

Representa-
tion to
population
in Victoria
and other
colonies.

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

Proportion
of members
of Imperial
Parliament
to popula-
tion.

173. The United Kingdom returns 650 members to the Imperial Parliament, viz., 485 for England, 60 for Scotland, and 105 for Ireland. The proportion of members to the population of the United Kingdom in 1881 was 1 to every 54,255 ; or, for England, 1 member to every 53,543 persons ; for Scotland, 1 member to every 62,240 persons ; and for Ireland, 1 member to every 45,332 persons.

Representa-
tion to
population
in Victoria
and United
Kingdom.

174. If Victoria were to be represented according to population in the same proportion as the United Kingdom, she would, instead of sending 86 members to Parliament, return only 16 ; if in the same proportion as England, she would also return 16 ; if in the same proportion as Ireland, about 19 ; and if in the same proportion as Scotland, 14.

PART II.—FINANCE.

Public
finance
accounts.

175. There are in most countries two bodies which have the power of levying taxes for certain defined objects, viz., the Central or General Government, and the Municipal or Local Government ; therefore, in dealing with questions affecting the total amounts raised and expended, it is desirable that the accounts of both these bodies should be taken into consideration. It has been too often the custom, in making statements respecting the finances of a country, to take no account of municipal revenue, taxation, and expenditure. It will, however, be at once obvious that these elements cannot be ignored except at the expense of accuracy. Taxation for local purposes forms part of the burdens of a people just as much as that for general services ; and in some countries certain functions are performed by the one government which in other countries are performed by the other. It should further be pointed out that, in comparing the amounts raised in the same country in different years, allowance should be made for changes arising from transfer of portion of the revenue of the General Government to Local Bodies, and *vice versâ* ; also for the abandonment of revenue for special public purposes which it is considered desirable to carry on by means of trusts, &c., and of the resumption of such revenue, should these be abolished. Of trusts in operation by which revenue has been

affected, there is only one in Victoria, viz., the Melbourne Harbour Trust, which, for the sake of convenience, is treated in this work as a local body.

176. The financial year 1881-2* commenced with the large debit balance of £311,000; but as the revenue of the year exceeded the expenditure by £446,000, not only was the deficiency entirely wiped out, but a credit balance of £135,000 remained at the close of the year. The following are the exact figures:—

FINANCE ACCOUNT, 1881-2.†

					£	s.	d.
Receipts	5,592,361	13	7
Expenditure ‡	5,145,764	5	0
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Receipts in excess of expenditure	446,597	8	7
Debit balance of 1880-81	311,285	1	2
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Credit balance	135,312	7	5
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177. The expenditure as stated is less than that shown in the Treasurer's finance statement by £471,900, which sum was paid during the year towards the redemption of the Treasury bonds (amounting to £500,000) issued in the previous year for the temporary relief of the revenue. § For the present it is desirable that such transactions should be kept apart from the ordinary tables of revenue and expenditure, following out which principle the amount of the bonds still outstanding (£28,100) is excluded from the apparent credit balance shown by the Treasurer's statement (£163,412), whereby the actual credit balance (£135,312) is obtained as shown above.

178. It has been shown that during the year under review there was a surplus of revenue amounting to £446,597. If, moreover, recoups, &c.—which do not properly form part of the transactions of the year, but are included for the sake of convenience—be deducted, the actual surplus will be increased to £447,308. This was the third occasion during the last nine years in which the receipts were in excess of the expenditure. The following figures show the surplus or deficiency in each of those years—the advances to be recouped and the recoups|| being left out of the account:—

* Year ended 30th June, 1882.

† According to the Treasurer's Finance Statement, made up whilst these pages were going through the press, but not yet audited, the revenue of 1882-3 was £5,602,067, and the expenditure was £5,669,878. The estimated mean population of the same twelve months was 904,646; so that the revenue per head was £6 3s. 10d., and the estimated expenditure per head £6 5s. 4d.

‡ Not including £471,900 expended on the redemption of Treasury bonds.

§ For particulars relating to these bonds, see paragraphs 288 to 290 *post*.

|| See paragraphs 190, 193, and 197 *post*.

SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE, 1873-4 TO 1881-2.

		Receipts in Excess of Expenditure.		Expenditure in Excess of Receipts.
		£		£
1873-4	...	...	...	80,485
1874-5	...	...	...	126,949
1875-6	...	...	...	84,131
1876-7	...	177,599	...	...
1877-8	...	...	...	50,400
1878-9	...	...	...	274,504
1879-80	...	...	...	205,310
1880-81	...	14,079	...	...
1881-2	...	447,308	...	...

Debit
balance in
nine years.

179. According to these figures, the transactions of the novennial period resulted in a net debit balance of £182,793.

Changes
effected by
legislation,
&c.

180. No important changes affecting the sources of revenue were made during the year 1881-2. As a result, however, of excise duties on beer and tobacco, imposed in 1880-81, but only in force during eight months of that financial year, £79,500 additional was collected under these heads ; whilst a few alterations in the Customs tariff during the last two financial years produced an estimated increase to the revenue of about £18,000.* A total increase of £97,500 may thus be said to have resulted from the sources of revenue having been augmented by legislation.† Moreover, the railways were extended by an average length of 51½ miles over and above the extent open for traffic in 1881-2, and if £1,371 per mile be allowed for such extension, the extra revenue derived therefrom would be £70,600. On the other hand, accidental or exceptional decreases occurred as follow :—£3,800 in the amount received from estates of deceased persons, and £8,400 in that from the irregularly paid land tax, or £12,200 in all. The revenue of 1881-2, as compared with that of the previous twelve months, is thus shown to have increased by £97,500 as a result of fresh legislation, and by £70,600 on account of the extension of railways, but to have decreased by £12,200 in consequence of accidental causes, the net result being an increase of £155,900. It may be mentioned that the only exceptional item of any importance which appeared in the revenue of 1880-81 was £6,400, being the premium derived from the sale of Treasury bonds.

Revenue,
1880-81 and
1881-2 com-
pared.

181. The total revenue raised in 1881-2 was £406,351 in excess of that in the previous year, but by making allowances for receipts from sources not common to both years, as shown in the last paragraph, the increase is reduced to £325,668, as follows :—

* See paragraphs 195 and 223 *post*.

† See also paragraph 226 *post*.

COMPARATIVE REVENUES, 1880-81 AND 1881-2.

	1880-81.	1881-2.
	£	£
Total revenue ...	5,186,011	5,592,362
Deduct recoups*	71,707	2,890
Revenue proper ...	£5,114,304	£5,589,472
Deduct amounts from sources not com- mon to both years †	6,400	155,900
Comparative amounts ...	£5,107,904	£5,433,572

182. The revenue of 1881-2 was by far the largest ever raised in Victoria. It exceeded the revenue of 1880-81, which was the year in which the largest revenue had previously been realized, by over £400,000, as already stated, and exceeded the revenue of 1876-7, which was the year in which the next highest revenue had been raised, by £868,500.‡

Revenue,
1881-2 and
previous
years.

183. The expenditure of 1881-2 was also greater than that of any previous year.‡ Prior to 1853 the annual expenditure never exceeded one million sterling; from 1853 to 1872-3 it usually fluctuated between two and three millions; from 1873-4 to 1879-80 it was between four and four and three-quarter millions; and in the last two years it exceeded five millions. As compared with 1880-81, the increase in the total expenditure was only £37,122; whilst the expenditure proper (*i.e.*, excluding amounts to be recouped) increased by £41,939.

Expenditure,
1881-2 and
former
years.

184. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1881-2 will be found in the following table:—

Revenue and
expenditure
per head,
1851 to
1881-2.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1881-2.§

Year.	Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851 ...	86,825	4	10	5	4	14	8
1852 ...	132,905	12	5	11	7	7	4
1853 ...	195,378	16	11	2	16	9	3
1854 ...	267,371	11	11	0	15	13	1
1855 ...	338,315	8	1	4	7	14	6
1856 ...	380,942	7	16	1	7	0	1
1857 ...	430,347	7	14	8	6	17	11
1858 ...	483,827	6	2	11	6	7	10
1859 ...	517,390	6	6	1	6	11	3
1860 ...	534,055	5	15	5	6	4	2
1861 ...	539,824	5	9	4	5	14	6

* See paragraphs 190 and 193 *post*.

† See last paragraph.

‡ Figures showing the revenue and expenditure in each year from the first settlement of the colony will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

§ For amounts per head in 1882-3, see second footnote to paragraph 176 *ante*.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO
1881-2—*continued.*

Year.	Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1862	548,080	5	19	3	5	10	11
1863	562,960	4	18	6	5	2	5
1864	586,450	5	0	9	4	19	11
1865	611,218	5	0	8	4	17	7
1866	629,038	4	17	11	5	2	5
1867	644,276	4	19	10	5	0	7
1868	663,092	4	17	5	4	16	2
1869	687,202	4	18	6	4	13	10
1870	713,195	4	11	5	4	16	2
1871 (six months)*	731,528	2	6	3	2	8	0
1871-2	747,412	4	19	11	4	17	11
1872-3	758,984	4	16	0	4	12	4
1873-4	772,039	5	6	5	5	8	3
1874-5	783,274	5	8	2	5	10	3
1875-6	791,399	5	9	4	5	15	7
1876-7	801,717	5	17	10	5	8	9
1877-8	815,494	5	10	6	5	13	8
1878-9	827,439	5	11	8	5	16	10
1879-80... ..	840,620	5	9	11	5	16	0
1880-81... ..	860,067	6	0	7	5	18	10
1881-2	880,280	6	7	1	5	16	11

Revenue and
expenditure
per head in
1881-2
and former
years.

185. The revenue per head in 1881-2 was greater by 6s. 6d., but the expenditure per head was less by 1s. 11d., than in the previous year. The former, moreover, was larger than in any previous year since 1857; and the latter was, with the exception of 1880-81, larger than in any since 1860, although only slightly more so than in 1878-9. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, both revenue and expenditure declined pretty steadily year by year from 1862 to 1872-3, but in 1873-4 an augmentation took place, which has been maintained ever since.

Revenue
estimated
and raised.

186. In the eighteen and a half years ended with 1881-2 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on eleven occasions, or by £1,912,063; and was less than that estimate on eight occasions, or by £1,417,664. Deducting the latter from the former, the net amount by which the result exceeded the estimate is found to have been £494,399. The following table shows the revenue estimated and actually raised, also the difference between those amounts in each of the years:—

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

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1864 TO 1881-2.

Year.	Revenue.		
	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or less (-) than Estimate.*
	£	£	£
1864	2,973,000	2,955,338	- 17,662
1865	3,095,400	3,076,885	- 18,515
1866	3,186,265	3,079,160	- 107,105
1867	3,379,078	3,216,317	- 162,761
1868	2,963,050	3,230,754	+ 267,704
1869	3,241,500	3,383,984	+ 142,484
1870	3,529,100	3,261,883	- 267,217
1871 (six months)	1,664,700	1,691,266	+ 26,566
1871-2	3,538,750	3,734,422	+ 195,672
1872-3	3,611,920	3,644,135	+ 32,215
1873-4	3,883,650	4,106,790	+ 223,140
1874-5	4,259,135	4,236,423	- 22,712
1875-6	4,109,750	4,325,156	+ 215,406
1876-7	4,385,716	4,723,877	+ 338,161
1877-8	4,476,880	4,504,413	+ 27,533
1878-9	4,855,666	4,621,520	- 234,146
1879-80... ..	5,208,828	4,621,282	- 587,546
1880-81... ..	5,093,647	5,186,011	+ 92,364
1881-2	5,241,544	5,592,362	+ 350,818

187. The year in which the revenue exceeded the estimate by the largest amount is shown to have been the year under review, 1881-2, viz., by £350,818, whilst that in which it fell most short of the estimate was 1879-80, viz., by £587,546. Years of excessive and defective estimates.

188. The sums voted by the Legislature in any year exceed, as is well known, those actually spent, the difference being sometimes erroneously designated the "savings" of the year. The following table shows the amount voted and expended and the difference in each of the eighteen and a half years ended with 1881-2 :— Expenditure authorized and incurred.

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1864 TO 1881-2.

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1864	2,153,324	1,968,053	185,271
1865	2,399,936	1,976,587	423,349
1866	2,493,213	2,227,297	265,916
1867	2,316,423	2,190,279	126,144
1868	2,355,307	2,199,504	155,803
1869	2,378,772	2,202,798	175,974
1870	2,338,927	2,086,736	252,191
1871 (six months)	1,077,228	1,004,283	72,945

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

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED—*continued.*

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1871-2	2,175,505	2,064,436	111,069
1872-3	2,405,238	2,074,127	331,111
1873-4	3,045,430	2,751,313	294,117
1874-5	3,226,289	2,869,488	356,801
1875-6	3,074,198	2,917,422	156,776
1876-7	2,996,676	2,815,361	181,315
1877-8	3,369,151	3,040,060	329,091
1878-9	3,423,656	3,186,240	237,416
1879-80... ..	3,699,552	3,499,089	200,463
1880-81... ..	3,775,604	3,628,061	147,543
1881-2	3,748,019	3,571,667	176,352

Amount un-
expended,
1864-82.

189. By adding the figures in the last column, it is found that the sum of the unexpended balances in the eighteen and a half years amounted to over four millions sterling, the exact amount being £4,179,647.

Heads of
revenue.

190. The following are the heads of revenue* in Victoria for the last eight financial years, and the amounts received under each head. Recoups and other items which do not properly form part of the revenue proper have been eliminated, and are added separately at the end of the table:—

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1881-2.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION.		£	TAXATION—<i>continued.</i>		£
Customs	1874-5	1,628,235	Licences (business)	1874-5	10,714
	1875-6	1,657,788		1875-6	10,712
	1876-7	1,631,832		1876-7	11,688
	1877-8	1,487,448 [†]		1877-8	17,150 [§]
	1878-9	1,378,384		1878-9	20,116
	1879-80	1,377,782		1879-80	21,761
	1880-81	1,474,778		1880-81	23,906
	1881-2	1,694,652		1881-2	25,977
Excise	1874-5	32,475	Duties on estates of deceased persons	1874-5	32,526
	1875-6	33,437		1875-6	48,963
	1876-7	34,768		1876-7	44,104
	1877-8	36,309		1877-8	72,500
	1878-9	36,088		1878-9	47,983
	1879-80	41,230		1879-80	37,928
	1880-81	136,661 [‡]		1880-81	78,141
	1881-2	216,547		1881-2	74,368
Ports and harbors (tonnage, &c.)	1874-5	19,935	Duties on bank notes	1874-5	...
	1875-6	22,104		1875-6	7,191||
	1876-7	20,993		1876-7	27,248
	1877-8	22,647		1877-8	26,672
	1878-9	20,310		1878-9	24,956
	1879-80	19,194		1879-80	22,470
	1880-81	20,577		1880-81	23,807
	1881-2	26,263		1881-2	27,324

* The heads of Revenue and Expenditure are arranged according to a classification agreed upon at a conference of representatives of several of the Australian colonies upon the subject of statistics, which was held in Tasmania in January, 1875.—See Report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria, Parliamentary Paper No. 11, Session 1875.

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

‡ Including revenue from beer and tobacco duties, amounting to £84,429. The duties were first imposed on the 1st November, 1880.

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

|| For six months only.

HEADS OF REVENUE 1874-5 TO 1881-2—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION— continued.			PUBLIC WORKS.		
		£			£
Stamp duty ...	1874-5	...	Railways ...	1874-5	921,714
	1875-6	...		1875-6	983,033
	1876-7	...		1876-7	1,078,082
	1877-8	...		1877-8	1,202,280
	1878-9	...		1878-9	1,222,241
	1879-80	83,005†		1879-80	1,468,909‡
	1880-81	115,844		1880-81	1,578,432
	1881-2	131,020		1881-2	1,715,260
Land tax * ...	1874-5	...	Water supply ...	1874-5	88,556
	1875-6	...		1875-6	92,947
	1876-7	...		1876-7	100,219
	1877-8	50,227		1877-8	104,819
	1878-9	202,251		1878-9	115,287
	1879-80	87,553		1879-80	117,871
	1880-81	129,990		1880-81	119,562
	1881-2	121,555		1881-2	126,624
Tolls ...	1874-5	937	Public works (ex- clusive of rail- ways and water supply)	1874-5	5,897
	1875-6	197		1875-6	5,845
	1876-7	52		1876-7	5,638
	1877-8	...		1877-8	5,190
	1878-9	...		1878-9	5,879
	1879-80	...		1879-80	4,142
	1880-81	...		1880-81	2,470
	1881-2	...		1881-2	4,035
LAND REVENUE.			OTHER SOURCES.		
Land sales (includ- ing rents counting towards purchase money)	1874-5	767,624	Post & telegraphs	1874-5	198,326
	1875-6	782,069		1875-6	209,213
	1876-7	783,311		1876-7	226,597
	1877-8	756,674		1877-8	239,002
	1878-9	802,254		1878-9	244,761
	1879-80	694,321		1879-80	249,414
	1880-81	701,276		1880-81	272,316
	1881-2	697,558		1881-2	297,701
Rents of Crown lands (not count- ing towards pur- chase money)	1874-5	173,601	Mint charges ...	1874-5	7,504
	1875-6	184,776		1875-6	7,659
	1876-7	208,872		1876-7	7,512
	1877-8	186,337		1877-8	7,247
	1878-9	163,207		1878-9	7,906
	1879-80	147,994		1879-80	10,158
	1880-81	133,913		1880-81	10,197
	1881-2	126,268		1881-2	10,917
Penalties under Land Acts	1874-5	5,528	Mint subsidy re- turned	1874-5	4,299
	1875-6	53,167		1875-6	10,695
	1876-7	54,232		1876-7	7,104
	1877-8	14,704		1877-8	447
	1878-9	3,774		1878-9	6,624
	1879-80	1,749		1879-80	6,350
	1880-81	1,281		1880-81	5,628
	1881-2	2,313		1881-2	5,344

* The amount of land tax payable annually varied in the years named from £126,000 to £124,000. The fluctuations in the revenue above and below this limit were due to the irregular payment of the tax.

