

19200

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK

FOR

1886-7.

(FOURTEENTH YEAR OF ISSUE.)

BY

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BY AUTHORITY.

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P R E F A C E.

THE present issue of the *Victorian Year-Book* contains information under the usual heads. This has been revised, amplified, and brought down to the end of 1886, and frequently—especially in the latter portions of the work—to much later dates. In the last Part, “Defences,” some particulars are given as late as December, 1887.

The work, moreover, contains upwards of 70 new tables, which are distributed throughout the volume, but more especially in Parts “Vital Statistics,” “Production,” “Accumulation,” and “Interchange.” In connexion with these, introductory and explanatory letter-press has been given in all cases.

The three folding sheets at the commencement of the volume have been brought on to the end of 1886 by the insertion of the figures for another year.

The adoption in England of a new system of classifying the causes of death has rendered necessary the introduction of a similar system here. A description of the system referred to will be found in the body of this work, commencing at paragraph 635. As a guide to this system, a Nosological Index has been compiled in this Department partly based upon a similar work compiled in 1862 by the present writer—acting under the direction of the then Registrar-General (Mr. W. H. Archer)—and since used in every one of the Australasian Colonies. A copy of the new Index will be found as an Appendix to this work. Other appendices are—(1) Australasian Statistics for the year 1886; (2) Revenue and Expenditure of Victoria in the last two financial years (1885–6 and 1886–7), and estimated revenue and expenditure during the current financial year (1887–8); (3) Statements respecting the demand for and prospects of labour

in different districts, supplied by the municipal authorities ; (4) Tariffs of New South Wales and South Australia, which have been much altered since the last issue of the *Victorian Year-Book* ; also descriptions of the few changes which have been made since then in the tariffs of the other Australasian Colonies.

A coloured map of Victoria is given, as usual, at the end of the volume. On this, the various railways existing, in progress, and authorized but not commenced, have been carefully marked, so as to give full information to the latest date.

Throughout the work the information has been obtained, wherever possible, from official documents ; but when this has not been practicable, it has been taken from other works with due acknowledgment. In dealing with figures derived from unofficial sources, care has been taken to verify them, as far as possible, from other authority, and many errors have thus been discovered. From whatever source obtained, the form in which the particulars have been given has in almost all cases been re-arranged and simplified ; it has, moreover, often been necessary to convert foreign moneys, weights, and measures into their British equivalents.

As in other years, every portion of the work has been carefully examined and verified by officers of this Department. Should, nevertheless, errors be detected, I shall feel obliged for information as to their nature and position.

HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER,
Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 22nd December, 1887.

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Edwin

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ERRATA.

- Page 84, paragraph 157, heading to table, *read* "1881 to 1886." *instead of* "1886."
- Page 199, paragraph 376, third line, after "stock" *read* "for the first ten millions inscribed"
- Page 333; *read* (paragraph) "668." *instead of* "666."
- Page 456, paragraph 949, sixth line, *read* "74,300" *instead of* "34,300"; and in the table, for Value of Buildings, *read* "252,135" *instead of* "212,135"; and *read* increase of "20,515" *instead of* decrease of "19,485"
- Page 457, paragraph 953, transpose lines "Switzerland 8.15" and "Queensland 9.55"
- Page 458, table following paragraph 955, *read* "1,754,473" hides and skins tanned, *instead of* "1,753,473"; and *read* decrease of "408,427" *instead of* "409,427"
- Page 461, paragraph 963, fourth line, *read* "23,183" *instead of* "23,283"; and in table, *read* "239,344" gallons of spirits made, *instead of* "239,444"; also, "23,183" *instead of* "23,283."
- Pages 463, 467, and 468, tables following paragraphs 966, 967, and 969, last column, *read* "11,068,158" *instead of* "11,028,158"; also paragraph 966, tenth line, and in table, last column, *read* "160,273" *instead of* "120,273"
- Page 466, in line relating to "Breweries" *read* "590,901" *instead of* "550,901"

The figures of Revenue and Expenditure are for the 12 months ended 31st December of each year until 1877, where the financial year was changed from 1st January to the 30th June. The figures for 1878 are therefore for the six months ended 30th June, and the figures for subsequent years are for the twelve months ended 30th June.
 In addition to the table of land sold and amount realized within the years, the figures under the head "Crown Land Grants" represent, during each of the years after 1860, the total area of, and amount paid on, lands purchased under deferred payments which the payments were completed within the year, although such payments were not completed until the year following.
 The year 1864, a considerable quantity of land has each year been imported into Victoria across the Murray, from the Riverina district of New South Wales, for transport by railway to Melbourne and shipment thence. Prior to 1870 no record exists of the quantity so imported, but from the year 1870, the following amounts are recorded: in 1870, 11,200 acres, of value, at £47,000, the Murray into Victoria in the year 1870, and the following amounts in the years 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 25

SUMMARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1886-7 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.	Area under each description of Tillage.																				Produce Raised.																				Year.						
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Pease and Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Chicory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.	Gardens and Orchards.	Land in Fallow.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Pease and Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips, &c.	Onions.	Hay.	Chicory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.		Brandy made.					
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	galls.	galls.							
1836	50	50	1836			
1837	1837		
1838	149½	82½	22½	...	20	20	4½	1838		
1839	2,069	1,302	252	161	140	22	...	192	1839	
1840	3,210	1,940	820	300	150	1840	
1841	4,881	1,702	1,285	353	82	5	...	932	450	72	1841	
1842	8,124½	2,432	2,410	761	68	1,419	850	171	10	3½	1842	
1843	12,072½	4,674	2,560	1,063	77½	2,069	1,622	3	4	1843	
1844	16,529½	6,919½	3,082½	1,636½	106½	2	...	2,487	1,772½	509½	2½	10½	1844	
1845	25,133½	11,466½	4,817	749	76½	2,041½	5,000	945	½	37½	1845	
1846-7	31,578½	15,802	6,099	1,691½	121½	2,140½	4,547	1,098	78	1846-7	
1847-8	36,289½	17,679½	7,173	2,161½	130½	2,638½	5,073½	1,330½	101½	1847-8	
1848-9	40,279½	19,387½	8,289	2,579½	148	2,579½	5,903	1,287	107½	1848-9	
1849-50	45,975½	24,247	5,379½	2,303½	28½	2,151	11,180½	519½	½	164½	1849-50	
1850-51	52,340½	28,510½	5,007½	2,101½	24½	2,837½	13,567	130	161½	1850-51	
1851-2	57,472	29,623½	6,426½	1,327½	11	4	...	2,375½	16,822	708½	173½	1851-2	
1852-3	36,771½	16,823	2,947½	411½	1	1,978½	14,101½	401½	107½	1852-3
1853-4	34,816½	7,553½	2,289	411	19½	13	...	1,636½	21,829½	891	11½	1853-4	
1854-5	54,905	12,827	5,341	691	35½	18	...	3,297½	31,514	958½	37	1854-5	
1855-6	115,135½	42,686	17,800	1,548½	121½	40,188½	1,025	23	207½	1855-6	
1856-7	179,982½	80,154½	25,024½	2,233½	326½	16,281½	512½	108½	64½	...	51,987	969½	76½	1856-7	
1857-8	237,728½	87,230	40,222½	5,409	445½	20,697½	355	119	63½	...	75,536	2,074½	71	1857-8
1858-9	298,959½	78,234	77,526½	5,322	480	57½	...	30,026½	332	185½	175½	...	86,162½	7,409	66½	1858-9	
1859-60	358,727½	107,092½	90,167½	4,101½	738	149	...	39,574	738	382½	296½	...	98,570½	10,350½	50	1859-60	
1860-61	419,380½	161,251½	86,337½	4,123½	1,650	111½	...	44,944½	1,029	733½	494½	...	90,920½	17,660½	91	1860-61	
1861-2	439,895	196,922	91,061</																																													

SUMMARY OF AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, FROM 1873 TO 1886.

Name of Colony. (Area in Square Miles.)	Year.	Population on 1st December.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigrants by Sea.	Emigrants by Sea.	Public Revenue. ¹		Public Debt on 1st December.	Imports.		Exports.		Shipping Inwards and Outwards.		Miles open on the 1st December of—		Total Cultivation. ²		Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Maize.		Other Cereals. ³		Potatoes.		Hay.		Vines.		Green Fodder. ⁴		Other Tillage. ⁵		Live Stock.				Year.	Name of Colony.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
								Total.	Portion raised by Taxation.		Total.	Tons.	Total.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Railway line (miles).	Telegraph line (miles).	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Pigs.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1886-7.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

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

Principal
events.

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N.—
("Point Hicks," believed to be the present Cape Everard in Gippsland.)
1798. June 4th.—Western Port discovered and entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.
- „ Nov. and Dec.—The existence of a strait between Australia and Tasmania proved by Flinders and Bass, who sailed round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.
1800. Dec. 4th to 9th.—Bass's Straits first sailed through from the westward by Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant, Portland Bay, the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands, Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, &c.
1802. January 5th.—Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on February 2nd, and by the vessel on February 15th.
- „ April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Commander Matthew Flinders, R.N., who was not aware it had been previously discovered by Murray.
1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.
- „ October 7th.—Attempt to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins, in charge of a party of convicts.
1804. January 27th.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.
1824. Dec. 16th.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.
1826. Attempt made early in the year to colonize Western Port, on its eastern side, near the site of the present township of Corinella, by Captain S. Wright, of H.M. 3rd Regiment, the Buffs, in charge of a party of convicts. This expedition was sent from New South Wales in consequence of a report that the French contemplated a settlement on the south coast of Australia. This apprehension having been found to be groundless, and the locality being sterile and scrubby, the establishment was withdrawn early in 1828.
1834. Nov. 19th.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.
1835. May 29th.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives for a grant of 600,000 acres of land. This treaty was afterwards disallowed by the Imperial Government.

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

1835. August 28th.—John Pascoe Fawcner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne. (Fawcner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)
1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.
- „ Sept. 29th.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate.
1837. March 2nd.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name of Melbourne to the metropolis of the new settlement.
- „ June 1st.—First sale of Crown lands took place in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.
1839. Sept. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians and on the north by the 36th parallel. (For boundaries of Victoria see paragraph 3 *post*.)
1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.
1847. June 26th.—Royal Letters Patent erecting the Town of Melbourne into a City signed at this date; gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848.
1849. October 12th.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.
1851. July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.
- „ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.
1853. February 8th.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.
1854. Nov. and Dec.—Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 3rd December.)
- „ Dec. 29th.—Municipal institutions (the origin of the present cities, towns, and boroughs) established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.
1855. Nov. 23rd.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.
1856. March 19th.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.
1857. August 27th.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.
- „ Nov. 24th.—Universal suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.
1867. February 6th.—Customs tariff imposing import duties on a number of articles with the view of affording protection to native industry came into operation under Act 31 Vict. No. 306.
1869. January 1st.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.
1871. May 17th.—Import duties on many articles increased under Act 35 Vict. No. 400, with the view of affording further protection to native industry.
1880. February 6th.—Fortnightly mail service between Victoria and England commenced.
- „ October 1st.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened. It was closed on the 30th April, 1881.
1881. Nov. 28th.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces and members increased, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.
1884. February 1st.—Victorian Railways placed under the control and management of three Commissioners, under Act 47 Vict. No. 767.

1884. Dec. 31st.—Patronage in the public service abolished with respect to appointments and promotions, and “a just and equitable system in lieu thereof, which will enable all persons who have qualified themselves in that behalf to enter the public service without favor or recommendation other than their own merits and fitness for the position,” established under Act 47 Vict. No. 773, which Statute also provided for the appointment of a Public Service Board, consisting of three members, to administer its provisions.

1885. December 9th.—Imperial Act constituting a Federal Council of Australasia brought into operation in respect to Victoria by Act 49 Vict. No. 843. First meeting of Federal Council opened in Tasmania, 25th January, 1886.

1887. April 4th.—Conference between representatives of the principal colonies of the Empire and the Imperial Government, summoned chiefly for the purpose of considering questions of defence and postal and telegraphic communication, held its first meeting in London, Victoria sending four representatives. Conference closed 9th May, 1887.

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

Position of
Victoria.

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

Boundaries.

4. According to the latest computation, the area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. The whole continent of Australia is estimated to contain 2,944,628 square miles, and therefore Victoria occupies about a thirty-fourth part of its surface. Great Britain contains 88,006 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

Area of
Victoria.

5. The southernmost point in Victoria, and consequently in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude 39° 8' S., longitude 146° 26' E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude 34° 2' S., longitude 140° 58' E.; the point furthest east is Cape

Extreme
points of
Victoria.

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

Howe, situated in latitude $37^{\circ} 31'$ S., longitude $149^{\circ} 59'$ E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian $140^{\circ} 58'$ E., and extends from latitude $34^{\circ} 2'$ S. to latitude $38^{\circ} 4'$ S., or 242 geographical miles.

Position of
Melbourne.

6. The Melbourne Observatory is a building specially erected for observatory purposes in the Government reserve on the south side of the River Yarra. According to the latest computation, its latitude is $37^{\circ} 49' 53''$ south, and its longitude $144^{\circ} 58' 32''$ east.

Latitudes
and longi-
tudes.

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

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF PLACES IN VICTORIA.

Name of Place.				Latitude S.		Longitude E.	
				°	'	°	'
Alexandra	...	...	...	37	12	145	43
Amherst	...	...	...	37	8	143	40
Ararat	...	...	...	37	17	142	57
Avoca	...	...	...	37	6	143	29
Ballarat	...	...	...	37	33	143	52
Beechworth	...	...	...	36	22	146	41
Belfast	..	...	...	38	23	142	14
Benalla	...	...	...	36	33	145	59
Buninyong	...	...	...	37	39	143	53
Cape Bridgewater	...	...	...	38	24	141	25
Cape Everard	...	...	...	37	49	149	17
Cape Howe	...	...	...	37	31	149	59
Cape Liptrap	...	...	...	38	55	145	55
Cape Nelson	...	...	...	38	26	141	32
Cape Otway	...	...	...	38	52	143	41
Cape Paterson	...	...	...	38	41	145	37
Cape Schanck	...	...	...	38	30	144	54
Cape Woolamai	...	...	...	38	54	145	22
Castlemaine	...	...	...	37	4	144	14
Clunes	...	...	...	37	18	143	47
Colac	...	...	...	38	20	143	35
Creswick	...	...	...	37	25	143	54
Daylesford	...	...	...	37	21	144	8
Dunolly	...	...	...	36	52	143	44
Echuca	...	...	...	38	8	144	46
Geelong	...	...	...	38	9	144	22
Hamilton	...	...	...	37	45	142	1
Horsham	...	...	...	36	43	142	1
Inglewood	...	...	...	36	35	143	53
Jamieson	...	...	...	37	18	146	9
Kilmore	...	...	...	37	18	144	57
Lakes' Entrance	...	...	...	37	53	148	2
Maldon	...	...	...	37	0	144	5
Maryborough	...	...	...	37	3	143	44
Melbourne	...	...	...	37	50	144	59
Point Lonsdale	...	...	...	38	18	144	37

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF PLACES IN VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name of Place.				Latitude S.		Longitude E.	
				°	'	°	'
Point Nepean	...	...	...	38	18	144	40
Portland	...	...	...	38	21	141	37
Pyramid Point	...	...	...	38	32	145	14
Queenscliff	...	...	...	38	16	144	40
Sale	...	...	...	38	6	147	4
Sandhurst	...	...	...	36	46	144	17
Seymour	...	...	...	37	2	145	6
Smythesdale	...	...	...	37	39	143	41
St. Arnaud	...	...	...	36	37	143	16
Stawell	...	...	...	37	3	142	47
Talbot	...	...	...	37	10	143	42
Wangaratta	...	...	...	36	21	146	19
Warrnambool	...	...	...	38	23	142	30
Williamstown	...	...	...	37	52	144	55
Wilson's Promontory	...	...	...	39	8	146	26

8. The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australasian colonies, the positions being the Observatories at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, the Barracks Observatory at Hobart, the Survey Office Observatory at Wellington, and the Government House at Perth. The figures have been corrected according to the latest information by Mr. R. L. J. Ellery, F.R.S., Government Astronomer of Victoria:—

Positions of
Austral-
asian
capitals.

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

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

9. Victoria is traversed, with more or less regularity, throughout its entire length from east to west by a chain of mountains and lesser hills, completely dividing it into two parts, and known as the Dividing Range. The summit of this range runs generally at a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the coast. The streams to the north of it flow towards the River Murray, and those to the south of it towards the sea. The eastern part of the range, which divides the Gippsland district from that of the Murray, is named the Australian Alps; and that part which

Physical fea-
tures.

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

Mountains.

10. Besides the main Dividing Range, there are also other ranges extending in different parts of the country, many of them being spurs of the main chain; the highest peaks, however, are found in the Dividing Range and its offshoots between St. Clair and the eastern boundary of Victoria. The chief of these are:—The Bogong Range, 6,508 feet*; Mount Feathertop, 6,303 feet; Mount Hotham, 6,100 feet; Mount Cobberas, 6,025 feet; Mount Cope, 6,015 feet; Mount Buller, 5,934 feet; Gibbo Range, 5,764 feet; Mount Wills, 5,758 feet; Mount Howitt, 5,715 feet; Mount Buffalo, 5,645 feet; The Twins, 5,575 feet; Mount Tamboritha, 5,381 feet; Mount Wellington, 5,363 feet; Mount Cobbler, 5,342 feet; Mount Kent, 5,129 feet; and Mount Torbreck, 5,001 feet. So far as is at present known by observation, there are at least sixteen peaks over 5,000 feet high, and fifteen between 4,000 and 5,000 feet. There are, however, many peaks above 4,000 feet whose actual heights have not yet been determined.†

* The Bogong is the highest mountain in Victoria. The highest mountain on the Australian Continent is Mount Kosciusko in New South Wales, one peak of which, according to Dr. Lendenfield of the Australian Museum, Sydney, who ascended to its summit, is 7,256 feet in height.

† For a complete list of the mountains and hills in Victoria, with the approximate heights of the most important peaks, see *Victorian Year-Book, 1882-3*, paragraph 12.

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

12. Victoria contains numerous salt and fresh water lakes and Lakes. lagoons ; but many of these are nothing more than swamps during dry seasons. Some of them are craters of extinct volcanoes. Lake Corangamite, the largest inland lake in Victoria, covers 57,700 acres, and is quite salt, notwithstanding its augmentation by numerous fresh-water streams. It has no visible outlet. Lake Colac, only a few miles distant from Lake Corangamite, is a beautiful sheet of water, covering 6,650 acres, and quite fresh. Lake Burrumbeet is also a fine sheet of fresh water, embracing 5,200 acres. The Gippsland lakes—Victoria, King, and Reeve—are situated close to the coast, and are only separated from the sea by a belt of sand through which there is a narrow entrance. Lake Wellington, the largest of all the Gippsland lakes, lies more inland than the others, and is united with Lake Victoria by a narrow channel, called McLellan's Straits. South-east of Geelong is Lake Connemare, connected with the sea at Point Flinders.‡

13. The principal inlet on the coast of Victoria is Port Phillip Bay, Bays, Inlets, &c. which is an inland sea of an extreme length of over 30 geographical

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

† For a complete list of the rivers in Victoria, with their approximate lengths, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 13.

‡ For a complete list of the lakes in Victoria, with their approximate areas, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 14.

miles from north to south, and of about 35 from east to west. The entrance is about two miles across, and a short distance within it are sandbanks and islands, which, whilst they act as an excellent break-water to the shipping, do not, as there are well-buoyed channels between them, seriously obstruct the navigation. In Port Phillip Bay are two minor bays, viz., Hobson's Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Melbourne, and the point at which the River Yarra, on which Melbourne is situated, empties itself; and Corio Bay, which is the anchorage of the port of Geelong. The next inlet in point of natural importance to Port Phillip is Western Port, in part of which there is anchorage with good shelter in all winds. Corner Inlet, and the adjacent harbor of Welshpool, situated to the north of Wilson's Promontory in Gippsland, also possess considerable capabilities. The other bays and inlets are either roadsteads affording only partial shelter, or are small in extent, or so obstructed by sandbanks as to be suitable for small vessels only. Some of the roadsteads might be much improved by the construction of breakwaters. Towards the eastern part of the coast is a sandy beach, extending for 90 miles without an inlet, except one leading into the Gippsland lakes, which is liable to be closed at intervals. Works with the view of making this entrance permanent have been projected, and are being actively proceeded with.*

Capes, points,
&c. 14. A glance at the map of Victoria will show that the coast line projects considerably to the south in two directions, one being to the west and the other to the east of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. The extreme point of the western projection is Cape Otway, that of the eastern one Wilson's Promontory, the latter being, as has been already stated, the southernmost point on the continent of Australia. Besides these, there is a projection of less extent to the west of Portland Bay, the southernmost point of which is Cape Nelson. Other important points are Capes Bridgewater and Sir William Grant, situated upon the same promontory as Cape Nelson; Points Lonsdale and Nepean, the first at the western, the second at the eastern, side of the entrance to Port Phillip Bay; Cape Schanck, situated between Port Phillip and Western Port; Cape Liptrap, situated between Western Port and Wilson's Promontory; Cape Everard—the Point Hicks of Captain Cook—situated midway between the mouth of the Snowy River and Cape Howe; and Cape Howe itself, being the point at which the dividing line between Victoria and New South Wales meets the sea.†

* For a complete list of the bays and inlets on the coast of Victoria, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 15.

† For a complete list of the capes, points, &c., along the coast of Victoria, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 16.

15. Victoria exercises jurisdiction over but few islands, and of those, ^{Islands.} all, except Phillip Island, which is situated in Western Port, and at the last census contained 295 inhabitants, are but scantily peopled. The largest is French Island, also situated in Western Port; but a considerable portion of it is sterile or covered with mud flats and swamps, and so it maintains only 46 persons. The only other inhabited islands are Swan Island, near Queenscliff, with a population of 31; Mud Island, in Port Phillip Bay, with 9; Churchill and Sandstone Islands, in Western Port, with 12; Snake, Sunday, and Clonmel Islands, off Corner Inlet and Port Albert, with 128; and Gabo Island, five miles south-west of Cape Howe, with 14. The islands in Bass's Straits, except such as are close to the Victorian coast, are dependencies of Tasmania.*

16. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more ^{Climate.} suitable to the European constitution than any other colony upon the continent of Australia, resembling that of the more favoured portions of Southern Europe. Upon examining a chart showing isothermal lines, it will be found that Melbourne is situated upon or near the line corresponding with that in the Northern Hemisphere on which Marseilles, Bordeaux, Bologna, Nice, Verona, and Madrid are situated. The difference, however, between summer and winter, and the hottest and coldest month, is far less in Melbourne than in any of these places. In the twenty-nine years ended with 1886, the maximum temperature in the shade was $111\cdot2^{\circ}$ Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862; the minimum was 27° , viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was $57\cdot4^{\circ}$. Upon the average, on four days during the year the thermometer rises above 100° in the shade; and generally on about three nights during the year it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was $178\cdot5^{\circ}$, viz., on the 14th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, in the twenty-three years ended with 1886, 29·93 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 130, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·46 inches.†

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

* For a complete list of the Victorian islands, with their positions, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1882-3, paragraph 17.

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

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe ...	30th September, 1839*	
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	15th July, 1851 ...	5th May, 1854
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. ...	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st December, 1855†
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	1st January, 1856 ...	26th December, 1856
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B. ...		
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	26th December, 1856	10th September, 1863
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B. ‡	11th September, 1863	7th May, 1866
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. §	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd February, 1879
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Nor- manby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	27th February, 1879	18th April, 1884
	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
	15th July, 1884 ...	Still in office

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on the 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the assumption of office as Superintendent by Mr. C. J. La Trobe. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847. Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Victoria on the 6th November, 1886. He is to assume the administration of the Government only in the event of the death or absence from the colony of the Governor for the time being.

Duration of
Governor-
ships.

18. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Sir Henry Loch, not including the Acting Governors, have held office has been about four years and six months.

Interregna
in Victoria.

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

Ministries

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

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

† Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.

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

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

MINISTRIES.

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

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

* Appointed Chief Justice at this date.

† Appointed Pusine Judge at this date.

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

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

|| Not a Member of Parliament.

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

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

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

MINISTRIES.—continued.

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

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

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

* Resigned office, without salary, on 21 March, 1861; re-appointed on the same date with salary.

† Sworn in as a member of the Executive Council 7 January, 1861.

‡ Sworn in as a member of the Executive Council 2 September, 1861.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

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

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

Died at this date.

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

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

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

‡ Sworn in as a Member of the Executive Council 15 October, 1869.

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XII.			
James McCulloch ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	9 April 1870	19 June 1871
Archibald Michie ...	Attorney-General ...		
James Goodall Francis ...	Treasurer ...		
Thomas Turner a'Beckett, M.L.C.	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
William Wilson ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads		
John Alexander MacPherson	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
Henry John Wrixon ...	Solicitor-General ...		
William Bates ...	Commissioner of Public Works		
Angus Mackay ...	Minister of Mines ...		
XIII.			
Charles Gavan Duffy ...	Chief Secretary (Premier) ...	19 June 1871	10 June 1872
James MacPherson Grant ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	19 June 1871	
Graham Berry ...	Treasurer ...	19 June 1871	21 May 1872
Michael O'Grady ...	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	19 June 1871	10 June 1872
Francis Longmore ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	19 June 1871	
William McLellan ...	Minister of Mines ...	12 June 1871	23 Nov. 1871
Howard Spensley ...	Solicitor-General ...	19 June 1871	
Graham Berry ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	19 June 1871	
succeeded by			
William Mountford Kinsey Vale	Ditto ...	23 Nov. 1871	10 June 1872
Robert Walsh ...	Attorney-General ...	5 July 1871	
William Arthur Callander a'Beckett, M.L.C.*	(Without office) ...	19 June 1871	
succeeded by			
Caleb Joshua Jenner, M.L.C.	Ditto ...	...	...

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

* Appointed Puisne Judge at this date.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

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

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XVI.			
Graham Berry ...	Premier and Treasurer ...	7 Aug. 1875	20 Oct. 1875
James Munro ...	Chief Secretary in lieu of Premier, which office he vacated (Premier)	10 Aug. 1875	
Francis Longmore	Minister of Public Instruction	7 Aug. 1875	
	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
	Minister of Agriculture ...	23 Aug. 1875	
John Woods ...	Commissioner of Railways and Roads	7 Aug. 1875	
William Collard Smith ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works	23 Aug. 1875	
Peter Lalor ...	Minister of Mines ...	7 Aug. 1875	
	Commissioner of Trade and Customs and Postmaster-General		
James Brown Patterson	Commissioner of Public Works	23 Aug. 1875	
	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		
Robert Le Poer Trench* ...	Attorney-General ...	9 Aug. 1875	
James Macpherson Grant ...	Minister of Justice ...		
William Arthur Callander a'Beckett, M.L.C.	(Without office) ...	7 Aug. 1875	
XVII.			
Sir James McCulloch ...	Treasurer (Premier) ...	20 Oct. 1875	21 May 1877
John Alexander MacPherson	Chief Secretary ...		
George Briscoe Kerferd ...	Attorney-General ...		
Duncan Gillies ...	Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey and President of the Board of Land and Works	25 Oct. 1875	
Robert Ramsay ...	Minister of Agriculture ...		
Robert Stirling Anderson, M.L.C.	Minister of Public Instruction and Postmaster-General	20 Oct. 1875	
John Madden † ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
William McLellan ...	Minister of Justice ...		
Joseph Jones ‡ ...	Minister of Mines ...		
	Commissioner of Railways and Roads, Commissioner of Public Works, and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works		

* Not a Member of Parliament.

† Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until 27 July, 1876.

‡ Not a Member of Parliament from date of accepting office until 27 January, 1876.

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

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

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

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

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
XX.			
Graham Berry	Chief Secretary and Treasurer (Premier)	3 Aug. 1880	9 July 1881
William Mountford Kinsey Vale	Attorney-General and Minister of Justice		
Richard Richardson ...	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
James Brown Patterson ...	Commissioner of Railways ...		
William Collard Smith ...	Minister of Education ...		
Alfred Thomas Clark ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs	12 Aug. 1880	
Henry Roberts Williams ...	Minister of Mines		
George David Langridge ...	Commissioner of Public Works		
Richard Richardson ...	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)		
George David Langridge ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
James Brown Patterson ...	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)	3 Aug. 1880 5 Aug. 1880	
Charles Henry Pearson ...	(Without office)		
Robert Dyce Reid ...	(Without office)		
XXI.			
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.	Attorney-General (Premier)	9 July 1881	8 March 1883
James Macpherson Grant ...	Chief Secretary		
Thomas Bent	Commissioner of Railways ...		
Frank Stanley Dobson, M.L.C.	Solicitor-General		
James Howlin Graves ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs		
Charles Young	Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture	19 Aug. 1881	2 Aug. 1881
Henry Bolton	Postmaster-General		
David Gaunson *	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey		
succeeded by Walter Madden	Ditto, ditto		
Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.	Treasurer (without salary)...		
James Macpherson Grant ...	Minister of Public Instruction (without salary)	9 July 1881	8 March 1883
Thomas Bent	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
Charles Young	Minister of Mines (without salary)		
succeeded by Robert Burrowes	Ditto		
Charles Young	Commissioner of Public Works and Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)		
Louis Lawrence Smith ...	(Without office)	9 July 1881 19 Aug. 1881	8 March 1883
James MacBain, M.L.C. ...	(Without office)		

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

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

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

* Appointed Agent-General at this date.

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

‡ Died at this date.

MINISTRIES—continued.

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

Number of Ministry and Name of Minister.	Office.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	
XXIII.				
Duncan Gillies	Treasurer (Premier)	18 Feb. 1886	Still in office	
Alfred Deakin	Chief Secretary			
Henry John Wrixon	Attorney-General			
Henry Cuthbert, M.L.C. ...	Minister of Justice			
James Lorimer, M.L.C. ...	Minister of Defence			
Charles Henry Pearson ...	Minister of Public Instruction			
John Lamont Dow	President of the Board of Land and Works and Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey			
William Froggatt Walker ...	Commissioner of Trade and Customs			
John Nimmo	Commissioner of Public Works			
Duncan Gillies	Minister of Railways (without salary)			
Alfred Deakin	Commissioner of Water Supply (without salary)	...	24 Aug. 1886	
John Lamont Dow	Minister of Agriculture (without salary)			
John Lamont Dow *	Minister of Mines (without salary)	24 Aug. 1886	Still in office	
succeeded by				
Duncan Gillies	Minister of Mines (without salary)	20 Feb. 1886		
Frederick Thomas Derham ...	Postmaster-General			
Matthew Henry Davies	(Without office)	23 Feb. 1886		
John Nimmo	Vice-President of the Board of Land and Works (without salary)			
James Bell,* M.L.C.	(Without office)	20 April 1886		

Duration of Ministries. 21. The number of days which each Ministry remained in power is given in the following table:—

DURATION OF MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier.†			Duration of Office.‡
			Days.
1. William Clark Haines ... ..	...	...	469
2. John O'Shanassy ... ..	...	...	49
3. William Clark Haines ... ..	...	...	315
4. John O'Shanassy ... ..	...	...	596

* The duties appertaining to the Office of Minister of Mines were attended to by the Hon. John James from the 20th February to the 6th April. Mr. James, however, was not appointed Minister of Mines, and official documents requiring the Minister's signature were signed by Mr. Dow. Mr. James failed to obtain a seat in Parliament, and resigned the Acting Office on the 6th April. From the 20th April the Hon James Bell has administered the Mining Department for Mr. Dow.
† The word "Premier" is used to show that the Ministers named were respectively at the head of the Governments enumerated; there is, however, no such office as that of Premier recognized under the Victorian Constitution. Nevertheless, the Hon. Graham Berry was appointed Premier on the 7th August, 1875, but vacated the office three days later. No other Minister has ever been appointed under that title.
‡ For the date of assumption of, and retirement from office by, each Ministry, see last table.

DURATION OF MINISTRIES—*continued.*

Name of Premier.*	Duration of Office.†
	Days.
5. William Nicholson	396
6. Richard Heales	353
7. John O'Shanassy	590
8. James McCulloch	1,775
9. Charles Sladen	66
10. James McCulloch	436
11. John Alexander MacPherson	201
12. James McCulloch	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy	357
14. James Goodall Francis	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	372
16. Graham Berry	74
17. Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G.	579
18. Graham Berry	1,019
19. James Service	151
20. Graham Berry	340
21. Sir Bryan O'Loughlen, Bart.	607
22. James Service	1078
23. Duncan Gillies	Still in Office

22. By means of the figures in the last column it is ascertained that the average duration of Victorian Ministries prior to the Ministry now in office has been 502 days, or about 1 year and $4\frac{1}{2}$ months. Average duration of Ministries.

23. The present is the thirteenth Parliament since the inauguration of responsible government in Victoria. The following table shows the number of Sessions in each Parliament, the dates of opening and of closing or dissolution, also the duration of each Session and of each Parliament:— Parliaments.

PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parliament.
				Days.	Days.
1	1	21st November, 1856...	24th November, 1857	368	991
	2	3rd December, 1857 ...	4th June, 1858 ...	183	
	3	7th October, 1858 ...	24th February, 1859 ...	140	
2	1	13th October, 1859 ...	9th August, 1859	637
	2	20th November, 1860...	18th September, 1860	341	
			3rd July, 1861 ...	225	
3	1	30th August, 1861 ...	11th July, 1861	1,091
	2	7th November, 1862 ...	18th June, 1862 ...	292	
	3	26th January, 1864 ...	11th September, 1863	308	
4			2nd June, 1864 ...	128	378
			25th August, 1864 ...	...
	1	28th November, 1864...	28th November, 1865	366	
			11th December, 1865	...	

* See footnote (†) to preceding page.

† See footnote (†) to preceding page.

PARLIAMENTS—continued.

Number of Parlia-ment.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parlia-ment.
				Days.	Days.
5	1	12th February, 1866 ...	5th April, 1866 ...	52	686
	2	11th April, 1866 ...	1st June, 1866 ...	51	
	3	17th January, 1867 ...	10th September, 1867	236	
	4	18th September, 1867	8th November, 1867 ...	51	
	5	25th November, 1867...	25th November, 1867	1	
6			30th December, 1867	...	1,048
	1	13th March, 1868 ...	29th September, 1868	200	
	2	11th February, 1869 ...	29th December, 1869	321	
	3	15th February, 1870 ...	15th July, 1870 ...	150	
7	4	27th October, 1870 ...	29th December, 1870	63	1,049
			25th January, 1871 ...	...
	1	25th April, 1871 ...	23rd November, 1871	212	
8	2	30th April, 1872 ...	17th December, 1872	231	1,072
	3	13th May, 1873 ...	25th November, 1873	196	
			9th March, 1874 ...	...
9	1	19th May, 1874 ...	24th December, 1874	219	993
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	7th April, 1876 ...	317	
	3	11th July, 1876 ...	22nd December, 1876	164	
10			25th April, 1877	49
	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	9th April, 1878 ...	322	
	2	9th July, 1878 ...	6th December, 1878 ...	150	
11	3	8th July, 1879 ...	5th February, 1880 ...	212	926
			9th February, 1880 ...	...
	1	11th May, 1880 ...	26th June, 1880 ...	46	
12			29th June, 1880	1,088
	1	22nd July, 1880 ...	2nd August, 1881 ...	376	
	2	4th August, 1881 ...	24th December, 1881...	142	
13	3	25th April, 1882 ...	3rd February, 1883 ...	284	1,088
	1	27th February, 1883 ...	19th April, 1883 ...	51	
	2	3rd July, 1883 ...	3rd November, 1883 ...	123	
	3	10th June, 1884 ...	12th December, 1884...	185	
	4	17th June, 1885 ...	18th December, 1885...	184	
			19th February, 1886...	...	
	1	16th March, 1886 ...	16th December, 1886...	275	
	2	7th June, 1887 ...			

