 19 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 18 \\ 12$	1 1 2 1 	4 4 3 9 3	$27 \\ 10 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 33 \\ 25$	338 345 539 473 544 537	10 13 11 7 13 8	 2 4 3 3	1,049 824 795 758 699 761

Religious Sects of Private Schools, 1877 to 1890.

* 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 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; in 1888, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 22 scholars; in 1888, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 22 scholars; in 1888, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 23 scholars; in 1889, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 93 scholars; in 1889, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 93 scholars; in 1889, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 93 scholars; in 1889, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 94 scholars; in 1889, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 95 scholars; in 1889, 1 school

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Social Condition.

RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1890-continued.

			Religious Denominations									
Yean Ma	r ended arch.	Total.	Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects. *	Not any or not stated.
TEAC cont	HERS— inued.											
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
Sch	OLARS.											
1877		28.847	1.491	612	221	<u>≫0</u>	68	338	13 430	270		12 397
1878		28.422	1,730	638	333	20	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	$\overline{28}$	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	464	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
								1]			

715. By the figures relating to 1890 it may be ascertained that, in Proportion that year, 243 private schools or 31 per cent., employing 830 instructors or 42 per cent., and educating 25,264 children or 63 per cent., of the total numbers, claimed to be connected with some religious denomination; also that 22,075 children, or about 55 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 87 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

of denominational schools.

716. The number of children at the then school age belonging to Proportion of other each religious denomination was ascertained from the census returns, children educated by and the amount of rudimentary education they respectively possessed sect.

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

will shortly be referred to.* In the following table the numbers are collated with the numbers who attended the schools connected with the same denomination on the census day, and the proportion of the latter to the former is also shown :---

CHILDREN	OF	EACH	Sect	Аı	TENDING	PRI	VATE	DENOMINATIONAL
		Sci	HOOLS	ON	Census	DAY	, 1881.	

		Children between 6 and 15 years of age.						
Religious Denomina	tion.	Total Number of each Denomination living	Attending Denominational Schools on School Census Day (4th April, 1881).					
		(3rd April, 1881).	Number.	Percentage of Total Number living.				
Church of England	• • •	68,202	988	1.45				
Presbyterian	· • •	29,848	491	1.65				
Wesleyan	•••	24,270	138	•57				
Independent		4,431	13	·29				
Lutheran	•	1,816	199	10.96				
Roman Catholic	- • •	49,982	13,442	26.89				
Jewish	· • •	1,000	248	24.80				

Proportions educated by Roman Catholics, Jews, and Lutherans.

717. Judging from the results of the census enumeration, it appears that, so far as children at the then school age are concerned, the Roman Catholic educate in their own schools nearly 27 per cent., the Jews nearly 25 per cent., and the Lutherans nearly 11 per cent., of the whole numbers belonging to their respective denominations. Compared with these, the proportions of their children educated by the other denominations are very small indeed.

Teachers in private schools.

718. The male teachers in private schools returned in 1890 were more numerous by 21, and the female teachers by 68 than those in 1889, the result being a total increase of 89. The number and sexes of the teachers returned in the year under review and the previous one are compared in the following table :—

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TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1889 AND 1890.

	Year.			Males.	Females.	Total.	
1889 1890	. <i>.</i>	•••		$\begin{array}{c} 437\\ 458\end{array}$	1,441 1,509	1,878 1,967	
In	icrease		•••	21	68	89	

* See paragraph 736 et seq. post.

719. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number Scholars to each teacher of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally larger than in purely in denominational The following are the proportions as derived and other secular institutions. schools. from the returns of 1890 :---

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 30 scholars. not attached 13 ,, " ,,

720. The authorities of the different religious bodies vary greatly scholars in regard to the number of scholars they deem it expedient to entrust teacher in 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 35 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different denominations:-

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 13 scholars.

"	Wesleyans	•••	,,	, .	18	,,
"	Presbyterians	• • •	• •	"	21	,,
"	Jews	- • •	"	,,	23	,,
"	Lutherans	• • •	>9	,,	30	,,
,,	Roman Catholi	cs	,,	>>	35	"

721. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average Scholars to each attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 29.* This is teacher in public and higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the relidenominational gious denominations except the Lutherans and the Roman Catholics. schools.

722. In 1890, as compared with 1889, there was an increase of 429 Sexes of scholars in in the number of boys, but a decrease of 539 in the number of girls, private schools. in private schools. The following are the numbers according to the returns of the years referred to :---

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1889 AND 1890

Year.		Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
1889 1890				19,396 19,825	20,895 20,356	40,291 40,181

to each schools of different denominations.

Increase .	 429		• • •
Decrease .	 	539	110

723. The number of girls educated in private schools is greater Proportion of male to The proportion was 108 girls to every 100 boys than that of boys. female scholars in 1889, and 103 to every 100 in 1890. In State schools the reverse is the case, as has been already shown, the proportion being only 92 girls to every 100 boys.

* If workmistresses be excluded, this number would be increased to 32. † See paragraph 684 ante.

Ages of scholars.

724. The age prescribed by law as that at which children were to attend school, unless there might be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so. was, in the greater part of 1889, from 6 to 14 years last birthday, both inclusive.* The following are the numbers in both descriptions of schools at above and below those ages during the past year :--

Ages.	State Schools (distinct children).	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years 6 to 14 years (school age)* 15 years and upwards	$\begin{array}{r} 26,\!159 \\ 167,\!523 \\ 9,\!140 \end{array}$	5,458 30,047 4,676	$\begin{array}{r} 31,617\\ 197,570\\ 13,816\end{array}$
Total	202,822	40,181	243,003

Ages	\mathbf{OF}	SCHOLARS,	1889.
------	---------------	-----------	-------

Proportion of scholars at school age.

725. In public schools, $82\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were above and 13 per cent. were In private schools, only 75 per cent. of the scholars were at below it. the school age, whilst $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were above and $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. were below it.

Scholars, 1889.

726. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1889 may be stated as follows :—

CHILDREN OF ALL AGES RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1889.

Being educated-

In State schools (distinct children) .	••		- • •	202,822
In private schools	• •	· · ·		40,181
In Government industrial and reform	natory	schools		137
At home (census figures, 1881)	••	•	- * •	11,547
Total				254,687

727. Of these children the following were at the then school age* Scholars at school age. (6 and under 15):-

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1889. Being educated-In State schools 167,523• • • In private schools 30,047. In Government industrial and reformatory schools 74. . . At home (census figures, 1881) • • • 5,800 Total 203,444.... . . .

* The school age was changed in November, 1889, to from 6 to 12 years last birthday.

Social Condition.

728. The estimated total number of children at the school age^{*} Children (6 and under 15) living in Victoria in 1889 was 209,793. The and not following, therefore, will be the number and percentage receiving instruction. ard not receiving education :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1889.

				Numbers.		Per Cent.	
Being educated	• • •	•••		203,444	• • • •	96.97	
Not being educated	•••	• • •		6,349	•••	3.03	
Total at school age		•••	- • • •	209,793		100.00	
			-				

729. By the foregoing figures it would appear that 203,444 children Proportion of children or 97 per cent. of children at the then school age (6 and under 15) being educated. living in Victoria were being educated during some portion of the year, of whom 167,523, or 82 per cent., were at State schools. These are the "distinct children," whose number it will be remembered has not been ascertained by actual counting but by an estimate made by the Education Department. If the number of children in average attendance be used in the computation instead of the estimated distinct children, the number of State school children at the school age would be reduced to about 108,000,† and the total number at that age receiving education in the whole colony would be reduced to 144,000, whilst the number of children not receiving education would be increased to 65,000.

730. If the distinct children have been accurately estimated, the Proportion of children total number receiving education during some portion of the year not attending full would be correct also, but it should be clearly understood that the

stay of some of these in the schools is so short that practically they are not being educated at all. It has already been shown that the prescribed number of days in each quarter, viz., 30, was not reached in the case of 28 per cent. of the children who attended State schools during some portion of one or more of the quarters of 1889.[‡]

⁺ The school age was changed in November, 1889, to from 6 to 12 years last birthday.

† Eighty-three 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 685 ante.

Colleges, grammar schools,etc. 731. Six of the schools included with the private schools are called 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 :---

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former years.	Number [·] of Maste rs .	Number of Scholars.
Grammar School, Melbourne Scotch College, ,, Wesley ,, ,, St. Patrick's ,, ,, St. Francis Xavier College, Kew Grammar School, Geelong	Church of England Presbyterian Church Wesleyan Methodist Roman Catholic ,, Church of England Total	£ 13,784 6,445 2,769 10,002 7,000 40,000	18 14 9 8 14 7 7 70	319340182140157981,236

Colleges and Grammar Schools,* 1889.

Educationat school age, 1881.

732. The return of the census of 1881 showed 194,979 children at the school age, \dagger of whom 97,722 were boys and 97,257 were girls. The following are the numbers of these who could read, who could also write, and who could not read :—

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 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," the "Eggleston," and "Corrigan" scholarships, each of the value of 16 guineas, tenable for two years. At the Geelong Grammar School there is an exhibition, given by Mrs. F. W. Armytage, of the value of £60, tenable for two years on condition that the holder shall be a resident student of Trinity College, Melbourne, and shall have been for two years previously a pupil of the Grammar School; the head master also receives one son of a clergyman of the Church of England as a resident boarder, exempt from all school fees and cost of residence.

† Or 6 to 15, now changed to from 6 to 13 years.

^{*} At the Melbourne Grammar School there are three Council Scholarships of the annual value of $\pounds 21$ 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 $\pounds 20$, 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 $\pounds 30$ and $\pounds 25$ respectively, four exhibitions—two of the value of $\pounds 15$ and two of $\pounds 10$; and there is a Witherby scholarship, which entitles the holder to exemption from school fees for three years. In connexion

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1881.

				Boys.	Girls.
Could read	•••	• • •	• • •	92,362	 92,489
Could write		•••	• • •	82,714	 83,708
Could not read	• • •	•••	• • •	5,360	 4,768

733. The Education Act 1872 came into operation twenty-one Education months after the census of 1871 was taken, and thus the returns of that census and of the census of 1881 afford an opportunity of comand 1881. paring the state of children's education before and since the passing of that Act. Such a comparison is made in the following table, the education of children being reduced to a common standard, the numbers per 10,000 being taken as such at both periods :---

Education of Children at the School Age, 1871 and 1881.

	Proporti	ons per 10,0	00 living at	the School	Age (6 to 15	years*).
Educational Attainment.	Boys.		Girls.		Both.	
	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
Could read Could write	8,955 7,072	9,451 8,464	$9,045 \\7,124$	9,510 8,607	9,000 7,098	9,481 8,535
Could not read	1,045	549	955	490	1,000	519

734. In 1881, as compared with 1871, an increase is observed in Improvement in ten the proportion of both sexes able to read, but a much larger one in years those able to write, the increase of the former (the returns of the two periods being reduced to a common standard) being about 5 per cent., whilst that of the latter was over 20 per cent.; at the same time, the decrease of those unable to read was 48 per cent.

735. It will be noticed that at both periods rudimentary education Education of was rather more common amongst girls than boys, the proportions of girls. the former able to read and to write being greater, and the proportions unable to read being smaller, than those of the latter.

at school age, 1871

736. The degree of education at the school age* is found to differ Education of children In the following table according to the religious denomination. of different denomina-(which has been based upon the returns of the last census) the tions, 1381. numbers of and proportionate amount of primary instruction possessed by the children belonging to each of the principal sects are shown :---

* Now changed to from 6 to 13 years.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS,* 1881.

Religious Denominations	Number y	s between ears old whe	6 and 15 0—	Proportions per 10,000 Living between 6 and 15 years old who—			
Itengrous Denominations.	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could n ot Read.	
Church of England	63,211	57,431	3,327	9,500	8,631	500	
Presbyterians	28,218	25,633	1,135	9,614	8,733	386	
Methodists	25.808	23,664	949	$9,\!645$	8,844	355	
Bible Christians	1,677	1,543	53	9,694	8,919	306	
Independents	4,193	3,900	145	9,666	8,990	334	
Baptists	4,219	3,913	160	9,635	8,936	365	
Lutherans	1,658	1,529	115	9,352	8,624	648	
Other Protestants	1,710	1,589	77	9,569	8,892	431	
Total Protestants	130,694	119,202	5,961	9,564	8,723	436	
Roman Catholics	45.630	40.053	3.306	9,325	8.185	675	
Jews	954	920	33	9,666	9,321	334	
Residue	3,310	2,953	257	9,280	8,279	720	
Grand Total	180,588	163,128	9,557	9,500	8,577	500	

Denominations compared.

737. According to the table, the children of the Bible Christians, in proportion to their numbers, stood higher than those of the members of any of the other denominations, so far as the ability to read was concerned; but the children of the Jews stood the highest in reference to the ability to write, in which respect the children of the Independents and Baptists also surpassed those of the Bible Christians. The children of the Roman Catholics were apparently less instructed, both in reading and writing, than any of the others; the next less instructed being the children of the Lutherans, and then those of the members of the Church of England.

Education of children tralasian colonies. † In scarcely one of them, strange to say, were the in Australasian census returns compiled in such a manner that the state of education oolonies. at its own school age could be ascertained from the published tables, much less compared with that obtaining at the school age of this All of the colonies, however, publish their education colony.

738. The school age prescribed by law differs in the various Aus-

^{*} This table includes the few Chinese and Aborigines who were at the school age, but is exclusive of those whose education was unspecified. The latter numbered as follow:-Members of the Church of England, 1,664; Presbyterians, 495; Methodists, 511; Bible Christians, 46; Indepen-dents, 93; Baptists, 101; Lutherans, 43; Other Protestants, 48; Roman Catholics, 1,043; Jews, 13; Residue, 252. Total, 4,309.

⁺ When the census of 1881 was taken the prescribed school age was in Victoria from 6 to 15 years, in New South Wales from 6 to 14 years, in Queensland from 6 to 12 years, in South Australia and New Zealand from 7 to 13 years, and in Tasmania from 7 to 14 years.

returns in quinquennial periods, so the period from 5 to 15 years is adopted for Victoria, as well as for the others, as an age at which the success of the respective educational systems can be conveniently judged. The following figures measure the education of the children of each colony at that age, the colonies being arranged in order:—

Education of Children in Australasian Colonies, 1881.

Colony.			Proportions per 10,000 Children (5 to 15 years) Living who—				
·			Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Write.		
1. Victoria			9,088	7,977	912		
2. New Zealand			8,254	6,851	1,746		
3. South Australia			8,138	6,956	1,862		
4. Queensland		••••	8,082	6,676	1,918		
5. New South Wales	•••		7,832	6,495	2,168		
6. Western Australia			7,809	6,075	2,191		
7. Tasmania			7,632	6,160	2,368		

739. It will be observed that Victoria stood easily at the head of Colonies the list, being much in advance of all the other colonies, both as regards reading and writing. As the arrangement is in accordance with the numbers able to read, South Australia is placed below New Zealand, and Tasmania below Western Australia; but the order in these cases would have been reversed had the arrangement been in accordance with the numbers able to write, as the proportion of such was greater in South Australia than in New Zealand, and greater in Tasmania than in Western Australia.

740. The persons above 15 years of age may be designated adults. Adult The following are the numbers of those of either sex returned as able $\frac{\text{education}}{1881}$. to read, as able also to write, and as uninstructed :—

EDUCATION OF ADULTS (15 YEARS AND UPWARDS), 1881.

			Males.	Females.
Could read	 		263,830	 236,380
Could write	 		256,315	 223,901
Could not read	 •••	•••	9,238	 8,867

741. In compiling their census returns of education, most of the Adult colonies of this group excluded the Aborigines, but several of them did not separate the Chinese, or distinguish their educational attainments so as to admit of their being accurately deducted from the remainder of the population; and as the Chinese were set down as illiterate if not able to read English, which few of them were able to do, the view which such colonies gave of the state of adult education within their borders was not so favourable as it should have been. To rectify this, and to enable fair comparison to be made between the different colonies, it has been assumed in these cases that the bulk of the Chinese are included amongst the adults unable to read, and they have been deducted therefrom accordingly, so that the state of adult education in all the colonies is given, as nearly as possible, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. Upon the number so obtained, the following proportions have been based :—

EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony	Proportions per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards Living who—				
	ng.	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.	
1. New Zealand		9,699	9,390	301	
2. Victoria		9.651	9,265	349	
3. South Australia		9,619	9,179	381	
4. Queensland		9,446	8,918	554	
5. New South Wales		9.298	8,747	702	
6. Western Australia		9,004	8,362	996	
7. Tasmania		8.897	8.153	1,103	

Colonies compared.

742. Victoria, it will be observed, is no longer at the top of the list, but is below New Zealand, although only slightly so; South Australia, in like manner, being slightly below Victoria. New South Wales, as in the case of the education of children, occupies the fifth place on the list, and stands below all the other colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania.

Expenditure on armaments and education in various countries.

e 743. Mr. Andrew Carnegie draws attention to the large amount spent annually by European States upon armaments as compared with the much smaller amounts they spend upon education, and points out to what a remarkable extent this contrasts with the practice in United States, where much less is spent on the former than on the latter. The contrast with the Victorian practice is even more marked, as the amount spent on armaments in proportion to that spent on education is much less here than in the United States. The following are Mr. Carnegie's figures,* to which the figures for Victoria for an average of five years have been added :---

* See Triumphant Democracy, by Andrew Carnegie, page 96, Sampson Low & Co., London, 1887

Countries						Annual Expenditure on—			
		Coun	uries.			Armaments.	Education.		
						£	£		
United K	ingdom	• • •		• - •		28,900,000	6,685,000		
France		. <i></i>		•••		35,000,000	3,200,000		
Germany		· • •				20,000,000	6,900,000		
Russia		· • •	• • •			33,000.000	1,000,000		
Austria				· · •		13,400,000	2,900,000		
Italy		· · ·	· · ·	- 		18,900,000	1,100,000		
Spain		- 				6,300,000	1,200,000		
Other Eu	ropean S	tates		•••		8,300,000	2,100,000		
United S	tates					9,400,000	18,600,000		
Victoria		• • •	•	• • •		204,009	618,000		

EXPENDITURE ON ARMAMENTS AND EDUCATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

744. It will be found, from the figures in this table, that whilst Relative Russia spends 33 times, Italy 17 times, France 11 times, Spain $5\frac{1}{4}$ spent on times, Austria $4\frac{2}{3}$ times, the United Kingdom $4\frac{1}{3}$ times, Germany nearly 3 times, and other European States 4 times as much on armaments as on education, the United States spends twice, and Victoria no less than three times as much upon education as upon armaments.

armaments and education.

745. Through the instrumentality, and mainly owing to the liber- Working ality, of the late Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C.—whose name has been lege. already mentioned in connexion with the Ormond College and the Chair of Music—a Working Men's College has been established in The following account of this institution has been Melbourne.* supplied for this work by Mr. F. A. Campbell, C. E. (Melb.), F. R.G. 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, but only the back portion of one of them has been completed. The front, however, is now being built, and will have a handsome tower at the corner, altogether presenting a very imposing appearance. The Bowen Street building has been erected on a half-acre of ground, granted by the Government, and is intended mainly for the exten-

sion of Trade Classes, but will also accommodate the classes in drawing and modelling.

"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 18 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 stg. A subscription of from 2s. 6d. upwards annually gives the privilege of a vote for members of the Council.

* The total amount contributed by the late Mr. Ormond to the three institutions during his lifetime was £69,700, besides the sum of £113,500 bequeathed to various charitable and religious purposes. For further particulars, see last edition of this work, Vol. II., footnote (†) to paragraph 807.

"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 varions 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 its commencement in June, 1887, is shown in the following table :---

The Working Men's Coll	1887.	1888.	1889.		
Average per term of—	<u> </u>				· ·
Enrolments (individual student	s)	• • •	815	1,767	2,064
Females			32	225	358
Juniors under 18 and apprentic	es unde	er 21	344	671	
Males under 21-Apprentices			• • •	•••	236
,, ,, Others	• • •		•	•••	810
Fees received	•••	£	457	1,753	2,455
Average fees per student		• • •	16s. $4\frac{1}{2}$ d.	19s. 10d.	23s. 4d.
Number of classes			$3\tilde{7}$	74	93
Number of instructors		•••	19	29	37
Salaries paid instructors	- <i></i>	£	342	1,855	2,849

"The following is a list of subjects taught :----

Algebra.	Handrailing and Staircasing.
Applied Mechanics-Construction.	Harmony.
,, Machines.	History.
Architectural Drawing.	Latin.
Arithmetic.	Logic.
Boiler Making.	Marbling.
Book-keeping.	Mechanical Drawing.
Botany.	Mensuration.
Building Construction.	Modelling.
Carpentry.	Photography.
Cookery.	Physics.
Dress Cutting.	Physiology.
Electrical Engineering	Plaston Costing

Elementary Drafting. Elementary Mechanics. Elocution. Freehand Drawing. French. Geography. Geology and Mineralogy. Geometry. German. Graining. Grammar. Grammar of Music. Plaster Casting. Plumbing. Practical Plane Geometry. Shorthand. Sign Writing. Singing. Solid Geometry. Steam and the Steam Engine. Surveying and Levelling. Trigonometry. Violin. Voice Production. Writing and Correspondence. "The largest number of individual students enrolled for any one term was 2,269. The average enrolment for 1889 was 2,064, and the average attendance 1,466. 799 students were examined for first and second year certificates in 39 subjects; 503, or 63 per cent., passed, and 201, or 27 per cent., passed with credit."

746. An institution, similar in character to the Working Men's Gordon College, was established in Geelong in 1885 under the title of the College. Gordon Technical College. The following account of this college has been furnished by the Secretary :--

"The idea of establishing a technical college in Geelong was first taken up early in 1885 by a few citizens who were stimulated to adopt a more extensive system of technical instruction than that hitherto in operation at the local school of design, the very limited means of which naturally hampered the prospect of anything further than drawing classes being thought of.

"About this time the lamentable news of the death of General Gordon came to hand. This was thought a favourable opportunity for the erection of a fitting memorial to the late General, and the establishment of a much needed institution. In order to test the public feeling on the subject, a public meeting was held at the Town Hall on the 1st of July, 1885, when over 500 persons assembled, including some 70 members of the 1st Brigade of Garrison Artillery, who had marched to the hall accompanied by the corps' band. The meeting was presided over by the mayor, and a committee was appointed, which at once started an active canvass and received a very encouraging response, the late Hon. Francis Ormond being amongst the first donors.

"In November, 1887, the first portion of the building was opened by the Minister of Education (the Hon. C. H. Pearson), and before the end of the following year operations were commenced for the completion of the building—or the completion of that design before the committee. It is now contemplated doubling the size of the present building and providing workshops, laboratories, etc.

"The local contributions to date amount to £1,000, exclusive of the Ormond bequest. This is sufficient evidence of the public feeling towards the institution.

"The Government grants amount to £3,700.

"The highest number of students attending at one time during 1888 (or the first year of actual work) was 224, and in 1889, 276. And for the quarter ending 30th June, 1890, 302.

"The subjects taught are :-Arithmetic (commercial and technical), architecture, algebra, building construction, bookkeeping, chemistry, Euclid, English, French, freehand drawing, German, geology, Latin, mineralogy, mechanical drawing, physics, practical geometry, perspective, painting, shorthand, telegraphy, writing. Other subjects are being taken up.

"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.

"There are also Field Science and Photographic Clubs under the sanction of the

College Council, which are in a flourishing condition."

747. Schools of Mines, which provide both theoretical and Schools of practical instruction, not only in all the subjects in any way connected with mining pursuits, but also in the arts and sciences generally, have been established at four of the principal mining centres of the colony, viz., Ballarat, Sandhurst, Castlemaine, and Maryborough.* One of these—the Ballarat School of Mines—is now an integral part of the Melbourne University, having been affiliated to that institution by a

* A School of Mines was also established at Stawell early in 1890.

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Statute passed by the Senate in April, 1887, which provided, however, that only matriculated students of the Melbourne University shall be admitted to the privileges conferred by the affiliation. The schools, as a whole, possess 42 lecturers, and had in 1889 an average quarterly enrolment of 1,888 pupils. The total receipts during the year amounted to £16,667, of which £11,650 was from the Government and £115 from the Royal Technological Commission; and the expenditure amounted to £17,094, of which £5,468 at least was expended on buildings.

School of Mines,

748. The following account of the School of Mines, Sandhurst, Sandhurst. has been supplied for this work by Professor J. B. Lillie Mackay, A.K.C.L., F.L.S., F.C.S., Scientific Director of the School and Curator of the Museum :---

> "The School of Mines and Industries, Sandhurst, has now been established over seventeen years (having been formally opened in April, 1873), and although the buildings are extensive and imposing, the institution has outgrown its accommodation, and the efforts recently made to secure an adjacent site and to erect enlarged premises are, through the liberality of the Government, shortly to be brought to a successful issue. A new lecture hall, class-rooms, and more thoroughly equipped and commodious chemical lecture theatre, which were urgently needed, have been designed; the buildings commenced in February, 1889. The foundation stone of the new wing was laid on 29th May, 1889, by the Hon. C. H. Pearson, M.A., LL.D., M.L.A., Minister of Education, and the structure is now nearly completed, but still requires furnishing. The valuation of the old buildings and effects amounts to $\pounds 15,000$; and of the additional three-story building $\pounds 8,000$. The institution receives a Government grant of £3,000 per annum for maintenance, and this sum is materially supplemented by class fees, also by fees for assays and analyses which are conducted for the public. There is a large teaching staff (numbering fourteen); and although prominence is given to subjects connected with mining pursuits, such as geology, mineralogy, chemistry, metallurgy, mechanics, and surveying, yet botany, materia medica, and other subjects of natural and physical science are taught for the benefit of the community, besides machine and building construction, mechanical, geometrical, and architectural drawing and some extra subjects. Workshops for practical instruction in the mechanical arts and trades-e.g., wood carving, carpentry, engineering, smith and iron work, brass casting, and metal work generally-were, in October, 1888, successfully revived. Here, there is a steam engine to drive lathes, grindstone, etc., and a good forge with bellows. Two instructors have been appointed for carpentry and metal working respectively, and all the 20 benches are already taken up. The chemical and metallurgical laboratories are open every day for instruction and practice in gold and other assays and in analytical investigation. There is a large telegraphy class, the Sandhurst school being one of the main feeders for telegraphic operator positions in the colonies; while the art classes in connexion with the School of Design are numerously attended. Altogether there were 802 students on the roll in the session of 1889,* some coming from great distances, e.g., Queensland, New South Wales and South Australia. During the twelve months ending 30th June, 1890, no less than 935 separate individuals have received instruction in the school, either in day or evening classes. Special facilities are given to country school teachers, who are enabled to travel by rail at nominal There are periodical examinations conducted by honorary examiners, and fares.†

^{*} A remarkable growth has taken place in the school during the past three years, the roll having been nearly trebled.

[†] No less than 2,709 railway tickets were issued at the Registrar's office during the past twelve months, covering distances of from 12 to 60 miles.

certificates of proficiency, as well as medals, are granted to distinguished students. The fees are merely nominal. A large number of past students have received important positions in the colonies—assayers, surveyors, mining engineers, managers of mines, architects, etc., while two out of the three new inspectors of mines were trained at the Sandhurst school.

"A meteorological observatory is attached to the school, from which observations on the fluctuations of temperature and pressure, direction and force of the wind, the amount of rainfall, cloud, etc., are despatched every morning by telegram to the Government Astronomer (R. L. J. Ellery, Esq., C.M.G., F.R.S.). Daily weather reports and prognostications are also sent to the three local papers. The instruments are placed in a clear space in the gardens, and observations are taken four times a day, viz., at 9 a.m., 12 noon, 3 p.m., and 9 p.m. The Director of the school has charge of this department. There is likewise a valuable museum in connexion with the school, of which a brief notice is appended.

"In the Museum attached to the School of Mines there is a good collection of Natural History objects, including thousands of specimens illustrative of the geology, mineralogy, and the living and fossil flora and fauna of the globe. These include mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, insects, crustaceans, echinoderms, recent shells, sponges, birds' eggs, etc.; besides a large number of specimens of rocks, minerals, ores, and fac similes of gems, as well as fossils typical of the different geological strata. There are some valuable examples of the arts of the aborigines of Australia and the islands of the Pacific, and a great variety of native weapons from Fiji, New Guinea, and Western Australia. The walls are hung with geological maps, and sections and sketches of scenery, exhibiting some of the striking features of the rock formations One department is of more than common interest, including, as it in Australia. does, models of mining machinery and mining plant, showing to scale the methods of timbering shafts, etc., etc., the application of contrivances to prevent over-winding, the action of safety cages, etc. Numerous fac similes of gold nuggets and cubes representing the yield of gold from the various mines in the district are exhibited; besides plans and photographs of reefs extension, crushing works, etc.

"As many as 1,419 specimens and articles were presented during the year from various parts of the colony, and the attendance of visitors numbered over 41,000 persons. The space for the reception of donations is shortly to be doubled.

"An attractive little court was prepared in the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition, showing specially taken photographs of the underground workings of the Sandhurst mines, as well as cases of specimens, and a trophy of cubical gilded models illustrative of the yields of gold from the chief mines of the district, and received a 'first order of merit' and gold medal from the jurors. Most of these exhibits were forwarded to the Paris Exposition, 1889.

"The curator will be glad to receive donations to the Museum, of animals, curios, or any objects of interest; or to effect exchanges with other museums, there being an abundance of graptolites in the rocks of the neighbourhood, as well as numerous animals in duplicate.

"The Museum is open daily from Monday until Friday, inclusive, from 10 a.m.

until 6 p.m.; and every Saturday from 10 a.m. until 9 p.m.

"The institution is chiefly controlled by an Administrative Council, which includes a President, Vice-President, and ten other members. The Visitor for the time being is His Excellency the Earl of Hopetoun, Governor of the colony. There is a Registrar to transact the business of the institution, while the whole school is under the supervision of a Director appointed by the Administrative Council. Prospectuses will be forwarded free on receipt of addresses.

"Popular science lectures are given monthly, or more frequently, during the autumn and winter (admission free), and the attendance on some occasions is very large. The regular lectures on geology, mineralogy, and principles of mining are delivered by the Director.

"Connected with the school is a local science society under the presidency of Dr. P. H. MacGillivray, F.L.S. (present president of the school). It was resuscitated

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under favourable auspices in April, 1888, and now, after two years, numbers no less than 300 members, some of whom contribute valuable papers. The aim of the society is to foster greater interest in Natural and Physical Science. The Director of the School of Mines (where the meetings are regularly held) acts as the Honorary Secretary."

School of Mines. Bullarat.

"The School of Mines, Ballarat, was opened on the 26th October, 1870.* Through the liberality of Parliament, this school is in a position to supply technical instruction on an extended scale. Classes, conducted by eleven lecturers, including two professors, are formed in mathematics, mining, land, and engineering surveying; applied mechanics and mechanical engineering; technical, mechanical, architectural, freehand, and model drawing; metallurgy, and assaying; mineralogy, and geology; natural philosophy; elementary inorganic, organic, applied, analytical, and pharmaceutical chemistry; botany, materia medica, pharmacy, physiology, and telegraphy; at a cost to the student of from five shillings to three guineas per term of ten weeks for ordinary evening and day classes respectively. Provision is made for students whose means are such as to prevent them from paying even the small fees mentioned; and for those who can afford to devote their whole time to instruction, arrangements are made for training indentured students for The academical year is divided into four terms, each of the scientific professions ten weeks' duration, and at the end of each term examinations, by means of printed questions and otherwise, are held at the school in scientific and technical subjects, both theoretical and practical. Any person, whether or not a student at the school, may present for examination, and if the report of the examiners be favourable, the council grant a certificate. Up to the end of the year 1889, 618 certificates had been thus awarded, embracing the subjects of mathematics, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, materia medica, botany, etc., also testifying to the competency of the successful candidates as captains of shifts, managers in mines, assayers, telegraphists, engineers, and engine-drivers. The Museum contains collections of minerals, rocks, and technological products, shells, stuffed birds, etc.; geological maps, plans, and sections of mines, etc. The library, accessible to students, contains books of reference, and is kept supplied with current numbers of selected technical English, continental, and American journals. The museum and library are open to the public daily, free. In connexion with the Assay and Metallurgical Department there is a mining laboratory equipped with machinery and appliances requisite for the reduction of quartz and practical treatment of auriferous mine products by the usual processes of crushing, washing, amalgamating, roasting, etc., and a complete plant for the treatment of gold ores by the Newbery-Vautin chlorination process. There is also on the school grounds a model mine, with pumping and winding gear attached, for giving practical instruction in mining, mine surveying, levelling, engine driving, etc. The school possesses the most complete apparatus in the southern hemisphere for testing vacuum and steam pressure-gauges. A meteorological station has been established at the school, and the usual daily observations of rainfall, temperature, atmospheric pressure, etc., are regularly recorded and forwarded to the Government Astronomer. Standing at an elevation of 1,420 feet above sea-level, the meteorological observations will, it is expected, prove useful auxiliaries to Melbourne work. During the year 1889 the average number of students attending practical classes was 381, and at the elementary science lectures delivered weekly in State schools the total average attendance was 746 pupils. Free science classes in elementary, agricultural, and industrial chemistry, botany, physics, mineralogy. geology, and physiology are now established in connexion with the State schools; teachers attending lectures on Friday evenings and Saturdays, and scholars on days appointed. Half-yearly examinations of these pupil classes are held, and free instruction scholarships, tenable for one year, are awarded to such as distinguish themselves. The total receipts from all sources for the year were £6,271 10s. 11d., of which the sum of £4,000 was from the Government; and the expenditure amounted to £6,546 1s. 2d."

* It is now an integral part of the University of Melbourne. See last paragraph.

750. The following account of the Castlemaine District School of School of Mines, Mines and Industries has been supplied by Mr. T. S. Hall, M.A., Castle-Director :---

"The Castlemaine District School of Mines and Industries was founded in October, 1887. The institution is supported by a Government grant of £800 per annum, aided by fees and subscriptions from residents of the district. The Government placed the old Telegraph Office at the disposal of the Council, but the school rapidly outgrew the accommodation provided, and the old Police Court was also handed over to the school. Great inconvenience was experienced by the unsuitability of the buildings, and a Government grant was obtained which enabled the Council to erect chemical and metallurgical laboratories at the rear of the latter building. At the close of last year an additional grant was obtained, and large additions were made in front of the old building, and the structure is one of the finest in the town. A large room has been set apart for a museum, and the natural and economic products of the district, and of Victoria generally, will be represented in the collection. The upper floor has been set apart for the art classes. The various Government departments and scientific societies supply copies of their periodical publications, and the library contains a good collection of maps and plans. The Council has set aside a sum of money for the purchase of books for the library, and the text books dealing with the various subjects taught in the school will be found on the shelves. The fees are low, and railway tickets at greatly reduced fares are issued to students by the Railway Department. A number of scholarships entitling holders to free tuition are at the disposal of the Council. The management of the school is in the hands of a Council elected by the subscribers to the institution. Classes in the following subjects are now held at the school :- Assaying and metallurgy, chemistry, geology, physiology, Euclid, algebra, practical mechanics, engine-driving, telegraphy, shorthand, elocution, harmony, surveying, practical geometry, perspective, drawing, and painting."

751. The Director of the School of Mines, Maryborough, Mr. School of Mines, W. F. Fremersdorff, A.R.S.M., has furnished the following account Maryborough.