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

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

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1881-2—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
OTHER SOURCES— continued.		£	SUMMARY— continued.		£
Fines, fees, and forfeitures (exclusive of Land Act penalties)	1874-5	111,304	Total land revenue	1874-5	946,753
	1875-6	112,664		1875-6	1,020,012
	1876-7	121,676		1876-7	1,046,415
	1877-8	119,632		1877-8	957,715
	1878-9	113,177		1878-9	969,235
	1879-80	110,639		1879-80	844,064
	1880-81	113,736		1880-81	836,470
	1881-2	120,768		1881-2	826,139
Rents (ordinary)...	1874-5	749	Total public works revenue	1874-5	1,106,167
	1875-6	674		1875-6	1,081,825
	1876-7	730		1876-7	1,183,939
	1877-8	824		1877-8	1,312,289
	1878-9	935		1878-9	1,243,407
	1879-80	799		1879-80	1,590,922
	1880-81	921		1880-81	1,700,464
	1881-2	997		1881-2	1,845,919
Reimbursements in aid *	1874-5	28,981	Total revenue from other sources	1874-5	391,958
	1875-6	37,619		1875-6	442,927
	1876-7	34,372		1876-7	512,699
	1877-8	36,774		1877-8	502,459
	1878-9	28,637		1878-9	473,690
	1879-80	23,860		1879-80	472,071
	1880-81	31,290		1880-81	573,666
	1881-2	33,675		1881-2	599,708
Interest and exchange	1874-5	75,025	TOTAL REVENUE PROPER	1874-5	4,169,700
	1875-6	48,086		1875-6	4,325,156
	1876-7	95,106		1876-7	4,513,738
	1877-8	78,080		1877-8	4,485,412
	1878-9	43,483		1878-9	4,516,420
	1879-80	46,196		1879-80	4,597,980
	1880-81	98,454		1880-81	5,114,304
	1881-2	103,675		1881-2	5,589,472
Miscellaneous receipts	1874-5	55,770†	Recoups‡ from loans and assets realized	1874-5	66,723
	1875-6	16,317		1875-6	...
	1876-7	19,602		1876-7	210,139
	1877-8	20,449		1877-8	19,001
	1878-9	28,167		1878-9	105,100
	1879-80	24,655		1879-80	23,302
	1880-81	41,124		1880-81	71,707
	1881-2	26,631		1881-2	2,890
SUMMARY.			GRAND TOTAL REVENUE	1874-5	4,236,423
Total taxation ...	1874-5	1,724,822		1875-6	4,325,156
	1875-6	1,780,392		1876-7	4,723,877
	1876-7	1,770,685		1877-8	4,504,413
	1877-8	1,712,953		1878-9	4,621,520
	1878-9	1,730,088		1879-80	4,621,282
	1879-80	1,690,923		1880-81	5,186,011
	1880-81	2,003,704		1881-2	5,592,362
	1881-2	2,317,706			

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

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

‡ A recoup is a recovery in after years of moneys advanced in previous years from the revenue. It is included in the revenue in order to balance a similar amount charged to the expenditure of a previous year. Such advances are usually voted by Parliament in anticipation of a loan.

191. It will be observed that the increase of £475,000 in the total revenue proper of 1881-2, as compared with that of the previous year, was made up of increases under the various grand divisions, as follow : —Taxation, £314,000 ; Public Works, £145,000 ; and Other Sources, £26,000—less a decrease of £10,000 in the land revenue. The increase in the amount raised by taxation will be referred to in subsequent paragraphs ;* that under the Public Works division resulted from an increase under the head of Railways of nearly £136,800,† Water Supply of £7,000, and other Public Works of over £1,500 ; whilst the improvement under the division “Other Sources” was caused principally by an increase of over £25,000 in the revenue from Post and Telegraphs.

Increased revenue, 1881-2, under various heads.

192. The heads of revenue arranged in the preceding table are necessarily comprehensive, but, in order to give some idea of the subordinate items embraced therein, the details for 1881-2 under some of the more important heads, except taxation, which will be dealt with later on, are summarized as follow:—

Heads of revenue, 1881-2, detailed.

LAND SALES.		£
Sales by Auction	...	165,547
„ under Deferred Payments—Progress	...	£449,730
„ „ „ Final	...	80,908
		530,638
„ otherwise	...	1,373
		697,558

RENTS OF CROWN LANDS.		£
Licences and Leases (not agricultural)	...	24,110
Pastoral Occupation—Rents of Runs	...	£64,046
„ „ Grazing Licences	...	15,834
		79,880
Auriferous and Mineral lands (including Miners' Rights)	...	21,111
Miscellaneous	...	1,167
		126,268

WATER SUPPLY.		£
Melbourne (Yan Yean)	...	101,258
Geelong	...	7,343
Gold-fields	...	18,023
		126,624

* See paragraphs 222 to 226 post.

† It has been already stated that an increase of £70,600 is calculated to have been due to the opening of new lines of railway.—See paragraph 180 ante.

PUBLIC WORKS (EXCLUSIVE OF RAILWAYS, ETC.).							£
Alfred Graving Dock	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,676
Patent Slip	...	...	...	...	...	...	176
Fifty-ton Crane	...	...	...	...	...	...	183
Total							4,035
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.							
Postage	...	...	...	...	...	...	216,789
Commission on Money Orders	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,001
Electric Telegraphs	...	...	...	...	...	...	73,911
Total							297,701
FINES, FEES, ETC.							
Fines (principally in law courts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,557
Fees, Preparation and Registration of Grants, and Survey of							
Lands	...	...	...	...	...	...	36,669
,, Stamps, sale of	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,652
,, Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,890
Total							120,768
INTEREST AND EXCHANGE.							
Interest on Public Account	...	...	...	...	...	...	91,993
,, Loans to Local Bodies	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,650
,, Sundry	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Total							103,675
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.							
Sale of Government Property	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,559
Transfers from Trust Funds to Revenue	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,904
Melbourne City Council (on account of park lands)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000
Repayments to the Credit of Appropriations	...	...	...	...	...	...	926
Harbour Trust (for collection of Wharfage)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,100
Customs overtime receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	471
Government Experimental Farm	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,319
Other receipts	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,351
Total							26,630

Recoups,
1881-2.

193. Of the amount recouped during 1881-2, £2,310 was received from other Governments on account of steam postal communication; £500 from mining companies on account of moneys advanced to assist in the development of the mining industry;* and £80 from other sources.

Customs re-
venue,
1875-6 to
1881-2.

194. The following is a comparative statement for the last seven financial years of the Customs revenue received under the principal heads. The table is supplemented by a column showing the rates of duty prevailing at the end of the period, all former changes in the tariff being referred to in footnotes :—

* The total amount voted and advanced with this object during the last six years was £19,550, viz., £500 in 1879-80, £18,800 in 1878-9, and £250 in 1877-8.

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1875-6 TO 1881-2.

Reads of Revenue.	Rate of duty in June 1882.	Amounts Received.						
		1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	10s. gal.	520,557	499,568	489,236	455,157	420,872	430,909	443,431
Wine—								
Sparkling ..	*8s. „	37,716	39,139	37,893	31,462	* 34,095	43,171	45,112
Other ..	*6s. „							
Beer and Cider ..	9d. „	27,096	30,352	29,346	27,143	27,372	29,721	29,770
Tobacco—								
Manufactured ..	†3s. lb.	100,001	97,034	82,830	75,161	59,384	† 53,379	71,525
Unmanufactured	1s. „							
Snuff	†3s. „							
Cigars.. ..	‡6s. „	14,295	16,929	17,639	17,818	16,404	‡ 21,691	24,927
Tea	3d. „	74,225	69,907	69,628	68,703	68,541	76,540	81,706
Sugar and molasses	3s. cwt.	90,038	90,394	84,372	93,197	89,379	94,312	103,466
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate	3d. lb.	17,069	15,622	14,814	13,380	13,153	13,882	14,491
Opium	\$20s. „	17,021	15,520	14,214	13,988	\$18,877	21,645	21,359
Rice	\$6s. cntl.	16,657	13,489	13,681	12,434	\$15,555	23,136	\$ 20,169
Hops	\$6d. lb.	6,412	9,934	7,586	8,277	\$9,364	7,805	14,948
Malt	\$3s. bsh.	16,810	14,129	12,870	12,710	\$10,907	3,371	4,272
Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved	2d. lb.	42,863	42,094	43,714	38,297	34,809	34,312	47,510
Live Stock—								
Horses and cattle	5s. each.	..	..	|| 28,270	|| 30,115	43,056	39,167	34,948
Sheep .. ..	||6d. „							
Pigs	2s. „							
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	vari's ¶	301,575	329,617	¶ 268,656	248,622	¶ 273,835	334,296	434,532
All other articles..	„	268,126	238,167	¶ 244,810	205,391	¶ 218,053	222,800	275,140
Wharfage rates ..	..	107,327	109,037	**27,820	26,520	24,125	24,641	27,346
Export duty on timber	..	..	..	69	9	..	..	..
Grand total ..	..	1,657,788	1,631,832	1,487,448	1,378,384	1,377,781	1,474,778	1,694,652

195. It will be observed that a marked increase occurred in the total Customs revenue in 1881-2 as compared with previous years. It was greater by £37,000 and £63,000 than in 1875-6 and 1876-7 respectively—even without allowing for the excision of £80,000 out of the revenue from wharfage rates; greater than in 1877-8 and 1880-81 by over £200,000; and greater than in 1878-9 and 1879-80 by no less than £316,000. The increase, as compared with 1880-81, viz., £220,000, is more or less distributed over all the items except three—opium, rice, and live stock. By far the largest increases, however, occurred in “articles subject to *ad valorem* duties” and “all other articles”—the revenue from the former having increased by £100,000 and that from the latter by over £52,000. Of other articles, spirits show an increase of £12,000;

Customs revenue, 1881-2, and former years.

* Prior to 30th July, 1879, the duty on wine was 6s. per gallon for sparkling and 4s. for other kinds.

† The duty on manufactured tobacco prior to 27th October, 1880, and on snuff prior to 25th February, 1881, was 2s. per lb.

‡ The duty on cigars prior to 4th November, 1880, was 5s. per lb.

§ Prior to 30th July, 1879, only half the present duties were chargeable on opium, rice, and hops, and that on malt was 2s. per bushel. The duty on undressed rice was reduced on the 1st August, 1881, to 4s. per cental.

|| The stock tax was imposed on the 17th August, 1877. The rate for sheep, which was at first 9d., was reduced to the present rate on the 26th October, 1878.

¶ Extensive changes took place in the *ad valorem* duties and those on “all other articles” on the 17th August and the 30th July, 1879, the tendency being at the former period towards reduced, and at the latter period towards increased, rates.—See Tariff of Victoria in Appendix.

** Wharfage rates for the port of Melbourne transferred to Harbour Trust.

tobacco and cigars, of £21,000; tea, of £5,000; sugar, of £9,000; hops, of £7,000; fruits and vegetables, of £13,000; whilst the revenue from wharfage rates increased by nearly £3,000. The only items the revenue from which may have been augmented by changes in the rates of duty are tobacco and cigars—the rates on which were increased in 1880-81; no other alteration in the tariff has taken place during the last two years excepting a reduction in the year under review in the duty on undressed rice, which appears to have caused the diminution, already noticed, in the revenue therefrom. Spirits, which is by far the largest revenue-yielding item in the tariff—producing between a third and a fourth of the entire Customs revenue—has shown a steady improvement since 1879-80; previous to that year, however, an uninterrupted decrease had occurred in this item since 1875-6—amounting in 1879-80, as compared with that year, to nearly £10,000.

Heads of expenditure.

196. The following are the heads of expenditure* during the last eight financial years and the amounts expended under each head, distinguishing the expenditure specially appropriated by Acts of Parliament from that voted annually. The expenditure of amounts subsequently to be recouped has been kept separate from the ordinary disbursements, and appears at the end of the table :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1881-2.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil list † ...	1874-5	70,984	...	70,984
	1875-6	71,227	...	71,227
	1876-7	29,604	...	29,604
	1877-8	29,564	...	29,564
	1878-9	29,636	...	29,636
	1879-80	27,728	...	27,728
	1880-81	24,509	...	24,509
	1881-2	28,469	3,000	31,469
Legislature ...	1874-5	40,813	15,739	56,552
	1875-6	41,612	15,909	57,521
	1876-7	43,918	14,889	58,807
	1877-8	48,162	15,878	64,040
	1878-9	42,710	16,502	59,212
	1879-80	44,306	16,502	60,808
	1880-81	45,664	16,964	62,628
	1881-2	39,677	16,810	56,487

* See footnote to paragraph 190 *ante*.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1881-2—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil establishment* ...	1874-5	...	103,681	103,681
	1875-6	...	100,130	100,130
	1876-7	...	102,444	102,444
	1877-8	...	101,175	101,175
	1878-9	...	101,451	101,451
	1879-80	...	104,867	104,867
	1880-81	...	101,022	101,022
	1881-2	...	102,482	102,482
Judicial and legal ...	1874-5	16,417	156,558	172,975
	1875-6	16,125	154,469	170,594
	1876-7	16,750	154,932	171,682
	1877-8	16,567	154,498	171,065
	1878-9	14,000	158,056	172,056
	1879-80	14,000	157,664	171,664
	1880-81	15,047	142,444	157,491
	1881-2	16,919	141,263	158,182
Police ...	1874-5	...	198,312	198,312
	1875-6	...	199,738	199,738
	1876-7	...	197,371	197,371
	1877-8	...	207,119	207,119
	1878-9	...	209,041	209,041
	1879-80	...	233,732	233,732
	1880-81	...	207,674	207,674
	1881-2	...	201,063	201,063
Gaols and penal establishments	1874-5	...	60,469	60,469
	1875-6	...	61,051	61,051
	1876-7	...	60,008	60,008
	1877-8	...	58,132	58,132
	1878-9	...	58,442	58,442
	1879-80	...	56,636	56,636
	1880-81	...	53,565	53,565
	1881-2	...	53,032	53,032
Defences ...	1874-5	...	53,507	53,507
	1875-6	...	58,233	58,233
	1876-7	...	74,020	74,020
	1877-8	...	121,266	121,266
	1878-9	...	118,122	118,122
	1879-80	...	93,779	93,779
	1880-81	...	78,732	78,732
	1881-2	...	79,442	79,442

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1881-2—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Public instruction, science, &c.*	1874-5	9,000	405,662	414,662
	1875-6	9,000	463,776	472,776
	1876-7	9,000	481,409	490,409
	1877-8	9,000	510,175	519,175
	1878-9	9,000	560,673	569,673
	1879-80	11,250	557,579	568,829
	1880-81	9,000	572,477	581,477
	1881-2	9,000	588,160	597,160
State school buildings † ...	1874-5	...	181,440	181,440
Charitable institutions, medical, &c. ‡ ...	1874-5	...	273,537	273,537
	1875-6	...	270,318	270,318
	1876-7	...	278,970	278,970
	1877-8	...	281,509	281,509
	1878-9	...	277,016	277,016
	1879-80	...	272,539	272,539
	1880-81	...	241,907	241,907
	1881-2	...	249,367	249,367
Crown lands and survey ...	1874-5	...	140,246	140,246
	1875-6	...	139,070	139,070
	1876-7	...	164,011	164,011
	1877-8	...	150,248	150,248
	1878-9	...	152,850	152,850
	1879-80	...	159,010	159,010
	1880-81	...	127,374	127,374
	1881-2	...	141,470	141,470
Railways ...	1874-5	...	437,931	437,931
	1875-6	...	489,751	489,751
	1876-7	...	562,517	562,517
	1877-8	...	616,207	616,207
	1878-9	...	662,178	662,178
	1879-80	...	771,527	771,527
	1880-81	...	818,601	818,601
	1881-2	...	829,103	829,103

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

† Since 1874-5 the amount expended on school buildings has been paid entirely out of loans.—See table following paragraph 198 *post.*

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1881-2—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Placed to railway loan liquidation and construction account *	1874-5	100,000	...	100,000
	1875-6	300,000	...	300,000
	1876-7	200,000	...	200,000
	1877-8	100,000	...	100,000
	1878-9	200,000	...	200,000
	1879-80	...	...	...
	1880-81	200,000	...	200,000
	1881-2	200,000	...	200,000
Water supply	1874-5	...	17,013	17,013
	1875-6	...	17,192	17,192
	1876-7	...	18,099	18,099
	1877-8	...	22,621	22,621
	1878-9	...	28,501	28,501
	1879-80	...	26,053	26,053
	1880-81	...	32,339	32,339
	1881-2	...	37,269	37,269
Public works (exclusive of railways and water supply) †	1874-5	315,640	339,855	655,495
	1875-6	347,754	332,465	680,219
	1876-7	310,704	242,283	552,987
	1877-8	310,000	252,505	562,505
	1878-9	310,000	276,401	586,401
	1879-80	155,000 ‡	476,593 ‡	631,593
	1880-81	...	587,593	587,593
	1881-2	...	550,681	550,681
Post and telegraphs §	1874-5	63,164	294,726	357,890
	1875-6	20,928	280,981	301,909
	1876-7	42,930	298,467	341,397
	1877-8	31,091	312,958	344,049
	1878-9	33,329	333,120	366,449
	1879-80	38,243	338,088	376,331
	1880-81	38,541	375,533	414,074
	1881-2	44,144	358,795	402,939

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

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

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

§ In the years 1876-7 to 1879-80 the amounts under the head of Special Appropriations, which represent the expenditure on account of Steam Postal Communication (including gratuities to masters of vessels), show the net charge on account of the service of each year—the arrears paid by other Governments in each succeeding year on account of the previous one being deducted, are added at the foot of the table as an amount to be recouped. The expenditure for 1881-2 will probably be somewhat reduced by this circumstance.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1881-2—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Customs	1874-5	...	57,364	57,364
	1875-6	...	56,311	56,311
	1876-7	...	56,186	56,186
	1877-8	...	64,058	64,058
	1878-9	...	59,467	59,467
	1879-80	...	62,226	62,226
	1880-81	...	58,621	58,621
	1881-2	...	63,330	63,330
* Harbours and lights ...	1874-5	...	35,035	35,035
	1875-6	...	34,703	34,703
	1876-7	...	29,980	29,980
	1877-8	...	29,017	29,017
	1878-9	...	28,876	28,876
	1879-80	...	29,272	29,272
	1880-81	...	23,448	23,448
	1881-2	...	25,471	25,471
Mining	1874-5	3,500	27,153	30,653
	1875-6	3,500	34,653	38,153
	1876-7	3,500	34,043	37,543
	1877-8	3,500	24,780	28,280
	1878-9	3,500	30,082	33,582
	1879-80	3,500	24,204	27,704
	1880-81	3,500	27,406	30,906
	1881-2	3,500	39,379	42,879
Mint *	1874-5	20,000	...	20,000
	1875-6	20,000	...	20,000
	1876-7	18,333	...	18,333
	1877-8	20,000	...	20,000
	1878-9	20,000	...	20,000
	1879-80	20,000	...	20,000
	1880-81	20,000	...	20,000
	1881-2	20,000	...	20,000
Redemption of loans ...	1874-5	35,000	...	35,000
	1875-6	...	...	...
	1876-7	...	...	...
	1877-8	...	...	...
	1878-9	...	...	...
	1879-80	...	...	...
	1880-81	...	...	...
	1881-2	...	...	...