Duration of Parliaments.

24. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for 834 days, or about 2 years and 3 months. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for 199 days, or about 6½ months.

Federal Council Act.

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

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

of such of the Australasian colonies as should pass an Act or Ordinance declaring that the Imperial Act should have force therein ; each such colony to be represented by two members, except in the case of Crown colonies, which should be represented by only one member each, power being reserved to Her Majesty, at the request of the legislatures of the colonies, from time to time to increase the number of representatives for each colony.

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

Matters on which Federal Council may legislate.

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

application. Provided that in such cases the Acts of the Council shall extend only to the colonies by whose legislatures the matter shall have been so referred to it, and such other colonies as may afterwards adopt the same.

Assent to
Bills passed
by Federal
Council.

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

Expenses
of Federal
Council.

28. It was further provided that the necessary expenditure connected with the business of the Council should be defrayed in the first instance by the colony wherein the expenditure was incurred, and should be ultimately contributed and paid by the several colonies in proportion to their respective populations; in case of difference, the Governor of Tasmania being empowered to assess and apportion the amounts payable.

Colonies in
which
Federal
Council Act
should
operate.

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

Colonies
represented
at Federal
Council.

30. An Act (49 Vict. No. 843) to bring this Act into operation was passed into law in Victoria on the 9th December, 1885, and similar Acts or Ordinances were passed in Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, and Fiji; but the other Australasian colonies, viz., New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand, decided not to join the Federal Council at present. Victorian representatives at the first Council were appointed on the 5th January, 1886. The following were the representatives of the various colonies at that Council, which was opened in Tasmania on the 25th January, 1886:—

FEDERAL COUNCIL OF AUSTRALASIA.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony represented.
Victoria ...	James Service ...	Premier and Treasurer
" ...	Graham Berry ...	Chief Secretary
Queensland ...	Samuel Walter Griffith ...	Premier and Colonial Secretary
" ...	James Robert Dickson ...	Colonial Treasurer
Western Australia	James George Lee-Steere...	Member of Executive and Legislative Councils
Tasmania ...	Adye Douglas ...	Premier and Chief Secretary
" ...	John Stokell Dodds ...	Attorney-General
Fiji ...	William McGregor, C.M.G.	Colonial Secretary

31. The Hon. Graham Berry and the Hon. James Service ceased to be members of the Federal Council on their retiring from the Ministry, on the 16th and 18th February, 1886. The Hon. Duncan Gillies, Treasurer, and the Hon. Henry John Wrixon, Attorney-General, were appointed as representatives of Victoria in their room, on the 31st May, 1886.

Changes of
Victorian
Representa-
tives.

32. During its first session, the Federal Council passed four Bills, all of which were duly assented to by the Governor of Tasmania on behalf of Her Majesty. The following are the titles of these bills:—

Acts passed
by Federal
Council.

1. A Bill for shortening the language used in Acts of the Federal Council of Australasia.
2. A Bill to facilitate the proof throughout the Federation of Acts of the Federal Council, and of Acts of the Parliaments of the Australasian Colonies, and of the Judicial and Official Documents, and of the signatures of certain Public Officers.
3. A Bill to authorize the Service of Civil Process out of the Jurisdiction of the Colony in which it is issued.
4. A Bill to make provision for the enforcement within the Federation of Judgments of the Supreme Courts of the Colonies of the Federation.

33. A conference between Her Majesty's Government and Colonial Representatives was held in London in April and May 1887. This Conference was called into being by the following passage in the Queen's Speech on the prorogation of Parliament:—

Imperial
Conference.

“I have observed with much satisfaction the interest which, in an increasing degree, is evinced by the people of this country in the welfare of their Colonial and Indian fellow-subjects; and I am led to the conviction that there is on all sides a growing desire to draw closer in every practicable way the bonds which unite the various portions of the Empire. I have authorized communications to be entered into with the principal Colonial Governments with a view to the fuller consideration of matters of common interest.”

34. The communications with the colonies thus promised received the careful consideration of Her Majesty's Government, and they came to a conclusion that Her Majesty should be advised to summon a Conference, at which representatives of the principal Colonial Governments should be invited to attend, “for the discussion of those questions which appear more particularly to demand attention at the present time.” The Governors of the various colonies were communicated with accordingly, and informed that the chief points the Government proposed to submit for consideration were the organization for military defence and the promotion of commercial relations by the development of a complete system of postal and telegraphic communication. They further intimated that the Conference would be purely consultative, and it would therefore

Objects of the
Conference.

not be material that the colonies should have equal or proportional representation thereon ; also, that their desire was that its constitution should be sufficiently comprehensive to include, in addition to the Agent-General or other specially-deputed representative of each Government, any leading public man who might be at liberty to come to England, and might be specially qualified to take a useful part in the deliberations.*

Date of
opening
Conference.

35. The Conference met on the 4th April, 1887. It was presided over by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, The Right Honorable Sir Henry Holland, Bart., G.C.M.G., M.P.

Representa-
tives at
Conference.

36. The following were the representatives of the various colonies:—

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

Colony.	Name of Representative.	Office held in Colony represented.
Victoria ...	Alfred Deakin	Chief Secretary.
	James Lorimer	Minister of Defence.
	Sir Graham Berry, K.C.M.G. ...	Agent-General.
	James Service	late Premier.
New South Wales	Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., C.B. ...	Agent-General.
	Sir Patrick Jennings, K.C.M.G. ...	late Premier.
	Robert Wisdom	formerly Attorney General.
Queensland	Sir Samuel Griffith, K.C.M.G. ...	Premier.
	Sir James Garrick, K.C.M.G. ...	Agent-General.
South Australia	John William Downer	Premier.
	Sir Arthur Bligh, K.C.M.G., C.B. ...	Agent-General.
Western Australia	John Forrest, C.M.G.	Commissioner of Crown Lands.
	Septimus Burt ... ..	...
Tasmania ...	Adye Douglas	Agent-General.
	John Stokell Dodds	late Attorney-General.
New Zealand	Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., C.B. ...	Agent-General.
	Sir William Fitzherbert, K.C.M.G. ...	Speaker of Legislative Council.
Canada ...	Sir Alexander Campbell, K.C.M.G. ...	Lieutenant - Governor of Ontario.
Newfoundland	Sandford Fleming, C.M.G. ... ..	...
	Robert Thorburn	Premier.
	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G. ... ..	...
Cape of Good Hope	Thomas Upington	Attorney-General.
	Jan Hendrick Hofmeyr ... ..	...
Natal ...	Sir Charles Mills, K.C.M.G., C.B. ...	Agent-General.
	John Robinson ... ..	...

Representa-
tives of
Crown
colonies.

37. Besides the representatives just named, the following nominees from the Crown colonies, against which their names are severally placed, attended the Conference, being named either by the Governors

* See Circular Despatch, dated 25th December, 1886, of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, to Governors of colonies having responsible Government.

of such colonies or by the Secretary of State, the arrangement being that they should be allowed a hearing when any matter affecting their particular colony might be under consideration :—

Bahamas	...	...	Sir Augustus John Adderley, K.C.M.G.
Barbados	..	...	Sir Charles Packer, Knt.
Bermuda	...	...	Lieutenant-General Sir John Henry Lefroy, K.C.M.G., C.B.
British Guiana	...	...	J. E. Tinné.
British Honduras	...	...	Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, C.M.G.
Ceylon	...	...	{ Right Honorable Sir William Henry Gregory, K.C.M.G. George T. M. O'Brien.
Cyprus	...	...	Major-General Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.M.G., C.B.
Falkland Islands	...	...	Lieutenant-Colonel H. Cautley, R.E.
Fiji	...	...	James E. Mason, C.M.G.
Gambia	...	...	Valesius Skipton Gouldsbury, C.M.G.
Gibraltar	...	...	General Sir John Miller Adye, G.C.B.
Gold Coast	...	...	Francis Swanzy.
Hong Kong	...	...	{ Right Honorable Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. W. Keswick.
Jamaica	...	...	C. Washington Eves.
Lagos	...	...	{ Captain Alfred Moloney, C.M.G. Reverend John Johnson.
Leeward Islands	...	...	R. Hankey.
Malta	...	...	{ General Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simmons, G.C.B. Count Strickland della Catena. Giuseppe Carbone.
Mauritius	...	...	{ Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G. Frederic Condé Williams. William Newton.
Native Malay States	...	...	Frank A. Swettenham, C.M.G.
Sierra Leone	...	...	{ Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G. Captain Frederick Craigie Halkett.
Straits Settlements	...	...	{ Lieutenant-General Sir Andrew Clarke, G.C.M.G. J. Anderson. Paul F. Tidman.
Trinidad	...	...	A. P. Marryatt.
Windward Islands	...	...	Sir George Henry Chambers, Knt.

38. The points discussed at the Conference may be classified as follows :—

Points discussed at Conference.

1. Naval defences of Australasia.
2. Defence of coaling stations.
3. Condition of Colonial land forces and defence precautions.
4. Position of affairs in the New Hebrides.
5. Future Government of British New Guinea.
6. Postal matters.
7. Universal penny post.
8. Cable communication and charges.
9. Execution of judgments throughout the Empire.
10. Uniform bankruptcy law.
11. Uniform patent law.
12. Amendment of the marriage law.
13. Effect of sugar bounties on British trade.
14. Protection against foreign imports.

15. Investment of trust funds in Colonial securities.
16. Stamp duty on inscribed stock.
17. Disposal of unclaimed dividends on Colonial loans.
18. Colonial registers.
19. Saving life at sea.
20. Uniform census returns.
21. Uniform trade marks law.
22. Enlargement of Queen's title.
23. Defence of South African ports.
24. Native affairs in South Africa.
25. Newfoundland mail contracts.
26. Newfoundland fisheries.

Date of closing Conference. 39. The Conference held its final sitting on the 9th May, 1887, having been in session for one month and five days.

Governors of British Dominions. 40. The following are the names of the present Governors of the various British Possessions, and the dates of their assumption of office:—

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
AUSTRALASIA.		
Victoria	Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15 July, 1884
"	Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	6 Nov., 1886*
New South Wales and Norfolk Island	The Right Honorable Charles Robert Carington, Baron Carrington, G.C.M.G.	11 Dec., 1885
" "	Sir Alfred Stephen, G.C.M.G., C.B., (Lieutenant-Governor)	25 Nov., 1885*
Queensland	Sir Anthony Musgrave, K.C.M.G.	6 Nov., 1883
South Australia	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G.	19 Feb., 1883
Western Australia	Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	5 June, 1883
Tasmania	Sir Robert George Crookshank Hamilton, K.C.B.	11 Mar., 1887
New Zealand	Lieutenant-General Sir William Francis Drummond Jervois, G.C.M.G., C.B.	20 Jan., 1883
Fiji	Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	2 Jan., 1887
"	John Bates Thurston, C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	1886*
New Guinea (British) ...	John Douglas, C.M.G. (Special Commissioner)	1885
EUROPE.		
Gibraltar	General The Honorable Sir Arthur Edward Hardinge, K.C.B., C.I.E.	1886*
Malta	General Sir John Lintorn Arabin Simons, G.C.B.	14 Jan., 1884
"	The Honorable Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	20 June, 1884*
Cyprus	Sir Henry Ernest Gascoigne Bulwer, G.C.M.G. (High Commissioner)	1886*
Heligoland	Lieutenant-Colonel John Terence Nicolls O'Brien, C.M.G.	26 Oct., 1881

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

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
ASIA.		
British India ...	The Right Honorable Frederick Temple Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, Earl of Dufferin, G.C.B., K.P., G.C.M.G. (Governor-General)	28 Oct., 1884
Ceylon ...	The Honorable Sir Arthur Hamilton Gordon, G.C.M.G.	6 Dec., 1883
" ...	Sir Cecil Clementi Smith, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	3 Aug., 1885*
Hong Kong ...	The Right Honorable Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G. †	3 Mar., 1883
Mauritius ...	Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G. ...	1 June, 1883
Straits Settlements ...	Sir Frederick Aloysius Weld, G.C.M.G.	6 May, 1880
Labuan ...	Dr. P. Leys ...	3 Sept., 1881*
North Borneo (British)	W. H. Treacher ...	1 June, 1881*
AFRICA.		
Cape of Good Hope, British Bechuanaland, and Basutoland	The Right Honorable Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G.	22 Jan., 1881
Natal ...	Sir Arthur Havelock, K.C.M.G. ...	12 Sept., 1885*
St. Helena ...	Lieutenant-Colonel Grant Blunt, R.E., (Acting)	19 Mar., 1884
Sierra Leone ...	Surgeon-Major Sir Samuel Rowe, K.C.M.G.	11 Feb., 1885
Gambia ...	Captain James Shaw Hay (Administrator)	14 Jan., 1886*
Gold Coast ...	William Brandford Griffith, C.M.G. ...	1886*
Lagos ...	Captain Cornelius Alfred Moloney, C.M.G. (Administrator)	1886*
AMERICA.		
Canada ...	The Most Honorable Henry Charles Keith Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, G.C.M.G. (Governor-General)	23 Oct., 1883
Ontario ...	John Beverley Robinson (Lieutenant-Governor)	30 June, 1880*
Quebec ...	Louis François Roderique Masson (Lieutenant-Governor)	7 Nov., 1884*
Nova Scotia ...	Mathew H. Richey, Q.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	4 July 1883*
New Brunswick ...	Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	31 Oct., 1885*
Manitoba ...	James Cox Aikins (Lieutenant-Governor)	8 Oct., 1882*
N. W. Territories ...	Edward Dewdney (Lieutenant-Governor)	3 Dec., 1881*
British Columbia ...	Clement Francis Cornwall (Lieutenant-Governor)	25 June, 1881*
Prince Edward Island	A. A. Macdonald (Lieutenant-Governor)	1 Aug., 1884*
Newfoundland ...	Sir George William Des Vœux, K.C.M.G. †	12 Feb., 1886*
Jamaica ...	General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, K.C.B., C.I.E.	26 Dec., 1883
British Honduras ...	Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	17 July, 1884

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

† Whilst these pages were going through the press, it was announced that Sir G. W. Des Vœux had been appointed Governor of Hong Kong in lieu of Sir George Bowen retired, and that Mr. H. A. Blake had been appointed Governor of Newfoundland.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
<i>AMERICA—continued.</i>		
Turks and Caicos Islands	Harry M. Jackson (Chief Commissioner)	24 Oct., 1885*
British Guiana ...	Sir Henry Turner Irving, K.C.M.G. ...	4 May, 1882
" ...	Charles Bruce, C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	2 Nov., 1885*
Bahamas ...	Henry Arthur Blake † ...	18 Feb., 1884
Trinidad ...	Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G. ...	9 Oct., 1885
Barbados ...	Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G....	9 Oct., 1885
St. Vincent ...	Vacant	
Grenada ...	Walter Joseph Sendall ...	2 June, 1885
Tobago ...	Robert B. Llewellyn ...	19 Sept., 1885*
St. Lucia ...	Edward Laborde, C.M.G. (Administrator)	19 Sept., 1885*
Leeward Islands ...	The Right Honorable Jenico William Joseph Preston, Viscount Gormanston	5 Oct., 1885
Antigua ...	Neale Porter (President) ...	
Montserrat ...	James Meade (President, Acting) ...	1882*
St. Christopher and Nevis	Charles Monroe Eldridge (President)	1883*
Virgin Islands ...	Vacant	
Dominica ...	Captain John Spencer Churchill (President)	1882*
Bermuda ...	Lieutenant-General Thomas Lionel John Gallwey, R.E.	3 July, 1882
Falkland Islands ...	Thomas Kerr ...	24 Nov., 1880

Reigning
sovereigns.

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

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria I. ...	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
"	"	"	Empress of India ...	1877
Argentine Republic	M. J. Celman ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Austria-Hungary ...	Franz Josef I. ...	1830	Emperor of Austria ...	1848
"	"	"	King of Hungary ...	1867
Belgium ...	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians ...	1865
Bolivia ...	G. Pacheco ...	...	President of the Republic	1884
Brazil ...	Pedro II. ...	1825	Emperor of Brazil ...	1831
Bulgaria ...	...	...	Regency ...	1886 †
Chile ...	J. M. Balmacada ...	...	President of the Republic	1886

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

† Whilst these pages were passing through the press, it was announced that Sir Ambrose Shea had been appointed Governor of Bahamas. *vice* Mr. H. A. Blake transferred to Newfoundland.

‡ Alexander, Prince of Bulgaria, abdicated 7th September, 1886. The Government has since been carried on by a Regency. According to telegrams received about the 12th July, whilst these pages were passing through the press, Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Coburg had been elected to the throne of Bulgaria.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
China	Kwang-Su ...	1871	Emperor of China ...	1875
Colombia	R. Muñoz ...	...	President of the Republic	1884
Corea	Li Hi ...	...	King of Corea ...	1864
Costa Rica	B. Soto ...	...	President of the Republic	1885
Denmark	Christian IX. ...	1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Ecuador	J. M. P. Caamaño ...	...	President of the Republic	1883
Egypt	Mohamed Tewfik	1852	Khedive of Egypt* ...	1879
France	F. P. J. Grévy...	1813	President of the Republic	1879
Germany	Wilhelm I. ...	1797	King of Prussia. ...	1861
"	" ...	"	Emperor of Germany ...	1871
Greece	Georgios I. ...	1845	King of the Hellenes ...	1863
Guatemala	M. Barillas ...	...	President of the Republic	1885
Haiti	General Salomon	...	President of the Republic	1879
Hawaii	Kalakana I. ...	1836	King of Hawaii ...	1874
Holland	Willem III. ...	1817	King of the Netherlands	1849
Honduras	L. Bogran ...	...	President of the Republic	1883
Italy	Umberto I. ...	1844	King of Italy ...	1878
"	Leone XIII. (Gioacchino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan	Mutsu Hito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Liberia	H. R. W. Johnson	...	President of Liberia ...	1884
Madagascar	Ranavalona III.	1861	Queen of Madagascar...	1883
Mexico	P. Diaz ...	...	President of the Republic	1885
Montenegro	Nicholas I. ...	1841	Hospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco	Muley-Hassan	1831	Sultan of Morocco ...	1873
Orange Free State ...	Sir J. H. Brand	...	President of the Republic	1883
Paraguay	General Escobar	...	President of the Republic	1886
Persia	Nasser-ed-Din...	1829	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Peru	A. A. Caceres...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Portugal	Luis I. ...	1838	King of Portugal ...	1861
Roumania... ..	Carol I. ...	1839	Domnul of Roumania ...	1866
"	" ...	"	King " ...	1881
Russia	Alexander III.	1845	Czar of Russia ...	1881
Salvador	F. Menendez ...	...	President of the Republic	1885
San Domingo	U. Heureaux ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Servia	Milan I. ...	1854	Prince of Servia ...	1868*
"	" ...	"	King " ...	1882
Siam	Chulalongkorn I.	1853	King of Siam ...	1868
South African Republic	S. J. P. Krüger	...	President of the Republic	1883
Spain	Alfonso XIII. ...	1886	King of Spain † ...	1886
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II. ...	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Switzerland	N. Droz ...	...	President of the Republic	1887
Tunis	Sidi Ali ...	1817	Bey of Tunis ...	1882
Turkey	Abdul-Hamid II.	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States	G. Cleveland ...	1837	President of the United States	1885
Uruguay	M. Tages ...	...	President of the Republic	1882
Venezuela	G. Blanco ...	...	President of the Republic	1886
Zanzibar	Barghash-bin-Saïd	1817	Sultan of Zanzibar ...	1870

* This is the date of the Prince's accession to the throne, but he did not assume the Government until 1872.

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

Oldest and longest reigning sovereigns.

42. It will be observed that only one ruler—the Emperor of Germany—was born before the commencement of the present century ; also that, with the exception of the Emperor of Brazil, who ascended the throne at the early age of 6 years, no monarch has reigned so long as the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland.

PART I.—POPULATION.

Population, 1886.

43. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1886* was as follows :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1886.

Males	...	...	...	...	...	531,452
Females	...	...	...	...	...	471,591
Total	...	...	...	...	...	1,003,043

Reduction made in estimate of population.

44. This estimate shows an increase of only 11,174 (1,742 in the males and 9,432 in the females) upon that for the end of 1885, published in the last issue of this work, but the figures then given were derived, in the customary manner, from the numbers returned at the last census, with the addition of those expressing the excess of births over deaths, and of arrivals over departures, recorded as having occurred since the census was taken. It was then stated that the estimate was in all probability too high, and this has been corroborated in various ways, and especially by the fact that the marriage, birth, and death rates were found to be lower than might have been expected in view of the change in the proportions living at the various age-groups which are known to have occurred since the census. It has, therefore, been decided to reduce the estimate for the end of 1886 by 30,000, this being approximately the number which calculations based upon the occurrence of marriages, births, and deaths, show it to have been over-stated.

Defective record of departures.

45. It is certain that until the departures by sea are recorded with a greater degree of accuracy than they are at present, the apparent population, or that derived from the application of the difference between the births and deaths and the difference between the arrivals and departures to the census figures, will always be in excess of the actual population. This being the case, it is obviously better to amend the estimate from time to time, rather than let the error go on increasing during the whole decade intervening between two censuses ; the year 1885 seems to be a favorable period for making the amendment, as it is midway between the last census, taken in 1881, and the next census,

* The estimated population of Victoria at the end of each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) ante.

proposed to be taken in 1891. It will be remembered that at the census of 1881 the error in the population estimate, which had been allowed to run on for ten years, was found to amount to no less than 67,000.

46. The apparent population at the end of 1886, or that which the colony would have contained if the recorded births, deaths, arrivals, and departures had been neither more or less than those which actually occurred, was 1,033,043, viz., 555,452 males, and 477,591 females. The numbers of either sex have been reduced in proportion to the number of recorded departures of the same sex, as it is known to be in consequence of the defective record of these that the main error occurs. The males have therefore been reduced by 24,000, and the females by 6,000 : total, 30,000. Apparent population.

47. A partial check upon the periodical estimates of population is afforded by means of returns obtained from the municipal authorities, who at the time of making their valuations ought to ascertain the number of persons living upon each property rated. This is not always done correctly; and, besides, in some municipalities the properties are not visited each year for the purpose of rating, in which case the numbers are not counted, but estimates, more or less wide of the truth, are made by the municipal authorities. The aggregate population obtained by means of the municipal returns is thus not so accurate as it might be were due care exercised in every municipality. The sum of the returns for 1886 was 988,632,* which, with an allowance to bring it on to the end of the year and for districts not situated within the limits of any municipality, would give a total of 1,006,250, or 26,800 less than the apparent population, but only 3,200 more than the reduced estimate now adopted. It may be remarked that, when the census of 1881 was taken, the population according to the municipal estimate was found to be several thousands above the number then returned, although not nearly so high as the apparent population brought on in the usual way throughout the ten years which had intervened between it and the previous census. Municipal estimate of population.

48. Supposing the apparent population had been correct, the mean or average population during 1886 would have been 1,011,370, viz., 541,990 males and 469,380 females; but, calculating upon the basis of the reduced estimate, the mean population of the year may be set down as follows :— Mean population, 1886.

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1886.						
Males	...	...	...	...	...	522,203
Females	...	...	...	...	...	464,891
Total	...	...	...	...	...	987,094

* The returns are, on the average, made up to about the middle of August.

Increase of
population,
1886.

49. According to the records of births and deaths, and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1886 was 41,174, viz., 25,742 males and 15,432 females. Of this increase, 15,872, consisting of 7,178 males and 8,694 females, resulted from excess of births over deaths; and the remainder, viz., 25,302, consisting of 18,564 males and 6,738 females, was due to excess of arrivals over departures.

Increase of
population,
1871 to 1886.

50. The figures showing the apparent increase of population are useful for comparing the results of one year with those of another, but are not to be relied upon for individual years, they being usually higher than the actual numbers, as was made abundantly manifest by the results of the last census. The reason of this is that a large number of persons leave the colony by sea without being recorded by the Immigration Office. This causes a constant loss in the account of population, unrecognised at the time, which can only be counterbalanced by a surplus of arrivals over departures overland, a circumstance which of late years has occurred but rarely. In 1886, the apparent increase of population was greater by 10,581 than in the previous year, and was the largest recorded during the last sixteen years. Eleven years ago (1875), according to the figures, the increase of population was at a minimum; but since then a marked improvement has taken place from year to year, but especially in the last three years, in each of which the apparent increase was twice as large as in 1875. The following are the figures for the last sixteen years :—

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.*

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

Increase by
births.

51. As practically all the deaths are registered, but some of the births escape registration, the apparent increase by the surplus of the latter over the former is always somewhat below the truth. As, however, it is probable that the proportion of unregistered births is tolerably constant from year to year, and is not very large in any year, the figures are useful. The apparent excess of births in 1886 was greater by 261 than that in 1885, and was also greater than in any other year since 1873. The following are the numbers in the last sixteen years :—

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

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.*

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

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

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

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

Government by the Government Statist,* but this recommendation has not yet been adopted. In the meantime the figures, which are as follow for the last sixteen years—and which, it will be observed, show an increase for 1886 of 10,320 over the number for 1885, and a much larger increase than that shown for any other year of the period—must be taken only for what they may be worth:—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.†

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

Population of
Austral-
asian
colonies.

53. The following table shows the estimated population of each Australasian colony at the end of 1885 and 1886, and the increase of each during the twelve months ended with the latter:—

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885 AND 1886.‡

Colony.	Estimated Population at end of—		Increase.
	1885.	1886.	
Victoria	971,145	1,003,043	31,898
New South Wales	957,914	1,001,966	44,052
Queensland	315,489	343,768	28,279
South Australia	313,423	312,439	- 984§
Western Australia	35,186	40,084	4,898
Total	2,593,157	2,701,300	108,143||
Tasmania	133,791	137,211	3,420
New Zealand	575,226	589,366	14,140
Grand Total	3,302,174	3,427,877	125,703

NOTE.—The *apparent* population of Victoria was 991,869 at the end of 1885, and 1,033,043 at the end of 1886; that of New South Wales was 980,578 and 1,030,901 at the end of the same two years. The *apparent* increase of population in 1886 was 41,174 in the case of Victoria, and 50,323 in the case of New South Wales. The population in this table is exclusive of Aborigines, except a few in Victoria and New South Wales.

Colonies
which have
amended
their popu-
lation esti-
mates.

54. Since the last publication of the *Victorian Year-Book*, both Victoria and New South Wales have reduced their estimates of population to allow for unrecorded departures which have taken place since the census of 1881 was taken, the former by 30,000 and the latter by 28,925. Moreover, Queensland and New Zealand took censuses in

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

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

‡ The estimated population of each Australasian colony for 1873 and each subsequent year will be found in the Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

§ The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

|| Net figures.

1885, which led to a reduction on previous estimates of 11,427 persons in the case of the former, and 7,194 in that of the latter. The other three colonies have not amended their estimates, and as the record of persons departing is more or less incomplete in all of them there is little doubt that the figures given overstate the truth. It should be mentioned that the four colonies which have altered their population figures have carried back the correction to the previous year.

55. The subjoined figures show the estimated percentage of increase of the population of each colony during the year 1886, the colonies being arranged in order according to the rate of increase in each:—

Order of colonies in respect to increase of population.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONATE INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1886.

	Per cent.
1. Western Australia	13·92
2. Queensland	8·96
3. New South Wales	4·60
4. Victoria	3·29
5. Tasmania	2·56
6. New Zealand	2·46
7. South Australia	—·31*

NOTE.—If no allowance had been made for probable unrecorded departures, the apparent increase of population in 1886 would have been at the rate of 4·15 per cent. in the case of Victoria and 5·13 per cent. in the case of New South Wales.

56. By the totals in the last table it may be ascertained that, in 1886, the population of Continental Australasia increased by 4·17 per cent., and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 3·81 per cent.

Increase in Australia and Australasia, 1886.

57. During the five years and nine months which intervened between the census of 1881 and the end of 1886 it is estimated that the following increases took place in the populations of the different colonies:—

Increase of Australasian populations since census.

INCREASE OF AUSTRALASIAN POPULATIONS, 1881 TO 1886.

Colony	Population. Census of 1881.†	Increase in 5½ years.	
		Numerical.	Centesimal.
Victoria... ..	862,346	140,697	16·32
New South Wales	751,468	250,498	33·33
Queensland	213,525	130,243	60·99
South Australia	279,865	32,574	11·63
Western Australia	29,708	10,376	34·93
Total	2,136,912	564,388	26·41
Tasmania	115,705	21,506	18·59
New Zealand	489,933	99,433	20·30
Grand Total	2,742,550	685,327	24·99

* The minus (—) sign indicates decrease.

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

Probable
Austral-
asian popu-
lations,
1891.

58. Judging from the increases shown in the table, it may fairly be estimated that when the next simultaneous census of the colonies is taken, viz., in 1891, the inhabitants of the Australian continent will be found to number at least 3,200,000, and those of that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand will be found to exceed 4,000,000.

Probable
population
of Austral-
asia in 100
years.

59. The rate of increase of the population of Australia, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, in the decennial period intervening between the last two simultaneous censuses may be set down as 42 per cent. It appears from the last table there is every probability of that rate being maintained in the decade ending with 1891; but, without hazarding a prediction as to what may actually occur, the following would be the population of the group at each of the ten next decennial census periods, supposing the same rate of increase to take place between census and census as was found to have taken place between 1871 and 1881 :—

PROBABLE POPULATION OF AUSTRALASIA AT TEN PERIODS.

1891	...	...	...	...	3,998,612
1901	...	...	...	...	5,678,029
1911	...	...	...	...	8,062,801
1921	...	...	...	...	11,449,177
1931	...	...	...	...	16,257,831
1941	...	...	...	...	23,086,120
1951	...	...	...	...	32,782,290
1961	...	...	...	...	46,550,852
1971	...	...	...	...	66,102,210
1981	...	...	...	...	93,865,138

Further
estimates of
Austral-
asian popu-
lation.

60. Although in the intervals between the earlier decades the rate of increase will very likely be higher than that which prevailed between the last two censuses, it is hardly probable that the rate will be sustained at the later periods; but, supposing the population in 1981 should amount to the number shown in the lowest line, and the increase be continued thereafter at the same rate, the population in 1991 would be 133,288,495, and in 2001 it would be 189,269,663. The consideration of such large numbers naturally excites thought as to what may not be the possibilities of a future Australasia; still it must be admitted that at the present time such speculations are more curious than practically useful.

Birthplaces,
1886.

61. The following table, with an exception which will be referred to shortly, has been constructed upon the assumption that the respective nationalities existed in 1886 in nearly the same relative proportions as they did when the census was taken :—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA, 1886 (ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	292,174	298,455	590,629
Other Australasian Colonies	22,585	24,623	47,208
England and Wales	95,528	63,858	159,386
Scotland	29,332	22,577	51,909
Ireland	46,115	46,798	92,913
Other British Possessions	6,783	4,183	10,966
Germany	6,929	2,496	9,425
The United States	1,867	723	2,590
China	13,152	42	13,194
Other Foreign Countries	7,738	1,136	8,874
Total	522,203	464,891	987,094
ALLEGIANCE.			
British Subjects (by birth)	492,517	460,494	953,011
Foreign Subjects	29,686	4,397	34,083

62. The relative proportions of the different nationalities shown in this table are about identical with those which existed when the census was taken, except those of the natives of Victoria and the other Australasian colonies, in calculating which an allowance has been made for the births and deaths which have occurred since the census. In the absence of exact information, the Chinese have been increased in the same proportion as the other nationalities, but these are possibly not much, if at all, more numerous than at the census, viz., 12,000.

63. At the last census, only 579 persons in every 1,000 were natives of Victoria, but the proportion has now increased to nearly 600. Mr. Mulhall* shows that the United Kingdom has a more essentially native-born population than any other country in Europe, and one much more so than the United States. The following are the figures, those of Victoria being placed after them :—

PROPORTION OF NATIVE BORN IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Natives per 1,000 persons living.			
United Kingdom	996
Germany	994
Italy	990
Holland	983
Belgium	980
France	977
Switzerland	922
United States	866
Victoria (1881)	579

* *Fifty Years National Progress*, page 14: Routledge and Sons, London, 1887.

Birthplaces
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies,
1881.

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

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

Natives of
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

65. The table shows the natives of the Australasian colonies resident therein to have numbered 1,740,000, of whom it is estimated 1,370,000 were born on the Australian continent. The former number furnishes a proportion of 62 per cent. and the latter one of 63 per cent. to the population.

* Including enumerated Aborigines.
† In South Australia those born in the United States were not separated from natives of "Other Foreign Countries."
‡ Comprising those born at sea and those of whom the birthplace was not returned.

66. Although New South Wales had been settled fully twice as long as Victoria,* the table shows that in 1881 natives of Victoria resident therein outnumbered resident natives of New South Wales by about 32,000.

Natives of
Victoria
and New
South
Wales.

67. Natives of Victoria, backed by Victorian enterprise, energy, skill, and capital, have made their way into every colony of the group. The exact number of Victorians in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania was ascertained from their census returns, but it is to be regretted that in the tables of South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand the numbers born in Australasia outside those colonies were not shown separately, but were merely grouped under the head of "Other Australasian Colonies." Judging, however, from the proportions shown in the colonies in which the numbers are known, and from other circumstances, it may fairly be estimated that one-third of those grouped as stated are natives of Victoria. This would give a total of 539,000 Victorians distributed throughout Australasia, of whom 40,000 were living outside the boundaries of the colony of their birth. These were spread over the different colonies as shown in the following table:—

Victorians
in other
colonies.

VICTORIANS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1881.

Colony in which resident.	Numbers Born in Victoria.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	247,528	251,671	499,199
New South Wales	14,328	10,678	25,006
Queensland	1,876	1,273	3,149
South Australia	1,745	1,443	3,188
Western Australia	133	87	220
Total	265,610	265,152	530,762
Tasmania	1,378	1,206	2,584
New Zealand	2,929	2,830	5,759
Grand Total	269,917	269,188	539,105

68. By comparing figures in the last two tables, it will be found that the natives of other Australasian colonies resident in Victoria were about equal to the Victorians resident in the other Australasian colonies, the numbers respectively being 39,906 and 39,766. Victorian males, however, living out of the colony were more numerous than male natives

Victorians
in other
colonies;
natives
of other
colonies in
Victoria.

* Captain Phillip landed in New South Wales on the 18th January, 1788. Batman arrived at Port Phillip on the 29th May, 1835, Fawcner's party on the 28th August, 1835, and Fawcner himself on the 18th October, 1835.

of the other colonies living in Victoria, the reverse being the case as regards the females. The following are the figures :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victorians living in other Australasian colonies	22,389	17,517	39,906
Natives of other Australasian colonies living in Victoria	19,051	20,715	39,766

Chinese in
Australasian
colonies.

69. It is estimated that in 1859 there were 42,000 Chinese in Victoria. When the census of 1881 was taken there were only 1,706 more than that number in all the Australasian colonies ; and in Victoria the number had been reduced to 12,000, as will be seen by the following table :—

CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

Not all
Chinese
born in
China.

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

Aborigines.

71. At the first colonization of the district now called Victoria, the Aborigines were officially estimated to number about 5,000 ; but according to other and apparently more reliable estimates they numbered at that time not less than 15,000.† When the colony was separated from New South Wales the number was officially stated to be 2,693. According to the census of 1881, the number returned

* See table following paragraph 64 ante.
† Mr. E. M. Curr, in his work entitled *Recollections of Squatting in Victoria*, page 236, George Robertson, Melbourne, 1883, states that he believes he has seen all the published estimates of our black population which have been made from time to time since 1843, and, with larger information than they were based on, feels convinced that the Aboriginal inhabitants of Port Phillip (now Victoria) could not have numbered less than fifteen thousand when our occupancy of the colony began in 1835.

was 780, viz., 460 males and 320 females ; all, however, were not enumerated at that time, and there are now known to be 806 in the colony, of whom 550 are pure blacks and the remainder half-castes. The existence of the few of this race that still remain alive has no political or social significance whatever, and it will probably become extinct in the course of a few years.