"The Maryborough District School of Mines, Industries, and Science was opened on 26th January, 1889. A sum of money having been collected in the district towards the establishment of the school, the Government supplemented it with a grant for maintenance in November, 1888, and the Council decided to open the School in the old Town Hall buildings, rented for the purpose from the Borough Council. Owing to the increase in the number of students larger class-rooms and more accommodation became a necessity. Through the liberality of the Government, the Council were enabled, in April, 1890, to invite tenders for the erection of the east wing, of a large and handsome edifice, the estimated and complete cost of which is £15,000. The foundation stone was laid on 2nd June, 1890, by the Hon. C. H. Pearson, M.A., LL.D., M.L.A., Minister of Education. The east wing will be ready for use in October, 1890. The new buildings will provide sufficient class-rooms, laboratories and workshops for the wants of practical students. It is proposed to form classes for practical instruction in engineering, carpentry, and other mechanical arts. "The school year is divided into four terms, each of ten weeks' duration, and the term fees are small enough to bring the teaching of the school within the reach of everyone. Instruction is imparted by a staff of ten teachers and instructors, including the director. "Classes are now held in assaying, metallurgy, chemistry, geology, surveying, engine driving, mathematics, telegraphy, shorthand, French, pharmacy, materia medica, botany, natural philosophy, physiology, book-keeping, photography, painting, and drawing. "Besides the students who attend the School of Mines, the scholars at eight of the surrounding State Schools receive free elementary instruction in science.

"A series of lectures upon science, given in and around Maryborough, attracts large audiences, and has already directly benefited the school. Railway tickets at a reduced rate are issued to students residing within 60 miles of the school. That the concession is appreciated is shown by the fact that between 25 and 30 per cent. of the students attending come in by rail. Time-tables for classes have been, when necessary, so arranged as to enable students to avail themselves of the ordinary trains.

"Certificates are granted to students who pass examinations as mining engineers, mining surveyors, assayers, engineers, or in any scientific subjects.

"The school museum contains a large number of specimens of rock-minerals and ores, and through the courtesy of the Trustees of the Public Library, a loan collection of standard works of reference has been placed in the Library."

Schools of Design.

752. Twenty-nine Schools of Design were established at various places in Victoria in connexion with a Royal Commission for promoting technological and industrial instruction.* The subjects taught comprised practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand drawing. Each school receives 2s. 6d. from Government for every pupil who attends not less than eight times per quarter, besides which fees varying from 1s. to 10s. 6d. per quarter, for one or more lessons per week, are paid by the pupils. The number of teachers on the 31st December, 1889, was 72, and the number of pupils enrolled was 1,873, of whom 1,267 had attended eight or more times during the quarter ended on that date. The local South Kensington examinations were attended by 496 students of the Schools of Design, of whom 295 were successful in obtaining the Science and Art Department's certificates of merit. As a result of a conference held with the Honorable the Minister of Public Instruction, the Technological Commission arranged that after the 31st December, 1889, the Government allowance to those schools that were in receipt of a direct vote from Parliament should be withdrawn. On the 30th day of June, 1890, the Royal Technological Commissioners resigned office. The whole of the Schools of Art and Design, Technical Schools, Working Men's Colleges, and Schools of Mines throughout the colony are now under the direct control of the Education Department of Victoria. Fresh regulations with regard to the maintenance and conduct of these schools are under consideration by the

Department.

Melbourne Public Library.

753. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £111,604, and are still unfinished. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £464,597, of which £16,770

* 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.)

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 455,225, of which 237,476 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions At the end of 1889 the library contained 118,556 is £24,750. volumes, and 134,148 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 462,042 persons. The trustees report that, of 3,688 volumes added to the institution in 1889, 1,897 were donations; including a valuable donation of 846 volumes, besides 2,458 pamphlets and 5,186 maps from the British Government; also a gift of 65 volumes, besides 262 pamphlets, from Professor Giglioli, of Florence. It is also reported that the progress of the new catalogue has been retarded by various causes, but efforts are being made to ensure its speedy completion. Arrangements were made at the commencement of the year for lighting the library with the electric light.

754. The National Gallery, at the end of 1889, contained 15,711 National Gallery. works of art, viz., 164 oil paintings, 2,530 objects of statuary, etc., and 13,017 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 10 male and 18 female students, and the school of design by 66 male and 120 female students. The trustees report that the National Gallery was enriched during 1889 by the addition of several works of great value, of which the following are the most important :-- "After the Massacre of Glencoe," by Peter Graham, R.A., presented by James Graham, Esq.; "Summer Morning in North Wales," by Edwin Ellis, presented by David Beath, Esq.; "Langley Dell," by D. C. Hunt, presented by Robert Litton, Esq.; also a copy from the original in the Louvre of Titian's "Entombment of Christ," by Mr. John Longstaff, that being his first copy of an old master, received by the Trustees under the terms of the travelling scholarship awarded to him in 1887. There were also three oil paintings purchased from the collection at the Centennial International Exhibition. It has been decided to proceed at once with the erection of buildings which will provide accommodation for two sculpture galleries.

755. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Industrial Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains

617 publications, 49,027 specimens, and 261 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1889, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 17 students. A collection of fruits and timbers were sent by this institution to the Paris Exhibition, and several small collections of duplicates have been sent to local schools of mines and kindred institutions. In the Museum the whole foreign mineral collection has been re-arranged, the Department of Mines having handed over their valuable foreign collection for classification with that already in the Museum, the whole now making a most complete series scientifically classified. The section of economic botany has been largely added to by donations from agricultural societies.

National Museum.

756. 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 $\pounds 8,500$. 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 1889 was visited by 133,065 persons. During the same year, besides presentations of value and interest made to the institution, purchases were made to the extent of £1,285. The payments for salaries and wages amounted to $\pounds 1,525$. The total amount of aid from Government during the year was £2,845. By a further instalment of the register of the museum recently furnished by the Director, it appears that 53,601 specimens have been catalogued, classified, and labelled. The Director complains of the delay which is taking place in the completion of the buildings, and says if this is not done soon irreparable damage to the collections will result.

Patent Office Library. 757. There is a free library in connexion with the Patent Office, attached to the Registrar-General's Office, Melbourne. This contains about 5,000 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, etc., and other works. Here also are on view about 324 models of patented or protected inventions, and 186 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.758. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has seventeen
branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal

Social Condition.

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 1889 was 19,791. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £28,005, of which £1,583 was spent in 1889.

759. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or Free libraries, mechanics' institutes, in most of the suburban and country towns of etc. the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. Three hundred and seventy-eight furnished returns for 1889 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that the cost of erection of the buildings was £291,568; that their total receipts in 1889 amounted to £57,246, of which £16,994 was contributed by Government, and £40,252 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 435,946, and that during the year about 2,621,500 visits were paid to 343 of them which furnished returns. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1889 must have amounted to fully 2,890,000.

760. An International Exhibition was opened in Melbourne in 1888 Melbourne to commemorate the hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Interfirst Australasian colony, for which reason it was styled "The Centennial International Exhibition." Commissioners were appointed to it on the 6th January, 1887, and the Exhibition was opened on the 1st August, 1888 The buildings consisted of the permanent Exhibition building, erected in connexion with the Exhibition of 1880-81,* and of various temporary annexes erected for the occasion, the whole covering an area of 1,353,864 square feet, or rather more than 31 acres. Besides this, however, the floor space on the galleries, basement, and cellars, amounted to 101,960 square feet, or about $2\frac{1}{3}$ acres; the gardens outside occupied 295,534 square feet, or about $6\frac{3}{4}$ acres; and the open grounds, on which were erected kiosks, machinery, switchback and electric railways, etc., covered 236,027 square feet, or about $5\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The whole space therefore under the control of the Commissioners and available for exhibits, concert room, refreshment rooms, offices, walks, passages, lakes, gardens, and grounds, etc., amounted to 1,987,385 square feet, or 45 acres, 2roods, and 20 perches. The Exhibition was opened by His Excellency Sir Henry Brougham Loch, and was inaugurated by an imposing out-

Centennial national Exhibition 1888.

* See Victorian Year-Book, 1881-2, paragraph 1,171.

door procession of the Imperial and local military and naval forces, the friendly and trade societies, etc. In the buildings a grand procession was formed, consisting of the Governors of the Australasian colonies, the Presidents, Vice-Presidents, and Executive Commissioners of the countries officially represented, the Foreign Consuls, the President, Executive Vice-President, Vice-Presidents, and Members of the Executive and general body of the Victorian Commissioners with their Secretary, the Speakers of the Colonial Parliaments, the Members of the Houses of Legislature in the different colonies, Her Majesty's Ministers in Victoria and the other Australasian colonies, the Judges of the Supreme Courts, the Mayor and Town Clerk of the City of Melbourne, and the Imperial Naval and Military Officers of all nations then in Melbourne. The total number of exhibits was 10,240. of which 2,625 were Victorian; 3,108 were forwarded from the other Australasian colonies, 1,722 from Great Britain, 1,066 from Germany, 683 from France, 374 from the United States, 192 from Belgium, 178 from Austria-Hungary, and the remainder from 26 other countries. One of the most prominent features of the Exhibition was the orchestra of 73 instrumentalists and 708 vocalists, which was presided over by a musical director of recognized standing and ability. who was specially engaged in England at a cost of £5,000; and who specially selected and brought out with him 15 of the instrumental performers. No payment was made to the vocal performers, but the average amount of salaries payable to the orchestra was about £450 weekly, and the total net cost, after allowing for the sale of tickets, was £19,157. The total attendance at the concerts was 467,299, which was equivalent to 24 per cent. of the whole admissions to the The Exhibition was officially closed on the 31st January, Exhibition. 1889, after having been open for a period of six months. The total number of persons who paid for admission was-adults, 1,542,415; children, 179,219; besides which there were 241,802 free The total attendance was, therefore, 1,963,436.* admissions. The charge for entrance on ordinary occasions was-adults, one shilling; children, sixpence. There were no season tickets. The Exhibition was kept open both day and night, and the buildings were lit throughout

* The public were admitted informally to the 9th March, the number so admitted after the official day of closing being 40,157.

by the electric light. The gross cost of the Exhibition was £409,743; the expenditure on the erection of temporary annexes amounting to £125,178; additions, alterations, decorations, etc., to the permanent buildings, £30,986; gardens (including £2,967 for wages), £4,854; machinery, £16,471; orchestra and chorus, £28,177; electric lighting, £77,128*; gas and gas fittings, £8,337; medals and certificates, £6,788; office expenses, general wages, incidental expenses, and contingences, £68,088; other expenditure, £43,736. After allowing for various sums realized from sale of material, etc., after the close of the Exhibition, amounting to £56,904 (which includes £14,887 for the temporary annexes, and £15,509 allowed for as the value of additions, etc., to the permanent building), the cost was reduced to £352,839. The amount realized for admissions to the Exhibition was £85,468; to the dome, $\pounds 1,093$; to the aquarium, $\pounds 7,498$; to concerts, $\pounds 9,531$; whilst £1,787, which was equal to $42\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of its receipts, was received from the switchback railway, and £9,677 from other sources. The total amount thus contributed by the public was $\pounds 115,054$, and the net cost of the Exhibition to the consolidated revenue was $\pounds 237,785$. The total number of awards made by jurors was 9,109, viz.— 5,374 first class, 1,803 second class, 1,172 third class, and 760 honorable mentions. In consequence of these awards, the commissioners granted 409 gold medals, 1,102 silver medals, 777 bronze medals, and 6,821 certificates; and in addition, 76 gold medals, 342 silver medals, 479 bronze medals, and 425 diplomas were granted for services rendered.

761. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and Public parks, the total area of which is 5,293 acres. Of these reserves 1,723 acres are in Melbourne city, 634 in Kew, 482¹/₈ in South Melbourne,

Greater Melbourne.

446¹/₄ in Williamstown, 190 in Richmond, $80^{\frac{1}{4}}$ in Port Melbourne, $166\frac{1}{2}$ in Brighton, 250 in St. Kilda, 23 in Prahran, 36 in Footscray, 41 in Fitzroy, 39 in Collingwood, 54 in Essendon, $14\frac{1}{2}$ in Northcote, 15 in Hawthorn, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in North Melbourne, $306\frac{3}{4}$ in Flemington and Kensington, and 782 outside urban municipalities.

762. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement Public reserves. of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:-

* The net cost, after sale of plant, was £56,190.

Municipality.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Name of I	Reserve.		
Malbanna City		Royal Park			- * *	
meloourne crej		Yarra				
23		Prince's				
"	••	Fawkner				
••	•••	Flinders	~		.	• • •
33		Park (Model Fa	rm)			
<u>و</u> و	• • •	Botanic Garden	and Don	nain		
4 *		Zoological			-	•
• •		Carlton				· .
₩ .		Fitzrov				
••	•••	Spring				
•••		Flagstaff				-
••		Argyle Souare				
* •		Curtain	.		- 	
**	•••	Darling				
2.*	~ • •	Lincoln				
22	•••	Macarthur				
**		Murchison Soua	re			
<u>,</u> ,	••	University				
ð. 1	• • •	University Gron	nds			
		Friendly Societi	es' Grou	nds		
••		Industrial Schoo	ls and E	loard of	Health D	epôt
		Melbourne Crick	et Grou	nd		
••		East Melbourne				• • .
		Scotch College				
••		Richmond			• •	
**		Carlton	• •			
3.*		Parliament Rese	rve	-	•••	
	•••	Ornamental Plan	itations			
•• •		General Cemeter	۲ ۷			
••	•••	Old Cemetery	*		•••	
	•••	Military Parade	Ground			
North Melbourne 1	Town	Recreation		•••		
Fitzrov City		Edinburgh Park				
		Recreation				
Collingwood City		Mayor's Park				···
		Recreation		•••		
**		Darling Gardens				- • •
		Victoria Park		~		
Richmond City	• • •	Richmond Park			- • -	-
		Horticultural Ga	rdens		• • •	***
<i>3</i> ? 	•••	Barkly Sonare			• • •	***
Northeste Town	-	Til-o Dont-	• = •	• • •	÷ - ·	• • •

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.* 1890.

TIOL	ncole rown		JINA LAIN	•	N N 1		します
South	h Melbourne	City	Albert Park (part of)		• • •		464
22	• •		St. Vincent Gardens				71
3 *	••		Ornamental Plantations	•••		~ 	$2\frac{1}{4}$
"	22		Cricket and Recreation (V	Wareho	usemen's)		8
Port	Melbourne B	Borough	Cricket Ground	• • •		•••	71
1	• •	Í.	Park and Garden		•••		56
2			Ornamental Plantations		•••	•••	17

* 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.

Social Condition.

Municipality.	-		Name of R	leserve.			Area.
Prohen City		Recreation					Acres.
raman Ory St Kildo (Sty	•••	St. Kilda Garder	···		• - •	- • •	23
St. Kilua Olty	•••	Albert Park (par	rt of	· • •	•	•••	100
>>		Recreation	10 01)	* * *	• • •	•••	100
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>>	•••	12		* * *	••••	•••	153
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>9	•••	Cemetery	uchong it	Jacij	* ~ *	•••	22 <u>7</u> 20
» Brighton Town	• • •	Elsternwick Par	 ৮	• • •	- • •	• • •	20 85
Dingilion Town	•••	Recreation (Elst	ernwick)	•••		• • •	111
>>		Reach Park	ci ii wickj	• • •	•••		
» Frandon Town	•••	Recreation	• • •			•••	101
EASSENDED TOWN	•••	IVECTEGUIUII	* * *		· • •	•••	103
>*	***	A arriantural Soa	 iety's Vor	da	• • •	•••	20 20
>>	•••	Agricultural Blog	ntotions	us	• • •	•••	00 01
er bratan	 Zona	Raaaanrea	litations	•		•••	201
Flemington and I	xens-	nacecourse	•••	* * *		•••	501
myton Dorougn		Romontion					53
""		necieation	* * *	- • •		•••	15 15
Raw Borongh		» Studlor Parl-				(203
ven poronän	•••	Tunnatia Asylum		• • •	· · ·	····]	200
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33		Regression		•••	* = *	•••	16 16
>>	•	Public Gordons	* * *	• • •	• • •	•••	10 96
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		Donly	ravillej	• • •			26
williamstown 10w	· u		* *	• • •	· · •		90 90
>>	•••	yy Dae ah Daub	* * *	• • •	• • •	•••	20
>>		Deach Fark	· • • •	•••]	20 15
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>>	• • •	Rille Kallge	· · ·				004 C3
55		D-blie Ground	• • •	•••		•••	$0\overline{4}$
>>	• • •	Public Garden	····	•••	~ • •	••••	<u> う</u> す 1 つ
) 7	• • •	Recreation (New	vport)	• • •		•••	13
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		Malvern Kecrea	FION	* * *		• • •	9
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cipalities)	Caulfield Park	• • •	• • •	- * *		62

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1890—continued.

,, Racecourse Camberwell Gardens Williamstown Racecourse	•••	···· ····	···· ····	$\begin{array}{c}144\\7\\190\end{array}$
 Total		•••	• • •	5,293

763. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side Botanic 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

* See footnote (*) on page 428.
combined; but with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it covers about 300 acres. This garden, although nominally in existence for some forty-eight 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 Acelimatisation Gardens.

764. 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. The following interesting account of the operations of this society has been kindly contributed for this work by the Director of the Gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef :—

"The society was first founded in 1857. When a meeting was held to consider the desirability of establishing an Ornithological Society, Dr. Thomas Black, now of Cintra, St. Kilda, who was one of those present at the meeting (and who was for many years afterwards president of the society), moved that the original idea be extended, and that a Zoological Society be established instead; and the motion finding favour, was unanimously carried, and the convener of the meeting, Mr. Frederick Selwyn, a well-known solicitor of that day, was, on the motion of Dr. Black, elected its first president. The society thus inaugurated has continued its operations ever since, but principally until 1880 as an Acclimatisation Society, and with this branch of its labours the name of the late Mr. Edward Wilson will always be associated, as he was to the day of his death one of its most earnest and staunch supporters. The society always possessed a small collection of animals and birds, and a few years ago

* Volume II., paragraph 891.

it was determined to give more prominence to the zoological element, and to this end, in 1880, the director of the society, Mr. Le Souef, was requested by the council to visit the principal Zoological Gardens of England and the continent, and to make himself acquainted with their management. This he did, and on his return, at the latter end of that year, steps were at once taken to place the society on a proper footing, and efforts were made to obtain permission from the Government to charge for admission at the gates, that being the only plan ever found to succeed in carrying on a Zoological Garden successfully. At first permission to charge on one day in the week was granted, then on five days, and finally on all days except Sunday, on which day it is still free from 1.30 o'clock till 4.30 in winter, and 6 p.m. in summer.

"The gardens are now very attractive, and contain a fine zoological collection, which is always increasing. There are at present lions from South Africa, Bengal tigers, the tiger royal from Java, different varieties of leopards, panthers, cheetahs, pumas, bears of several kinds, hyænas, Brahmin cattle of several varieties, water buffaloes from Ceylon, yaks from Thibet, anoas from the Celebes, the white tailed gnu from South Africa, a fine elephant from India, single and double humped camels, wolves, dingoes, jackalls, foxes, wild boars from India and Africa, porcupines, the South American beaver, the guanaco, alpaca, and llamas, antelopes of several sorts, the wapiti deer from North America, the red deer from Europe, the axis, Formosan, Java, barasingu, and rusine deer, zebras from the Orange River, South Africa, and a large collection of monkeys, including a splendid example of that rare creature the mandrill, and several fine ourang-utans.

"In addition to the animals mentioned, there are also a splendid collection of kangaroos of many different varieties, and a large number of smaller animals, both foreign and native, too numerous to mention. There are besides ostriches, rheas, emus, cassowaries, adjutants from India, flamingoes from Egypt, the Indian sarus crane, the native companion (or large Australian crane), the demoiselle crane, crowned crane, and Stanley cranes, all from different parts of Africa; white and black swans, and several of the beautiful black-necked swans from Chili; the magnificent crown goura pigeons from New Guinea, and, in the same aviary, a number of other beautiful birds from South America. In other parts of the grounds are more pheasants of different varieties, macaws, cockatoos, parrots, bustards (or native turkeys), eagles, vultures, ravens, hawks, and a large number of other birds; and a large collection of water-fowl. There is also a collection of reptiles : pythons, snakes (venomous and non-venomous), lizards, iguanos, and a crocodile. Many of the cages are pretty and attractive; for example, the guinea-pigs live in luxurious style in a small Swiss châlet, known as 'Guinea-pig Cottage;' the white Egyptian rats in a model of an old Norman or Rhenish castle, called 'Rat Castle;' the white rabbit in a miniature log cabin of the old times; and on the opposite side of the path is a still more primitive structure known as the 'Old Bush House,' an exact counterpart, in miniature, of the shepherd's hut of thirty or forty years ago. In another part of the garden is a native encampment, the mia-mias, or huts, being exactly similar to those erected by the natives when the white men first entered Victoria; they are furnished with spears, boomerangs, shields, and waddies or war-clubs.

"The efforts of the society are appreciated by the public, as shown by the increasing attendance; and the Melbourne Zoological Gardens now compare with some of the fine Zoological Gardens of the different capitals of Europe. The entrance fee has been fixed at a low rate. On Mondays it is 1s. for adults, and 6d. for children, and on all other week days, 6d. for adults, and 3d. for children, whilst on Sundays the admission is free. For a member's ticket, admitting lady and gentleman, the annual subscription is $\pounds 1$ 1s. The yearly subscription for a family ticket is $\pounds 2$ 2s., and a life member's ticket $\pounds 10$ 10s."

765. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions Accommodation of in Victoria, and a statement of the accommodation which, according charities to the returns of the year ended 30th June, 1889, was available for indoor patients :---

		Number of	Dorn	nitories.	Number of Beds	Number of Cubic Feet	
Description of Institution.		Institu- tions.	Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.	for Inmates.	to each Inmate.	
General hospitals ±		39	352	3,147,011	2,430	1,295	
Women's Hospital		1	21	118,000	70	1,686	
Children's Hospital		1	9	59,176	70	845	
Eve and Ear Hospital	- • •	1	6	33,322	-43	775	
Hospitals for the Insane		5	1,022	2,094,805	3,411	614	
Idiot Asylum §		1	12	49.746	83	599	
Benevolent asylums	• • •	5	138	1,043.096	1,401	745	
Immigrants' Home		1	24	390.256	677	576	
Blind Asvium		1	5	78.658	108	728	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum		1	· 4	73.765	74	997	
Orphan asylums		7	61	532,566	1,019	523	
Industrial Schools	. .	5	20	224,169	309	725	
Reformatory Schools		4	22	231,091	218	1,060	
Infant Asylum		1	9	34.482	61	565	
Female refuges		7	125	312,240	474	659	
Total	•••	80	1,830	8,422,383	10,448	806	

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.*-AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1888-9.+

NOTE.—Besides the hospitals above referred to, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for 25 inmates. Particulars of these institutions will be found in a subsequent paragraph.

Cubic space in wards.

766. 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 It will be observed by the figures in the last column each individual. 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

* 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, 1889.

A list of the general hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 755 in Volume I. S 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.

¶ Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

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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.

767. The following table shows the total and average number of Inmates and inmates in the same institutions during the year ended 30th June, charities. deaths in 1889; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to inmates :---

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS .--- INMATES AND DEATHS, 1888-9.

	, . -	Number o	f Inmates.	Number	Proportion of Deaths to	
Description of Insti	tution.	Total during Year.	Daily Average.	of Deaths.	Total Number of Inmates.	
General hospitals		17,848	1,833.5	2,160	Per cent. 12.10	
Women's Hospital, etc.*	.	1,160	43·2	28	2.41	
Children's Hospital	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	983	57.0	77	7.83	
Eye and Ear Hospital		443	39·4	3	·68	
Hospitals for the Insane	•••	4,299	3,552.0	228	5.30	
Idiot Asylum	· • • •	101	77.5	9	8.91	
Benevolent asylums		2,036	1,302.1	257	12.62	
Immigrants' Home		2,291	676.0	102	4.45	
Blind Asylum		116	106.5	1	·86	
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	• • • •	77	68·4		• • •	
Orphan asylums		1,458	1,164.4	7	•48	
Industrial and Reformat	ory Schools†	3,719	3,248.5	56	1.20	
Infant Asylum	•/	88+	49.0	14	15.91	
Female refuges		865	407.0	6	·69	
Total		35,484	12,624.5	2,948	8.30	

768. With reference to the overcrowding of some of the institutions, Inmates in a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average beds. of inmates in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Hospitals for the Insane, and the Orphan Asylums. The children attached to the Industrial and Reformatory Schools

excess of

greatly outnumber the beds, but as the majority of these are boardedout,§ the institutions are not overcrowded.

769. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of Birthplaces These are summarized in the following table, and the of inmates. their inmates. totals are compared with the estimated numbers of the same birthplaces in the population :--

* Exclusive of infants.

† Including those boarded-out and sent to service as well as the inmates of the institution. ‡ Exclusive of mothers, of whom 39 were admitted during the year, and 19 remained at its end. § See paragraph 797 post.

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CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES* OF INMATES, 1888-9.

		73	1		т 1	8	
Description of Institution.	Australasiaı Colonies.	England an Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals	7 137	4.606	1.221	3.093	357	1.434	17,848
Women's Hospital	814	137	30	110		39	1.160
Eve and Ear Hospital	212	91	32	83	2	. 23	443
Hospitals for the Insane	215 714	947	363	1.175	106	994	4.299
Idiot Asylum	81	2	000	.,		18	101
Benevolent asylums	139	886	217	598	55	141	2,036
Immigrants' Home	292	956	357	526		160	2.291
Blind Asylum	100	10	1	3		2	116
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	6 9	5				3	77
Orphan asylums	1367	18	1	29		43	1.458
Industrial and Reformatory	230	5	1	2		12	250
Schools†	200			_			
Total	11,185	7,663	2,223	5,619	520	2,869	• 30,079
Proportions per 1,000 of }	15.93	41.87	37 .05	52.51	44.52	70.69	27.25

Religions of inmates.

770. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the estimated living population of each sect:--

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS* OF INMATES, 1888-9.

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Bud- dhists, Confu- cians, etc.	Of other Sect, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals Women's Hospital Eye and Ear Hospital Hospitals for the Insane Idiot Asylum Benevolent asylums Immigrants' Home	$11,772 \\774 \\295 \\2,392 \\61 \\1,345 \\1,600$	5,399 375 141 1,358 23 592 641	$egin{array}{c} 47 \\ 3 \\ 4 \\ 17 \\ 1 \\ 3 \\ 3 \end{array}$	310 2 92 40 4	$320 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 440 \\ 16 \\ 56 \\ 43$	$17,848 \\ 1,160 \\ 443 \\ 4,299 \\ 101 \\ 2,036 \\ 2,291$

* 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 3,719.

‡ For numbers of each birthplace, see table following paragraph 120 in Vol. I.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—Religions* of Inmates, 1888-9—continued.

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Bud- dhists, Confu- cians, etc.	Of other Sect, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
Blind Asylum Deaf and Dumb Asylum Orphan asylums Industrial and Reformatory Schools [†]	$95 \\ 64 \\ 751 \\ 140$	20 12 707 109	1 1 1	· • • · • • · • •		$116 \\ 77 \\ 1,458 \\ 250$
Total	19,289	9,377	81	448	884	30,079
Proportions per 1,000 of) population \$	24.35	36.07	14 [.] 62	41.83	24 [.] 56	27.25

771. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are Ages of inmates of given as follow; also the proportion of the numbers at each age charities. period to the numbers at the same age in the population :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1888-9.

					Age	es.					
Description of Institution.	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	16 to 26.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals Women's Hospital Eye and Ear Hospital Hospitals for the Insane Idiot Asylum Benevolent asylums Immigrants' Home Blind Asylum Deaf and Dumb Asylum Orphan asylums Industrial and Reforma- tory Schools† Infant Asylum Female refuges	242 52 87 107 6 88	526 40 24 18 75 5 14 551 12 	875 37 32 31 19 20 31 745 124 9	4,192 699 96 363 45 59 96 47 32 54 108	3,418 360 75 781 3 20 349 32 - 1 186	1,958 74 48 764 42 396 9 117	$2,268 \\ 21 \\ 50 \\ 959 \\ 131 \\ 443 \\ 2 \\ \\ \\ 121$	2,146 2 65 657 353 411 1 35	2,195 32 308 1,379 4,7 	28 4 411 4 8 131	$17,848 \\ 1,160 \\ 443 \\ 4,299 \\ 101 \\ 2,036 \\ 2,291 \\ 116 \\ 77 \\ 1,458 \\ 250 \\ 88 \\ 865 \\ 865$
Total	582	1,265	1,923	6,057	5,225	3,408	3,995	3,670	4,321	586	31,032
Proportions per 1,000 of populations	4-21	10.72	16.49	24.66	26.40	36.45	44.88	5 1·1 1	128.75	••	28.10

* See footnote (*) on page 434.

† See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 769 ante.

‡ For numbers of each sect, see table following paragraph 131 of Vol. I.

§ For numbers of each age, see table following paragraph 134 of Vol. I.

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Victorian Year-Book, 1889-90.

Receipts and expenditure.

772. The total receipts of these institutions in 1888-9 amounted to \pounds 401,930, of which \pounds 229,041, or not quite three-fifths, was contributed by Government ; and the expenditure amounted to \pounds 382,362. Of the Government contribution, \pounds 120,267 was expended on the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, which are Government institutions; and the balance (£108,774) 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,
	1888-9.		

				True on di	
Description of Institution.		From Govern- ment.	From other Sources.	Total.	Expendi- ture.
		£	£	£	£
General hospitals	•	65,474	85,884	151,358	135,935
Women's Hospital		2,500	3,714	6,214	6,218
Children's Hospital		250	5,153	5,403	4,585
Eye and Ear Hospital		800	2,244	3,044	2,921
Hospitals for the Insane	2	20 226	99 00 4 *	100 200	100 200
Idiot Asylum	j	00,200	28,094*	108,380	108,380
Benevolent asylums		18,053	11,747	29,800	31,225
Immigrants' Home		6,726	2,556	9,282	8,798
Blind Asylum		2,000	4,049	6,049	6,416
Deaf and Dumb Asylum		1,850	1,956	3,806	3,136
Orphan asylums		8,951	10,679	19,630	20,219
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	s	39,981	1,751+	41,732	41.732
Infant Asylum		250	1,547	1,797	1.952
Female refuges	·	1,920	13,515	$15,\!435$	10,845
Total	••••	229,041	172,889	401,930	382,362
			1		}

Average cost

773. The following table gives a statement of the average number

per inmate.

of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1889, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate :---

* This represents the amount paid into the Treasury in 1889 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, £1,417 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £334 was derived from the sale of articles produced, making a total of £1,751. No information is furnished of the amounts received from private sources by the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

						_		
Description of Institu	ition.		Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.*	Average Cos of each Inm a per annum.	Average Cost of each Inm a te per annum.		
				£	£ s. d.			
General hospitals		• • • •	1,833.5	113,560	61 18 9			
Women's Hospital	•••	• • •	43.2	5,795	134 3 0			
Children's Hospital			57·0	4.459	78 4 7			
Eye and Ear Hospital		• • •	39.4	2.538	64 8 4			
Hospitals for the Insane	• • •	• • •	3.552.0)	_,				
Idiot Asylum	· · · ·	• • •	77.5	108,380	$29 \ 17 \ 2$			
Benevolent asylums	•••		1.302.1	22.751	17 9 6			
Immigrants' Home			676.0	8,279	12 4 11			
Blind Asylum			106.5	6.032	56 12 9			
Deaf and Dumb Asylum		• • •	68.4	3.090	45 3 6			
Orphan asylums	• • •	• • •	1.164.4	18,790	16 2 9			
Industrial and Reformatory	Schools	• • • •	3.248.5	41.732†	12 16 11			
Infant Asylum		• • •	49.0	1,503	30 13 61	r		
Female refuges	• • •	•••	407.0	10,325	25 7 4	4		
Total	••••	••• (12,624.5	347,234	27 10 1			
			•					

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1888-9.

774. In 1888-9 the average cost per inmate was greatest in the Expenditure Women's Hospital (£134), the next in the Children's Hospital (£78), and the next in the Eye and Ear Hospital (£64). The general hospitals followed, with an average per inmate of £62; then the Blind Asylum, with £56; and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, with £45. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of less than £12 5s.; the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, with an average of less than £13; the Orphan Asylums, with an average of £16; and the Benevolent Asylums, with an average of £17 10s. per inmate. The children of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and Orphan Asylums, are, however, for the most part not resident in the institutions, but are boarded-out or licensed.

775. In the following table the principal ordinary occupations or occupation callings of persons who were inmates of Hospitals and Benevolent table institable institutions. Asylums during the year ended 30th June, 1889, 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 £1,640 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 £22 8s. 8d.

Occupations of Inmates of Charitable Institutions, 1889.*

Occupations.					General Hospitals.		Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.	
	-				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
GOVERNMENT,	PROFES	SIONS,	ARTS, EI	DUCA-				
Army officer. so	ldier	DIGAT U	De 13 •		3	} 	50	
Clergyman law	ver. doo	tor	• • •	•••	29		6	
Police constable	yor, doc e. warde	r	•••		$\frac{1}{26}$		4	
Printer, compos	sitor				52		33	•••
Others .	••	• • •			131	23	25	18
BOARD AND A	Lodgin(ttenda:	3, Dom nce, e	testic Du rc.	JTIES,				
Hotel servant .					62	28	33	1
Domestic serva	nt	• • •	••		29	1,007	2	449
Cook		• • •		· · · ·	162	36	108	53
Nurse, nursema	uid	• • •	• • •		• • •	98		39
Housekeeper .		• • •			• • •	66]	50
Domestic duties	s, marrie	ed wom	an, etc.		• • •	1,542		• • •
Others	•••	•••	••••	•••	47	74	15	183
Сом	MERCIA	L PURS	SUITS.					
Book-keeper, c	lerk	• • •		•••	175	1	79	
Merchant, deal	er, store	keeper	• • •	••••	56		45	9
Hawker		* • •	• • •	•••	71	1	31	2
Others	• • •	• • •	• • •	••••	130	8		•••
CARRY	YING AN	D MES	SSAGES.					
Cab, coach-ma	an, etc.	•••	•••		108		11	
Carrier, carter,	etc.	•••	•••	•••	302	•••	8	
Railway servan	it ,	•••	•••	•••	69			-
Sailor, ship's st	eward, e	etc.	•••	•••	24 0		116	
Others	• • •	•••	•••	•••	138	• • •	9	
AGRICULTU	RAL PU	RSUITS	AND LAD	ND.				
Farmer, farm l	abourer,	etc.	• • •		324	4	56	
Gardener		•••	•••		189		109	• • •
Others		•••	•••		12	•••	6	•••
PASTORAL	Pursui	TS ANI	D ANIMAL	s.				
Drover	• • •	•••			40		9	
Groom, stable l	ooy	•••	• • •	•••	193	•••	55	
Horse dealer, t	rainer, j	ockey	•••		50	••••	•••	••••
Snepnera	•••	••			46			• • •
Otners	•••	•••	•••	•••	73		51	
ARTIZANS,	Месна	NICS,	LABOUREE	RS.	• .			
Bricklayer		• • •		••••	74		35	• • •
Carpenter	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	344	•••	91	•••
Engineer .	- •	•••	• • •	•••	58	••••	4	('
Labourer .	••	•••	•••	••••	5,187		1,075	
Fainter, paperh	langer, s	ignwrit	ter		136		93	,
Others	• •		• • •	••••	64 850	•••		
Juners .	• • •	•••	••••	••••	390	4	77	2

* For further details see Statistical Register of Victoria for 1889, Part "Social Condition."

Social Condition.

. —	Occur	pations.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Ger Hosj	neral pitals.	Benevolent Asylums and Immigrants' Home.		
	•				Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	
T: Boot and	EXTILE FABR	LICS AND	Dress.		132		68	2	
Dressmal Tailor, ta Others	ker, milliner, s iloress	seamstre 	ss, etc. 	••••	76 83	127 59 16	70 33	59 55 16	
FIBROUS	MATERIALS	•••	•••		4	1	2		
	ANIMA	l Food.					01		
Butcher Others	•••	•••	•••		$\frac{115}{25}$		31	2	
D-lean	VEGETAI	BLE FOO	D.		90		27		
Others	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	89 38		22	•••	
·	DRINKS AND	STIMUI	LANTS.						
Grocer Others	••••	•••	•••		36 41	1	$\begin{vmatrix} 17\\8 \end{vmatrix}$		
ANIMAL	MATTERS	••••		•••	41	•••	8		
•	VEGETABL	E MATT	ERS.						
Axeman, Others	sawyer, wood	l splitter	, etc., etc.		180 .15	· 1	$\begin{vmatrix} 20\\ 6 \end{vmatrix}$		
MINING,	ENGAGED IN	r	•••		1,332		317		
COAL, STO	one, Clay, E <i>a</i>	RTHENW	ARE AND (LASS	109		27	•••	
	MINERALS .	and Me	TALS.						
Blacksmi	ith, whitesmit	h	• • •	•••	127	•••	44		
Engine d Others	river, cleaner	•••	•••	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 52 \\ 123 \end{array}$		40	•••	
IND Children	EFINITE AND under 15 vea	Non-Pe rs of age	RODUCTIVE	3.	676	521	120	96	

OCCUPATIONS OF INMATES OF CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, 1889*continued.