* The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See table following paragraph 190 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1881-2—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Interest	1874-5	742,008	...	742,008
	1875-6	793,600	...	793,600
	1876-7	816,803	1,867	818,670
	1877-8	920,911	...	920,911
	1878-9	914,698	3,842	918,540
	1879-80	1,002,722	...	1,002,722
	1880-81	1,068,223	43,927*	1,112,150
	1881-2	1,157,340	16,010*	1,173,350
Retiring allowances and pensions †	1874-5	26,529	2,587	29,116
	1875-6	27,423	2,426	29,849
	1876-7	26,214	4,725	30,939
	1877-8	28,370	5,587	33,957
	1878-9	33,952	9,153	43,105
	1879-80	35,202	9,336	44,538
	1880-81	36,817	12,499‡	49,316
	1881-2	41,749	16,040‡	57,789
Gratuities, compensations, &c. †	1874-5	3,078	10,884	13,962
	1875-6	1,752	5,963	7,715
	1876-7	3,478	7,187	10,665
	1877-8	42,582	7,146	49,728
	1878-9	13,159	33,444	46,603
	1879-80	2,544	19,416	21,970
	1880-81	12,970	34,085	47,055
	1881-2	9,299	22,828§	32,127
Aborigines	1874-5	...	6,209	6,209
	1875-6	...	6,100	6,100
	1876-7	...	7,500	7,500
	1877-8	...	7,464	7,464
	1878-9	...	10,499	10,499
	1879-80	...	7,500	7,500
	1880-81	...	7,499	7,499
	1881-2	...	7,498	7,498
Miscellaneous services ||	1874-5	2,500	30,108	32,608
	1875-6	2,500	30,627	33,127
	1876-7	2,500	21,497	23,997
	1877-8	2,500	31,222	33,722
	1878-9	2,500	36,724	39,224
	1879-80	2,500	29,772	32,272
	1880-81	4,000	58,244	62,244
	1881-2	4,000	25,574	29,574

* Interest and expenses in connexion with the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.

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

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

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

|| The amounts in the column for Special Appropriations are the unexpended balances of the Pension Fund (Schedule D, Part V.), repaid each year to the revenue.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1881-2—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
TOTAL EXPENDITURE PROPER	1874-5	1,448,633	2,848,016	4,296,649
	1875-6	1,655,421	2,753,866	4,409,287
	1876-7	1,523,734	2,812,405	4,336,139
	1877-8	1,562,247	2,973,565	4,535,812
	1878-9	1,626,484	3,164,440	4,790,924
	1879-80	1,356,995	3,446,295	4,803,290
	1880-81	1,478,271	3,621,954	5,100,225
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,568,067	5,142,164
Amounts to be recouped from oans, &c....	1874-5	...	21,472	21,472
	1875-6	...	163,556	163,556
	1876-7	19,001	2,956	21,957
	1877-8	32,042	66,495	98,537
	1878-9	20,655	21,800	42,455
	1879-80	18,945	52,794	71,739
	1880-81	2,310	6,107	8,417
	1881-2	...	3,600	3,600
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE	1874-5	1,448,633	2,869,488	4,318,121
	1875-6	1,655,421	2,917,422	4,572,843
	1876-7	1,542,735	2,815,361	4,358,096
	1877-8	1,594,289	3,040,060	4,634,349
	1878-9	1,647,139	3,186,240	4,833,379
	1879-80	1,375,940	3,499,089	4,875,029
	1180-81	1,480,581	3,628,061	5,108,642
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,57,1667	5,145,764

Increased or
decreased
expenditure
in 1881-2
under va-
rious heads.

197. It will be observed that in 1881-2, as compared with the previous year, an increase of about £96,000 occurred in the total expenditure from Special Appropriations, but a decrease of £54,000 in that from Votes—resulting in a net increase of £42,000. The increase appears principally under two heads, viz.:—Interest, £89,000; Post and Telegraphs, £5,600. The decrease in the total expenditure from Votes is the net result of a decrease of £134,000 under certain heads, less an increase of £80,000 under others. The most important decreases are as follow:—Public Works, £37,000; Post and Telegraph, £17,000; Interest, £28,000; Gratuities, Compensations, &c., £11,000; Police, £6,600. On the other hand, the following are the chief increases:—Public Instruction, Science, &c., £16,000; Crown Lands and Survey, £14,000; Mining, £12,000; Railways, £10,500; Charitable Institutions, Medical, &c., £7,500. The expenditure of £200,000 paid to the Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account was for arrears of previous years, otherwise no expenditure would have so appeared, as the last instalment to this account became due and payable during the

year 1880.* The details of the expenditure under the more important heads are as follow :—

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.

	£
State School Education	552,615
University	9,000
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	13,257
Mechanics' Institutes—Purchase of Books	£3,000
" " Building Fund	6,000
	<hr/> 9,000
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society	2,000
Royal Society	200
Schools of Mines	4,000
" Design	1,087
Government Astronomer	3,983
" Botanist	2,018
	<hr/>
Total	597,160

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC.

Charitable Institutions	110,000
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	43,145
Hospitals for the Insane	86,973
Vaccination Allowances	5,500
Other Expenditure	3,749
	<hr/>
Total	249,367

CROWN LANDS AND SURVEY.

Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands	70,289
Melbourne Botanical Gardens and Domain	6,360
Other Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves in and around Melbourne	9,564
Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c.	17,904
Fencing and Improving Public Parks and Gardens in country districts	8,414
Extirpation of Rabbits	9,949
Expenses (including compensation) under Vine Diseases Eradication Act	10,900
Other Expenditure	8,090
	<hr/>
Total	141,470

WATER SUPPLY.

Yan Yean—Salaries and Maintenance	15,835
Country Waterworks—Salaries and Maintenance	10,421
Sundry Works	11,013
	<hr/>
Total	37,269

PUBLIC WORKS (EXCLUSIVE OF RAILWAYS, ETC.).

Subsidy to Municipalities (formerly paid out of Special Appropriation)	310,000
Roads and Bridges	53,017
Miscellaneous Works and Buildings	170,872
Other Expenditure	16,792
	<hr/>
Total	550,681

POST AND TELEGRAPHS.

Post and Telegraph Office	229,901
Inland Mail Service	96,999
Steam Postal Communication	44,144†
Expenditure on Telegraph Lines	17,470
Subsidy towards Duplicate Telegraph Cable	14,080
Miscellaneous	345
	<hr/>
Total	402,939

* See footnote (*) on page 133 ante. † Including £2,533 paid as gratuities to masters of vessels.

								£
MINING.								
Mining Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,747
Purchase and Working of Diamond Drills	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Mining Boards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,500
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,632
Total								42,879

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES (VOTES).

Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,948
Expenses in connexion with Melbourne International Exhibition	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Advertising	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,203
Expenses of taking the Census of 1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,000*
Transport, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,132
Carriage of Volunteer Fire Brigades	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Other Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,291
Total								25,574

Expenditure
of loans,
&c.

198. The following table shows the expenditure of amounts raised by means of loans during each of the eight years ended with the year under review ; also the expenditure on the Port of Melbourne during each of the six years which have elapsed since the establishment of the Harbour Trust on 1st January, 1877. This is intended to supplement the table of ordinary expenditure † by exhibiting those items which, having never been, or having ceased to be, a charge on the general revenue, are treated in separate accounts :—

EXPENDITURE OF PROCEEDS OF LOANS AND OF THE HARBOUR
TRUST FUND, 1874-5 TO 1881-2.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.‡							
	1874-5.	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	605,886	683,905	118,724	445,842	1,082,781	1,240,668	618,427	794,468
Water supply	215,719	123,834	245,647	185,165	45,787	101,968	107,171	53,886
State school buildings	\$	99,899	168,320	240,386	91,427	66,514	85,395	12,817
Alfred graving-dock	31,411	1,406	2,442	225	..	..	..	..
Other public works, &c.	37,257	55,000	58,851	55,217	85,370	78,403	66,740	72,174
Total from Loans	890,273	964,044	593,984	926,835	1,305,365	1,487,553	877,733	933,345
Maintenance and improvement of the Port of Melbourne || .. .. .	\$	\$	16,940	92,136	91,014	103,540	93,890	121,580
Grand Total	890,273	964,044	610,924	1,018,971	1,396,379	1,591,093	971,623	1,054,925

Revenue and
expenditure
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

199. The total revenue and expenditure, and the amount of each per head of the living population, in each of the Australasian colonies are shown in the following table for the nine years ended with 1881. As

* This is in addition to £15,633 expended in the previous year.

† See table following paragraph 196 ante.

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

§ The expenditure on State school buildings prior to 1875-6, and that on the Port of Melbourne prior to the middle of 1876-7, were chargeable to the general revenue, and are therefore included in the table following paragraph 196 ante.

|| The figures in this line apply to the years ended 31st December. For details of Harbour Trust expenditure, see table following paragraph 265 post.

the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for ten years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies except Queensland, in which the financial year also now ends on the 30th June, so the returns of it are twelve months behind those of Victoria, and six months behind those of all the other colonies :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.				
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.			Total Amount.	Amount per Head.		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Victoria	1872-3	3,644,135	4	16	0	3,504,953	4	12	4
	1873-4	4,106,790	5	6	5	4,177,338	5	8	3
	1874-5	4,236,423	5	8	2	4,318,121	5	10	3
	1875-6	4,325,156	5	9	4	4,572,844	5	15	7
	1876-7	4,723,877	5	17	10	4,358,096	5	8	8
	1877-8	4,504,413	5	10	6	4,634,349	5	13	8
	1878-9	4,621,520	5	11	8	4,833,379	5	16	10
	1879-80	4,621,282	5	9	11	4,875,029	5	16	0
	1880-81	5,186,011	6	0	7	5,108,642	5	18	10
	1881-2	5,592,362	6	7	1	5,145,764	5	16	11
New South Wales	1873	3,324,713	6	0	11	2,333,166	4	4	10
	1874	3,509,966	6	2	8	2,939,227	5	2	9
	1875	4,121,996	6	18	5	3,341,324	5	12	3
	1876	5,033,828	8	2	10	4,749,013	7	13	8
	1877	5,748,245	8	17	11	4,627,979	7	3	3
	1878	4,983,864	7	7	0	5,672,154	8	7	4
	1879	4,475,059	6	5	4	5,839,150	8	3	7
	1880	4,904,230	6	16	0	5,560,078	7	14	2
	1881	6,707,963	8	15	10	5,890,580	7	14	5
Queensland	1873	1,120,034	7	19	10	956,335	6	16	6
	1874	1,160,947	7	9	8	1,121,710	7	4	8
	1875	1,261,464	7	6	4	1,404,198	8	2	11
	1875-6	1,263,268	6	19	4	1,283,520	7	1	7
	1876-7	1,436,582	7	13	7	1,382,806	7	7	10
	1877-8	1,559,111	7	13	6	1,543,820	7	12	0
	1878-9	1,461,824	6	18	10	1,678,631	7	19	6
	1879-80	1,612,314	7	8	0	1,673,695	7	13	8
	1880-81	2,023,668	9	8	2	1,757,654	8	3	5
South Australia...	1873	937,648	4	16	1	839,152	4	6	0
	1874	1,003,820	4	19	8	1,051,622	5	4	5
	1875	1,143,312	5	10	2	1,176,412	5	13	4
	1876	1,320,204	6	1	1	1,323,337	6	1	4
	1877	1,441,401	6	4	8	1,443,653	6	4	10
	1878	1,592,634	6	11	2	1,620,310	6	13	5
	1879	1,662,498	6	10	10	1,847,256	7	5	5
	1880	2,027,963	7	13	11	1,923,605	7	6	0
	1881	2,171,988	7	10	4	2,054,285	7	2	4

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Western Australia	1873	134,832	5 4 9	114,270	4 8 9
	1874	148,073	5 13 11	143,266	5 10 3
	1875	157,775	5 19 3	169,230	6 7 11
	1876	162,189	6 0 1	179,484	6 12 10
	1877	165,412	5 19 11	182,959	6 12 8
	1878	163,344	5 16 8	198,243	7 1 7
	1879	196,315	6 18 2	195,812	6 17 10
	1880	180,050	6 4 10	204,338	7 1 8
	1881	254,313	8 11 4	197,386	6 13 0
Tasmania	1873	324,257	3 2 7	303,947	2 18 8
	1874	333,732	3 4 0	325,195	3 2 5
	1875	342,606	3 5 11	388,090	3 14 8
	1876	327,017	3 2 6	341,889	3 5 4
	1877	366,118	3 8 11	352,461	3 6 4
	1878	385,936	3 11 1	379,232	3 9 11
	1879	375,570	3 7 6	481,216	4 6 6
	1880	442,158	3 17 10	415,196	3 13 1
	1881	505,872	4 6 3	468,613	3 19 11
New Zealand	1873	2,776,388	9 13 0	2,119,524	7 7 4
	1874	3,063,811	9 12 2	3,035,711	9 10 4
	1875	2,813,928	7 16 10	3,431,973	9 11 3
	1876	3,580,294	9 4 10	4,305,337	11 2 3
	1877	3,916,023	9 11 9	3,822,426	9 7 2
	1878	4,167,889	9 17 8	4,365,275	10 7 1
	1879	3,134,905	6 19 11	3,845,036	8 11 7
	1880	3,283,396	6 18 5	4,019,850	8 9 6
	1881	3,757,493	7 12 3	3,675,797	7 9 0

NOTE.—For revenue and expenditure of the neighbouring colonies during 1882, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

Revenue
greater than
expenditure
in colonies.

200. In every one of the colonies there was a considerable surplus of revenue over expenditure in the last year named in the table, whereas in the previous year there was a deficit in all of them except South Australia and Tasmania. The surplus alluded to amounted to nearly half a million sterling in Victoria, more than four-fifths of a million in New South Wales, over a quarter of a million in Queensland, nearly £120,000 in South, and nearly £60,000 in Western, Australia, nearly £40,000 in Tasmania, and over £80,000 in New Zealand. Altogether, the aggregate surplus of revenue of the Australasian colonies during 1881 amounted to upwards of £1,800,000. During the past nine years there has been a surplus six times in New South Wales and Tasmania, five times in Queensland, four times in Western Australia and New Zealand, and three times in South Australia and Victoria.

201. In the last year named in the table a larger revenue than in any previous year was raised in all the colonies except New Zealand. The revenue of New South Wales in particular made a most remarkable bound—being greater by £1,800,000 than in the previous year, and even greater than in 1877 (an exceptionally high year) by nearly a million sterling. The expenditure was also greater in the last than in any previous year in all the colonies except Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.

Revenue and expenditure in colonies, 1881 and former years.

202. The revenue per head was greater in the last year than in any of the previous ones in all the colonies except New South Wales and New Zealand. The only colony in which the expenditure per head was greatest in the last year is Queensland.

Revenue and expenditure per head in colonies.

203. In the last year but one named in the table the revenue of Victoria exceeded that of New South Wales by nearly £300,000, whilst the expenditure of the latter exceeded that of the former by over £450,000; but in the last year shown New South Wales both raised and expended the largest amount of any of the colonies, and Victoria the next largest. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in regard to the total amount they raised and expended in that year:—

Order of colonies in respect to revenue and expenditure.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1881.

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

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

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

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

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

205. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1881, it will be found that the aggregate revenue of the colonies on the continent of Australia amounted to over

Revenue and expenditure of Australia and Australasia.

16½ millions, and their aggregate expenditure to over 15 millions, sterling; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over 20½ millions, and the aggregate expenditure to over 19 millions, sterling. The surplus on the year's transactions was thus over 1½ millions sterling for Australia, and nearly 1½ millions for Australasia. The following are the exact figures, also the proportions per head of population :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1881.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	16,343,943	7 11 7	15,008,547	6 19 2
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	20,607,308	7 8 11	19,152,957	6 18 5

Increased revenue of Australasia in eight years.

206. A comparison of the aggregate revenue of the colonies upon the Australian continent in 1873 and in 1881 shows that in the eight years it had risen from £9,161,000 to £16,344,000, the increase being over 7 millions sterling, or 78 per cent. If the revenues of Tasmania and New Zealand be added, the sum shows an aggregate revenue for the whole of Australasia of £12,262,000 at the former and of £20,607,000 at the latter period, the increase being nearly 8½ millions, or 69 per cent.