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

ABORIGINAL STATIONS, 1886.

Name of Station.	Area of Reserve.	Number of Aborigines (including half-castes).
	acres.	
Coranderrk	4,800	98
Framlingham	3,500	91
Lake Condah	3,750	110
Lake Wellington	2,300	83
Lake Tyers	4,200	101
Lake Hindmarsh	3,607	73
Depôts (outside stations)	...	250
Total	22,157	806

73. In all the colonies on the Australasian continent the enumeration of the Aborigines obtained at the census of 1881 was incomplete. This is of little importance, so far as this colony is concerned, the numbers here being so small. In New South Wales, only the “civilized” Aborigines were returned, which probably represented only a small portion of the whole ; in Queensland, only a few Aborigines were returned in the first instance, but an estimate was subsequently made by officers of the Police Department, and the census figures were supplemented by the numbers so obtained. The figures for South Australia do not include the Aborigines in the Northern Territory ; and those for Western Australia only relate to the Aborigines in service. No

* See 22nd Report of the Board, Parliamentary Paper No. 99, Session 1886.

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

ABORIGINES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

74. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1885, the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being identical with those obtaining at the last census:—

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

† Returns were obtained of the "civilized" Aborigines only.

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

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

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

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

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1886 (ESTIMATED).

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England * ...	190,082	166,338	356,420
Presbyterians ...	79,375	72,337	151,712
Methodists † ...	62,508	61,552	124,060
Independents ...	11,384	11,343	22,727
Baptists ...	11,227	12,087	23,314
Other Protestants ...	17,024	12,552	29,576
Roman Catholics ‡ ...	116,347	116,502	232,849
Jews ...	2,768	2,185	4,953
Buddhists, Confucians, &c. ...	12,846	46	12,892
Residue ...	18,642	9,949	28,591
Total ...	522,203	464,891	987,094

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

Religions in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

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

Religions.	Numbers of Persons || of each Denomination enumerated in—					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	New Zealand.
MALES.						
Church of England ...	164,520	187,055	42,359	40,991	9,573	111,653
Presbyterians ...	68,753	40,162	12,687	9,531	633	61,543
Methodists ...	54,097 ¶	32,965	7,479	26,506	1,096	23,646
Independents ...	9,859	7,126	2,470	5,047	656	3,449
Baptists ...	9,698	3,833	2,818	6,680	...	5,785
Other Protestants ...	14,765	9,984	10,315	24,830	...	7,588
Roman Catholics ...	100,644	108,533	28,528	21,871	4,537	36,963
Jews ...	2,396	1,858	278	412	...	844
Buddhists, Confucians, &c. ...	11,122	9,285	16,486**	4,146††	...	4,931
Residue ‡‡ ...	16,229	10,348	1,905	9,516	567	13,203
Total ...	452,083	411,149	125,325	149,530	17,062	269,605
FEMALES.						
Church of England ...	146,771	155,304	31,561	34,821	6,690	91,680
Presbyterians ...	63,838	32,383	9,922	8,386	371	51,565
Methodists ...	54,296 ¶	31,387	6,872	26,282	988	22,636
Independents ...	10,019	7,202	2,294	4,861	606	3,250
Baptists ...	10,675	3,474	2,765	7,299	...	5,691
Other Protestants ...	11,101	5,637	7,838	21,392	...	5,485
Roman Catholics ...	102,836	99,073	25,848	20,757	3,876	32,021
Jews ...	1,934	1,408	179	350	...	692
Buddhists, Confucians, &c. ...	37	60	385**	5††	...	5
Residue ‡‡ ...	8,756	4,391	536	6,182	115	7,303
Total ...	410,263	340,319	88,200	130,335	12,646	220,328

* Including also Free Church of England and Protestants not otherwise defined.

† Including also Bible Christians.

‡ Including also Catholics not otherwise defined.

§ Except Tasmania, in which no census of religions was taken.

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

¶ Not including Bible Christians, who are combined with "Other Protestants."

** The Mahometans were combined with the Buddhists, Confucians, &c., in Queensland.

†† The Buddhists, Confucians, &c., in South Australia, not having been distinguished in the census returns, have been assumed to be equal to the number of Chinese.

‡‡ Including those of other religions than those named, those objecting to state their religion, those returning themselves of no denomination or no religion, and the unspecified.

Protestants,
Roman
Catholics,
and Jews
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

76. Combining the Protestant sects so as to obtain the total number of Protestants in each colony (except Tasmania), and contrasting them with the Roman Catholics and Jews, the proportions given in the following table are obtained :—

PROTESTANTS, ROMAN CATHOLICS, AND JEWS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Numbers.				Proportions per Cent.		
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Total.	Protes- tants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.
Victoria ...	618,392	203,480	4,330	826,202	74·84	24·64	·52
New South Wales	516,512	207,606	3,266	727,384	71·01	28·54	·45
Queensland ...	139,380	54,376	457	194,213	71·77	28·00	·23
South Australia ...	216,626	42,628	762	260,016	83·31	16·40	·29
Westrn. Australia *	20,613	8,413	...	29,026	71·02	28·98	...
Total... ..	1,511,523	516,503	8,815	2,036,841	74·21	25·36	·43
New Zealand ...	393,971	68,984	1,536	464,491	84·82	14·85	·33
Grand Total...	1,905,494	585,487	10,351	2,501,332	76·18	23·41	·41

Proportions
of different
sects.

77. The proportions in the table are those of the Protestants, Roman Catholics, and Jews to the sum of the three bodies combined ; and it should be pointed out that such proportions would all be somewhat lower if calculated to the whole population of specified beliefs, which, in addition to the bodies named, contains Mahometans, Buddhists, and other Non-Christian sects, as well as persons of No Denomination, No Religion, &c. In proportion to the total of the three combined bodies, Protestants were most numerous in New Zealand, and next to that in South Australia, those being the only colonies in which they amounted to more than 75 per cent. of the whole ; Roman Catholics were most numerous in Western Australia, next so in New South Wales and Queensland, those being the colonies in which they exceeded 25 per cent. of the whole, and Jews were most numerous in Victoria, that being the only colony in which they amounted to over $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole.

Religions in
various
countries.

78. The following table contains a statement of the number of persons nominally adhering to different religious bodies in most of the civilized

* In Western Australia the Jews were not separated from certain denominations tabulated under the head of "Other Sects," and therefore cannot be shown here.

countries of the world ; the information has, for the most part, been obtained from an excellent American publication, *McCarthy's Annual Statistician*,* where it is mentioned that the particulars have been got principally by direct correspondence :—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Christians.			Jews.	Mahometans.	Pagans.	Buddhists, Confucians, Hindoos, &c.	Residue.	Total. †
	Protes- tants.	Catholics.							
		Roman.	Greek, Arme- nian, &c.						
Argentine Republic	27,300	2,621,094	3,200	3,000	448	3,406	2,552	281,000	2,942,000
Australasia	2,400,000	730,000	500	13,000	500	..	66,000	90,000	3,300,000
Austria-Hungary ..	3,759,586	26,528,762	7,210,294	1,676,951	9,417	..	232	59,660	39,244,902
Belgium	15,000	5,835,278	..	3,000	..	..	..	..	5,853,278
Bolivia .. ..	..	1,251,900	..	189	..	700,000	..	..	1,952,089
Brazil	72,311	10,702,771	..	21,059	..	2,019,350	..	106,884	12,922,375
Bulgaria	11,520	2,965	1,411,010	20,212	562,212	..	..	..	2,007,919
Canada	2,422,285	1,791,982	378	2,393	..	4,478	2,922	100,372	4,324,810
Chili	26,898	2,412,280	..	359	..	..	..	..	2,439,537
China (including Corea and Annam)	193,777	1,517,500	112	3,745	9,582,600	4,000,000	269,221,203	..	284,518,937
Denmark	1,959,031	2,985	96	3,946	8	..	..	2,973	1,969,039
Egypt	5,979	27,800	35,699	8,524	15,739,263	2,000,000	..	..	17,817,265
France	692,800	29,572,557	3,174	53,436	1,494	57	510	7,348,020	37,672,048
Germany	29,339,515	16,810,808	12,601	581,681	222	429	367	106,827	46,852,450
Great Britain and Ireland	28,961,927	6,023,015	3,861	70,763	1,835	1,054	1,250	2,000,347	37,064,052
Hayti	5,674	542,890	..	386	..	1,050	..	..	550,000
Holland	2,503,011	1,458,377	..	82,847	..	..	..	291,777	4,336,012
India	899,576	963,058	2,142	12,009	50,121,585	10,589,047	191,356,034	773,974	254,717,425
Italy	64,927	27,977,393	79,997	38,474	1,004	..	..	1,537,990	29,699,785
Japan	11,678	32,382	11,275	630	242,407	16,419	37,554,206	..	37,868,997
Mexico	20,000	9,000,000	..	10,000	..	..	..	1,430,703	10,460,703
Persia	4,500	3,500	66,000	19,000	6,860,000	700,000	600	..	7,653,600
Peru	5,087	2,644,055	2,544	498	43	282,165	37,532	..	2,971,924
Portugal	500	4,301,554	..	..	..	..	..	4,500	4,306,554
Roumania	15,072	115,435	4,803,351	401,051	18,493	22,598	..	..	5,376,000
Roumelia (Eastern)	4,320	1,114	735,974	6,993	200,498	27,201	..	..	976,100
Russia	3,476,925	9,182,077	76,343,279	3,574,627	10,407,240	497,049	106,327	325,148	103,912,672
Servia	465	4,178	1,880,072	3,492	15,143	..	..	..	1,903,350
Spain	8,352	16,927,263	428	402	271	516	213	24,297	16,961,742
Sweden and Norway	6,587,105	1,482	193	3,393	..	..	..	3,596	6,595,769
Switzerland ..	1,703,331	1,185,954	369	7,902	..	..	..	9,196	2,906,752
Turkey	2,000,000	500,000	3,500,000	100,000	14,701,000	..	..	..	20,801,000
United States ..	18,986,874	7,712,875	43,936	82,390	1,205	275,000	106,980	29,576,196	56,785,456

79. In the following table the numbers of either sex have been carefully brought on in quinquennial periods of age from the census of 1881 by means of a calculation based upon the age at which the survivors of those then returned and born since must have arrived about the middle of 1886, the numbers being supplemented by the excess of arrivals over departures, as recorded by the immigration authorities, the ages of those composing such excess having been estimated :—

* Edition 1887, pages 372 and 373 : San Francisco.

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

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1886 (ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	62,223	59,510	121,733
5 to 10 „	57,609	55,540	113,149
10 to 15 „	55,635	54,665	110,300
15 to 20 „	57,524	55,122	112,646
20 to 25 „	57,352	53,796	111,148
25 to 30 „	47,660	44,669	92,329
30 to 35 „	29,458	26,593	56,051
35 to 40 „	23,006	21,276	44,282
40 to 45 „	23,200	20,748	43,948
45 to 50 „	25,094	20,380	45,474
50 to 55 „	26,730	18,501	45,231
55 to 60 „	24,503	14,371	38,874
60 to 65 „	13,901	8,164	22,065
65 to 70 „	10,128	6,028	16,156
70 to 75 „	4,539	2,887	7,426
75 to 80 „	3,641	2,641	6,282
80 years and upwards			
Total	522,203	464,891	987,094

Ages in Australasian colonies.

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

AGES OF THE PEOPLE * IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
MALES.							
Under 5 years	57,846	56,169	16,178	21,028	2,070	8,127	41,636
5 to 10 „	54,843	49,877	13,637	17,407	1,878	7,274	34,305
10 to 15 „	54,330	45,071	11,704	16,207	1,802	6,997	28,875
15 to 20 „	49,445	38,169	9,357	14,801	1,505	6,701	21,060
20 to 25 „	40,593	40,056	12,228	16,907	1,386	6,001	22,078
25 to 30 „	27,482	35,050	12,811	15,032	1,102	4,195	23,916
30 to 35 „	22,633	29,361	10,882	10,965	830	3,168	20,202
35 to 40 „	23,434	27,338	10,506	9,625	1,036	2,565	20,318
40 to 45 „	25,948	24,242	9,600	7,344	1,155	2,577	20,099
45 to 50 „	28,354	19,426	6,214	5,672	1,232	2,435	13,972
50 to 55 „	26,439	15,649	4,181	4,897	1,114	2,677	9,553
55 to 60 „	15,967	9,086	2,168	3,336	698	2,180	4,855
60 to 65 „	12,046	8,350	1,615	2,770	595	2,375	3,809
65 to 70 „	6,156	5,134	810	1,607	262	1,553	1,879
70 to 75 „	3,686	3,461	449	1,102	182	1,246	1,175
75 to 80 „	1,782	1,645	189	537	75	638	581
80 and upwards	1,099	1,277	113	293	40	453	322
Unspecified † ...	...	1,788	2,683	...	100	...	970
Total ...	452,083	411,149	125,325	149,530	17,062	61,162	269,605

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

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

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

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
FEMALES.							
Under 5 years	56,359	54,954	15,756	20,656	2,071	8,065	40,653
5 to 10 "	54,461	49,141	13,410	17,357	1,847	6,968	33,610
10 to 15 "	53,923	43,408	11,200	16,068	1,744	6,663	28,747
15 to 20 "	51,191	37,565	8,703	14,991	1,547	6,665	21,549
20 to 25 "	43,324	34,481	8,679	13,844	1,222	5,938	19,287
25 to 30 "	26,992	25,488	6,678	10,195	849	3,811	16,670
30 to 35 "	21,954	21,278	5,631	7,689	685	2,776	14,393
35 to 40 "	21,571	19,067	5,542	6,670	648	2,561	13,244
40 to 45 "	21,245	15,293	4,405	6,045	616	2,483	11,001
45 to 50 "	19,439	11,896	2,943	4,949	494	2,264	7,369
50 to 55 "	15,296	8,835	1,996	3,871	323	1,926	5,010
55 to 60 "	9,118	5,923	*1,215	2,691	216	1,389	2,965
60 to 65 "	7,008	5,528	896	2,250	187	1,290	2,530
65 to 70 "	3,801	3,148	476	1,406	94	772	1,353
70 to 75 "	2,524	2,057	266	904	59	514	912
75 to 80 "	1,215	992	132	447	25	269	411
80 and upwards	842	637	81	302	14	189	262
Unspecified † ...	...	628	191	...	5	...	362
Total ...	410,263	340,319	88,200	130,335	12,646	54,543	220,328

81. It will be observed that, notwithstanding the smaller total population of New South Wales, she returned more males than Victoria at each of the periods between 25 and 40. Males at all the other age periods, however, and females at all the age periods, were more numerous in this colony than in New South Wales.

82. It is evident that a population which, relatively to the total number of units of which it is composed, contains a great many children and very old people, is not so physically effective as one which has a larger proportion of persons at the middle period of life. Speaking generally, it may be said that persons between 15 and 65 years of age are able to contribute largely to their own maintenance, and often to support themselves altogether, whilst those under 15 and over 65 are supported by others. Upon this principle, notwithstanding the continuous stream of adult immigration which had been flowing to most of the other Australasian colonies under the auspices of the State, Victoria, when the census was taken, had still a relatively stronger population than any other colony of the group except Queensland. In this respect South Australia and New South Wales stand fourth and fifth, and New Zealand last. This will be seen by the following table, in which the colonies are arranged in order according to the position in which they

Ages in
Victoria
and New
South
Wales.

Relative
effective-
ness of
populations
of Austral-
asian
colonies.

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

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

stand in regard to the proportion of persons at the sustaining, as contrasted with those at the dependent, periods of life. The former are placed in the first column, and the latter in the last two columns :—

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Numbers in every 10,000 persons living—		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 years.	65 years and upwards.
1. Queensland	5,993	3,888	119
2. Victoria	5,908	3,847	245
3. Western Australia	5,891	3,855	254
4. South Australia	5,879	3,885	236
5. New South Wales	5,768	3,987	245
6. Tasmania	5,692	3,821	487
7. New Zealand	5,604	4,254	142

Victoria and other colonies compared.

83. Relatively to the numbers of the population, it will be observed that, whilst Victoria had more persons at the middle or strongest period of life than any other Australasian colony except Queensland, as has already been stated, she had fewer children than any of the other colonies except Tasmania, she had the same proportion of old people as New South Wales, but more old people than any other colony except Western Australia and Tasmania.

Relative effectiveness of male populations of Australasian colonies.

84. If, in regard to relative strength, as measured by the proportionate numbers at the middle period of life, the male population only be considered, the positions of most of the colonies change Queensland is still at the first, but Victoria falls to the fifth, place. Western Australia, South Australia, New South Wales, and New Zealand rise to the second, third, fourth, and sixth places, whilst Tasmania falls to the last. The following are the figures :—

RELATIVE STRENGTH OF THE MALE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Numbers in every 10,000 Males living—		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 years.	65 years and upwards.
1. Queensland	6,487	3,386	127
2. Western Australia	6,281	3,389	330
3. South Australia	6,109	3,654	237
4. New South Wales	6,027	3,691	282
5. Victoria	6,024	3,695	281
6. New Zealand	5,951	3,902	147
7. Tasmania	5,687	3,676	637

85. The figures in the last column but one show that, in proportion to the male population, Victoria contained a larger number of boys than any other Australasian colony except New Zealand, but in this respect was closely approached by New South Wales; and the figures in the last column show that, in proportion to that population, Victoria had about as many old men as New South Wales, but a larger number than any other colony except Western Australia and Tasmania. Attention is called to the very large proportion of old men contained in the population of the latter colony.

Victoria
and other
colonies
compared.

86. In proportion to the total number of females, Victoria contained a smaller number at the reproductive ages than South Australia, but a larger number than any other Australasian colony. New South Wales and Queensland followed next in order, and then Tasmania; New Zealand being last on the list. The following are the numbers living at such ages in each colony and their proportions to its total female population :—

Women at
reproduc-
tive ages in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

WOMEN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AT THE REPRODUCTIVE PERIOD
OF LIFE (15 TO 45 YEARS), 1881.

				Number.		Number in 10,000 Females living.
1. South Australia	...	...	...	59,434	...	4,561
2. Victoria	...	...	...	186,277	...	4,540
3. New South Wales	...	...	...	153,172	...	4,509
4. Queensland	...	...	...	39,638	...	4,504
5. Tasmania	...	...	...	24,234	...	4,439
6. Western Australia	...	...	...	5,567	...	4,404
7. New Zealand	...	...	...	96,144	...	4,370

87. To every 10,000 persons of both sexes living in England and Wales in 1881, those at the supporting period of life were in the proportion of 5,897, which is higher than the proportion shown by the census returns of any Australasian colony except Queensland and Victoria; males at the same period were in the proportion of 5,836 per 10,000, which is lower than that in any of the colonies except Tasmania. The following were the numbers in 10,000 at that and at the dependent periods of life in England and Wales when the census of 1881 was taken :—

Effectiveness
of popula-
tion of
England.

ENGLAND AND WALES.—NUMBERS IN EVERY 10,000 LIVING IN 1881.

			Both Sexes.		Males.
Under 15 years	...	...	3,645	...	3,741
15 to 65	„	...	5,897	...	5,836
65 years and upwards	...	...	458	...	423
			<u>10,000</u>		<u>10,000</u>

Women at
reproductive
period in
England.

88. By the same census, women in England and Wales, at the reproductive period of life (15 to 45 years), were found to be in the proportion of 4,507 per 10,000 females at all ages. This is a lower proportion than that which obtains in South Australia, Victoria, or New South Wales, but higher than that in the other four colonies.

Relative
effective-
ness, 1881
and 1886—
Persons.

89. According to the estimated ages of the population of Victoria at the middle of 1886, as shown in a previous table,* a large accession to the population (amounting to 82 per cent. of the whole increase) at the stronger period of life, and a comparatively small one at the weaker periods, has taken place since the census ; in consequence of this, the numbers in every 10,000 living capable of aiding, protecting, and supporting the others rose in $5\frac{1}{4}$ years from 5,908 to 6,200, whilst those to be aided, protected, and supported became reduced from 4,092 to 3,800. This is made plain by the figures in the following table :—

TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1886.

Ages.	Numbers.			Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.	
	1881. (3rd April.)	1886. (30th June.)	Increase in $5\frac{1}{4}$ years.	1881. (3rd April.)	1886. (30th June.)
Under 15 years ...	331,762	345,182	13,420	3,847	3,498
15 to 65 years ...	509,479	612,048	102,569	5,908	6,200
65 years and upwards...	21,105	29,864	8,759	245	302
Total ...	862,346	987,094	124,748	10,000	10,000

Comparison
with other
colonies.

90. It has been already shown† that, relatively to the total numbers, the population of Victoria, when the census was taken, was stronger in point of age than the population of any other Australasian colony except Queensland. The improvement since the census shows it to have been, at the middle of 1886, stronger even than the population of that colony, supposing it not also to have improved since the census was taken.

Relative
effective-
ness, 1881
and 1886—
Males.

91. In the same $5\frac{1}{4}$ years the increase of males at the supporting ages amounted to 80 per cent. of the whole male increase ; per 10,000 males

* See table following paragraph 79 ante.

† See paragraph 82 ante.

living, the proportion at the stronger period of life thus rose from 6,024 to 6,289, whilst the proportion at the weaker periods fell from 3,976 to 3,711. The following are the numbers and proportions, as derived from the census returns and the estimate brought on to the middle of 1886 :—

MALE POPULATION OF VICTORIA AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES, 1881 AND 1886.

Ages.	Number of Males.			Numbers in every 10,000 Males living.	
	1881. (3rd April.)	1886. (30th June.)	Increase in 5½ years.	1881. (3rd April.)	1886. (30th June.)
Under 15 years ...	167,019	175,467	8,448	3,695	3,360
15 to 65 years ...	272,341	328,428	56,087	6,024	6,289
65 years and upwards...	12,723	18,308	5,585	281	351
Total ...	452,083	522,203	70,120	10,000	10,000

92. As compared with the neighbouring colonies at the time the census of 1881 was taken,* Victoria, in regard to the proportion of males at the strongest ages, had risen in 1886 from the fifth place to the second, being above New South Wales, South Australia, and Western Australia, but was still below Queensland. It is possible, however, that the proportionate numbers at different ages may have varied in the other colonies since that census was taken. Comparison with other colonies.

93. The women at reproductive ages had increased from 186,277 at the census to 222,204 at the middle of 1886, and their proportion to every 10,000 females in the colony had increased from 4,540 to 4,780. A reference to previous figures† will show that the latter proportion is much higher than that shown by any one of the colonies at the time of the census. Women at reproductive period, 1881 and 1886.

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

* See table following paragraph 84 *ante*.

† See figures following paragraph 86 *ante*.

TOTAL POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES AT SUPPORTING AND DEPENDENT AGES.

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

Countries compared.

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

Men at "Soldiers' age" in Australasian colonies.

96. From 20 to 40, being the age at which the first call upon the male inhabitants of a country would be made in order to repel an invasion, is designated "the Soldiers' age." It appears that when the census was taken the Australasian colonies could have raised an army of over 450,000 such males, the following being the numbers obtainable from each colony:—

MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE (20 TO 40 YEARS) IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—NUMBERS.

Victoria	Number.	Tasmania	Number.
New South Wales	114,142	New Zealand	15,929
Queensland	131,805		86,514
South Australia	46,427		
Western Australia	52,529	Total	451,700
	4,354		

97. It will be noticed that the contingent available from this colony was smaller by 18,000 than that from New South Wales, and a simple calculation will show that, relatively to the total population, males at the soldiers' age were fewer in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. In fact, it may be stated that the deficiency of males at this important period of life has for some years past been the weakest point in the Victorian population. The following are the numbers of such males in every 10,000 of the population of both sexes returned in each colony. The colonies being arranged in order, it is shown that Victoria occupied the lowest position, as has been already stated :—

MALES AT THE SOLDIERS' AGE (20 TO 40 YEARS) IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—PROPORTIONS.

	Number per 10,000 of both Sexes living.		Number per 10,000 of both Sexes living.
1. Queensland ...	2,204*	5. Western Australia ...	1,471
2. South Australia ...	1,877	6. Tasmania ...	1,377
3. New Zealand ...	1,771	7. Victoria ...	1,324
4. New South Wales	1,760		

98. The table of estimated ages at the middle of 1886 shows that the males at the soldiers' age had increased since the census from 114,142 to 157,476, or by 43,334. The proportion per 10,000 of both sexes living was 1,595, which is higher than the proportion in Tasmania or Western Australia at the time of the census, but is still lower than that shown by the census returns of any other Australasian colony.

99. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1886, in the same manner as the religions :—

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1886 (ESTIMATED).

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to government ...	5,483	279	5,762
" religion ...	1,253	232	1,485
" health... ...	2,246	1,813	4,059
" law ...	1,462	...	1,462
" education ...	3,081	4,742	7,823
" art, science, and literature ...	3,029	1,209	4,238
Traders ...	16,710	2,232	18,942
Assisting in exchange of money or commodities...	7,729	744	8,473
Ministering to entertaining and clothing ...	17,128	30,729	47,857
Domestic servants ...	3,394	24,779	28,173
Contractors, artisans, and mechanics ...	53,578	1,209	54,787
Miners ...	41,150	...	41,150
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to mining ...	992	...	992
" pastoral pursuits and agriculture ...	89,976	47,000	136,976

* The proportion in Queensland is swelled by the large number of male Chinese and Kanakas resident in that colony. If these be omitted from the calculation, the proportion would be reduced to 1,636.

OCCUPATIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1886 (ESTIMATED)—continued.

Occupations of the People.	Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Engaged in pursuits subsidiary to grazing and agriculture	3,864	1,162	5,026
„ land carriage	16,815	372	17,187
„ sea navigation	3,812	46	3,858
Dealing in food	16,188	1,999	18,187
Labourers	27,781	...	27,781
Engaged in miscellaneous pursuits	1,097	93	1,190
Of independent means	2,768	1,302	4,070
Wives, widows, children, relatives, scholars ...	193,946	340,765	534,711
Public burthen	7,311	4,138	11,449
Of no occupation, unspecified	1,410	46	1,456
Total	522,203	464,891	987,094

Falling-off in number of miners.

100. In the absence of accurate information of a recent date, this table, like the tables of birthplaces and religions in 1886, has necessarily been constructed according to the proportions prevailing at the census; but there is no doubt that important changes have taken place since then, consequently, the figures in the table must be taken only for what they may be worth. The miners especially, which were returned at the census as numbering 36,066, instead of having increased with the population as shown in the table, are believed by the Mining Department to have fallen off to 25,214. The latter number only refers to gold miners, but the miners for other metals or minerals only number about 300, and therefore could affect the total to no more than that extent.

Occupations in Australasian colonies.—Sub-orders.

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

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

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1	1	Officers of general government...	3,477	1,283	1,965	289	593	1,972
„	2	„ local government ...	518	118	142	14	34	261
„	3	Engaged in defence	499	25	22	180	34	730
2	1	Clergymen, ministers, and church officers	1,237	374	469	119	203	747
„	2	Law court officers, lawyers, and their immediate subordinates	1,243	285	268	25	205	844
„	3	Physicians, surgeons, druggists, &c.	1,595	406	765	46	170	810
„	4	Authors, literary persons, &c....	197	39	97	4	16	121
„	5	Scientific persons	300	84	204	19	26	270

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

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
2	6	Teachers	6,795	1,365	1,661	250	860	3,437
"	7	Artists	734	104	143	4	55	331
"	8	Musicians, music teachers, &c....	1,289	138	224	15	91	447
"	9	Actors, &c.	560	104	64	...	33	256
3	1	Wives and widows of no specified occupation	101,035	24,782	43,743	10,318	16,621	70,347
"	2	Sons, daughters, relatives, visitors (not otherwise described)	179,922	10,091	77,675		25,849	120,607
"	3	Scholars (so described) ...	184,655	76,912	42,141	6,327	21,215	105,65
4	1	Engaged in boarding and lodging	7,475	1,597	2,089	127	790	3,196
"	2	" in attendance ...	31,234	9,056	9,388	1,018	4,487	16,742
5	1	Mercantile persons	11,332	2,027	3,795	242	723	6,770
"	2	Other general dealers... ..	6,284	1,809	1,774	230	832	2,907
6	1	Carriers on railways (not railway construction)	3,098	668	808	55	263	1,157
"	2	" roads	8,291	3,115	3,466	503	700	3,574
"	3	" seas and rivers	3,363	1,911	2,530	431	969	4,518
"	4	Engaged in storage	1,257	342	621	33	131	1,006
"	5	Messengers and porters ...	1,559	870	294	7	266	1,118
		Engaged—						
7	1	In agricultural pursuits ...	108,919	22,004	30,330	3,336	17,748	42,722
"	2	" pastoral pursuits	10,608	8,333	3,686	1,288	860	5,541
"	3	On land (not cultivating or grazing)	1,377	1,478	738	42	293	3,924
"	4	About animals	3,298	1,452	66	97	507	2,260
8	1	In books	3,492	805	831	67	281	2,031
"	2	" musical instruments	139	16	25	...	10	63
"	3	" prints and pictures	200	21	31	2	7	58
"	4	" carving and figures	162	18	33	...	4	32
"	5	" tackle for sports and games	26	4	...	...	...	5
"	6	" designs, medals, and dies...	87	12	104	3	...	7
"	7	" watches and philosophical instruments	570	100	148	13	58	338
"	8	" surgical instruments	21	4	5	...	...	3
"	9	" arms	71	25	16	3	7	35
"	10	" machines and tools	994	327	537	6	69	750
"	11	" carriages, harness, and implements	3,556	971	1,545	159	368	1,521
"	12	" ships and boats	608	212	254	53	188	752
"	13	" houses and buildings	16,162	3,458	6,834	516	1,892	11,947
"	14	" furniture	1,748	358	531	34	209	1,079
"	15	" chemicals	229	12	16	1	6	71
9	1	" textile fabrics	4,642	645	988	11	390	2,026
"	2	" dress	29,599	3,485	5,875	515	2,941	9,653
"	3	" fibrous materials	307	44	31	3	4	251
10	1	" animal food	6,693	1,875	1,873	118	586	3,043
"	2	" vegetable food	4,309	837	1,405	102	695	2,305
"	3	" drinks and stimulants ...	4,275	776	1,065	35	355	1,715
11	1	" animal matters	1,950	260	320	153	274	746
"	2	" vegetable matters	6,322	2,906	1,027	370	1,276	4,126
12	1	" mining... ..	36,066	11,439	2,196	102	3,090	14,273
"	2	" coal	444	339	46	12	59	294
"	3	" stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	3,499	2,063	4,706	88	754	4,181
"	4	" water	124	388	64	1	15	56

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

Order.	Sub-order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
12	5	Engaged— In gold, silver, and precious stones	648	83	86	7	24	157
„	6	„ metals other than gold and silver	7,724	1,634	2,941	233	922	3,749
13	1	Labourers (branch undefined) ...	22,033	4,609	8,660	1,003	3,970	14,904
„	2	Other indefinite occupations ...	3,703	924	3,491	108	514	1,807
14	...	Persons of property or rank not returned under any office or occupation	1,979	116	729	96	559	399
15	1	Persons supported from voluntary sources and public revenue	7,924	1,739	1,397	494	516	2,719
„	2	Criminal classes ...	1,977	412	526	285	105	751
...	...	Occupation not stated ...	7,912	1,836	2,361	96	983	1,813
		Total population ...	862,346	213,525	279,865	29,708	115,705	489,933
		Population of specified occupations	854,434	211,689	277,504	29,612	114,722	488,120

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

OCCUPATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.—ORDERS.

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	NUMBERS.						
1	Government and defence ...	4,494	1,426	2,129	483	661	2,963
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	13,950	2,899	3,895	482	1,659	7,263
3	Domestic duties and scholars ...	465,612	111,785	163,559	16,645	63,685	296,612
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging, and attendance	38,709	10,653	11,477	1,145	5,277	19,938
5	Traders ...	17,616	3,836	5,569	472	1,555	9,677
6	Carriers by land and sea ...	17,568	6,906	7,719	1,029	2,329	11,373
	Engaged in—						
7	Agricultural and pastoral pursuits ...	124,202	33,267	34,820	4,763	19,408	54,447
8	Art and mechanic productions ...	28,065	6,343	10,910	857	3,099	18,692
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	34,548	4,174	6,894	529	3,335	11,930
10	Food and drinks ...	15,277	3,488	4,343	255	1,636	7,063
11	Animal and vegetable substances ...	8,272	3,166	1,347	523	1,550	4,872
12	Minerals and metals ...	48,505	15,946	10,039	443	4,864	22,710
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	25,736	5,533	12,151	1,111	4,484	16,711
14	Persons of property or rank...	1,979	116	729	96	559	399
15	Supported by the community ...	9,901	2,151	1,923	779	621	3,470
	Population of specified occupations	854,434	211,689	277,504	29,612	114,722	488,120

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

Order.	Occupations.	Victoria.	Queens- land.	South Aus- tralia.	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.							
1	Government and defence	·53	·67	·77	1·63	·57	·61
2	Learned professions, literature, science, and art	1·63	1·37	1·40	1·63	1·45	1·49
3	Domestic duties and scholars	54·49	52·81	58·94	56·21	55·51	60·77
4	Engaged in boarding, lodging, and attendance	4·53	5·03	4·13	3·87	4·60	4·09
5	Traders	2·06	1·81	2·01	1·59	1·36	1·98
6	Carriers by land and sea	2·06	3·26	2·78	3·48	2·03	2·33
7	Engaged in— Agricultural and pastoral pursuits	14·54	15·72	12·55	16·09	16·91	11·15
8	Art and mechanic productions	3·28	3·00	3·93	2·89	2·70	3·83
9	Textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous materials	4·04	1·97	2·48	1·79	2·91	2·44
10	Food and drinks	1·79	1·65	1·57	·86	1·43	1·45
11	Animal and vegetable substances	·97	1·50	·49	1·77	1·35	1·00
12	Minerals and metals	5·68	7·53	3·62	1·49	4·24	4·65
13	Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	3·01	2·61	4·38	3·75	3·91	3·42
14	Persons of property or rank	·23	·05	·26	·32	·49	·08
15	Supported by the community	1·16	1·02	·69	2·63	·54	·71
	Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

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

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

* Some of the objections to the New South Wales mode of compilation were detailed in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1883-4, paragraph 93.

OCCUPATIONS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1881.

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

Occupations
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales
compared.

105. If the occupations in New South Wales, so far as they are named in the table, are correctly compared with those of Victoria—of which, as I have already stated, there is some doubt, the comparison being only given for what it may be worth—there were, when the census was taken, more Government officers, more persons employed in defence, more servants, more merchants and shopkeepers, more officers and sailors of the mercantile marine, and more persons engaged in pastoral pursuits, in New South Wales than in Victoria. The number of wives and widows engaged in domestic duties, and of young children, was higher in Victoria than in New South Wales; the proportion of such persons to the total population was, however, about the same in the two colonies.

Unemployed
in Victoria
and
New South
Wales.

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

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

† Including those engaged in storage.

‡ Including 9,813 unemployed.

which they were separated, and their respective callings were given in another table.

107. The following is a division of the area of Victoria into three districts, also the estimated mean population of each district during 1886. The first of these districts (Greater Melbourne) is that comprised within a radius of ten miles from the centre of Melbourne;* the second, the space outside that limit embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former); and the third, the remainder of the colony :—

Urban and rural population.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1886.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Mean Population, 1886.		
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	256	371,630	37·65	1,452
Extra-Metropolitan †	376	187,980	19·04	501
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,252	427,484	43·31	5
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	987,094	100·00	11·23

108. Between the censuses of 1871 and 1881 the population of Greater Melbourne increased by considerably more than a third, and that of the country districts by considerably more than a sixth, but the population of the extra-metropolitan towns fell off by a fortieth. The following is a statement of the population of these portions of the colony at the two periods, and the numerical and centesimal increase or decrease which took place between them :—

Urban and rural population, 1871 and 1881.