Others		•••	• • • • • •	 414 57	1,440 38	15 59	
	Total			 12,741	5,107	3.212	1,115

776. In Melbourne and suburbs, during the month of October of Hospital each year, the last Saturday and Sunday are set apart for making and Suncollections in aid of the charitable institutions. The movement is taken up warmly by the clergy of all denominations, who, on Hospital

For further details see Statistical Register of Victoria for 1889, Part "Social Condition."

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 :—

	Hospi	TAL SA	TURDA	Y AND SI	UNDAY, A	MOUNTS	COLL	ECTEI),
				1873 т	o 1889.				
				£	[£
873				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					<u> </u>
1881				6,984		Total		£	128,711
1882				7.022					

Distribution 777. The following table shows the distribution of the amounts collected. Collected and the extent to which the respective charitable institutions have profited thereby :---

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FUND, 1873 TO 1889.

					Amount Distributed.			
	i	nstitution.			1873 to 1888.	1889.	Total.	
					£	£	£	
Melbourne H	ospital	• • • • •			39,277	2,985	42,262	
Alfred Hospi	tal	• • • • •	• • •		16,128	1,992	18,120	
BenevolentA					12,225	872	13,097	
Women's Ho	spital .	•• •••			9,947	954	10,901	
Hospital for	Sick Child	dren	• • •	•	11,588	1,397	12,985	
Eve and Ear	Hospital	•••	• • •	• • •	5,801	549	6,350	
Homœopathi	c Hospita	al			4,436	883	5,319	
Immigrants'	Aid Socie	ety	- • •		4,675	385	5,060	
Richmond D	ispensary	• • • •			800	50	850	
Collingwood	Dispensar	Y			1,085	100	1,185	
Austin Hospi	tal for In	curables	• • • •		3,839	533	4,372	
Convalescent	Home fo	r Women			90	100	190	
79	"	Men	· • •		75	100	175	
	Total	distributed	• • •	. <i>.</i> .	109,966	10,900	120,866	
	Total	collected	••••		117,252	11,459	128,711	

Recoveries 778. The proportion of recoveries of patients in the Victorian of lunatics, Australia and England. as in most previous years, the proportion having been 4,423* per

* Males, 4,214; females, 4,737 per 10,000 admissions of either sex.

Social Condition.

10,000 admitted as against a proportion of 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 three of the other Austral-asian colonies, or than in England and Wales, as is shown by the following figures :--

Recoveries	\mathbf{OF}	LUNATIC	ASYLI	JM	PATIENTS	IN	AUSTRALASIAN
		Colon	IES AN	D	ENGLAND,		

1. New South 2. Victoria 3. Queensland	Wales	۲ ۲ ۸	Recoveries per 10,000 Idmissions.* 4,676 4,423 4,163	4. 5. 6.	England and Wales South Australia New Zealand	•••	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.* 3,856 3,847 3 766
5. Queensianu	• • •	•	4,103	6.	New Zealand	• • •	3,760

779. It has been noticed that in South Australia, England and Recoveries of male 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.

780. In proportion to the numbers resident, the mortality in the Deaths of Iunatics, Victorian Asylums during 1889 was lower than that during the Australasia year 1886 in the asylums of the other countries named, except South England. Australia and New Zealand, as is thus shown :---

MORTALITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

	Deaths per 10,000 Patients Resident.†					
Country.	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.			
1. England and Wales	1,070	824	937			
2. New South Wales	761	497	658			
3. Queensland	712	572	657			
4. Victoria (1889)	775	507	653			
5. South Australia	700	560	640			
6 New Zealand	756	416	- 636			

781. It will be noticed that the proportion of deaths of female Deaths of patients was in all cases smaller than that of male patients; and female although the total mortality of lunatic patients was lower in Victoria than in New South Wales or Queensland, the mortality of male patients was greater in the former than in either of the latter.

* 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. † Figures for England and Wales and the neighbouring colonies from page 15 of Report of Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, 1886.

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Causes of insanity.

782. 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, 1886 TO 1889.

Number of Admissions.										
Probable Causes.		Males.					Females.			
	1886	1887.	1888.	1889	Total.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	Total.
MORAL.	9 			-	!					
Domestic trouble (including	8	3	8	3	22	15	21	18	14	68
Adverse circumstances (includ-	19	15	21	12	67	3	• • •	3	5	11
ing business anxieties and		1 i								
pecuniary difficulties)	19	10	11	ar	60	9	14	~	10	94
Mental anxiety and worry (not	13	18	11	18	00		14	Э	13	34
two heads) and over work						r 2 1				1
Beligions excitement	q	- 7	7	8	- 31	7	10	8	6	31
Love affairs (including seduc-		1	2	1	4	1	3	10	5	19
tion)			-		-			10		10
Fright and nervous shock		1	1	1	3	4	9	2	10	25
PHYSICAL.					:		, 			
Intemperance in drink	36	69	71	60	236	21	27	14	20	82
,, sexual	4	1		1	6	•••	• • • •	2	3	5
Venereal disease	1	1	•••	1	3	• •	•••		2	2
Self-abuse	23	17	22	20	82	• • •		1		1
Over exertion						1	•••	• • •	•••	1
Sunstroke	9	14	19	9	51	2	5	2	1	10
Accident or injury (including	17	14	16	8	55	4	2	1	2	9
Prognancy					•	ર		1		A
Parturition and the puerperal	•••	••		••••		18	18	10	15	6 1
state		* * *			•••		10	10	10	UI
Lactation		•••				2		4	1	7
Uterine and ovarian disorders						8	9	3	10	30
Puberty				• • •	•••					
Change of life		•• •			•••	2	4	2	1	9
Fevers	4	3	4	5	16	2	1		2	5
Privation and starvation	1	3	4	4	12	••	•••	2	2	4
Old age	3	9	23	23	58	5	10	15	18	48
Epilepsy	9	1	2	•••	12	2	•••			2
Other bodily diseases or disorder	s 7	8	16	$\frac{37}{2}$	68	6	6	8	15	35
Trevious attacks		36	49 19	55	140	11	17	51	42	121
toined (direct and collatoral)	9	4	12	15	40	6	11	15		33
Congenital defect ascertained	1	0	10	10	90	0	10	0	7.4	49
Habitual use of onium	1	I	10	10	- 33 - 1	9	12	8	14	43
Other ascertained causes	5	л. Д	···· <u> </u>	· 1	1 1/	•••		•••	 E	17
Unknown	151	129	73	110	462	4 126	101	79	56	361
Convulsions				TTO	LUU	IZU	TAT	10	1	100
										ل
Total	333	367	375	402	1,477	262	290	263	264	1,079

783. In his report for 1888, the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, Property of Dr. Dick, alludes to the fact that many patients are discharged patients. from the asylums without any means of support, that such money as they may have brought with them when admitted is paid into the Treasury by the Master in Lunacy, and frequently the whole sum is absorbed for maintenance and other charges, that the discovery of their loss when about to leave the asylum is a source of keen disappointment, and adds to the difficulties against which they have to contend in striving to regain their position in life; he therefore recommended that all patients' property within a certain limit, or its value, should be returned to them at the time of discharge on grounds of policy as well as humanity.

784. An Act was passed in 1888* authorising the establishment of Inebriate Inebriate Asylums, where persons addicted to the habitual use of alcohol in excess 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. The following particulars respecting these institutions have been taken from the report of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums for 1889:—

"A site for the buildings required to give full effect to this Act has been selected, and plans have been submitted and approved. Circumstances have not, however, admitted of further progress. In the meantime, in order that the Act should not be entirely inoperative, and until permanent provision for inebriates has been made, the Government have leased two houses in the neighbourhood of Beaconsfield, and converted them into temporary asylums. Situated in a mountainous district, on a main line of railway within about 28 miles of the metropolis, and favoured with a salubrious climate, these establishments fairly answer their purpose. To each of these is attached a considerable area of land, admitting of healthful exercise and occupation for the inmates; and books, newspapers, and various games, offer a means of distraction for those of the less actively disposed. A dietary on a sufficiently liberal scale has been approved, and can be supplemented under medical sanction. The male division contains accommodation for 10 and the female for 9 patients. A staff of assistants, somewhat large in proportion to the number of patients hitherto received, is also in attendance. The rates of maintenance have been rigidly fixed at £2 and £5 per week. It is to be anticipated that the payment of the higher rate will be eluded by many on one pretext or another, and it is probable that a more elastic scale, under which persons could be charged according to their means, limited only by a maximum and minimum, would be a more fair and satisfactory arrangement. "The house for male patients was opened on the 1st October, 1889; that for females on the 1st November, 1889. Up to the end of the year only 2 male patients and 1 female patient had been admitted. Doubtless there would have been more applicants for admission had the existence of the retreat been generally known, the numerous inquiries by friends of inebriates showing the urgent need of some such Under the Act, persons can only be committed for three months-a institution. period which is inadequate to the reformation of confirmed inebriates, and requiring to be much extended. In view of the projected opening of an establishment specially

^{*} The Inebriate Asylums Act 1888 (52 Vict. No. 1009).

designed for the reception and treatment of inebriates, where the number of persons to be dealt with will probably be largely increased, the modification of the Act in certain directions appears to be called for.

- "1. It should be legal to commit a patient for any period up to twelve months, according to the condition of individual, as indicated by the medical evidence, and otherwise.
- "2. Power should be intrusted to the Medical Superintendent to allow short absences from the asylum, after a certain time of detention, say six or nine months.
- "3. In the event of circumstances arising which would necessitate a patient's temporary absence from the asylum, it should be competent for the Medical Superintendent to grant a permit for the time required. At present on an emergency, such, for instance, as the death of a near relative, in order that a patient should legally leave the asylum, the order of committal would have to be rescinded—a course attended with much inconvenience, and calculated to undo the benefit which may already have been obtained by the patient.
- "4. A progressive maintenance rate should be introduced, ranging, say, from 25s. to £5 a week, according to the patient's circumstances and requirements.
- "5. Before the admission of any patient an approved bond, to secure monthly prepayments, should be executed by those interested.

"It is desirable at times, from various considerations, to take control over inebriates who are unable directly or indirectly to contribute towards the expense of their maintenance. If such an obligation be admitted, provision will have to be made for this class in the form of special refuges, and it is probable that legislation to meet the particular circumstances will also be required. It is to be remarked that in England and Scotland much attention is at present being given to this branch of legislation, conceived in great measure on the lines above suggested."

Inebriate Retreat. 785. The Inebriate Retreat, which is a private institution, receiving no pecuniary aid from Government, admitted 37 patients —viz., 30 males and 7 females—in 1889, as against 32 males and 9 females in 1888. All those admitted in 1889 entered voluntarily; 26 had been constant and 7 periodical drinkers; 22 had had delirium tremens; 27 had been accustomed to use tobacco, and 4 are known to have had intemperate parents.* Forty-four patients were discharged during the year, and 1 remained in the institution at its close.

Blind Asylum. 786. The following information respecting the Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind has been taken from the report of the Committee for the year ending 30th June, 1890 :---

"At the commencement of the year the number of inmates was 108, and 6 former pupils were then employed as journeymen, making a total of 114. During the year 16 have been admitted, 12 have been discharged, and 1 has died. At the close of the year there were 111 inmates and 4 journeymen; so that the total number of blind persons then enjoying the benefits of the institution was 115. The total number received into the Institution since its establishment is now 328.

"The ordinary income for the year was £6,189 4s. 3d., and the expenditure for the same period, £6,857 9s. 11d.; the latter included £1,255 7s. 2d. paid for raw material to be used in the manufacturing department, the balance of which at the close of year formed a considerable item in the assets—viz., £763 6s. 11d.

* Some of the patients are unwilling to acknowledge parental intemperance, and consequently he number is understated.

"The legacies received during the year (which are not included in the above statement) amounted in the aggregate to $\pm 4,816$ 19s. 11d.; of this sum $\pm 4,500$ was bequeathed by the late Hon. Francis Ormond. From these legacies the Committee have transferred $\pm 1,316$ 19s. 11d. to the General Account, to meet existing liabilities, and the remainder, viz., $\pm 3,500$, they have constituted a Building Fund, to be used in aid of completing the structure according to its original design, and in the erection of a Music Hall; this latter it is intended to call the 'Ormond Hall for the Blind.'

"The number of pupils in the school at the close of the year was 39, viz., 19 girls, and 20 boys.

"In May last the senior member of the matriculation class endeavoured to pass the matriculation examination. By the kindness of the University authorities, special arrangements were made to meet the peculiar requirements of the student, who, although she failed to obtain the object of her laudable ambition, yet succeeded in passing in the five following subjects, viz., English, arithmetic, geography, botany, and history, a very praiseworthy and encouraging achievement, considering that the student is only sixteen years old, and has been educated entirely as a blind person.

"Eighteen of the inmates are being taught basketmaking, 12 brushmaking, and 9 matmaking.

"The total proceeds of sales for the year were £1,354 12s. 9d., being £162 7s. 3d. in excess of the previous year.

"The number of pupils taught music is 40, 5 of whom assist in teaching; 35 are learning the piano, 13 stringed instruments, 12 wind instruments (who, together with two drummers, form the brass band), 6 piano-tuning, and 4 the organ.

"The senior choir consists of 23, and the junior choir of 22 members. During the past year 35 concerts and 17 band performances have been given in aid of the funds of the Institution, and the aggregate net profit, including $\pounds 27$ 10s. from last year, amounted to $\pounds 756$ 3s. 10d.

"The Committee rejoice in the prospect of the greater facilities which the completion of the building, and the erection of the Music Hall, will afford for carrying on, even more successfully than heretofore, the operations of the Institution; and they venture to express the hope that, with the continued support of the charitable, and by the unfailing help and blessing of God, the future of the Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind will be one of increasing prosperity and usefulness."

787. The following information relating to the Deaf and Dumb Deaf and Institution has been taken from the latest report of that institution:— Dumb Institution.

"At the beginning of the year ended 30th June, 1890, the number of pupils was 63; since then 14 have been discharged and 6 admitted, leaving on the roll at the end of the year 55, and making the total number received from the commencement of the institution, 291.

"The health of the inmates, generally, has remained good during the year, but in April last 15 were attacked by the prevailing influenza epidemic. The cases, however, were of a mild character and of short duration, so that the services of the hon. medical officer (Dr. Fetherston) have not been required except on a few occasions. In order to provide increased vigorous and healthy exercise an excellent gymnasium has been constructed by enclosing the boys' play-shed, in which, through the kindness of Mr. Newbigin, Punt-road, Prahran, a set of gymnastic apparatus has been erected; and an instructor has been appointed at a salary of £48 per annum. The gymnasium is much appreciated by the pupils, who take a keen interest in the exercises, from which they have already derived considerable benefit. "The work of instruction is still carried on by means of the manual and the oral systems, and with few exceptions the pupils have made encouraging progress in the several branches of education comprised in the school curriculum. The extra subjects taught in the manual department are map drawing, the use of the atlas, and leading events in the world's history; and in the oral department, articulation and lip-reading. Thirty-six pupils are being instructed by means of the manual and nineteen by the oral system. In order to complete as far as possible the isolation of the latter from the former, a portion of the dining hall has been enclosed and an additional play-The teachers in both departments have been painstaking and ground provided.

assiduous in the discharge of their arduous duties, and deserve commendation. Specimen exercises in penmanship, drawing, mapping and arithmetic were sent to the recent Centennial International Exhibition, Melbourne, and the juries have been pleased to award to the institution a certificate of the second order of merit.

" "The total sum received from all sources during the past year was £3,316, and the expenditure for the same period amounted to £3,280; whilst the liabilities, at the end of the year, amounted to £448.

"The amount to the credit of the endowment fund, which at the end of last year was £2,730, has been increased to £7,478—principally by the munificence of the late Hon. Francis Ormond, who bequeathed to the institution the sum of £5,000, which has been duly paid over by the executors, less £500 charged for probate duty."

Eye and Ear Hospital. Hospital. T88. 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 405 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1889, making, with 38 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 443 treated. The patients discharged numbered 403, of whom 375 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 13 to be incurable. The number of out-patients during the year was 22,860.

Children's Hospital. 789. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 59 in-door patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1889, 924 patients were admitted; and 851 were discharged, 77 died, and 55 remained at its close.

Victorian Infant Asylum.

790. 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, 1889, the number of infants admitted was 42, of whom 39 were accompanied by their mothers, besides which 46 were under the care of the institution at the commencement of the The number who died during the year was 14, and 22 were year. discharged; and thus the number remaining under the control of the institution at the end of the year was 52, of whom 20 were boarded Besides the infants, there were 56 mothers in the institution out. during the year, of whom 1 died, and 36 were discharged, and 19 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year

amounted to £1,797, of which £250 was from Government, and £1,547 from private sources; and the expenditure was £1,952.

791. A Humane Society was established in 1874, under the name Royal of "The Victorian Humane Society," for the purpose of circulating Society of information respecting the most effectual methods of, and providing asia. suitable apparatus for, restoring persons apparently drowned or dead, and of bestowing rewards on those who risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. In April, 1883, Her Majesty's permission having been first obtained, the society assumed 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 :---

"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 761 cases, and made 638 awards. During the year ended 30th June, 1890, 125 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 54 certificates, 38 bronze medals, 2 silver medals, and the Clarke silver medal, were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,334 2s. 8d., and the expenditure to £512 13s. 7d. The institution has placed and maintains 344 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 1890, 51 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 15 for similar acts in New South Wales, 8 in Queensland, 11 in New Zealand, 5 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. Renewed exertion is being made to induce both the Imperial and Australasian Governments to amend the law for the protection of life and property at sea, by introducing provisions respecting the carriage on board ship of suitable life-saving apparatus, to meet the numerous cases of shipwreck (which so often occur even to the best constructed and appointed ships, by collision, stranding, or foundering), and which alone can prevent or avert the lamentable loss of human life which, under the inadequacy of the present law, so often happens. The views of the society on this subject were embodied in a letter transmitted for the consideration of the members of the Royal Commission on 'Loss of Life at Sea,' and the subject was again brought under the notice of the Imperial Conference which recently sat in

Humane AustralLondon, and resulted in a Bill being introduced into the House of Lords, which subsequently passed the Commons and received Her Majesty's assent on the 10th August, 1888. The title of the Act is *The Merchant Shipping Act* 1888 (Life Saving Appliances). *The Marine Board Bill* passed in the colony also provides for the better preservation of life at sea. 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, have determined to award bronze medallions for proficiency in swimming exercise, with reference to saving life; the competition to be open to the scholars at all public and private schools 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.

792. 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. Instruction in hygiene is also given by the ladies' committee to classes, and at meetings for females only. 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.

Charity Organization Society.
793. 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

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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 third year of the society's existence, which ended on the 30th June, 1890, was 292. The income of the year, added to an amount of £188 brought forward, was £798, the expenditure £442, and the balance on hand at the end of the financial year was £356. The cases investigated by the society during the year numbered 345, the result of the inquiry being that 102 were set down as satisfactory, 95 as unsatisfactory, and 148 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, they say, 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.*

794. Since 1873 a society has been in existence in Melbourne for Victorian 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 1888-9 was 292, of whom 289 were males and 3 females. The receipts in the same year amounted. to £983, viz., £396 from the Penal Department, and £587 from private sources, and the expenditure to £892. The Inspector-General of Penal Establishments, in one of his annual reports, referred to the society in the following manner :--- "The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society has maintained its usefulness in the assistance of discharged prisoners to return to honest life and industry, and is a valuable auxiliary to the Penal Department."

Aid Society.

795. There are 5 Industrial Schools in the colony, of which 2 are Industrial Schools. 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'

* A Royal Commission is now enquiring into the condition and management of the Charitable Institutions of the colony; and it has quite recently presented to Parliament its first progress report. See Parliamentary Paper No. 203, Session 1890.

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Training School. The two Government schools are merely receiving depôts, it being the policy of the department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, to the assisted schools or The Government Experimental Farm at Dookie* and foster-homes. the Macedon State Nursery were formerly, but are not now, included with the Industrial Schools. The number of Industrial School children at the end of 1889 was 2,905, viz., 1,660 males and 1,245 females. Of these, only 33 were in the Government receiving depôts, and 66 in assisted schools; of the remainder, 1,872 were boarded-out or adopted, 421 were placed with relatives on probation, and 513 were at service. The children committed to the Industrial Schools in 1889 numbered 420, viz., 145 boys and 275 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons :---

Neglected			Boys. 133	Girls. 273 2
Uncontrollable	iice	•••• •••	2	
Total			145	275

796. The number of distinct children who left the control of the Discharges Industrial Schools during the year was 430. These were discharged Industrial Schools. as follow : --

36
288
24
<u></u>
348

Children boardedout, etc , from Industrial Schools.

from

797. Children are boarded-out from the Industrial Schools from the time they are weaned to that at which they are able to earn their own living, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Industrial Schools Department. The rate paid by the Government to persons in charge of the boarded-out and adopted children is five shillings per week for each child. The number of such children at the end of 1889 was 1872, or 109 fewer than at the end of the previous year; and there were besides 421 in 1889, as against 336 in 1888, who were placed with friends on probation, without wages. In addition to these, 513 children at the end of 1889, as against 464 at the end of 1888, were at service or apprenticed.

798. Under the same management and control as the Industrial Reformatories. Schools, there are also 4 Reformatory Schools, one of which is a

* For particulars of this farm, see paragraph 464 ante.

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Protestant and one a Roman Catholic institution. 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 of sufficiently depraved habits to warrant their being detained in reformatories may be transferred to the Industrial Schools. The number of children Inmates of reformabelonging to reformatories at the commencement of the year 1889 was tories. 323, and during the year there were 61 new committals, thus making a total of 384. Of these 54 were discharged, viz., 27 at the request of relatives, 26 on expiration of term, and 1 died. At the end of the year 354 children-254 boys and 100 girls-remained in connexion with the institutions. Of the boys, 93 were in the reformatory at Ballarat, 128 were at service, and 33 were placed with relatives on probation; and of the girls, 26 were in the reformatory at Coburg, 14 were in the assisted reformatory school maintained under the supervision of the nuns at Oakleigh, 18 in the Brookside Protestant school, 34 were at service, and 8 were placed with relatives on probation.

799. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of indus- cost of trial and reformatory school children amounted in 1889 to £41,731, as against which £1,416 was received for maintenance from parents, and £334 was derived from the sale of farm produce, etc., or £1,750 in all, which leaves £39,981 as the net amount expended by The mean number of children maintained was 3,248; Government. and the average net cost of each to the State was thus £12 6s. 2d.

800. Of the 865 females who were inmates of Refuges during the Refuges for fallen year ended 30th June, 1889, 100 were at the Temporary Home at women. Collingwood; 427 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 82 at the Melbourne Refuge; 26 at the Ballarat Home; 19 at the Geelong Refuge; 107 at the South Yarra Home; and 104 at the Elizabeth Fry Retreat. Moreover, 54 children were allowed to accompany their mothers to the Melbourne Refuge, 9 to the Ballarat Home, 4 to the Geelong Refuge, and 2 to the Elizabeth Fry Retreat; but of the total number 17 died during the year. Four women from the Magdalen Asylum, 4 from the South Yarra Home, and 1 from the Geelong Refuge, were discharged for misconduct; and 5 in the Magdalen Asylum, and 1 in the South Yarra Home, died. Besides these numbers, 250 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, 140 left voluntarily, 8 were sent to other institutions, and 6 at the Elizabeth Fry Retreat, South Yarra, 1 at the Melbourne Refuge, and 1 at the Geelong Refuge, were married, and 21 were otherwise discharged. At the end of 2F 2

maintenance of industrial and reformatory children.

Victorian Year-Book, 1889-90.

the year, the number remaining in the institutions was 423, of whom 304 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.

Convalescent Homes. 801. In addition to the hospitals referred to in previous paragraphs, there were 2 Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for about 25 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1888-9 was 19; 377 were admitted, and 380 were discharged during the year, and 16 remained at its close. The receipts in 1888-9 amounted to £955, of which £300 was from Government; and the expenditure to £906, of which £799 was for maintenance.

Rovernesses' Institute and Melbourne Home.

802. 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 1889 numbered 145, of whom 89 were needle-women and servants, and 56 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £708, and the expenditure to £610.

Sailors' Home. 803. 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 \pounds 4,497, and the expenditure to \pounds 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.

Free Dispensaries.

804. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1888-9. One of these was a homeopathic institution. The individuals treated

during the year ended 30th June, 1889, numbered 4,171, viz., 1,856 males and 2,315 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 15,051. The total receipts amounted to $\pounds722$, of which $\pounds225$ was from Government and $\pounds497$ from private sources. The total expenditure was $\pounds808$.

Benevolent Societies. 805. Forty-five benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1889. 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

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connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. The persons relieved during the year numbered 15,134, the receipts amounted to £15,717 (of which £5,422 was from Government and £10,295 from private sources), and the expenditure to £15,907.

806. At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters, Collingwood, 44,094 cases Night were accommodated during the year 1889–90, viz., 30,702 of men, 12,201 of women, and 1,191 of children. The receipts during the year, partly in kind and partly in cash, were equivalent to nearly £600.

807. The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals has been society for established for about 18 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 1888–9 the cases dealt with by the society numbered 621, of which 521 was for cruelty to horses; whilst there were 165 prosecutions, in all but 24 of which the parties were fined. The receipts during the year amounted to £395, and the expenditure to £480.

808. There is no poor law in Victoria, and, happily, one is not Pauperism required, as pauperism does not exist here in the same sense as in the and Wales. 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 :—

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1857 TO 1889.

Paupers relieved in last week of each year.

Estimated

		Year.			Population.	Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
18	57				19,256,516	936,815	48.6
18	62			•••	20,371,013	1,105,234	$54\cdot3$
18	67		, . .		21,677,525	980,421	45.2
18'	72		• •		23,096,495	838,636	36.3
18	77				$24,\!699,\!539$	685,218	27.7
18	82			-	26,413,861	740,907	28.0
18	87				28,247,151	758,146	26.8
18	88				28,628,804	738,388	25.8
18	89				29,015,613	715,587	24.7

Victorian Year-Book, 1889-90.

Friendly Societies 809. 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 :—

	1878.	1887.	1888.	1889.
Number of Societies	34	31	32	32
,, Branches	759	891	930	969
Average number of members	45,552	70,998	75,586	81,710
Number of members sick	8,207	11,209	11,227	12,233
Weeks for which aliment was	55,289	88,532	89,602	98,860
allowed				
Deaths of members	467	801	790	883
of registered wives	291	321	383	437
Income of sick and funeral fund	£78.863	$\pounds 139.192$	$\pounds 149.838$	£161,922
incidental fund*	£83.016	£127.914	£132,090	£140,084
Total income	£161.879	£267.106	£281.928	£302,006
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	± 59.325	± 92.182	£96.027	£101.712
incidental fund	± 80.725	± 126.635	£131.715	£139.929
Total expenditure	± 140.050	£218.817	± 227.742	£241.641
Amount to credit of sick and funeral	± 372598	£674.107	£727.918	£788.128
fund	<i>∞012,000</i>			
incidental fund	£16 310	£39 954	± 40.329	£40 484
Amount invested—Sick and funeral	210,010	£629 479	f675 220	£738 117
fund	· • •	2010, 110	2010,220	2100,111
Incidente fund		£20 008	£20 662	£20 005
Total invostod	£348 702	£650 177	£701.889	- 223,330 - £768 119
10tal myested	wo±0,700	2003,411	₩1 0 1 ,004	4100,114

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

Gro vth of Friendly Societies. 810. From the figures in this table it may be ascertained that whilst during the eleven years ended with 1889 the number of members increased by 79 per cent., and the total annual expenditure by 73 per cent., the total annual income of the sick and funeral fund increased by as much as 105 per cent.; also that no less a sum than \pounds 415,530 was added to the sick and funeral fund in the same period, or an increase of 112 per cent on the amount (2272 502) steading to

or an increase of 112 per cent. on the amount (\pounds 372,598) standing to its credit at the end of 1878.

Sick less and death rates. 811. 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 member for which aliment was allowed numbered 8.9 in 1880, 9.1 in 1881, 8.8 in 1882, 9.1 in 1883, 8.5 in 1884, 8.9 in 1885, 8.7 in 1886, 8.9 in 1887, 8.7 in 1888, and

* This fund is applied to the payment of medical attendance and medicines, and expenses of general management.

Social Condition.

8.6 in 1889. The death rate shows more fluctuation than the sick rate, as deaths per 1,000 members numbered 9.26 in 1880, 11.92 in 1881, 11.87 in 1882, 10.77 in 1883, 10.87 in 1884, 10.15 in 1885, 10.52 in 1886, 11.28 in 1887, 10.45 in 1888, and 10.81 in 1889.

812. Friendly Societies are regulated under the Friendly Societies Valuations Act 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1,094), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As, in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some of them, which would have occasioned delay and caused trouble and expense to the societies, a qualified actuary has been appointed to that department, and the valuations are effected by him. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact, they very rarely do so, and all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner.*

* 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.

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of Friendly Societies.

Victorian Year-Book, 1889-90.

PART IX.—DEFENCES.

Land forces. 813. 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 arms of the service; and the Auxiliary Forces include Mounted Rifles and Victorian Rangers. At the end of 1889 the strength of the various corps in all cases approximated closely to the establishment, which is as follows:—

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-				
Branch of Service.	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Staff Sergeants and Ser- geants.	Rank and File.	Total Establish- ment.
Permanent Forces—					-
Head Quarters Staff	4			· • •	4
Victorian Artillery	11	2	15	228	256
Permanent Section Victorian Engineers	1	3	2	25	31
	6	12	37	• • •	55
ary Forces	-				
Militia—	· •			· · · ·	* 1 1
Cavalry	3	1	5	63	71
Horse Artillery	3		6	51	60
Field Artillery (3 Batteries)	17		26	22 6	269
Garrison Artillery (8 Batteries)	43	1	32	647	723
Engineers (Submarine Mining Com-	8	1	9	165	183
pany and Field Company)	, ,		A		-
Infantry (4 Battalions)	74	4	64	1.766	1.908
Ambulance Corps	1		3	35	39
Commissariat and Transport Corps	2		6	5 6	64
Medical Staff	17				17

LAND FORCES.—ESTABLISHMENT, 1889.

Total Permanent and Militia Forces	190	23	205	3,262	3,680
Auxiliary Forces—					
Mounted Rifles	64	1	45	900	1,010
Victorian Rangers	42	, 	30 [.]	784	856
Unattached List-Mounted Rifles	5				5
,. Medical Staff, Militia	18				18
,, ,, Mounted	2				2
Rifles, and Rangers					•
			-		-
Total all ranks	321	24	280	4,94 6	5,571
	t				ł

Defences.

NAVAL	VAL FORCES-ESTABLISHMENT, 1889.							
Permanent Force			• • •	236 Officers	and Men.			
Naval Brigade	• • • •	· · ·		379	,,			

815. The naval flotilla consists of eight ships and torpedo boats, ships of but, in addition to these, three vessels belonging to the Harbor forces. 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 :—

WAR VESSELS, 1889.

Cerberus.—Armour-plated turret ship.	Childers.—First-class torpedo boat.
Victoria) Albert) Steel gunboats.	Nepean Lonsdale Second-class torpedo boats.
NelsonWooden frigate.	Gordon)

816. The following account of the present system of Defence Victorian in Victoria has been furnished for this work by the Defence Depart- defences. ment:—

"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 Act 1083, The Defences and Discipline Act 1890.

"A further appropriation of $\pm 145,000$ was, on the expiration of the previous one, provided for Naval and Military purposes for $2\frac{1}{2}$ years, that is, from 1st July, 1889, to **31st December**, 1891.

of naval forces.

"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 :---

				נ	Daily	Pay	ÿ .	
Rating.					Mini- mum.		axi- um.	Increment per Diem.
	<u> </u>			8.	<i>d</i> .	<u>s</u> .	<i>d</i> .	
Chief Engine-room Artif	icer			11	0	12	0	1s. after 5 years
Engine-room Artificers				9	· Õ	10	0	
Chief Leading Stokers				6	6	7	0	6d. after 5 years
Leading Stokers				6	Õ	6	6	
Torpedo Artificers				5	6	7	6	6d. a day annually
Stokers	-			5	Ğ	5	6	Nil
Stokers				5	Õ	5	0	Nil
Chief Petty Officers	•			6	6*	7	Õ	6d. after 5 years
1st Class Petty Officers	-	•		6	0*	6	6	
Leading Seamen	•			5	6*	5	6	Nil
Able Seamen	•			5	0*	5	Õ	Nil
Training Seamen	-		•••	3	6	3	ő	Nil
Boys	•		• • •	2	õ	2	ň	Nil
Chief Shin's Corporal	•			6	6*	7	Õ	6d. after 5 years
Shin's Corporal	•	-	· • •	6	0*	6	ő	
Chief Armourer	• .	•••	· • •	8	0	q	õ	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Chief Painter	•		• •	6	6	8	6	6d. a day annually
Chief Carpontor's Mate	•		• • •	7	6	8	0	6d a day after 1 year
Carpontor's Mate	•	•••	• • •	ß	0 6	7	ň	6d after 5 voars
Corportors and Joinors	•		•••	5	6	5	6	Nil
Officer's Cook	•	· · ·	• • •	5	6	6	0	6d after 5 years
Shin's Cook	•	• •	• • •	5	6	5	· 6	Nil
	•	•••	• • •	5	0	.ປ 5	0	Nil
Chief Shin's Stoward	•	•••	· • •	5		ີ ດ	C C	6d a day appually
Siele Barman	•	•••	· • •	6	C	0	U E	ou. a uay annuany
Officer's Stoward		- • •	· · ·	บ ะ	0 C	0 5	U C	,, ,, ,, Nil
Officers' Stowards	•		•••	o Z	0 0	อ ะ	0 0	NII NII
Officers Stewards	Maga)			Ð	U	G A	0	
Officers Stewarus (2110)	J1885 J	· · ·	· · ·	- 1		41 로		
Nevel Stephenever	•	••	• • •	0	U	b	U	
maval Storekeeper		· · ·	· • •	6	0	6	6	oa. atter one year

PETTY OFFICERS, SFAMEN, AND OTHERS.

In every case where a salary in the above table has an annual increment attached to it, such increment will be payable when the officer, warrant officer, petty officer, or man has been in receipt of the salary for a period of 12 months.

FIXED ALLOWANCES.

(1) Tool money to 7 carpenters, at 3d. a day.

(2) Special allowance of 6d. a day to 12 men who qualify as torpedo instructors.

(3) Special allowance of 4d. a day to 36 men who qualify as 1st class seamen, gunners, and torpedo men.

(4) Special allowance of 3d. a day will be paid to 4 men to encourage them to qualify as divers.

(5) Special allowance of 4d. a day to 5 men as leading signalmen, and of 2d. a day to 15 men as signalmen.

(6) Special allowance of 3d. a day to 3 men as buglers.

 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.

Defences.

RIFLE CLUBS.

The facilities granted to persons in districts where Militia Corps have not been established for the formation of Rifle Clubs have caused these associations to spring up very rapidly. In all, 134 clubs have been formed, consisting of 2,650 members to whom 2,020 M.-H. rifles have been sold, and 3,200 muzzle-loading rifles have been lent. The rifles are sold at less than the cost to the Government, and ammunition is supplied at half the actual cost; 368,000 rounds have been purchased by clubs during the current year (1888-9).