Revenues of British Dominions.

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

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
		£	£ s. d.
EUROPE.			
United Kingdom	1881-2	85,822,282	2 9 3
Gibraltar	1880	44,828	2 8 9
Malta	"	190,661	1 4 7

* For populations on which these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 100 *ante*.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
ASIA.			
India	1880	£ 68,484,666	£ s. d. 0 6 9
Ceylon	"	1,298,355	0 9 10
Straits Settlements	"	501,776	1 3 8
Labuan	"	5,923	0 18 10
Hong Kong	"	222,906	1 7 9
AFRICA.			
Mauritius	"	782,109	2 1 5
Seychelles	"	15,310	1 1 10
Natal	"	582,715	1 8 2
Cape of Good Hope	1879-80	3,541,720	2 16 8
St. Helena	1880	11,950	2 7 3
Lagos	"	47,987	0 12 9
Gold Coast	"	119,500	0 5 10
Sierra Leone	"	76,008	1 5 1
Gambia	"	24,553	1 14 8
AMERICA.			
Canada	"	4,855,709	1 2 5
Newfoundland	"	205,231	1 2 10
Bermudas	"	31,938	2 5 11
Honduras	"	43,234	1 11 6
British Guiana	"	404,461	1 11 11
West Indies—			
Bahamas	"	42,945	0 19 9
Turk's Island	"	7,085	1 9 11
Jamaica	1879-80	598,992	1 0 7
St. Lucia	1880	32,431	0 16 9
St. Vincent	"	32,035	0 15 9
Barbadoes	"	136,403	0 15 10
Grenada	"	36,089	0 17 0
Tobago	"	14,003	0 15 6
Virgin Islands	"	2,248	0 8 6
St. Christopher	"	32,122	1 2 1
Nevis	"	8,447	0 14 3
Antigua	"	48,875	1 7 9
Montserrat	"	6,617	0 13 1
Dominica	"	20,461	0 14 6
Trinidad	"	435,789	2 16 10
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand † ...	1881	20,607,308	7 8 11
Fiji	"	87,443	0 14 0
Falkland Islands	1880	6,985	4 10 0
Total ... ..	...	189,470,100	0 15 0

208. It will be noticed that, out of the 189 millions sterling which represent the aggregate annual revenue of the British dominions, 92

Aggregate revenue of British dominions.

* For populations on which these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 100 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 205 *ante*.

per cent. is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the proportion contributed by each respectively being about one-half, one-third, and one-ninth. Of the total amount, $45\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is raised in Europe, 37 per cent. in Asia, 3 per cent. in Africa, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in America, and 11 per cent. in Australasia.

Large
revenue
per head
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

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

Revenue per
head in
colonies and
United
Kingdom.

210. Besides the Australasian colonies and the comparatively insignificant possession of the Falkland Islands—in which the revenue from all sources, amounting to less than £7,000 per annum, bears an exceptionally high proportion to the population, which numbers only 1,500—the only colonies which raise a larger amount of revenue per head than the United Kingdom are the Cape of Good Hope and Trinidad.

Revenues of
foreign
countries.

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

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Revenues.	
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.†
EUROPE.			
Austria-Hungary	1882	£ 75,013,‡	£ 1 18 3
Belgium	1881	11,455,	2 1 4
Denmark	1880-81	2,625,	1 6 6
France	1881	107,304,	2 17 0
Germany ... ..	...	84,018,§	1 17 2

* See table following paragraph 199 *ante*.

† For a comparison of the land revenues of the Australasian colonies with the total revenues, see paragraph 217 *post*.

‡ The populations of foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in paragraph 103 *ante*.

§ This amount is made up of £44,816,000, revenue of Austria; £30,197,000, revenue of Hungary.

¶ This amount is made up of the revenue of the Empire, 1879-80, £22,521,257 (exclusive of contributions by the States), and of the revenues of the following States, according to their budget estimates, for the dates named, viz.:—Alsace-Lorraine, £1,986,758 in 1878-9; Anhalt, £451,150 in 1879; Baden, £1,709,921 in 1879; Bavaria, £11,243,609 in 1878-9; Bremen, £505,385 in 1879; Brunswick, £375,300 in 1879; Hamburg, £1,384,630 in 1879; Hesse, £1,011,762 in 1879; Lippe, £46,023 in 1878; Lübeck, £129,981 in 1879; Oldenburg, £347,790 in 1881; Prussia, £35,575,037 in 1879-80; Reuss-Greiz, £27,177 in 1878; Reuss-Schleiz, £36,480 in 1878; Saxe-Altenburg, £113,722 in 1879; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £292,833 in 1879; Saxe-Meiningen, £211,182 in 1879; Saxe-Weimar, £338,340 in 1879; Saxony, £3,071,571 in 1878-9; Schaumburg-Lippe, £25,236 in 1879; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £88,613 in 1879; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £108,237 in 1879; and Würtemberg, £2,416,239 in 1877-8.

REVENUE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.				Year.	Revenues.			
					Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.*		
EUROPE.					£	£	s.	d.
Greece	1881	1,752,	0	17	8
Holland	"	8,759,	2	2	7
Italy	1880	57,980,	2	0	9
Portugal	1880-81	5,824,	1	7	1
Roumania	1881	4,831,	0	18	0
Russia	1879	101,234,	1	4	3†
Spain	1879-80	31,139,	1	17	6
Sweden and Norway	1881	6,209,‡	0	19	5
Switzerland	"	1,630,	0	11	5
Turkey	11,000,§	0	10	2
ASIA.								
Japan	1882-3	12,798,	0	7	0
AFRICA.								
Egypt	1882	8,433,	1	10	2
Tunis	1874-5	273,	0	2	7
AMERICA.								
Argentine Confederation	1882	4,930,	1	18	9
Brazil	1874-5	10,508,	0	18	10
Mexico	1881-2	5,145,	0	10	6
Peru	1875	10,220,	3	7	0
United States	1879-80	69,435,	1	7	5

212. According to this table and that following paragraph 207 *ante*, the country which raises the largest revenue of any in the world is France, then Russia, the United Kingdom, and Germany, in the order named. After the revenues of these countries, the largest amounts are raised in Austria-Hungary, the United States, British India, Italy, and Spain. These are the only countries whose revenues exceed the united revenues of the Australasian colonies. The revenue of Victoria is larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Roumania, Switzerland, Tunis, the Argentine Confederation, or Mexico, and is nearly as large as that of Portugal. Countries raising largest revenue.

213. France and Peru are the only countries named in the table which raise more per head than the United Kingdom; not one of the countries raises so much per head as any of the Australasian colonies, and in only one country (*viz.*, Peru) does the amount per head approximate even to that raised in Tasmania. In Victoria nearly twice as much is raised per head as in Peru, and much more than twice as much as in France or the United Kingdom. Countries raising largest amounts per head

* The populations of foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in paragraph 103 *ante*.

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

‡ This amount is made up of £4,166,000 revenue of Sweden, and £2,043,000, revenue of Norway.

§ This is merely a rough estimate, very little being known about the finances of Turkey

Heads of revenue in Australasian colonies.

214. The following is a comparative statement of the amounts received under various heads of revenue in the various Australasian colonies during the most recent year for which the particulars are available. The figures have all been derived from official sources:—

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria. ^o	New South Wales.	Queensland. ^o	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
TAXATION.							
Customs	1,694,652	1,458,676*	641,406	538,669	107,994	256,129	1,417,392
Excise †	216,547	3,705	50,249	3,997	...	13,126	57,831
Licenses (business) ...	25,977	115,964	38,605	26,951	3,781	14,143	47,641
Stamp duties, &c. ‡ ...	232,712	192,503	76,459	14,522	1,791	22,061	147,282
Land and property taxes	121,555	...	...	...	...	§35,960	258,520
Harbour and light rates, tonnage, &c.	26,263	13,046	9,046	12,884	4,068	...	3,764
Miscellaneous || ...	...	...	...	...	1,469	8,727	5,285
Total taxation ¶ ...	2,317,706	1,783,894	815,765	597,023	119,103	350,146	1,937,715
LAND REVENUE.							
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive **	697,558	2,483,338	416,299	651,914	5,750	36,930	376,461
Temporary occupation	126,268	306,286	223,261	97,042	33,562	29,491	171,207
Miscellaneous ...	2,313	31,365	40,521					1,133	10,335	3,272
Total land revenue	826,139	2,820,989	680,081	748,956	40,445	76,756	550,940
OTHER SOURCES.							
Railways	1,715,260	1,459,684	371,210	427,297	9,308	23,770	864,203
Water Supply	126,624	...	...	66,118	...	...	...
Post and telegraphs ...	297,701	330,414	108,783	144,125	12,644	27,561	226,242
Pilotage, &c. †† ...	...	21,838	9,406	...	...	...	...
Mint receipts	10,917	‡‡12,337	...	...	...	...	...
Rents (exclusive of lands)	997	53,785	2,944	2,135	63	583	5,141
Public school fees ...	...	46,347	...	19,551	...	...	...
Fines, fees, and forfeitures	120,768	5,826	24,256	50,664	3,902	15,721	129,636
Interest	103,675	32,450	65,624	32,165	1,222	3,045	13,834
Miscellaneous §§ ...	72,575	70,399	24,026	83,954	67,626	8,290	31,782
Total other sources	2,448,517	2,103,080	606,249	826,009	94,765	78,970	1,268,838
Grand total ...	5,592,362	6,707,963	2,102,095	2,171,988	254,313	505,872	3,757,493

^o Year ended 30th June, 1882.

* Including duty received on refined sugar and molasses, viz., £65,000.

† The excise duties were collected on spirits, beer, and tobacco in Victoria; on spirits only in New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia; and on beer in Tasmania and New Zealand.

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

§ Including "Dividend Tax," amounting to £11,158.

|| Including such items as "Sheep Rates," "Scab Act Fund"; and also in Tasmania "Rural Police Rate," &c.

¶ The taxation of several of the colonies, as here given, is higher than that furnished by the colonial authorities, and given in a subsequent table (see paragraph 241 *post*), since some of the items are not generally reckoned as taxation in those colonies. The difference amounts to £13,046 in New South Wales, £9,046 in Queensland, £39,835 in South Australia, £9,904 in Western Australia, and £56,691 in New Zealand.

** Including interest on land sold on credit.

†† In Victoria the pilotage collected at the port of Melbourne is paid direct to the pilots, whilst the small amount received at the outports (£177) is included with "Harbour and Light Rates," &c., under the head of "Taxation." The pilotage collected at South Australian ports has also been included under that head, as the amount could not be separately distinguished from other "Harbour Rates and Dues."

‡‡ Including "Escort Fees," amounting to £1,881.

§§ The following exceptional items appear under this head:—In Victoria, £2,890, for assets realized; and in Western Australia—£48,635, special receipts, and £10,250, receipts in aid of revenue from "Commissariat Chest on account of Police and Magistracy."

215. In this table the large amount raised by excise duties in Victoria and the comparatively small amount in the other colonies will be at once noticed, also the fact that the land tax in Victoria did not in the year under review produce half as much as the property tax of New Zealand.

216. It will further be remarked that the land revenue was almost three and a half times as large in New South Wales as in Victoria, but that this was the only item of importance from which a larger amount was derived in the former than in the latter colony. Indeed, if the land revenue should be deducted from the total revenue in the two colonies, the revenue of Victoria would have exceeded that of New South Wales by £87,249, the respective amounts being £4,766,223 and £3,886,974. The total taxation of Victoria was greater than that of New South Wales by about £530,000, or nearly a third, and the revenue from railways greater by over £250,000, or over a sixth. Although under the head of taxation, "Licences" in New South Wales produced £90,000 more than in Victoria, yet the Victorian Customs revenue was greater by over £230,000, excise by £210,000, and stamp duties by £40,000, whilst the Victorian land tax, which has no parallel in the neighbouring colony, brought in a further sum of £120,000. Under other heads, the revenue from post and telegraphs, the Mint, and especially rents (exclusive of lands), preponderated in favour of New South Wales, but "Fines, fees, and forfeitures" and miscellaneous sources in favour of Victoria.

217. The following table—derived from the preceding one—shows the receipts from the sale and occupation of Crown Lands and their proportion to the total revenue in each of the Australasian colonies during 1881 :—

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Revenue derived from Crown Lands for—			Proportion of Land Revenue to Total Revenue.
	Alienation in Fee-simple, and Progressive Alienation.	Temporary Occupation, and Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	£	£	£	Per Cent.
Victoria	697,558	128,581	826,139	14·77
New South Wales	2,483,338	337,651	2,820,989	42·05
Queensland	416,299	263,782	680,081	32·35
South Australia	651,914	97,042	748,956	34·48
Western Australia	5,750	34,695	40,445	15·90
Tasmania	36,930	39,826	76,756	15·17
New Zealand	376,461	174,479	550,940	14·66
Total	4,668,250	1,076,056	5,744,306	27·23

Prospective
diminution
of land
revenue in
colonies.

218. It will be noticed that over a fourth of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1881 was derived from Crown lands ; and that the proportion ranged from about a sixth or seventh in Victoria, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, to about a third in Queensland and South Australia, and to over two-fifths in New South Wales. When, moreover, it is considered that in several of the colonies nearly all the land revenue is received for alienation in fee-simple, it is evident that in the course of a few years the rapid diminution of the public estate will necessitate a resort either to other modes of sustaining the revenue or to a considerable reduction in the expenditure.

Decrease of
land re-
venue in
Australasia.

219. The total land revenue of the Australasian colonies amounted in 1878 to £5,814,388, in 1879 to £3,565,349, in 1880 to £3,802,143, and in 1881 to £5,744,306 ; in the first named year the proportion to the total revenue was 33 per cent., in the second 22½ per cent., in the third only 17½ per cent., and in the last 27 per cent. The large decrease in 1879 as compared with 1878 is almost entirely confined to New South Wales and New Zealand, in which colonies the falling-off amounted to £1,000,437 and £1,190,520 respectively ; whilst of the increase in 1881, as compared with 1880, over £1,200,000 was in New South Wales, over £400,000 in Queensland, and nearly £200,000 in New Zealand.

Taxation.

220. The amounts of which revenue is made up are of two classes, viz., those raised by taxation and those raised otherwise. In Victoria, the former class consisted in 1881-2 of Customs and Excise duties, wharfage rates, port and harbour dues, business licences, duties on bank notes, duties on estates of deceased persons, a land tax, and stamp duties. The latter class comprised amounts derived from the sale or occupation of Crown lands, from railways, water supply, and other public works, from post and telegraph offices, from fees, fines, and forfeitures, from the labour of prisoners, from the interest on the public account, &c. The following figures show the result of a division of the Victorian revenue upon this principle :—

TAXATION, 1881-2.

			£	s.	d.
Revenue raised by taxation ...	...	...	2,317,705	19	7
„ otherwise ...	...	...	3,274,655	14	0
Total ...	...	...	5,592,361	13	7

Taxation per
head.

221. From these figures it may be ascertained that over 41 per cent. of the total revenue in 1881-2 was raised by taxation ; and if the amount so raised be divided by the estimated mean population of the financial year, already stated to have been 880,280, an average will be obtained of £2 12s. 8d. to each individual. The following table

contains a statement of the gross amount of taxation, the average amount per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, during each year since 1852:—

TAXATION, 1853 TO 1881-2.*

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

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

222. It will be observed that a large increase took place in the gross amount produced by taxation in 1881-2, as compared with previous years. This amount was greater by £314,002 than in 1880-81, and by £420,864 than in 1873-4, the latter being the year in which the sum raised by taxation was higher than in any other of the whole period except 1880-81 and 1881-2. The taxation per head was much greater in 1881-2 than in any previous year since 1859; and the proportion of taxation to revenue was higher than in any year since 1873-4.

Comparison of taxation 1881-2 with former years.

223. Of the large increase of £314,000 in the total taxation 1881-2 as compared with the previous year, no more than £97,500 can be ascribed to the operation of new or extended sources of revenue, viz., £79,500 being the increased amount yielded by beer and tobacco duties, which had been in existence for only eight months of the previous year, and £18,000 attributable to increased rates of Customs duties.‡ It is thus evident that a substantial increase of £216,500 occurred under such heads of taxation as were common to the two years—nearly £200,000 of which appears under the head of Customs duties,§ and over £15,000 under the head of stamp duty. Most of the other items also show satisfactory increases, the only exceptions being the duties on the

Increase 1881-2 under various heads.

* According to the Treasurer's figures, made up whilst these pages were passing through the press, but not audited, the taxation in 1882-3 amounted to £2,334,255, or £2 11s. 7d. per head of the estimated mean population (904,646) of that financial year.

† For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 184 ante.

‡ See paragraph 180 ante.

§ See also paragraph 195 ante.

estates of deceased persons and the land tax, both of which produced less in 1882-3 than in the previous year. The former item naturally fluctuates from year to year, whilst the difference between one year and another in the amount of the latter is simply caused by irregular payments.

Heads of
taxation,
1876-82.

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

HEADS OF TAXATION, 1876 TO 1882.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.						
	1875-6.	1876-7.	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs duties ...	1,550,461	1,522,795	1,459,628	1,351,864	1,353,656	1,450,137	1,667,306
Wharfage rates ...	107,327	109,037	† 27,820	26,520	24,125	24,641	27,346
Ports and harbours	22,104	20,993	22,647	20,310	19,194	20,577	26,263
Excise:—							
Spirits ..	33,437	34,768	36,309	36,088	41,230	52,232	52,620
Beer ...	...	...	...	...	...	62,557	98,955
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	...	...	21,872	64,972
Licences (not territorial) ...	10,712	11,688	‡ 17,150	20,116	21,762	23,906	25,977
Duties on estates of deceased persons	48,963	44,104	72,500	47,983	37,928	78,141	74,368
Duties on bank notes	7,191	27,248	26,672	24,956	22,470	23,807	27,324
Land tax ...	...	...	50,227	202,251	87,553	129,990	121,555
Stamp duty ...	...	...	...	...	83,005	115,844	131,020
Toll receipts ...	197	52	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,780,392	1,770,685	1,712,953	1,730,088	1,690,923	2,003,704	2,317,706

Proportion
of Customs
revenue to
total taxa-
tion, &c.