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, CENSUSES OF 1871 AND 1881.

Districts.	Enumerated Population.		Increase‡ in Ten Years.	
	1871.	1881.	Number.	Per Cent.
Urban ... { Metropolitan ...	206,780	282,947	76,167	36·85
Extra-Metropolitan...	194,293	189,583	—4,710	—2·42
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	330,455	389,816	59,361	17·96
Total of Victoria ...	731,528	862,346	130,818	17·88

109. In 1886 the population of the metropolis was equal to nearly 38 per cent. of that of the whole colony. This proportion has a tendency to increase, as will be observed by the following figures :—

Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

* Exclusive of water, which covers about 58 square miles of the area named.
† In addition to the present extra-metropolitan cities, towns, and boroughs, certain towns, which were at one time independent municipalities but have since become portions of shires, are included in this line. These, with their populations as returned at the census of 1881, are as follow :—Avoca, 904; Beechworth, 2,399; Chiltern, 1,243; Gisborne, 379; Graytown, 161; Guildford, 765; Jamieson, 328; Kilmore, 1,092; Kyneton, 3,062; Maldon, 2,809; South Barwon, 1,474; Steiglitz, 275; Taradale, 1,466; Walhalla (1885), 1,800; Woodend 1,148. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table.
‡ The minus sign (—) indicates decrease.

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

			Per Cent.				Per Cent.
1861	...	...	25·89	|	1881	...	32·81
1871	...	...	28·87	|	1886	...	37·65

Area and
population
of metro-
politan sub-
districts.

110. The following table shows the estimated area in acres, the estimated population, and the number of persons to the acre, in each of the cities, towns, and boroughs comprised in Greater Melbourne:—

MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS.—AREA AND POPULATION, 1886.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	Year 1886.	
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the Acre.
Melbourne City	5,020	71,556	14·3
Hotham Town	565	20,261†	35·9
Fitzroy City	923	30,295	32·8
Collingwood City	1,139	28,800	25·3
Richmond City	1,430	31,286	21·9
Brunswick Borough	2,722	11,110	4·1
Northcote Borough	2,850	2,865	1·0
Prahran City	2,320	32,606	14·1
South Melbourne City	2,311	37,000	16·0
Port Melbourne Borough	2,366	10,246	4·3
St. Kilda Borough	1,886	16,036	8·5
Brighton Town ‡	3,288	6,165	1·9
Essendon Borough	4,000	5,976	1·5
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	6,000	5·5
Hawthorn Town ‡	2,389	10,477	4·4
Kew Borough	3,553	5,669	1·6
Footscray Town ‡	3,075	10,000	3·3
Williamstown Town ‡	2,775	12,200	4·4
Remainder of District	120,242	21,604	·2
Total	163,942	370,152	2·3
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River ... ..	...	1,478§	...
Total Population, including shipping ... ..	...	371,630	...

Populations
of suburban
municipi-
palities.

111. It will be observed that Melbourne within its corporate limits is estimated to contain 71,500 || inhabitants, and is nearly twice as populous as South Melbourne, which has a larger population than any other of the suburban municipalities. The most populous suburbs are—South Melbourne (Emerald Hill), with 37,000 inhabitants; Prahran, Richmond, and Fitzroy, with 33,000, 31,000, and 30,000 respectively; and Collingwood with 29,000. Northcote, with under 3,000 inhabitants, is the least populous of the suburban boroughs, the next one, Kew, having nearly twice that number.

Density of
metropoli-
tan popula-
tion.

112. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne is shown in the last column of the table. It

* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 37,120 acres. † Including the Benevolent Asylum.
‡ Brighton and Hawthorn were proclaimed towns on the 15th March, 1887; Footscray on the 22nd February, 1887; and Williamstown on the 30th March, 1886.
§ Census figures. || This represents only the number who pass the night in the city.

will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is Hotham, with 36 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with 33; Collingwood, with $25\frac{1}{3}$; Richmond, with 22; South Melbourne, with 16; Melbourne City, with $14\frac{1}{3}$; and Prahran, with 14 persons to the acre. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely populated than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers of people who come to business spend their days in the latter, but have their residences, and would therefore be enumerated, in the former. It should also be remarked that, in some of the municipalities, extensive parks, gardens, and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,723 acres of such reserves; Kew, 646 acres; South Melbourne, 472 acres; Williamstown, 433 acres; Richmond, 197 acres; Fitzroy, 49 acres; and Collingwood only 29 acres.* If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 35·1; Collingwood, 26·0; Richmond, 25·4; Melbourne City, 21·7; South Melbourne, 20·1; Williamstown, 5·3; Kew, 2·0.

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

Estimate of metropolitan population not altered.

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

Metropolitan populations of Australasian colonies.

METROPOLITAN POPULATIONS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

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

* For a complete list of reserves in Melbourne and suburbs, see Part Social Condition, *post*.

† See paragraph 44 *ante*.

‡ In 1886, the estimated population of Melbourne was 371,630; Sydney 307,541; Adelaide 128,377; Hobart, 30,805. According to censuses of Queensland and New Zealand taken about the end of the first quarter of 1886, the population of Brisbane was 51,683, and the population of Wellington was 25,925 (estimated to have increased to 27,893 at the end of the year). The population of three New Zealand towns was found to be greater than that of Wellington, viz., Christchurch with 44,688, Dunedin with 45,518, and Auckland with 57,048 inhabitants.

Proportions
of metro-
politan to
total popu-
lations.

115. When the census of 1881 was taken, the metropolitan population formed a larger proportion of the total population in South Australia than it did in any other of the Australasian colonies. The following were the proportions in each colony:—

PROPORTION OF METROPOLITAN TO TOTAL POPULATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Adelaide ...	37·11	5. Perth ...	19·60
2. Melbourne ...	32·81	6. Brisbane ...	14·57
3. Sydney ...	29·84	7. Wellington ...	4·2
4. Hobart ...	23·55		

Proportions
of the sexes
in Aus-
tralasian
capitals.

116. In Hobart, Melbourne, Brisbane, Wellington, and Adelaide, when the census of 1881 was taken, females were more numerous than males, but in the other chief cities named the latter were slightly in excess. The following are the proportions of the sexes according to the returns of that census:—

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

	Females per 100 Males.		Females per 100 Males.
1. Hobart ...	107·02	5. Adelaide ...	100·84
2. Melbourne ...	103·55	6. Sydney ...	96·80
3. Brisbane ...	103·38	7. Perth ...	95·30
4. Wellington ...	101·09		

Increase of
metropolitan
population
since cen-
sus.

117. In the $5\frac{1}{4}$ years from the census of 1881 to the middle of 1886, it is estimated that the population of Greater Melbourne increased by 88,683, and the population of Greater Sydney by 83,330. The increase in the last year of the period (1885-6) was set down as 26,250 for Melbourne and 24,698 for Sydney.

Population
of chief
extra-
metropoli-
tan towns.

118. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Sandhurst, comprising two; Geelong, comprising three; and Castlemaine, comprising two municipalities. The estimated populations of these with their immediate suburbs, in 1886, were as follow:—

POPULATION OF FOUR EXTRA-METROPOLITAN TOWNS, 1886.

Town.	Population.	Town.	Population.
Ballarat ...	40,050	Geelong ...	20,710
Sandhurst ...	36,350	Castlemaine ...	8,800

Population of
principal
towns of the
world.

119. There is often considerable difficulty in obtaining a true statement of the populations of towns, as, in some instances, the population within the limits of the city or municipality only is returned, whilst in others the population of the suburbs is also included; for these reasons, the populations of the different towns given in the published lists are rarely comparable the one with the other. The populations of the

Australian towns given in this work include their immediate suburbs, but it is not by any means certain that the same rule applies to all the towns in the following statement, which, however, has been compiled from the latest and best authorities, and will be found to embrace nearly all towns having as many as 200,000 inhabitants* :—

POPULATIONS OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF THE WORLD.

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
London	England	1881	4,766,661†
Paris	France	1886	2,344,550
Canton	China	1859	1,600,000
Berlin	Prussia	1885	1,315,547
New York	United States ...	1885	1,300,000‡
Vienna (with suburbs)	Austria	1880	1,103,857§
Tientsin	China ... ..	...	950,000
St. Petersburg ...	Russia	1884	929,100
Tokio	Japan	1886	902,837
Philadelphia... ..	United States ...	1885	875,000
Calcutta (with suburbs)	India	1881	871,504
Constantinople (with suburbs)	Turkey	1885	870,000
Pekin	China ... ..	...	800,000
Bombay	India	1881	773,196
Moscow	Russia	1884	753,469
Hankow	China ... ..	...	750,000
Glasgow	Scotland	1881	674,095
Foo-chow	China ... ..	...	630,000
Brooklyn	United States ...	1885	604,000
Manchester (with Salford)	England	1886	588,136||
Liverpool	England	1886	586,320¶
Chicago	United States ...	1885	550,000
Bangkok	Siam ... ..	...	500,000
Naples	Italy	1881	463,172
St. Louis	United States ...	1885	450,000
Nankin	China ... ..	...	450,000
Birmingham	England	1886	434,381
Buda-Pesth	Hungary	1886	422,557
Brussels (with suburbs)	Belgium	1886	416,659
Warsaw	Russian Poland ...	1882	406,261
Madras	India	1881	405,848
Lyons	France	1886	401,930
Buenos Ayres	Argentine Republic	1886	400,000
Madrid	Spain	1877	397,816
Boston	United States ...	1885	390,406
Marseilles	France	1886	376,143
Baltimore	United States ...	1885	375,000

* Some towns in China and a few in Japan, not included in the list, are stated to have more than 200,000 inhabitants, but the populations of these are not known with accuracy, and little is heard of them outside their respective countries; they have, therefore, been omitted. All towns in China and Japan having important commercial relations with Europeans, if stated to contain as many as 200,000 inhabitants, have been included in the list.

† This was the population of Greater London, as returned at the last census. The population of Inner London at the same time was 3,816,483. It is estimated that by the middle of 1886 the population of Greater London had increased to 5,300,900, and that of Inner London to 4,149,533.

‡ New York, combined with Brooklyn, Jersey City, and Hoboken, contained 2,095,234 inhabitants.

§ The population of Vienna, exclusive of the suburbs, was only 726,105.

|| Manchester contained 376,895, and Salford contained 211,241 inhabitants.

¶ Liverpool, with Birkenhead, contained 681,690 inhabitants.

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

Town.	Country.	Year of Enumeration or Estimate.	Population.
Cairo	Egypt	1882	374,838
Amsterdam	Holland	1886	372,325
Melbourne	Victoria	1886	371,630
Rio de Janeiro	Brazil	1885	357,332
Shanghai	China ... ..	...	355,000
Hyderabad	India	1881	354,692
Osaka	Japan	1886	353,970
Dublin (with suburbs)	Ireland	1881	349,648
Leeds	England	1886	339,057
Sheffield	England	1886	310,957
Sydney	New South Wales	1886	307,541
Hamburg (with suburbs)	Germany	1885	305,690
San Francisco	United States	1885	300,000
Mexico	Mexico	1882	300,000
Breslau	Prussia	1885	298,893
Milan	Italy	1881	295,543
Copenhagen (with suburbs)	Denmark	1886	285,700
Cincinnati	United States	1885	280,000
Rome	Italy	1881	273,268
Odessa	Russia	1883	267,563
Munich	Bavaria	1885	261,981
Lucknow	India	1881	261,303
Kioto	Japan	1886	255,403
Edinburgh	Scotland	1886	254,591
King-Ki-Tao	Corea ... ..	...	250,000
Barcelona	Spain	1877	248,943
Lisbon	Portugal	1878	246,343
Dresden	Saxony	1885	245,515
Bordeaux	France	1886	240,582
Ningpo	China ... ..	...	240,000
New Orleans	United States	1885	235,000
Alexandria	Egypt	1882	231,396
Turin	Italy	1881	230,183
Bucharest	Roumania	1876	221,805
Bristol	England	1886	220,915
Bradford	England	1886	219,411
Nottingham	England	1886	217,733
Stockholm	Sweden	1885	215,688
Belfast	Ireland	1881	208,122
Palermo	Sicily	1881	205,712
Havana	Cuba ... ..	...	205,676
Gwalior	India	1881	200,000
Teheran	Persia ... ..	...	200,000
Santiago de Chile	Chile ... ..	...	200,000

Mining
population.

120. Between the censuses of Victoria taken in 1871 and 1881, the number of gold miners decreased from 52,425 to 35,189; and the population on the gold-fields from 270,428 to 230,944, notwithstanding an increase of 131,000 in the total population. The estimate of gold miners made by the Department of Mines three months before the census was taken (at the end of 1880) was 38,568, and another estimate made by the same department nine months after the census (at the

end of 1881) gave the number as 38,136. There is no doubt that both these estimates were too high.* At the end of 1886, the Mining Department estimated the gold miners to number 25,214, or 978 less than the estimate of the previous year, and 9,975 less than the number returned at the census. These were divided as follow :—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1886.

Alluvial miners	...	13,691	European miners	...	20,738
Quartz miners	...	11,523	Chinese miners	...	4,476
		<hr/>			<hr/>
Total	...	25,214	Total	...	25,214

121. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1886 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 1,974, the numbers being 11,356 and 9,382 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining ; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 167, as against 4,309 engaged in alluvial mining.

European
and Chinese
miners.

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

Area of Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

AREAS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

	Square Miles.
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales	309,175
Queensland	668,224
South Australia	903,425†
Western Australia... ..	975,920
Total Australia	2,944,628‡
Tasmania	26,375
New Zealand	104,027
Total Australasia	3,075,030

* It was suggested by the late Secretary for Mines that the difference between the number of miners returned at the census and the estimate of his department probably arose from the fact that many men employed about the mines, and considered as miners for the purpose of that estimate, returned themselves at the census as engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c., and numerous small selectors who divided their time between farming and mining returned themselves as farmers.
† Inclusive of the Northern Territory, estimated to contain 523,620 square miles.
‡ Including islands and inland lakes. The area of Australia, as here given, is less by 91,498 square miles, but that of Tasmania is greater by 160 square miles, than the areas derived from the returns furnished officially by the various Governments, which are as follow :—

	Square Miles.
Victoria	87,884
New South Wales (latest correction)	316,320
Queensland	668,497
South Australia	903,425
Western Australia	1,060,000
Total Australia	3,036,126
Tasmania	26,215

Area of
Victoria
and other
colonies.

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

Comparative
areas of
Victoria
and Great
Britain.

124. It may be interesting to compare the areas of the various Australasian colonies with those of European countries. The area of Victoria (87,884 square miles), as has been already stated,* is slightly smaller than Great Britain, the actual difference being only 122 square miles. The area of Great Britain is made up as follows :—

							Square Miles.
England and Wales ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,186
Scotland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,820
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>88,006</u>

Area of New
South Wales
and other
countries.

125. The area of New South Wales (309,175 square miles) is larger by 162 square miles than the combined areas of France, Continental Italy, and Sicily :—

							Square Miles.
France ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204,031
Italy (Continental portion) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94,426
Island of Sicily ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,556
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>309,013</u>

Area of
Queensland
and other
countries.

126. Queensland (668,224 square miles) is only smaller by 736 square miles than the following countries taken in combination :—

							Square Miles.
Sweden and Norway ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299,535
Austria-Hungary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264,443
Italy (Continental portion) and Sicily ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,982
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>668,960</u>

Area of
South
Australia
and other
countries.

127. South Australia (903,425 square miles) is larger by 2,675 square miles than the following :—

							Square Miles.
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196,114
France ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	204,031
Germany ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208,640
Austria-Hungary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264,443
Denmark ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,784
Holland ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,738
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	<u>900,750</u>

* See paragraph 4 *ante*.

128. The area of Western Australia (975,920 square miles) exceeds by 4,235 square miles the combined areas of the last named countries, with the addition of three others, thus :—

						Square Miles.
Spain, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Denmark, and Holland, as above						900,750
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	34,595
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	24,970
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	11,370
Total						971,685

Area of
Western
Australia
and other
countries.

129. Tasmania (26,375 square miles) is larger by 1,405 square miles than Greece, which contains 24,970 square miles.

Areas of
Tasmania
and Greece
compared.

130. New Zealand (104,027 square miles) is smaller by only 955 square miles than Continental Italy and Sicily combined, the area of which is as follows :—

Areas of New
Zealand
and Italy
compared.

						Square Miles.
Italy (Continental portion)	...	...	...	...	...	94,426
Island of Sicily	...	...	...	...	...	10,556
Total						104,982*

131. The area of the Continent of Australia (2,944,628 square miles) exceeds by 2,786 square miles the areas of the following countries taken in combination :—

Area of
Australia
and certain
countries.

						Square Miles.
Russia in Europe, including Poland and Finland	...	...	...	...	...	2,080,395
Sweden and Norway	...	...	...	...	...	299,535
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	208,640
Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	264,443
Turkey in Europe	...	...	...	...	...	63,859
Greece	...	...	...	...	...	24,970
Total						2,941,842

132. And the area of the Australian continent, combined with the areas of Tasmania and New Zealand (3,075,030 square miles), exceeds by 2,830 square miles the sum of the areas of the last-named countries, with the addition of the areas of Switzerland and Italy, thus :—

Area of
Australasia
and certain
countries.

						Square Miles.
Russia in Europe, Sweden and Norway, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey in Europe, and Greece, as above ...						2,941,842
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	15,977
Italy (including Sicily and Island of Sardinia)	...	...	...	...	...	114,381
Total						3,072,200

133. It may be mentioned that the area of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand is less by 680,972 square miles than the area of the Continent of Europe (3,756,002 square miles), but exceeds by 47,439 square miles the area of the United States, exclusive of the Alaska territory (3,027,591 square miles).

Area of
Australasia,
Europe, and
United
States.

134. The estimated population, together with the proportions of the sexes, and the number of persons to the square mile, in each of the

Populations
of Austral-
asian
colonies.

* To complete the area of the Kingdom of Italy (114,381 square miles), the area of the Island of Sardinia (9,399 square miles) must be added.

Australasian colonies during the year of the last census (1881) and the five following years are shown in the following table :—

POPULATIONS* OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Estimated Population † on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria ‡ ...	1881	462,491	417,727	880,218	90·32	10·015
	1882	472,770	427,452	900,222	90·41	10·243
	1883	484,961	436,782	921,743	90·06	10·486
	1884	498,479	447,566	946,045	89·79	10·765
	1885	512,953	458,192	971,145	89·32	11·050
	1886	531,452	471,591	1,003,043	88·74	11·413
New South Wales ‡	1881	426,944	351,746	778,690	82·39	2·519
	1882	443,314	367,519	810,833	82·90	2·623
	1883	470,009	387,735	857,744	82·50	2·774
	1884	495,581	408,377	903,958	82·40	2·924
	1885	527,533	430,381	957,914	81·58	3·098
	1886	551,343	450,623	1,001,966	81·73	3·241
Queensland ...	1881	132,904	94,064	226,968	70·78	·340
	1882	145,592	102,663	248,255	70·51	·372
	1883	169,990	117,485	287,475	69·11	·430
	1884	178,530	123,560	302,090‡	69·21‡	·452‡
	1885	185,735	129,754	315,489‡	69·86‡	·472‡
	1886	201,586	142,182	343,768	70·53	·514
South Australia § ...	1881	152,318	134,006	286,324	88·00	·317
	1882	155,335	138,174	293,509	88·95	·325
	1883	160,589	143,926	304,515	89·62	·337
	1884	164,877	147,904	312,781	89·70	·346
	1885	163,641	149,782	313,423‡	91·53‡	·347‡
	1886	162,788	149,651	312,439	91·94	·346
Western Australia	1881	17,216	12,797	30,013	74·33	·031
	1882	17,551	13,215	30,766	75·29	·032
	1883	18,005	13,695	31,700	76·06	·032
	1884	18,623	14,335	32,958	76·97	·034
	1885	19,989	15,197	35,186	76·03	·036
	1886	23,374	16,710	40,084	71·49	·041
Tasmania ...	1881	63,234	55,689	118,923	88·07	4·509
	1882	65,131	57,348	122,479	88·05	4·644
	1883	66,972	59,248	126,220	88·47	4·786
	1884	69,140	61,401	130,541	88·81	4·949
	1885	71,081	62,710	133,791	88·22	5·073
	1886	73,323	63,888	137,211	87·13	5·202
New Zealand || ...	1881	274,986	225,924	500,910	82·16	4·816
	1882	283,303	234,404	517,707	82·74	4·977
	1883	294,665	246,212	540,877	83·56	5·199
	1884	301,374	255,736	557,110‡	84·86‡	5·355‡
	1885	310,732	264,494	575,226‡	85·12‡	5·539‡
	1886	317,632	271,734	589,366	85·55	5·666

* On the 30th June, 1887, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,019,106, and that of New South Wales was 1,022,000. For populations for each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*, also tables in Appendix A *post*.

† The figures for Victoria and New South Wales include a few Aborigines. In other cases the Aborigines are omitted.

‡ Figures revised and amended since last publication.
§ The population of South Australia, as here given, is exclusive of that contained in the Northern Territory, of which the small portion inhabited contained at the date of the last census 4,521 persons, of whom 3,804 were Chinese.

|| The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, of whom 41,432 were enumerated at the census of 1886.

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

Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1886.

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

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES; 1886.

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

136. It will be noticed that in the last two years the males in New South Wales were more numerous than those in Victoria; this, however, was more than made up by the large excess of females in Victoria over those of New South Wales, so that the total population of Victoria was still the larger.

More males in New South Wales than in Victoria.

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

Sexes diverging from equality in some colonies.

138. In 1886, as compared with 1885, an increase, it will be noticed, took place in the populations of all the Australasian colonies except South Australia, where there was a falling off of 984, viz., 853 males and 131 females.

Decrease of population in South Australia.

139. At the end of 1886 there were on the Continent of Australia over two million seven hundred thousand inhabitants; and in Australasia, including not only the continental colonies but also Tasmania and New Zealand, there were over three million four hundred thousand. The estimated numbers, as well as the proportions of the sexes and the density of population in each of the six years ended with 1886, were as follow :—

Population of Australia and Australasia.

POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881 TO 1886.*

—	Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Continent of Australia ...	1881	1,191,873	1,010,340	2,202,213	84·77	·748
	1882	1,234,562	1,049,023	2,283,585	84·97	·775
	1883	1,303,554	1,099,623	2,403,177	84·36	·816
	1884	1,356,090	1,141,742	2,497,832	84·19	·848
	1885	1,409,851	1,183,306	2,593,157	83·93	·881
	1886	1,470,523	1,230,757	2,701,300	83·69	·917
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	1881	1,530,093	1,291,953	2,822,046	84·44	·918
	1882	1,582,996	1,340,775	2,923,771	84·70	·951
	1883	1,665,191	1,405,083	3,070,274	84·39	·999
	1884	1,726,604	1,458,879	3,185,483	84·50	1·036
	1885	1,791,664	1,510,510	3,302,174	84·30	1·074
	1886	1,861,478	1,565,379	3,427,877	84·09	1·115

Sexes
diverging
from
equality.

140. According to the experience of the six years named, the proportionate excess of males over females shows a tendency to increase rather than to diminish, both on the Australian continent and in the whole of Australasia.

Proportion
of Victorians
in Austral-
asia.

141. A comparison of the figures in the last two tables will show that nearly two-fifths of the inhabitants of Australia, but not quite one-third of the inhabitants of the Australasian group, are living in Victoria.

Area and
population
of British
dominions.

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

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country or Colony.				Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.							
England and Wales †	...	...	...	58,489	1886	27,870,586	477
Scotland	...	...	...	29,820	"	3,949,393	132
Ireland	...	...	...	32,531	"	4,887,439	150
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	...	...	...	(c) 1881	215,374	...
Total United Kingdom, &c.				120,840	...	36,922,792	306
Gibraltar ‡	...	...	...	2	(c) 1881	18,381	9,191
Malta ‡	...	...	...	119	1884	156,675	1,316
Heligoland	...	...	...	1	(c) 1881	2,001	2,001
Total				120,962	...	37,099,849	307

* All the figures in this table have been revised and altered since last publication.
† Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with an area of 303 square miles, and a population in 1881 of 141,260.
‡ Exclusive of the military.

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

Country or Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population, 1884.	Persons to the Square Mile.
ASIA.				
British India* ...	868,314	(c) 1881	198,790,853	229
Upper Burmah (recently acquired)	150,000	1884	2,500,000	17
Ceylon ...	25,365	1885	2,832,000	112
Straits Settlements ...	1,472	"	598,000	406
Labuan and smaller islands ...	30	(c) 1881	6,298	210
Hong Kong ...	32	1885	190,594	5,956
Aden ...	71	(c) 1881	34,711	491
Perim ...			149	
Cyprus ...	3,723	"	186,084	50
Total ...	1,049,007	...	205,138,689	196
AFRICA.				
Mauritius and dependencies† ...	713	1885	361,404	507
Natal ...	18,750	"	443,639	24
Cape Colony and dependencies‡ ...	219,700	"	1,252,347	6
St. Helena ...	47	1883	5,085	108
Ascension ...	34	(c) 1881	300	9
Lagos ...	1,069	1883	87,165	82
Gold Coast (including Protectorate)	18,784	1885	651,000	35
Sierra Leone ...	3,000	(c) 1881	60,546	20
Gambia ...	69	1885	14,150	205
Total ...	262,166	...	2,875,636	11·0
AMERICA.				
Canada ...	3,470,392	1885	4,579,557	1·3
Newfoundland ...	42,000	1884	193,121	5
Bermuda ...	19	1885	15,036	791
Honduras ...	6,400	(c) 1881	27,452	4
British Guiana ...	109,000	1885	270,042	2·4
West Indies—				
Bahamas ...	5,300	"	43,521	8
Turk's Island ...	169	(c) 1881	4,732	28
Jamaica ...	4,193	1885	596,383	142
St. Lucia ...	238	"	41,381	174
St. Vincent ...	133	1884	43,039	324
Barbados ...	166	(c) 1881	171,860	1,035
Grenada ...	133	1885	46,424	349
Tobago ...	114	"	19,363	170
Virgin Isles ...	57	"	5,287	93
St. Christopher	65	} 1884	41,001	357
Nevis ...	50			
Antigua ...	170	1885	34,964	206
Montserrat ...	32	"	11,097	346
Dominica ...	291	1884	28,840	99
Trinidad ...	1,754	1885	171,914	98
Total ...	3,640,676	...	6,345,014	1·7

* Inclusive of Assam and Lower Burmah, but exclusive of the Feudatory Native States, which in 1881 covered an estimated area of 509,284 square miles, and contained a population of over 55 millions.

† Exclusive of the Military.

‡ Including not only Cape Colony proper (including British Kaffraria), but also Basutoland, Griqualand East and West, Transkei, and Tembuland, &c.

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

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand *	3,075,030	1886	3,427,877	1
Fiji †	7,740	„	127,279	16
Falkland Islands	6,500	(c) 1881	1,553	·2
Total	3,089,270	...	3,556,709	1
Grand Total British dominions	8,162,081	...	255,015,897	31·2

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

143. The Australasian colonies occupy three-eighths, and Victoria nearly a ninetieth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian colonies contain over an eightieth, and Victoria contains nearly a two hundred and sixtieth, of the population of the whole British Empire. The area of Australasia is somewhat smaller than that of Canada, which is the largest British possession; and the population of Canada exceeds that of Australasia by about a million and a quarter. The population of Victoria is exceeded by that of no British dependency except India, Canada, Ceylon, and the Cape of Good Hope.

Foreign countries, area and population.

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

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.‡

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary §	264,443	1884-5	40,728,602	154
Belgium	11,370	1885	5,853,278	532
Denmark	14,784	(c) 1880	1,969,039	133
„ colonies of	75,107	„	127,428	2
Total Danish dominions ...	89,891	1880	2,096,467	23

* Exclusive of Aborigines.
† The area includes inhabited islands only, which number from 70 to 80; inclusive of uninhabited islands, the area is said to be 8,034 square miles. Of the population, 115,635 are Fijians; 2,193 Europeans; 5,637 Polynesians; and 588 Asiatics (chiefly natives of British India).
‡ The figures in this table have been taken principally from *The Statesman's Year-Book* and *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887. The areas have been reduced, where necessary, from the metrical to the English system on the assumption that one square kilometer is equal to ·386 of a square mile.
§ Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novibazar, which contain an area of 23,262 square miles, with a population (c. 1879) of 1,504,091.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN—continued.				
France	204,031	1886	38,218,903	187
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	257,500	„	3,817,467†	15
„ „ others ...	432,800	1882-4	12,559,386	29
„ protectorates of ...	105,550	„	9,073,000	85
Total French dominions ...	999,881	(c)1885	63,668,756	64
Germany	208,640	(c)1885	48,852,680	234
Greece ‡	24,970	(c)1879	1,979,561	79
Holland	12,738	1885	4,336,012	340
„ colonies of, Java & Madura ...	50,848	1884	20,931,654	410
„ other colonies ...	713,500	„	6,913,608	10
Total Dutch dominions ...	777,086	1882-4	32,181,274	41
Italy	114,381	1885	29,694,785	261
Luxemburg	998	„	213,283	213
Montenegro	3,486	(c)1880	236,000	67
Portugal	34,595	1881	4,306,554	124
„ possessions of, Azores ...	922	„	269,401	292
„ „ Madeira ...	315	„	132,223	419
„ „ Others ...	704,546	1878-81	3,329,200	5
Total Portuguese dominions	740,378	...	8,037,378	11
Roumania	50,160	1884	5,173,452	103
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,887,043	1883	78,590,594	42
Poland	49,142	„	7,083,475	145
Finland	144,210	1884	2,176,421	15
Total	2,080,395	...	87,850,490	42
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	384,134	1883	6,740,853	18
Siberia	4,823,112	1878-84	4,093,535	8
Central Asia	1,357,777	„	5,031,354	4
Total	6,565,023	...	15,865,742	2
Total Russian Empire ...	8,645,418	...	103,716,232	12
Servia	18,756	(c)1884	1,902,419	100

* See footnote (§) to preceding page.

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

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

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN— <i>continued</i> .				
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	195,715	1884	16,958,178	87
„ colonies of	165,060	1877-82	7,992,894	49
Total Spanish dominions ...	360,775	...	24,951,072	69
Sweden and Norway	299,535	1884-5	6,613,469	22
Switzerland	15,977	1884	2,906,752	182
Turkey †	1,192,088	...	21,964,056	19
Eastern Roumelia	13,858	1885	975,030	70
Bulgaria	24,693	(c)1881	2,007,919	80
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,639	...	24,947,005	20
ASIATIC.				
China (proper)	1,553,530	1879-82	382,079,000	246
„ dependencies of	2,914,170	„	21,180,000	7
Total Chinese Empire ‡ ...	4,467,700	...	403,259,000	90
Corea	84,222	1883	10,518,937	125
Japan §	147,625	1885	37,868,987	256
Persia	636,203	1881	7,653,600 ||	12
Siam	280,560	...	5,750,000	20
AFRICAN.				
Egypt (proper) ¶	394,240	(c)1882	6,806,381	17
Liberia	14,360	...	1,068,000	74
Madagascar	228,498	...	3,500,000	15
Morocco	313,500	...	6,140,000	20
South African Republic ...	112,700	1884	700,000	6
Tunis... ..	44,910	...	2,100,000	47
AMERICAN.				
Argentine Confederation ** ...	1,168,460	1882	3,072,763	3
Bolivia	500,740	1884	2,303,000	5
Brazil	3,204,654	1885	12,922,375 ††	4
Chili ‡‡	260,936	(c)1885	2,520,442	10

* See footnote (§) on page 76.

† Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 68,850 square miles, and 4,790,000 inhabitants; the portion in Asia (inclusive of the tributary principality of Samos), 729,380 square miles, and 16,174,056 inhabitants; and the portion in Africa (exclusive of the Protectorate of Egypt), 398,873 square miles, and 1,000,000 inhabitants.

‡ Estimates of the population of China are of doubtful accuracy. The dependencies referred to are Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria, and East Turkestan, but not Corea.

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

|| Including 2,500,000 Nomads.

¶ The boundaries of Egypt are at present in an unsettled condition. The territories of the Soudan are not here included as under Egyptian sovereignty.

** Including Patagonia.

†† Including 1,319,000 slaves, also a wandering Aboriginal population estimated to amount to 1,000,000.

‡‡ Allowance has been made for the cession, in 1883, of the Peruvian department of Tarapaca to Chili, whereby the area and population of Peru have been diminished respectively by 15,920 square miles and 47,500 persons, and the area and population of Chili have been increased by the same numbers. The population of Peru includes wild Indians, estimated to number 350,000; and Chili, about 50,000.

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

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census (c) or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AMERICAN—<i>continued.</i>				
Columbia	504,773	1881	4,000,000†	8
Costa Rica	19,980	1885	213,785	11
Ecuador	248,312	(c)1885	1,004,651‡	4
Guatemala	46,760	1886	1,322,544	28
Hayti... ..	9,230	1885	572,000§	64
Honduras	46,505	1884	323,274	7
Mexico	751,268	"	10,460,703	14
Nicaragua	51,647	1883	275,815	5
Paraguay	91,980	(c)1879	346,048||	4
Peru ¶	413,983	1884	2,994,675	7
San Domingo	20,590	1885	400,000	19
San Salvador	7,226	1883	613,273	85
United States**	3,557,000	1884	55,554,000	16
Uruguay	65,551	"	559,668	9
Venezuela	†† 429,855	"	2,121,988	5
OCEANIA.				
Hawaiian Islands	6,541	(c)1884	80,578††	13
Samoa	1,076	1874	35,570	32
Tonga	385	...	24,000	6
Grand Total of countries named	31,988,754	...	990,838,522	31
Grand Total of British dominions	8,162,081	..	255,015,897	31
Grand Total of British and Foreign countries	40,150,835	...	1,245,854,419	31

145. According to this table, the British Empire is in area somewhat less than European and Asiatic Russia combined, but nearly four times as large as Russia in Europe, nearly twice as large as the Chinese Empire, and much more than twice as large as the United States or Brazil; whilst its population is nearly equal to the two-thirds of that of the Chinese Empire, is nearly two and a half times as large as that of the Russian Empire, is over four times as large as that of France and its possessions, and is five times as large as that of the United States, or Germany. Moreover, the area of the British dominions is about

British dominions compared with foreign countries.

* See footnote (†) on page 76.

† Including wild Indians, estimated at 220,000.

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

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

|| Exclusive of about 60,000 semi-civilized and 70,000 wild Indians.

¶ See footnote (††) on preceding page.

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

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

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

sixty-seven times, and the population thereof nearly seven times, as large as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

Density of
population
in various
countries.

146. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, and the next England and Wales—the former containing over five hundred and thirty-two, and the latter four hundred and seventy-seven, persons to the square mile. Holland comes next, with three hundred and forty; next, Italy with two hundred and sixty-one, and Japan with two hundred and fifty-six; and then China, which, according to the estimate given, contains even without its dependencies over a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and forty-six persons to the square mile; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, and Switzerland. Ireland is less densely populated than any of these, and Scotland is not only less so than Ireland, but than Austria-Hungary and Denmark.

Proportions
of sexes in
various
countries.

147. In most European countries, females are more numerous than males, the only exceptions in the following list being Italy, Servia, Greece, and Roumania. The United States also still contains more males than females:—

PROPORTIONS OF THE SEXES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

							Females to 100 males.
Portugal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	108·8
Scotland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	107·6
Norway and Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	...	106·1
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	105·5
Austria ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	104·7
Spain ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	104·5
Finland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	104·4
Ireland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	104·3
Switzerland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	104·1
Denmark ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	103·5
Hungary ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	103·4
Prussia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	103·3
European Russia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	102·3
Holland ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	102·3
France ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·5
Belgium ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·1
Croatia and Slavonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	100·1
Italy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	99·5
Servia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	96·5
Greece ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	96·5
United States ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	96·5
Roumania ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	94·4

Area and
population
of the
world.