In order to encourage the practice of rifle shooting, Parliament voted the sum of £500 for prizes to Rifle Clubs. Lieut.-Colonel The Hon. Sir F. Sargood, K.C.M.G., presented a shield, valued at £40, for competition amongst these clubs.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

A force of 1,010 Mounted Rifles has been raised, consisting of nine companies;* they are drilled by itinerant sergeants-major. The formation of many detachments has been refused on account of distance from centres of district. 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. 395 attended the Easter Encampment. A feature of the regiment at this camp was the excellent work done by the Signalling Corps. The force is very popular. Members purchase their own uniform.

RANGERS.

A force consisting of seven companies formed in connexion with the Rifle Clubs. The establishment is 850. Two new companies and a battery of 40-pr. R. B.-L. guns have been added, making a total of 1,300 of all ranks. It is proposed to divide the Infantry into three battalions of 400 each. The engagement is for a period not exceeding three years, but re-engagements will be permitted if sanctioned by the Commandant.

FIRST CLASS MILITIA RESERVE.

Regulations for the establishment of this reserve have been passed. It will consist of (a) all members of the militia passed to the reserve after completing three years' service in the ranks, and (b) such men now serving in the reserve (designated by these regulations the 2nd Class Reserve) or who may now or hereafter be serving in the Militia and effective on their electing to join and being recommended by the Commandant.

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 rifles lent by the Government, and purchased 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 has presented a handsome shield for competition by the Cadets. This trophy must be won three times before becoming the property of the winners. It has been already six times shot for. In March, 1884, it was won by the Hawthorn Grammar School; in December of the same

* Two new companies are about to be raised, including 1,200 in all, and the regiment will then be divided into two battalions. Compensation for a camp has been allowed and will have a good effect.

year, by the East Sandhurst State School; in December, 1885, by the Chiltern State School; in 1886, by the North Williamstown State School; in 1887, by the Kensington State School; in 1888, by the Seymour State School; and in 1889, by the Scotch College, Melbourne.

There are now 98 corps established (numbering upwards of 3,300 Cadets), all provided with uniform at their own expense, in various parts of the colony. Each corps, under the regulations, must undergo drill for one hour per week, but, from returns furnished, the drill is far in excess of that demanded.

A trophy is offered for the best drilled corps in Melbourne and suburbs, which trophy must be won three times, not necessarily consecutively, before becoming finally the property of any corps. This trophy was won, in 1885, by State School No. 1,479, St. Kilda; in 1886, by the Scotch College; in 1887, by the Latrobe Street State School (No. 1,274); in 1888, by the Cambridge Street State School (No. 1,896); and in 1889 by the Scotch College.

No. 1 Battalion.-Comprising corps in Sandhurst, Eaglehawk, and Echuca.

No. 2 Battalion.-The Grammar Schools, Colleges, and State Schools south of the Yarra, etc.

No. 3 Battalion.—Geelong, Warrnambool, and Colac Colleges, Grammar and State Schools.

No. 4 Battalion.—State Schools in the Gippsland district.

No. 5 Battalion.-Ballarat, Allandale, Clunes, Creswick, Maryborough, Ararat, Stawell-Colleges, Grammar, and State Schools.

No. 6 Battalion.—The Scotch College, Camberwell Grammar School, and the Senior Cadets.

No. 7 Battalion — The State and Grammar Schools and Colleges in the Carlton, Richmond, and Prahran districts.

No. 8 Battalion.—The State Schools at Footscray, Kensington, Brunswick, Collingwood, Essendon, West Melbourne, and North Melbourne.

No. 9 Battalion.—The State Schools, Colleges, and Grammar Schools of Hamilton, Coleraine, and Portland.

No. 10 Battalion.—The Grammar and State Schools in the North-Eastern district.

Annual encampments are held. The first took place at Elsternwick in 1887. In the two succeeding years the camps were held at the military ground at Langwarrin, and were attended by over 1,800 of all ranks. This year (1890) the muster was 2,340, all in uniform, thus demonstrating the increasing popularity of the movement. The whole were inspected by His Excellency the Governor and the Major-General Commanding, and a general order was subsequently issued expressing great satisfaction with the drill and discipline.

Ammunition is issued "free" at the rate of 150 rounds Francotte ball cartridges and 50 rounds of blank cartridges annually, for every boy regularly enrolled in a Cadet Corps.

The battalions are commanded by an officer with the rank of captain, and to the other Cadet officers a lieutenant's commission is issued by the Governor-in-Council upon their passing the prescribed examinations.

The Battalion of Senior Cadets now numbers about 400. The boys have all left school, and are engaged in various occupations. The uniform chosen is a Lincoln green, which looks very smart. So far the success of this battalion justifies the hope that the bridge has now been formed between the Cadet Corps and the Militia. The Senior Cadets are all armed with Martini-Henry rifles. Regulations lately issued allow of Senior Cadets, under certain conditions, being enrolled in the Militia without going through the usual recruit drill. On the 20th February, 1889, the Cadet Corps in the Metropolitan districts paraded in Albert Park, when Lady Loch presented Colours to the successful corps. These were the gift of Her Ladyship, and a yearly competition for their possession will take place, the Scotch College being the holders for the first year.

The motto of the force is, " Pro Deo et Patria."

An annual "effective" allowance is now granted of ten shillings to Junior, and one pound to Senior, Cadets. This grant is principally devoted towards assisting the Cadets to purchase uniforms.

Defences.

817. Batteries for the defence of Melbourne were constructed in Defence 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.

818. The Government adopted the plan of Sir W. Jervois, and Progress of the works. the construction of the works, commenced under the supervision of Major-General Sir P. H. Scratchley, R.E., has been carried out in accordance with this plan.

819. The following table shows the expenditure of all kinds on Expenditure military and naval defences for the financial year ended 30th June, $^{1889-90.}$ 1890. The amounts expended under the heads "Victorian Artillery" and "Militia," give an average cost per man per annum in each division respectively as £105 11s. and £17 12s.*:—

MILITARY EXPEN	£	£			
Head Office	•••			• • •	5,879
Head Quarters Staff-Salaries	• • •	• • •		4,484	-
, Allowances	• • •			1,315	
					5,799
Victorian Artillery—Salaries and wo	orking pay			19,911	• •
,, Allowances				7,107	
					27,018
Militia—Effective allowance	• •			7,339	· · ·
,, Pay of Cavalry	••••			508	
" " Field Artillery…				3,295	
., Garrison Artillery				6,874	
" " Nordenfelt Battery				717	· ·
" " Rifles …				17,916	•
Engineers				1,020	· .
	incidentals			5,967	
Medical department				558	
			1		

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1889-90.

* These calculations have been based on the establishment, viz. : 256 Victorian Artillery, and 3,334 Militia.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1889-90—continued.

MILITARY EXP	ENDITURE-	-contin	nued.	1	£	£
Wilitie Commissionist dopp	stmont		•		343	2 - 4 -
Militia-Commissariat depart	Solorias and	allow	nces	• • •	5. 6 26	e e
,, Drift instructors-	s and unifo	r anowa rm		+		1
,, Horsing guns and i	forage	1 114		• • •	3.506	
Travelling annus			• - •	• • •	433	
Allowance for hand	ه اد		***	••• į	200	-
,, Anowance for band				•••	3.940	
,, Incluentais		· · ·	* • •	• • •		58,674
Auxiliary Forces-Cadet Co	orps—Salar	ries, eff	ective			
all	owance, etc			£2,679		
Ann	ual parade	- • •	• • •	926		
	ammunitio	on		868		
2 7				·	4,473	
Mounted	Rifles-Pa	y and c	ontingen	cies	8,598	- -
Victorian	Rifles	€5 		-	6,364	e de la seconda de
Rifle Clu	bs		• • •	•••	1,368	
,,,,,,,				5 		20,803
Ordnance Branch-Fitter an	nd inspecto	r machi	inery		1,190	
, Warlike	stores		•		6,530	- -
" Great co	ats, accouti	ements	, etc.		$1,\!283$	-
,, Railway	transport	•••			1,506	19 9 1 1
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	-			-		10,509
Purchase of Ammunition		•••	* # *		5,000	
, Rifles and warli	ke stores	•••			1,990	-
				-	·	6,990
Easter Encampment, etc.	• • •	•••	• • •		• • •	9,513
$(1 + 1) \nabla^{*} + (1 - 1) \partial_{1} = 3$	۱		•		1 000	
Grant to Victorian Rifle and	Artmery A			•••	1,000	
Prizes to Rifle Clubs and Qu	een's Prize	(± 100)	 NT		600	
" Encouragement d	rill and	snootin	g—Nava	1 and	0.24	÷
military forces	•••	•••	• • •	•••	924	9791
				-	2.250	2,924
Compensation, gratuities, etc	3 	• • •	• • •	•••	2,258	ब • • •
Miscellaneous	•••	• • •	•••		3,018	r 070
Defense merke og i herildinge				-		5,276
Defence works and buildings	S	• • •	•••		•••	139,144
	Total					000 100
	LULAI	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	292,129
NAVAL	Expenditu	IBE.				-
Nevel Fores Salaria and				-	00 000	
Traval Forces—Dalaries allu V	wayes		• • •	•••	Zð,0ZZ	
, Stores, ciotini	ug, ruer, eb	Cristian and an			0,498	



-

Defences.

820. A statement of the expenditure on the establishment and Expenditure maintenance of defences during the last thirty-six years and a half $\frac{\text{ondefences}}{1854 \text{ to } 1890}$. will be found in the following table :---

		Year.			Military Expendi- ture (including Buildings and Works of Defence).	Naval Expendi- ture.	Total.*
					£	£	£
1854 and	l 1855	· · · ·			287,973		287,973
1856 to 1	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 1	month's)		• • •		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
Towards	cost of	Cerberus	and Nels	on^+_+		101,966	101,966
	Tot	tal			3,861,216	912,260	4,773,476

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1889-90.

Irms, ammunition, and stores for defences generally§ Value of land certificates granted to Volunteers, including Naval Brigade, computed at £1 per acre						
Grand Total	4,960,567					

* 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 166, Vol. I., owing to the closing of the accounts not being exactly simultaneous.

† Including £14,500 for purchase of a torpedo boat.

t 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.

Victorian Year-Book, 1889-90.

Small expenditure on establishing defences.

821. 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 five years the military expenditure was considerably larger than in any previous one, and of those the largest was in 1888-9, in which the excess, as compared with the subsequent year, was about £14,400. The naval expenditure in 1889-90 was about £12,100 greater than in 1888-9, about the same as in 1877-8, and far larger than in any other previous year. The total expenditure on defences during the last five years has averaged about £331,000 per annum; although during the previous three years it was only about £200,000; and prior to 1882-3 it rarely exceeded £100,000.

Land forces in Australasian colonies.

822. The land forces of the Australasian colonies at the end of 1889 numbered 32,490, of which 23,896 were upon the Australian Continent. The largest number were in Victoria, and nearly twofifths 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 232 more regular troops, and 866 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 AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

Colon	y.		Regular Troops.	Militia.	Volun- teers.	Reserves (including rifle clubs).	Total.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland	 	···· ···	346 578 130	3,334 2,662	1,8 91 3,718* 1,683	2,650 3,516 	8,221 7,812 4,475

Nots.—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.

* Parti Ily paid.

Defences.

Colony.			Regular Troops.	Militia.	Volun- teers.	Reserves (including rifle clubs).	Total.
South Australia Western Australia	•••	• • •	48 	1,573	1,164 603	•••	2,785 603
Total	•••		1,102	7,569	9,059	6,166	23,896
Tasmania New Zealand	•••	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 32\\191 \end{array}$	•••	592 6,401	1,378 	$2,002 \\ 6,592$
Grand Total*	·	•••	1,325	7,569	16,052	7,544	32,490

LAND FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889-continued.

823. Only three of the Australasian colonies, viz., Victoria, Naval forces Queensland, and South Australia, possess regular naval forces, and of asian these nearly two-thirds are maintained by 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 The largest number of forces of this description belongs to reserve. New South Wales possesses 276, Queensland 52, and Victoria. New Zealand as many as 1,318 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:---

Colony.			Regular Forces.	Forces only casually em- ployed.†	Volunteers.	Total.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia	· · · · · · ·	•••	$236 \\ 18 \\ 45 \\ 70$	379 339 337 79	 276 52 	$615 \\ 633 \\ 434 \\ 149$

NAVAL FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889.

colonies.

465

Total	• • •	•••	369	1,134	328	1,831
New Zealand	•••		•••	•••	1,318	1,318
Grand Total	- • •	•••	369	1,134	1,646	3,149

824. The figures in the following table, which show the number Local forces in British of local troops of all arms in the self-governing possessions of the colonies.

* Exclusive of cadets, who numbered 3,300 in Victoria and 2,344 in New Zealand † Partially paid in some of the colonies.

2G
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 OF BRITISH	SELF-GOVERNING	COLONIES,	, 1889.
-------------------------	----------------	-----------	---------

Branch of Serv	Branch of Service.		Australasian.	Canadian.	South Africa.	Total.
Permanent F	orces.					
Mounted troops		• • •	32	150	819	1,001
Artillery		• • •	1,060	387		1,447
Infantry		• • •		463		463
Engineers and Torped	o Corps		247			247
Police*	••••			1,050	887	1,937
Staff	• • •		164	•••		164
Total		• • •	1,503	2,050	1,706	5,259
Partially Paid	Forces.					
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 Torped	o Corps		1,244	179	249	1,672
Naval Brigade		•••	2,893		85	2,978
Total	•••	•••	23,194	36,188	5,004	64,386
Volunteer Fe	orces.					
Mounted troops	• • •		860	•••		860
Artillery	• • •	• • •	307			307
Infantry	•••	•••	6,001	• • •		6,001
Engineers and Torped	o Corps	•••	129			129
Total	•••	• • •	7,297			7,297
Grand 7	otal	•••	31,994	38,238	6,710	76.942

Relative proportions of various forces. 825. 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 Austral. asian colonies. 826. In 1889-90 Victoria spent over £350,000 on defences, or nearly two-fifths of the amount so expended by all the colonies on

* Only those used for military service.

Defences.

the Australian continent, whilst New South Wales spent over £414,000, or nearly half that amount. The Australasian colonies, as a whole, spent nearly £1,000,000 on defences in the same year, as is shown in the following table :---

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889-90.

Galary		Ordinary E	xpenditure.	Expenditure	Grand Total.	
Colony.		Military.	Naval.	on Fortifications.		
,			£	£	£	£
Victoria		•••	152,985	44,192	153.644	350.821
New South Wales	• • •	•••	172,477	34,698	207,175	414,350
Queensland	•••	•• /	49,306	14,046	11,487	74,839
South Australia	•••	•••	36,635	17,817	6,003	60,455
Western Australia	•••		3,697	•••	•••	3,697
Total	•		415,100	110,753	378,309	904,162
Tasmania	• • •		10,369	• • •	7,980	18,349
New Zealand	•••	•••	57,521		15,752*	73,273
Grand Total	• • •	•••	482,990	110,753	402,041	995,784

NOTE.—The figures for New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania are for the calendar year 1889; those for the other colonies for the financial year 1889-90.

827. The military forces of the Australasian colonies have recently Inspection been inspected 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 reports (9th October, 1889) that, so far as Victoria is concerned, the troops are in a satisfactory condition, and capable of fulfilling the duty for which they are maintained, viz., the defence of the colony. He, however, strongly recommends that, for the general defence of Australasia, there should be a federation of the forces of the different colonies.

of Australasian troops.

828. In July, 1887, Captain John Whitney, who had for some Ammunition factory. time been engaged upon the manufacture of cartridges for the New Zealand Government, submitted, on behalf of a company with which he was connected, certain terms on which he would undertake to establish an ammunition factory in Victoria. The site selected for the operations of this company is on the banks of the Saltwater River, Its extent is five acres, and a lease thereof for five near Melbourne.

* Including Naval Expenditure and expenditure on harbour defence works. † See Report by Major-General Edwards, Parliamentary Paper No. 139, Session 1889.

2G 2

years at a peppercorn rent has recently been granted and ratified by Parliament, the conditions being that they erect an ammunition factory within twelve months from the 30th May, 1889, and deliver ammunition cartridges within twelve months from that date at the rate of half a million rounds every two months if required, which shall be equal in quality to those used in England and at the same price as those there used, with an allowance for freight, charges, and cost of delivery in Melbourne added, the Government to pay the company £5,000 as a bonus as soon as 500,000 rounds of ammunition shall have been delivered, and to refund from time to time to the lessees such amounts up to £2,800 as they may have paid the Customs as duty on the machinery imported by them. The company having imported machinery and stores, and erected buildings at a cost of £25,000, operations were fairly started in September, 1890, and before the end of that month 20,000 approved Martini-Henry cartridges had been supplied to the Government, which number it is expected will be increased to 100,000 during the month of October. At the present time 8 men and 30 women are employed at the works, but Captain Whitney hopes before the end of 1891 to employ 150 women, and to be able to turn out cartridges at the rate of half a million monthly.

Military cadetships.

829. 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.*

Colonial candidates for the a army.

830. In the case of colonial candidates for commissions in the army who are not members of any university, an arrangement has

* For despatches respecting military cadetships and colonial candidates for army commissions, see Government Gazettes of the 22nd October, 1880, and 26th June, 1890.

Detences.

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.*

831. Commissions in the cavalry or infantry of the line will be Commisgranted to officers who are $bon\hat{a}$ fide colonists under specified colonial conditions as to age, physical and moral fitness, length of service, officers. The candidate will be required to undergo a qualifying literary etc. 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 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.

832. Four nominations to naval cadetships are placed annually at Naval cadetships 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

military

* See footnote (*) on page 468.

† 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.

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.

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* Epitomized from tables published by the Government Statist of Victoria in Parliamentary Paper No. 132, Session 1890.

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APPENDIX A.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1889.

TABLE I.-POPULATION, 1889.

(Exclusive of Aborigines except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.)

Name of Colony.	Area in Square	Estime	ated Populati 1st December	Females to 100	Persons to the Square	
	Miles.1	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Mile.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	87,884 309,175 668,224 903,425 975,920	593,798618,300235,607167,44125,066	$524,230 \\ 503,900 \\ 171,051 \\ 157,043 \\ 18,632$	$1,118,028 \\ 1,122,200 \\ 406,658 \\ 324,484 \\ 43,698$	88·28 81·50 72·60 93·79 74·33	$12.722 \\3.630 \\.609 \\.359 \\.045$
Total	2,944,628	1,640,212	1,374,856	3,01 5,068	83.82	1.024
Tasmania	26,375 104,235	80,809 331,771	70,671 288,508	151,480 620,279 ³	87·45 86·96	5·743 5·951
Grand Total	3,075,238	2,052,792	1,734,035	3,786,827	84.47	1.231

¹ The areas here given, except in the case of New Zealand, are the results of planimetrical 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 Vol. I. of this work, page 6.

² In making up the estimates of population in Victoria and New South Wales, allowance has been made for unrecorded emigration since the date of the last census (3rd April, 1881). If this had not been done, the population of Victoria would have been set down as 1,165,257; and that of New South Wales as 1,170,017. The allowance for 1889 was 5,972 in the case of Victoria and 6,312 in that of New South Wales. South Australia and Queensland also made some allowance in 1889 for overland migration. Censuses were taken in New Zealand and Queensland in the early part of 1886, and, therefore, the populations of those colonies should be nearer the truth than those of the other colonies, which have taken no census since 1881. On the 30th June, 1890, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,131,247, viz., 599,545 males and 531,702 females; that of New South Wales was 1,144,083, South Australia 319,985, New Zealand 623,136.

³ Maoris are not included. On the 28th March, 1886, these numbered 41,969, viz., 22,840 males and 19,129 females.

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES, 1889.

Nomo	Births of—			Deaths of—			ges.1	Per 1,000 of Mean Population— Number of—			Excess of Births over Deaths.	
of Colony.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Males.	Fe- males.	Total.	Marria	Births.	Deaths.	Mar- riages. ¹	Numeri- cal.	Per cent.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	$18,713 \\ 19,335 \\ 7,449 \\ 5,286 \\ 825$	17,646 17,960 6,952 5,032 769	36,359 37,295 14,401 10,318 1,594	$11,064 \\ 8,674 \\ 3,930 \\ 1,966 \\ 412$	8,328 6,122 2,202 1,535 199	19,392 14,796 6,132 3,501 611	9,194 7,530 3,123 2,062 300	32·92 33·78 36·27 32·10 37·02	$ \begin{array}{r} 17.56 \\ 13.40 \\ 15.44 \\ 10.89 \\ 14.19 \\ \end{array} $	8·33 6·82 7·87 6·42 6·97	16,967 22,499 8,269 6,817 983	87.50 152.06 134.85 194.72 160.88
Total	51,608	48,359	99,967	26,046	18,386	44,432	22,209	33.66	14.96	7.48	55,535	124.99
Tasmania New Zealand	2, 43 8 9,514	2,319 8,943	4,757 18,457	1,208 3,356	890 2,416	2,098 5,772	967 3,632	$\frac{31.97}{30.07}$	14·10 9·40	6·50 5·92	2,659 12,685	$\frac{126.74}{219.77}$
Grand Total	63,560	59,621	123,181	30,610	21,692	52,302	26,808	33.00	14.01	7.18	70,879	135.52

¹ The numbers in these two columns doubled give the total number of *persons* married and the number married in proportion to every 1,000 of the mean population.

	Number	of Imm	igrants.	Numbe	er of Em	igrants. ¹	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. ²		
Name of Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	56,163 44,34S 24,713 6,608 2.086	$28,419 \\19,849 \\10,893 \\2,622 \\764$	84,582 64,197 35,606 9,230 2,850	$\begin{array}{r} 46,679\\ 29,789\\ 18,141\\ 5,866\\ 1.708\end{array}$	21,739 13,768 6,539 2,870 564	$\begin{array}{r} 68,418\\ 43,557\\ 24,680\\ 8,736\\ 2,272 \end{array}$	9,484 14,559 6,572 742 378	$\begin{array}{r} 6,680 \\ 6,081 \\ 4,354 \\ -248 \\ 200 \end{array}$	16,164 20,640 10,926 494 578
Total Tasmania New Zealand	133,918 15,249 10,158	62,547 8,194 5,234	196,465 23,443 15,392	102,183 13,699 9,493	45,480 7,072 5,685	147,663 20,771 15,178	31,735 1,550 665	$ \begin{array}{r} 17,067 \\ 1,122 \\ -451 \\ \end{array} $	48,802 2,672 214
Grand Total	159,325	75,975	235,300	125,375	58,237	183,612	33,950	17,738	51,688 ³

TABLE III.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1889.

NOTE. —Except in the case of Queensland—for which colony the number of persons returned as arriving and departing by railway (equal to about four-fifths of the whole number) has been included—the immigration and emigration in this table is by sea only. See second footnote to Table I. ante. The numbers of assisted and free immigrants included were as follow :—Victoria, nil; New South Wales, 431; Queensland, 6,274; South Australia, nil; Western Australia, 161; Tasmania, 19; New Zealand, 91; total, 6,976.

¹ 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.

² In consequence of the emigration returns being defective, as stated in the last footnote, many of 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.

³ According to Imperial returns, the number of persons who left the United Kingdom for the Australasian colonies in 1889 was 28,834, and the number who returned to the United Kingdom from these colonies was 10,637. The excess in favour of departures was thus 18,197, or little more than one-third of the excess of immigrants over emigrants shown in the table.

		(122000000	ve of meven		(1100.)					
Name of Colony.			Public Revenue derived from-							
		Taxation. ¹	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.	Revenue.			
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	 	£ 3,749,670 ² 2,677,169 1,574,607 ⁶ 711,248 194,248	£ 616,028 2,137,563 648,788 174,246 87,016	£ 3,104,907 2,596,375 ³ 799,779 910,561 41,151	£ 552,877 ² 597,988 220,171 208,118 24,455	£ 652,508 1,054,302 196,904 266,260 35,343	£ 8,675,990 9,063,397* 3,440,249 2,270,433 382,213 ⁵			
Total Tasmania New Zealand	•••	8,906,942 422,644 2,086,081 ²	3,663,641 70,891 319,809°	7,452,773 75,922 1,018,211	1,603,609 55,874 322,083 ²	2,205,317 53,578 245,735	23,832,282 678,909 3,991,919			
Grand Total	••	11,415,667	4,054,341	8,546,906	1,981,566	2,504,630	28,503,110			

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE,	1889.
(Exclusive of Revenue from Loans.)	

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. ¹ 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. Three-fourths of the taxation in Australasia as a whole is levied by means of Customs duties.

² 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.

³ Exclusive of tramways. See footnote (¹) to Table X., post. Revenue collected for Victoria for traffic beyond Albury ($\pounds 20,262$) is also excluded.

^{*} Including revenue returned to the extent of at least £368,983—viz., £21,873, being repayments to credit of votes; £38,466, for drawbacks and refunds of duty; £20,262, railway revenue collected for the Victorian Government; £155,454, refunds to pastoral lessees; and about £132,928 being other revenue returned, etc. ⁵ Excluding £60,512 recouped from loans.

⁶ Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £19,567.

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TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1889—continued.

(Exclusive of Revenue from Loans.)

	P	roportion o		Amounts per Head.				
Name of Colony. Taxation		Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.	Total Revenue.	Taxa- tion.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria	43.22	7.10	35.79	6.37	7.52	7 19 10	391	
New South Wales	29.54	23.58	28.65	6· 60	11.63	8 4 2	286	
Queensland	45.77	18.86	23.25	6.40	5.72	8 13 3	3 19 4	
South Australia	31.33	7.67	40.10	9.17	11.73	7 1 3	2 4 3	
Western Australia	50.82	22.76	10.77	6·4 0	9.25	8 17 7	4 10 3	
Total	37:37	15.37	31.27	6.73	9.26	8 1 6	3 0 4	
Tasmania	62-25	10.44	11.19	8.23	7 ·89	4 11 3	$2 \ 16 \ 10$	
New Zealand	52.26	8.01	25.51	8.07	6·1 5	6 10 1	380	
Grand Total	40 °05	14.22	29.99	6.95	8.79	7 13 6	3 1 6	

TABLE V.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1889.

(Exclusive of Expenditure from Loans.)

تد		Public Expenditure on—								
Name of Colony.	Railways ¹ (Working Expenses.)	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immi- gration.	Other Services.	Total Expenditure.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£				
Victoria	1,803,124	619,070	1,459,242	••	4,038,466	7,919,902				
New South Wales	1,638,118	628,182	1,805,770	8,073	5,170,128	9,250,2711				
Queensland	594,649	326,974	1,059,769 ²		1,613,234	3,594,626				
South Australia	534,331	177,987	755,084	1,697	886,828	2,355,927				
Western Australia	63,938	33,702	68,170	2,000	218,190	386,000				
Total	4,634,160	1,785,915	5,148,035	11,770	11,926,846	23,506,726				
Tasmania	88,568	65,316	209,736	113	317,941	681,674				
New Zealand	626,939	273,753	1,616,5013	••	1,464,528	3,981,721				
Grand Total	5,349,667	2,124,984	6,974,272	11,883	13,709,315	28,170,121				

NOTE.—For periods to which the figures relate in each colony, see Note to last table. 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.

¹ See footnote (⁴) to last table.

² Interest only.

³ Exclusive of charges for the sinking fund (viz., £275,200), formerly charged to revenue, but now met by debentures raised for the purpose.

TABLE V.-PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1889-continued.

(Exclusive of Expenditure from Loans.)

	Prop	Total				
Name of Colony.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immi- gration.	Other Services.	Expendi- ture per Head.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	per cent. 22.77 17.71 16.54 22.68 16.56	per cent. 7·82 6·79 9·10 7·56 8·73	per cent. 18 [.] 42 19 [.] 52 29 [.] 48 32 [.] 05 17 [.] 66	per cent. 	per cent. 50.99 55.89 44.88 37.64 56.53	£ s. d. 7 5 11 8 7 7 9 1 1 7 6 7 8 19 4
Total Tasmania New Zealand	19·71 12·99 15·75	7.60 9.58 6.87	21 ·90 30 ·77 40 ·60	·05 ·02 ··	50·74 46·64 36·78	7 19 4 4 11 7 6 9 9
Grand Total	18.99	7.54	24.76	•04	48.67	7 11 8

TABLE VI.-EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS, 1889.

	Expenditure from Loans on-						
Name of Colony.	Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Light- houses, etc.	Immi- gration.	Other Services.	Expendi- ture from Loans.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	£ 3,083,211 601,939 1,170,598 704,838 1,746	£ 484,068 299,783 45,368 124,964 ⁴ 1,245	£ 18,207 5,598 24,171 39,912	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 54,279^1 \\ 300,977 \\ 130,646 \\ 977 \\ 14,409 \end{array}$	£ 123,542 	£ 97,533 ² 256,602 232,710 266,810 29,708	£ 3,737,298 1,464,89 9 ³ 1,727,035 1,137,501 47,108
Total	5,562,332	955,428	87,888	501,288	123,542	883,363	8,113,841
Tasmania New Zealand	173,548 244,906		122,910 ⁵ 92,333	⁵ 22,142 ⁶	1,251	70,581 154,360	367,039 515,058
Grand Total	5,980,786	955,494	303,131	523,430	124,793	1,108,304	8,995,938
	[Proporti	on Expend	led from Loa	ns on—		[
Name of Colony.	Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Light- houses, etc.	Immi- gration.	Other Services.	Expendi- ture from Loans per Head.
Victoria	per cent. 82.50 41.09 67.78 61.96 3.71	per cent. 12.95 20.46 2.63 10.99 2.64	per cent. •49 •38 1•40 3 •51	per cent. 1:45 20:55 7:57 -09 30:59	per cent. 7·15 	per cent. 2.61 17.52 13.47 23.45 63.06	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \ s. \ d. \\ 3 \ 8 \ 10 \\ 1 \ 6 \ 6 \\ 4 \ 7 \ 0 \\ 3 \ 11 \ 6 \\ 1 \ 1 \ 11 \end{array}$

					1			·
Total	••	68 [.] 55	11.78	1.08	6.18	1.52	10.89	2 15 1
Tasmania New Zealand	••	47·28 47·55		33·49 17·93	 4∙30	 *24	19·23 29·97	2 9 4 0 16 9
Grand Total	••	66.48	10.62	3.37	5.82	1.39	12.32	286

Note.—The figures for Victoria and South Australia relate to the 30th June, and those for the other colonies to the 31st December.

- ¹ Exclusive of expenditure on the Port of Melbourne by the Melbourne Harbor Trust.

- ² Exclusive of expenditure on the Port of Melbourne by the Melbourne Harbor Trust.
 ² Including £59,970 on school buildings.
 ³ Exclusive of £901,100, loans paid off.
 ⁴ Including expenditure on Sewerage.
 ⁵ In Tasmania, the expenditure on harbours, etc., is included with that on roads and bridges.
 ⁶ Including expenditure on Defences.

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Australasian Statistics, 1889.

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1889.

(On the 31st December.)

	_				Publ	ic Debt co	n	tracted f	or—		······	
Name of Colony.	Railw an Tram	vays d ways	s Electric Tele- graphs.		Water Supply and Sewer- age.	Roads and Bridges.		Iarbours Rivers, Light- houses, and Docks, etc.	Scho Build	ool ings	Defence Works.	Other Public Works.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia West'rn Australia	£ 29,010 31,380 15,377 11,37 82	6,625 0,508 4,420 4,903 4,845	£ 726,8 786,6 848,0 195,1	807 510 981 93	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 5,643,876 \\ 4,122,823 \\ 221,176 \\ 3,321,300 \\ 5,310 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 108,043 \\ 603,985 \\ 844,910 \\ 1,428,284 \\ 48,822 \\ \end{array}$	2, 1, 1,	£ 626,018 ,674,345 ,693,103 ,389,562 12,913	£ 1,105, 55, 680,	557 000 1 300 ³	£ 100,000 775,192 138,163 250,645	£ 766,908 1,066,680 1,928,263 ² 471,425 193,861
Total Tasmania New Zealand ⁵	87,97 2,02 13,92	1,301 9,191 4,072	2,556,6 99,4 590,3	91 71 56	13,314,479	3,034,044 [±] 3,552,999	6, 1,	,395,941 ,521,928* 879,152°	1,840, 120,	857 428	1,264,000 120,868 429,719) 4,427,137 3 554,879 9° 2,099,871
Grand Total	103,92	4,564	3,246,5	518	13,874,759	6,587,043	8,	,797,021	1,961,	285	1,814,587	7 7,081,887
Pu			lic deb fo	t co: r—	ntracted		T	otal Publ	lic De	bt.	<u>.</u>	Proportion of Total Debt
Name of Color	ny.	Imr t	nigra- ion.	S	Other ervices. ⁷	Amount	.8	Avera per Hea	age r .d.	·Y Re equ	Zears' evenue ial to—	contracted for Railways and Telegraphs.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	5 A	50 2,65	£ 39,930 21,727 	4 2	£ ,671,179 2,232,584 671,000 91,037	£ 37,367,02 46,646,44 25,840,95 20,435,50 1,371,98	27 49 50 50 31	$ \begin{array}{c} \pounds & s. \\ 33 & 8 \\ 41 & 11 \\ 63 & 10 \\ 62 & 19 \\ 31 & 7 \end{array} $	d. 5 4 11 7 11		4·31 5·15 7·51 9·00 3·59	per cent. 77.65 68.83 62.54 59.81 74.35
Total Tasmania New Zealand ⁵	•••	3,19 2; 2,14	91,657 35,714 43,327	7 - 14	7,665,800 336,571 4,303,474	131,661,90 5,019,05 38,483,25	50 50	43 13 33 2 62 0	4 8 10		5·52 7·39 9·64	68·76 42·41 37·72
Grand Tota	l	5,5'	70,698	22	2,305,845	175,164,20	07	46 5	1		6.15	61.18

NOTE.—The amounts of debt set down for New South Wales and South Australia are, exclusive of Treasury Bills, viz., £1,907,100 and £250,000 respectively; but Treasury Bills for £397,335 are included in the debt of Queensland. On the 30th June, 1890, the Public Debt of Victoria was $\pm 41,377,693$. Moreover, since the end of 1889 Queensland has floated in London a fresh loan of £2,264,734.

¹ Included with other public works.

- ² Including £1,139,999, loans to local bodies, chiefly for Waterworks.
- ³ Including other buildings.
- * The amount for Roads and Bridges is included with that for Harbours, etc.

⁵ The figures set down as showing the objects for which the Public Debt of New Zealand was contracted represent the bulk of the expenditure out of the "Public Works Fund" since 1870 the date of the first Immigration and Public Works Loan—which is the only existing record of the loan expenditure; it is, however, stated that, besides loan moneys, receipts in aid from Stamp duties, etc., contributed somewhat towards the total sum so expended. The balance required to make up the total debt at the end of 1889 has been entered as "Unapportioned."

⁶ 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."

⁷ Included in this column, in the line for New South Wales, are £49,855 on account of public works in Queensland, when it formed part of New South Wales, and £2,723,430 for repayment of loans; Queensland, Treasury Bills £397,335; South Australia, £591,000 for public works for Northern Territory; New Zealand, £1,228,318 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, £1,897,894; Queensland, £1,835,249; Western Australia, £30,525; New Zealand, £11,812,601. 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.

⁸ As a set-off against the public debt, New Zealand possessed an accrued sinking fund amounting, on the 31st December, to $\pounds 1,320,359$; the net liability for that colony was, therefore, $\pounds 37,162,891$, or $\pounds 59$ 18s. 3d. 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, $\pounds 54,112$; Western Australia, $\pounds 71,536$; Tasmania, $\pounds 103,181$.