225. The greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties. The proportion from that source had been gradually decreasing from 89 per cent. in 1874-5, 87 per cent. in 1875-6, 86 per cent. in 1876-7, 81 per cent. in 1877-8, to 78 per cent. in 1878-9, and, although it rose in 1879-80 to 80 per cent., it again fell to as low as 72 per cent. in the last two years. The revenue derived from Customs duties during 1881-2 was equivalent to a charge of $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the total value of imports.

Taxes re-
pealed and
imposed.

226. Numerous difficulties lie in the way of estimating the extent to which the various heads of revenue are affected by the imposition, increase, or reduction of taxes. An attempt has, however, been made to form such an estimate in the following table for the last seven years, which, although giving necessarily imperfect results, will afford some idea of the direction in which the direct contributions of the people have been added to or reduced, also the extent of such increase or reduction during the period:—

* See footnotes on pages 124 and 125 *ante*,

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

‡ Owing to a proportion of certain licence fees, formerly received in full by local bodies, having in 1878 been made payable to the general revenue, an increase under the head of licences will be observed in the general taxation for that year, but a corresponding decrease in the local taxation.—See table following paragraph 269 *post*.

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1881-2.

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

* Of this item no satisfactory estimate can be given.

† This amount has been arbitrarily assumed to be the difference in the average annual revenue from those items on which the duty has been altered during the two years preceding and following the date of the alteration in the Tariff.—See table following paragraph 192 *ante*.

Duty on bank notes. 227. The tax on bank notes was imposed under the Act 39 Vict. No. 526, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1876. It is at the rate of £2 on every £100 of the average amount of notes circulated by any bank between the 1st July and the 30th June of each financial year.

Land tax. 228. The Act for imposing a land tax (41 Vict. No. 575) came into operation on the 28th August, 1877. It provides that all estates over 640 acres in extent, valued at upwards of £2,500, whether consisting of one block or several blocks of land not more than five miles apart, shall be taxed at the rate of one and a quarter per cent. upon their capital value after deducting therefrom the sum of £2,500—only one exemption, however, being allowed in the case of a proprietor holding more than one estate. For the purpose of ascertaining the capital value, the estates in question are divided into four classes, the value being estimated according to the number of sheep they are able to carry, as follows :—

			Value per Acre.
Class I.,	carrying 2 or more sheep per acre	...	£4
Class II.,	„ 3 sheep to 2 acres	...	3
Class III.,	„ 1 sheep per acre	...	2
Class IV.,	„ under 1 sheep per acre	...	1

Extent of land assessed for land tax. 229. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1882 to seven million acres, nearly half of which was placed in the lowest class, more than a third in the third class, less than an eighth in the second class, and not quite a twentieth in the first class.

Proportion of land assessed to total available and alienated land. 230. The land in Victoria suitable for occupation in its present condition is estimated to amount to about 32,700,000 acres,* of which 19,760,000 acres either had been alienated in fee-simple or were in process of alienation† when the year commenced. The area assessed for land tax thus amounted to 21 per cent. of the available land in the colony, or to 36 per cent. of the area alienated or in process of alienation.

Number of estates assessed. 231. The number of estates assessed was 1,007. As some proprietors own more than one estate, their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down as 862. It is, however, actually less than this, as, whilst the returns show where the proprietor holds more than one estate in the same class, they do not distinguish cases of proprietors holding estates embraced in two or more classes.

Average size of estates assessed. 232. The average size of all the estates assessed is 6,980 acres, which is slightly above the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average between 3,000 and 4,000 acres, and in Class IV. over 11,000 acres.

* See Part Production *post*.

† The land in process of alienation amounted to about 7,100,000 acres, on which, on the average, half the purchase-money had been paid.

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

Proprietors and number and size of estates assessed.

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

(According to the Returns of the Half-year ended 27th February, 1883.)

Class.	Number of Proprietors.*	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average Area to each—	
			Total.	Percentage of each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
		Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	
I.	102	113	333,193	4·74	3,266	2,948
II.	197	215	810,816	11·54	4,116	3,771
III.	328	381	2,508,740	35·69	7,648	6,584
IV.	235	298	3,376,448	48·03	14,368	11,330
Total	862	1,007	7,029,197	100·00	8,154	6,980

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

Valuation of estates assessed.

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

Valuation of estates of each class.

VALUE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX.

(According to the Returns of the Half-year ended 27th February, 1883.)

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	Per Cent.
I.	1,332,772	255,000	1,077,772	80·87
II.	2,432,448	492,500	1,939,948	79·75
III.	5,017,480	820,000	4,197,480	83·66
IV.	3,376,448	587,500	2,788,948	82·60
Total	12,159,148	2,155,000	10,004,148	82·28

* See paragraph 231 ante.

Amount of
land tax
payable.

236. The land tax payable varied from 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per acre in Class I. to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per acre in Class IV., the average being about 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per acre; the amount payable by each holder averaged £145, ranging from an average of £160 in Class III. to one of £123 in Class II.; and the amount payable for each estate averaged £124, and ranged from an average of £138 in Class III. to one of £113 in Class II. Subjoined is a statement of the total amount payable annually in respect to the estates of each class; also the average amount payable per acre, per holder, and per estate:—

LAND TAX PAYABLE ANNUALLY.

(According to the Returns of the Half-year ended 27th February, 1883.)

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount by each Holder.	Amount for each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I.	13,472	9·703	132·1	119·2
II.	24,249	7·178	123·1	112·8
III.	52,469	5·019	160·0	137·7
IV.	34,862	2·478	148·3	117·0
Total	125,052	4·270	145·1	124·2

Difference in
payments
in each
class.

237. It will be observed that, although the average amount payable per acre goes, as may be supposed, in regular succession, according to classes, the difference between the acreable payment by each class and its successor is very marked; thus, between Classes I. and II. it is about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; between II. and III. nearly 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.; and between III. and IV. about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. It will also be noticed that the amount paid on behalf of each estate in Class III. is about 18 per cent. more than that paid on behalf of those in Class IV., notwithstanding that the average area of each estate in the latter class is, as is shown in a previous table, about double that in the former.

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

238. The cost of administering the Land Tax Act during the year 1881-2 amounted to £1,794, as against £1,621 in the previous year.

239. Stamp duties were first imposed during the year 1879-80, under Act 43 Vict. No. 645, which came into force on the 18th December, 1879. The following, in a condensed form, are the particulars of the duties levied thereunder, together with a list of the chief exemptions:—

STAMP DUTIES.

I.—BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND PROMISSORY NOTES.	£	s.	d.
Bills of exchange, payable on demand, cheques, &c., each	0	0	1
All other kinds (except bank notes)—			

For every £25 or fraction thereof of the total value up to £100

For every additional £50 or fraction thereof

The maximum duty chargeable on any bill of exchange or promissory note, whatever be its amount or value, to be £10.

STAMP DUTIES—*continued.*

II.—RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
Receipts or discharges for payment of £5 or upwards, each ...	0	0	1

III.—CONVEYANCE ON SALE OF ANY REAL PROPERTY, APPLICATIONS, CONSENTS, AND TRANSFERS UNDER TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE.

For every £50 of consideration or fraction thereof after deducting the first £50	0	5	0
---	---	---	---

IV.—ANNUAL LICENCE.

Fire, fidelity guarantee, or marine assurance or insurance company— For every £100 of premiums received or fraction thereof, a licence fee per annum of	1	10	0
---	---	----	---

EXEMPTIONS.

Class I.—Cheques drawn on public accounts, or on those of a registered building or friendly society; drafts or instruments affecting the transmission of public moneys; drafts, orders, &c., of post office or other savings banks; and Government or municipal debentures.

Class II.—Receipts for moneys paid to or from public accounts for municipal rates, for deposits in banks in current account, or for moneys paid into a charitable institution, a registered friendly society, a fire, life, fidelity guarantee, or marine insurance (or assurance) company, or into a post office or other savings bank.

Class III.—Crown grants; instruments for conveyance of property to the Crown or a public department, to a registered friendly society, or to a religious charitable, or educational association; and marriage settlements.

Class IV.—Any private guarantee fidelity insurance scheme promoted amongst and sustained solely for the benefit of the officers and servants of any one particular public department, company, firm, or person, or of the officers or members of a registered friendly society.

240. The amount collected by means of stamp duties during the financial year 1881–2 has already been shown* to have been £131,020 as compared with £115,844 in the previous year. During the calendar year 1882, according to the last report of the Post Office, the duty stamps issued or impressed on documents numbered 9,831,463, of a total value of £140,861. Of these as many as 9,311,056, valued at £38,796 were penny stamps—the remainder being of higher denominations. The expenses connected with the manufacture and issue of duty stamps during 1882 amounted to about £5,000.

241. The following table shows the gross amount raised by taxation, the amount of taxation per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, in Victoria and Queensland during each of the last ten financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the nine years ended with 1881 :—

* See table following paragraph 224 *ante*.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.*

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

* The amounts in this table for the last year named are, in some instances, smaller than those given in the table following paragraph 214 *ante*.—See footnote (¶) to that table.

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

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

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

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

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1882, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

242. The amount of taxation per head in the last year referred to in the table was lower in Victoria than in any of the other colonies except New South Wales and South Australia, whilst in New Zealand it was higher than in any other colony. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect during that year, the colony with the highest taxation per head being placed at the top, and that with the lowest at the bottom, of the list:—

Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF TAXATION PER HEAD.

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

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

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

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

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

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

Taxation of Australia and Australasia.

244. If the gross amounts raised by taxation in the different colonies during 1881* of which particulars are given in the table be added together, it will be found that the total taxation levied on the continent of Australia amounted to over five millions sterling; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over seven millions sterling. The exact figures will be found in the following table, also the average amount of taxation per head of the population, and the proportion that the taxation bore to the total revenue:—

TAXATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881.

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	5,098,692	2 7 3	31·20
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	7,329,862	2 13 0	35·57

Comparison of Victoria and Australasia.

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

Taxation in British possessions.

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

* In the case of Victoria and Queensland, the figures for 1880-81 have been taken.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 199 *ante*.

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average Per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom ...	1881-2	71,457,000	2 0 11	83·26
India ...	1877-8	24,715,392	0 2 7	41·91
Mauritius ...	1878	519,194	1 8 3	65·76
Cape of Good Hope ...	"	1,216,332	1 4 2	58·39
Lagos ...	"	44,037	0 14 7	86·54
Gambia ...	"	22,971	1 12 5	89·27
Canada ...	1875-6	3,723,324	1 0 3	79·87
Newfoundland ...	1877	173,555	1 1 6	81·75
Bermudas ...	"	23,267	1 13 8	86·48
West Indies—				
Jamaica ...	1879-80	392,149	0 13 5	67·80
Barbadoes ...	1878	119,358	0 13 7	90·98
Grenada ...	1880	33,321	0 15 8	91·66
Virgin Islands ...	1876	1,463	0 4 5	95·19
Antigua ...	1878	35,723	1 0 0	94·85
Dominica ...	1879	14,939	0 10 7	73·68
Trinidad ...	1877	205,913	1 17 7	43·76
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand*	1881	7,329,862	2 13 0	35·57
Fiji ...	"	49,606	0 8 6	56·73

247. It will be observed that the gross amount raised by taxation in Australasia is nearly double that in Canada, is more than a fourth of that raised in India, and is more than a tenth of that raised in the United Kingdom. It might be supposed that those countries which depended almost entirely on taxation for their revenue would be more heavily taxed than countries which had other ample resources. The reverse, however, is the case with the Australasian colonies; for whilst they raise only 36 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or by far the smallest proportion of any of the British possessions named—their average taxation per head is even greater by nearly 12s. than in the United Kingdom, which raises 83 per cent. of its revenue by taxation, and is, moreover, in proportion to population, more heavily taxed than any of its dependencies except the Australasian colonies of which particulars are at hand.

Taxation in Australasia and other British possessions compared.

248. In Victoria, where the gross amount of taxation is somewhat more than half that in Canada, the average per head is 11s. 9d. higher than in the United Kingdom, whilst the taxation in proportion to revenue, being but a little higher than the average of Australasia, is extremely low when compared with the other portions of the British dominions of which information is available.

Taxation in Victoria and other British possessions compared.

* For gross amount of taxation and taxation per head, and proportion of taxation to total revenue in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 241 *ante*.

Taxation in
foreign
countries.

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

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
		£	£ s. d.	
Argentine Confederation	1882	3,760,	1 9 8	76·26
Austria-Hungary ...	1882	51,817,‡	1 6 5	69·08
Belgium	1881	4,728,§	0 17 1	41·28
Denmark	1880-81	1,970,	1 0 0	75·09
Egypt	1882	6,275,	1 2 8	74·40
France	1881	67,072,	1 15 0	62·50
Greece	"	1,264,	0 12 0	72·14
Holland	"	7,504,	1 16 11	85·66
Italy	1880	39,063,	1 8 0	67·37
Japan	1882-3	12,324,	0 6 9	96·30
Mexico	1881-2	4,500,	0 9 2	87·46
Portugal	1880-81	5,023,	1 4 1	86·22
Russia	1879	82,895,	0 19 10	81·88
Spain	1879-80	29,377,	1 15 4	94·32
Switzerland	1881	680,	0 4 9	41·72
United States	1879-80	64,694,	1 5 7	93·17

Gross
amount of
taxation
in various
countries.

250. It will be observed that the gross amount raised by taxation is larger in Russia than in any other country of which information is given, and that the United Kingdom || comes next in this respect; France and the United States follow; then Austria-Hungary, Italy, and Spain, in the order named. The amount of taxation in the Australasian colonies, || taken as a whole, is much above that levied in Portugal, and is nearly equal to that in Holland; whilst the amount in Victoria is much above that in Switzerland or Greece, also somewhat above that levied in Denmark, but considerably below that in any other of the countries named.

Taxation
per head in
various
countries.

251. The taxation per head is larger in the United Kingdom than in any other independent country, and the amounts in Holland, Spain, and France stand next. The taxation per head, however, in all

* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 103 ante.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 211 ante.

‡ This amount is made up of £31,135,000 taxation in Austria and £20,682,000 taxation in Hungary for the year 1880,

§ Excluding local taxation.

|| See table following paragraph 246 ante.

the Australasian colonies except South Australia* is larger than in the United Kingdom.†

252. It will be observed that, with two exceptions—Belgium and Switzerland—all the countries named in the last table raise more than half their revenue by taxation; whilst the Australasian colonies,* on the other hand, with two exceptions—Tasmania and New Zealand—raise less than half from that source. The revenues of Spain, Japan, and the United States appear to be almost entirely derived from taxation, and although the United Kingdom raises five-sixths of its revenue from that source, as many as six of the countries named raise a higher proportion.

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

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Customs Revenue.		
	Amount.‡	Proportion to—	
		Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria	1,694,652	73·12	9·56
New South Wales	1,458,676	81·77	8·38
Queensland	641,406	78·62	12·36
South Australia	538,669	90·22	10·27
Western Australia... ..	107,994	90·67	26·67
Tasmania... ..	256,129	73·14	17·90
New Zealand	1,417,392	73·14	19·01

254. It will be observed that in Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand, during 1881, 73 per cent. of the taxation was raised through the Customs, and that this was a lower proportion than in any of the other colonies. The colonies in which the proportion was highest were South Australia and Western Australia, in which all but about 10 per cent. was levied through the Customs.

255. It will, moreover, be noticed that, in proportion to the imports, Victoria collected less through the Customs than any other Australasian colony, except New South Wales, in which the dutiable articles are comparatively few in number. Since the duties on manufactured articles

* See table following paragraph 241 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 246 *ante*.

‡ See table following paragraph 214 *ante*.

are for the most part much higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, this is probably owing to her importing, in a larger proportion than many of the others, raw, and consequently undutiable, material.

Taxation by
Customs
duties in
British
dominions.

256. In the United Kingdom a very much smaller proportion of the taxation is raised through the Customs than in any Australasian colony; but in Canada and the Cape of Good Hope the proportion is nearly the same as in Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but below that in any other Australasian colony. As compared with the imports, the proportion in the United Kingdom is less than half that in Victoria, whilst in Jamaica, Canada, Grenada, the Cape Colony, and Mauritius it is much above that in Victoria, New South Wales, or South Australia. The following are the figures for these and other British possessions respecting which the information is at hand :—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Customs Revenue.		
		Amount.	Proportion to—	
			Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
		£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
United Kingdom ...	1881-2	19,287,000	27·0	4·7
India... ..	1877-8	2,622,290	10·6	4·5
Mauritius	1878	270,821	52·2	12·0
Cape of Good Hope ...	„	923,597	75·9	14·0
Canada	1875-6	2,671,633	71·8	14·2
Jamaica	1879-80	258,514	65·9	18·3
Barbadoes	1878	78,197	65·5	7·1
Grenada	1880	16,746	50·3	12·1

Taxation by
Customs
duties in
foreign
countries.

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

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Customs Revenue.		
		Total Amount. (000's omitted.)	Proportion to—	
			Total Taxation.	Value of Imports.*
		£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Austria-Hungary ...	1882	2,982,	5·75	3·04
Belgium ...	1881	1,072,	22·67	·93
Denmark ...	1880	1,133,	57·51	8·49
France ...	1881	13,096,	19·52	5·46
Holland ...	"	411,	5·47	·58
Italy ...	"	5,657,	14·48	10·53
Portugal ...	1880	2,035,	40·51	22·49
Russia ...	1879	9,815,	11·84	9·76
Spain ...	"	3,149,	10·71	13·01
United States ...	1880	38,073,	58·85	24·75

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

Revenue and expenditure of local bodies.

259. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1882, the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires :—

Municipal revenue and expenditure.

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1882.

				Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
REVENUE.				£	£	£
From Government	{	Endowment ...	...	53,174	353,831	407,005†
	{	Other receipts	...	15,604	34,751	50,355
" rates	...	...	...	219,647	202,386	422,033§
" licences	...	...	...	65,807	28,924	94,731
" registration of dogs and goats	...	...	...	5,218	5,743	10,961
" market dues	...	...	...	37,696	392	38,088
" other sources	...	...	...	61,635	26,442	88,077
Total	...	...	...	458,781	652,469	1,111,250
EXPENDITURE.||						
Public works	...	...	...	250,763	456,452	707,215
Salaries, &c.	...	...	...	47,202	67,968	115,170
Other expenditure	...	...	...	146,055	71,956	218,011
Total	...	...	...	444,020	596,376	1,040,396

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

† See paragraph 175 *ante*.

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

§ Of this amount £29,425 was levied as *special* rates.

|| Including expenditure of proceeds of loans. For amount of outstanding loans, see paragraph 313 *post*

Endowment
of municipi-
palities.

260. Although the appropriation of the sum of £310,000 to the endowment of municipalities under the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506) ceased by effluxion of time at the end of 1879, equivalent amounts have since been annually voted by Parliament.

Rate of
endowment.

261. According to the Act just mentioned, the endowment payable to any city, town, or borough was not to exceed £2,000; and if the rate levied in a municipality exceeded one shilling in the pound, the endowment was to be calculated on an amount which bears the same proportion to the total amount of rates received as one shilling bears to the rate levied.* Subject to these conditions, the endowment was paid to shires in the proportion of £2, and to cities, towns, and boroughs in the proportion of £1, for every £1 of general rates collected. This is also the basis on which the equivalent subsidy, voted after the appropriation terminated, was calculated. Where the rates levied in municipalities were in excess of one shilling in the pound, the amount of subsidy payable during the first six months of 1882 was at the average annual rate of £1 5s. 6½d. to shires, and 12s. 9d. to cities, towns, and boroughs, for every £1 of rates; as compared with annual averages payable in the preceding six months of £1 7s. 4½d. and 13s. 8¼d. respectively.†

Municipal
expenditure
in excess
of revenue.

262. The total revenue of municipalities exceeded the total expenditure in 1881 by 8 per cent., and in 1882 by 7 per cent.; or the revenue of cities, towns, and boroughs exceeded the expenditure by 5 per cent. in 1881, and by 3 per cent. in 1882; and that of shires by 11 per cent. in 1881, and by 9 per cent. in 1882.

Municipalities in
which ex-
penditure
exceeded
revenue.

263. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 18 of the 58 individual cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 32 of the 117 individual shires, in 1881; and in 19 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 35 shires in 1882.

Salaries in
municipalities.

264. Payments for salaries formed nearly 10 per cent. of the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs in 1881, and nearly 11 per cent. in 1882. The same item formed 12 per cent. of the expenditure of shires in both years.

Harbour
Trust
receipts and
expenditure.

265. Subjoined is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbour Trust‡ during the six years which have elapsed since the Act was passed under which that body was created. The net receipts here shown are less than the gross receipts by about one-fifth, that being the proportion payable by the Commissioners of the Trust into the consolidated revenue:—

* For ratings in municipalities, see paragraph 148 *et seq. ante*.

† An exception to the rule was, however, made in the case of ten shires, which received £3 for every £1 of rates.

‡ For a short account of the objects of the Trust, and improvements made, see Part Interchange *post*.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1877 TO 1882.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
NET RECEIPTS.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage rates ...	43,106*	84,731	75,295	67,827	83,493	105,854
Leases ...	55	143	126	94	103	99
Licenses ...	1,072	1,140	1,789	2,670	2,738	4,487
Interest ...	82	687	1,116	445	...	...
Sundries ...	120	45	191	224	308	409
Total ...	44,435	86,746	78,517	71,260	86,642	110,849
EXPENDITURE.						
Plant ...	5,055	38,786	30,568	22,034	9,603	18,220
Harbour improvements and maintenance ...	111	894	5,027	15,065	7,128	13,571
Dredging, landing, and depositing silt ...	4,872	9,872	31,276	40,179	43,513	48,116
Wharves and approaches	421	20,989	7,161	10,434	9,527	16,249
Special survey by Sir John Coode ...	...	4,635	3,005	...	...	...
Timber ...	371	3,412	764	218	8,698	7,551
General expenses ...	2,332	3,078	2,897	4,523	3,485	5,452
Contingent expenses ...	838	1,770	1,547	2,418	2,255	1,695
General management ...	2,940	5,720	6,322	6,744	7,066	7,879
Commissioners' fees ...	...	2,980	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
Interest ...	...	...	...	...	1,061	1,332
Sundries ...	...	...	947	425	54	15
Total ...	16,940	92,136	91,014	103,540	93,890	121,580

266. In the six years the Trust has been in existence the receipts have amounted to £478,449, and the expenditure to £519,100, thus showing an apparent deficiency of £40,651. It will be observed that the revenue, which had fallen to a minimum in 1880, has since greatly improved, and the amount received in 1882 was greater by no less than 28 per cent. than in any previous year. The expenditure of the Trust may be condensed into three main divisions, the first being Plant, on which, during the six years the Trust has been in existence, £124,266 has been laid out, or rather more than a fourth of the whole expenditure; the second being Improvement and Maintenance of Harbour, Wharves and Approaches, on which £334,826 has been laid out, or upwards of three-fifths of the whole expenditure; and the third being Management, on which £60,008 has been expended, or nearly an eighth of the whole amount.

267. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the General Government added to those of the Municipalities during the last seven years, and to those of the Melbourne Harbour Trust during the six years that body has been in existence, will be found in the following table. From the totals of municipal revenue and expenditure the amounts granted by the State have been deducted. The expenditure

Receipts and
expenditure
compared.

General and
local reve-
nue and
expendi-
ture.

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

of the proceeds of loans is entirely left out of account in the Government returns, but is included in the municipal expenditure :—

**GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1876 TO 1882.***

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.						
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government ...	4,325,156	4,723,876	4,504,413	4,621,520	4,621,282	5,186,011	5,592,362
Municipalities	684,691	674,436	639,428	624,681	616,132	651,597	653,891
Melbourne Harbour Trust ...	...	44,435	86,746	78,517	71,260	86,642	110,849
Total ...	5,009,847	5,442,747	5,230,587	5,324,718	5,308,674	5,924,250	6,357,102
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ...	4,572,843	4,358,096	4,634,349	4,833,379	4,875,029	5,108,642	5,145,764
Municipalities	649,655	632,094	713,503	583,476	771,054	574,947	583,037
Melbourne Harbour Trust ...	...	16,940	92,136	91,014	103,540	93,390	121,580
Total ...	5,222,498	5,007,130	5,439,988	5,507,869	5,749,623	5,777,479	5,850,381

General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

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

**GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,
1876 TO 1882.***

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head. †						
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
REVENUE.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Government ...	5 9 4	5 17 10	5 10 6	5 11 8	5 9 11	6 0 7	6 7 1
Municipalities	0 17 4	0 16 10	0 15 8	0 15 1	0 14 8	0 15 2	0 14 10
Melbourne Harbour Trust ...	...	0 1 1	0 2 1	0 1 11	0 1 9	0 2 0	0 2 6
Total ...	6 6 8	6 15 9	6 8 3	6 8 9	6 6 4	6 17 9	7 4 5
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ...	5 15 7	5 8 9	5 13 8	5 16 10	5 16 0	5 18 10	5 16 11
Municipalities	0 16 5	0 15 9	0 17 6	0 14 1	0 18 4	0 13 4	0 13 3
Melbourne Harbour Trust ...	...	0 0 5	0 2 3	0 2 3	0 2 6	0 2 2	0 2 8
Total ...	6 12 0	6 4 11	6 13 5	6 13 2	6 16 10	6 14 4	6 12 10

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

† Although the financial years of the respective bodies named in this table terminate at different dates (see last footnote), the same populations as have already been taken (see table following paragraph 184 ante) to calculate the amount of general revenue and general expenditure per head have been used to make these calculations. As the population varies very slightly, this will scarcely, if at all, affect the result.

269. The amount of taxation under the General Government, under the Municipal Bodies, and under the Melbourne Harbour Trust is given in the following table for the same years, the items being specified in the last two cases. The principle upon which the items of taxation are separated from the general revenue has been already explained.* The local taxation is separated from the whole municipal revenue by rejecting—besides all grants received from the General Government—rents of buildings and land, proceeds of the letting of halls, &c., the balance being considered as taxation. The taxation levied by the Harbour Trust consists only of wharfage rates:—

GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1876 TO 1882.†

Heads of Taxation.	Amounts Received.						
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.
GOVERNMENT TAXATION } ‡	1,780,392	1,770,685	1,712,953	1,730,088	1,690,923	2,003,704	2,317,706
MUNICIPAL TAXATION.							
Rates	359,266	381,580	401,208	398,303	401,096	417,642	422,033
Toll receipts ...	61,055	57,078	§ 13,895	...	...	...	...
Licences	108,753	108,367	|| 102,732	98,441	94,713	95,258	94,731
Registration of dogs and goats ...	10,783	10,843	10,293	10,521	10,370	10,311	10,961
Market dues ...	31,248	32,742	32,776	32,095	37,451	39,295	38,088
Total	571,105	590,610	560,904	539,360	543,630	562,506	565,813
MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST TAXATION.							
Wharfage rates ...	...	43,106	84,731	75,295	67,827	83,493	105,854
Total general & local taxation }	2,351,497	2,404,401	2,358,588	2,344,743	2,302,380	2,649,703	2,989,373

270. The aggregate amounts of taxation raised by the General Government and local bodies represented, in 1876, a proportion of £2 19s. 5d. to each individual in the community; in 1877, £3 0s. 0d.; in 1878, £2 17s. 10d.; in 1879, £2 16s. 8d.; in 1880, £2 14s. 9d.; in 1881, £3 1s. 7d.; and in 1882, £3 7s. 11d.

271. It has already been pointed out that by far the greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties ¶ —the proportion varying in different years from 72 to 89 per cent. Sixty-one per cent. of the Municipal taxation in 1876, 65 per cent. in

* See paragraph 220 *ante*.

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

‡ For details of Government taxation, see table following paragraph 224 *ante*.

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

|| For explanation of decrease, see footnote (‡) to table following paragraph 224 *ante*.

¶ See paragraph 225 *ante*.

1877, 71 per cent. in 1878, 74 per cent. in 1879, 1880, and 1881, and 73 per cent. in 1882, was derived from rates.

Expenditure
on public
instruction.

272. The system of free public instruction, which was legalized under Act 36 Vict. No. 447, came into force on the 1st January, 1873, and since that date over five and a half millions sterling have been expended by the State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount nearly a fourth was for the erection, maintenance, and rent of school buildings; and the remainder, with the exception of £38,000, expended on pensions and gratuities, represents the cost of education. The following table shows the expenditure under those heads for each year, from 1872-3 to 1881-2, also the total for the period:—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1872-3 TO 1881-2.

Year.	Cost of Instruction, including Salaries and Contingencies.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Cost of Erection* and Maintenance, and Rent of School Buildings.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1872-3 ...	217,704	208	8,759	226,671
1873-4 ...	347,641	500	154,976	503,117
1874-5 ...	367,898	500	191,440	559,838
1875-6 ...	423,694	555	112,599	536,848
1876-7 ...	439,723	2,155	178,337	620,215
1877-8 ...	469,547	2,760	248,649	720,956
1878-9 ...	519,545	6,134	98,944	624,623
1879-80 ...	503,923	10,366	82,413	596,702
1880-81 ...	515,644	6,726	105,189	627,559
1881-2 ...	526,397	8,321	39,035	573,753
Total ...	4,331,716	38,225	1,220,341	5,590,282

Cost of
system at
different
periods.

273. It will be observed that the annual cost of instruction has been fast increasing, and amounted to over half a million sterling in each of the last four years—the cost for the last year being £11,000 more than that for the previous one. During the same four years, as a natural consequence of the system becoming matured, the expenditure on school buildings has considerably fallen off. I may remark that prior to 1872-3 the total annual expenditure on public instruction was under £200,000.

Expenditure
on immi-
gration.

274. Since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales upwards of two millions sterling have been expended on the introduction of immigrants from the United Kingdom. Of late years, however, it has not been the policy of the State to devote much money to this object, and none whatever was so spent in the year ended with the 30th June, 1882. The following are the amounts spent in introducing immigrants during each year, beginning with the one in which separation took place:—

* Including expenditure from loans.

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1881-2.*

		£			£
1851	...	116,363	1868	...	32,549
1852	...	206,552	1869	...	50,637
1853	...	209,925	1870	...	33,313
1854	...	390,352	1871 (six months)		14,840
1855	...	187,355	1871-2	...	21,808
1856	...	115,716	1872-3	...	4,094
1857	...	115,877	1873-4	...	2,251
1858	...	59,023	1874-5	...	1,583
1859	...	48,809	1875-6	...	760
1860	...	6,948	1876-7	...	500
1861	...	63,739	1877-8	...	366
1862	...	115,209	1878-9	...	342
1863	...	50,081	1879-80	...	28
1864	...	47,887	1880-81	...	104
1865	...	41,808	1881-2	...	...
1866	...	35,813			
1867	...	38,402			
			Total	...	£2,013,034

275. Victoria is the only one of the Australasian colonies which now expends no money on immigration. The other colonies in 1882 spent in all £173,000 on that object, the amounts per head of the population ranging from 2d. in Tasmania to 10s. in Queensland. The following are the total amounts and the amounts per head expended in each colony:—

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies, 1881.

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Expenditure on Immigration.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.
		£	s. d.
Victoria	1881-2	Nil	...
New South Wales	1881	28,888	0 9
Queensland	1881-2	113,689	10 0
South Australia	1881	21,198	1 6
Western Australia	"	2,391	1 7
Tasmania	"	1,181	0 2
New Zealand	"	5,540	0 3
Total	...	172,887	1 3

276. During the ten years prior to 1881 the total expenditure on immigration was as follows in the colonies named:—Victoria, £31,836; New South Wales, £395,826; South Australia, £440,776; New Zealand, £1,961,478.†

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian colonies, 1871-80.

277. During the last thirty-two years over forty-two millions sterling have been expended by the General Government of Victoria on public

Expenditure on public works.

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

† Including £74,410 expenditure by the Provincial Government during the years 1871-6.

works, including railways, roads and bridges, water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount, nearly two millions were spent in 1882. The whole is exclusive of the sums expended by local bodies on public works, roads, &c., and on the Port of Melbourne,* since the 1st January, 1877. The following table gives the amounts expended by the State prior to and during 1882 :—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS. †

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1882.	During 1882.	Total.
	£	£	£
Railways	20,510,067	1,387,711	21,897,778
Roads and bridges	6,962,615	53,017	7,015,632
Waterworks, Melbourne (Yan Yean)	1,651,446	46,924	1,698,370
„ Country	1,916,492	120,244	2,036,736
Other public works	9,222,587	265,836	9,488,423
Total	40,263,207	1,873,732	42,136,939

Revenue and expenditure of Melbourne Waterworks.

278. The expenditure on the Melbourne Waterworks, as given in the above table, viz., £1,698,370, consists of £1,612,425 for “construction” and £85,945 for repairs. And from a return presented to Parliament in September, 1882, it appears that, besides these items, the total cost of management since 1858 was £161,960, making a total cost of £1,860,330; as against which the gross revenue received since the opening of the works in 1854 has amounted to £1,738,957.

Public debt.

279. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June, 1882, ‡ to £22,121,202, § and consisted of—

	£	s.	d.
Debentures	21,450,220	0	0
Stock	642,881	18	0
Treasury Bonds	28,100	0	0
Total	£22,121,201	18	0

Purposes for which loans were incurred.

280. The amount of public debt authorized, the amount paid off, and amount outstanding at the end of June, 1882, under each of the purposes for which the debt was raised, are shown in the following table :—

* See table following paragraph 267 *ante*.

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

‡ On the 30th June, 1883, the public debt amounted to £26,103,202.

§ This is exclusive of a liability of £271,100 (originally £465,300), incurred in the purchase of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's lines of railway for debentures falling due between 1st July, 1882, and 1st January, 1897. The interest on these debentures is 6 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on 31st March and 30th September. For particulars of this liability, see Part Interchange *post*.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Purposes.	Amount authorized.			Amount paid off.	Amount outstanding on 30th June, 1882.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Railways*	17,740,559	10	2	68,100	17,672,459	10	2
Water supply— Melbourne and suburbs (Yan Yean)	1,422,106	12	8	800,000	622,106	12	8
Country waterworks ...	1,921,615	0	9	...	1,921,615	0	9†
Defences	100,000	0	0	...	100,000	0	0
Sundry public works and build- ings	594,709	8	9	...	594,709	8	9
State schools	800,000	0	0	...	800,000	0	0
Alfred graving dock ...	350,464	3	2	...	350,464	3	2
Melbourne and Geelong im- provements	735,000	0	0‡	735,000	...		
To meet probable deficiency in sale of debentures ...	31,747	2	6	...	31,747	2	6
Treasury bonds	500,000	0	0	471,900	28,100	0	0
Total	24,196,201	18	0	2,075,000	22,121,201	18	0

281. Of the debt outstanding on the 30th June, 1882, 8 millions Public debt, when authorized.

sterling were authorized as early as 1857, nearly 4 millions during the ten years ended with 1870, and over 10 millions in the ten years ended with 1880, as will be seen by the following table, which shows the years in which the various amounts of which the debt is composed were authorized and the number of the Act by which such authorization was given :—

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Authorization.				Amount Outstanding on the 30th June, 1882. §
Year.	Act.			
1857	21 Vict. No. 36	£ 8,000,000
1862	25 Vict. No. 150	300,000
1865	20 Vict. No. 287	850,000
1868	32 Vict. Nos. 331 and 332	2,717,000
1870	34 Vict. No. 371	100,000
1872	36 Vict. Nos. 428 and 439	1,113,000
1873	37 Vict. No. 468	1,500,000
1876	39 Vict. No. 531	2,500,000
1878	42 Vict. No. 608	5,000,000
1880	44 Vict. No. 663 ||	28,100
Increase of debt by conversion of debentures ...				13,102
Total				22,121,202

* For details of the expenditure of railway loans, see Part Interchange *post*.