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

THE WORLD.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Continents.	Area in English Square Miles.	Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
Europe	3,756,002	327,743,400†	87·3
Asia	17,208,208	795,591,000	46·2
Africa	11,511,776	205,823,200	17·9
America	14,850,631	100,415,400	6·8
Australasia and Polynesia ...	3,455,802	4,232,000	1·2
Polarland	1,728,585	82,500	·05
Total	52,511,004	1,433,887,500	27·3

149. Comparing the totals in this table with those in the lowest line of the table following paragraph 144 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than four-fifths of its population, are included in the countries named. Proportion of countries named to world.

150. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover two-thirteenths of the earth's surface, and contain more than a sixth of its population; that the Australasian colonies cover nearly a seventeenth of its surface, but contain less than a four-hundred and twentieth of its population; and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains only about a fourteen-hundredth of its population. Proportion of British dominions, &c., to world.

151. In the following paragraphs the immigration and emigration referred to is by sea only; the results given would probably be greatly modified if the overland traffic, of which no record exists, were to be taken into account, more especially since the facilities for overland intercourse with the neighbouring colonies have been increased by the extension of railways. For many years past two lines have extended from Melbourne to the River Murray, and complete railway communication has for some time existed between the capitals of Victoria and New South Wales. Similar communication also now exists between the capitals of this colony and South Australia, by means of a railway running westward in Victoria to the South Australian border, where it is connected with the lines of that colony. With such facilities as these, it is natural to suppose that many persons about to come to Victoria Overland migration not recorded.

* The material for this table has been extracted from the late Dr. Petermann's "Mittheilungen," No. 69, entitled "Die Bevölkerung der Erde VII.," by Dr. E. Behm: Gotha, Justus Perthes, 1882. The areas are given in that work in square kilometers, but these have been reduced to English square miles, upon the assumption that one square kilometer is $\cdot 386$ of a square mile. According to the *Annuaire du Bureau des Longitudes*, 1886 (Gauthier Villars, 55 Quai des Augustins, Paris), the population of the globe amounts to 1,445 millions, of whom 340 millions are in Europe, 756 millions in Asia, 207 millions in Africa, 73 millions in North America, 81 millions in South America, and 38 millions in Oceania. The same authority estimates the area of inhabited land to be 136,800,000 kilometers or 52,611,800 square miles. According to Hubner's estimate for 1886, the population of the world is 1,485,151,000, viz.:—Europe, 338,710,000; Asia, 830,898,000; Africa, 199,248,000; America, 111,511,000; Australia and Oceania, 4,702,000; Polar land, 82,000.

† M. Emile Levasseur in a paper read before the International Statistical Institute estimates the population of Europe at the end of 1886 at 345,700,000.

from, or leave it for, one of the adjacent colonies, would find it more convenient to take the land route rather than that by the seaboard. As time advances, there is little doubt that the records kept by the Immigration Department will less and less account for the actual immigration and emigration of the colony. The insufficiency of the present returns of immigration and emigration to supply material for supplementing the returns of births and deaths, for the purpose of forming estimates of population between the census periods, has more than once been brought under the notice of the Government by the Government Statist, who has suggested that steps should be taken to obtain a record of the arrivals and departures overland; but it seems that difficulties, at present supposed to be insuperable, stand in the way of taking note of such persons, and therefore there is no alternative than to leave them out of account altogether. It is evident that, supposing the returns of those who come and go by the seaboard are correct, and the births and deaths are all registered, the population estimates must always understate or overstate the truth, according as the arrivals or the departures overland are the greater.

Returns of
arrivals and
departures
unduly
swelled.

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

Immigration
and emigra-
tion, 1886.

153. The arrivals and departures by sea* recorded during 1886, also the excess of the former over the latter, were as follow:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1886.

		Males.		Females.		Total.
Arrivals by sea	...	65,946	...	27,458	...	93,404
Departures by sea	...	47,382	...	20,720	...	68,102
Excess of arrivals	...	18,564	...	6,738	...	25,302

* All the figures relating to arrivals in the colony and departures therefrom contain statements of those who come and go by sea only. No attempt is made to keep an account of those who cross the frontier from and to the adjacent colonies. It has already been mentioned that the number of persons departing by sea is habitually understated. The number of immigrants and emigrants in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

154. The records of arrivals show larger numbers for 1886 than for 1885 by 16,428, and the records of departures show larger numbers for 1886 than for 1885 by 6,108; the apparent total gain by excess of immigration over emigration was therefore greater in the year under review than the previous one by 10,320.

Gain by im-
migration,
1885 and
1886 com-
pared.

155. The immigration authorities do not note the exact ages of the persons arriving and departing, but classify them as adults, or those from 12 years of age upwards; as children, or those between 1 year of age and 12 years; and as infants, or those under 1 year. The following are the numbers under each of those heads who came and went during 1886:—

Adults and
children ar-
riving and
departing.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1886.

—				Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	...	...	...	82,943	9,164	1,297	93,404
Departures	...	...	...	62,583	4,416	1,103	68,102
Immigration in excess	...			20,360	4,748	194	25,302

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

Arrivals
from and
departures
for different
countries.

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1886.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of—	
			Immigration.	Emigration.
New South Wales and Queensland	29,301	33,780	...	4,479
South and Western Australia ...	20,549	13,301	7,248	...
Tasmania	14,227	8,671	5,556	...
New Zealand	6,147	3,453	2,694	...
The United Kingdom	18,586	6,864	11,722	...
Foreign countries	4,594	2,033	2,561	...
Total	93,404	68,102	25,302	...

Net immi-
gration
from
various
colonies.

157. Of late years it appears from the records that persons passing from Victoria to New South Wales and Queensland by sea have greatly outnumbered those coming in an opposite direction, but this has not been the case in regard to the other countries distinguished in the last table, from all of which Victoria has gained considerably in population; the gain in 1886 being greater than in any of the previous five years, whilst the loss to New South Wales and Queensland was less than in 1885. The following table shows the recorded balance of immigration over emigration, or the contrary, from or to each country in the last six years. The figures, however, must be accepted subject to the caution given in the paragraph immediately preceding the last table :—

NET IMMIGRATION FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1886.

Year.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—					Emigra- tion to, in Excess of Immigra- tion from, New South Wales and Queens- land.	Net Im- migration.
	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.		
1881 ...	192	2,868	1,272	3,960	954	1,924	7,322
1882 ...	2,929	3,455	165	6,702	607	2,978	10,880
1883 ...	2,362	4,500	407	10,276	926	7,441	11,030
1884 ...	768	5,332	796	9,863	1,029	3,647	14,141
1885 ...	6,136	5,076	1,628	8,875	759	7,492	14,982
1886 ...	7,248	5,556	2,694	11,722	2,561	4,479	25,302
Total ...	19,635	26,787	6,962	51,398	6,836	27,961	83,657

State-
assisted
immigra-
tion.

158. In the twelve years 1871 to 1882, 5,547 immigrants from the United Kingdom had free or partially free passages granted them to Victoria. Of these, 3,212, or 58 per cent., arrived in the first year, and 5,168, or 93 per cent., in the first three years of the period alluded to. The number then declined rapidly from year to year, and since 1873 only 379 such immigrants have arrived. Of these, only 5, all females, came in 1880, not one in 1881, and only 2 in 1882. Since 1882 no free or assisted immigrants have been introduced by the State, so that the system may be said to have entirely ceased. The following are the numbers of assisted immigrants of either sex who have arrived in Victoria during each year of the period referred to :—

ASSISTED AND FREE IMMIGRATION, 1871 TO 1882.

Year.				Assisted and Free Immigrants.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	...	...	...	1,413	1,799	3,212
1872	...	...	...	468	625	1,093
1873	...	...	...	456	407	863
1874	...	...	...	64	85	149
1875	...	...	...	50	52	102
1876	...	...	...	34	37	71
1877	...	...	...	9	8	17
1878	...	...	...	8	10	18
1879	...	...	...	7	8	15
1880	...	...	...	...	5	5
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total	...	...	...	2,509	3,038	5,547

NOTE.—Since 1882 no free or assisted immigrants have been introduced.

159. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1886 numbered 1,108, viz., 1,098 males and 10 females, or 448 males more, but 10 females less than in the previous year. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1886 was 492, viz., 491 males and 1 female, as compared with 571 males and 8 females in 1885. Chinese immigration.

160. Of the Chinese who arrived, 14 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 22 from South Australia, 76 from Tasmania, 5 from New Zealand, 991 from Hong Kong, and other Chinese ports. Of those who left, 20 went to New South Wales, 60 to South Australia, 88 to Tasmania, 1 to New Zealand, and 323 to China and other distant places. Chinese, where from and where to.

161. Chinese first began to arrive in Victoria in 1853; and, at the census of 1854, 2,000 were enumerated. In 1855 an Act* was passed limiting the number of Chinese males a ship might bring to Victoria to one to every 10 tons, and making it compulsory that the sum of £10 should be paid in respect to each of such immigrants. But, notwithstanding the stringent provisions of this Statute, which, however, were largely evaded by Chinese being landed in the adjacent colonies and coming overland to Victoria, the Chinese had in 1857, when the next census was taken, increased to 25,424; and at the end of 1859 it was estimated that they numbered no less than 42,000. Soon after this an exodus of Chinese took place, chiefly to New South Wales, it being estimated that, besides those who departed by sea, as many as 11,000 went over the frontier to work at the Lambing Flat diggings in Chinese immigration, 1853 to 1886,

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

that colony. In consequence of this, the census of 1861 showed the number of Chinese remaining in Victoria to be only 24,732, or 638 less than in 1857. In 1865 the Act which imposed restrictions on Chinese immigration was repealed;* but, notwithstanding this, the number of Chinese in the colony had decreased, by the time the census of 1871 was taken, to 17,935, or by 6,797 as compared with 1861; which number at the census of 1881 had been still further reduced to 12,128, or by 5,807 more. Since the census, restrictions on Chinese immigration have again been imposed by the Chinese Act 1881, 45 Vict. No. 723, which came into operation on the 1st April, 1882, and is still in force. It limits the number of Chinese immigrants a ship may bring to Victoria to one to every 100 tons, and imposes on each of such immigrants a tax of £10, to be paid before he leaves the vessel. Until 1882 the official records of the departures of Chinese by sea were of little value, as no complete account was kept of those who went to the adjacent colonies; but the arrivals by sea have been regularly recorded since 1860, and were as follow:—

ARRIVALS OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1861 TO 1886.

1861	...	...	154	1874	...	...	386
1862	...	...	175	1875	...	...	521
1836	...	...	80	1876	...	...	377
1864	...	...	978	1877	...	...	449
1865	...	...	1,085	1878	...	...	819
1866	...	...	974	1879	...	...	875
1867	...	...	317	1880	...	...	947
1868	...	...	300	1881	...	...	1,348
1869	...	...	1,121	1882	...	...	327
1870	...	...	584	1883	...	...	433
1871	...	...	704	1884	...	...	557
1872	...	...	385	1885	...	...	670
1873	...	...	269	1886	...	...	1,108

Average
number of
Chinese
immigrants.

162. The whole number of Chinese who arrived in the 26 years was 15,943, or an average of 613 per annum. It will be observed that only in 1886 and three previous years of the period did the number arriving exceed 1,000.

Arrivals and
departures
of Chinese
1882 to
1886.

163. If the arrivals of Chinese be considered in connexion with the departures, it will be found that in the last five years, during which period an approximately correct account has been taken of the departures of the Chinese by sea—the Chinese population increased by 130. In the first three years of that period there was a loss by the departures of Chinese being in excess of the arrivals, which, however, was more than counterbalanced by the reverse process during the last two years, as will be seen by the following figures:—

* By the Chinese Immigrants Statute 1865, 28 Vict. No. 259 (9th May, 1865).

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1882 TO 1886.*

Year.	Arrivals of Chinese.	Departures of Chinese.	Excess of Arrivals (+). Excess of Departures (-).
1882 ...	327	699	- 372
1883 ...	433	568	- 135
1884 ...	557	627	- 70
1885 ...	670	579	+ 91
+ 1886 ...	1,108	492	+ 616
Total ...	3,095	2,965	+ 130

164. The arrivals in each Australasian colony of persons who made their way there without State assistance, and of those whose passages from the United Kingdom were paid either wholly or in part by the Colonial Governments, also the recorded departures from each such colony, were as follow during the six years ended with 1885. All the arrivals and departures referred to were by sea only:—

Immigration and emigration in Australasian colonies.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.†	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.‡
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
Victoria ...	1880§	56,950	5	56,955	45,294	11,661
	1881	59,066	...	59,066	51,744	7,322
	1882	59,402	2	59,404	48,524	10,880
	1883	66,592	...	66,592	55,562	11,030
	1884	72,202	...	72,202	58,061	14,141
	1885	76,976	...	76,976	61,994	14,982
New South Wales...	1880	42,736	3,134	45,870	26,559	19,311
	1881	45,146	2,577	47,723	24,825	22,898
	1882	44,056	3,233	47,289	27,972	19,317
	1883	58,837	8,369	67,206	34,396	32,810
	1884	64,918	7,568	72,486	40,254	32,232
	1885	72,584	5,554	78,138	38,455	39,683
Queensland ...	1880	10,246	3,150	13,396	10,349	3,047
	1881	12,282	3,941	16,223	9,209	7,014
	1882	16,705	10,295	27,000	9,957	17,043
	1883	21,085	25,245	46,330	11,959	34,371
	1884	22,164	14,719	36,883	18,263	18,620
	1885	24,718	9,616	34,334	22,768	11,566

* In the first six months of 1887, the Chinese who arrived numbered 1,548, and the Chinese who left numbered 583, the balance in favour of arrivals was thus 965. Of the Chinese who arrived in the eighteen months ended 30th June, 1887, only 7½ per cent. paid the poll-tax, the remainder having been previously naturalized or being exempt on other grounds.

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

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

§ An International Exhibition was held in Victoria in 1880.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted and Free.	Total.		
South Australia ...	1880	13,957	808	14,765	13,002	1,763
	1881	18,769	783	19,552	16,800	2,752
	1882	13,748	1,122	14,870	14,136	734
	1883	15,701	4,129	19,830	15,562	4,268
	1884	16,322	968	17,290	16,082	1,208
	1885	14,207	293	14,500	21,917	- 7,417
Western Australia ...	1880	577	...	577	777	- 200
	1881	611	146	757	690	67
	1882	...	...	932‡	838	94
	1883	1,211	296	1,507	1,071	436
	1884	2,083	351	2,424	1,563	871
	1885	2,666	381	3,047	1,419	1,628
Tasmania ...	1880	10,359	52	10,411	10,025	386
	1881	12,520	59	12,579	11,163	1,416
	1882	12,681	141	12,822	11,403	1,419
	1883	13,642	598	14,240	12,636	1,604
	1884	13,308	949	14,257	12,524	1,733
	1885	14,240	582	14,822	14,173	649
New Zealand ...	1880	12,465	2,689	15,154	7,923	7,231
	1881	9,585	103	9,688	8,072	1,616
	1882	10,219	726	10,945	7,456	3,489
	1883	13,313	5,902	19,215	9,186	10,029
	1884	16,133	3,888	20,021	10,700	9,321
	1885	15,127	1,072	16,199	11,695	4,504

NOTE.—The minus sign (—) indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number to which it is prefixed. For returns of immigration and emigration of the neighbouring colonies during 1886, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

165. The returns show that more persons have in all the years departed from Victoria than from any of the other colonies; but it has been already explained§ that many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In the last year named in the table the net immigration to Victoria was in excess of that to any of the other colonies except New South Wales. The following is the order in which the colonies stood, during 1885, in reference to the apparent net increase of their populations from external sources, also the numbers by which they were severally increased:—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1885.

Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.¶		Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.¶	
1. New South Wales ...	39,683	5. Western Australia ...	1,628
2. Victoria ...	14,982	6. Tasmania ...	649
3. Queensland ...	11,566	7. South Australia ...	- 7,417
4. New Zealand ...	4,504		

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† See footnote (†) on preceding page.

‡ The numbers assisted and unassisted were not distinguished.

§ See paragraph 152 *ante*.

¶ These figures overstate the truth, except where the minus sign appears, and there they understate it. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

166. According to the figures, the net gain to the population of the Australian continent during 1885, by excess of immigration over emigration, was 60,442; and the net gain from the same source to the whole of the Australasian colonies was 65,595. Persons, however, leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted; therefore the actual gain to the population from without is always less than the records indicate.*

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

167. Whilst in 1885 immigration received no assistance from the State in Victoria, it was still largely subsidized in Queensland, and New South Wales, and to a less extent in New Zealand, Tasmania, Western Australia, and South Australia. The following are the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the various colonies entirely at their own expense and those who left them in that year; the colonies being placed in order:—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1885.

	Excess of Unassisted Immigrants over Emigrants.†			
1. New South Wales	34,129
2. Victoria	14,982
3. New Zealand	3,432
4. Queensland	1,950
5. Western Australia	1,247
6. Tasmania	67
7. South Australia	-7,710‡

168. According to returns received from the Imperial Board of Trade,§ the emigrants from the United Kingdom in 1886 numbered 330,801, and of these 44,055, or about 13 per cent., went to the Australasian colonies. The whole number shows an increase of 66,000, and the number to Australasia of 3,400, as compared with the previous year. The following table shows the number of emigrants from the United Kingdom to Australasia during the last fourteen years; also, taken from colonial returns, the number of assisted and unassisted emigrants during the same period.

Imperial emigration returns.

* According to Imperial returns, the number of persons who left the United Kingdom for the Australasian colonies in 1885 was 40,689, and the number who returned to the United Kingdom therefrom was 8,272. The excess in favour of departures was thus only 32,417, the difference between which number and that showing the net immigration according to colonial returns is thus over 33,000; but portion of this difference is accounted for by persons coming direct to these colonies from other British possessions and from foreign countries. Some discrepancy, moreover, is doubtless due to the overlapping of the returns, owing to the time occupied on the voyage from England to Australia.

† See footnote (II) on preceding page.

‡ Excess of emigrants over unassisted immigrants.

§ See Statistical Tables relating to Immigration and Emigration, 1886, and Mr. Robert Giffen's report thereon, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 11th February, 1887.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1886.

Year.	From the United Kingdom to the Australasian Colonies.		
	Total Emigrants.	Assisted Emigrants.	Unassisted Emigrants.
1873 to 1880	285,003	195,143	89,860
1881	24,093	7,609	16,484
1882	38,604	15,519	23,085
1883	73,017	44,539	28,478
1884	45,944	28,443	17,501
1885	40,689	17,498	23,191
1886	44,055	16,798	27,257
Total in fourteen years ...	551,405	325,549	225,856

Destination
of emigrants
from the
United
Kingdom.

169. In the eight years 1873 to 1880, 17 per cent. of the whole emigration from the United Kingdom was to Australasia. The proportion fell to little over 6 per cent. in 1881, then increased to over 9 per cent. in 1882, and to over 18 per cent. in 1883, but has since then gradually fallen to 13 per cent. in 1886. The proportion to British North America was higher in 1881 and 1882, but not nearly so high in the last four years as the proportion to Australasia. The following figures express the emigration to the countries named during the fourteen years referred to :—

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1873 TO 1886.

Period.	Total Number of Emigrants.	Destination of Emigrants.				
		Australasia.	British North America.	United States.	Other Countries.	
NUMBERS.						
1873 to 1880	...	1,680,748	285,003	167,337	1,099,261	129,147
1881	...	392,514	24,093	34,561	307,973	25,887
1882	...	413,288	38,604	53,475	295,539	25,670
1883	...	397,157	73,017	53,566	252,226	18,348
1884	...	303,901	45,944	37,043	203,519	17,395
1885	...	264,385	40,689	22,928	184,470	16,298
1886	...	330,801	44,055	30,121	238,386	18,239
Total in 14 years		3,782,794	551,405	399,031	2,581,374	250,984
PROPORTIONS PER CENT.						
1873 to 1880	...	100·00	16·96	9·96	65·40	7·68
1881	...	100·00	6·14	8·80	78·46	6·60
1882	...	100·00	9·34	12·94	71·51	6·21
1883	...	100·00	18·38	13·49	63·51	4·62
1884	...	100·00	15·12	12·19	66·97	5·72
1885	...	100·00	15·29	8·67	69·77	6·17
1886	...	100·00	13·32	9·11	72·06	5·51
Total in 14 years		100·00	14·58	10·55	68·24	6·63

170. The emigration from Great Britain to the United States, which had considerably fallen off since 1881, again revived in 1886, and in that year amounted to nearly three-fourths of the total emigration. It is noteworthy that the number of emigrants to that country during the last 14 years is less by only 120,000 than the present population of Continental Australia.

Emigration
to the
United
States.

171. Included in the 44,055 persons who emigrated from the United Kingdom to Australasia in 1886 were 35,887 so called adults (*i.e.*, persons over twelve years), viz., 22,602 males and 13,285 females. Of the former, 4,963, or 22 per cent., and of the latter, 5,800, or 44 per cent., were married. Of the adult males, the following are the occupations :—Farmers and graziers, 1,551 ; agricultural labourers, gardeners, carters, &c., 2,982 ; miners, quarrymen, 931 ; builders, 129 ; bricklayers, plasterers, &c., 313 ; brick and tile makers, &c., 41 ; iron and brass founders, moulders, &c., 63 ; blacksmiths, braziers, tinsmiths, &c., 216 ; engineers, 346 ; engine-drivers, stokers, 95 ; cabinetmakers, 67 ; carpenters, joiners, &c., 796 ; turners, 16 ; coachmakers, wheelwrights, millwrights, &c., 66 ; printers, 61 ; coopers, 11 ; tanners and curriers, 10 ; spinners and weavers, 32 ; shipwrights, 24 ; clock and watch makers, 39 ; saddlers, 31 ; painters, plumbers, &c., 210 ; bootmakers, 152 ; tailors, 185 ; other artisans and mechanics, 462 ; shopkeepers, &c., 621 ; butchers, &c., 107 ; bakers, &c., 685 ; millers and maltsters, 42 ; sailors, 141 ; domestic servants, 110 ; general labourers, 3,603 ; sawyers, 33 ; clerks and agents, 1,246 ; army and navy officers, 9 ; gentlemen, professional men, &c., 1,777 ; other trades and professions, &c., 571 ; not stated, 4,828. Of the 13,285 adult females, 3,764 were domestic and farm servants, nurses, &c. ; 26 gentlewomen and governesses ; 150 milliners, &c. ; 13 shopwomen ; 19 spinners and weavers ; 97 of other occupations ; and 9,216 unspecified.

Conjugal
condition
and occupa-
tions of
emigrants
from Britain
to Austral-
asia.

172. The arrivals in the United Kingdom from the Australasian colonies numbered 8,272 in 1885 and 9,366 in 1886. The balance of emigration in favour of these colonies was 32,417 in the former and 34,689 in the latter year.

Net emigra-
tion from
Britain to
Australasia.

173. Mr. Mulhall* gives the following table to show that in the fifty years during which Her Majesty Queen Victoria has reigned, 9 million persons have emigrated from the United Kingdom, the result

Emigration
from United
Kingdom,
1837-1887.

* *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 11 *et seq.*

being that the population has increased by only 11 millions instead of 20 millions:—

EMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1837 TO 1887.
(000's OMITTED.)

Year.	Gross Increase of Population.	Number who Emigrated.	Net Increase of Population.
1837-50	3,647,	2,135,	1,512,
1851-60	3,602,	2,054,	1,548,
1861-70	4,183,	1,675,	2,508,
1871-80	4,749,	1,679,	3,070,
1881-87	3,992,	1,558,	2,434,
Total	20,173,	9,101,	11,072,

Destination
of British
emigrants,
1837-1887.

174. According to the same authority, nearly a sixth left for Australasia, about a seventh for Canada and considerably more than half for the United States. The following are the numbers:—

DESTINATION OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1837 TO 1887.

	Number who Emigrated.
United States... ..	5,902,000
Australia	1,484,000
Canada	1,311,000
Other places (chiefly the Cape)... ..	404,000
Total	9,101,000

Nationality
of British
emigrants.
1837-1887.

175. The emigrants are said to have come from the following divisions of the United Kingdom:—

NATIONALITY OF EMIGRANTS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,
1837 TO 1887.

	Number who Emigrated.
Ireland	4,186,000
England	4,045,000
Scotland	870,000
Total	9,101,000

Immigration
to United
Kingdom.

176. The immigration to the United Kingdom, chiefly of returned colonists, is stated to have averaged 132,000 per annum during the last 10 years.

Emigration
from
European
countries.

177. The following is a statement* of the numbers who emigrated from different European States to countries out of Europe during the last year for which the information is available:—

* Information extracted from tables to be found in the *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique* 1886. Tome I., pages 196 and 197.

**EMIGRATION FROM VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES TO COUNTRIES
OUT OF EUROPE.**

Country.	Year.	Number of Emigrants.	
		Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
England	1885	126,260	486
Scotland	"	21,367	572
Ireland	"	60,017	1,160
Total United Kingdom ...	"	207,644	593
Austria	1884	7,215	33
Denmark	"	6,307	320
France	"	6,100	16
Germany	1885	103,642	229
Italy	"	78,961	277
Norway	1884	14,776	812
Portugal	1881	14,637	322
Sweden	1884	17,895	392
Switzerland	"	8,975	315

178. Municipal districts in Victoria are of two kinds,* urban and rural. The former, the area of which ought not to exceed 9 square miles,† and which must, when first proclaimed, contain at least 300 resident householders, are designated cities, towns, or boroughs, according to their gross revenues. The latter are called shires. Both these bodies are regulated under the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506) and the Local Government Act Amendment Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 786), and are called municipalities. Each municipality is a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and is capable of suing and being sued, and of purchasing, holding, and alienating land. The municipalities have power to levy rates, and are also subsidized by the State. Their peculiar functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads, bridges, ferries, culverts, watercourses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; also to regulate under proper bye-laws the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, charitable institutions, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, prevention of fire, and carrying on of noxious trades.

Municipalities.

179. The cities, towns, and boroughs in Victoria numbered 60 in 1885, but the borough of Wahalla having been embodied with a portion of unmunicipalised country and the whole created a shire, under the

Number of municipalities.

* For complete details of the organization of these two forms of local self-government, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 236 to 251.

† This area has been exceeded in the case of Belfast, Sandhurst, St. Arnaud, and Stawell. For areas of cities, towns, and boroughs, see next table.

name of Wahalla, there were only 59 cities, towns, and boroughs in 1886. The shires numbered 123 in 1885, but in consequence of the creation of the Shire of Wahalla just alluded to, and of the Shire of Rodney from portion of the Shire of Waranga, they numbered 125 in 1886.

Cities,
towns, and
boroughs.

180. The following is a list of the cities, towns, and boroughs, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and number of dwellings, the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, or borough, during the year 1886:—

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS, 1886.*

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Ararat	3,840	3,246	525	140,000	14,000	2,339
Ballarat	4,090	21,026	5,021	1,787,910	143,034	25,855
Ballarat East ...	4,331	15,525	3,450	627,820	62,782	10,696
Belfast	5,902	1,850	400	169,000	13,607	4,185
Brighton‡	3,288	6,165	1,210	953,460	95,346	10,912
Browns and Scarsdale	5,760	892	207	11,470	2,294	429
Brunswick	2,722	11,110	2,254	876,940	87,694	9,862
Buninyong	3,424	1,460	302	63,875	6,388	890
Carisbrook	5,395	1,240	246	46,310	4,631	713
Castlemaine	5,760	6,000	1,500	211,862	30,266	4,067
Chewton	5,760	1,650	532	35,320	7,064	678
Clunes	5,760	4,226	888	139,190	13,919	3,147
Collingwood	1,139	28,800	6,196	2,020,980	202,098	28,606
Creswick	4,760	3,700	804	80,538	13,423	2,591
Daylesford	4,062	3,850	869	200,000	15,735	2,785
Dunolly	5,760	1,430	410	70,500	8,962	1,761
Eaglehawk	3,640	7,650	1,760	308,000	30,800	4,457
Echuca	4,308	4,065	1,126	394,584	32,882	4,045
Essendon	4,000	5,976	1,274	1,775,500	89,906	9,056
Fitzroy	923	30,295	6,056	2,638,130	263,813	42,639
Flemington and Kensington	1,088	6,000	1,150	1,176,720	53,836	6,393
Footscray‡	3,075	10,000	2,350	1,600,000	80,322	13,287
Geelong	3,012	10,000	2,350	732,420	73,242	13,817
Geelong West	859	4,700	1,237	196,650	19,665	2,496
Hamilton	5,100	3,000	620	194,755	17,705	3,246
Hawthorn‡	2,389	10,477	2,201	1,363,460	136,346	14,313
Heathcote	3,594	1,100	220	27,725	5,545	797
Horsham	5,760	2,362	460	350,000	23,200	3,885
Hotham	565	19,633	4,031	1,129,513	129,513	19,989
Inglewood	2,560	1,415	386	68,800	7,818	1,397
Kew	3,553	5,669	760	925,570	92,557	6,459
Koroit	5,599	1,443	269	187,280	11,705	1,879

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

† The populations of cities, towns, and boroughs are given for various dates. The average period on this occasion was the end of August, 1886.

‡ The borough of Footscray was proclaimed a town on the 22nd February, 1887; and the boroughs of Brighton and Hawthorn were also so proclaimed on the 15th March, 1887.

CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHs, 1886—*continued*.*

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Acres.			£	£	£
Majorca ...	5,005	2,000	280	29,456	3,682	1,024
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,200	356	71,800	7,180	1,043
Maryborough ...	5,760	3,800	848	199,110	19,911	4,136
Melbourne ...	5,020	71,556	14,831	12,692,600	1,269,260	164,691
Newtown and Chilwell	1,422	4,544	962	229,460	22,946	2,558
Northcote ...	2,850	2,865	463	627,615	40,795	3,343
Portland ...	2,860	2,000	490	123,320	12,332	1,913
Port Melbourne ...	2,366	10,246	2,358	847,272	70,606	9,492
Prahran ...	2,320	32,606	7,171	5,525,970	368,398	26,926
Queenscliff ...	2,173	1,500	292	102,540	10,254	1,857
Raywood ...	5,760	520	109	15,032	2,176	312
Richmond ...	1,430	31,286	7,452	2,380,140	238,014	25,877
Rutherglen ...	1,280	532	120	27,160	2,716	578
Sale ...	5,442	4,000	660	310,600	25,883	2,991
Sandhurst ...	7,900	26,300	7,080	1,678,550	167,855	22,973
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,300	496	30,480	5,080	918
Smythesdale ...	1,440	514	146	21,580	2,158	265
South Melbourne ...	2,311	37,000	7,700	3,717,830	371,783	41,102
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	2,785	619	160,200	16,020	2,536
St. Kilda ...	1,886	16,036	3,465	2,695,668	224,639	17,592
Stawell ...	5,996	4,980	1,335	115,437	16,491	3,165
Talbot ...	5,578	1,900	475	38,440	7,688	1,043
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	800	220	40,000	5,532	651
Walhalla (see Walhalla shire)						
Wangaratta ...	3,932	1,800	360	105,000	10,570	2,400
Warrnambool ...	3,450	5,477	1,133	725,540	36,277	7,379
Williamstown†	2,775	12,200	2,409	882,000	74,865	10,043
Wood's Point ...	2,560	400	120	8,510	1,702	133
Total ...	220,876§	517,102	113,014	53,905,592	4,824,911	615,612

181. The next table gives a list of the shires, together with a statement of the estimated area, the population and number of dwellings, and the total and annual value of rateable property, and total revenue of each shire, during the year 1886 :—

SHIRES, 1886.¶

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.¶	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,737	4,500	900	450,662	37,551	7,098
Alexandra ...	744	2,800	620	220,000	22,734	5,012
Ararat ...	1,461	5,500	1,300	1,553,210	77,661	11,487
Avoca ...	437	6,000	1,720	255,340	25,534	3,612

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† See footnote (†) on preceding page.

‡ The borough of Williamstown was proclaimed a town on the 30th March, 1886.

§ Or 345 square miles.

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

¶ The populations of shires are given for various dates. The average period on this occasion was the beginning of August, 1886.

SHIRES, 1886*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Avon ...	620	2,150	450	438,000	29,406	4,297
Bacchus Marsh ...	227	1,827	500	253,967	20,317	2,518
Bairnsdale ...	1,150	6,700	1,825	810,000	58,232	11,424
Ballan ...	347	6,500	1,340	371,830	37,183	5,668
Ballarat ...	182	7,540	1,000	850,500	42,525	5,470
Bannockburn ...	139	2,100	328	240,000	17,731	2,006
Barrabool ...	191	2,327	524	226,070	22,607	2,537
Beechworth ...	303	7,956	1,800	369,500	36,950	5,011
Belfast ...	200	3,150	500	840,000	35,934	5,140
Bellarine ...	124	3,699	820	343,776	28,648	3,716
Benalla ...	1,181	7,200	2,000	633,600	63,360	6,950
Berwick ...	500	3,710	1,018	980,000	48,880	5,006
Bet Bet... ..	345	5,000	1,100	200,000	23,467	2,890
Boroondara ...	12	2,394	510	1,084,260	54,213	4,552
Braybrook ...	89	1,252	262	605,420	30,271	3,039
Bright ...	1,320	5,300	1,000	231,600	23,160	2,737
Broadford ...	223	1,050	300	184,600	9,230	1,035
Broadmeadows ...	69	1,378	300	420,054	42,005	2,733
Bulla ...	105	2,000	205	675,000	24,000	2,895
Bulleen ...	33	1,650	300	184,000	14,200	2,186
Buln Buln ...	665	5,000	1,500	700,000	35,000	6,278
Bungaree ...	89	4,600	1,000	549,940	27,497	6,090
Buninyong ...	290	9,450	1,600	436,520	43,652	5,553
Caulfield ...	9	5,000	1,000	1,290,000	86,098	9,221
Chiltern ...	89	2,225	572	49,065	9,813	1,277
Coburg ...	7	2,858	515	451,500	45,150	4,266
Colac ...	1,091	6,000	1,175	1,173,124	97,802	10,222
Corio ...	230	2,230	500	300,000	28,645	3,807
Cranbourne ...	228	1,263	229	539,600	26,980	3,468
Creswick ...	202	8,500	1,784	1,400,100	70,005	8,630
Dandenong ...	58	1,561	342	249,696	20,808	2,774
Darebin ...	79	1,410	200	165,330	16,533	1,945
Dimboola ...	4,700	2,500	1,000	547,300	31,342	3,486
Dundas ...	1,364	3,300	500	1,510,670	75,534	8,284
Dunmunkle ...	545	4,650	930	793,400	54,750	5,664
East Loddon ...	455	2,000	306	318,247	31,825	4,113
Echuca ...	1,304	8,100	1,900	1,638,000	93,053	11,130
Eltham ...	208	2,400	530	317,720	15,886	2,377
Euroa ...	887	6,000	1,150	704,600	59,550	8,660
Flinders and Kangerong	176	1,740	440	356,960	17,848	3,202
Gisborne ...	100	2,400	362	169,330	16,933	2,065
Glenelg ...	1,311	4,050	900	896,210	89,621	11,051
Glenlyon ...	127	2,600	500	164,430	16,099	2,171
Gordon ‡	845	5,000	750	500,000	46,523	6,390
Goulburn ...	290	2,000	450	206,728	25,841	3,006
Grenville ...	320	5,480	1,260	276,000	33,520	4,179
Hampden ...	1,738	6,083	1,216	2,377,030	118,852	14,562
Heidelberg ...	41	3,000	460	613,280	30,664	3,326
Howqua... ..	842	1,000	400	29,707	5,941	1,708

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

† See footnote (¶) on preceding page.

‡ The shire of Gordon was created by the excision of a portion of the shire of Swan Hill on the 29th May, 1885.