	Total Va	lue of	Value per	Head of—	Exports of Ho	ome Produce.
Name of Colony.	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria	24,402,760	12,734,734	22 2 0	11 10 8	8 17 1	76.77
New South Wales	22,863,057	23,294,934	20 14 2	21 2 0	15 15 8	74.79
Queensland	6,052,562	7,736,309	15 4 10	19 9 8	18 18 4	97.10
South Australia	6,804,451	7,259,365	21 3 5	22 11 9	11 9 11	50.90
Western Australia	818,127	761,392	19 0 1	17 13 8	17 7 11	98.36
- Total	60,940,957	51,786,734	20 10 5	17 8 9	13 3 8	75.61
Tasmania	1,611,035	1,459,857	10 16 6	$9\ 16\ 2$	9 13 11	98.81
New Zealand	6,297,097	9,339,265	10 5 2	15 4 4	14 14 7	96.82
Grand Total	68,849,089	62, 585,856	18 8 11	16 15 4	13 6 0	79.31

TABLE VIII.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1889.

		Proportion	of Total Imj	ports from—	Proportion	n of Total E	xports to—
Name of Colony.		The United Kingdom.	The Aus- tralasian Colonies.	Other Countries.	The United Kingdom.	The Aus- tralasian Colonies.	Other Countries.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Victoria	••	46 ·78	35-26	17.96	55 ·26	31.72	13.02
New South Wales	••	38 ·2 1	46.57	15.22	38.48	46 ·11	15.41
Queensland	••	47.30	44 ·90	7.80	32.29	66-80	•91
South Australia	••	29 ·51	59.46	11.03	47.01	45·2 3	7.76
Western Australia	••	44.54	40 ·9 4	14.52	66-46	19· 38	14.16
Total	••	41 [.] 66	43.24	15.10	43·29	45.15	11.26
Tasmania	••	32.13	64.38	3:49	17-25	82.75	••
New Zealand	••	6 5 *53	17.58	16.89	70-67	22.97	6.36
Grand Total	••	43.62	41-39	14.99	46 °77	42.71	10.52

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.

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Name of Colony.	Inv	vards.	Out	Outwards. Total.			
Name of Colony.	,	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	••• •• •• ••	2,855 3,254 760 1,036 349	$\begin{array}{r} 2,270,827\\ 2,632,081\\ 506,780\\ 978,532\\ 497,232\end{array}$	2,886 3,229 773 1,046 345	$\begin{array}{r} 2,328,351\\ 2,689,098\\ 494,229\\ 980,810\\ 507,586\end{array}$	$5,741 \\ 6,483 \\ 1,533 \\ 2,082 \\ 694$	$\begin{array}{r} 4,599,178\\ 5,321,179\\ 1,001,009\\ 1,959,342\\ 1,004,818\end{array}$
Total	••	8,254	6,885,452	8,279	7,000,074	16,533	13,885,526
Tasmania New Zealand	••	842 781	$\begin{array}{r} 458,247\\ 602,634\end{array}$	819 762	453,999 593,252	1,661 1,543	912 ,24 6 1,195,886
Grand Total	•••	9,877	7,946,333	9,860	8,047,325	19,737	15,993,658

TABLE IX.—SHIPPING, 1889.

TABLE X.—RAILWAYS, 1889.

	Lengtl	n at End Vear	Government Lines Open for Traffic.								
Name of			Capital C End of Y	ost at Year.	Reve	Revenue Account for the Year.					
Victoria	Open. ¹ Of con- struction.		Total.	Average per Mile.	Receipts.	Work- ing Ex- penses.	Net Receipts.	of Net Receipts to Capital Cost. ²			
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia . Western Australia	Miles. 2,199 2,252 2,064 1,774 497	Miles. 684 571 ³ 55 300*	£ 29,125,280 29,839,167 13,332,046 10,976,376 871,377	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 13,245 \\ 13,744 \\ 6,460 \\ 6,251 \\ 4,271 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 3,110,140 \\ 2,538,477 \\ 868,123 \\ 927,812 \\ 40,849 \end{array}$	\pounds 1,945,837 1,634,602 595,149 519,978 54,339	\pounds 1,164,303 903,875 272,974 407,834 $-13,490^{5}$	per cent. 4.18 3.20 2.07 3.95 -1.53^{5}			
Total	8,786	1,610	84,144,246	10,024	7,485,401	4,749,905	2,735,426	3.40			
Tasmania ^e New Zealand	374 1,912	67 176	2,738,164 13,899,955	8,399 7,684	157,583 1,095,569	139,419 682,787	$18,164 \\ 412,782$	·71 3·02			
Grand Total	11,072	1,853	100,782,365	9,572	8,738,553	5,572,111	3,166,442	3.27			

NOTE.—The figures are for the year ended 30th June, 1889, for Victoria and New South Wales; for that ended 31st March, 1890, for New Zealand; and for that ended 31st December for the other colonies. The railway gauge adopted is 5 feet 3 inches in Victoria and for portion of the lines of South Australia, 4 feet $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in New South Wales, and 3 feet 6 inches in the other colonies. In New South Wales, in 1889-90, the extent opened increased to 2,182 miles, and the capital cost to £30,555,123, whilst the gross receipts amounted to £2,633,086, and the working expenses to £1,665,835; the net receipts being thus £967,251, or equivalent to 3.20 per cent. on the mean capital cost. For later information for Victoria, see footnotes on pages 205, 208, et seq. ante.

¹ Including private as well as Government lines. The following are the lengths of private lines included :—New South Wales, 81; South Australia, 18; Western Australia, 293; Tasmania, 48; New Zealand, 103; total, 543 miles. Tramways are not included in the table. Of tramways open at the end of 1889, there were in Victoria $35\frac{1}{4}$ miles (chiefly cable), constructed by a Trust elected by the City of Melbourne and surrounding municipalities, but let to a private company; in New South Wales, in 1889-90, $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles (steam), constructed by Government at a capital cost of £933,614, the gross receipts from which amounted in 1889-90 to £268,962, and the working expenses to £224,073; in Queensland, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and in Western Australia, constructed by timber companies, 100 miles. The cost of construction of the cable tramways of Victoria (including expenditure on lines in progress) to the end of 1889, was £1,563,810, and the receipts during 1889 amounted to £519,617. In New Zealand, the cost of private lines was £740,986; whilst the earnings from traffic during the year were £67,167, and the working expenses £23,339.

² The calculations in this column are based on the mean of the amounts of capital cost at the beginning and end of year.

³ Including railways authorized.

* This is the Great Southern Railway, constructed on the land-grant system.

⁵ The minus (-) indicates a net *loss*, or excess of working expenses over receipts.

⁶ Included with the Government lines in Tasmania are 122 miles guaranteed by the State, constructed at a cost of £1,188,316. The 48 miles of unguaranteed private lines in that colony cost £187,198. The receipts of the latter during the year amounted to £16,935, and the working expenses to £12,753.

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			Number	Despatched	l and Receiv	red of-					
		Number of	Letters a Carc	nd Post ls.	Newspa	apers. 1	Revenue. ²	£ 582,910 ³ 393,606 209,404 177,987 33,704 ⁴ 1,397,611 44,283 154,101			
Name of Colony.		Post Offices.	Total.	Per Head of Popula- tion.	Total.	Per Head of Popula- tion.		Jui 6.			
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia Total	••• ••• •••	$1,600 \\ 1,261 \\ 834 \\ 593 \\ 186 \\ 4,474$	48,097,268 53,971,300 13,070,083 16,388,607 2,737,034 134,264,292	43.55 48.89 32.92 50.99 63.57 45.21	20,662,732 36,530,800 10,937,339 9,085,714 1,392,825 78,609,410	$ 18.71 \\ 33.09 \\ 27.55 \\ 28.27 \\ 32.35 \\ 26.47 $	£ 529,093 ³ 395,584 133,469 107,560 13,367 1,179,073	£ 582,910 ³ 393,606 209,404 177,987 33,704 ⁴ 1,397,611			
Tasmania New Zealand	••	293 1,189	4,703,324 44,151,393	31·61 71·93	5,424,657 16,721,016	36·45 27·24	3 9,536 197,311	44,283 154,101			
Grand Total	• •	5,956	183,119,009	49 .06	100,755,083	26 99	1,415,920	1,595,995			

TABLE XI.—POSTAL RETURNS, 1889.

¹ 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.

² This probably includes commission on money orders in all the colonies.

³ Including amounts on account of Telegraphs and Telephones. The revenue is made up of Postal revenue (roughly estimated), £370,000; Telegraphic revenue (as shown in Table XII.), £159,093; but does not include any allowance for official correspondence and telegrams transmitted without charge, at an estimated cost of about £50,000. 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.

* Including expenditure on telegraphs.

TABLE XII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES, 1889.

				On the 31st December. During the					
Name of Co	Name of Colony.		Miles of Line (Poles). ¹		Miles of Wire in Operation. ¹		Telegrams		
			In opera- tion.	In course of Con- struction.	Telegraph.	legraph. ² Tele- phone. Received and De- spatched.		Amount Received.	
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia Total Tasmania	 	· · · · · · · · ·	3,967 10,732 9,456 5,511 2,961 $32,627$ 1,979	$ \begin{array}{r} 60 \\ 293 \\ 414 \\ 12 \\ 517 \\ \hline 1,296 \\ \dots $	$8,241 \\ 22,606 \\ 16,981 \\ 9,921 \\ 3,330 \\ \hline 61,079 \\ 2,590 \\ \hline $	5,313 * 1,756 * 346	2,885,919 ³ 3,433,562 1,568,872 984,180 197,587 9,070,120 280,559	£ 159,093 [±] 186,862 93,297 100,558 [±] 10,036 549,846 26,414 [±]	
New Zealand Grand Total	••	••	4,874 39,480	17 1,313	11,827 75,496	1,662 *	1,802,987 11,153,666	106,462 [±] 682,722	
			l		۱ 				

NOTE.—Telephones.—In Victoria, there were, in 1889, seven Telephone Exchanges, with 1,988 subscribers, whose annual subscriptions amounted to $\pounds 29,203$. In Queensland there were 634 Telephones in use. In New South Wales they are included with Telegraphs.

* Where asterisks occur, the information was not furnished, or is incomplete.

¹ Exclusive of railway telegraphs used for railway purposes in Victoria and New South Wales, but inclusive of 40 miles of line and 1,875 of wire in South Australia, and 337 of line and 341 of wire in Tasmania.

- ² Including cable, viz., 359 miles belonging to Tasmania, and 202 miles to New Zealand.
- ³ Exclusive of Telegrams on railway service.

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⁴ Including Telephone revenue.

Australasian Statistics, 1889.

			Durin	g the Year 1889			
Name of Colony.	Sold t	y Auction, Contract, et	Private c.	Selected under	Granted	Total Extent	
	Area.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Average Price per Acre.	rage Deferred Pay- ice Acre.		ditionally Alienated.	
Victoria	acres. 15,639 40,226 11,933 3,012 45,457	£ 86,233 148,120 94,710 3,390 8,681	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \ s. \ d. \\ 5 \ 10 \ 3 \\ 3 \ 13 \ 8 \\ 7 \ 18 \ 9 \\ 1 \ 2 \ 6 \\ 0 \ 3 \ 10^3 \end{array}$	acres. 71,251 740,964 441,179 ² 324 93,626 [±]	acres. 531 20,000 1,373,221⁵	acres. 87,421 781,190 453,418 ² 23,336 1,512,304	
Total	116,267	341,134	2 18 8	1,347,344	1,394,058	2,857,669	
Tasmania New Zealand	885 42,617	14,051 47,950	$\begin{array}{cccc}15&17&6\\1&2&6\end{array}$	50,566 45,016	1,109 60,708°	52,560 148,341	
Grand Total	159,769	403,135	$2\ 10\ 6$	1,442,926	1,455,875	3,058,570	

TABLE XIII.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED AND IN PROCESS OF ALIENATION, 1889.

	Up to the	e End of 1889.—	-Extent	At the end of	f 1889.—Extent—					
Name of Colony.	Alienated in	Fee Simple. ⁷	In process of	Alienated or	Neither Alienated nor					
	Sold.	Granted with- out purchase.	under System of Deferred Payments. ⁸	in Process of Alienation.	in process of Alienation.					
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	acres. 15,827,347 22,912,664 9,852,537 7,391,310 1,942,684	acres. 14,965 3,113,393 67,155 409,124 1,373,221	acres. 6,650,000 17,574,059 2,237,488° 3,494,530° 445,232	acres. 22,492,312 43,600,116 12,157,180 11,294,964 3,761,137	acres. 33,753,448 154,271,884 415,506,180 566,897,036 620,827,663					
Total	57,926,542	4,977,858	30,401,309	93,305,709	1,791,256,211					
Tasmania New Zealand	* 13,071,875	* 6,306,636 ¹⁰	* 525,958	4,647,988 19,904,469	12,232,012 46,805,851 ¹¹					
Grand Total	*	*	*	117,858,166	1,850,294,074					

*Where asterisks occur the information has not been furnished or cannot be completed.

¹ The purchase money for selected land varies in the different colonies from 10s. to 30s. per acre, payable by annual instalments (often 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 paragraph 392 et seq., ante.
² Land alienated in fee-simple only. See also footnote (⁹) infra.
³ 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.

^{*} Approximate only.

⁵ Chiefly Great Southern Railway grant.

• Of this area 29,088 acres were granted to Natives, or Europeans who purchased from them, under Native Land Acts.

⁷ Including only that of which the purchase has been completed.

* Exclusive of the extent estimated to have been forfeited for non-fulfilment of conditions, etc.

⁹ Including land held under leases with right of purchase on certain conditions, viz., 1,195,169 acres in Queensland, and 1,312,971 acres in South Australia.

¹⁰ 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.

¹¹ Of this extent, about 14,000,000 acres belong to the Maoris, or to Europeans who have purchased from them; and 544,914 acres were held under "Perpetual Lease."

$2\mathrm{H}~2$

TABLE XIV.—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1889.

				At the en	nd of 1889	Gro	ss Enrol	ment o	f S	cha	olai	s	
Name of Colony	7.	Nu	imber of	Num	ber of Te	achers.		dur	ing 188	9.			
		State Schools.		Males.	Females	s. Total. Mal		es. F	emales.		Total.		l .
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	· · · · · · ·	22	2,063 2,317 584 540 94 ²	$1,808 \\ 1,982 \\ 702 \\ 409 \\ 46$	2,778 2,020 795 667 122	4,586 4,002 1,497 1,076 168	$ \begin{array}{c} 130, \\ 113, \\ 37, \\ 25, \\ 2, \\ \end{array} $	135 1 200 ¹ 1 581 3 300 ¹ 4	20,294 04,089 ¹ 34,106 23,677 ¹ 2,344		250 217 71 49 4	,42 ,28 ,68 ,27 ,74	9 9 7 7 4
Total	••	 5	5,598	4,947	6,382	11.329	308,9	916 2	84,510	-	592	42	6
Tasmania New Zealand	••	1	229 ,155	187 1,291	272 1,603	459 2,894	9,' 80,	731 1001	8,218 [°] 73,915 ¹		- 17 154	,9 4 ,01	9 5
Grand Total	••	6	5,982	6,425	. 8,257	14,682	398,'	747 3	66 ,643 .		765	,39	0
	So Dail	chol y At	ars in A ttendan the Yea	verage ce during r.	Esti- mated Number of Distinct	Expen E	diture on ducation	State	Ex] per	pen he	dit ad	oure of—	<u>-</u>
Name of Colony.	Toi Num	tal iber	Numbe to each Teache	r Per- centage of Scholars on the Rolls.	Children Attend- ing during the Year.	Amo contribu State. *	Parents, etc., in Fees.	Total.	Mea Popu tion	n la- 1.	Scl Av At a	hol in vera ter	ars age ad- e.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	130, 114, 40, 28, 3, 3	859 569 472 216 625	29 29 27 26 22	$52.25 \\ 52.73 \\ 56 46 \\ 57.26 \\ 76.41$	202,822 191,215 62,347 44,576 4,300 ¹	£ 664,820 453,615 171,077 89,686 9,697	£ 2,042 ⁵ 72,318 24,343 1,456°	£ 666,862 525,933 171,077 114,029 11,153	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$d. \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 7 \\ 1 \\ 2$	£54443	s. 1 11 4 0 6	d. 11 10 7 10 4 ⁷
Total	317,	741	28	53.54	505,260	1,388,895	100,159	1,489,05	4 0 10	0	4	13	9
Tasmania New Zealand	8, 93,	973 374	20 32	49·99 60·63	12,460 119,001	29,957 343,100	9,463 4,567 ⁵	39,420 347,667	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 5 \\ 0 & 11 \end{array}$	4 4	4 3	7 14	10 • 6
Grand Total	420,	088	29	54.89	636,721	1,761,952	114,189	1,876,14	1 0 10	1	4	9	 4

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 was from 6 to 15 years until November, 1889, when it was altered to from 6 to 13 years; in New South Wales and Western Australia, it is from 6 to 14; in Queensland from 6 to 12; in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand from 7 to 13. For a complete account of the educational systems of the various colonies, see Appendix to Year-Book, 1888-9, Vol. II.

¹ These figures have been estimated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.

² Including 16 assisted schools.

³ 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.

⁴ Portions of the amounts in this column are derived from Education Reserves, etc., viz., £10,418 in South Australia and £31,646 in New Zealand.

⁵ For extra subjects.—In the figures for New Zealand, amounts received by Boards from local sources, and sums raised locally by School Committees, are also included.

⁶ Exclusive of amounts received by assisted schools, which were not returned.

⁷ In Government schools only. The average amount paid by the State to assisted schools was $\pounds 1$ 8s. $4\frac{1}{2}d$.

Australasian Statistics, 1889.

TABLE XV.-AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1889-90.-LAND IN CULTIVATION.

 $*_{*}$ The Agricultural Statistics in most of the colonies are collected in the months of February or 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, 1889, has been taken.

Name of C	lony		Number of Acres under Tillage.			
	лону .		Total.	Per Head of Population.		
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	••• •• ••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	$2,627,262 \\1,164,475 \\247,073 \\2,864,877 \\117,833$	$ \begin{array}{r} 2.35 \\ 1.04 \\ .61 \\ 8.83 \\ 2.70 \\ \end{array} $		
Total	••		7,021,520	2.33		
Tasmania New Zealand	••	••	488,354 1,560,605°	3·22 2·52		
Grand Total	••		9,070,479	2:40		

	Number of Acres under—										
Name of Colony.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other ¹ Cereals.	Pota- toes.	Hay.	Vines.	Green Forage. ²	Other Tillage. ³	
Victoria	1,178,735	236,496	90,724	8,447	23,873	47,139	451,546	15,662	155,596	419,044	
New South Wales	419,758	22,358	5,440	173,836	1,573	17,551	212,106	7,867	245,319	58,667	
Queensland	8,459	750	1,254	97,698	249 [±]	7,185	45,617	1,763	10,120	73,978	
South Australia	1,842,961	10,297	19,679	••	4,267	6,383	329,643	7,352	36,500	607,795	
West. Australia	35,517	2,075	5,475	80	649	462	25,694	1,088	329	46,464	
Total	3,485,430	271,976	122,572	280,061	30,611	78,720	1,064,606	33,732	447,864	1,205,948	
Tasmania	49,055	40,169	4,446	•	8,055	17,015	50,913	30	192,919	125,752	
New Zealand	335,861	426,071	42,402	6,253	15,918	30,577	45,889	5	474,204°	183,430	
Grand Total	3,870,346	738,216	169,420	286,314	54,584	126,312	1,161,408	33,762	1,114,987	1,515,130	

NOTE.—Land in fallow is included in the total area under tillage in all the colonies, except New South Wales; but land under permanent artificial grasses is not included in Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand. See also Notes 2, 3, and 6.

¹ Including beans and pease, except in the case of New South Wales.

² In addition to crops sown for the purpose of being cut green for cattle, this column contains the following areas laid down in permanent artificial grass in the colonies named :--Victoria, 149,616 acres; New South Wales, 217,403 acres; South Australia, 28,331 acres; Western Australia, only small area; Tasmania, 190,717 acres. In Queensland, where it is not so included, the area returned is 16,120 acres. For extent of such land in New Zealand, see Note 6.

³ In the returns of some of the colonies, this column embraces land in fallow as well as land under crop. The following are the areas in fallow included in the returns of such colonies :--Victoria, 379,701 acres; New South Wales (not returned); Queensland, 14,430 acres; South Australia, 591,432 acres ; Western Australia, 44,425 acres ; Tasmania, 26,131 acres ; New Zealand, 149,979 acres. Total, 1,206,098 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.		Acres.	Produce.
Turnips, carrots, par	-	•	South Australia—		
snips, and beet	820	9,095 tons	Hops		101 cwt.
Mangel-wurzel	984	15,604 ,,	Tasmania-		
Onions	1,957	10,815 ,,	Turnips	2,576	20,326 tons
Tobacco	955	4,123 cwt.	Mangel-wurzel	1,044	13,349 ,,
Chicory	229	1,376 tons	Gardens and orchards	9,808	
Hops :	829	5,711 cwt.	Fenced and cleared		
Grass seeds	3,390	54,547 bush.	land, not strictly		
N.S. Wales—		•	under tillage, de-		
Tobacco	3,239	27,724 cwt.	voted to pastoral		
Sugar cane	18,730		purposes	81,547	
Of which productiv	ve 7,348	168,862 cwt.	New Zealand		
Oranges	9,804	11,074,392 doz.	Green maize	1,675	
Gardensandorchard	s 24,276	· · ·	Mangolds, beet, carrots	,	
Queensland—	,		parsnips, etc	3,983	
Sugar cane	49,741		Hops	58 5	5,715 cwt.
Of which crushed	29,438	803,380 cwt.	Tobacco	25	102 ,,
Arrowroot .	210	583,988 lbs.	Gardens and orchards	24,339	
Oranges	1,194	560,564 doz.	Other crops	. 2,844	
Bananas .	. 3,282	4,993,517 ,,	Land broken up, but	-	
Pineapples	. ´628	227,785 ,,	not under crop	149,979	
Tobacco	. 266	2,531 cwt.			

Tobacco

⁵ No account taken.

⁴ Rice. ⁶ In the figures for New Zealand, the land under permanent artificial grass, amounting to 6,479,160 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 8,039,765 acres, or to 12.96 acres per head of the population. The green forage entered above consists of 121,301 acres of green oats, and 352,903 acres of turnips.

			Bush	els raised (of—		Tons raised of—		
Name of Colony.		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley. Maize.		Other Cereals. 1	Pota- toes.	Hay.	
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	•••	$\begin{matrix} \hline 11,495,720 \\ 6,570,335 \\ 134,335 \\ 14,577,358 \\ 497,238 \end{matrix}$	5,644,867 $543,330$ $14,561$ $131,449$ $41,500$	$\begin{array}{r} \hline 1,831,132\\ 113,109\\ 26,630\\ 246,841\\ 93,075 \end{array}$	357,047 5,354,827 1,743,051 1,200	$544,781 \\28,057 \\4,121 \\57,800 \\12,980^2$	$157,104 \\ 50,096 \\ 25,889 \\ 23,853 \\ 1,386$	666,385 366,229 88,172 395,920 25,694	
Total	••	33,274,986	6,375,707	2,310,787	7,456,125	647,739	258,328	1,542,400	
Tasmania New Zealand	••	756,639 8,448,506	$1,148,935 \\13,673,584$	105,574 1,342,823	270,282	$165,742 \\ 427,160$	72,275	73,859 65,476	
Grand Total	••	42,480,131	21,198,226	3,759,184	7,726,407	1,240,641	490,332	1,681,735	

TABLE XVI.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1889-90.—PRODUCE OF CROPS.

· ·		Gallons of		Bushe		Tons per Acre of			
Name of Colony.		Wine made.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Pota- toes.	Hay.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	••	$\begin{array}{r} \textbf{1,578,590} \\ \textbf{688,685} \\ \textbf{164,626} \\ \textbf{510,674} \\ \textbf{205,632} \end{array}$	9.75 15.65 15.88 7.91 14.00	$\begin{array}{c} 23.87\\ 24.30\\ 19.41\\ 12.77\\ 20.00 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{r} 20.18\\ 20.79\\ 21.24\\ 12.54\\ 17.00\end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{r} 42.27\\30.81\\17.84\\\\15.00\end{array} $	22.82 17.84 16.55 13.55 20.00	3·33 2·85 3·60 3·74 3·00	1.48 1.73 1.93 1.20 1.00
Total Tasmania	••	[3,148,207 800	9·55 15·42	23·44 28·60	18·85 23·75	26•62 	21·16 20·58	3·28 4·25	1·45 1·45
New Zealand Grand Total	••	 3,149,007	25.15	$ \begin{array}{r} 32.09 \\ \hline 28.72 \end{array} $	$\frac{31.67}{22.19}$	43·22 26·99	$\begin{array}{ c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c$	$\frac{5 \cdot 22}{3 \cdot 88}$	1.43 1.45

¹ Including beans and pease, except in the case of New South Wales.

² Estimated.

TABLE XVII.—LIVE STOCK, 1889-90.

 $*_{*}$ The Live Stock Statistics are collected in October in Western Australia, and in most of the other colonies simultaneously with the Agricultural Statistics, in the months of February and March.

		Number of						
Name of Colony.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Total.			
Victoria	. 329,335 . 430,777 . 352,364 . 170,515 . 42,806	$1,394,209 \\ 1,741,592 \\ 4,872,416 \\ 324,412 \\ 119,571$	$10,882,231 \\ 50,106,768 \\ 14,470,095 \\ 6,386,617 \\ 2,366,681$	249,673 238,585 80,7 3 0 106,856 27,079	$12,855,448 \\52,517,722 \\19,775,605 \\6,988,400 \\2,556,137$			
Total .	. 1,325,797	8,452,200	84,212,392	702,923	94,693,312			
Tasmania New Zealand ² .	. 29,778 . 187,382	150,004 895,461	1,551,429 15,503,263	58,632 369,992	1,789,843 16,956,098			
Grand Total.	. 1,542,957	9,497,665	101,267,084	1,131,547	113,439,253			

¹ Exclusive of the Northern Territory of South Australia.

² The figures for New Zealand, except in regard to sheep—which are for May, 1889—are those returned at the census of March, 1886. They include 42,103 cattle, and 92,091 pigs belonging to the Maoris.

	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.		Total.	
Name of Colony.	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 New South Wales Queensland South Australia ¹ Western Australia	3.75 1.39 .53 .19 .04	30 39 87 53 98	$ \begin{array}{r} 15.86 \\ 5.63 \\ 7.29 \\ .36 \\ .12 \end{array} $	125 155 1,198 100 274	$ \begin{array}{r} 124 \\ 162 \\ 22 \\ 7 \\ 3 \end{array} $	973 4,465 3,558 1,968 5,416	$2.84 \\ .77 \\ .12 \\ .12 \\ .03$	$22 \\ 21 \\ 20 \\ 33 \\ 62$	$146 \\ 170 \\ 30 \\ 8 \\ 3$	$1,150 \\ 4,680 \\ 4,863 \\ 2,154 \\ 5,850$
Total	•45	44	2.87	280	29	2,793	·24	23	32	3,140
Tasmania New Zealand ²	1·13 1·80	20 30	5·69 8·59	99 144	$\begin{array}{c} 59 \\ 149 \end{array}$	$1,024 \\ 2,500$	2·22 3·55	39 60	68 163	$1,182 \\ 2,734$
Grand Total	•50	41	3.09	251	33	2,674	•37	30	37	2,996

TABLE XVII.—LIVE STOCK, 1889-90—continued.

¹ Exclusive of the Northern Territory of South Australia.

² The figures for New Zealand, except in regard to sheep—which are for May, 1889—are those returned at the census of March, 1886. They include 42,103 cattle, and 92,091 pigs belonging to the Maoris.

TABLE XVIII.-WOOL PRODUCE, 1889.

		Wool In	aported.	Wool E	xported.	Wool used in Manufac- ture in the Colony.		
Name of Colony	•	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value, at 1s. 4d. per lb.	
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia Total	•••	1bs. 80,390,758 8,695,393 24,098,655 	£ 3,595,407 330,072 848,330 4 773 809	lbs. 135,606,550 266,229,029 59,228,753 63,331,639 9,501,695	£ 5,928,847 10,785,070 2,680,134 2,194,707 395,903 21,984,661	lbs. 1,738,929 700,000 ² 120,000 ² 2 558 929	£ 115,928 46,666 8,000 170,594	
Tasmania New Zealand	••	3,435		6,240,921 102,227,354	21,334,001 283,237 3,976,375	143,000 3,556,004	9,533 237,067	
Grand Total	••	113,188,241	4,773,893	642,365,941	26,244,273	6,257,933	417,194	
			Wool Produ	Proportion				
		Quan	tity.1	Va	lue.	of Exports	Average	
Name of Colony.		Total.	Average to each Sheep in the Colony.	Total.	Average per Head of Population.	of Wool to Total General Exports.	Export Price per lb.	
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	••• •• ••	lbs. 56,954,721 258,233,636 59,228,753 39,352,984 9,501,695	lbs. 5·23 5·15 4·09 6·16 4·01	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \\ 2,449,368 \\ 10,501,664 \\ 2,680,134 \\ 1,354,377 \\ 395,903 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	per cent. 46·56 46·30 34·64 18·66 52·00	$d. \ 10rac{1}{2} \ 9rac{3}{4} \ 10rac{3}{4} \ 8rac{1}{4} \ 12$	
Total	••	423,271,789	5.03	17,381,446	5 17 1	42.45	10	
Tasmania New Zealand	••	6,383,921 105,779,923	4 ·11 6·82	292,770 4,213,358	$\begin{array}{cccc}1&19&4\\6&17&3\end{array}$	$19.40 \\ 42.58$	$10\frac{3}{4}$ $9\frac{1}{4}$	
Grand Total	••	535,435,633	5.29	21,887,574	5 17 3	41.93	<u>9</u> 34	

¹ 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 299,012,200 lbs. ² Estimated.

		Gold raised—									
Name of Colony.		Prior t	o 1889.	During	g 1889.	` Total.					
		Quantity.	Value. 1	Quantity.	Value.1	Quantity.	Value.1				
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia ² Western Australia	•••	oz. 55,635,959 9,972,597 6,088,785 252,608 120,000 ³	£ 222,543,836 37,180,817 21,310,747 991,411 460,000	oz. 614,839 119,759 739,103 20,833 15,492⁴	£ 2,459,356 434,070 2,586,861 76,780 58,871	$\begin{array}{c} \text{oz.}\\ 56,250,798\\ 10,092,356\\ 6,827,888\\ 273,441\\ 135,492 \end{array}$	£ 225,003,192 37,614,887 23,897,608 1,068,191 518,871				
Total	••	72, 069,949	282,486,811	1,510,026	5,615,938	73,579,975	288,102,749				
Tasmania New Zealand	••	532,889 11,421,817	2,031,866 44,843,642	32,333 203,211	119,70 3 808,549	565,222 11,625,028	2,151,569 45,652,191				
Grand Total	••	84,024,655	329,362,319	1,745,570	6,544,190	85,770,225	335,906,509				

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 are no reliable returns of the gold raised in Western Australia, although a considerable quantity has been obtained on the Kimberley gold-fields of that colony; in 1888 it was estimated that 50,000 oz. were raised, yet only 3,493 oz. were declared for export. No similar estimate was made for 1889, and therefore only the quantity declared for export could be entered.

¹ 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 Queenland as £3 10s. per oz. Standard gold (*i.e.*, 22 carats fine) is worth £3 17s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., and pure gold £4 4s. $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.

² Including Northern Territory. ³ Roughly estimated. ⁴ Quantity declared for export only.

TABLE XX.—PUBLIC SAVINGS BANKS, 1889.

(Including bot	h General ai	nd Post Office	Savings Banks.))
----------------	--------------	----------------	-----------------	---

Name of Colony.		Number of	Depositors.	Amount remaini	ing on Deposit.	Rates of Interest allowed
		Total.	Per 100 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.	to De- positors.
Victoria New South Wales Queensland South Australia Western Australia	•••	268,462 134,914 43,875 65,815 5,371	$\begin{array}{r} 24 \cdot 01 \\ 12 \cdot 02 \\ 10 \cdot 79 \\ 20 \cdot 28 \\ 12 \cdot 29 \end{array}$	£ 4,971,933 4,280,083 1,597,784 1,905,632 31,061	$\begin{array}{c} \pounds \ s. \ d. \\ 18 \ 10 \ 5 \\ 31 \ 14 \ 6 \\ 36 \ 8 \ 4 \\ 28 \ 19 \ 1 \\ 5 \ 15 \ 8 \end{array}$	per cent. 4 4 and 5 5^1 5 $3\frac{3}{4}$
Total	••	518,437	17.19	12,786,493	24 13 3	$3\frac{3}{4}$ to 5
Tasmania New Zealand	•••	24,397 110,566	$\begin{array}{r}16.11\\17.83\end{array}$	497,492 2,858,644	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$3\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } 5$ $4\frac{1}{2} \text{ and } 5$
Grand Total	•••	653,400	17.25	16,142,629	24 14 1	$3\frac{1}{2}$ 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 interestbearing 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.

¹ This rate is allowed on deposits up to £200; above that amount, nil.

Australasian Statistics, 1889.

TABLE XXI.—STATISTICS OF FIJI, 1878 TO 1889.

ì

** 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.		Es	Estimated Population on the 31st December.				Births.	Deaths.	Marriages	Immigrants (Polyne- sians and Coolies only			
			M	Males. Females		Total.	Total.			Males	. Female	s Total.	
1878	••		. 64	,748	52	,350	117,098	2,262	-2.244	419	1.346	174	1.520
1879	- •		67	,697	52	,962	120,659	3.654	3,532	1.356	2,098	288	2.386
1880	••			,598	54	,286	121,884	4.103	4.326	1.358	2,500	34	2.534
1881	••		71	,323	57	,188	128,511	4,321	4.411	1.056	1,100	58	1.158
1882			72	,376	57	,703	130,079	4.552	4.933	1.280	2.561	511	3.072
1883			. 71	,540	58	,354	129,894	4,649	5.310	1.097	2.013	546	2.559
1884			. 71	,011	57	,512	128,523	4,540	8,592	978	2,292	980	3.272
1885	••		69	,860	57	,419	127,279	4,319	5.775	1.133	1.422	736	2.158
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
1883	• •		66	,635	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
			Emi	igrant esians	s (l	Poly- ly).	Pı	ıblic Reve	enue.	Public			Value
	Year.		Males. 1		es. Fe- males. Total.		Raised by Taxa tion.	Not raised by Taxa tion.	Total.	Expen- diture.	Public Debt.	Value of Imports	of Ex- ports.
-							£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878	••	• •	638	1 71	L	709	42,697	18,324	61,02	65,267	100.000	136,608	192,865
1879	••	••	313	32	2	345	46,260	21,511	67,77	1 71,108	120,000	142,213	169,040
1880	••	••	170	18	3	188	46,544	34,134	80,678	3 91,102	210,000	185,741	229,528
1881		••	860	24	Ŀ	884	49,606	37,837	87,44	89,960	254,025	276,040	174,146
1882	••	••	1,066	73	3	1,139	59,518	51,796	111,31-	109,986	254,025	303,329	190,517
1883	••		1,251	94	Ŀ	1,345	74,805	32,009	106,814	88,277	254,025	450,595	351,998
1884	••	••	693	60		753	68,162	23,361	91,52	3 98,468	254,025	434,522	345,344
1885	••	• •	1,681	265	5	1,946	62,985	13,684	76,669	92,209	264,025	294,585	326,750
1886	• •	• •]		. 1	2,113	51,882	12,692	64,574	1 78,133	264,695	230,742	283,496
1887	• •	• •	••			1,634	41,616	23,300	64,916	3 73,150	265,389	188,071	281,080
1888	••	••	267	31		298	44,223	20,795	65,018	3 58,993	253,289	183,222	376,978
1888	••	••	410	187		597	44,316	1 19,406	63,72	2 57,710	251,090	189,393	364,282

Year.		Shipping.				Crown Lands	Live Stock. ²					
		Inwards.		Outw	ards.	Granted and Sold in	Number of—					
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	each Year. ¹	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs. ³	
							acres.					
1878		• •	124	23,180	128	24,080	39,476	200	3,000	3,100	50,000	
1879	••		131	28,967	125	28,085	23,559	300	4,000	3,771	50,000	
1880	••	••	157	32,933	150	32,689	27,562	360	5,000	4,769	50,000	
1881	••	••	164	35,542	160	35,230	75,627	400	5,000	4,769	50,000	
1882			163	43,768	165	43,757	65,745	600	5,000	4,000	50,000	
1883			198	68,530	193	69,322	31,665	600	5,324	5.373	50,000	
1884		• •	150	63,246	144	64,731	38,325	610	4,600	5,869	50,000	
1885	• •	••	124	54,056	135	55,892	26,368	650	5,953	6,350	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	

NOTE.-The following additional information has been supplied for the year 1889 :-Birth rate, 34.33; death rate, 39.27; marriage rate, 8.8, per 1,000 persons living. *Immigration*—Unassisted (not included above), 482 in 1888, and 752 in 1889: *Emigration*, 1,192. Sources of revenue—Customs duties, £27,131; other taxes, £17,185; other sources, £19,406. *Heads of Expenditure*— Interest on public debt, £8,972; post office, etc., £946; immigration, £5,144; other expenditure, Public Debt-Consists of £115,390 Imperial advances, bearing no interest, in aid of £42,648. 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 £14,300 redeemed, bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Imports and Exports—Of the total value of imports, £185,976 was from the Australasian Colonies, and £3,417 from other countries; and of the total value of exports, £335,858 was to Australasian Colonies, and £28,424 to other countries; almost the whole of the exports were of Fijian production. Postal Returns, 1888-Number of offices, 36; letters, 189,174; newspapers, 170,788. State Education-Number of schools, 2; teachers, 5; viz., 2 males and 3 females; scholars on the rolls, 157; viz., 88 males and 69 females. Agriculture-Land under cultivation (by whites only), 35,300 acres, of which 335 acres were under maize; 19,000 acres under cocoanuts; 12,600 acres under sugar-cane; 2,500 acres under bananas; 127 acres under pineapples; and 738 acres under cotton, coffee, tobacco, tapioca, and other crops. ¹ The total area alienated at the end of 1889 was 410,615 acres, and the area unalienated 4,543,345 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.