† Of this amount £632,270 is authorized to be re-lent to municipal bodies, for local waterworks, the principal and interest being repaid by annual instalments—the former into a sinking fund, the latter into the general revenue.

‡ This amount was borrowed in 1854 by the city of Melbourne and town of Geelong, the principal and interest being guaranteed out of the general revenue of the colony.

§ The £4,000,000 loan floated in January and March, 1883, was authorized in 1881 under Act 4 Vict. No. 717.

|| Treasury bonds.

Rates of interest.

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

Rates of Interest.				Amount at each Rate.		
				£	s.	d.
6 per cent.	...	...	...	9,073,320	0	0
5 per cent.	...	...	...	2,448,000	0	0*
4½ per cent.	...	...	...	5,000,000	0	0
4 per cent.	...	...	...	5,599,881	18	0
Total ...				£22,121,201	18	0

Repayment of debentures.

283. As already stated, the debt is composed of debentures, stock, and bonds; the debentures are repayable at the following dates and places :—

REPAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

When Repayable.				Rate of Interest.	Amount Repayable.		
					In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
					£	£	£
1st October, 1883	...	...	...	6 per cent.	236,600	3,587,500	3,824,100
" 1884	...	...	...	"	...	812,500	812,500
" 1885	...	...	...	"	580,620	2,600,000	3,180,620
" 1888	...	...	...	"	130,000	...	130,000
" 1889	...	...	...	"	276,100	...	276,100
1st January, 1891	...	...	...	"	...	850,000	850,000
" 1894	...	...	...	5 per cent.	312,900	2,107,000	2,419,900
1st July, 1899	...	...	...	4 per cent.	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
" 1901	...	...	...	"	...	3,000,000	3,000,000
" "	...	...	...	4½ per cent.	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
1st January, 1904	...	...	...	4 per cent.	...	457,000	457,000
Total ...				...	1,536,220	19,914,000	21,450,220†

Loan falling due.

284. It will be observed that an amount of nearly £4,000,000 falls due on the 1st October of the current year, and a similar amount within the next two years; also that the whole of that portion of the debt which bears 6 per cent. interest, amounting to £9,073,320, is repayable on or before the 1st January, 1891.

Victorian stock.

285. Under the Public Works Loan Act 1872 (36 Vict. No. 428), 5 per cent. debentures to the value of £287,000, and 4 per cent. debentures to the value of £100,000, were converted into stock, but the whole was subsequently reconverted into debentures under Act 42 Vict. No. 611. Victorian Government stock was also authorized to be erected under the Public Works Loan Act 1872, and originally amounted to £1,113,000.

* Including £28,100 Treasury bonds.

† See footnote (§) to paragraph 279 ante.

On the 30th June, 1882, however, it had become reduced to £642,882, as particularized below :—

VICTORIAN STOCK.

			£	s.	d.
Stock erected under Act 36 Vict. No. 428	...	...	1,113,000	0	0
Converted into stock under Act 36 Vict. No. 439 :—					
Six per cent. debentures	...	...	£76,680	0	0
Five ditto ditto	...	...	10,100	0	0
			<hr/>		
			86,780	0	0
Increase by conversion	...	...	13,101	18	0
			<hr/>		
			£1,212,881	18	0
Deduct stock converted into debentures :—					
Under Act 39 Vict. No. 531	...	...	£500,000	0	0
Under Act 42 Vict. No. 611	...	...	70,000	0	0
			<hr/>		
			570,000	0	0
			<hr/>		
Total on 30th June, 1882	...	...	£642,881	18	0
			<hr/>		

286. Of the total amount of Victorian stock on the 30th June, 1882, about two-fifths (£268,045) was held by the Treasurer, and the remaining three-fifths (£374,837) was held by the public. Stock held by Treasurer and public.

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

288. In order to provide for a temporary deficit in the public finances,* Treasury bonds of the nominal value of £500,000 were issued in the colony towards the close of the year 1880. These bonds were legalized under Act 44 Vict. No. 663. Each bond was of the value of £100, and bore interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. The bonds were divided into three lots of £166,600, £166,700, and £166,700, redeemable in one, two, and three years respectively, and were successfully disposed of on the 19th October, 1880. The tenderers numbered 35, the tenders 78,† and the total amount tendered was £1,228,900. The whole of the bonds, however, with the exception of 291 of those for three years, were obtained by one Sydney firm. The price obtained for the one year's bonds was £101 5s. 2d.; for the two years', £101 10s. 2d.; and the average for the three years' was £101 2s. 4d. The proceeds of the first was £168,696; of the second, £169,215; and of the third, £168,564; or a total of £506,475. The money was thus obtained at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., and Issue of Treasury bonds.

* See paragraph 177 ante.

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

4 $\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. per annum for the one, two, and three years' bonds respectively.

Redemption
of Treasury
bonds.

289. The bonds for one year (£166,600) were redeemed in due course on the 1st November, 1881, and subsequently, in February, 1882, the revenue being in a flourishing condition, the sum of £166,700, representing the whole of the bonds for two years, and the sum of £138,600, being portion of those for three years—or in all £305,300—was paid off. The balance outstanding on the 30th June, 1882, was thus reduced to £28,100.*

Saving on
redemption.

290. As the Government received only 3 per cent. from the banks for balances lying to their credit, but would have had to pay the bondholders 5 per cent., there was evidently a saving on redemption of 2 per cent. The total amount saved by the transaction for the remaining period of 21 months may, therefore, be reckoned as follows :—

Saving of 2 per cent. on—

£138,600 for 21 months	...	...	£4,851	0	0
£166,700 for 9 months	...	...	2,500	0	0

Gross saving ...	...	...	...	...	£7,351	0	0
Less premium paid on redemption	...	...	...	...	3,804	0	0

Net saving	£3,547	0	0
------------	-----	-----	--------	---	---

Indebted-
ness per
head.

291. On the 30th June, 1882, the estimated population of Victoria was 892,245. If the amount of debt at the same period (£22,121,202) be divided by this number, the proportionate indebtedness of each man, woman, and child in the colony will be shown to have been £24 15s. 10d. †

Decrease of
debt, 1881-2.

292. In consequence of the redemption of Treasury bonds just referred to, ‡ the public debt as compared with that on the 30th June, 1881, was reduced by £471,900, and the population of the colony having during the twelve months interval increased by 25,167, the indebtedness per head of the population was diminished by £1 5s. 4d. §

Interest on
debt.

293. Rather more than half of the interest on the public debt of Victoria is payable in October and April, and nearly all the remainder in July and January. Upwards of eight-ninths is payable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following table shows the amounts payable during the ensuing financial year at those times and places on the debt existing on the 30th June, 1882 :—

* Before the end of 1882 this balance was further reduced to £10,100.

† On the 30th June, 1883, the public debt was £26,103,202. At the same date the estimated population was 915,948. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £28 10s.

‡ See paragraph 289 *ante*.

§ See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2, paragraph 292.

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.*

Rate per Cent.	When Due.	Amount Payable Annually—					
		In Melbourne.		In London.		Total.	
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
6	July and January	...			51,000	0	0
5	" "	15,645	0	0	105,350	0	0
4½	" "	...			225,000	0	0
4	" "	...			180,000	0	0†
	Total ...	15,645	0	0	561,350	0	0
6	October and April	73,399	4	0	420,000	0	0
4	" "	25,715	5	6	...		
	Total ...	99,114	9	6	420,000	0	0
5	May and November	1,405	0	0	...		
	Grand Total ...	116,164	9	6	981,350	0	0

294. The total sum now payable annually as interest is £1,097,514, as shown by the table; but as during a portion of 1881–2 the Treasury bonds paid off in that year were still standing, the amount actually paid in 1881–2 was as much as £1,113,663. Interest payable and paid.

295. The expenses connected with the public debt, consisting chiefly of premium on remittances to London, discount and commission—viz., ½ per cent. on interest payable thereat—amounted to £10,473 in 1881–2, as against £11,044 in the previous year. Expenses of debt.

296. The interest and expenses of the public debt of Victoria thus amounted in 1881–2 to £1,124,136, being in the proportion of £1 5s. 6d. per head of population, and equal to about a fifth of the total expenditure. In a former issue of the *Victorian Year-Book* † it was shown that in the Australasian colonies the interest and expenses of the public debt per head varied from £2 11s. in New Zealand and £1 17s. in Queensland to 15s. in New South Wales and 6s. in Western Australia, and that the proportion to the total expenditure varied from 27 and 25 per cent. respectively in the two former to 9 and 4 per cent. respectively in the two latter; also, that in only one of 29 of the principal countries Interest on debt per head.

* The figures in this table represent the amount of interest payable in 1882–3 on the debt as it stood at the commencement of that financial year. Six months' interest on the £4,000,000 borrowed in 1883 would add £80,000 to the amount payable.

† Exclusive of £18,280, payable on debentures which are held by the Government.

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

in the world—viz., France—is the annual charge per head in respect to the public debt higher than in Victoria.

Floating of
£5,000,000
loan of
1879-80.

297. The £5,000,000 loan of 1879-80 was raised in London by means of debentures bearing interest at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, and falling due on the 1st January, 1904. The first portion of this loan, amounting to £3,000,000, was floated on the 13th March, 1879, and the balance, viz., £2,000,000, on the 29th September, 1880. The tenders for the latter numbered 872, and the amount tendered was £10,786,900. Eighteen tenders were accepted, of which the highest was at the rate of £103 11s. 6d. per £100, and the lowest at the rate of £103 2s. The gross proceeds amounted to £2,063,709, which gives an average of £103 3s. $8\frac{1}{2}$ d.; and the net proceeds—after deducting all expenses, which amounted to £17,801, or 17s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cent.—were £2,045,908, or an average of £102 5s. 11d. per £100 debenture. The following is a comparison of these particulars with the corresponding ones for the loan floated in the previous year. The quotations are, in all cases, exclusive of accrued interest:—

PARTICULARS OF FLOATING LOAN OF 1879 AND 1880.

Particulars.	First Portion— £3,000,000.	Remaining Portion— £2,000,000.
When floated	13th March, 1879	29th September, 1880
Minimum price fixed per £100 £	96 16 1	100 0 0
Number of tenders	1,407	872
Amount tendered £	8,503,200	10,786,900
Number of tenders accepted ...	427	18
Highest tender per £100 ... £	101 1 1	103 11 6
Lowest tender accepted per £100 £	97 14 7	103 2 0
Gross proceeds, average per £100 £	97 17 $5\frac{1}{2}$	103 3 $8\frac{1}{2}$
Deduct expenses, ditto £	0 18 3	0 17 $9\frac{1}{2}$
Net proceeds, ditto £	96 19 $2\frac{1}{2}$	102 5 11

Loan floated
1883.

298. A loan of £4,000,000, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, the principal repayable on the 1st July, 1907, was placed on the London market in the early part of 1883, the debentures being of the nominal value of £100. This loan differed from former Victorian loans, inasmuch as holders of the debentures had for the first time the right of optional inscription, free of stamp or other cost. The minimum price fixed for tenders was par. The debentures were first offered on the 9th January, but as only £455,500 was subscribed on that day, tenders were received up to the 17th January, when the loan was temporarily withdrawn with the result that only £600,700 altogether

was taken up, nearly all at, or at only a small fraction over, the minimum. The balance, however, amounting to £3,399,300, was offered and successfully disposed of on the 6th March following, when there were 525 tenderers for the total sum of £8,994,000. Although the minimum price fixed on both occasions was nominally par, that amount, *ex interest*, represented on 9th January only 99 $\frac{5}{8}$, and on the 6th March a little under 98 $\frac{1}{2}$: whilst the gross average price realized on the latter occasion was £100 3s. 6d.—the net price, *ex interest*, being £98 12s. 6d.*

299. The following table shows the total amount of debt and the indebtedness per head in Victoria and the other Australasian colonies on the 31st December of each of the nine years ended with 1881; also the number of years' revenue the debt is equal to in each year:—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1873	12,445,722	16 2 5	3·42
	1874	13,990,553	17 17 4	3·41
	1875	13,995,093	17 13 8	3·30
	1876	17,011,382	21 4 5	3·60
	1877	17,018,913	20 17 5	3·78
	1878	17,022,065	20 11 5	3·78
	1879	20,050,753	23 17 0	4·34
	1880	22,060,749	25 13 0	4·77
	1881	22,426,502	25 8 5	4·32
New South Wales	1873	10,842,415	19 7 0	3·25
	1874	10,516,371	18 0 0	3·00
	1875	11,470,637	18 18 2	1·78
	1876	11,759,519	18 13 5	2·34
	1877	11,724,419	17 14 1	2·04
	1878	11,688,119	16 16 11	2·35
	1879	14,937,419	20 6 10	3·34
	1880	14,903,919	20 3 2	3·04
	1881	16,924,019	21 13 3	2·52
Queensland ...	1873	4,782,850	32 12 1	4·27
	1874	5,249,350	32 2 1	4·52
	1875	6,435,250	35 9 11	5·10
	1876	6,435,250	34 7 11	5·09
	1877	7,685,350	37 16 10	5·35
	1878	8,935,350	42 8 11	5·73
	1879	10,192,150	46 15 8	6·97
	1880	12,192,150	53 18 7	7·56
	1881	13,245,150	58 7 1	6·55

* The average net price for the whole loan, *ex expenses* as well as interest, was £97 13s. 11d.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

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

NOTE.—For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1882, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

300. According to the returns of the last year named, by far the most heavily indebted colony, in proportion to population, was New Zealand, and next to it Queensland. Victoria was much less heavily indebted than either of these, and also less so than South Australia, but more so than any of the other colonies. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to their indebtedness per head,

* New Zealand has as a set-off against the debt an accrued sinking fund, which amounted on the 31st December, 1881, to £2,203,894.

the most heavily indebted colony being placed first. Except in the case of Western Australia and Tasmania, which have changed places, the order is the same as in the previous three years :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS PER HEAD.

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

301. The public debt in the different colonies varied in 1881 from an amount equal to nearly 8 years' revenue in New Zealand and 6½ years' revenue in Queensland to a sum equal to 2 years' revenue in Western Australia. Victoria occupied a central position amongst the colonies, her debt being equal to her revenue for 4½ years. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to this matter :—

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

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

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

302. If the amounts of debt at the latest period shown in the table be added together, it will be found that the aggregate debt of the colonies on the continent of Australia was over sixty-four millions, being about five millions more than in 1880; and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was nearly ninety-six millions sterling, being about six millions more than in 1880. The following are the exact figures, also the proportion of indebtedness per head of the population, and the proportion the aggregate debt bore to the aggregate revenue of the colonies within the same limits :—

Public debt of Australia and Australasia.

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881.

	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	64,303,471	29 0 11	3·93
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	95,965,582	33 17 4	4·66

303. It will be observed that a combination of the indebtedness of the insular colonies with that of the colonies upon the Australian continent gives a proportion of debt per head higher by nearly £5 than

Debt per head higher in Australasia than in Australia.

such a proportion applied to the continental colonies alone, in explanation of which it will be remembered that although Tasmania is the most lightly, New Zealand is the most heavily, indebted colony of the group.

Increase of debt in Australasia in eight years.

304. During the eight years ended with 1881, the public debt of Australasia, taken as a whole, has more than doubled, and the burden per head of population has increased by two-thirds. The debt has also increased in a greater ratio than the public revenue, for whereas in 1873 it was equal to the income of the colonies for only about three and a half years, in 1881 it was equal to their income for four and two-thirds years. This will be observed by the following figures :—

INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1881.

Year.	Public Debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1873... ..	42,676,423	20 2 4	3·46
1881... ..	95,965,582	33 17 4	4·66
Increase	53,289,159	13 15 0	1·20

Public debts of British dominions.

305. The next table shows the amounts of public debt in Great Britain and her various possessions at latest dates, so far as the information can be gathered from official documents existing in this colony; also the amount of debt per head of the population of each possession, and the number and fraction of a number the revenue of each would have to be multiplied with in order to make an amount equal to its debt. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount *	Amount per Head.†	Multiple of Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom	1882	763,045,940	21 17 8	8·89
Malta	1880	346,440	2 4 8	1·81
ASIA.				
India	„	153,134,685	0 15 1	2·23
Ceylon	„	1,369,661	0 10 5	1·06

* For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 100 *ante*.

† For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 207 *ante*.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	1880	£ 799,100	£ s. d. 2 2 3	1·02
Natal	"	1,631,700	3 19 0	2·79
Cape of Good Hope... ..	"	11,391,809	9 2 3	3·22
Lagos	"	288	0 0 1	·006
Sierra Leone	"	83,000	1 7 4	1·09
AMERICA.				
Canada	"	32,696,348	7 11 1	6·73
Newfoundland	"	302,289	1 13 7	1·47
Bermudas	"	10,484	0 15 0	·33
British Guiana	"	367,731	1 9 0	·90
West Indies—				
Bahamas	"	58,362	1 6 10	1·35
Jamaica	"	721,481	1 4 10	1·20
St. Lucia	"	34,100	0 17 8	1·05
St. Vincent	"	2,500	0 1 2	·09
Grenada	"	12,140	0 5 8	·34
St. Christopher	"	3,700	0 2 6	·11
Antigua	"	57,752	1 12 9	1·18
Dominica	"	6,900	0 4 10	·33
Trinidad	"	407,370	2 13 2	·93
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand *	1881	95,965,582	33 17 4	4·66
Fiji	"	254,025	2 0 8	2·90
Total ... ..	...	1,062,703,387	4 4 3	5·61

306. It will be observed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies exceeds a thousand millions sterling, and that nearly three-fourths of the amount is owing by Great Britain herself. Indebtedness of British dominions.

307. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is half as large again as that of the United Kingdom, which in this respect is far above any other of its dependencies. As regards individual colonies, the indebtedness per head of New Zealand and of Queensland is more than two and a half times as large as the indebtedness per head of the United Kingdom; whilst that of South Australia is about two-thirds larger, and that of Victoria is larger by about a sixth. The two first-named colonies are, in proportion to population, by far the most heavily indebted countries in the world. Indebtedness per head of British dominions.

* For public debts and amounts per head, and proportion of debt to revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 299 *ante*.

Proportion
of debts to
revenues of
British
dominions.

308. In proportion to revenue, the debt of Great Britain is far larger than that of any of her dependencies. Canada is the only one of these in which the debt is a greater multiple of its revenue than the united debt of the Australasian colonies is of their united revenues.

Public debts
of foreign
countries.

309. The public debts of foreign countries at the latest dates are next shown, so far as the information is available. The calculations as to the amount of indebtedness per head and the multiple of the revenue of each country have all been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
EUROPE.				
Austria-Hungary ...	1878-9	£ 342,131,†	8 14 6	5·38
Belgium... ..	„	51,289,	9 5 3	4·47
Denmark	1878	9,710,	4 18 7	3·75
France	„	794,481,	21 1 9	6·26
Germany ... ..	...	230,269,‡	5 1 9	2·74
Greece	1879	11,557,	5 17 9	8·66
Holland... ..	1878	79,548,	19 11 10	8·24
Italy	1880	393,456,	13 16 6	6·78
Portugal	1879	89,289,	21 9 3	15·26
Roumania	1878	24,398,	4 10 9	5·02
Russia	1879	417,892,§	4 19 11	4·13
Spain	1880	430,367,	25 17 9	13·82
Sweden and Norway ...	„	18,661,||	2 18 6	3·00
Switzerland	1878	1,344,¶	0 9 5	0·82
Turkey	„	257,982,**	11 18 1	21·50
ASIA.				
Japan	1880	72,666,	1 19 11	6·53
AFRICA.				
Egypt	1880	97,953,††	17 15 1	11·44
Tunis	„	5,000,‡‡	2 7 8	18·31

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 103 *ante*.

† This amount is made up of £298,731,000, debt of Austria Proper, including debt of the whole empire; and £43,400,000, special debt of Hungary.

‡ This amount is made up of the debt of the empire, £18,372,000, in 1880, together with the debts of the following States at the dates named, viz.:—Anhalt, £372,270 in 1878; Baden, £17,006,739 in 1879; Bavaria, £58,367 in 1878; Bremen, £4,519,276 in 1878; Brunswick, £4,593,722 in 1878; Hamburg, £6,283,926 in 1878; Hesse, £1,269,100 in 1879; Lippe, £70,000 in 1878; Lübeck, £1,284,214 in 1876; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £2,100,000 in 1877; Oldenburg, £1,857,917 in 1878; Prussia, £62,317,573 in 1879; Reuss-Greiz, £65,475; Reuss-Schleiz, £100,027; Saxe-Altenburg, £249,331 in 1877; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £535,905 in 1878; Saxe-Meiningen, £526,416 in 1878; Saxe-Weimar, £531,800 in 1878; Saxony, £29,665,631 in 1878; Schaumburg-Lippe, £70,000 in 1879; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £154,000; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £180,216; and Württemberg, £17,774,060 in 1878. As a set-off against the "Debt of the Empire" there exist various invested funds amounting to £43,274,396.

§ Including the debt bearing no interest (probably forced paper currency), estimated at £162,000,000, the State's debt to the Imperial bank on open account, amounting to £68,701,000, and Treasury bonds to the amount of £34,200,000; but excluding the Railway debt (guaranteed by the State), amounting to £91,541,000.

|| This amount is made up of £12,798,000, debt of Sweden; and £5,863,000, debt of Norway.

¶ There exists, as a set-off against this debt, State property ("federal fortune") valued at £1,400,000.

** Consisting of foreign debt, £182,981,783, and estimated internal and floating debt, £75,000,000. Paper money estimated at £90,000,000 excluded.

†† Not including floating debt, estimated at over £5,000,000.

‡‡ Exclusive of a floating debt of at least £320,000.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
AMERICA.		£	£ s. d.	
Argentine Confederation ...	1878	21,468,	8 9 0	6·36
Brazil	1879	78,612,	7 1 6	7·48
Mexico	"	85,100,	8 13 11	22·75
Peru	1872	53,010,	17 7 7	5·19
United States	1880	383,458,	7 12 4	5·52

310. The public debt of the United Kingdom is larger than that of any other country in the world except France, which is the larger by £31,400,000. Next to these in point of indebtedness are Spain, Russia, Italy, the United States, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, Germany, and British India, in the order named. Besides these, Egypt is the only country which has a larger debt than the present united debts of the Australasian colonies.*

Gross amount of debt in different countries.

311. In proportion to population, the most heavily indebted independent country is Spain, which is, however, in this respect only slightly in advance of Victoria and far behind the colonies of New Zealand, Queensland, and South Australia.† Besides Spain and the last-named colonies, no country has as large a debt per head as the United Kingdom, which is, however, in this respect, closely approached by Portugal and France.

Amount of debt per head in different countries.

312. Mexico and Turkey are much more heavily indebted in proportion to their revenues than any other country. The debts of Mexico, Turkey, Tunis, Portugal, Spain, and Egypt are all larger in proportion to their revenues than the debt of the United Kingdom* is to its revenue. The debts of the Australasian colonies † are much smaller in proportion to their respective revenues than the debts of most of the foreign countries named in the table are to theirs.

Proportion of debt to revenue in different countries.

313. Municipalities in Victoria are empowered by the Local Government Act ‡ to borrow money for permanent works or undertakings, but the amount so borrowed is not to exceed ten times their average annual net income during the three years preceding the contraction of the loan. The following is a statement of the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, which had loans outstanding in September, 1882, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts are

Municipal debt.

* See table following paragraph 306 *ante.*

† See table following paragraph 299 *ante.*

‡ 38 Vict. No. 506.

exclusive of sums borrowed by the Municipalities through the General Government for waterworks (viz., £664,814, of which £19,707 has been repaid into a sinking fund)—they being included in the public debt of the colony* :—

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1882.

Municipalities.	At the end of the Municipal Financial Year.	
	Number of Districts which had Loans outstanding.	Total Amount of outstanding Loans.
Cities, towns, and boroughs... ..	32	£ 630,025
Shires	28	112,886
Total... ..	60	742,911

Rates of interest paid by municipalities.

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

General and municipal debt.

315. If the municipal debts, as shown above, be added to the debt of the General Government on 30th June, 1882, viz., £22,121,202,† it will appear that the total liability of the colony was £22,864,113, or a proportion of £25 19s. 6d. per head of population.

Trust funds, 1882.

316. At the end of June, 1882, there was a total balance of £1,581,380 to the credit of the various trust funds, of which £725,045, or 56 per cent., were invested in debentures or inscribed stock, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. The following are the particulars of each fund :—

TRUST FUNDS, 1881-2.

Accounts.	Balances at Credit, 30th June, 1882.	Invested in Debentures, or Inscribed Stock.
	£ s. d.	£
Assurance fund	73,447 8 4	50,000
Suitors' fund	46,824 15 3	34,760
Police superannuation fund	74,573 12 4	70,000
Intestate estates	105,167 9 11	50,452
Municipalities Investment Account	43,494 19 1	43,495
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Deposit account	9,338 0 0	9,338
Trustees, Executors, and Agency Company	10,000 0 0	10,000
Exhibition Commissioners	106 4 4	...
Volunteers' ammunition fund	992 7 8	...

* See table following paragraph 280 *ante*.

† On the 30th June, 1883, the debt of the General Government had increased to £26,103,202.

TRUST FUNDS, 1881-2—continued.

Accounts.	Balances at Credit, 30th June, 1882.			Invested in Debentures, or Inscribed Stock.
	£	s.	d.	£
Post Office Savings Banks ...	1,148,570	11	4	} 457,000
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends) ...	3,419	16	8	
Customs officers' and goods overtime	1,227	6	1	
Loan redemption account ...	19,707	1	9	
Education result fund ...	7	6	6	
Sundries ...	82,919	4	2	...
	1,619,796	3	5	725,045
Deduct remittances and advances ...	38,416	8	0	...
Total ...	1,581,379	15	5	725,045

317. The next table shows the amount at credit of trust funds, together with the manner of its investment, on the 30th June in each of the last thirteen years. It will be noticed that the amount at credit has increased more than three and a half times during the period :—

TRUST FUNDS, 1870 TO 1882.

On the 30th June.	Amount at Credit of Trust Funds.			
	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.	Deposited in Banks.	Held otherwise.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1870 ...	129,000	320,181	...	449,181
1871 ...	250,000	267,421	...	517,421
1872 ...	297,000	390,877	...	687,877
1873 ...	553,600	347,035	...	900,635
1874 ...	605,574	361,799	...	967,373
1875 ...	608,454	237,090	76,451	921,995
1876 ...	613,344	89,909	240,370	943,623
1877 ...	626,844	290,645	66,249	983,738
1878 ...	642,746	155,005	200,048	997,799
1879 ...	675,423	114,628	316,518	1,106,569
1880 ...	690,511	...	308,616	999,127
1881 ...	709,872	546,014	...	1,255,886
1882 ...	725,045	856,335	...	1,581,380

318. The retiring allowances paid from the Victorian revenue are, as I have pointed out in previous issues of this work, of two kinds, viz., those awarded to persons without reference to whether they are old or disabled, or are still fit for duty, in consideration of eminent services rendered to the State either by themselves or their relatives; and those granted only to public servants who, by reason of age or infirmity, are incapacitated from the performance of duty. The first are strictly pensions; the second, although often called pensions, are, properly speaking, not so, but superannuation allowances.

* In agent's hands, London; owing by other Governments; advanced on account of Stock Act in anticipation of sales; advanced on account of loans; "deficiency met," and "charges on account finance of succeeding year," &c.

Age an element in certain cases only.

319. The amount of a pension does not depend upon the age of the recipient, or whether the service for which it is granted has extended over a long period or a short one. The recipient of a superannuation allowance, unless suffering from infirmity supposed to be incurable, must have reached a certain minimum age, and must have served for not less than a certain time, the amount of his allowance depending upon the position attained in the service, and the number of years served.

Pensions.

320. Of pensions there were in 1881-2 four in all, embracing allowances to two officers released from responsible offices on political grounds, to the widow of a former Governor of Victoria, and to the daughter of an eminent explorer of the Australian coasts. The total amount included in these pensions was £2,900.

Superannuation allowances.

321. The persons entitled to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 250. They consisted of three former judges of County Courts, of an ex-Surveyor-General, and 234 other ex-officers of the Civil Service, also of 12 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £35,291, or an average of £141 3s. 3d. to each recipient.

Pensions, &c., 1881 and 1882.

322. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 254, or 13 more than in the previous year, and amounted to £38,191, or £2,925 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £150 7s. 2d., or £4 0s. 7d. more than in 1880-81.

Pensions, &c., 1881-2.

323. The different authorities under which pensions and superannuation allowances are legalized, and the recipients to whom they were awarded, also the number on the list during 1881-2, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances payable, will be found in the following table:—

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1881-2.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount Payable.*					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PENSIONS.								
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (Constitution Act, Schedule D)	Former Ministers of the Crown	2	1,800	0	0	900	0	0
21 Vict. No. 20 ...	Daughter of the late Captain Flinders, R.N.	1	100	0	0	100	0	0
33 Vict. No. 362 ...	Widow of a former Gov- ernor of Victoria	1	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0

* These columns contain the amounts payable according to the Treasurer's statement. The sums actually paid were in some instances less, as in most cases the reductions in consequence of the deaths of recipients during the year are not taken into account in the figures.

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES, 1881-2—
continued.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount Payable.					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
21 Vict. No. 20 ...	Surveyor-General ...	1	314	10	4*	314	10	4
33 Vict. No. 345 (County Court Statute)	County Court Judges ...	3	2,250	0	0	750	0	0
25 Vict. No. 160 (Civil Service Act)	Officers in the Civil Service	234	32,463	4	7	138	14	8
31 Vict. No. 309 (Lunacy Statute)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	12	262	19	9	21	18	4
Total ...	...	254	38,190	14	8	150	7	2

324. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the Police Regulations Statute (37 Vict. No. 476) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which is maintained by an annual income of £2,800, arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government stock; by an annual grant of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by courts of Petty Sessions under various Statutes; and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding 2½ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force, and a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. In all cases of a police superannuation allowance being granted, the option is given to the retiring member to commute it for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service.

Police pensions, how granted.

325. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1881-2 was 141, the gross amount payable was £11,542 17s. 6d., or an average of £81 17s. 3d. to each recipient. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 23 instances. These gratuities amounted in the aggregate to £5,374 1s. 6d., or an average of £233 13s. 1d. to each recipient.

Number of police pensions and gratuities, 1881-2.

326. In the year under review, for the fifth time, a deduction was made from the pay of the police for the purpose of enabling the superannuation fund to meet the demands made thereon. The deduction made was at the rate of 2½ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law, and realised £4,096. Even with this addition, however, the ordinary receipts proved insufficient, and, the balance from previous years having

Deduction from pay of police.

* This pension, which was at the rate of £1,000 per annum, lapsed on the 24th October, 1881, owing to the death of the recipient.

gradually dwindled away, it again became necessary for Parliament in 1881-2 to vote a sum of £5,000 in aid of the fund, as against £2,600 so voted in the previous year for the first time.

Retiring allowances granted for infirmity.

327. Except in cases of infirmity of mind or body, the minimum age at which retiring allowances are granted to members of the civil service is sixty years, and to members of the police force fifty-five years. Of the existing retiring allowances, however, 27 per cent. of those granted to civil servants, and as many as 56 per cent. of those granted to the police, were awarded in consequence of infirmity or disablement before the full age had been attained.

Allowances voted by Parliament.

328. Besides the superannuation allowances and pensions for which amounts are specially appropriated, certain allowances are voted by Parliament each year to retired public servants who, whilst in the employment of the State, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized; and, in addition, pensions were voted to three persons—two being the widows of constables who were shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws. Over two-thirds of the retired public servants referred to were prior to their retirement connected with the Education Department, chiefly as State school teachers. The number of retiring allowances voted in 1881-2, the gross amount paid, and the average to each recipient, also the departments in which the several recipients served, will be found in the following table:—

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS VOTED BY
PARLIAMENT, 1881-2.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Allowances Voted.					
		Total Amount Paid.			Average Recipient.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.							
Railways	10	2,112	11	2	211	5	1
Public Works and Water Supply ...	15	1,575	17	6	105	1	2
Education	93	5,935	19	5	63	16	7
Chief Secretary	7	573	19	1	81	19	10
Government Printing Office	1	97	10	0	97	10	0
Trade and Customs	3	512	9	1	170	16	4
Crown Lands	1	75	0	0	75	0	0
Post Office... ..	1	26	16	9	26	16	9
PENSIONS.							
Widows of Constables shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws	2	86	15	8*	43	7	10
Ex-Constable of Police	1	42	12	3*	42	12	3
Total	134	11,039	10	11	82	7	8

* In addition to amounts paid out of the Police Superannuation Fund.

329. The following is a summary of the pensions and superannuation allowances, of all descriptions, payable out of the general revenue during the year 1881-2 :—

Summary of retiring allowances.

SUMMARY OF PENSIONS AND RETIRING ALLOWANCES PAYABLE *
FROM THE REVENUE, 1881-2.

	£	s.	d.
Former Ministers of the Crown	1,800	0	0
Lady Darling and Mrs. Petrie	1,100	0	0
Former judges of County Courts	2,250	0	0
„ Surveyor-General	314	10	4
„ officers of the Civil Service	32,463	4	7
„ „ Lunacy department	262	19	9
„ police	7,000	0	0†
Allowances voted by Parliament	11,039	10	11
Total	£56,230	5	7

330. Retiring allowances, pensions, and gratuities to officers to be thereafter appointed in the public service were abolished on the 24th December, 1881, by Act 45 Vict. No. 710. Judges of the Supreme Court, officers and members of the police force, and persons then employed in the public service, were specially exempted from the operation of the Act.

Abolition of pensions.

PART III.—DEFENCES.

331. The Land Forces of Victoria consist of a paid Artillery Corps, a Volunteer Militia Torpedo Corps, and the various Volunteer Corps, embracing the Cavalry, Artillery, Rifle, and Engineer arms of the service. The following table shows the designation, strength, and establishment of the various corps on the 31st December, 1882 :—

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT.

Branch of Service.	Strength, 31st December, 1882.					Wanting to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Ser-geants.	Rank and File.		Total.		
			Regular.	Supernumerary.			
Victorian Artillery †	4	6	114	...	124	1	125
Volunteer Militia—Torpedo Corps	4	2	47	...	53	34	87
<i>Volunteers.</i>							
Cavalry—							
Metropolitan Troop	5	1	17	...	23	19	42
Kyneton „	3	2	37	4	46	...	42
Sandhurst „	6	6	29	...	41	1	42
Ballarat „	3	5	30	...	38	4	42
Southern „	4	1	36	...	41	1	42
Castlemaine „	2	3	36	...	41	1	42

* The amounts actually paid were, owing to the deaths of recipients, in some instances less, and, owing to the payment of arrears in some instances more, than these.

† These figures represent the amount payable from the general revenue, which consist of the usual endowment of £2,000 and an additional amount of £5,000 which was voted by Parliament. For total of retiring allowances to the police from all sources, see paragraph 324 ante.

‡ This corps was disbanded in 1880, and re-established in 1882.