SHIRES, 1886*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Square Miles.			£	£	£
Huntly ...	327	4,000	650	357,180	29,740	3,920
Jika (see Preston)						
Kara Kara ...	915	5,420	1,130	430,263	43,026	5,831
Keilor ...	53	680	136	115,875	9,656	1,115
Kilmore... ..	86	2,232	539	184,925	18,492	2,339
Korong ...	1,113	10,500	2,500	1,048,460	68,150	9,334
Kowree ...	1,448	4,000	850	900,980	45,049	5,752
Kyneton ...	253	9,000	1,830	1,197,770	59,889	10,354
Leigh ...	379	1,644	480	374,890	37,489	5,551
Lexton ...	297	2,750	550	415,256	25,811	3,268
Lilydale ...	166	3,425	674	420,500	28,035	3,508
Lowan ...	4,670	6,000	1,500	1,092,600	62,588	6,588
Maffra ...	985	4,250	626	842,540	42,127	6,506
Maldon ...	215	5,050	1,370	345,000	28,000	4,575
Malvern ...	6	1,582	500	1,349,420	67,471	8,567
Mansfield ...	864	4,000	650	400,000	27,540	3,268
Marong ...	560	7,579	1,879	616,920	61,692	7,395
Melton ...	104	1,100	200	159,080	15,171	1,628
Meredith ...	171	1,525	261	136,017	13,602	1,694
Merriang ...	123	915	183	323,940	16,218	1,535
Metcalfe ...	204	3,800	800	249,208	24,921	3,355
Minhamite ...	542	2,300	495	1,314,150	43,805	4,654
Moorabbin ...	31	4,155	810	893,736	74,478	6,188
Mornington ...	115	2,500	495	527,780	26,389	2,985
Mortlake ...	915	2,500	450	856,110	85,611	9,278
Mount Alexander	52	2,850	885	77,136	12,856	1,929
Mount Franklin ...	118	3,400	787	146,320	14,532	1,781
Mount Rouse ...	537	2,146	500	950,000	60,479	6,691
McIvor ...	570	2,520	729	503,200	25,160	2,637
Narracan ...	865	4,000	1,250	767,680	38,380	6,335
Newham ...	95	3,000	500	234,120	15,608	1,904
Newstead ...	105	3,600	600	173,830	17,383	2,084
North Ovens ...	234	2,200	375	209,268	17,439	1,914
Numurkah (Shepparton)†	648	6,700	1,450	1,084,900	54,245	6,750
Nunawading ...	23	3,500	500	370,000	36,955	3,073
Oakleigh ...	29	2,000	397	226,750	22,675	3,495
Omeo§ ...	2,210	2,500	534	451,140	22,557	5,395
Oxley ...	967	3,190	640	295,580	29,558	3,341
Phillip Island|| ...	290	1,400	310	121,784	10,149	1,535
Portland ...	1,560	3,000	776	676,572	56,381	6,771
Preston (Jika)¶ ...	11	2,345	450	283,360	20,240	2,362
Pyalong ...	216	900	280	254,300	12,715	1,406
Ripon ...	587	4,700	1,250	630,000	63,000	7,442
Rodney** ...	400	4,093	815	386,560	43,320	1,251
Romsey ...	121	3,160	566	699,280	34,964	4,659

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

† See footnote (¶) on page 95.

‡ The name of the shire of "Shepparton" was changed to "Numurkah" on 7th September, 1885.

§ The relative areas of Omeo and Tambo were altered on the 8th February, 1886, the former being enlarged and the latter reduced.

|| The name of the shire of "Jika" was altered to Preston in 1885.

¶ Formerly known as Phillip Island and Woolamai.

** Shire only recently created (16th March, 1886); it previously formed part of the Shire of Waranga.

SHIRES, 1886*—continued.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.†	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	£
Rosedale ...	810	2,580	485	450,390	45,039	,1456
Rutherglen ...	212	3,300	710	489,000	24,455	2,685
Seymour ...	370	2,600	560	222,408	27,801	3,613
Shepparton ‡	220	4,000	800	321,590	32,159	4,738
South Barwon ...	53	1,951	385	129,220	12,922	1,843
Springfield ...	113	816	160	304,760	15,238	2,278
St. Arnaud ...	2,580	4,980	2,510	1,629,027	90,502	9,333
Stawell ...	995	4,200	970	622,193	47,861	5,142
Strathfieldsaye ...	229	4,040	910	427,900	21,395	2,409
Swan Hill §	10,233	5,000	1,500	851,494	63,862	9,853
Talbot ...	183	2,400	520	172,920	17,292	2,184
Tambo ||	4,965	2,255	550	480,000	24,000	7,613
Towong ...	2,545	4,413	1,292	502,856	39,143	7,602
Traralgon ...	441	3,890	665	284,230	28,423	5,696
Tullaroop ...	219	5,000	1,050	195,098	26,443	3,536
Walhalla ¶	404	2,700	780	72,500	14,498	1,281
Wannon ...	753	2,660	530	1,450,260	72,513	8,262
Waranga **	726	9,835	1,405	1,070,780	53,539	9,556
Warragul ...	120	3,000	520	675,000	33,734	6,096
Warrnambool ...	610	9,164	1,805	2,125,830	111,523	14,083
Whittlesea ...	138	1,800	320	152,460	15,246	2,134
Wimmera ...	1,670	10,300	1,750	1,687,386	84,369	8,822
Winchelsea ...	608	3,000	620	590,000	42,169	5,444
Wodonga ...	97	1,492	298	116,370	11,637	1,461
Wyndham ...	275	1,460	218	998,000	49,825	4,991
Yackandandah ...	836	5,000	892	674,820	33,741	6,372
Yarrawonga ...	830	10,000	2,000	699,890	69,899	7,568
Yea ...	602	1,500	280	336,518	25,886	4,518
Total ...	86,046	471,530	101,730	71,973,156	4,796,224	615,125

Area of municipalities.

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

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1886.

					Square Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	...	345
Shires	...	...	...	...	86,046
Total	...	...	...	...	86,391

Proportion to total area of Victoria.

183. The estimated area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles. It thus appears that all but about a sixtieth of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts.

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

† See footnote (¶) on page 95.

‡ Formerly known as South Shepparton, name changed in July 1886. See also Numurkah.

§ See footnote (§) on page 96.

|| See footnote (§) on previous page.

¶ Shire only recently created (23rd March, 1886) by annexation of a portion of the County of Tanjil, not previously included in any municipal district, to the Borough of Walhalla.

** Reduced on the 16th March, 1886, by the creation of the new Shire of Rodney.

184. The population of the two kinds of districts, as estimated by the municipal authorities, was as follows in 1886 :—

Population of municipalities.

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1886.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	517,102
Shires	...	...	...	471,530
Total	...	...	...	988,632

185. The population living outside municipalities is estimated to amount to 2,500, which, added to the municipal estimate, results in a total of 991,132, or 4,038 more than the estimated mean population of the year, already stated to amount to 987,094. It is probable that the municipal estimate is somewhat too high.

Population in and outside municipalities.

186. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow in 1886 :—

Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1886.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	128,741
Shires	...	...	...	122,316
Total	...	...	...	251,057

187. By comparing these figures with those showing the estimated municipal population, it appears that about 1 person in every 4 persons living in municipalities is a ratepayer.

Proportion of ratepayers to population.

188. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts in 1886 :—

Dwellings in municipalities.

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1886.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	...	...	...	113,014
Shires	...	...	...	101,730
Total	...	...	...	214,744

189. The dwellings in the whole colony were returned at the census of 1881 as 179,816. All of these, except 1,121, were situated in municipal districts.

Proportion of dwellings in municipalities.

190. The area contained in shires is about 250 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs ; but the ratepayers in the cities, towns, and boroughs exceed those in shires by a nineteenth ; the population in the former exceeds that in the latter by a fourteenth ; and the dwellings in the former exceed those in the latter by a ninth.

Area, population, &c., in shires and boroughs compared.

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

Amount of rating in municipalities.

RATINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1881 TO 1886.

Amount levied in the £.			Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.						Number of Shires.					
			1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
s.	d.													
0	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	2	2	2	2
0	10	...	...	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	0	...	22	25	26	26	25	25	103	111	111	113	109	112
1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
1	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
1	3	...	8	10	10	9	4	7	2	1	2	1	3	4
1	4	...	1	1	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	6	...	13	12	11	11	18	14	4	3	1	1	4	3
1	6½	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	8	...	3	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	...	4	2	4	6	4	3	...	...	1	1	...	1
2	0	...	4	2	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	...	2	1
2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated		...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	...
Total		...	57	58	60	60	60	59	117	119	119	120	123	125

High and low ratings. 192. It will be observed that no municipality in the year 1886 was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the pound; also, that no municipality in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the pound, the highest being 2s. 5d. in 1885.

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the pound. 193. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 39 per cent. in 1881, 43 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, 43 per cent. in 1884, and 42 per cent. in 1885 and 1886, were rated at 1s. in the pound; of the shires, 88 per cent. in 1881, 93 per cent. in 1882 and 1883, 94 per cent. in 1884, 91 per cent. in 1885, and 90 per cent. in 1886, were rated at the same amount.

Municipalities rated under and over 1s. in the pound. 194. In 1881 and 1882, 6; in 1883, 5; in 1884, 4; and in 1885 and 1886, 3 municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the pound. In 1881, 43; in 1882, 35; in 1883, 37; in 1884, 35; in 1885, 44; and in 1886, 43 municipal districts were rated at over that amount.

Classification of properties rated. 195. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the thirteen years ended with 1886, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1886, as compared with 1885, the increase of the whole number of properties was 16,730, of which 6,922 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 9,808 in shires. All the groups relating to both kinds of municipalities showed increase :—

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1886.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	Total.
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1875	94,769	8,253	3,040	782	301	160	242	107,547
1876	94,893	8,466	3,035	786	300	162	265	107,907
1877	95,911	8,628	3,170	812	332	155	278	109,286
1878	98,942	8,895	3,211	829	363	151	294	112,685
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1880	99,949	9,021	3,181	856	345	146	276	113,774
1881	103,188	9,055	3,240	852	348	153	274	117,110
1882	105,312	9,327	3,358	891	376	163	310	119,737
1883	109,811	10,326	3,782	958	427	175	338	125,817
1884	114,615	11,003	3,947	1,018	445	194	362	131,584
1885	119,385	11,693	4,116	1,083	495	227	439	137,438
1886	123,147	14,095	4,560	1,224	545	270	519	144,360
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1875	79,425	8,326	2,671	568	279	128	696	92,093
1876	82,817	8,407	2,654	563	256	157	705	95,559
1877	83,583	9,067	2,778	641	283	149	726	97,227
1878	84,338	10,442	2,901	666	300	140	702	99,489
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1880	90,874	10,232	3,151	762	342	157	706	106,224
1881	93,266	9,858	3,013	687	294	154	679	107,951
1882	95,615	9,964	3,108	721	320	157	673	110,558
1883	96,048	10,514	3,283	723	336	148	703	111,755
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711	114,175
1885	102,041	11,462	3,790	811	377	176	727	119,384
1886	110,440	12,164	4,346	883	423	181	755	129,192
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1875	174,194	16,579	5,711	1,350	580	288	938	199,640
1876	177,710	16,873	5,689	1,349	556	319	970	203,466
1877	179,494	17,695	5,948	1,453	615	304	1,004	206,513
1878	183,280	19,337	6,112	1,495	663	291	996	212,174
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1880	190,823	19,253	6,332	1,618	687	303	982	219,998
1881	196,454	18,913	6,253	1,539	642	307	953	225,061
1882	200,927	19,291	6,466	1,612	696	320	983	230,295
1883	205,859	20,840	7,065	1,681	763	323	1,041	237,572
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073	245,759
1885	221,426	23,155	7,906	1,894	872	403	1,166	256,822
1886	233,587	26,259	8,906	2,107	968	451	1,274	273,552

196. In the twelve years ended with 1886 the total increase in the number of properties was 82,510, of which 40,654 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 41,856 in shires. Increase in
twelve
years.

197. The following table gives the estimated total value (or value in fee-simple) of rateable property in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during the thirteen years ended with 1886, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1886, as compared with 1885, an increase occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in both kinds of districts. The valuation on the whole showed an increase of £11,595,178, made up of an increase of £6,560,992 in urban, and of £5,034,186 in country, properties :— Total value
of rateable
property.

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1886.

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

Increase in
twelve
years.

198. According to the above table, during the twelve years ended with 1886, the total value of rateable property has doubled, the increase having amounted, in cities, towns, and boroughs, to £26,580,987, and in shires to £37,076,122.

199. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1886, as compared with the previous year, there was an increase of £525,627 in the urban, and of £302,018 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total increase of £827,645. The increase was spread over the whole of the groups:—

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY,
1874 TO 1886.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHES.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1875	1,384,125	539,887	382,546	592,823	2,899,381
1876	1,414,565	563,091	378,503	615,664	2,971,823
1877	1,436,377	563,296	403,745	632,333	3,035,751
1878	1,489,722	569,275	408,757	673,966	3,141,720
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1880	1,498,284	592,472	409,094	635,098	3,134,948
1881	1,559,989	601,763	411,359	633,427	3,206,538
1882	1,636,258	616,964	434,097	676,718	3,364,037
1883	1,721,321	667,544	468,131	714,285	3,571,281
1884	1,851,434	719,449	472,292	804,323	3,847,498
1885	2,041,264	786,690	529,560	941,770	4,299,284
1886	2,208,121	928,148	604,771	1,083,871	4,824,911
SHIRES.					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1875	1,320,284	544,464	334,358	1,349,826	3,548,932
1876	1,441,050	537,132	342,412	1,329,280	3,649,874
1877	1,488,197	576,383	355,147	1,325,578	3,745,305
1878	1,474,572	674,431	384,688	1,355,585	3,889,276
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1880	1,621,249	654,212	396,403	1,311,134	3,982,998
1881	1,658,451	639,242	395,816	1,275,242	3,968,751
1882	1,733,662	648,497	406,770	1,280,846	4,069,775
1883	1,699,193	691,957	424,389	1,305,886	4,121,425
1884	1,774,831	702,650	446,907	1,326,928	4,251,316
1885	1,855,081	760,531	486,075	1,392,519	4,494,206
1886	1,963,868	804,117	565,242	1,462,997	4,796,224
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1875	2,704,409	1,084,351	716,904	1,942,649	6,448,313
1876	2,855,615	1,100,223	720,915	1,944,944	6,621,697
1877	2,924,574	1,139,679	758,892	1,957,911	6,781,056
1878	2,964,294	1,243,706	793,445	2,029,551	7,030,996
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1880	3,119,533	1,246,684	805,497	1,946,232	7,117,946
1881	3,218,440	1,241,005	807,175	1,908,669	7,175,289
1882	3,369,920	1,265,461	840,867	1,957,564	7,433,812
1883	3,420,514	1,359,501	892,520	2,020,171	7,692,706
1884	3,626,265	1,422,099	919,199	2,131,251	8,098,814
1885	3,896,345	1,547,221	1,015,635	2,334,289	8,793,490
1886	4,171,989	1,732,265	1,170,013	2,546,868	9,621,135

Increase in
twelve
years.

200. During the twelve years ended with 1886 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £1,968,429 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £1,657,229 in shires.

Increase in
number
and value of
properties
rated.

201. The increase in the value of rateable properties is no doubt partly due to the greater extent and number of properties rated, as well as to the improvements made. The following table shows the total increase and the increase under each group in the number of properties, and in their total and annual values, during the twelve years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1886, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES,
1874 TO 1886.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Eleven Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
		£	£
Under £50 	66,415	28,414,100	1,598,983
£50 to £100 	10,741	12,164,971	702,067
£100 to £200 	3,544	8,201,914	473,072
£200 and upwards 	1,810	14,876,124	851,536
Total increase 	82,510	63,657,109	3,625,658

Largest in-
crease in
small pro-
perties.

202. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to nearly five-sixths of the whole increase, was in properties rated at less than £50. The largest increase in the total and in the annual value of properties, amounting in each case to four-ninths of the total gain, was in properties of a similar rating. The next largest increase was in the value of properties rated at £200 and upwards, which, in each case, amounted to nearly a fourth of the whole increase.

Naturaliza-
tion.

203. In Victoria, a foreigner, even if naturalized, is not eligible to become a member of the Executive Council, but, with this exception, the highest offices of the State are open to naturalized persons of foreign as well as of British birth, and, without becoming naturalized, alien friends resident in the colony may acquire real and personal property, and may convey, devise, and bequeath it in the same manner as if they had been British subjects by birth. Alien women married to British subjects thereby become naturalized; but to become a member or elector of either House of Parliament it is necessary for a foreigner to take out letters of naturalization, to procure which, in accordance with the provisions of the Aliens Statute 1865 (28 Vict. No. 256), he must present a memorial to the Governor, stating his name, age, birthplace,

residence, occupation, period of residence in the colony, and his desire to settle therein, which memorial must be accompanied by a certificate from a magistrate to the effect that he is known to be the person signing and is of good repute. Should letters be granted, the applicant, before they are issued, must take an oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1886 and the previous fourteen years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 TO 1886.

Native Countries.					Fifteen Years : 1871 to 1885.	Year 1886.
France ...	...	...	...	...	48	1
Belgium	...	...	...	...	8	3
Holland	...	...	...	...	13	...
Austria	...	...	...	...	32	3
Germany	...	...	...	...	643	17
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	38	...
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	5	...
Portugal	...	...	...	...	2	...
Russia ...	...	...	...	...	31	1
Other European countries	...	...	...	...	335	12
United States ...	...	...	...	...	20	...
South and Central American States	...	...	...	...	1	...
China ...	...	...	...	...	2,780	173
Other countries...	...	...	...	...	13	...
Total					3,969	210

204. The tendency of the Chinese to become naturalized has greatly increased since the passing of the Chinese Act 1881 (45 Vict. No. 723), which provides that all Chinese who are not naturalized or natural-born subjects of Her Majesty shall, on entering the colony, be subjected to an immigration tax,* and shall be disfranchised as regards both municipal and parliamentary elections. The result of the passing of this measure has been that whereas no more than 91 Chinese took out letters of naturalization during the eleven years ended with 1881, such letters were taken out by as many as 317 in 1882, 593 in 1883, 601 in 1884, 1,178 in 1885, and 173 in 1886.

205. The Chinese naturalized in 1886 consisted, for the most part, of gardeners, miners, labourers, storekeepers, hawkers, carpenters, and cooks. Of the 37 persons of all other nationalities naturalized in 1886,

* See paragraph 161 ante.

1 was a merchant, 1 a hawker, 2 were miners, 4 farmers, 1 stock dealer, 10 artisans and mechanics of various trades, 1 line repairer, 2 licensed victuallers, &c., 2 hotel servants, 2 tailors, 3 agents, clerks, &c., 4 sailors, 1 fisherman, 2 doctors, and 1 architect.

206. By the Electoral Act Amendment Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 548) —which, as to the registration of electors, came into operation on the 2nd November, 1876, and, in other respects, at the next subsequent dissolution of the Legislative Assembly, viz., on the 25th April, 1877 —the number of electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly was increased from 49 to 55, and the number of members thereof from 78 to 86. And by the Legislative Council Act 1881 (45 Vict. No. 702), which came into operation on the 28th November, 1881, the number of provinces for the Legislative Council was increased from 6 to 14, and the number of members of that House from 30 to 42; the freehold property qualification of such members was reduced from an annual value of £250 to one of £100, and the tenure of their seats from ten years to six; the qualification of the electors to the Council was also reduced from an annual value of £50 to one of £10 if derived from freehold, or of £25 if from leasehold or the occupation of rented property.* With the exception of these changes, and a few minor details provided for in the Acts named, the electoral system of Victoria is the same as that described in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.†

207. Of the present electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, 5 are represented by 3 members, 21 by 2 members, and 29 by 1 member. Since the elections in November, 1882, each electoral province for the Council has been uniformly represented by 3 members.

208. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1885-6 and 1886-7 is shown in the following table:—

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1886 AND 1887.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1885-6.	1886-7.	1885-6.	1886-7.
Ratepayers' Roll	112,510	119,958	179,837	188,300
General Roll	1,365	1,418	35,993	36,078
Total	113,875	121,376	215,830	224,378

* These changes were not fully effected until November, 1882, when the first election under the new Act took place.
† Paragraphs 262 to 270. See also an account of the Constitution of Victoria by Mr. Edward Carlile published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 610 *et seq.*

209. Of the ratepayers in the colony, numbering 251,057, it is estimated that 231,000, or 92 per cent., are males. In 1886-7, 52 per cent. of these were on the rolls of the Upper House, and 82 per cent. on the rolls of the Lower House.

210. In 1886-7, of the total number of electors on the rolls of the Upper House, 99 per cent. were ratepayers and 1 per cent. were non-ratepayers. Of the total number on rolls of the Lower House, 84 per cent. were ratepayers and 16 per cent. were non-ratepayers.

211. At the biennial election for the Legislative Council which took place in September, 1886, the seat was contested in only six provinces out of eight in which elections were held, and in these 57 per cent. of the electors recorded their votes. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, the number of adult males in each province according to the returns of the last census, the number of electors on the rolls of each province, the number who voted in each province in which the election was contested, and the proportion of those who voted to the total number of electors of such provinces; also the number of electors on the rolls in 1886-7 :—

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

Electoral Provinces.			Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).*	Number of Electors—			
				At Biennial Election, 1886—			On the Rolls, 1886-7.
				On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number on the Rolls.				
Melbourne	24,299	14,767	†	†	15,253
North Yarra	19,003	10,286	4,469	43·45	11,341
South Yarra	17,710	12,929	†	†	14,608
Southern	14,182	7,823	†	†	8,727
South-Western	12,643	6,119	†	†	6,307
Nelson	13,279	4,542	2,285	50·29	4,706
Western	11,145	6,156	†	†	6,387
North-Western	16,628	9,702	†	†	10,069
Northern...	17,501	7,144	†	†	7,455
Wellington	17,771	7,576	5,127	67·67	7,569
North-Central	12,615	5,404	3,417	63·23	5,356
North-Eastern	15,093	7,776	†	†	8,271
Gippsland	11,234	6,245	2,571	41·17	6,843
South-Eastern	10,260	7,488	2,086	27·86	8,484
Total	213,363	113,957	...	...	121,376
Deduct for uncontested provinces and provinces in which elections were not held			...	72,416			
Net result	41,541	19,955	48·04	

* In 1886, the estimated number of males over 21, inclusive of Chinese and Aborigines, was 277,900.
† No contest.

Electors and
voters for
the Assem-
bly.

212. At the general election for the Legislative Assembly held on the 5th March, 1886, all the seats were contested except eleven. Returns have been received from all the districts except two, and these show that 65 per cent. of the electors in contested districts voted. At the previous general election, which took place on the 22nd February, 1883, although the electors on the rolls were about 20,000 fewer, the proportion of electors in contested districts who recorded their votes was just the same as on the previous occasion. The following table shows the results for each electoral district at the more recent election referred to; also the number of males over 21 years of age in each district as enumerated at the last census; and the number of electors on the rolls in 1886-7 :—

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

Electoral Districts.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	At the General Election, 5th March, 1886, Number of Electors—			Number of Electors on the Rolls 1886-7.
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Ararat	1,651	1,229	976	79·41	1,233
Avoca	6,255	5,449	3,268	59·97	5,458
Ballarat East	4,252	4,894	3,571	72·97	4,898
Ballarat West	7,199	6,653	4,538	68·21	6,648
Barwon	2,360	2,032	*	*	2,065
Belfast	1,017	1,050	855	81·43	979
Benambra	1,962	2,207	1,194	54·10	2,235
Boroondara	2,698	3,644	2,695	73·95	4,244
Bourke, East	2,094	1,703	1,195	70·17	1,833
Bourke Boroughs, East ...	3,287	3,686	2,206	59·84	4,595
Bourke, South	2,344	2,966	1,946	65·61	3,397
Bourke, West	5,267	5,662	3,148	55·60	5,918
Brighton	1,730	1,963	*	*	2,225
Carlton	3,042	3,740	2,567	68·64	4,074
Castlemaine	3,551	3,089	2,273	73·58	3,010
Collingwood	5,058	5,431	3,484	64·15	5,724
Creswick	6,928	7,073	5,433	76·81	6,866
Dalhousie	1,871	2,126	1,511	71·07	1,995
Delatite	2,567	2,580	1,398	54·18	2,737
Dundas	1,623	1,449	*	*	1,431
Emerald Hill	6,104	7,483	4,453	59·50	8,065
Evelyn	1,890	1,726	1,021	59·15	1,803
Fitzroy	6,067	6,463	3,871	60·00	6,660
Footscray	1,551	2,470	1,656	67·05	2,782
Geelong	4,106	4,442	3,114	70·10	4,487
Gippsland, North	5,484	4,948	†	†	5,761
Gippsland, South	2,868	4,198	†	†	4,782
Grant... ..	3,563	3,330	2,347	70·50	3,234
Grenville	2,903	2,911	2,321	79·73	2,928
Kara Kara	3,415	2,884	*	*	2,943
Kilmore and Anglesey ...	2,667	2,264	1,529	67·53	2,398
Kyneton Boroughs	1,329	1,243	*	*	1,162
Maldon	1,494	1,314	*	*	1,324
Mandurang	8,878	7,849	5,229	66·62	7,858

* No contest.

† Information not furnished.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, ELECTORS, ETC.—*continued.*

Electoral Districts.	Males over 21, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines (Census of 1881).	At the General Election, 5th March, 1886, Number of Electors—			Number of Electors on the Rolls, 1886-7.
		On the Rolls.	Who Voted.		
			Total Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.	
Maryborough and Talbot	4,090	3,648	2,506	68·69	3,575
Melbourne, East ...	5,517	4,300	2,589	60·21	4,327
Melbourne, North ...	7,200	7,015	4,246	60·52	7,080
Melbourne, West ...	5,940	5,949	4,097	68·87	5,977
Moirā... ..	9,007	8,927	5,768	64·61	9,278
Mornington	3,146	3,880	2,200	56·70	3,952
Normanby	1,985	1,667	*	*	1,943
Ovens	3,880	3,353	2,495	74·41	3,236
Polwarth & South Grenville	1,970	1,990	1,321	66·38	2,156
Portland	1,586	1,540	*	*	1,506
Richmond	6,548	8,158	5,003	61·32	8,755
Ripon and Hampden ...	2,774	2,087	*	*	2,079
Rodney	5,884	4,731	2,953	62·42	4,757
Sandhurst	6,615	6,060	4,415	72·85	6,043
Sandridge	2,183	2,467	*	*	2,579
St. Kilda	7,778	9,233	5,723	62·00	9,854
Stawell	1,944	1,388	998	71·90	1,363
Villiers and Heytesbury	4,611	3,898	2,539	65·14	4,059
Warrnambool	1,613	1,734	*	*	1,767
Williamstown	2,035	2,804	1,877	67·00	2,918
Wimmera	7,982	8,850	4,006	45·27	9,422
Total	213,363 †	215,830	...	...	224,378
Deduct for uncontested districts and for those from which complete returns were not received }	...	29,526			
Net result ... ..	...	186,304	120,535	64·70	

213. At the time of the last census, excluding the Chinese and the Aborigines, 25 per cent. of the population were males over 21 years of age, and of these 46 per cent. were electors of the Upper, and 97 per cent. of the Lower, House. The proportion of the electors of the former to the population was 1 to every 9, and of the latter 1 to every 4; the proportion of members of the former to the population was 1 to every 20,442, and of the latter 1 to every 9,983; the proportion of members of the former to the males over 21 years of age was 1 to every 5,080, and of the latter 1 to every 2,481; and the proportion of members to the electors of the former was 1 to every 2,351, and of the latter 1 to every 2,408.†

214. In the following table is shown the number of members and electors of the Lower House of Parliament in each of the Australasian colonies, except Western Australia, together with their proportions to

* No contest.

† In 1886 the estimated number of males over 21, including Chinese, was 277,900.

‡ In the calculations relating to the Upper House, the electors upon the first rolls under the new Act have been compared with the census population. The Act, however, did not come into operation until nearly seven months after the census was taken.

Proportion
of electors
and mem-
bers to
population
at censuses
1881.

Members,
electors,
&c., in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

the population ; also, in five of those colonies, the number and percentage of electors who voted at the general elections which took place in the years named* :—

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

Colony.	Members, 1880-81.		Electors on Rolls, 1880-81.		Electors who Voted.†		
	Total Number.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population at Census 1881.	Total Number.	Percentage of Adult Male Population at Census 1881.	At General Election of—	Number.	Percentage of Number on Rolls.
Victoria ...	86	10·0	207,117	91·3	1886	120,535	64·70
New South Wales	108	14·4	188,500	88·2	1885	126,046	60·70
Queensland ...	55	25·8	45,669	63·6	1883	30,027	61·48
South Australia	46	16·0	43,355	56·5	1881	18,165	39·46
Tasmania ...	32	27·6	15,545	50·2	1882-5	6,292	60·79
New Zealand ...	88‡	16·5	83,851‡	55·4	1884	74,672	60·61

Proportion of members, &c., in each colony.

215. From this table it appears that, in proportion to population, Victoria has fewer members, but more electors, of the Lower House than any other of the colonies named, and that Tasmania has just the opposite ; also, that a larger proportion of electors exercised the franchise in Victoria than in any of the other colonies.

Representation to population in Victoria and other colonies.

216. 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 population.

217. 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.

Representation to population in Victoria and United Kingdom.

218. 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.

* For a full account of the Electoral Systems of the various colonies, see accounts of the " Constitution and Form of Government in the various Australasian Colonies " in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, Appendix C ; and same work, 1884-5, Appendix E.
† In contested districts only, from which returns were received.
‡ In New Zealand, 4 of the members and 830 of the electors are Maoris.

PART II.—FINANCE.

219. 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 versa*; 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 is treated in this work as a local body.

220. On reference to the accounts of the General Government, with which it is proposed to deal first, it is found that during the year ended 30th June, 1886, the expenditure exceeded the receipts by about £32,500, but a credit balance of £464,000 having been brought forward from the previous year, there remained to be carried forward to 1886–7 a credit balance of £431,500; thus :—

FINANCE ACCOUNT, 1885–6.*

						£	s.	d.
Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	6,481,020	18	6†
Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	6,513,539	11	2‡
Expenditure in excess of receipts			...	...	...	32,518	12	8
Credit balance from 1884–5		...	...	...	...	464,078	7	3
Credit balance carried forward to 1886–7				...	...	431,559	14	7

* According to a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly on the 26th July, 1887, by the Honorable the Treasurer, the revenue of 1886–7 was £6,733,867, and the expenditure was £6,665,863. The estimated mean population of the same twelve months was 1,003,043; so that the revenue per head was £6 14s. 3d., and the expenditure per head £6 12s. 11d. It was understood that the figures in the statement referred to were not final. Further details are given in an Appendix *post*.

† Including £54,615 5s. 10d. recouped from loans.

‡ Including £5,620 advanced to cover cost of surveys, &c., to be hereafter recouped by lessees.

Net revenue
and expen-
diture.

221. It is thus shown that during the year under review there was a deficiency of revenue amounting to £32,519. If, however, recoups and advances to be recouped—which eventually balance one another and do not properly form part of the transactions of the year, but are sometimes included for the sake of convenience—be deducted from the revenue and expenditure respectively, the actual deficiency of revenue will be increased to £97,134—the credit balance, however, remaining the same. In the following table the receipts and expenditure, exclusive of advances recouped and to be recouped, are given for each of the twelve financial years ended with 1885-6; also the surplus or deficiency of revenue in each year, and the plus or minus balances carried forward from year to year:—

NET PUBLIC REVENUE AND NET PUBLIC EXPENDITURE,
1874-5 TO 1885-6.

Year.	Excluding Advances Recouped and to be Recouped.*			
	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (-).	Balances carried forward. Credit (+). Debit (-).
	£	£	£	£
1874-5	4,169,700	4,296,649	-126,949	+120,155
1875-6	4,325,156	4,394,066	-68,910	+51,245
1876-7	4,513,738	4,336,139	+177,599	+228,844
1877-8	4,485,412	4,536,062	-50,650	+178,194
1878-9	4,520,277	4,809,724	-289,447	-111,253
1879-80	4,600,627	4,803,790	-203,163	-314,416
1880-81	5,115,041	5,100,225	+14,816	-299,600
1881-2	5,589,972	5,145,764	+444,208	+144,608
1882-3	5,602,066	5,651,885	-49,819	+94,789
1883-4	5,934,578	5,665,293	+269,285	+364,074
1884-5	6,290,361	6,125,741	+164,620	+528,694
1885-6	6,416,406	6,513,540	-97,134	+431,560

Surplus or
deficiency,
and balances.

222. As the amounts of revenue and expenditure as given in this table are exclusive of recoups and advances to be recouped, the figures will not agree with those in the first folding sheet† *ante*, in which the gross amounts are given. The following, according to the folding sheet, are the amounts of surplus or deficiency in each year, and the balances carried forward from year to year from 1856 to 1885-6:—

* For particulars of advances and recoups, see tables following paragraphs 240 and 244 *post*. See so footnote (¶) to table following paragraph 234 *post*.

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

GROSS SURPLUS OR DEFICIENCY OF REVENUE, AND BALANCES,
1856 TO 1885-6.

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

223. It will be noticed that there was a surplus of revenue in fourteen and a deficiency of revenue in sixteen of the years named; a deficiency also in the six months ended with June, 1871. On the whole, the deficiencies were smaller than the surpluses, as the balance carried forward at the end of the last year exceeded that at the end of the first year of the period by £181,566. The largest surplus of revenue was in 1881-2, but the largest credit balance carried forward was at the end of 1857. The largest deficiency of revenue was in 1879-80, that being also the year at the end of which the largest debit balance was carried forward.

Years of
highest and
lowest
surplus and
deficiency,
&c.

224. No additional taxation was imposed in 1885-6; but under the heads of import duty and excise duty on spirits, increases in the amounts collected of about £15,800 and £5,100 respectively may be estimated to have been due to the increased rates which were imposed

Changes in
sources of
revenue.

* See footnote to last table.

in 1884-5, but were not in force during the whole of that year.* Moreover, the railways were extended by an average length of 35½ miles, and if £1,000† per mile be allowed for such extension, the extra revenue derivable therefrom would be £35,500. There was also an accidental decrease as follows:—£19,500 in the amount received from duties on estates of deceased persons. Altogether, in consequence of the changes referred to, the receipts of 1885-6, as compared with those of the previous twelve months, show a net increase of £36,900.

Revenue, 1884-5 and 1885-6 compared. 225. The total revenue raised in 1885-6 was £190,660 in excess of that in the previous year; but, by making allowances for recoups and for receipts from sources not common to both years, as shown in the last paragraph, the excess is reduced to £89,145, thus:—

COMPARATIVE REVENUES, 1884-5 AND 1885-6.

	1884-5.	1885-6.
	£	£
Total revenue	6,290,361	6,481,021
Deduct recoups, &c. ‡ ... ..	...	64,615
Revenue proper	£6,290,361	£6,416,406
Deduct amounts from sources } not common to both years }	...	36,900 §
Comparative amounts	£6,290,361	£6,379,506

Revenue, 1885-6 and previous years. 226. The revenue of 1885-6 was the largest ever raised in Victoria. It exceeded the revenue of 1884-5, which was the year in which the largest revenue had previously been realized, by nearly £200,000, as already stated, and exceeded the revenue of 1883-4, which was the year in which the next highest revenue had been raised, by over £546,000.‖ In the ten years ended with the year under review the revenue increased from £4,300,000 to £6,500,000, or by 51 per cent.