² In addition to the live stock referred to in these columns, about 5,000 angora goats were kept on the islands. ³ Returns from Europeans only since 1886.

APPENDIX B.

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT, INCLUDING EXCISE DUTIES, 1890.

The Tariff of Victoria is re-published in the present volume, for, although no alterations have been made since the last publication of this work, several items which have since lapsed by effluxion of time are now omitted altogether. The tariffs of the other colonies, however, having been only slightly, if at all, altered since the last publication, they do not appear in the present work, but a description is given of the changes which have taken place. All che tariffs were published in full in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9.

The articles are arranged according to the system of classification described on page 71 *ante*; and the position of any article may be ascertained by reference to the index at pages 72 to 75 *ante*.

ALTERATIONS IN TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889-90.

The following, so far as known, are the changes which have taken place in the tariffs of Western Australia and Tasmania, since the last issue of this work; no changes having taken place in those of the other colonies:—

er.		Rate o	Date of		
Ord	Articles.	Former.	Present.	Alteration.	
24	WESTERN AUSTRALIA. Export Duty on Live Pearl Shells, per ton TASMANIA.	400	200	1st Jan., 1890	
21	Import Duty on Pork— Under 5 lbsOver 5 lbsOver 5 lbs	10 per cent.	${10 per cent.} {2d. per lb.}$	7th Aug.,1890	

ERRATA.

The following items were either incorrectly given or accidentally omitted from the tariffs as published in the last *Year-Book* :—

Order.	Articles.							Rate of Duty.		
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA. Northern Territory.*									
	Import Duty on—			U				£	s.	d.
14	Ôpium						per lb.	1	10	0
22	Rice						P · · · ·	$\overline{0}$	0	1
	Rice, Meal Offal				•••	•••	ner ton	Ŏ	10	Ô
23	Chinese Oil		•••	•••	**•	• • •	per col	Ŏ	1	Ň
		•••		•••		• • •	per gan.	U	T	U
		W	ESTERN A	USTRALI	А.					
14	Import Duty on Op	ium	• • •		• • •	• • •	per lb.	1	0	0
33	Export Duty on Ho	rses					per head	Ō	1	0
							Por noud	Ŭ	-	Ŭ,
			NEW ZE	ALAND						
	Primage Duty+ (in	additio	on to Imp	ort Duty	n lle no (r	ooda				
	wares and merch	andiza	imported	into the) on an g	oous,		7		
	marco, and merch	14114120	mbornen	THE PHE	corony	··· č	u valorem	тbe	F Ce	э пь.

* In force since 17th November, 1886.

† Levied under an Act of Parliament to 30th June, 1889, and since levied under a resolution of the House of Representatives. This duty was discontinued on the 30th September, 1890. Tariff of Victoria.

TARIFF OF VICTORIA.

(Corrected up to October, 1890.)

IMPORT DUTIES.

For the position of any article see Index, page 72, et seq., ante.

Order.	Article	es Imported	l by Land	l or Sea.				ite ()uty)f •
1	Cards, Playing ", " in Sheets Stationery Manufactured	 as under-	•••	•••	per 	doz. pcks.	£ C C	8.) 2) 2	$\begin{array}{c} d \\ d \\ 0 \\ 2 \\ 6 \end{array}$
	Albums of all sorts Blotters, Blotting Cas	es, Blotti	ng Pads	, Bill-heads	ad , and	l valorem	20 p	er c	ent.
	all other printed, r bound or unbound, i Advertisements or H Books—Account, Bett ing, Exercise, Guard	uled, or end ncluding Posters of ing, Cheq I, Letter,	engraved Printed all kind jue, Cop Music,	l forms or p or Lithogra s when fran y, Diary, I Memo., Po	aper, aphed med Draw- ocket,	, ,		,,	
	Receipt, Sketch	•••		•••	• • •	••		••	
	Bill Files and Letter (lips				••			
	Cards-Printers', Visit	ting, Fune	eral, Me	nu, Progra	mme.	~)		,,	
	Wedding, in sheet o	r cut	•••	<i>,</i>	-,				
	Card Cases, not being o	f Gold or	Silver			,,, ,,,		"	
	Date Cases, Cards, Cal	endars				,,		,,	
	Envelopes					<i>,,,</i>		<u>,,</u>	
	Ink Bottles, Inkstands	, Ink We	lls			<i>,</i> ,		,,	
	Labels-Luggage and	other				,,		"	
	Memo. Slates and Tab	lets				, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		,,	
	Mounts or Stands for	Pictures				33		"	
	Parchment—Cut				•••	<i>></i> >		"	
	Sketch Blocks	•••			•••	<i>,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,</i>		"	
	Wrappers—Fancy, for	Writing	Paper			>>		37	
	Writing Cases Desks	and Static	onerv Ca	lses	•••	"		"	
2	Instruments Musical (exce	nt action-	work in	separate pi	eces.	"		,,	
-	including Bails and Keys	a). includi	ng seco	nd-hand—					
	Pipe Organs and all ne	arts there	of. inclu	ding Piano	forte				
	action made un						25 D	or c	ent
	Pienos upright	* * *			•••	each	5	<u>, </u>	0
	Sanara Grand	or Semi-	Grand	•••	* • •	CHCL	15	ñ	Õ
	Harmoniums and Cabi	net Organ	s not of	herwise en	 nme-	<u>,,</u>	10	U	Ŭ
	mated		.5, 100 00		ume		3	Ω	0
4	Anabitraria and Moulding	 z of all s	orts w	holly or n	artly	>>	0	0	U
7	Architraves and mounding	s or all s	01003 11	nong or p	ur ery				
	Under 2 inches				ner	100ft lin	0	A	0
	Under 5 mones			• • •	Per	10010. 111.	0	- 7	0
	Bindes and over		* * 5	• • •	····	33 OF OF 055		1	n n
	Pipes—Smoking, Clay	and Cim	n and Ci	 raratta Hol	he s r ah	valoram	25 m	T T	ont
	", " <u>All other</u> ,		$anu \cup I$	Sarevue HUI	ucis au	. уалогеш	20 pe	л С(JII U.
_	", Uases for Pipes, Ciga	anu Uig	areue L	1010013	* • •	"	20 -	לל יה מרג	on+
G	Fireworks	···	 mbolle c	 m nartl u mo	do un	"	Zu pe	л Ut	эщ6.
D	Clocks, and all parts thereof	, whether	whony C	The mode as	ae up	"		"	
	Watches, and all parts there	or, whomy	or part	Ty made up	* • • •	>>		"	
							•		

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.							
				£	s.	d.		
8	Explosives (except Fine Meal Powder, not Sporting, in	bulk				-		
Ũ	and in packages of not less than 25 lbs. each), viz. :							
	Powder, Sporting	• • •	per lb.	0	0	3		
	,, Blasting	•••	"	0	0	1		
	Gelatine and Gelatine Dynamite	•••	>>		0	1		
	Other Explosives	• • •	,	0	0	4		
	Fuze, per coil of 24 ft. or less, and in proportion for	any			Δ	71		
	greater quantity	• • •	non lh		0	12		
0	Daot	···	per 10.	U	U	T		
9	Boiler horizontally and fitted up with wheels and sh	nafte						
	suitable for transport on an ordinary road	101 00	ad valorem	25 ne	r ce	ent		
	Implements (Agricultural)*	•••		20 pe	er ce	ent.		
10	Axles—		<i>}</i> }	F-				
20	Common Dray, with Linchpins		>>	25 pe	r ce	nt.		
	Common nut and others not enumerated—							
	Up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter inclusive	• • •	per arm	0	3	0		
	Above $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch ditto, ditto			0	4	6		
	Mail patent, up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch diameter inclusive	•••	. 33	0	4	6		
	,, above $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch	•••	>>	0	7	0		
	Other patent Axles, with brass caps	•••	33	0	10	0		
	Carriages, Carts, and Conveyances, including second-hand,	, V 1Z.	:					
	Boston Chaises, Dog Carts, Gigs, Tilburys, and O	tner	aaah	10	Δ	Δ		
	Burgion Four wheeled venicles on Springs of thorough bra	aces	each	10	U	0		
	Waggons for carrying Goods Without 10	ops, prino						
	Single or Double Seated (or thoroug	pring oh	⁵ { ,,	15	0	0		
	Express	5)					
	Hansom Safety Cabs		2					
	Waggons-Single and Double seated		(
	Waggonettes } with To	\mathbf{ps}	,,,	20	0	0		
	Buggies—Four-wheeled	-)					
	Omnibuses and Coaches for carrying mails or passeng	gers	>>	40	0	0		
	Barouches	Ν						
	Broughams	ł			~	0		
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4	,,	50	0	0		
	Mail Dhaatang							
	All Carts and Waggans without apping and Spr	J						
	Carts and Spring Drave with Two wheels	ring	ad valorem	20 no	r 001	nt		
	All Carriages or Conveyances not otherwise enumers	 Fata	au valorem	20 pe	r <i>co</i> i	nt.		
	Bicycles. Tricycles, and similar Vehicles. Perambulat	tors	3 3	20 pc.				
	Children's Carriages, whether wholly or pa	rtlv						
	made up, or parts of same	J	••		•			
	+ Parts of Carriages :				-			
	Sets of Wheels (unbored and untired)	• • •	per set	2	0	0		
	Poles	•••	each	0	5	0		
	Shafts and Bars	• • •	per set	0	1	0		
				l				

* The following are now considered by the department to be agricultural implements:—Chaff-cutters, Cleaners, Corn Screens, Corn Crushers, Cultivators, Drills—Seed, Harrows, Hay Presses, Hay Rakes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Maize Shellers, Mowers, Ploughs, Reapers, Rollers—Field, Root Cutters, Seed-sowers, Smutters, Strippers, Stump Extractors, Threshers, Wheat Cleaners, Winnowers. † Any separate parts of carriages not specially enumerated as dutiable or free are chargeable with such duty on the Commissioner may determine under section 5 of Duties of Custerne Act 1999

duty as the Commissioner may determine under section 5 of Duties of Customs Act 1883.

Tariff of Victoria.

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

h

Order.	Articles	Imported	l by Land o	or Sea.				Rat Du	e of ity.	
10	*Parts of Carriages :							£	<u>s.</u>	
	Buggy Tops (if compose	axles and d princi	l arms) pally of le	 ather)	•••	per set each		4 5	0 0	0 0
	,, ,, (if of any o Carriage bodies in the w	ther mat hite	terial)	•••	• • •	23 25	And a second	3 5	0 0	0 0
	†Saddle-trees :	***	* * *		• • •	per dozen	ogi in quint an internet	0	10	0
121	Bricks—Fire	 	•••	• • •		per 1,000		$\frac{1}{1}$	0 0	0 0
	Lamps, Lampware, and La	nterns (except E	lectroliers	and	ad valorem	35	per	' cei	nt.
14	Springs—Sofa, Chair, and of Blacking including Burni	her furn	iture	ires of a		. ³³ 33	25 10	ber ber	: Ce : Ce:	nt. nt.
ŢŢ	Polishing, and Paste	···· .		···· ···		>>	25	peı	: ce	nt.
	Acid, Acetic, containin acidity	g not n	nore than	30 per	cent.	per pint or lb.		0	Ο	3
	", ", for every e	xtra 10 p e 30 per	per cent. o cent.	r part of]	0 per		(0	0	U I
	" Muriatic … " Nitric …	··· ·	***	•••		per cwt.		0 0	5 5	
	,, Sulphuric Ammonia, Carbonate of	•••	•••	•••	···· ····]	per pint or lb.	>	0	5	0
	,, Liquid Chlorodyne		* * *	•••	•••	ad valorem	了 25	о рег	U : Cei	z nt.
	Cocculus Indicus Gelatine		•••	•••	••••	per lb.		0 0	1 0	0 6
	Glycerine, Pure "Crude	•••	•••	•••	•••	دد دو		0 0	0 0	3 1
	Morphia Nitrate of Silver	•••	•••	•••	• • •	per oz.	العاد الفاط وتري الحالية	00	1 0	6 6
	Strychnine Intra Writing Liopid on P		•••	•••	* * *	per 16. per oz.	10	0	0	20
	Inks— writing, Liquid, or 1 Ink (printing), coloured Medicines—Consisting of t		 	 edients'n	 	per lb.	10	per 0	0	1t. 6
	ready for use, not being in and Chemicals, packed read	1 chemic dv for	al combinetail sale	nation; I or cons	rugs					
	tion, including medical co exceeding the strength of	mpound proof	s contain by Sykes'	ing spirits Hydrome	eter;		: : :			
	and all preparations recon portion of the human or a	nmended nimal b	l'as bene ody, or ti	ficial for he cure o	any r the					×
	treatment of any disease Medicine Chests or Cases,	or aff with or v	ection w vithout fit	hatever ; ttings	and 	ad valorem	25]	per	cer	ıt.
	Matches and Vestas-Wax V For every gross of meta	estas— 1 boxes,	not other	wise spec	ified,	÷				
and the second secon	containing in each box 100 Vestas or under	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			•••		1	0	1	3
	Over 100 and not e And so on per gro	s of met	tal boxes	for each a	 Iddi-	 I and it in a labor	:	U A	2 1	6 9
¥1.45	tional 100 vestas	or part	THETEOT			autoutat	(U	T	э

* See footnote (†) on previous page. † See also "Leatherware," under Order 24. ‡ S

‡ See also under "Timber," Order 25.

IMPORT	DUTIES-0	continued.
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Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.		Rate Du	e of ty.	
14	Matches and Vestas—Wax Vestas— For every gross of paper, small round tin, or other boxes, containing in each box—		£	s.	d.
	100 Vestas or under	• • •		1	0
	Over 100 and not exceeding 200 vestas	•••	U	4	U
	100 Vestas or part thereof	additional	0	1	0
, i	Wooden Matches-				
	For every gross of boxes, containing in each box—		0	Δ	C ·
	Over 100 and not exceeding 200 Matches	•••	0	1	0
	And so on per gross of boxes for each additional	* * *	Ŭ	-	Ŭ
	100 Matches or part thereof	additional	0	0	6
	Opium, including all goods, wares and merchandise mixed or saturated with opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein respectively	per lb.	1 20 per	0	0 nt
	Paints and Colours (except Artists' Colours) -	au valorem	20 per		10.
	Ground in Oil, including Patent Dryers and Putty	per ton	2	0	0
	Mixed ready for use, from or of any substance	"	4	0	0
	Soda Crystals	»» non lia mel		U 1	· 0
	Varnish (including lithographic)	,, ber ud. gan.	0	$\mathbf{\hat{2}}$	0
15	Carpeting and Druggeting Woollen Manufactures, or Manufactures containing Wool (except Printers' Blankets), viz. : Piece Goods, whether in the piece or cut into lengths or shapes, being Vestings, Trouserings, Coatings, Shirt- ings, Broadcloths, Witneys, Naps, Flannels, Mantle Cloths, Cloakings, Ulsterings, Kerseys, Serges, Costume Cloths, Melton Cloths, and Tweeds Blankets, Blanketing, Rugs and Rugging	ad valorem	20 per 30 per 25 per	r cei r cei r cei	nt. nt.
16	Silks (except Hatters' Silk Plush, Umbrella Silk, Silk for Flour Dressing, Silk Fags, Oil Silk, Fringes, Tassels, and Gimp for Furniture, Reps, Damasks, and other material for covering Furniture) in the Piece, or Piece Goods containing Silk, whether cut into lengths or shapes	"			
		>>	20 pe	r ce	nt.
17	Tents and Tarpaulins	"	,	,	
18	 Bags—Fancy, Hand, Reticules, or Travelling, including the articles belonging thereto (if any) Boxes or Cases, viz.—Dressing, Glove, Handkerchief, Jewel, Scent, Work, including the articles belonging thereto (if any) 	>>	25 pe	r ce	nt.
	Quilts—Sewn, Cosies and Cushions	5) . 13	30 pe	" rce	nt.
19	Apparel, Articles of, being wholly or partly made up from materials containing wool, the duty on which is 30 per cent. ad valorem on importation	33	35 pe	r ce	ent.
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IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

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Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.		Rate of Duty.
19	Apparel, Slops, Clothing, Underclothing, and articles of attire, not otherwise enumerated, whether wholly or partly made up (except Diving Dresses, including the Boots Gloves, and Helmets for such Dresses)	ad valorem	£ s. d. 25 per cent.
	*Boots and Shoes—English sizes of 1888 to be the standard (except Children's, 0 to 3, and slippers of straw only), viz :—		
	Men's, No. 6 and upwards Youths', Nos. 2-5	per doz. pairs	$\begin{array}{cccc} 2 & 5 & 0 \\ 1 & 10 & 0 \end{array}$
	Boys', Nos. 7-1 Women's, Nos. 3 and upwards	>> >>	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	Girls', Nos. 11-2	>> >>	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
	With Uppers of Lasting or of other material not being Leather with or without Leather Too cans but not	33	060
	goloshed or vamped with Leather	33	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 19 & 0 \\ 0 & 9 & 0 \end{array}$
	" Not otherwise mentioned Shoes—Spiked	33 32	$\begin{array}{c} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$
	Goloshes or Overshoes Boots and Shoes of Indiarubber))))	$\begin{array}{ccc} 0 & 4 & 0 \\ 0 & 12 & 0 \end{array}$
٠	Fur Skins—Dressed or Prepared for making up Fur—Hatters' (except Mungo)	per lb. ad valorem	$\begin{array}{c c} 0 & 0 & 2 \\ 25 \text{ per cent.} \end{array}$
	Frilling, Ruffling, Plaitings, Ruchings Feathers for ornamental purposes	33 33	»»
	Hair—Articles of artificial human hair manufactured, viz., Headdresses, Hair Plaits, Hair Plait Stems, Side Pads,	>>	20 per cent.
	Curled Handkorshiefs (except of Cotton or Linen only) whether	per lb.	$\begin{array}{c} 25 \text{ per cent.} \\ 0 & 0 & 2 \end{array}$
	made up or in the piece	ad valorem	10 per cent.
	Tape, Willow, untrimmed and all such being both un- trimmed and unlined, Paper or glazed Calico not being considered lining), viz.:		-
	tion or frame	per dozen	0 8 0
	Pith Hats or Helmets	29	1 0 0
	covered with any material Hats—Dress	39 3 *	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & 10 & 0 \\ 3 & 0 & 0 \end{array}$
	Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, all other Hoods—Felt, Pull-over Hoods, and any article of felt prepared for the manufacture of hats	ad valorem per dozen	25 per cent. 0 5 0
-	[†] Hosiery (except of Cotton, Linen, and Elastic Silk Stock- ings for surgical purposes or otherwise specified)	ad valorem	25 per cent.

* For Boot-Uppers, etc., see "Leather," Order 24. † Hosiery means Stockings, Socks, and other Machine or Hand knit Covering for the feet or legs, and no other articles. (Sec. 7, Act 769.)

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	F	late Duty	of
		£	s.	d.
19	Parasols, Sunshades, and Umbrellas, with or without Covers, made up wholly or in part, viz. : From Materials not containing Silk each	0	$rac{1}{2}$	0
	Parasol, Sunshade, and Umbrella Sticks, when wholly or		-	0
	partly fitted with Frames ,, Waterproof rugs and Horse Clothing ad valorem	25 I	er c	ent.
20	Bags and Sacks (except Gunnies and Sugar Mats), the capacity of which is less than 3 bushels per dozen Cordage (except unserviceable, when cut into lengths of not over 3 feet, Metal Cordage, Coir Yarn, Reaper and Binder Twine), viz.	0	0	6
	Coir Rope per cwt. Other Cordage, including Engine Packing (not being	0	5	0
	Sheet) and Housing and Seizing Lines, and Spunyarn ,, Cloths—Oil and other Floor ad valorem	$\begin{vmatrix} 0\\ 20 \end{vmatrix}$	12 oer c	0 en t.
	Matting—Coir, Jute , ,, Mats ,, Desper and Binder Trying and Yern mode from Into Herm	25 p	,, er c	ent.
	or Flax per cwt. Twine (except sewing or seaming of Hemp, Cotton, or Flax) per lb.	0 0	8 0	$0 \\ 2rac{1}{4}$
21	Butter "	0	0	.2
	Cheese ,,	0	1 0	$\frac{0}{2}$
	Eggs per gross	0	2	0
	Honey per pt. or lb.* Meats and Fish—Potted; and Meats, Fish, Soups, and	0	0 .	2
	Vegetables—Extracts of, or concentrated ad valorem Meats and Fish—Preserved; not salted, or dried, or preserved	20 p	er c	ent.
	in brine per pt. or lb.*	0	0	2
	Bacon er li per 10.		0	2
	Provisions (including Vegetables), salted, dried, or preserved		Ū	-
	in brine (except fish not otherwise enumerated) per cwt.	0	5	0
22	Almonds per lb. or pt.*	0	0	2
	Bisquits		0	29
	Confectionery Comfits Succedes Sweetmeets per 10.		0	2 9
	Fruits and Vegetables—Dried or preserved		0 0	2
	,, Preserved (not dried) packed in			
	bottles, jars, or other vessels, as under :			
	Quarts and over a pint per doz.	0	6	0
	Pints and over half-a-pint ,,	0	3	0
	Half-pints and smaller sizes ,,	0	1	6
	Uver a quart and not exceeding a gallon ,,	0	18	0
	Green not otherwise on unorstad per lb.		0	3 c
	being Oranges or Lemons		U T	0 Q
j			U	0

* Per pint or lb., or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

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IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	Rat Di	te of ity.	
22	Grain, viz,:	£	<i>s</i> .	<i>d</i> .
	Oats and Barley		9	^
	Maize, Peas, Beans, Wheat	U	3	0
	Rice :=	U	2	11
	Undressed, imported into any bonded warehouse and			
	Dodd-	0	4	0
	Proposed viz.	0	2	0
	Barlow-Poorl and Soctab		<u>ب</u>	•
	Oatmoal	0	7	. 6
i	Maizona Maiza Flour an Com Flour	0	9	0
•	Maltena, Maize Flour, of Corn Flour per pt. of 10.*	0	0	2
:	Grain and Pulso of overw kind not etherwise enymorated	0	4	6
-	when propaged on in any way manufactured non-contal		-	^
	Teme on Tolliog	0	Э	0
	Macaroni and Varmicalli	0	0	3
	Molassos (avaant unrofined)	0	0	2
	Nuts (except unrenned) per cwt.	. 0	3	0
	Opiong per 10.*	0	U	2
	Pool condiad drained on programsed		0	0
	Potatoon per 10.	0	0	2
	Sugar	U	10	0
	Sugar :		0	~
	The produce of Beet-root and an other Sugar per cwt.	U	6	0
	,, Sugar-calle ,,	0	3	0
	y, pointed on and after the 27th Tuly 1997 and refined in Victoria in a handed wave			
	barge under normations to be framed by the Covernor			
	in Council		ຄ	^
	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		Z	0
	Verstables (see Dramitican Order 21 and Emits ants)	U	0	Z
ລວ	Vegetables (see Provisions, Order 21, and Fruits ante).		•	0
20	Ale, Porter, Spruce, and other beer, Clder and Ferry per gallon T	U	0	9
	beer, Lager—quarts per dozen	0	ろ コ	0
	, pluts	U	1 A	0
	Unicory, Unicory, Unocolate per 10.		0	ა ი
	$\mathbf{Hops} \qquad \dots \qquad $		0	0 0
	$\mathbf{M} \mathbf{u} \mathbf{s} \mathbf{t} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{r} \mathbf{a} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n} \mathbf{n} n$	U	0	Z o
	MIIK—Preserved per pt. or 10. "	0	0	
	Fertumery au valorem	zo pe	r ce	nt.
	Pickles (packed in Bottles, Jars, or other vessels, not exceed-			
	ing one gallon in size) as under :		9	~
4	Quarts and over a pint per dozen		ี่ อ ิ อ	U C
	Fints and over half-a-pint	U	2	D D
	mair-pints and smaller sizes »		⊥ า ถ	
	Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon ,,	90	12	
	rickies, all other au valorein	∠∪ pe	т сеј	цŪ. ^
	Salt (except rock salt) per ton	1	U	U
-	sauces, packed in Bottles, Jars, or other vessels, not exceed-			
	ing one gallon in size, as under, viz. :	Δ	Á	Δ
	Quarts and over a pint per dozen		4± ગ	
	rints and over nam-a-pints »	U	4	U
1				

* Per pint or 1b., or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

† Or for six reputed quart bottles, or for 12 reputed pint bottles.

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IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.					
		1 2 1	-	£	s.	d.
23	Sauces, packed in Bottles, Jars, or other vessels, not exceed-	and the second				
	ing one gallon in size, as under, viz. :					
	Half-pints and smaller sizes per dozen	1		0	1	0
	Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon	1		0	12	0
	All other ad valorem	ว ี่	10	per	: ce	nt.
	Spices, ground perpint or lb.	*		0	0	2
	Spirits—Perfumed per gallon			1	4	0
	Spirits or Strong Waters of any strength not exceeding the		-			
	strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in	an shared and				
	proportion for any greater strength than the strength of	100	Δ	. 10	a	VŦ
	proof »		U	1	4	υŢ
	Spirits, Cordials, Liqueurs, or Strong Waters, sweetened or					
	mixed with any article, so that the degree of strengen					
	cannot be ascertained by Sykes hyurometer (including an	tinker i i i				
	and containing in solution any assance assantial oil other					
	or other flavouring or other substance whether of natural	2 4				-
	or artificial origin)	4 3 3	1	0 1	12	0
	Tea per lb.	i i	. (0	0	1
	Tobacco (except Sheepwash, including tobacco soaked on the			-		
	landing thereof from the importing ship or on delivery from	7				
	the warehouse in turpentine, oil, or other fluid in the	•				
	presence of some officer of Customs, so as to render it unfit	1				-
	and useless for human consumption) :	3			_	_
	Manufactured	1	(0	3	0
	Unmanufactured ,,	ļ	(0	1	0
	Cigars ,,		(0	6	0
	Snuff		(0	3	0
	vinegar, not being Acetic Acid or Urude Vinegar, Aromatic		1	0	Δ	c
	Watang Agrated on Winowal	1		0	0	0 nt
	TWina-Sparkling	. 1	-0 F	Jer N	Q	ць. Л
	Other				6	0
			l	0	U	Ū.
24	Candles per lb.	-	(0	0	2
# 1	Combs—Toilet ad valorem	1	.Ο τ)er	ce]	nt.
	Glue per lb.		т (0	0	2
("Liquid, and Liquid Gum and Cements ad valorem	2	20 T	ber	ce	nt.
	Grease—Antifriction per ton	ana na		3	0	0
	Leather-Wellington Fronts and Grafts per doz pairs		(0	6	0
:	Uppers of Cashmere, Lasting, or Stuff ",	1		0	3	0
	Clogs and Pattens ad valorem	. 2	20 I	per	ce	nt.
1	Leather (except Crust or Rough-tanned, viz. :Calf, Goat,		-			
	Hogskin, Sheep, or Kangaroo, when not exceeding					
	seven pounds each Skin; and English Bend,			_	-	-
	sometimes called Butty per lb.		(0	U	6
Ĩ		1				

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* Per pint or lb., or reputed package of that quantity or weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed quantity or weight.

† Or 24s. for each reputed 2-gallon case, or 48s. for each reputed 4-gallon case, when the said cases respectively do not contain more than the reputed contents, and so on for each reputed gallon or part of a gallon.

[‡] Wine containing more than 25 per cent. of alcohol of the S.G. 825 at the temperature of 60° Fahrenheit is chargeable with duty as spirits.

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IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.						Ra D	te of uty.	_	
24	Leather, being Fur	niture a	nd Bookl	oinding	Morocco. H	Roan.		£	5.	<i>d</i> .
	and Past	te Grain	Skiver	•••	•••	••••	per lb.	0	1	0
	" Laces	•••	••••			•••	>7	0	1	0
	", Uppers—C	losed, M	en's	1 (11 11 1	•••	pe	r doz. pairs	1	4	0
	>> >> T 17 TT	⇒ W	omen's a	nd Child	ren's	• • •	>>	.0	18	0
	Leatherware, Harr Leather, or an most valuable j Trunks and Po	iess, Sad y Manu part, incl ortmantes	ddles, or facture of uding Wi aus, and I	Articles f which hips of a Leather of	made u Leather is ny descrip cut into sh	p of s the otion, apes.		-		
	not otherwise e	enumerat	ed	•••	•••	a	l valorem.	25 pe	er ce	nt.
	Soap-Perfumed an	d Toilet	•••		• • •	• • •	per lb.	0	0	4
	" other	• • •	•••	• • •	•••		,,	0	0	2
-	Stearine	• • •	* * *	* * 4	•••	• • •	>>	0	0	2
25	Buckets and Tubs	(Wooden)	•••		8	d valorem.	.25 p	er ce	nt.
	Beehives	***	• • •		•••		• • • •		"	
	Boxes—Cardboard or Paper, including Paper or Cardboard (with or without Printing) cut into shapes for wrapping									
	or boxing	• • •	••=	•••	•••	• • •	>>		"	
	Blue	• • •	● ● ●	• • •	•••	• • • •	per lb.	0	0	2
	Corks, cut	•••	• • •	• • •			> >	0	0	4
	Casks or Shooks, no	ew or sec	ond-hand	* • •		a	d valorem	25 pe	er ce	nt.
	Paper (except Wri and uncut edges Millboard):—	iting and as it leav	l Printing ves the m	g in ori ill; Pap	ginal wraj erhangings	ppers and	.			
-	Cut Advertising M	 latter, P	rinted or	Lithog	 raphed, or	any	per lb.	. 0	0	2
	Printed Pla matter of a	ates, Li similar	thographs descripti	s, Pictu on used,	res, Cards, or capab	s, or le of		-		
	being used, t	for adver	tising pur	poses	•••	•••			0	4
	Cardboards an	d Pastel	poards, on	•••	•••	• • •	per cwt.		4 6	0
	Deper Bags		• • •	•••	• • •		"		0 15	0
	Laper Dags	* * *	• • •	• • •	* * •		77 Walonom	10 -	C	nt
	Seeds—Canary	•••	•••		= + 6	a(I VAIOTEIII	To be	л се ^	ши.
	Starch	• • •		•••	* * 4		per 1b.	0	0	2

Timber and Building Materials :---

Ash, Australian and New Zealand Pine, Blackwood, Cedar, Hickory, Oak, Posts and Rails, Undressed. Staves, Sycamore, Walnut, Whitewood Hardwood—Undressed logs, of the size of 9 inches square or larger California Redwood, Sugar Pine, American White Pine, undressed, 1 inch and over AII other undressed, of the size of 7 inches by 2¹/₂ inches or larger Spokes and Felloes of Hickory, in the rough Spars, in the rough

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IMPORT DUTIES-continued.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.							
		£s.d	-					
25	Timber and Building Materials : Architraves and Mouldings of all sorts, wholly or partly prepared, under 3 inches per 100 ft. lin.	040)					
	prepared, 3 inches and over	070)					
	Boards—Flooring \dots Dressed or planedper 100 ft. sup.,,Lining \dots $planed$ per 100 ft. sup.	016	•					
	Doors not exceeding $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in thickness each	050)					
	, over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch and not exceeding $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness ,)					
	,, over $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in thickness)					
	Frames-Door, Window	050)					
	Hardwood per 100 ft. sup.	020)					
	Laths per 1,000	050)					
	Palings per 100	009)					
	Pickets—Dressed "	066	;					
	,, Undressed ,,	006)					
	Sashes—Window, Unglazed per pair	020)					
	,, ,, Glazed ,,	030)					
	Shingles per 1,000	009)					
	Skirtings, wholly or partly prepared per 100 ft.lin.	070)					
	Spokes and Felloes in the rough per 100	006) }					
	Staves, Shaped or Dressed ad valorem	25 per cent.						
	Timber of Sizes less than 7 inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches per 100 ft. sup.	$\hat{0}$ 2 6						
	Timber-Bent	27						
	Finished ad valorem							
	cut into Shapes for making into Cases Boxes							
	or similar articles	0 0 6) 1					
	Wickerware ad valorem	25 per cent						
	Woodenware including Beebiyes Bellows Picture-frames	20 per cenu.	r					
}	and Wooden Hames. Turnery (excent Billiard Balls in the							
	rough). Staves shaned or dressed and Finished Timber							
	not otherwise engrated (except Artista? Materiala							
	Engravors' Boywood Shafts and Polos in the rough							
l	Ash Oars)							
	Asir Oars)	29						
26	Oils, packed in Bottles, Jars, or other vessels, not exceeding one gallon in size, as under :							
	Over a quart and not exceeding a gallon ner dozen	0 12 0)					
	Quarts and over a pint	040)					
	Pints and over half-a-pint		•					
	Half-pints and smaller sizes		•					
	Oils, in Bulk (except Cocoanut, Fish of all sorts, Mineral		<u> </u>					
	Refined of which the point of ignition is below 809 Fahr							
	Kerosene. Palm. Lubricating of which the chief com-							
1	nonent part is mineral)		2					
	Oil and Paste—Furniture	20 mer cont	ł					
		20 per centa	,					
28	Charcoal and coal (ground)	32						
29	Bottles-Glass or Stone, containing a reputed quart, or any							
	less quantity of spirits (not perfumed), Wine, Ale, Porter,							
	or other Beer, and Bottles containing Aërated or Mineral							
	Waters per dozen	006	;					

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IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.					
29	Bottles, containing Pickles Brownware and Tiles Chinaware and Porcelain (except Photographic Scientific	per dozen ad valorem	£ 0 20 per	s, O r cen	d. 3 .t.	
	and Telegraphic Materials) Earthenware, including Packing (except Photographic, Scien- tific, and Telegraphic Materials), measuring outside the))	15 per	' cen	ıt.	
	package as imported	per cubic foot		0	8	
	Cut, Engraved, Etched, Frosted, Ground, Sandblast, and not otherwise enumerated, measuring outside the package as imported	33	0	1	6	
	Glass Bottles for Aërated Waters, measuring outside the package as imported	>>	0	0	6	
	package as imported Other, measuring outside the package as imported	23 33	0 0	0 0	6 6	
	Bent, over 6 inches square Bevelled, over 6 inches square Heraldic Silvered Corners—Cut, Bevelled, or Engraved	ad valorem	20 pe	r cen	t.	
-	Marble and Stone, Wrought (except Slate Slabs not wholly manufactured, Lithographic Stones, and Stones for Milling and Grinding purposes)	22		••	-	
31	Gold and Silver Leaf " Plates of Jewellery (except Cameos and Precious Stones unset), viz.:—	"per oz. troy	0	" 8	0	
	Rings of Gold, finished or unfinished, but without Cameos or Precious Stones set therein	perdwt. troy	• 0	4	0	
	including Imitation Jewellery, also cases containing Jewellery or Imitation Jewellery and Pencil Cases Silver, Plates of	ad valorem per oz. troy	20 per 0	cent 2	t. 0	

32	Barbed Wire						per ton	3	0	0
	Buckets and Tubs		• • •			a	d valorem	25 pe	r cen	ıt.
	Fillets-Line, for	Book-bin	ders	•••			; ?	10 pe	r cen	it.
	Lead, Sheet and P	iping		• • •		•••	per cwt.	0	2	6
	Metals, Manufactu	ires of,	and Ma	achinery,	not othe	erwise				
	enumerated (exc	ept Port	able Eng	gines)	- • • •	a	d valorem	35 pe	r cen	ıt.
	H Rolled Girder an	nd Chanr	nel Iron							
	Castings, viz. :-	-								
	Cylinders-H	ydraulic			-	· .				
	Pipes, and con	nections	for same	· }·	• • •		per ton	3	0 ()
	Plates-Tank	•••	•••							
	Bars-Fire		• • •							
	Weights-Sas	h΄		J		·				-
								<u> </u>	• <u></u>	
IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Order.	Articles Imported by Land or Sea.	Rate of Duty.
32	Nails, Iron and Steel (except for Trunks and Grindery) per c Nails, Horse-shoe	wt. £ s. d. 0 5 0 0 12 0 orem 20 per cent. 10 per cent. ""
33	Live Stock, viz.: Bulls, Cows, Calves over 6 months old, Heifers, Oxen, Steers (except Working Bullocks in teams) eac Colts, Fillies, Geldings, Horses, Mares, not in saddle or harness	h 0 5 0 0 5 0 0 0 6 0 2 0
35	Brushware (except Artists' Brushes) ad valo Fancy Goods (except Artificial Flowers)	rem 35 per cent. 10 per cent. 20 per cent.
	Oilmen's Stores, not otherwise enumerated (except Isinglass, uncut) uncut)	10 per cent.