Expenditure 1885-6 and former years. 227. The expenditure of 1885-6 was also above that of any previous year, it being larger than in 1884-5—the year in which the next largest expenditure occurred—by £373,000.‖ Prior to 1853, the annual expenditure never exceeded one million sterling; from 1853 to 1872-3 it was usually nearly up to or slightly over three millions; from 1873-4 to 1879-80 it was between four and four and three-quarter millions; from 1880-81 to 1883-4 it ranged from five to nearly five

* On the 17th July, 1884, the duty on imported spirits was increased by 2s. per gallon (excepting perfumed spirits, on which it was increased by 4s. per gallon), and the excise duty on Victorian made spirits was increased by 2s. per gallon. The quantity imported was 942,338 gallons in 1883-4, 885,574 gallons in 1884-5, and 907,788 gallons in 1885-6; and the quantity of Victorian spirits on which excise duty was paid was 178,128 gallons in 1883-4, 179,156 gallons in 1884-5, and 167,655 in 1885-6. The extra amount actually received on account of the increased duty on imported spirits was £74,972 in 1884-5, and £90,779 in 1885-6; and on account of excise duty on Victorian made spirits was £12,653 in 1884-5, and £17,765 in 1885-6. Altogether, the extra amount received at the increased rates in 1885-6 was £108,544; whereas, if the quantities had not fallen off since 1883-4, the increased amount would have been £112,200.

† See table of "Earnings and Expenses of Railways per mile open," in part "Interchange," *post*.

‡ See table following paragraph 234 *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*.

and three-quarter millions; and in the two years ended with 1885-6 it exceeded six millions sterling.

228. The revenue and expenditure per head for each year from that of separation from New South Wales to 1885-6 will be found in the following table:—

Revenue and expenditure per head, 1851 to 1885-6.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1885-6.*

Year.	Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per Head.			Expenditure per Head.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851 ...	86,825	4	10	5	4	14	8
1852 ...	132,905	12	5	11	7	7	4
1853 ...	195,378	16	11	2	16	9	3
1854 ...	267,371	11	11	0	15	13	1
1855 ...	338,315	8	1	4	7	14	6
1856 ...	380,942	7	16	1	7	0	1
1857 ...	430,347	7	14	8	6	17	11
1858 ...	483,827	6	2	11	6	7	10
1859 ...	517,390	6	6	1	6	11	3
1860 ...	534,055	5	15	5	6	4	2
1861 ...	539,824	5	9	4	5	14	6
1862 ...	548,080	5	19	3	5	10	11
1863 ...	562,960	4	18	6	5	2	5
1864 ...	586,450	5	0	9	4	19	11
1865 ...	611,218	5	0	8	4	17	7
1866 ...	629,038	4	17	11	5	2	5
1867 ...	644,276	4	19	10	5	0	7
1868 ...	663,092	4	17	5	4	16	2
1869 ...	687,202	4	18	6	4	13	10
1870 ...	713,195	4	11	5	4	16	2
1871 (six months)†	731,528	2	6	3	2	8	0
1871-2 ...	747,412	4	19	11	4	17	11
1872-3 ...	758,984	4	16	0	4	12	4
1873-4 ...	772,039	5	6	5	5	8	3
1874-5 ...	783,274	5	8	2	5	10	3
1875-6 ...	791,399	5	9	4	5	15	7
1876-7 ...	801,717	5	17	10	5	8	9
1877-8 ...	815,494	5	10	6	5	13	8
1878-9 ...	827,439	5	11	8	5	16	10
1879-80...	840,620	5	9	11	5	16	0
1880-81...	860,067	6	0	7	5	18	10
1881-2†...	880,218	6	7	1	5	16	11
1882-3†...	900,222	6	4	8	6	5	7
1883-4†...	921,743	6	8	9	6	4	0
1884-5†...	946,045	6	13	0	6	9	10
1885-6 ...	971,145	6	13	6	6	14	2

229. The revenue per head in 1885-6 was larger by 6d., and the expenditure per head was larger by 4s. 4d., than in the previous year, both being larger than in any year since 1857. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, both revenue and expenditure declined

Revenue and expenditure per head in 1885-6 and former years.

* For amounts per head in 1886-7, see footnote to paragraph 220 *ante*.

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

‡ Figures altered since last publication, owing to amendment of estimates of population.

pretty steadily year by year from 1862 to 1872-3, but ever since the latter a gradual increase has taken place, which, with slight fluctuations, has been maintained up to the present time.

230. In the thirty and a half years ended with 1885-6 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on seventeen occasions, or by £2,859,578; and was less than that estimate on fourteen occasions, or by £2,426,619. Deducting the latter from the former, the net amount by which the result exceeded the estimate is found to have been £432,959. The following table shows the revenue estimated and actually raised, also the difference between those amounts, in each of the years :—

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1856 TO 1885-6.*

Year.	Revenue.		
	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually Raised.	More (+) or less (-) than Estimate.†
	£	£	£
1856	2,738,600	2,972,496	+ 233,896
1857	3,005,130	3,328,303	+ 323,173
1858	3,197,900	2,973,382	- 224,518
1859	3,384,000	3,261,104	- 122,896
1860	3,150,000	3,082,461	- 67,539
1861	3,136,000	2,952,101	- 183,899
1862	3,113,105	3,269,079	+ 155,974
1863	2,945,600	2,774,686	- 170,914
1864	2,973,000	2,955,338	- 17,662
1865	3,095,400	3,076,885	- 18,515
1866	3,186,265	3,079,160	- 107,105
1867	3,439,078	3,216,317	- 222,761
1868	2,963,050	3,230,754	+ 267,704
1869	3,241,500	3,383,984	+ 142,484
1870	3,332,200	3,261,883	- 70,317
1871 (six months)	1,664,700	1,691,266	+ 26,566
1871-2	3,538,750	3,734,422	+ 195,672
1872-3	3,611,920	3,644,135	+ 32,215
1873-4	3,883,650	4,106,790	+ 223,140
1874-5	4,259,135	4,169,700	- 89,435
1875-6	4,109,750	4,325,156	+ 215,406
1876-7	4,385,716	4,513,738	+ 128,022
1877-8	4,672,880	4,485,412	- 187,468
1878-9	4,855,666	4,520,277	- 335,389
1879-80	5,208,828	4,600,627	- 608,201
1880-81	5,093,647	5,115,041	+ 21,394
1881-2	5,241,544	5,589,972	+ 348,428
1882-3	5,584,104	5,602,066	+ 17,962
1883-4	5,779,775	5,934,578	+ 154,803
1884-5	6,048,720	6,290,361	+ 241,641
1885-6	6,285,308	6,416,406	+ 131,098

NOTE.—Recoups are deducted for all the years since 1873-4, and consequently the figures in many cases differ from those given in previous editions of this work. See end of table following paragraph 240 *post*.

* The revenue for 1886-7 was estimated at £6,516,797, or about £217,000 below the actual result; the probable revenue for 1887-8 was estimated, in July, 1887, at £6,906,706.

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

231. The year in which the revenue exceeded the estimate by the largest amount is shown to have been 1881-2, viz., by £348,428, whilst that in which it fell most short of the estimate was 1879-80, viz., by £608,201. In the year under review, the excess over and above the estimate was not so large as in the two preceding years or than 1881-2, but was larger than in any other year since 1875-6.

Years of
excessive
and de-
fective
estimates.

232. The sums voted by the Legislature in any year exceed, as is well known, those actually spent, the difference being sometimes erroneously designated the "savings" of the year. The following table shows the amounts voted and expended and the difference, in each of the thirty and a half years ended with 1885-6 :—

Expenditure
authorized
and in-
curred.

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1856 TO 1885-6.*

Year.	Amounts—		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1856	2,588,086	2,327,919	260,167
1857	2,965,610	2,733,562	232,048
1858	3,343,812	2,764,350	579,462
1859	3,273,642	2,982,664	290,978
1860	3,065,784	2,818,107	247,677
1861	2,771,100	2,535,095	236,005
1862	2,617,664	2,359,280	258,384
1863	2,163,855	2,003,961	159,894
1864	2,153,324	1,968,053	185,271
1865	2,399,936	1,976,587	423,349
1866	2,493,213	2,227,297	265,916
1867	2,316,423	2,190,279	126,144
1868	2,255,307	2,199,504	155,803
1869	2,378,772	2,202,798	175,974
1870	2,338,927	2,086,736	252,191
1871 (six months)	1,077,228	1,004,283	72,945
1871-2	2,175,505	2,064,436	111,069
1872-3	2,405,238	2,074,127	331,111
1873-4	3,045,430	2,751,313	294,117
1874-5	3,197,493	2,848,016	349,477
1875-6	2,903,710	2,753,866	149,844
1876-7	2,993,036	2,812,405	180,631
1877-8	3,276,921	2,973,815	303,106
1878-9	3,418,656	3,183,240	235,416
1879-80	3,594,139	3,446,795	147,344
1880-81	3,765,422	3,621,954	143,468
1881-2	3,740,419	3,571,667	168,752
1882-3	4,538,516	4,228,871	309,645
1883-4	4,507,241	4,193,169	314,072
1884-5	4,683,259	4,437,036	246,223
1885-6	4,990,824	4,696,924	293,900

NOTE.—The figures for the years subsequent to 1873-4 have been corrected since last publication by deducting recoups.

233. By adding the figures in the last column, it is found that the sum of the unexpended balances in the thirty and a half years amounted to

Amount un-
expended,
1856-86.

* The amount voted for 1886-7 was £5,055,629, and the approximate expenditure in that year was £4,871,828, leaving an unexpended balance of £183,800. The probable expenditure from votes in 1887-8 was estimated in July, 1887, at £5,449,287.

7½ millions sterling, the exact amount being £7,500,383 or to an average of about £245,900 per annum.

Heads of
revenue,
1884-5 and
1885-6.

234. The various sources from which the revenue of Victoria is derived may be grouped in five main divisions, viz.:—Taxation, Land, Public Works, Post and Telegraphs, and Other Sources. In 1885-6, £2,634,000, or 41 per cent. was derived from taxation; £564,000, or 8½ per cent. from land; £2,895,000, or 45¼ per cent. from what may be termed the commercial undertakings of the Government, viz.:—Public Works and Post and Telegraphs, to which the State Railways contributed as much as £2,307,000, or 36 per cent. of the total revenue; whilst the balance, amounting to £323,000, or about 5 per cent. of the whole was derived from other sources. Of the Land Revenue, amounting to £564,000, by far the greater proportion, or 7½ per cent. of the total revenue, was derived from the sale of public land, which being a receipt arising from the realization of one of the most valuable assets of the country is obviously not a permanent source of income. Portion of this amount is now properly treated as capital, for, on reference to the statement of expenditure, it will be seen that a sum of nearly £89,000 was paid towards the construction of Railways as directed by a recent Act of Parliament,* which provides that all proceeds arising from the sale of public lands by auction shall be paid to the credit of the Railway Construction Account. In 1885-6, however, the amount so paid represented only one-fifth of the total proceeds from land sales, the great bulk of land alienated, being disposed of otherwise than at auction. The following is a statement of the amounts received under various heads† in each of those divisions during the last two financial years, together with the increase or decrease under each head:—

HEADS † OF REVENUE, 1884-5 AND 1885-6.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-5.	1885-6.		
TAXATION.	£	£	£	£
Customs duties (including also wharfage rates)	1,919,539	2,004,460	84,921	...
Excise	141,225	137,709	...	3,516
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	31,176	32,710	1,534	...
Licences (business)	32,535	33,922	1,387	...
Duties on estates of deceased persons	124,370	104,907	...	19,463
Duties on bank notes	27,529	28,769	1,240	...

NOTE.—For further details of the revenue under each head, see table following paragraph 236 *post*, and for particulars of revenue in 1886-7, see Appendix B.

* Land Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 812), section 78.

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

HEADS* OF REVENUE, 1884-5 AND 1885-6—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-5.	1885-6.		
TAXATION—continued.				
Stamp duty †	£ 143,382	£ 165,313	£ 21,931	£ ...
Land tax	128,415	126,770	...	1,645
Total	2,548,171	2,634,560	86,389†	...
LAND REVENUE.				
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	555,507	465,766	...	89,741
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	110,777	97,658	...	13,119
Penalties under Land Acts	273	184	...	89
Total	666,557	563,608	...	102,949†
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways	2,200,067	2,306,791	106,724	...
Water supply §	165,968	190,815	24,847	...
Other public works	3,325	3,364	39	...
Total	2,369,360	2,500,970	131,610†	...
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.				
Postal receipts, &c.†	289,630	300,534	10,904	...
Telegraph receipts, &c.†	90,926	93,650	2,724	...
Total †	380,556	394,184	13,628†	...
OTHER SOURCES.				
Mint charges	13,042	11,705	...	1,337
„ subsidy returned	5,304	4,613	...	691
Fees, fines, &c. (inclusive of fee stamps)†	123,428	128,523	5,095	...
Interest on public account	98,341	84,973	...	13,368
Rents (other than Crown lands)	2,031	14,905	12,874	...
Reimbursements in aid || ... ..	52,232	49,187	...	3,045
Miscellaneous receipts	31,339	29,178	...	2,161
Total	325,717	323,084	...	2,633†
Total Revenue Proper	6,290,361	6,416,406	126,045†	...
Recoups or assets realized ¶ ... ..	...	64,615	64,615	...
Grand Total	6,290,361	6,481,021	190,660†	...

235. It will be observed that the increase in the revenue proper of 1885-6, as compared with that of the previous year, amounting in all to £126,000, was the net result of an increase of £86,300 under the head of Taxation, £131,600 under the head of Public Works, and £13,600

Increased revenue, 1885-6, under various heads.

* For further details see paragraph 236 post.

† Estimated by the Postal Authorities. Since the 1st January, 1884, the stamps hitherto used to denote stamp duty, postage, and fees have been made interchangeable, and only one class of stamps for all purposes is now issued; and since the 1st July, 1884, the telegraph revenue has also been collected by means of stamps. The "Postal receipts" include commission on money orders; also "poundage" on postal notes, from 1st January, 1885.

‡ Net figures.

§ Including interest on loans to local bodies for waterworks.

|| 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.

¶ 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.

under the head of Post and Telegraphs; less a decrease of £102,900 in the Land Revenue, and £2,600 in the income from other sources. In the Public Works division the largest increase was £106,700 in the revenue from Railways, which, moreover, exceeds by over £70,000 the amount which might have been expected, viz., £35,500, from the increased length of lines open for traffic.* Notwithstanding the reductions made in the rates of postage on newspapers and packets, and in the charges for telegrams to the neighbouring colonies,† it is satisfactory to note a continued increase in the revenue from Post and Telegraphs; the total increase since 1883-4, before reductions were made in telegraphs, being £44,900, or 13 per cent. The increase in the amount raised by taxation will be subsequently referred to.‡ The decrease in the Land Revenue resulted from a falling-off of £89,700 in land sales, and a falling-off of £13,119 in the receipts from rents for temporary occupation, occasioned by delay in the issue of pastoral leases under the new Land Act which came into force on the 29th December, 1884.

Heads of
revenue
detailed.

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

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1884-5 AND 1885-6.

Heads of Revenue.				1884-5.	1885-6.
LAND SALES.				£	£
Sales by Auction	...	...	...	109,064	89,579 §
„ under Deferred Payments—Progress payments...	...	...	...	388,892	323,669
„ „ „ Final „	...	...	...	56,242	48,143
„ otherwise	...	...	...	1,309	4,375
Total	...	...	...	555,507	465,766
RENTS OF CROWN LANDS.					
Pastoral Occupation.—Rents of runs	...	...	...	} 55,599	43,989
„ „ Grazing licences	...	...	...
„ „ Mallee pastoral leases	...	...	...		4,398
Auriferous and Mineral Lands (including Miners' Rights)	...	...	...	19,809	16,735
Licences and Leases (not agricultural)	...	...	...	29,591	32,216
Business licences on gold-fields	...	...	...	339	320
Total	...	...	...	110,777	97,658
WATER SUPPLY, &c.					
Melbourne (Yan Yean)	...	...	...	127,826	139,058
Geelong	...	...	...	7,081	19,346
Gold-fields	...	...	...	19,019	7,348
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies	...	...	...	11,786	20,094
„ „ Water Trusts	...	...	...	256	4,969
Total	...	...	...	165,968	190,815

* See paragraph 224 ante.
† See *Victorian Year-Book* for 1883-4, paragraph 774; also that work for 1884-5, paragraph 1040
‡ See paragraph 287 et seq. post.
§ Including £908 for interest on deferred payments. The purchase money of land sold by auction may now be spread over three years with interest at 6 per cent. added.

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	1884-5.	1885-6.
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.		
Alfred Graving-dock	£ 3,057	£ 2,358
Fifty-ton Crane	268	315
Ferry Fares (from Harbour Trust) ... ..	...	691
Total	3,325	3,364
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.		
Postal receipts, &c.:—		
Postage (estimated)*	281,133	291,121
Commission on Money Orders	8,145	8,417
Poundage on Postal Notes †	352	996
Electric Telegraphs (estimated)	85,945	87,956
Telephones, &c.	4,981	5,694
Total	380,556	394,184
FINES, FEES, ETC.		
Fee Stamps sold (estimated)*	65,000	70,000
Fees, Preparation and Registration of Grants and Leases, and Survey of Lands	27,907	33,478
„ Customs and Harbour Departments	9,238	8,997
„ Law Courts	3,153	3,174
„ Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	2,016	1,396
„ Mining Department	665	805
„ Other	3,227	4,290
Fines (principally in law courts)	12,222	6,383
Total	123,428	128,523
REIMBURSEMENTS IN AID.		
Towards Maintenance of Industrial School children, prisoners, and lunatics	17,469	19,018
Receipts for Miscellaneous services rendered (Police protection, &c.)	6,982	6,709
Sale of Books and Documents (Government Printer) ...	18,364	18,998
Aboriginal Stations—Sale of produce	82	1,066
Local Forces—Sale of Rifles, &c.	9,265	3,246
Other Reimbursements	152	150
Total	52,314	49,187
MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS.		
Sale of Government Property	3,976	4,546
Transfers from Trust Funds to Revenue	12,179	11,322
Melbourne City Council, &c. (on account of Park lands) ...	3,250	3,250
Immigration Tax on Chinese	460	1,080
Repayments to the Credit of Appropriations	966	2,799
Customs Overtime receipts	223	362
Government Experimental Farm	1,927	81
Contribution towards suppression of <i>Phylloxera</i> —		
New South Wales Government	6,667 ‡	...
Education Department—Sale of property, rents, &c. ...	298	243
Cost of Rations recovered from warders, &c. ... ..	...	4,226
Oriental Bank—Exchange, &c., refunded ... ..	...	243
Other Receipts	1,311	1,026
Total	31,257	29,178

237. No recoups were made to the revenue in 1884-5. The amounts Recoups, 1884-5 and 1885-6.
recouped in 1885-6 were £50,000, expended in 1883-4 on rails for 1885-6.

* It is believed that this estimate is based on uncertain data. See also note (†) on page 119 *ante*.

† Postal notes were first issued on 1st January, 1885.

‡ In the previous year the South Australian Government contributed a similar amount.

re-construction or renewal of lines of railway, now charged to the Loan Account, and two amounts, viz., £8,050 and £6,565, advanced in 1884-5 for water supply in country districts, and railway construction respectively.

238. At the end of the financial year 1885-6, the total amount owing to the revenue was £143,274, as compared with £341,406 at the end of June 1885. The decrease shown is owing to a balance exceeding £200,000 which had been due by the Official Liquidator of the late Oriental Bank having been paid in full during the year 1885-6. Of the amount still owing, nearly six-sevenths was for interest due by local bodies on moneys lent for the construction of waterworks, it being arranged not only that the interest should be paid annually, but that a further amount, generally equal to about 2 per cent. upon the sum advanced, should be lodged each year to the credit of a sinking fund, in order that the debt might be eventually extinguished. The following are the particulars of the outstanding balances referred to :—

AMOUNTS DUE TO THE REVENUE, 30TH JUNE, 1886.

When advanced.	Particulars.	Balance Outstanding.
1874-5	Advanced to Labour Bureau	£ 760
	„ Mining Companies, to assist in development of Mining industry, &c.	19,813
1875-6	Interest due by Corporations on Loans for Waterworks ...	75,757
to	„ „ Trusts	7,195
1879-80	Ballarat Water Commission—Arrears of Interest on Loans capitalized	32,019
	Beechworth Shire—Arrears of Interest on Loans capitalized	1,902
	Balance of Compensation—to be refunded	208
1885-6	Lessees of Mallee blocks—For surveys	5,620
	Total	143,274

239. The amount owing to the Government by the Oriental Bank Corporation, on the 3rd May, 1884, the date at which it stopped payment, was £434,151, of which £204,196 was held in London, and £229,955 in Melbourne. Of the former £196,544 was part of the proceeds of the Loan, under Act No. 760, and of the latter £174,499 was held in cash. The first moiety, amounting to £217,076, was paid on the 10th March, 1885, and the balance on the 10th February, 1886, interest being allowed from the date the bank stopped payment at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. per annum. The total amount of interest received was £7,129.

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

* See footnote to paragraph 234 ante.

Unrecouped
advances,
1885-6.

Amount
owing and
paid by
Oriental
Bank.

Heads of
revenue,
1874-5 to
1885-6.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1885-6.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION.		£	TAXATION— continued.		£
Customs duties (including also wharfage rates)	1874-5	1,628,235	Duties on estates of deceased persons	1874-5	32,526
	1875-6	1,657,788		1875-6	48,963
	1876-7	1,631,832		1876-7	44,104
	1877-8	1,487,448*		1877-8	72,500
	1878-9	1,378,384		1878-9	47,983
	1879-80	1,377,782		1879-80	37,928
	1880-81	1,474,778		1880-81	78,141
	1881-2	1,694,652		1881-2	74,368
	1882-3	1,769,004		1882-3	86,648
	1883-4	1,769,108		1883-4	77,154
Excise ‡ ...	1884-5	1,919,539†	Duties on bank notes	1884-5	124,370
	1885-6	2,004,460		1885-6	104,907
	1874-5	32,475		1874-5	...
	1875-6	33,437		1875-6	7,191||
	1876-7	34,768		1876-7	27,248
	1877-8	36,309		1877-8	26,672
	1878-9	36,088		1878-9	24,956
	1879-80	41,230		1879-80	22,470
	1880-81	136,661		1880-81	23,807
	1881-2	216,547		1881-2	27,324
Ports and harbours (chiefly tonnage dues)	1882-3	134,711	Stamp duties ¶ ...	1882-3	28,685
	1883-4	123,654		1883-4	28,575
	1884-5	141,225		1884-5	27,529
	1885-6	137,709		1885-6	28,769
	1874-5	19,935		1874-5	...
	1875-6	22,104		1875-6	...
	1876-7	20,993		1876-7	...
	1877-8	22,647		1877-8	...
	1878-9	20,310		1878-9	...
	1879-80	19,194		1879-80	83,005
Licences (business)	1880-81	20,577		1880-81	115,844
	1881-2	26,263		1881-2	131,020
	1882-3	27,787		1882-3	133,433
	1883-4	30,871		1883-4	133,651
	1884-5	31,176		1884-5	143,382
	1885-6	32,710		1885-6	165,313
	1874-5	10,714	Land tax ** ...	1874-5	...
	1875-6	10,712		1875-6	...
	1876-7	11,688		1876-7	...
	1877-8	17,150§		1877-8	50,227
	1878-9	20,116		1878-9	202,251
	1879-80	21,761		1879-80	87,553
	1880-81	23,906		1880-81	129,990
	1881-2	25,977		1881-2	121,555
	1882-3	28,381		1882-3	125,606
	1883-4	31,623		1883-4	123,884
	1884-5	32,535		1884-5	128,415
	1885-6	33,922		1885-6	126,770

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

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

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

§ 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.

¶ The duties were imposed on the 18th December, 1879, and consequently the amount received in 1879-80 was for only 6½ months. Since 1st January, 1884, the revenue therefrom has been estimated. See footnote (†) on page 119 *ante*. For particulars of the duties levied, see paragraph 312 *post*.

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

HEADS OF REVENUE 1874-5 TO 1885-6—continued.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
TAXATION— continued.		£	PUBLIC WORKS— continued.		£
Tolls ... {	1874-5	937	Water supply† ... {	1874-5	96,707
	1875-6	197		1875-6	102,438
	1876-7	52		1876-7	115,869
				1877-8	112,183
				1878-9	120,346†
				1879-80	121,103†
				1880-81	139,411
				1881-2	138,274
				1882-3	152,328
				1883-4	165,033
				1884-5	165,968
				1885-6	190,815
LAND REVENUE.			Other Public works {	1874-5	5,897
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money) {	1874-5	767,624		1875-6	5,845
	1875-6	782,069		1876-7	5,638
	1876-7	783,311		1877-8	5,190
	1877-8	756,674		1878-9	5,879
	1878-9	802,254		1879-80	4,142
	1879-80	694,321		1880-81	2,470
	1880-81	701,276		1881-2	4,035
	1881-2	697,558		1882-3	2,357
	1882-3	563,790		1883-4	1,866
	1883-4	614,548		1884-5	3,325
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money) {	1884-5	555,507		1885-6	3,364
	1885-6	465,766			
	1874-5	173,601			
	1875-6	184,776			
	1876-7	208,872			
	1877-8	186,337			
	1878-9	163,207			
	1879-80	147,994			
	1880-81	133,913			
	1881-2	126,268			
Penalties under Land Acts {	1882-3	114,845			
	1883-4	103,189			
	1884-5	110,777			
	1885-6	97,658			
	1874-5	5,528			
	1875-6	53,167			
	1876-7	54,232			
	1877-8	14,704			
	1878-9	3,774			
	1879-80	1,749			
PUBLIC WORKS.	1880-81	1,281			
	1881-2	2,313			
	1882-3	1,298			
	1883-4	1,572			
	1884-5	273			
	1885-6	184			
Railways ... {	1874-5	921,714			
	1875-6	983,033			
	1876-7	1,078,082			
	1877-8	1,202,280			
	1878-9	1,222,241			
	1879-80	1,468,909*			
	1880-81	1,578,432			
	1881-2	1,715,260			
	1882-3	1,838,284			
	1883-4	2,079,249			
OTHER SOURCES.	1884-5	2,200,067			
	1885-6	2,306,791			
Mint charges ... {	1874-5			1874-5	7,504
	1875-6			1875-6	7,659
	1876-7			1876-7	7,512
	1877-8			1877-8	7,247
	1878-9			1878-9	7,906
	1879-80			1879-80	10,158
	1880-81			1880-81	10,197
	1881-2			1881-2	10,917
	1882-3			1882-3	11,292
	1883-4			1883-4	10,415
POST AND TELE- GRAPHS.	1884-5			1884-5	13,042
	1885-6			1885-6	11,705
Postage, tele- graphs, tele- phones, money orders, &c.§	1874-5				
	1875-6				
	1876-7				
	1877-8				
	1878-9				
	1879-80				
	1880-81				
	1881-2				
	1882-3				
	1883-4				

* 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.

† Including interest on loans to local bodies.

‡ Revised and corrected since last publication.

§ Partly estimated since 1882-3.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1874-5 TO 1885-6—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£	OTHER SOURCES— <i>continued.</i>		£
Mint subsidy re- turned	1874-5	4,299	Rents (other than Land)	1874-5	749
	1875-6	10,695		1875-6	674
	1876-7	7,104		1876-7	730
	1877-8	447		1877-8	824
	1878-9	6,624		1878-9	935
	1879-80	6,350		1879-80	799
	1880-81	5,628		1880-81	921
	1881-2	5,344		1881-2	997
	1882-3	4,103		1882-3	1,548
	1883-4	4,852		1883-4	3,058
Fees, fines, &c.*(ex- clusive of Land Act penalties)	1884-5	5,304	Reimbursements in aid	1884-5	2,031
	1885-6	4,613		1885-6	14,905
	1874-5	111,304		1874-5	28,981
	1875-6	112,664		1875-6	37,619
	1876-7	121,676		1876-7	34,372
	1877-8	119,632		1877-8	36,774
	1878-9	113,177		1878-9	28,637
	1879-80	110,639		1879-80	23,860
	1880-81	113,736		1880-81	31,290
	1881-2	120,768		1881-2	33,675
Interest on Public Account, &c.	1882-3	117,296		1882-3	33,570
	1883-4	111,695		1883-4	49,441
	1884-5	123,428		1884-5	52,232
	1885-6	128,523		1885-6	49,187
	1874-5	66,874	Miscellaneous re- ceipts†	1874-5	55,770
	1875-6	38,595		1875-6	16,317
	1876-7	79,456		1876-7	19,602
	1877-8	70,716		1877-8	20,449
	1878-9	42,281		1878-9	28,167
	1879-80	45,611		1879-80	24,655
	1880-81	78,605		1880-81	41,861†
	1881-2	92,025		1881-2	27,131†
	1882-3	55,922		1882-3	46,211
	1883-4	85,537		1883-4	36,325
	1884-5	98,341		1884-5	31,339
	1885-6	84,973		1885-6	29,178

SUMMARY.

Year.	Revenue derived from—					Total Revenue Proper.	Recoups from Loans and Assets realized.	Grand Total Revenue.
	Taxation.	Land.	Public Works.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1874-5	1,724,822	946,753	1,024,318	198,326	275,481	4,169,700	66,723	4,236,423
1875-6	1,780,392	1,020,012	1,091,316	209,213	224,223	4,325,156	...	4,325,156
1876-7	1,770,685	1,046,415	1,199,589	226,597	270,452	4,513,738	210,139	4,723,877
1877-8	1,712,953	957,715	1,319,653	239,002	256,089	4,485,412	19,001	4,504,413
1878-9	1,730,088	969,235	1,348,466†	244,761	227,727	4,520,277†	101,243	4,621,520
1879-80	1,690,923	844,064	1,594,154†	249,414	222,072	4,600,627†	20,655	4,621,282
1880-81	2,003,704	836,470	1,720,313	272,316	281,501	5,115,041†	70,370	5,186,011§
1881-2	2,317,706	826,139	1,857,569	297,701	290,357	5,589,972†	2,390	5,592,362
1882-3	2,334,255	679,933	1,992,969	324,967	269,942	5,602,066	9,187	5,611,253
1883-4	2,318,520	719,309	2,246,148	349,278	301,323	5,934,578	109	5,934,687
1884-5	2,548,171	666,557	2,369,360	380,556	325,717	6,290,361	...	6,290,361
1885-6	2,634,560	563,608	2,500,970	394,184	323,084	6,416,406	64,615	6,481,021

* Partly estimated since 1882-3.

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

‡ Revised and corrected since last publication.

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

Heads of ex-
penditure,
1884-5 and
1885-6.

241. Of the total expenditure of Victoria in 1885-6, £1,141,000—or 17½ per cent.—was disbursed to defray the cost of Government, maintenance of law and order, and provision against foreign attack; £665,000—or 10 per cent.—was contributed towards public instruction and the advancement and dissemination of knowledge; £274,000—or over 4 per cent.—was expended on public charities, or devoted to the preservation of the public health; £102,000—or 1½ per cent.—was expended on the management and survey of the Crown lands, being about £4,000 more than the gross annual rental therefrom; as much as £3,206,000—or 49 per cent.—was absorbed in connexion with the various commercial undertakings of the Government, viz., £1,359,000 on Railways and Waterworks, £565,000 on Post and Telegraphs, and £1,282,000 in interest upon loans raised chiefly for the construction of the former, £71,000 was the cost of collecting the revenue from Customs duties and Excise, £39,000 was spent on the maintenance of Ports and Harbours, and £156,000—or 2½ per cent.—was granted in aid of the agricultural and mining industries. The amounts just enumerated, together with £85,000 expended on miscellaneous services, form the ordinary annual expenditure for the year; but besides this, an amount of £774,000—or 12 per cent. of the total expenditure—was spent on productive and unproductive public works of a permanent character, viz., £87,000 on Railways, and £687,000 on “Miscellaneous Public Works,” which embraces the cost of erection of public offices and buildings of all kinds, expenditure on roads and bridges, and municipal subsidies. These amounts appear as a set-off against the proceeds of land sales, before referred to,* which they even exceeded by £308,000. The following are the heads of expenditure† during the years 1884-5 and 1885-6, also the increase or decrease in the latter year:—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,‡ 1884-5 AND 1885-6.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-5.	1885-6.		
GENERAL GOVERNMENT.				
Civil list §	£	£	£	£
Legislature	41,055	40,962	...	93
Civil establishment ||	56,903	64,136	7,233	...
Retiring allowances and pensions	117,586	122,593	5,007	...
Gratuities, compensations, &c.	70,187	73,214	3,027	...
	47,772	44,078	...	3,694
Total	333,503	344,983	11,480	...

* See paragraph 234 *ante*.

† See footnote (t) to paragraph 239 *ante*.

‡ For further details, see table following paragraph 243 *post*.

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

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,* 1884-5 AND 1885-6—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-5.	1885-6.		
	£	£	£	£
LAW, ORDER, AND PROTECTION.				
Judicial and legal	183,297	191,290	7,993	...
Police	217,684	224,237	6,553	...
Gaols and penal establishments	57,311	60,644	3,333	...
Defences—Naval and Military †	198,773	319,938	121,165	...
Total	657,065	796,109	139,044	...
EDUCATION, SCIENCE, CHARITY, ETC.				
Public instruction, science, &c. ‡	610,026	665,442	55,416	...
Charitable institutions, medical, &c. §	262,359	273,705	11,346	...
Total	872,385	939,147	66,762	...
CROWN LANDS.				
Administration and survey	104,875	107,556	2,681	...
Agriculture, &c.	51,065	84,781	33,716	...
Mining	56,736	71,462	14,726	...
Total	212,676	263,799	51,123	...
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways—Working expenses	1,409,993	1,323,873	...	86,120
„ Construction account ... ..	...	88,667	88,667	...
Water supply	32,282	35,511	3,229	...
Other Public works || ... ..	640,555	686,825	46,270	...
Total	2,082,830	2,134,876	52,046	...
Post and Telegraphs ¶	534,373	564,620	30,247	...
PUBLIC DEBT.				
Interest and expenses—Railways	1,031,666	1,017,374	...	14,292
„ „ Water supply	141,472	157,428	15,956	...
„ „ Other works	98,769	107,208	8,439	...
Total	1,271,907	1,282,010	10,103	...
TRADE, NAVIGATION, ETC.				
Customs	71,710	70,925**	...	785
Harbours and lights	28,941	38,988	10,047	...
Total	100,651	109,913	9,262	...

* For further details, see table following paragraph 243 *post*.

† For expenditure on Defences, see also Part “Defences,” *post*.

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

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

|| The cost of erecting and repairing Government Offices, and making and repairing furniture therefor, is not charged to the respective departments, but is placed under this head, which also embraces the cost of all Public Works, except Railways, Waterworks, and Telegraph lines, and works provided for out of loans; it also includes expenditure on Roads and Bridges, and the annual subsidy of £310,000 to Municipalities. For a summary of the various works, see detailed table, page 243 *post*.

¶ Including interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits.

** Including £300, refunds of duty.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE,* 1884-5 AND 1885-6—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1884-5.	1885-6.		
OTHER EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£
Mint subsidy †	20,000	20,000	...	...
Aborigines	10,500	10,514	14	...
Miscellaneous services	29,851	47,569	17,718	...
Total	60,351	78,083	17,732	...
Total expenditure proper	6,125,741	6,513,540	387,799	...
Amounts to be recouped, &c.	14,615	...	...	14,615
Grand Total	6,140,356	6,513,540	373,184	...

NOTE.—For particulars of Expenditure in 1886-7, see Appendix B *post*.

Chief items
of increased
expenditure,
1885-6.