Exemptions.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
3 7 9†	Globes—School, mounted Works of Art All Surgical Instruments or Appliances* Agricultural Implements, known as Reapers and Binders Centrifugal Cream Separators Dairy Refrigerators and Separators Engines—Traction	10† 11† 13†	All Minor Articles of mixed or unde- described materials used in the making up of Saddlery Ships' Fittings Furniture, second-hand, accompanying any passenger, which has been in such passenger's own use, up to £50 in value, which is not imported for sale

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machines, not including the motive 14 Matches—Wood, Safety power, viz .:- Butter-Making, Eyelet, 15 Carpeting, being Printed Felt Knitting, Sheep-Shearing, Stitching Wool Piece Goods, being Collar Check 10⁺ All Carriages and other Vehicles used All Minor Articles of mixed or unde-19 in the conveyance of passengers or scribed materials used in the making goods across the frontier which have up of been registered with the Officers of Apparel Customs nearest the place where such Boots and Shoes Carriage or Vehicle may ply or pass, Hats and in such manner as the Commis-Umbrellas, Parasols, or Sunshades missioner may by any order from time Gloves, other than Kid or Leather to time approve Slippers, of Straw only

* Provided that such Surgical Instruments or Appliances and Minor Articles are enumerated in any order of the Commissioner, and published in the *Government Gazette*. † See also under "Metals," Order 32.

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IMPORT DUTIES—continued.

Exemptions—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
20	Jute Piece Goods Matting (except Coir and Jute)	32	Metals-Manufactures of, and Machi- nery,viz.:-
22	Fruits—Green, viz. :—Bananas ", ", Guavas ", ", Mangoes ", ", Pine Apples Grain—Rice imported into any bonded warehouse and manufactured into starch therein Olives—Fresh		Cast Iron, being Oval Boilers, Camp Ovens, Digesters, Kettles; Brazing, Fry, Maslin, Preserv- ing, Sauce, or Stew Pans; Danish, French, Glue, Oval, Plumbers' Stock, and Three-legged Pots; Tea Kitcheners or Fountains Chaffcutter Knives
23	Coffee—Raw Cocoa—Raw Spirits mixed with essential oils, so as to be unfit for human consumption to be used in the manufacture of soap, providing the mixture is per- formed in the presence of an officer of the Customs	-	, Curtain , Curtain Cloth—Wire, over 36 mesh Concentrators—Frew's (for mining purposes) Conductors—Lightning Copper and Copperware, being Pre- pared plates for Engravers and Lithographers, Silver Plated
24	Charcoal (Animal)—Ground Leather, viz., Kid, Calf Kid, Mock Kid, and Patent Calf		Sheet, Perforated Sheet, Rivets, Washers Cornices in piece Crucibles
25	Boxes—Cardboard, containing non- dutiable goods ordinarily imported therein Candle Nuts		Cutlery—Iron or Steel Detonators Digesters (Cast Iron) Door-fittings (except Handles and
2 6	Oils in bulk, viz., Resin		Plates)
29	Syphon Bottles for Aërated Water		Fittings (See Bell, Door, Meters,
32	Galvanized machine-made wire netting Metals—Manufactures of, and Machi- nery, viz. :- Anchors Anvils Balances—spring, to weigh up to		Pipes, Tubes, Window) Fittings—Electric, viz., Arc Lamps without Globes, Carbons, Incan- descent Lamps, Automatical Resisters, Transmitters, or Trans- formers, and Storage Batteries Fountains—Tea (Cast Iron)
-	Bands-Curtain		Furniture, Brassfoundry used in

Bar, not machined and in the rough Bell fittings Bells, 6 inches and under Bits (*for harness*) Blocks and Types—Printers' Blowers, for ventilating mines Boilers—Oval (Cast Iron) Brassfoundry used in the manufacture of Furniture Bushes—Patent Roller, for Blockmaking Buttons Caps—Percussion

the manufacture of Hames Handles—Trunk Hinges, except Hook and Eye and T Hooks (Brass) Hooks—Cornice Hooks—Curtain Hoop, not machined and in the rough Iron—Angle and T Iron, Sheet—Corrugated Irons—Box and Sad Irons—Stirrup

IMPORT DUTIES—continued. Exemptions—continued.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
32	 Metals—Manufactures of, and Machinery, viz.:— Kettles (Cast Iron) Kitcheners—Tea (Cast Iron) Knives—Chaffcutter Knives—Reaping Machine Latches Locks Lightning Conductors Machinery for Carding, Spinning, Weaving, and Finishing the manufacture of fibrous material, and Cards for such Machinery Machinery for Telegraph purposes Machinery used in the manufacture of Paper and for Felting, includ- ing Wire-cloth and Felts Machines, viz., Button Making, Eyelet, Knitting, Sheep-shearing, Stitching, Dairy Refrigerators and Separators, on and after 1st January, 1890 Machines—Printing Machines—Sewing Machines known as Centrifugal Cream Separators NoTE.—Exemption of Machines does not apply to the motive power thereof (if any) Meters—Gas, Internal Fittings of, when imported in parts not put together Mortars and Pestles Netting—Wire, Galvanized, Machine-made Ovens—Camp (Cast Iron) Pans (Cast Iron), viz.—Brazing, Fry, Maslin, Preserving, Sauce, Stew 	32	Metals-Manufactures of, and Machi- nery, viz. : Primers Pulleys, under 4 inches Rails-Tram and Railway Reaping Machine Knives Rings-Curtain Rivets (Copper) Rod, not machined and in the rough Scales, to weigh up to 3 cwt. Saws of all kinds, but not the Machinery connected therewith Scrap Screws-Cork, Galvanized, Hand, Table, Wood Sheet, not machined and in the rough Sheet (Copper) Silver Plated Sheet (Copper) perforated Slides-Cornice Spokes, not machined and in the rough Spoons-Iron or Steel Springs-Buffer Steelyards, to weigh up to 3 cwt. Tacks, 1 inch and under Tires of Steel, in the rough Tools of Trade, not being Machinery (except Napping, Spalling, and Quartz Hammers, Picks, Mattocks, Gas and Black- smiths' Tongs, Crowbars, Mauls, Wedges, Soldering Irons) Traps-Vermin Tubes and Pipes, vizBrass-cased, Brazed Copper, Solid - drawn, Welded, and Fittings for same, except the Cocks Types-Printers' and Bass
	Pig Pins—Gimp		Window Fittings (except Shutters, Blinds, Poles and Cornices)

Pipes and Tubes, viz., Brass-cased, Wire, not machined and in the rough Copper, Solid-drawn, Asphyxiators for Rabbit Killing Brazed 36 Welded, and Fittings for same, Goods, Wares and Merchandise for the except the Cocks supply of Her Majesty's land or sea Plate, not machined and in the rough forces, or for the use of Her Majesty's Plates (Copper), prepared for En-Government gravers and Lithographers All packages in which goods are or-Plates-Decorated Tin, for manudinarily imported, not otherwise facturing Tinware enumerated Pots (Cast Iron), viz., Danish, All packages, second-hand, in which French, Glue, Oval, Plumbers', ships' stores have been imported Stock, Three-legged Passengers' luggage, being cabin furni-Presses—Printing ture and personal luggage.

Tariff of Victoria.

EXPORT DUTY.

Order.		-		Art	icle.				Ra D	ite o uty.	of
32	Scrap iron	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	••••	• • •	per ton	£ 3	s. 0	<i>d</i> . 0

EXCISE.

Order.	Articles.	F	late (Duty	of -
23	Spirits distilled in Victoria—	£	s.	<i>d</i> .
~0	From malt, grain, roots, grapes, or wine per gallon* From sugar, treacle, or molasses, or from wort wash or spent wash with which sugar, treacle or molasses has been	0	8	0
	made or mixed, or from beer or ale ,, Tobacco Manufactured in any tobacco factory, Snuff On being entered for home consump-	0	10	0
	Cigars and Cigarettes) tion per lb.	0	0	6

* Such duties on spirits respectively shall be paid on the gallon standard measure of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than proof.

APPENDIX C.

NOTES OF AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO MILDURA.*

(By Mr. STUART MURRAY, Chief Engineer of Water Supply.)

THE WORK DONE BY MESSRS. CHAFFEY.

The agreement between the Government and the Messrs. Chaffey sets out that they are to obtain the fee-simple of two-blocks, each of 25,000 acres, by their expending thereon a sum of not less than £5 per acre; and that the Government may concede to them a further area of 200,000 acres, by their expending a sum equal to £1 per acre, and paying £1 per acre purchase-money. To date the company have expended at Mildura a sum of £183,000, as shown by vouchers submitted to the Water Supply Department, and they have obtained Crown grants for 13,200 acres, and are now applying for further grants for 2,800, all forming part of the first of the two 25,000acre blocks before referred to. Of the land granted to them, they have sold (exclusive of the township of Mildura) 10,500 acres in agricultural and horticultural lots. Of the sold area, 6,500 acres have been cleared and brought under tillage, whereof 6,000 acres have been, or are in process of being, planted with vines or fruit trees, and 500 acres are under forage or grain crops. The most extensive plantations are of raisin vines, next to which come oranges and lemons. There are also considerable areas under apricots and peaches, figs, and some olives. As yet not more than 50 acres have been planted with wine grapes. The plantations are of course too young yet to have yielded any returns of commercial value, but it is anticipated that during the forthcoming summer they will give 10 tons of marketable raisins, and 4,000 or 5,000 gallons of wine, besides a quantity of green fruit that will be consumed locally. The entire present population of the Mildura settlement numbers, as nearly as could be ascertained, somewhat over 3,000 persons, who may be described as follows :---

Men employed by the Me	essrs. Ch	affey	* * *		• • •	300
Contractors and their em	ployés					100
Resident agricultural sett	lers	3.0.5				950
Shopkeepers and business	s people	• • •				450
Women, mostly married						600
Children of school age			• • •	***		420
Other children						200
Sundries, unclassified		* • •				130
-						
Total		• • •	• • •			3 ,150
Sundries, unclassified Total	•••	•••		•••	é	130 3,150

Of these about 750 are resident within the township; the remaining 2,400 are

scattered throughout the rural district.

THE POPULATION

differs considerably in character from that to be found in any other country district in Victoria, its most striking feature being a new element that seems everywhere prevalent. The large proportion of men whose appearance, language, manners, and even dress denote their origin as being from the wealthier class of society, is indeed surprising. And let it not be supposed that these men evince any disinclination for hard work. Many of them were to be seen employed on their allotments, and not a few in the day-labour gangs, content to earn from 6s. 6d. to 8s. per day while their own trees were growing, and doing as hard and as honest a day's work as any navvy or farm labourer in the country. The settlers of this class are almost all young men.

* See Fourth Annual General Report by the Secretary for Water Supply, page 70, Parliamentary Paper No. 147, Session 1890. The date of the visit was about the middle of September, 1890.

Mildura Irrigation Settlement.

Some of them are Victorians, and a few from the adjoining colonies; but many, probably the majority, have emigrated to Mildura direct from Great Britain; so that we have here represented many of the well-known public schools and colleges of England and Scotland. The Mildura settlement has recently been created a shire under the provisions of the *Local Government Act*; and the annual rateable value of the property within the municipality is £30,000, a fact which, to those who have been connected with local government business, will convey more information than a volume of statistics.

THE PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS

in the township are of brick, several of two stories; others are of wood or of galvanized iron. The architectural features, as well as the surroundings of the place, are much superior to those of the ordinary bush township, and are quite equal to the better portions of provincial towns. Among the more important public buildings may be mentioned the Post and Telegraph Office, the Custom House, the State School, the Assembly Hall, the Wesleyan Church; and among private buildings the offices of Chaffey and Co. Limited, the Coffee Palace (with accommodation for 40 guests), the store and residence of Messrs. Williams and Co. in Deakin Avenue, Messrs. Neville's store, and the foundry and workshops of the company. In course of erection near the landing place are extensive joinery works for the manufacture of fruit cases, and cool stores for the safe bestowal of fresh fruit and other perishable products awaiting transport.

THE WATER SUPPLY

to the township is supplied by a powerful steam-pumping plant, erected on the river bank just below the landing place; and it is distributed through wrought-iron pipes laid along each street, the tappings for the services being made through solid wroughtiron collars, which are riveted on at frequent intervals. It has been suggested that a brick tower and wrought-iron service tank should be erected on an elevated site in the town so as to provide a constant and uniform pressure in the street mains, and to obviate the necessity for keeping the pumps running during the night. The needs of the irrigators are supplied from a system of open earthen channels, differing in no respect from those now existing in many of the water trust districts of the colony, and which are themselves supplied from the Murray by pumps, the raising of the water to the higher levels being in three separate lifts. The station for the first lift is at a point on the river known as Psyche Bend, about five miles by road above the township. Here the water is to be thrown into the head of a lagoon, which, being separated from the river by a substantial embankment, will form a convenient reservoir. The works at this station had made considerable progress prior to Mr. Deakin's former visit to Mildura, fifteen months ago. Little has been done to them since, the floods of the past two winters having been sufficient to fill the lagoon without the aid of pumping, and the sites of the engine beds and works being at the present moment submerged to such a depth that even coffer-damming would be a work of some difficulty. The lift from the summer level of the Murray to the top water level of the lagoon is 24 feet; but, although the water surface frequently falls below summer level, and so remains for several months during some dry seasons, the actual lift will rarely be so great, because the water surface in the lagoon will not, as a rule. be maintained at its full height. In fact the pumps at the next station are designed to lift from as low as 15 feet above summer level-that is, 9 feet below the top water surface of the lagoon. The next, or No. 3 pumping station, is on the lagoon, and about two miles nearer to the township than Psyche Bend. The plant, which has just been completed, is a very powerful and perfect one. It consists of four 20-inch centrifugal pumps, driven by a triple expansion four-cylindered engine, of 1,000 indicated horse-power, and supplied with steam by two pairs of multitubular steel boilers, each 3 feet 6 inches by 14 feet. The housing is of brickwork, both substantial and ornamental, finished internally and externally in a style not generally seen in enginehouses; and the boiler house has room for another pair of multitubular boilers, which will make, with those in position, six in all. The rising main that delivers the water from the lagoon into the 50 feet channel—that is, the channel whose water surface is 50 feet above the summer level of the river-is 48 inches diameter, of wrought riveted boiler plate. This plant having just been finished, and not yet at work, the service is

being performed temporarily by a 20-inch centrifugal pump driven by a Tangye engine. The next pumping station is at a place known as Nichol's Point, about a mile above the township; and here the water is raised from the 50 feet into the 70 feet and 85 feet channels, the latter being probably the highest level main that will be constructed on the settlement. The pumping machinery at this station has been completed some time, and the party had an opportunity of seeing it at work. It consists of two 20-inch Allen's centrifugal pumps, driven by a triple-expansion engine of 450 indicated horse-power, supplied with steam from a pair of multitubular steam boilers of the same pattern as those at the station on the lagoon. These boilers are capable of working up to a pressure of 160 lbs. of steam. The whole of the plant is housed in substantial and elegant brick buildings; the walls plastered inside and ornamented with painted dados, and the ceilings lined with varnished pine. The designs of some of the machinery, notably of the four-cylindered engine at the No. 3 station, and the arrangement of the whole of the plant, is the work of Mr. George-Chaffey. Several novel features have been introduced, which, it is claimed, conduce to economy of fuel and general efficiency. As to the workmanship and execution generally, suffice it to say that better was never turned out. Basins lined with cement concrete, and fitted with cast-iron sluice-gates, are constructed on the channels at the inlets and the outlets of the suction and delivery-pipes. The three lines of main channel above referred to, the 50 feet, the 70 feet, and the 85 feet levels, have already been constructed to a total aggregate length of 70 miles, and there are connected with them 140 miles of distributary channels. Extensions are being pushed rapidly forward to provide for the service of the further areas of land that are being constantly laid out and prepared for settlement. The pumping plant at the three stations referred to, with the three lines of main channel and their dependent system of distributaries, will, when completed, provide for the irrigation of the whole of the lands of one 25,000-acre block. All the allotments at present under tillage are supplied from these channels, the extensions keeping pace with the progress of settlement, excepting only the estate of Lord Ranfurley's party. This property is situated down the river, some miles below Mildura township; and is supplied by a separate pnmping plant, of one 8-inch centrifugal, driven by a small steam engine. It has also a separate system of channels, which are lined throughout with cement concrete, to avoid waste of water by soakage, and fitted at short intervals with iron outlets to the service ditches, closed by plugs that can be readily removed and replaced by hand.

THE CLEARING AND BREAKING UP OF LAND

in preparation for planting is for the most part carried out by the firm at contract rates, though a few of the settlers have elected to clear and break up their own. The firm also arranged to provide young trees for those who choose to buy from them, and in some cases do the planting as well. There are, however, several private nurseries already established at the settlement; so that the Messrs. Chaffey have not a monopoly, and the prices of stock are likely to be kept down by competition to reasonable limits. Powerful traction engines are employed in the work of clearing; and the great bulbous roots of the mallee, after being slightly loosened from the ground by the pick and shovel, have a steel wire cable passed round them, and are torn bodily from the earth by sheer force. They are then cut up into convenient pieces for fuel for the engines. Roots of as much as half a ton weight, and even more, are thus disposed of without apparent difficulty. For the breaking up of the ground, cultivators, which are in effect simply gigantic scarifiers, with a steering wheel and hand gear, and a seat for the driver, are employed. The tines of these machines tear up the soil, without, however, turning it over, to a depth of 18 inches. In the preparation of land for planting it is twice scarified by the cultivator, the second working being at right angles to the first. The implement is drawn across the field by traction-engines, one placed at each side, and connected to it by steel wire ropes, running on winding drums. Each pair of traction-engines and cultivator can get over ten acres per day, scarifying it twice to 18 inches depth, that is, twenty acres per day once worked. There are at present eight powerful traction-engines and two of those huge cultivators employed in the work of clearing and breaking up. After the second cultivation the surface of the land is graded—that is, reduced to a series of uniform slopes. This is accomplished by removing the earth from the high

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Mildura Irrigation Settlement.

places, and depositing it in the hollows, scoops being employed for the purpose. The finishing touches are given with an implement known as the buck-scraper, which leaves the land as smooth almost as the surface of a bowling green. The buck-scraper now in use at Mildura, it may be mentioned by way of parenthesis, differs considerably from that of which the pattern was sent from California by Mr. Derry, when he accompanied Mr. Deakin on his visit to America. The old buck-scraper, which is now in common use in the colony, is in effect a beam with a cutting edge, with a projecting arm behind for regulating the angle of the cut. The improved scraper, on the other hand, is a scoop with a cutting edge in front, the blade being horizontal when the scoop is in its normal position. Those seen in use were 7 feet long, 2 feet wide, including the cutter, and 8 inches deep at the back, the bed being perfectly flat. They have a short projecting arm behind, by means of which the driver regulates the depth of cut, causes the scoop to tip and deposit its load where required, spread it out with any required degree of thinness, and smooth it down to a fine, compact surface. These scrapers were usually drawn by four horses. The final operations consist in picking up and burning off the sticks and roots torn up and left on the surface by the cultivators, and reducing the land to a fine tilth by means of the disc harrows. To aid in the operations of grading and finishing a little water is used. It helps the eye to determine the lay of the surface, and it mellows the soil, and renders it more amenable to treatment. This description applies to the preparation of land for planting with fruit trees or vines. The preparation for lucerne, hay crops, or pastures, is similarly performed, except that the surface, instead of being laid out in a succession of slopes, is divided into level, or nearly level, terraces, separated by shallow ditches with low embankments, called checks. The irrigation of young vines and fruit trees is performed by drawing a light plough furrow down each side of each row of trees or vines, running the water down the furrows from the service channel, and checking it where necessary with the spade or hoe, so that it soaks into the roots of each After each watering, when the ground has sufficiently dried, the whole of the plant. surface is lightly stirred by a horse hoe or small scarifier, an operation which restrains evaporation from the soil, and checks the growth of weeds. Great importance is attached to the cultivation of the ground after watering. It is even said that, if the subsoil be well saturated in the winter, established plantations, where the roots have got well down, may be pulled through a severe summer by means of frequent cultivation alone. No exact information could be obtained as to the actual quantity of water used, or expected to be used, on any given area of land.

THE DISTRIBUTARY CHANNELS,

however, are designed so as to be able to carry a volume of 60 cubic feet of water per minute, for 24 hours once in each month, for every 10 acres commanded by them. If the channels are kept constantly running, with a full supply, this would be equivalent to 24-inch acres per month for every 10-acre block, the inch-acre being a volume equal to a depth of 1 inch over an area of 1 acre. Or, to put it in another way, it would be equal to a gross depth of 12 inches over all the land commanded during a full summer season of five months. In practice this might mean a net depth of 10 inches applied to the land, in the same time, after allowing for inevitable waste in conveyance and distribution. Besides the more practical business of cultivating fruit and other crops for sale, many of the settlers have devoted considerable attention to the adornment of their dwellings and homesteads. There were hardly to be seen any such miserable erections of weatherboards and galvanized iron as everywhere disfigure the northern plains, even in districts that have been settled for fifteen or eighteen years. On the contrary, most of the houses had some pretensions to merit, from an architectural point of view; while several might fairly be described as artistic in design and surroundings. Flower gardens were frequent, and a few of the better homesteads were surrounded by infant shrubberies. in which in a few years they will be completely embowered.

In an official report on the condition and progress of the Mildura settlement, presented by the Chief Engineer of Water Supply about two years and a half ago, attention was called to what then seemed the necessity for reserving strips of land for THE GROWTH OF TIMBER,

both for climatic reasons and to maintain a supply of fuel. It was suggested in

that report that a reservation for these purposes of about one acre in sixteen of the total handed over would probably prove sufficient. The Messrs. Chaffey now explain that there are numerous strips, ridges, and low dunes lying above the level of the channels, which could not be economically supplied with water. These amount in the aggregate to more than one-sixteenth of the total area. It is stated to be the intention to have them permanently set apart for timber plantations; and if this be so, the difficulty pointed out will be satisfactorily disposed of. Another question that will demand early and serious attention is that of

SANITATION.

The water supply for the town is pumped from the river at a point immediately below where the boats lie when delivering or taking in cargo. During the two days that the "Ellen" lay at the Mildura landing, there were two others of considerable size also moored there, with their crews on board, and boats are at all times coming and going. This may not give rise to any trouble while the river is in flood, but it is likely soon to prove otherwise when it is low, unless proper steps be taken. When the town shall have grown sufficiently to warrant such a course, probably the best way will be to subject the water intended for its supply to precipitation by lime. Experience in Europe has shown this to be a very efficient means of purifying water intended for human consumption. Dr. Katz's analysis of that supplied from the Coliban system confirms the results of this experience. The method is, moreover, one that involves comparatively little cost, and is simple and easy of application. Regulations might, however, be framed with a view to minimize the pollution of the river by boats lying at the wharves. The agricultural settlers would do well to provide themselves with house tanks, when they might collect from their roofs sufficient rain-water to meet demands for drinking; the water from the channels being used for cleansing, and for all such purposes as involve boiling and the consequent destruction of dangerous germs. Other sanitary measures will readily suggest themselves that could be easily given effect to in a country where the soil is generally dry and sandy, and where lime can be procured almost anywhere, at shallow depths, for the mere labour of digging and burning.

THE QUANTITY OF WATER AVAILABLE.

The fear that has been expressed in some quarters that the waters of the Murray River would be depleted by the withdrawal of the volumes required for the use of the irrigation settlements is one that does not seem likely to be soon realized. The surface of water in the river at Mildura is at present 22 feet above the ordinary summer level. The mean width of the river channel is not less than 400 feet, and the mean depth of this width above summer level not less than 16 feet. There are, therefore, in every mile of the river channel, in round numbers, 34,000,000 cubic feet of water over and above the summer level; that is, in every mile, 7,000 inch-acres of surplus or flood water, after making the most liberal allowance for loss by percolation, evaporation, and waste in the using. The distance by the river from Mildura to Swan Hill is about 460 miles; so that the volume of flood water at any moment in this section of the river alone, in its present state, is equal to 2,820,000 effective inch-acres. The area of that entire block set apart for settlement at Mildura is 250,000 acres, whereof probably 200,000 will be the maximum at any time irrigated. The block of flood water in the section referred to, therefore, would be equal to putting a depth of 14 inches of water over the entire irrigable surface of the Mildura settlement. But the mean current of the river is not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile per hour, so that the block of 460 miles would be renewed by displacement every thirteen days. That is to say, in

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE RIVER,

the flood water in this length alone would be sufficient to put 14 inches of water over the whole Mildura settlement rather oftener than once a fortnight, while a total depth of 10 inches in an entire summer is the maximum proposed to be used. The river has been in high flood for the past three or four months, and is likely

Mildura Irrigation Settlement.

to remain pretty high for some months yet to come. It was also in a still higher condition of flood during the whole of the winter of 1889. Reflection on these facts should convince the most sceptical that we are very far from having mortgaged the available water of the Murray. On the contrary, it should enable us to see that, to permit these vast volumes of fertilizing fluid to pass on unused to the ocean, instead of turning them to account for the sustenance and delectation of man, is to commit a crime. Another reflection that forces itself upon one, when looking at the progress of the irrigation settlements on the Murray River and elsewhere in Victoria, is the opportunity here offered to the disinherited of fortune, and those who have been worsted in the struggle to establish a footing for themselves, or have wearied of maintaining the fight, to commence life afresh under new and promising conditions. To make a start here does not demand any great amount of capital, especially if the settler be willing and able to labour with his own hands. He can buy land on credit by the payment of a very moderate deposit. He may also obtain employment at fair wages, the balance of which, after providing for his own maintenance, he may invest in the clearing, cultivation, and planting of his land. Or if he has enough money to buy, prepare, and plant his selection, and to keep him until his trees begin to bear a marketable crop, he may at once assume the position of an owner of the most valuable kind of property, without encumbrances.

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No. 1.

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STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1889 INCLUSIVE.

	· FOF	LATION DECEMB	ER.					DWT		OPNEDIT	CRO	WN SALES.			LIVE	STOCK.			POSTAGE			SHIPPI	ENG.	V.	ESSELS SUILT.	VE	SSELS STERED.	MORTG/	AGES AND ENS.	IMPORTS.	IMPORT	TS OF	EXPORTS.			EX	PORTS OF			(1.
YEAR.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	MAR- RIAGES.	GRANTS. (By Sea.)	GRANTS. (By Sea.)	GENERAL REVENUE. ¹	EXPENDI- TURE.	Area Sold.	Amount	CULTIVA- TION.	Hornes	Cattie.	Sheen.	Piga.	Number of Post	Number of	Number of	Inw	vards.	Outwar	ts. No.	Tons	No	Toot	Number.	Amount	Total Value.	Breadstuffs Flour, Bread, a	s (Wheat, and Biscuit).	Total Value	Wool		Tallo	ow.	Hides and Skins.	Breadstuff Flour, Bread,	s (Wheat, aud Biscuit).	EAR.
												Keniized.						Offices.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Vessels.	Tons. V	essels.	ons.					Secured.		Quantity.4	Value.		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Quantity.*	Value.	<u> </u>
1836 1837 1838 1839 1840	224 1,264 3,511 5,822 10,291	186 984 3,080 4,104 7,254	38 280 431 1,718 3,937	1 28 142 358	3 1 20 67 198	 15 57 177	740 1,260 3,221 4,080		£ 6,071 40,020 74,698 255,984	£ 2, 165 5,872 16,874 35,849 70,129	Acres. 88 38,694 38,280 83,561	£ 7,116 33,977 70,236 219,300	Aores. 50 150 2,069 3,210	75 524 2,372	155 13,272 50,837	41,332 310,946 782,283		 I I 2	 7,424 16,418 32,163	1,355 2,795 22,800 70,240	140 137 262	12,754 11,717 43,416	140 136 189 232	13,424 11,679 20,352 1 34,334 L	 10 11	 	 194 273	 16 110 82	£ 17,260 77,464 134,445	£ 115,379 73,230 204,722 435,3 ⁶ 7	Bushela. 9,738 35,781 39,814 61,189	£ 3,619 9,624 28,090 35,548	£ 12,178 27,998 77,684 128,860	1b8. 175,081 320,383 615,603 941,815	£ 11,639 21,631 45,226 67,902	1ba. 18,114 18,552 48,048	£ 28 489 396 953	£ 117 249 251	Bushels. 109 91 3,418	£ 118 60 2,474	1856 1837 1838 1639 1840
1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	20,416 23,799 24,103 26,734 31,280	14,391 15,691 15,892 17,626 20,624	6,025 8,108 8,211 9,108 10,656	618 1,025 1,317 1,336 1,521	319 413 313 240 327	406 514 364 328 316	6,908 4,136 1,264 2,648 4,335	939 1,964 2,000 1,423 1,519	152,826 87,296 73,565 69,913 98,539	201, 363 124,631 57,165 63,048 43,241	49,311 16,698 7,338 181 3,685	49,311 21,085 8,296 985 8,718	4,881 8,124 12,073 16,529 25,134	4,065 6,278 7,076 9,289	100,792 167,156 187,873 231,602	1,404,333 1,602,798 1,860,912 1,792,527	 3,986	3 8 13 14	56,704 97,490 129,476 117,072 127,168	120,227 147,160 155,497 134,124 150,602	272 237 288 229 273	52,500 43,760 43,605 29,966 31,337	228 225 230 247 291	34,156 1 34,265 1 27,602 3 34,596 31,114 3	10 60 108 111	9 12 13 11	273 775 600 488	99 162 171 251 171	108,474 113,262 299,505 200,689 102,892	364,399 277,427 188,036 151,062 248,293	117,045 119,607 58,969 101,613 80,247	50,291 43,134 16,522 21,260 13,328	200,305 198,783 254,482 256,847 463,597	1,714,711 2,828,784 3,826,602 4,326,229 6,841,813	85,735 151,446 201,383 174,044 396,537	44,900 78,400 117,258 961,032 846,155	786 975 1,700 13,907 12,267	561 801 743 989 1,913	695 603 353 3,032 5,548	318 294 71 654 . 781	1841 1842 1843 1844 1845
1846 1847 1848 1849 1850	38,334 42,936 51,390 66,220 76,162	23,531 26,004 30,697 39,556 45,495	14,803 16,932 20,693 26,664 30,667	1,596 1,661 1,789 1,913 2,673	328 361 405 593 780	301 337 351 593 969	3,676 4,568 8,235 14,618 10,760	1,775 1,540 1,669 1,992 3,304	96,347 138,293 144,761 229,388 259,433	51,095 73,460 140,260 140,259 196,440	4,601 27,337 17,345 27,610 40,042	19,194 69,122 31,716 70,146 97,970	31,578 36,290 40,279 45,976 52,341	11,400 13,292 16,495 16,733 21,219	290,439 322,824 386.688 346,562 378,805	2,996,992 4,164,203 5,130,277 5,318,046 6,032,783	5, 501 5,015 5,659 9,260	14 16 27 36 40	139,402 177,821 209,798 261,556 381,651	204,620 249,651 310,004 322,768 381,158	349 423 469 484 555	40,569 47,885 67,618 97,003 108,030	340 425 440 460 508	35.717 I 5,634 3 5,094 2 32,909 3 37,087 3	19 163 280 114 232	15 11 16 17 21	690 819 966 953 1,413	177 265 389 570 634	146,968 212,730 264,070 419,455 466,144	315,561 437,696 373,676 479,831 744,925	51,454 52,983 68,616 79,168 66,232	7,491 8,676 11,624 10,303 9,029	425,201 668,511 675,359 755,326 1,041,796	6,406,950 10,210,038 10,524,663 14,567,005 18,091,207	351,441 565,805 556,521 574,594 826,190	250,880 1,255,744 3,013,808 7,800,716 10,056,256	3,049 15,802 37,968 100,261 132,863	2,256 3,267 2,066 2,184 5,196	7,526 16,112 3,890 3,076 10,668	1,665 3,319 749 574 2,469	1846 1847 1848 1849 1850
1851 1852 1853 1854 1855	97,489 168,321 222,436 312,307 364,324	58,235 110,825 146,456 205,629 234,450	39,254 57,496 75,980 106,678 129,874	3,049 3,756 3,025* 7,542 11,941	1,165 2,105 3,213 ⁶ 6,261 6,603	1,023 1,958 2,703 3,765 3,847	15,433 94,664 92,312 83,410 66,571	3,706 31,038 42,443 34,975 26,395	392,455 1,634,448 3,235,546 3,087,986 2,728,656	410,864 978,922 3,216,609 4,185,708 2,612,807	93,707 231,297 283,928 405,679 438,972	201,840 671,033 1,548,441 1,357,965 763,554	57,472 36,771 34,816 54,905 115,135	22,086 34,021 15,166 27,038 33,430	390,923 431,380 410,139 481,640 534,113	6,589,923 6,551,506 5,594,220 5,332,007 4,577,872	7, 372 8,996 9, 278 20,686	44 46 62 95 89	504,425 972,176 2,038,999 2,674,384 2,990,992	456,741 709,837 1,618,789 2,394,941 2,349,656	712 1,657 2,594 2,596 1,907	129,426 408,216 721,473 794,604 551,726 1	658 1 ,475 3 ,268 6 ,607 7 ,995 5	11,005 12 (0,296 3 (4,867 1 (8,837 20 (1,557 11	530 203 11 671 329	28 62 236 347 159	2,033 5,988 33,145 45,334 20,819	732 394 991 2,216 2,340	669,120 408,131 1,868,955 3,924,896 2,826,548	1,056,437 4,069,742 15,842,637 17,659,051 12,007,939	227,909 1,237,486 1,909,659 1,679,440 2,039,211	60,622 441,785 880,789 976,349 1,661,545	1,422,909 7,451,549 11,061,544 11,775,204 13,493,338	16,345,468 20,047,453 20,842,591 22,998,400 22,584,234	734,618 1,062,787 1,651,871 1,618,114 1,405,659	9,459,520 4,469,248 982,833 1,340,752 1,376,816	123,203 60,261 13,251 22,750 29,117	7,414 13,305 11,811 29,465 41,871	11,098 29,480 409,665 293,975 53,715	4,061 13,213 185,255 118,602 39,819	1851 1852 1853 1854 1855
1856 1857 1858 1859 1860	397, 560 463, 135 504, 519 530, 262 537, 847	255,827 297,547 323,576 335,708 328,251	141,733 165,588 180,943 194,554 209,596	14,420 17,384 19,929 22,092 22,863	5,728 7,449 9,015 9,469 12,061	4,116 4,524 4,552 4,769 4,351	41,594 74,255 56,168 32,735 29,037	21,187 20,471 25,882 19,615 21,689	2,972,496 3,328,303 2,973,383 3,261,104 3,082,461	2,668,834 2,968,658 3,092,720 3,393,946 3,315,307	437,562 500,383 255,724 459,082 492,248	749,318 1,067.450 638,650 814,164 663,238	179,983 237,729 298,960 358,728 419,380	47,832 55,683 68,323 69,288 76,536	646,613 614,537 699,330 683,534 722,332	4,641,548 4,766,022 5,578,413 5,794,127 5,780,896	52,227 43,632 37,756 50,965 61.259	125 152 232 263 311	3,220,614 3,899,981 5,025,820 6,649,288 8,116,302	2,906,141 2,981,970 4,264,691 5,051,402 5,683,023	1,920 2,190 2,034 2,026 1,814	538,609 I 694,564 2, 648,103 2, 634,131 2, 581,642 I	959 5. 207 6. 015 6. 056 6. 841 5	8,362 8 4,526 9 1,254 6 1,518 4 19,137 3	445 540 178 71 52	71 63 48 47 30	10,567 8,109 6,285 8,541 5,790	1,774 2,272 3,221 3,406 3,524	2,125,635 2,418,437 2,775,252 3,290,181 3,742,355	14,962,269 17,256,209 15,108,249 15,622,891 15,093,730	2,325,691 2,184,876 1,601,618 1,998,498 1,708,534	1,201,931 930,250 640,770 939,217 700,276	15,489,760 15,079,512 13,989,209 13,867,859 12,962,704	21,968,174 17,176,920 21,515,958 21,660,295 24,273,910	1,506,613 1,335,642 1,678.290 1,756,950 2,025,066	1,970,976 4,843,216 2,275,056 548,352 788,144	35,980 62,363 43,987 10,354 18,269	72, 103 191, 828 106, 527 172, 422 144, 236	89,285 225,971 96,858 40,888 143,111	48,457 88,627 32,868 18,781 56,567	1856 1857 1858 1859 1860
1861 1862 1863 1864 1865	541,800 554,358 571,559 601,343 621,095	321,724 324,107 327,249 343,296 350 71	220,076 230,251 244,310 258,047 270,224	23,461 24,391 23,906 25,680 25,915	10,522 10,080 9,502 8,887 10,461	4,434 4,525 4,227 4,554 4,497	26,912 37,836 38,983 36,156 30,976	35,898 38,203 34,800 21,779 25,292	2,952,101 3,269,079 2,774,686 2,955,338 3,076,885	3,092,021 3,039,497 2,882,937 2,928,903 2,983,777	514,745 844,969 205,180 200,169 139,776	623,588 910,862 450,646 522,602 295,456	439,895 465,430 507,798 479,463 530,196	84,057 86,067 103,328 117,182 121,051	628,092 576,601 675,272 640,625 621,337	6,239,258 6,764,851 7,115,943 8.406,234 8,835,380	43,480 52,991 79,655 113.530 75,869	369 408 437 475 525	6,109,929 6,276,623 6,636,291 6,790,244 7,485,808	4,277,179 4,909,219 4,930,646 5,671,545 6,037,529	1,778 1,715 1,739 1,816 1,743	549,195 1, 556,188 1, 624,061 1, 620,200 1, 580,973 1,	820 5 766 5 782 6 896 6 823 5	0,807 5 1,892 2 8,052 12 1,614 14 9,351 15	158 31 753 1,506 841	38 50 79 66 59	6, 199 12,654 18, 159 12,542 11,736	2,994 2,546 2,642 2,613 2,788	2,744,678 3,174,323 3,406,071 2,781,405 3,646,699	13,532,452 13,487,787 14,118,727 14,974,815 13,257,537	1,867,024 804,686 745,178 2,140,138 1,976,075	620,129 227,915 215,006 984,687 919,949	13,828,606 13,039,422 13,566,296 13,898,384 13,150,748	23,923,195 25,245,778 25,579,886 39,871,892 44,270,666	2,095,264 2,350,956 2,049,491 3,250,128 3,315,109	4,208,960 3,998,904 1,938,708 3,882,256 1,396,640	75,784 66,515 33,871 60,230 15,566	100,624 130,661 106,890 103,625 83,962	344, 507 621, 580 554, 071 271, 148 175, 143	114,979 165,550 152,730 135,924 82,905	1861 1862 1863 1864 1865
1866 1867 1868 1869 1870	636,98; 651,571 674,614 699,790 726,599	357,012 362,273 373,232 385,561 398,755	279,970 289,298 301,382 314,229 327,844	25,010 25,608 27,243 26,040 27,151	12,286 11,733 10,067 10,630 10,420	4,253 4,490 4,692 4,735 4,732	32,178 27,242 32,805 33,570 32,554	27,629 25,142 25,552 22,418 21,087	3,079,160 3,216,317 3,230,754 3,383,984 3,261,883	3,222,025 3,241,818 3,189,321 3,226,165 3,428,382	221,582 129,333 275,649 725,110 337,507	380,240 214,077 359,703 794,543 463,821	592,915 631,207 712,865 827,534 909,015	121,381 131,148 143,934 161,830 167,220	598,968 650,592 693,682 692,518 721,096	8,833,139 9,532,811 9,756,819 9,923,663 10,761,887	74,708 141,522 136,206 111.464 130,946	535 583 633 651 677	8,631,133 9,567,990 9,749,716 10,582,711 11,133,283	5,438,388 4,907,819 4,974,102 5,251,327 5,287,482	2,078 1,847 2,067 2,320 2,093	649,979 2, 593,235 1, 653,362 2, 721,274 2, 663,764 2,	203 6 955 6 172 6 334 7 187 6	5,741 9 7,026 6 5,207 6 0,961 7 1,098 5	462 315 296 303 667	47 43 41 45 29	10,668 6,787 7,105 9,000 5,5°3	3,313 3,380 3,509 4,036 4,410	4,795,390 3,754,672 3,485,315 4,701,485 4,203,743	14,771,711 11,674,080 13,320,662 13,908,990 12,455,758	1,997,518 439,855 416,017 810,987 104,224	692,585 109,358 147,282 233,887 25,249	12,889,546 12,724,427 15,593,990 13,464,354 12,470,014	42,391,234 51,314,116 68,010,591 54,431,367 52,123,451	3, 196, 491 3, 824, 956 4, 567, 182 3, 363, 075 3, 205, 106	320,432 2,103,360 12,104,960 14,259,616 22,158,080	6,599 34,968 160,909 237,084 358,863	55,800 31,458 33,619 60,461 33,649	242,819 424,665 253,979 91,398 199,878	88,072 110,330 90,421 28,368 52,941	1866 1867 1868 1869 1870
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875	747,412 758,984 772,039 783,274 791,399	407,884 410,278 414,917 418,534 421,023	339,528 348,700 357,122 304,740 370,376	27,382 27,361 28,100 26,800 26,720	9,918 10,831 11,501 12,222 15,287	4,693 4,791 4,974 4,925 4,985	28, 333 27,047 29,460 30,732 32,744	19,951 25,295 26,294 27,365 29,342	1,691,266' 3,734,422 3,644,135 4,106,790 4,236,423	1,754,2511 3,659,534 3,504,953 4,177,338 4,318,121	378,516 752,161 529,309 531,538 418,561	528,119 859,142 621,472 579,051 630,054	937,220 963,091 964,996 1,011,776 1,126,831	181,643 185,796 180,342 180,254 196,184	799,509 812,289 883,763 958,658 1,054,598	10,002,381 10,575,219 11,323,080 11,221,036 11,749,532	177,447 193.722 160,336 137,941 140,765	706 1 733 1 764 1 802 1 855 1	11,716,166 12,941,095 14,475,085 15,738,888 17,134.101	5,172,970 5,490,772 6,080,007 6,866,918 7,552,912	2,137 2,104 2,187 2,100 2,171	663,002 2, 666,336 2, 756,103 2, 777,110 2, 840,386 2,	257 6 234 6 226 7 122 7 223 8	12,023 8 14,426 10 12,912 3 12,509 5 13,499 24	837 478 187 1,083 1,762	46 42 50 44 53	11,015 8,140 12,640 12,522 8,519	4,849 5,151 5,155 5,929 6,035	4,278,197 4,076,229 5,248,365 6,019,904 4,542,569	12,341,995 13,691,322 16,533,856 16,953,985 16,685,074	1,295,015 585,688 65,167 136,004 284,605	385, 325 179, 352 16, 204 37, 078 71, 137	14,557,820 13,871,195 15,302,454 15,441,109 14,766,974	76,334,480 58,648,977 74,893,882 88,662,284 85,064,952	4,702,164 4,651,665 5,738,638 6,373,676 6,096,958	30,422,672 22.656,088 15,373,120 13,591,760 13,910,736	469,069 353,358 233,091 199,564 203,243	39,858 49,169 53,659 56,993 50,454	115,432 195,725 203,255 176,718 84,236	37,864 62,058 68,539 63,399 36,076	1871 1872 1873 1874 1875
1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	801,717 815,494 827,439 840,620 860,067	424,838 430,616 435,691 441,434 451,456	376,879 384,878 391,748 399,186 408,611	26,769 26,010 26,581 26,839 26,148	13,561 12,776 12,702 12,120 11,652	4;949 5,103 5,092 4,986 5,286	35,797 41,190 42,268 44,384 56,955	31,977 33,943 37,492 39,212 45,294	4,325,156 4,723,877 4,504,413 4,621,520 4,621,282	4,572,844 4,358,090 4,634,349 4,833,379 4,875,029	476,038 323,082 307,457 283,191 409,738	584,913 375,494 375,535 384,432 471,824	1,231,105 1,420,502 1,609,278 1,688,275 1,997,943	194,768 203,150 210,105 216,710 275,516	1,128,265 1,169,576 1,184,843 1,129,358 1,286,267	11,278,893 10,117,867 9,379,276 8,651,775 10,360,285	175,578 183,391 177,373 144,733 241,936	\$86 1 948 2 1,007 2 1,069 2 1,100 2	18,963,503* 20,910,958 22,324,931 23,215,648 24,195,149	9,010,147 9,809,064 10,697,331 10,075,407 10,640,540	2,086 2,192 2,119 2,084 2,076	\$10,062 2, 939,661 2, 951,750 2, 963,087 2, 1,078,885 2,	,150 8, 219 9, 173 9, 083 9, 115 1,10	7,026 23 5,324 7 1,677 11 7,135 4 1,014 4	1,013 425 509 146 205	42 26 33 23 18	8,484 6,588 6,421 5,227 7,828	6,417 6,510 9,655 12,063 10,722	5,081,387 4,706,138 6,233,752 7,358,952 5,615,401	15,705,354 16,362,304 16,161,880 15,035,538 14,556,894	355,704 80,166 59,420 83,837 155,345	96,007 24,370 14,699 20,763 33,061	14. 196. 487 15, 157, 687 14, 925, 707 12, 454, 170 15, 954, 559	106,265,877 98,468,208 101,809,809 95,628,281 112,486,058	6,413,754 5,670,871 5,810,148 5,269,634 6,417,453	11,424,000 6,048,000 7,387,520 11,780,160 15,097,600	174,507 90,455 103,879 150,867 192,394	59,052 35,570 29,123 50,902 98,092	96,773 464,284 1,065,388 1,041,221 3,734,078	40,542 73,960 311,670 272,438 886,980	1 876
1881 1882 1883 1884 1885	880,218 900,222 921,743 946,045 971,145	462,491 472,770 484,961 498,479 512,953	417,727 427,452 436,782 447,566 458,192	27, 145 26,747 27,541 28,850 29,975	12,302 13,634 13,000 13,505 14,364	5,896 6,309 6,771 7,218 7,395	59,066 59,404 66,592 72,202 76,976	51,744 48,524 55,562 58,061 61,994	5,186,011 5,592,362 5,611,253 5,934,687 6,290,361	5,108,642 54,45,764 5,651,885 5,715,293 6,140,356	458.636 441,433 472,378 469,408 423,994	574,382 598,079 564,504 585,099 519,422	1,821,719 2,040,916 2,215,923 2,323,493 2,405,157	278,195 280,874 286,779 293,846 304,098	1,286,677 1,287,088 1,297,546 1,287,945 1,290,790	10,267,265 10,174,246 10,730,021 10,637,412 10.681.837	239,926 237,917 233,525 234,347 239,837	1,158 1,218 1,295 1,342 1,384	26, 308, 347 28, 877, 977 30, 962, 167 33, 403, 884 36, n61, 880	11,440,732 12,383,928 13,982,222 15,143,667 16,277,108	2,125 1 2,089 1 2,023 1 1,986 1 2,154 1	1,219,231 2, 1,349,093 2, 1,464,752 2, 1,569,162 1, 1,631,266 2,	,123 1,19 ,079 1,3 ,064 1,49 ,989 1,5 ,119 1,6	2,671 9 1,791 7 9,579 5 2,425 8 8,892 2	698 362 440 107 46	28 34 24 22 31	7,138 7,970 6,605 5,215 10,676	10,636 9,416 9,023 9,236 10,738	6,672,733 6,985,689 6,021,120 7,139,774 9,476,724	16,718,521 18,748,081 17,743,846 19,201,633 18,044,604	157, 334 135, 858 91, 455 132, 365 79, 080	26,464 34-981 21,264 27,968 14,892	16,252,103 10,193,579 16,398,863 16,050,465 15,551,758	103,449,080 108,028,601 109,615,884 119,542,407 106,278,038	5,450,029 5,902,574 6,054,563 6,342,887 5,028,011	19,765,760 13,722,240 14,960,960 17,030,720 13,634,880	247,372 189,304 232,400 256,686 155,918	114,903 136,105 121,656 148,638 102,433	4,050,308 3,457,390 2,467,986 8,364,970 3,825,065	930,640 966,487 651,727 1,769,526 772,432	1881 1882 1883 1884 1885
1886 1887 1888 1889	1,003,043 1,036,119 1,090,869 1,118,028	531,452 550,044 581,333 593,798	471,591 486,075 509,536 524,230	30,824 33,043 34,503 36,359	14,952 16,005 16,287 19,392	7,737 7,768 8,946 9,194	93,494 90,147 102,032 84,582	68, 102 68, 121 60, 229 68, 418	6,481,021 6,733,826 7,607,598 8,675,990	6,513,540 6,561,251 7,287,151 7,919,902	353,467 363,905 438,968 257,702	445,441 442,095 644,112 330,054	2,417,582 2,576,405 2,564,742 2,627,262	308,553 315,000 323,115 329,335	1,303,265 1,333,873 1,370,650 1,394,209	10,700,403 10,623,985 10,818,575 10,882,231	240.957 243.401 245,818 249,673	1,429 1,492 1,535† 1,640	38, 392, 414 11, 287, 972 47, 700, 776 18, 097, 268	17,482,490 18,869,055 21,702,876 20,662,732	2,307 2,435 2,724 2,855	1,848,058 2 1,920,180 2 2,182,071 2 2,270,827 2,	,324 I,8 ,418 I,9 ,630 2,1 ,886 2,3	87,239 4 88,063 1 15,812 9 18,351 2	420 16 161 89	21 24 35 25	7,415 8,054 6,238 9,773	13,547 12,981 13,685 15,453	12,224,992 11,427,243 16,772,497 18,876,604	18,530,575 19,022,151 23,972,134 24,402,760	225,489 159,314 174,706 246,060	42,666 31,354 31,232 56,369	11,795,321 11,351,145 13,853,763 12,734,734	107,984,839 115,461,606 118,453,968 135,607,370	4,999,662 5,073,491 5,170,930 5,928,932	13.200,320 9,945.600 17,666,880 16,779,840	121,900 85,640 157,601 149,429	108.344 120,124 203,897 231,960	2,452,396 4,057,301 4,548,665 1,603,394	559,437 868,030 938,008 404,002	1886 -1887 1888 1889
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	GOLD	RAISED.	PUBLIC	1	GOVERNME	NT EXPEN	DITURE,' O	N-		RAILWAY	(8.*	ELECT	RIC TELL	EGRAPHS.		BANKS	OF ISSUE.		SA	VINGS BA	NKS.*	FRIE SOCIE	NDLY TIES.**	CIT	IES, TOWNS, A BOROUGHS.	AND	SHI	RES AND I DISTRICTS	OAD	FLOUR	ANUFAC- TORIES, WORKS,	MINING	CHURCHES	SCH (Public a)	IOOLS nd Private.)	MELBO UNIVE	UENE RSITY.	80.	MBER OF	PERSONS	-	
YEAR.	Estimated Quantity.	Value. At £4 per ounce.	ON THE 31 DECEMBED	st Railways.	Roads and Bridges	Melboarne Water Sopp (Yan Yean)	Country Water Work	other Publi Works.	Miles Opened	Train Miles Traveiled.	Total Receipts.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams,	Number of Banks	Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Linbilities.	Number of Saving Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount of Balances.	Number of Branches	Average Number of Members.	Number.	Total Value of Ruteable Property.	Revenue.	Number.	Total Value of Rateable Property.	Revenue.	MILLS. C	ETC. Exclusive of Flour Mills).	CHINERY. (Value.)	AND CHAPELS.	Number of Schools.	Number of Scholars on the Rolls.	Number Matriculated	Number of Direct Graduates.	Taken into Custody.	for Trial.	Commit- ment,	ixecuted.	YEAR.
1851 1852 1853 1854 1855	oz. 145,137 2,738,484 3,150,021 2,392,065 2,793,065	\$ 580,548 10,953,936 12,600,084 9,568,260 11,172,260	£ 480,000	Å 	£ 11,11 35,24 522,69 517,08 576,58	3 3 3 3 3 3 3 5 8,737 2 35 8,619 8 129,991	£ 	£ 17,462 122,099 356,268 482,401 210,062			£ 				 6 7	£ 3,367,560 4,739,765	£ 10,536,528 9,653,825	£ 7,494,090 7,435,094	4 4 4 4 4	1,426 2,576 2,549 2,761 2,502	£ 52,697 150,161 142,655 180,020 173,090				£ 	2 		*	a 	27 33 20 40 51	56 57 208 152 227	£ 	39 49 128 187 349	129 115 200 391 438	7,060 7,841 13,033 20,107 24,478	 16				170 471 678 631 595	I 2 13 7 4	1851 1852 1853 1854 1855
1856 1857 1858 1859 1860	2,985,735 2,761,567 2,528,227 2,280,717 2,156,700	11,942,940 11,046,268 10,112,908 9,122,868 8,626,800	648,100 828,700 808,100 2,089,500 5,118,100	4,832,369	506,67 736,05 645,23 601,18 621,55	9 154,596 97,031 9 42,715 7 25,715 4 16,910		368,511 476,136 466,047 537,252 419,905			 211,557	 33		 166,803	8 9 9	5.068,373 5.421,243 5.692,594 6.074,539 6,134,657	11,944,545 11,862,412 11,851,358 12,746,286 12,693,727	9,435,986 8,729,935 8,211,651 8,867,298 9,238,731	6 7 7 7 9	3,620 5,682 7,232 8,854 10,135	245,923 374,868 432,250 468,779 484,501	21 29 53 61	 1,698 2,272 3,876 5,028	19 29 37 41	2,557,794 2,605,546 3,384,737 18,715,561	219,960 314,316 318,624 324,728	16 24 30 42	641,112 2,663,398 8,107,226 5,409,687	58, 113 98, 780 118, 620 122, 470	77 88 89 97 94	213 386 418 403 472	 I, 155,923 I, 299, 303	473 587 645 642 874	455 675 740 772 886	26,323 36,671 42,432 46,265 51,668	7 9 2 15 10	3 9 2 6	 30,357 29,030	 1,428 1,329	480 662 740 852 796	1 15 9 6 3	1856 1857 1858 1859 1860
1861 1862 1863 1864 1865	1,967,453 1,658,281 1,627,105 1,545,437 1,543,188	7,869,812 6,633,124 6,508,420 6,181,748 6,172,752	6, 345, 060 7,992, 740 8, 237, 520 8, 443, 970 8, 622, 245	2,798,692 762,303 415,484 184,262	\$18,32 407,75 171,27 89,37 113,24	7,573 27,219 174,629 537,263 422,194	 I, 103	283,341 284.906 257,388 281,377 231,919	214 214 272 271	936,404 1,198,524 1,587,842 1,477,323	291,382 435.740 579,920 646,589 717,161	47 57 66 70 79	2.586 2,626 3,111	184,688 211,685 234,520 256,380 279,741	9 9 9 9 9	6,429,025 6,623,460 6,827,085 7,618,960 8,007,500	12,857,879 13,369,102 13,202,317 13,433,410 14,755,518	8,859,374 9,927,079 8,887,093 9,485,163 9,948,064	10 10 11 11 42	12,001 13,309 14,920 17,201 20,074	582,796 634,884 701,425 769.681 734,568	87 124 157 186 313	7,166 9,995 13,085 13,906 22,796	48 53 58 61 62	20,690,476 18,377,042 17,750,027 17,495,183 20,476,266	284,178 262,179 257,642 336,666 308,620	60 84 98 99 98	9,916,311 4,231,308 12,487,403 13,500,916 16,364,788	146,129 226,833 200,522 349,340 370,811	104 104 110 93 118	427 599 713 611 782	1,411,012 1,492,861 1,503,459 1,496,699 1,773,271	989 1,137 1,352 1,531 1,695	882 989 1,019 947 1,080	56,473 65,541 69,619 66,145 73,599	14 23 28 31 27	5 12 8 12 8	25,766 24,006 22,255 23,493 25,499	1,283 1,144 1,081 1,031 1,167	846 769 684 567 675	516 46	1861 1862 1863 1864 1865
1866 1867 1868 1869 1870	1,478,280 1,433,246 1,634,200 1,337,296 1,222,798	5,913,120 5,732,984 6,536,800 5,349,184 4,891,192	8,844,855 9,480,800 9,417,800 10,385,900 11,924,800	135,712 247,970 103,076 104,612 192,420	96,89 47,37 110,54 90,73 36,83	3 2,589 5,941 5 59.041 5 29,795 2 20,710	72,156 313,103 144,216 152,775 93,553	277,062 241,449 182,476 267,603 191,573	271 271 271 271 271 274	1,543,762 1,488,737 1,538.964 1,563,274 1,495,719	724.186 678,179 712.766 758,470 699,273	78 83 86 91 95	3,111 3,171 3,171 3,368 3,371	277,788 235,648 254,288 276,742 454,59811	10 10 10 10	8,092,555 8,136,325 8,320,624 8,347,500 8,305,224	14,885,355 15,777,891 16,252,007 17,665,861 16,866,405	9,746,575 10,890,291 11,679,164 11,956,575 12,357,571	61 77 84 110 123	23,759 28,376 32,506 37,494 41,738	700,720 709,514 805,830 978,619 1,047,147	362 401 441 507 592	24,752 26,181 28,596 32,091 34,224	62 62 63 65	20,241,073 20,394,918 21,503,942 21,630,909 22,607,630	341,429 335,606 500,324 423,984 386,676	98 99 101 108 108	19,079,270 21,535,297 22,628,604 24,429,873 25,322,054	403,024 389,621 371,368 534,123 528,881	114 118 136 149 147	869 986 1,180 1,381 1,432	2,068,527 2,079,195 2,150,432 2,108,669 2,128,896	1,766 1,874 1,870 1,967 2,134	1,206 1,385 1,430 1,722 1,867	81,229 91,336 97,884 151,844 154,353	35 34 47 53 82	11 16 13 17 10	24,811 23,721 24,384 24,770 23,790	1,040 957 901 842 908	639 566 526 486 573	3 5 3 3 5	1866 1867 1868 1869 1870
1871 1872 1873 1874 1875	I,355,477 I,282,521 I,241,205 I,155,972 I,095,787	5,421,908 5,130,084 4.94,820 4,623,888 4,383,148	11,994,800 11,984,800 12,445,722 13,990,553 13,995,093	242,508 566,831 853,179 816,616 984,624	7 35, 32 42, 19 38, 12 102,92 99,45	11,501 9,140 24,213 270,893 1 81,404	97,176' 17,945 227,427 212,378 95,672	97,0887 264,761 186,464 390,955 350,159	276* 329 377 457 603	917,960* 1,571,682 1,766,717 2,109,227 2,502,838	401,389* 771,638 857.745 1,016,925 1,091,937	96 117 135 148 164	3,472 3,634 3,928 4,293 4,510	537,398 639,960 718,167 701,080 732,869	10 10 10 11 12	8,276,250 8,276,250 8,366,250 8,503,033 8,572,120	17,222,093 18,125,902 19,943,959 20,456,852 22,279,482	12,862,650 13,935,047 14,092,995 14,105,460 15,483,172	134 141 151 157 162	45,819 52,749 58.547 64,014 65,837	1,117,761 1,405,738 1,498,618 1,617,301 1,469,849	590 683 720 710 757	35,706 42,401 44,602 42,664 45,920	63 60 60 59	23,268,410 23,929,035 25,391,990 27,324,605 28,123,803	406,101 391,936 410,508 449,574 462,323	108 110 110 110 108	26,897,668 29,105,169 31,415,663 34,897,034 39,803,055	522,033 541,817 529,426 535,440 638,962	154 163 157 161 157	1,586 1,607 1,646 1,943 2,084	2,060,885 2,098,574 2,131,188 2,078,936 2,033,629	2,210 2,295 2,284 2,455 2,519	2,050 1,936 1,731 1,721 1,885	165,276 160,743 226,254 238,592 248,014	93 88 98 118 93	19 14 21 24 29	22,800 23,705 24,959 23,856 25,247	781 688 729 694 744	511 430 450 436 427	2 5 4	1871 1872 1873 1874 1875
1876 1877 1878 1879 1880	963,760 809,653 775,272 758,947 829,121	3,855,040 3,238,612 3,101,088 3,035,788 3,316,484	17,011,382 17,018,913 17,022,065 20,050,753 22,060,749	1,481,800 1,019,201 935,666 1,061,694 1,988,916	7 66,69 16,75 11,88 36,88 12 24,94	80,141 39,565 86,229 40,065 47,094	142,483 171,551 37,947 12,327 84,413	348,596 258,638 313,039 356,547 383,751	719 950 1,052 1,125 1,199	4,015,197* 3,271,007 3,633,190 4,002,624 4,380,802	1,730,034 1,319,638 1,391,701 1,383,650 1,492,917	181 206 233 257 284	4,745 5,200 5,404 5.736 *	801,946 919,985 1,003,654 1,010,116 1,160,912	12 13 13 11 11	8,630,745 8,756.894 9,188,653 9,026,250 9,126,250	23,918,123 26,258,439 26,096,185 25,339,843 23,284,822	16,527,277 18,183,119 17,715,867 17,818,225 19,488,512	170 177 184 196 202	69,027 73,245 76,697 82,941 92,114	1,507,235 1,575,305 1,510,273 1,520,296 1,661,409	761 703 759 766 748	45,957 43,330 45,552 45,521 45,876	59 59 59 57 57	29,638,515 29,332,030 31,887,816 31,352,880 31,199,483	446,256 459,108 453,665 447,712 416,765	110 111 114 115 117	46,143,622 48,282,719 52,545,666 51,891,236 52,647,936	595,146 535,496 455,593 605,776 405,187	152 150 149 139 144	2,150 2,220 2,194 2,100 2,324	1,989,500 2,029,962 1,903,494 1,899,788 1,831,658	2,602 2,715 2,815 2,890 3,307	2,143 2,156 2,249 2,282 2,453	260,407 262,941 267,042 262,599 257,857	73 103 114 112 151	28 26 24 56 49	25,281 26,532 25,544 24,625 23,983	680 594 658 628 680	384 340 458 397 398	3 1 1 1	1876 1877 1878 1879 1880
1881 1882 1883 1884 1885	858,850 898,536 810,047 778,618 735,218	3,435,400 3,594,144 3,240,188 3,114,472 2,940,872	22,426,502 22,103,202 24,308,175 27,526,667 28,628,588	782,134 1,387,711 2,117,336 1,399,148 1,302,538	31,63 53,01 62,37 55,87 40,87	39,929 46,924 174,956 93,506 70,209	40,267 120,244 204,325 192,059 139,982	317,352 265,836 422,754 454,121 400,579	1,247 1,355 1,562 1,663 1,676	4,633,267 5,069,389 5,701,513 6,947,876 6,849,818	1,665,209 1,781,078 1,898,311 2,196,149 2,181,932	302 337 365 401 411	• • •	1,281,749 1,418,769 1,474,972 1,181,433 1,624,6661	11 12 12 11 11	9,143,122 9,432.250 9,507,750 8,663,184 8,901,250	27,173,809 31.248,586 31.742,507 36,018,866 39,174,126	22,902.017 25,496,305 25,856,709 30,186,336 32,517,645	212 222 230 243 269	107,282 122,584 136.089 152,344 170,016	2,569,438 3,121,246 2,818,122 2,981,083 3,337,018	759 776 780 788 814	47,908 51,045 55,081 58,859 62,173	57 58 60 60 60	32, 308,794 34,559,353 37,355,371 41,261,664 47,344,600	457,462 458,781 486,329 535,919 557,184	117 119 119 120 123	55, 333, 665 57, 233, 194 58, 255, 588 62, 534, 168 66, 938, 970	557,498 652,469 600,173 593,249 595,745	138 143 140 139 134	2,350 2,469 2,637 2,717 2,679	1,860,577 1,953,466 1,897,129 1,888,214 1,837,452	3,439 3,518 3,698 3,735 4,131	2,402 2,417 2,447 2,458 2,491	265,485 257,388 258,201 257,169 259,853	172 135 128 173 154	55 73 64 80 80	25, 346 26, 423 27, 074 27, 503 28, 855	591 616 606 695 768	332 402 350 407 444	1 3 3	1881 1882 1883 1884 1885
1886 1887 1888 1889	665, 196 617,751 625,026 614,839	2,660,784 2,471,004 2,500,104 2,459,356	30,114,203 33,127,382 34,627,382 37.367,027	1,719,063 2,117,945 2,389,797 3,384,977	41,06 40,43 53,21 80,20	90,161 159,313 278,645 295,072	144,875 225.638 220,140 289,226	505,445 565,086 430,072 356,571	1,743 1,880 2,018 2,199	7,256,703 7,991,378 9,082,312 10,680,743	2,329,126 2,453,078 2,756,049 3,110,140	420 515 601 656	8,241	2,023,858 2,260,480 2,743,938 2,885,919	11 12 13 16	9.568,418 10,109,742 10,461,850 13,389,662	41,170,989 46 733,325 53,111,387 57,625,653	33.085.989 37,192.949 39,749,590 40,810,770	279 296 316 330	189.359 206.596 237,433 261,067	3,589,916 3,696,699 4,669,541 5,021,522	856 891 930 960	66,805 70,998 75,586 81.710	59 59 59 59 59	53,905,592 60,947,527 76,951,240 85,211,558	615,612 662,890 752,906 861,420	125 126 128 130	71,973,156 76,938,174 90,433,970 102,346,953	615,125 628,368 674,040 754,069	120 122 114 107	2,650 2,732 2,861 3,030	1,797,925 1,783,400 1,838,123 1,845,862	4,098 4,223 4,295 4,592	2,561 2,660 2,686 2,844	266,387 268,705 282,337 290,610	154 178 146 189	103 115 118 130	32,011 34,473 37,309 37,321	756 820 873 1,023	492 506 557 680	1 3	1886 1887 1888 1889
															* When	asterisks occu	r. no reliable it	nformation is a	vailable.		+	Nicores per	cised and o	orrected si	nce last mublicat	ion														-		

When metrics even, or periable index order 14th Decomber 9 4th year until 1871, when the function of the term of term

† Figures revised and corrected since last publication.

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No. 2.

SUMMARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1889-90 INCLUSIVE.

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---|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Year. | Total Area
Cultivated. | Wheat. | Oats. | Barley. | faize. Rye.
 | Pease and
Beans. | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Mangel-
wurzel. P | Beet,
Carrots,
Parsnips. | Onions. I | lay.

 | Green
Forage. | Chicory. a

 | Grass
nd Clover
Seeds.

 | Hops. Toba | .cco. Vine | es. Othe
Crop | er Garden
ps. Orchard | IS Land in Fallow. | Wheat. | Oats.
 | Barley. | Maize. | Rye. | Pease and
Beans | Potatoes. | Turnips. | Mangel-
wurzel. | Beet,
Carrots,
Parsnips, etc. | Onions. | Hay. | Chicory. | Grass
and Clover
Seeds. | Hops. | Tobacco. | Grapes
not made
into Wine. | Grapes
made into
Wine. | Wine made. Br | randy
nade. | Year.
 |
| 1836
1837
1838
1837
1838
1849
1841
1842
1843
1844
1845
1845
1846-7
1847-8
1847-8
1847-8
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31,578 $\frac{1}{3}$,36,289 $\frac{3}{4}$
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71,368
185,856
207,385
78,877
129,602
99,535
132,311
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50,787
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614,614
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1,249,800
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* In 1863-4, 1864-5, and 1878-9, the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust."

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

HENRY HEVLYN HAYTER, Government Statist.

AN STA

No. 3.

SUMMARY OF AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, FROM 1873 TO 1889.

| | T | | | 1 | . 1 | | Public P | evenue.1 | .
 | | | Side | oning Inwards | Miles open a
 | as the | | | |
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 | AGRICULTURE. | | | |
 | | | | _ | Livi | STOCK.
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Name of Colony. (Ares in Square Miles.)	Year.	Population on the 31st Birt	15. Deaths.	Marriages.
 | Public Debt
on the
31st December.* | Inports. | Exports. | d Outwards. | end of each
 | Jean Jultiv | otal
vation.* | Wheat. |
 | Onte | ə | Barley. | · _ _ | Maize.
 | 0 | ther Cereals. | Pota | oes | Hay.
 | Vin | ics. 3 | Green
'orage.* Othe
Tillag | r
e. •
— Horses. | Cattle. | Sheep.
 | Pigs. | r. Name of Colony. |
| | | December. | | | | 26.204 | Total. | raised by
Taxation. | 2 504 052
 | £ 12 445 722 | 16 122 St6 | Vessel | a. Tons. | Railway. * Line
 | e (poles) Ac | cres. | Acres. | Bushels.
 | Acres. | Bushels. A | 333 5 | ushets. A | 1,959
 | 40,347 14, | es. Bushels. | Acres. | Tons. Ac | res. Tons.
 | Acres.
5,222 | Gallons.
562,713 2 | Acres. Acre
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 | 160, 336 187 | 3 |
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Rifle clubs Riflemen mounted Rolling stock on railways Royal Humane society of Runs and grazing rights	Australasia	  	···· ···· ···	···· ···· ····	 381, 386,	  and 420 to	816 816 325 791 428
Kiffe clubs Riflemen mounted Rolling stock on railways Royal Humane society of Runs and grazing rights	Australasia	···· ···· ····	···· ····	···· ···· ···	 381, 386,	and 420 to	816 816 325 791 428
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