242. It will be observed that in 1885-6 an increase occurred under nearly all the heads of expenditure, the most striking increases being £121,100 appearing under the head of Defences; £88,700 under the Railway Construction Account (which item did not appear in the previous year's expenditure); £55,400 under Public Instruction; £46,300 under Other Public Works; £30,200 under Post and Telegraphs, notwithstanding the increase of only £13,600 in the revenue, before referred to; £17,700 under "Miscellaneous Services," of which nearly £10,000 was the cost of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and £4,600 was the increased amount paid for "Carriage of Volunteer Fire Brigades." The principal decreases were £86,100 in the working expenses of railways; £14,300 in the interest paid on the Railway debt, which, however, was more than compensated by an increase of £24,400 in that paid on the debt raised for "Other Purposes"; and £3,700 under the head of "Gratuities," &c., which also was nearly counterbalanced by an increase of £3,000 under the head of "Retiring Allowances." As compared with the previous year, the Railway finances apparently show much improvement, for not only did the working expenses fall off by £86,000, but the revenue increased by over £100,000.† It should be pointed out, however, that the real improvement is not so great as it would thus appear, for the Railway expenditure of the preceding year was exceptionally high; but if the figures be compared with those of 1883-4, the Railway revenue will be found to show an increase of £227,500, and the Railway expenditure an increase of £216,800, or a net result of £10,700 in favour of the former.

* For further details, see table following paragraph 243 *post*.

† Although the annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000, portion of that sum has been repaid each year to the revenue. See table following paragraph 234 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

‡ See table following paragraph 235 *ante*.

During the same period, the interest on the Railway Debt—owing chiefly to a renewal of the loans at a lower rate of interest—has increased by only £9,000.

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

Heads of expenditure detailed.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1884-5 AND 1885-6.

Heads of Expenditure.	1884-5.	1885-6.
CIVIL LIST.		
Governor's Salary ...	£ 10,000	£ 10,000
Salaries of Ministers ...	15,500	15,262
Executive Council ...	1,412	1,482
Agent-General ...	2,500	2,500
Commissioners of Audit ...	2,450	2,525
Public Service Board ...	4,500	4,500
Protectorate of New Guinea—Contribution towards ...	4,693	4,693
Total ...	41,055	40,962
LEGISLATURE.		
Legislative Council ...	5,529	6,257
„ Assembly ...	10,782	10,645
Parliamentary Library ...	2,774	2,730
„ Refreshment Rooms ...	983	1,062
Victorian <i>Hansard</i>	2,149	2,225
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly ...	22,675	20,890
Electoral Expenses... ..	12,011	20,327
Total ...	56,903	64,136
CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT.		
Public Service Board—Office ...	1,343	1,925
Chief Secretary's Office ...	9,211	8,205
Secretary to Premier ...	6,880	7,349
Shorthand Writer ...	2,886	2,669
Agent-General's Office ...	3,237	3,500
Audit Office ...	7,670	7,795
Treasury ...	32,363	30,864
Government Printer ...	52,739	53,818
„ „ Stamp printing ...	...*	4,832
Inspector of Stores... ..	...	512
Registrar of Friendly Societies † ...	303	405
Sundries ...	954	719
Total ...	117,586	122,593
DEFENCES.		
Special Appropriation authorized under Act 47 Vict. No. 777 (for 5 years) ...	110,000	110,000
Office Staff ...	1,528	2,034
Ammunition Fund—To replace loss on supply to Rifle Clubs, &c. ...	1,500	2,500
Purchase of Rifles and modern warlike stores ...	3,086‡	9,335 ‡
Cadet Corps ...	81	422
Mounted Rifles ...	...	2,480
Grants to Rifle Associations, &c., for prizes ...	525	850

* Included in this and former years under the head of Post and Telegraphs. The stamp printing was undertaken by the Government Printer on the 1st July, 1885.

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

‡ This was the amount realized in the previous year on the sale of rifles and obsolete stores.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1884-5.	1885-6.
DEFENCES—<i>continued.</i>		
	£	£
Compensation for injuries sustained ... ..	...	322
" damage to land at Queenscliff consequent upon	510	...
Defence Works		
Special Expenditure in connection with recent war preparations	...	41,916
Release of mortgage on Carlton Orderly-room	1,236	...
Sundries	316	79
	8,782	59,938
Defence Works and Buildings	79,991	150,000
Grand total	198,773	319,938
JUDICIAL AND LEGAL.		
Judges' Salaries (including Master-in-Equity)	16,381	18,025
" other Expenditure	3,721	4,690
Crown Law Officers	17,483	16,499
" Solicitor	6,023	7,659
Prothonotary	2,368	2,403
Master-in-Equity and Lunacy	3,875	4,693
Court of Insolvency	2,416	2,413
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles	33,881	33,773
" " Purchase of land, &c.,	...	1,071*
near Titles Office " to insure safety of building		
Deputy Registrars	5,499	5,982
Sheriffs	21,943	25,318
County Courts, Courts of Mines, and General Sessions	26,204	22,394
Police Magistrates and Wardens	17,618	16,870
Clerks of Courts	16,538	20,897
Coroners	5,675	5,681
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	1,312	1,380
Land Tax Act Administration	1,164	1,221
Sundries	1,196	321
Total	183,297	191,290
PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, SCIENCE, ETC.		
State School Education†	546,623	586,124
University	11,000	20,500‡
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	19,566	19,951
Mechanics' Institutes, Public Libraries, &c.	11,000	13,000
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, &c.	1,700	3,200
Royal Society	200	200
College of Pharmacy ... ..	...	1,000
Schools of Mines	4,000	6,000
" Design	1,400	1,400
Government Statist	6,418	6,651
" Astronomer	4,678	4,938
" Botanist	2,391	2,458
Grant in aid of a Scientific Exploration of New Guinea	1,000	...
Other Expenditure... ..	50	20
Total	610,026	665,442

* This amount was made available by Act 49 Vict. No. 835 out of the "Assurance Fund" under the *Transfer of Land Statute*.

† Including cost of maintenance of school buildings, amounting to £20,000 per annum, but exclusive of pensions and gratuities. See also table following paragraph 249 *post*.

‡ Including £14,500 as endowment (or £3,500 more than in 1884-5), and £6,000 for purchase of apparatus. In addition to this, a grant of £6,000 for buildings was also given during the year; see page 132, under the head of "Other Public Works."

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1884-5.	1885-6.
CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, MEDICAL, ETC.		
	£	£
Charitable Institutions—Grant in Aid	108,936	108,975
Industrial and Reformatory Schools... ..	43,594	43,045
Hospitals for the Insane	96,420	109,431
Central Board of Health and Quarantine, &c.	7,642	6,394
Vaccination Allowances	5,474	5,488
Claims and Expenses in connexion with alleged cases of Small-pox	57	100
Allowance to Instructor of the Blind, &c.	100	100
Other Expenditure	136	172
Total	262,359	273,705
CROWN LANDS.		
Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands*	73,987	74,659
Parks, Gardens, &c.—		
Botanical Gardens and Reserves	6,793	8,029
Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves in and around Melbourne	10,144	9,192
Public Parks and Gardens in Country Districts—Fencing and Improving	10,389	9,356
Surveys by contract, including surveys in Mallee districts† ... ..	...	5,620
Other Expenditure... ..	3,562	700
Total	104,875	107,556
AGRICULTURE, ETC.		
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c.	16,898	16,723
Grant to Council of Agricultural Education ... ..	...	500
Special Prizes and Awards for invention of improvements in Agricultural machinery	720	705
State Forests and Nurseries	5,581	5,743
Government Experimental Farms	1,179	712
Eradication of Vine Diseases‡	5,545§	2,439
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock	8,018	8,417
Extermination of Rabbits and Wild Animals	12,237	34,408
Cost of Rabbit-proof Fencing in the Mallee country ... ..	...	13,999
Departmental and other Expenditure	887	1,135
Total	51,065	84,781
MINING.		
Mining Department	20,202	20,870
Mining Boards	3,500	3,500
Purchase and Working of Diamond Drills	17,115	29,943
To assist Miners in Prospecting Operations	11,191	12,838
Grant to Geological Society of Australasia ... ..	...	250
Geological Surveys, &c.	168	746
Underground Surveys of Mines	656	1,004
Cutting Tracks and opening up unexplored areas	2,498	1,357
Miscellaneous	1,406	954
Total	56,736	71,462

* Including Land Titles Branch.

† This amount is to be recouped by the lessees.

‡ The Governments of South Australia and New South Wales contributed £6,667 each towards this. See Miscellaneous Receipts, page 121 *ante*.

§ Including £4,473 in 1884-5, but only £100 in 1885-6, additional compensation to persons whose vines have been destroyed. Moreover, £1,355 was paid in 1885-6 for trenching infected land.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.						1884-5.	1885-6.
RAILWAYS.						£	£
Commissioners' Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	6,000	6,000
Salaries and Wages	...	...	...	...	...	84,345	93,448
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	1,318,195	1,224,355
Other Expenditure...	...	...	...	...	...	1,453	70
Total Working Expenses						1,409,993	1,323,873
Paid to "Railway Construction Account"*						...	88,667
Total (including Capital Account)						1,409,993	1,412,540
WATER SUPPLY.							
Melbourne—Salaries and Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	15,807	17,514
" Surveys—Watts River and Upper Plenty Schemes	...	...	...	...	...	1,584	...
Country Waterworks—Salaries and Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	11,490	12,062
" " Construction, &c.†	...	...	...	...	...	2,761	4,940
" " Water Trusts	...	...	...	...	...	640	995
Total						32,282	35,511
OTHER PUBLIC WORKS.							
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, &c.)—							
Government House	...	...	...	...	...	2,497	2,588
Country Residence for Governor	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,017
Parliamentary Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	6,559	2,448
Public Offices, &c.—							
Public Offices, Melbourne	...	...	...	...	...	882	2,626
Printing Office—Fittings, Furniture for, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	241	74
Crown Law Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,613
Registrar-General's Offices—Addition to Strong Room	...	...	...	...	...	4,874	8,988
Sandhurst Public Offices—Erection of	...	...	...	...	...	8,887	12,984
Ballarat Public Offices—Erection of	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,790
Rents and Furniture	...	...	...	...	...	22,997	26,504
Repairs and Additions	...	...	...	...	...	3,245	2,381
Insurance	...	...	...	...	...	651	343
Court Houses	...	...	...	...	...	14,835	13,691
Police Buildings, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	21,906	21,951
Gaols and Penal Establishments	...	...	...	...	...	1,888	3,312
University—Grant in aid of Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000
Public Library, National Gallery, and Museums	...	...	...	...	...	10,730	5,359
Observatory	...	...	...	...	...	125	306
Lunatic Asylums	...	...	...	...	...	16,442	22,543
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	...	...	...	...	...	1,217	801
Cemeteries	...	...	...	...	...	1,047	728
Sanatory Station—Fencing, Repairs, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	3,524	720
Lands and Agriculture	...	...	...	...	...	1,667	7,432
Land adjoining Parliamentary Reserve—Purchase of	...	...	...	...	...	10,600	...
Raising Low-lying Lands, Draining Lands, Spreading Silt, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	43,047	20,021
Post and Telegraph Offices	...	...	...	...	...	36,059	38,344
Customs Buildings	...	...	...	...	...	1,905	309
Wharfs, Jetties, Harbours, Rivers, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	48,213	62,565
Lighthouses and Lightships	...	...	...	...	...	2,708	8,534
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	988	1,160
Total Works and Buildings						267,734	284,132†
Subsidy to Municipalities						310,000	310,000
Roads and Bridges						40,878	41,061†
Other Expenditure (including Cost of Department)						21,943	51,632
Total						640,555	686,825

* See footnote (*) on page 138 *post*.

† Including the cost of conveying water by trains to districts suffering from drought in northern and north-western parts of the colony.

† See next footnote.

‡ Including £34,838 for salaries and wages, which were formerly paid out of Votes for Contingencies, Roads, Defences, Works or Buildings, or out of Loans.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1884-5.	1885-6.
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.		
Post and Telegraph Offices—Administration *	£ 278,207	£ 307,404†
Inland Mail Service	108,642	110,739‡
Steam Postal Communication §	64,975	69,309
Telegraph Lines—Construction, Repairs, &c.	26,717	17,793
Subsidy towards Duplicate Telegraph Cable (Port Darwin to Penang)	14,515	14,605
Subsidy to Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Tasmania || ...	1,892	1,335
Interest on Post Office Savings Banks Deposits	38,631	43,029
Miscellaneous	794	406
Total	534,373	564,620
PUBLIC DEBT.		
Interest payable—		
In London	1,150,684	1,165,523
In Melbourne	105,631	89,205
Total Interest	1,256,315	1,254,728
Expenses of paying Interest in London—		
Commission to Banks of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	3,569¶	3,598
Commission to Bank of from £450 to £500 per million for inscribing stock and paying interest thereon	3,541	5,798
Premium on remittances	5,782	10,702
Stamps, advertising, &c.	654	648
Total Expenses	13,546	20,746
Expenses of redeeming Loans, viz., Commission $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., &c.	2,046	6,536
Grand total	1,271,907	1,282,010
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES.		
Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry	2,495	4,385
Australian Convention—Expenses connected with	169	...
" Federal Council—Expenses of Attendance at ... ..	...	181
Tariff Conference in Tasmania, ditto	189	...
Legal Expenses in London, <i>re</i> claim against the Oriental Bank	469	...
Law Costs, Awards, &c.	478	1,439
Poisons and Pharmacy Act—Administration	300	440
Advertising	5,487	5,349
Transport, &c.	1,834	1,896
Expenses in connexion with International Exhibitions ...	257	134
" " Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, 1886	...	9,978
Expenses incurred by the Exhibition Trustees	5,995	3,250
Powder Magazines... ..	1,067	1,238
Fisheries ... ..	...	746
Payments from Estates of Deceased Persons... ..	503	313
Refunds, &c.	166	3,286

* Exclusive of post and telegraph office buildings, which are included under the head "General Public Works."

† Excluding cost of printing stamps (£4,832), formerly included, but now entered with Government Printer under the head of "Civil Establishment."

‡ Of which £46,526 was paid to the Railway Department, and £64,213 to the private contractors, &c.

§ Including sums paid as gratuities to masters of vessels, £2,534 in 1885-6.

|| Paid to the Government of Tasmania, in accordance with joint guarantee to the company on account of reduction of rates for telegraphic messages to and from Victoria and Tasmania. The payment for 1884-5 relates to the period between 1st September, 1883, and the 30th June, 1885.

¶ The total commission payable was £4,444, but overcharges on account of the previous year amounting to £875 have been deducted.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	1884-5.	1885-6.
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES—continued.	£	£
Carriage of Volunteer Fire Brigades ...	2,500	7,126
Expenses in connection with the reception of His Excellency Sir H. B. Loch	564	...
Jubilee of Founding of the Colony—Grant towards Celebration of	250	...
Expenses of Military Funeral of late Sir P. H. Scratchley, High Commissioner for New Guinea	...	604
Expenses of Parliamentary Inspection of Fortifications	...	332
To S. Rakowski, for special services rendered to the colony	...	400
Other Expenditure *	7,128	6,472
Total ...	29,851	47,569

Heads of expenditure, 1874-5 to 1885-6.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1885-6.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil list† ...	1874-5	70,984	...	70,984
	1875-6	71,227	...	71,227
	1876-7	29,604	...	29,604
	1877-8	29,564	...	29,564
	1878-9	29,636	...	29,636
	1879-80	27,728	...	27,728
	1880-81	24,509	...	24,509
	1881-2	28,469	3,000	31,469
	1882-3	29,926	...	29,926
	1883-4	31,127	...	31,127
	1884-5	36,362	4,693	41,055
	1885-6	36,269	4,693	40,962
Legislature ...	1874-5	40,813	15,739	56,552
	1875-6	41,612	15,909	57,521
	1876-7	43,918	14,889	58,807
	1877-8	48,162	15,878	64,040
	1878-9	42,710	16,502	59,212
	1879-80	44,306	16,502	60,808
	1880-81	45,664	16,964	62,628
	1881-2	39,677	16,810	56,487
	1882-3	47,768	18,020	65,788
	1883-4	35,930	17,751	53,681
	1884-5	38,801	18,102	56,903
	1885-6	45,674	18,462	64,136

* Including balance at credit of Pension Fund, returned to revenue, viz., £4,000 in each year.
† For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 126 ante. State aid to religion is also included in "Civil List" prior to July, 1876, when it was abolished.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1885-6—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil establishment * ...	1874-5	...	90,422	90,422
	1875-6	...	87,647	87,647
	1876-7	...	89,837	89,837
	1877-8	...	90,215	90,215
	1878-9	...	90,059	90,059
	1879-80	..	91,872	91,872
	1880-81	...	89,987	89,987
	1881-2	...	90,833	90,833
	1882-3	...	117,610	117,610
	1883-4	...	113,628	113,628
	1884-5	...	117,586	117,586
	1885-6	...	122,593	122,593
Retiring allowances and pensions † ...	1874-5	26,529	2,587	29,116
	1875-6	27,423	2,426	29,849
	1876-7	26,214	4,725	30,939
	1877-8	28,370	5,587	33,957
	1878-9	33,952	9,153	43,105
	1879-80	35,202	9,336	44,538
	1880-81	36,817	12,499	49,316
	1881-2	41,749	16,040	57,789
	1882-3	40,474	20,095	60,569
	1883-4	41,334	24,355	65,689
	1884-5	43,589	26,598	70,187
	1885-6	52,685	20,529	73,214
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
	1882-3	2,911	25,345	28,256
	1883-4	10,173	20,889	31,062
	1884-5	22,673	25,099	47,772
	1885-6	22,215	21,863	44,078
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
	1882-3	17,000	159,689	176,689
	1883-4	16,655	158,319	174,974
	1884-5	16,381	166,916	183,297
	1885-6	19,096	172,194	191,290

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† Including votes of £2,600 in 1880-81, of £5,000 in 1881-2, of £8,000 in 1882-3, and of £10,000 in each of the last three years, to meet deficiencies in the Police Superannuation Fund.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1885-6—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Police	1874-5	...	198,312	198,312
	1875-6	...	199,738	199,738
	1876-7	...	197,371	197,371
	1877-8	...	207,119	207,119
	1878-9	...	209,041	209,041
	1879-80	...	233,732	233,732
	1880-81	...	207,674	207,674
	1881-2	...	201,063	201,063
	1882-3	...	204,561	204,561
	1883-4	...	216,973	216,973
	1884-5	...	217,684	217,684
	1885-6	...	224,237	224,237
Gaols and penal establishments	1874-5	...	60,469	60,469
	1875-6	...	61,051	61,051
	1876-7	...	60,008	60,008
	1877-8	...	58,132	58,132
	1878-9	...	58,442	58,442
	1879-80	...	56,636	56,636
	1880-81	...	53,565	53,565
	1881-2	...	53,032	53,032
	1882-3	...	57,128	57,128
	1883-4	...	55,836	55,836
	1884-5	...	57,311	57,311
	1885-6	...	60,644	60,644
Defences	1874-5	...	53,507	53,507
	1875-6	...	58,233	58,233
	1876-7	...	74,020	74,020
	1877-8	...	121,266	121,266
	1878-9	...	118,122	118,122
	1879-80	...	93,779	93,779
	1880-81	...	78,732	78,732
	1881-2	...	79,442	79,442
	1882-3	...	191,360	191,360
	1883-4	...	231,038	231,038
	1884-5	110,000	88,773	198,773
	1885-6	110,000	209,938	319,938
Public instruction, science, &c.*	1874-5	9,000	408,136	417,136
	1875-6	9,000	466,280	475,280
	1876-7	9,000	483,939	492,939
	1877-8	9,000	512,725	521,725
	1878-9	9,000	563,900	572,900
	1879-80	11,250	560,742	571,992
	1880-81	9,000	575,225	584,225
	1881-2	9,000	591,799	600,799
	1882-3	9,000	589,970	598,970
	1883-4	9,000	598,822	607,822
	1884-5	9,000	601,026	610,026
	1885-6	9,000	656,442	665,442
State school buildings † ...	1874-5	...	181,440	181,440

* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 126 *ante*.

† Since 1874-5 the amount expended on school buildings has been paid entirely out of loans.—See table following paragraph 247 *post*.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1885-6—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
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
	1882-3	...	267,400	267,400
	1883-4	...	259,983	259,983
	1884-5	...	262,359	262,359
	1885-6	...	273,705	273,705
Crown lands	1874-5	...	129,558	129,558
	1875-6	...	128,026	128,026
	1876-7	...	149,210	149,210
	1877-8	...	130,519	130,519
	1878-9	...	129,617	129,617
	1879-80	...	136,889	136,889
	1880-81	...	103,279	103,279
	1881-2	...	99,169	99,169
	1882-3	...	100,367	100,367
	1883-4	...	98,209	98,209
	1884-5	...	104,875	104,875
	1885-6	...	107,556	107,556†
Agriculture, &c.	1874-5	...	21,473	21,473
	1875-6	...	21,023	21,023
	1876-7	...	24,878	24,878
	1877-8	...	28,139	28,139
	1878-9	...	31,398	31,398
	1879-80	...	31,953	31,953
	1880-81	...	32,382	32,382
	1881-2	...	50,311	50,311
	1882-3	...	54,834	54,834
	1883-4	...	42,418	42,418
	1884-5	...	51,065	51,065
	1885-6	...	84,781	84,781
Mining §	1874-5	3,500	27,153	30,653
	1875-6	3,500	34,653	38,153
	1876-7	3,500	34,043	37,543
	1877-8	3,500	25,030‡	28,530‡
	1878-9	3,500	48,882‡	52,382‡
	1879-80	3,500	24,704‡	28,204‡
	1880-81	3,500	27,406	30,906
	1881-2	3,500	39,379	42,879
	1882-3	3,500	38,940	42,440
	1883-4	3,500	44,334	47,834
	1884-5	3,500	53,236	56,736
	1885-6	3,500	67,962	71,462

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† Including £5,620 for surveys in mallee districts, &c., to be recouped by lessees.

‡ Revised and corrected since last publication.

§ Including amounts advanced to mining companies to assist in the development of the mining industry, &c., viz., £1,500 in 1875-6; £250 in 1877-8; £18,800 in 1878-9; and £500 in 1879-80. Only £1,237 in all has been repaid, and the balance due is £19,813.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1885-6—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Railways * ...	1874-5	100,000	437,931	537,931
	1875-6	300,000	489,751	789,751
	1876-7	200,000	562,517	762,517
	1877-8	100,000	616,207	716,207
	1878-9	200,000	662,178	862,178
	1879-80	...	771,527	771,527
	1880-81	200,000	818,601	1,018,601
	1881-2	200,000	829,103	1,029,103
	1882-3	...	1,173,535	1,173,535
	1883-4	2,750	1,104,285†	1,107,035†
	1884-5	6,000	1,403,993	1,409,993
	1885-6	94,667	1,317,873	1,412,540
Water supply ...	1874-5	...	17,013	17,013
	1875-6	...	17,192	17,192
	1876-7	...	18,099	18,099
	1877-8	...	22,621	22,621
	1878-9	...	28,501	28,501
	1879-80	...	26,053	26,053
	1880-81	...	32,339	32,339
	1881-2	...	40,869	40,869
	1882-3	...	34,534	34,534
	1883-4	...	31,472	31,472
	1884-5	...	32,282	32,282
	1885-6	...	35,511	35,511
Other public works §	1874-5	315,640	339,855	655,495
	1875-6	347,754	332,465	680,219
	1876-7	310,704	242,283	552,987
	1877-8	310,000	252,505	562,505
	1878-9	310,000	276,401	586,401
	1879-80	155,000	476,593||	631,593
	1880-81	...	587,593	587,593
	1881-2	...	550,681	550,681
	1882-3	...	636,611	636,611
	1883-4	...	617,148	617,148
	1884-5	...	640,555	640,555
	1885-6	...	686,825	686,825

* The amount entered under the head of Special Appropriations in 1885-6, with the exception of £6,000 for salaries of the Railway Commissioners, was paid into the "Railway Construction Account" in accordance with the direction of *The Land Act* 1884 (48 Vict. No. 812), sec. 78, whereby it is provided that all moneys arising from the sale by auction of Crown lands shall be placed to a trust account, the amount standing to the credit of which should be available for the construction of railways. The amounts entered prior to 1882-3 also represent the payment of moneys derived from the alienation of Crown lands, but fixed at £200,000 per annum, to a similar account (known as the "Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account"), which was created under *The Land Act* 1869 (33 Vict. No. 366); full particulars of which are given in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1885-6, page 123. The total amount paid into both these accounts up to the 30th June, 1886, was £2,288,667, all of which, with the exception of an unexpended balance of £88,667, has been expended on the survey or construction of lines of railway. The amounts entered under the head of "Votes" represent the working expenses of railways.

† Exclusive of £50,000 recouped in 1885-6.

‡ Revised and corrected since last publication.

§ 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 tables following paragraphs 247 and 337 post.

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1885-6—*continued*.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Post and telegraphs †	1874-5	85,890	294,726	380,616
	1875-6	26,908*	280,981	307,889*
	1876-7	64,542	298,467	363,009
	1877-8	53,996	312,958	366,954
	1878-9	55,855	333,120	388,975
	1879-80	61,101	338,088	399,189
	1880-81	63,229	375,533	438,762
	1881-2	77,348	358,795	436,143
	1882-3	86,240	386,006	472,246
	1883-4	94,215	407,045	501,260
	1884-5	118,121	416,252	534,373
	1885-6	126,944	437,676	564,620
Interest and expenses of Public Debt †	1874-5	719,282	...	719,282
	1875-6	772,399	...	772,399
	1876-7	795,191	...	795,191
	1877-8	898,006	...	898,006
	1878-9	892,172	...	892,172
	1879-80	979,864	...	979,864
	1880-81	1,043,535	43,927	1,087,462
	1881-2	1,124,136	16,010	1,140,146
	1882-3	1,162,195	18,381	1,180,576
	1883-4	1,203,440	11,630	1,215,070
	1884-5	1,260,279	11,628	1,271,907
	1885-6	1,272,565	9,445	1,282,010
Redemption of loans	1874-5	35,000	...	35,000
	1875-6	...	...	...
	1876-7	...	...	...
	1877-8	...	...	...
	1878-9	...	...	...
	1879-80	...	...	...
	1880-81	...	...	...
	1881-2	...	...	...
	1882-3	...	...	...
	1883-4	...	...	...
	1884-5	...	...	...
	1885-6	...	...	...
Customs	1874-5	...	57,364	57,364
	1875-6	...	56,311	56,311
	1876-7	...	56,186	56,186
	1877-8	...	64,058	64,058
	1878-9	...	59,467	59,467
	1879-80	...	62,226	62,226
	1880-81	...	58,621	58,621
	1881-2	...	63,330	63,330
	1882-3	...	65,047	65,047
	1883-4	...	72,978	72,978
	1884-5	...	71,710	71,710
	1885-6	...	70,925	70,925

* Revised and corrected since last publication. In the year 1885-6, a change was made in the method of keeping the accounts of postal communication with Great Britain. Prior to that year the gross charge, but subsequently the net charge only, was entered. From the gross expenditure for 1885-6 were deducted not only the amount due by other Governments on account of that year, but also the arrears received for 1884-5 and previous years. Hence the small apparent expenditure from Special Appropriations set down against that year.

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

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

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1874-5 TO 1885-6—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Harbours and lights ...	1874-5	...	35,035	35,035
	1875-6	...	34,703	34,703
	1876-7	...	29,980	29,980
	1877-8	...	29,017	29,017
	1878-9	...	28,876	28,876
	1879-80	...	29,272	29,272
	1880-81	...	23,448	23,448
	1881-2	...	25,471	25,471
	1882-3	...	26,763	26,763
	1883-4	...	24,632	24,632
	1884-5	...	28,941	28,941
	1885-6	...	38,988	38,988
Mint subsidy* ...	1874-5	20,000	...	20,000
	1875-6	20,000	...	20,000
	1876-7	18,333	...	18,333
	1877-8	20,000	...	20,000
	1878-9	20,000	...	20,000
	1879-80	20,000	...	20,000
	1880-81	20,000	...	20,000
	1881-2	20,000	...	20,000
	1882-3	20,000	...	20,000
	1883-4	20,000	...	20,000
	1884-5	20,000	...	20,000
	1885-6	20,000	...	20,000
Aborigines ...	1874-5	...	6,209	6,209
	1875-6	...	6,100	6,100
	1876-7	...	7,500	7,500
	1877-8	...	7,464	7,464
	1878-9	...	10,499	10,499
	1879-80	...	7,500	7,500
	1880-81	...	7,499	7,499
	1881-2	...	7,498	7,498
	1882-3	...	7,498	7,498
	1883-4	...	10,857	10,857
	1884-5	...	10,500	10,500
	1885-6	...	10,514	10,514
Miscellaneous services † ...	1874-5	2,500	30,108	32,608
	1875-6	2,500	30,627	33,127
	1876-7	2,500	23,364	25,864
	1877-8	2,500	31,222	33,722
	1878-9	2,500	40,566	43,066
	1879-80	2,500	29,772	32,272
	1880-81	4,000	58,244	62,244
	1881-2	4,000	25,574	29,574
	1882-3	4,000	35,177	39,177
	1883-4	4,000	30,567	34,567
	1884-5	4,000	25,851	29,851
	1885-6	4,000	43,569	47,569

* The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See page 125 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

† 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 1885-6—*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	1,640,200	2,753,866	4,394,066
	1876-7	1,523,734	2,812,405	4,336,139
	1877-8	1,562,247	2,973,815	4,536,062
	1878-9	1,626,484	3,183,240	4,809,724
	1879-80	1,356,995	3,446,795	4,803,790
	1880-81	1,478,271	3,621,954	5,100,225
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,571,667	5,145,764
	1882-3	1,423,014	4,228,871	5,651,885
	1883-4	1,472,124	4,193,169	5,665,293
	1884-5	1,688,706	4,437,035	6,125,741
	1885-6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540
Amounts to be recouped from loans, &c.*	1874-5	...	21,472	21,472
	1875-6	15,221	163,556	178,777
	1876-7	19,001	2,956	21,957
	1877-8	32,042	66,245	98,287
	1878-9	20,655	3,000	23,655
	1879-80	18,945	52,294	71,239
	1880-81	2,310	6,107	8,417
	1881-2	...	...	...
	1882-3	...	...	...
	1883-4	...	50,000	50,000
	1884-5	...	14,615	14,615
	1885-6	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE†	1874-5	1,448,633	2,869,488	4,318,121
	1875-6	1,655,421	2,917,422	4,572,843
	1876-7	1,542,735	2,815,361	4,358,096
	1877-8	1,594,289	3,040,060	4,634,349
	1878-9	1,647,139	3,186,240	4,833,379
	1879-80	1,375,940	3,499,089	4,875,029
	1880-81	1,480,581	3,628,061	5,108,642
	1881-2	1,574,097	3,571,667	5,145,764
	1882-3	1,423,014	4,228,871	5,651,885
	1883-4	1,472,124	4,243,169	5,715,293
	1884-5	1,688,706	4,451,650	6,140,356
	1885-6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540

245. Of the increase in the expenditure proper during 1885-6, as compared with the previous year, amounting to £388,000 in all, £128,000 was under the head of Special Appropriations, and therefore formed portion of the amount not required to be voted by Parliament for the year's supply. This increase is chiefly accounted for by the appearance

Increased expenditure under special appropriations.

* Revised and corrected since last publication.

† Not including £471,900 in 1881-2, £18,000 in 1882-3, and £10,100 in 1883-4, towards the redemption of Treasury bonds.

of a new item of £88,600 in 1885-6—being the first payment under *The Land Act* 1884 to the Railway Construction Account of the proceeds arising from the sale of Crown lands by auction;* whilst an increase of £12,300 occurred under the head of Interest on the Public Debt; of £9,100 under the head of Retiring Allowances, Gratuities, &c., which, however, is merely a transfer from expenditure under Votes to that under Special Appropriations—there being a corresponding decrease under the former head; of £8,800 under the head of Post and Telegraphs, nearly made up by £4,300 increased cost of Steam Postal Communication, and £4,400 increased interest payable on Post Office Savings Bank Deposits; of £6,900 under the head of Legislature, more than accounted for by increased electoral expenses; and of £2,700 under the head of Judicial and Legal, including half a year's salary (£1,500) of an extra Judge for the Supreme Court.

New special
appropriations.

246. The total annual amount authorized to be added permanently, or for a fixed number of years, to Special Appropriations under Acts passed during the last three financial years is £262,000; but of this amount an appropriation of £110,000, for Defences, is authorized for only five years; and £89,000 is merely the re-investment of portions of the land revenue in the Government railways. The following is a statement of the new appropriations referred to:—

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED,
1883-4 TO 1885-6.

Authorization.		Purpose for which Authorized.	Approximate Annual Amount.
Year.	Act.		
1883-4 ...	47 Vict. No. 767	Victorian Railways Commissioners—Salaries	£ 6,000
	" " "	Victorian Railways—Pensions, &c.	13,500†
	47 Vict. No. 773	Public Service Board—Salaries ...	4,500
	" " "	" Pensions, &c. ...	10,000†
	47 Vict. No. 777	Defences—Works, &c. ...	110,000‡
	" " "	" Pensions, &c. ...	1,100†
	47 Vict. No. 780	Salary of Additional Minister ...	1,500
	47 Vict. No. 781	Subsidy towards maintenance of telegraphic communication between Port Darwin and Penang	20,000†
Total			166,600

* See footnote (*) on page 138 ante.

† Previously paid from annual votes. Only £14,600 of the £20,000 authorized for the maintenance of the Port Darwin cable has been required in each of the last two years.

‡ This amount is authorized for five years only.

**ADDITIONAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED, 1883-4
TO 1885-6—continued.**

Authorization.		Purpose for which Authorized.	Approximate Annual Amount.
Year.	Act.		
1884-5 ...	48 Vict. No. 807	Addition to Agent-General's salary Proceeds of land sales by auction paid to "Railway Construction Account"	£ 500
	48 Vict. No. 812		89,000*
		Total	89,500
1885-6 ...	49 Vict. No. 835	Interest on payment out of Assur- ance Fund (Government Trust Fund) for purchase of land near Titles Office	3,000
	49 Vict. No. 844		3,000
	49 Vict. No. 870	Commissioners of Audit—Pension	230*
		Total	6,230
Total increase in three years			262,330

NOTE.—Besides the amounts specified in the table, a grant of £3,000 was authorized and paid in 1885-6 to the widow of the late Hon. J. M. Grant.

247. In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, large sums are annually disbursed for various purposes from amounts raised by means of loans. The following table shows the details of such expenditure prior to 1880-81 and during each subsequent year. This is intended to supplement the last table by exhibiting those items which, having never been, or having ceased to be, a charge on the general revenue, are treated in separate accounts :—

Expenditure
of loans,
&c.

EXPENDITURE OF NET PROCEEDS OF LOANS TO 30TH JUNE, 1886.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.†							
	Prior to 1880-81.	1880-81	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	14,963,973	618,427	794,468	2,187,183	1,191,132	848,358	1,401,511	22,005,052
Water Supply	3,155,240	63,415	149,903	367,416	304,585	172,465	235,485	4,448,509
Alfred Graving Dock ..	341,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	341,819
Law Courts and Parlia- ment Houses	214,128	63,821	67,952	44,860	45,505	568	12,153	448,987
Public Offices	162,269	11	..	..	..	..	..	162,280
Defences	98,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,299
State School Buildings‡	669,402	84,831	50,693	56,651	36,923	69,995||	45,438	1,013,933
Yarra Bridge .. ..	..	..	1,500	300	8,382	3,663	16,271	30,116
Harbour Works, &c. ..	..	..	..	400	13,706	46,077	\$ 20,976	81,159
Total	19,605,130	830,505	1,064,516	2,656,810	1,600,233	1,141,126||	1,731,834	28,630,154

NOTE.—The figures in this table, which have been obtained from the various Government departments, differ slightly from those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statements, in consequence of an overlapping of the accounts.

* This represents the amount payable in 1885-6.

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

‡ The expenditure on State school buildings prior to 1875-6 were chargeable to the general revenue, and are therefore included in the table following paragraph 244 ante.

§ Including an expenditure in 1885-6 of £3,060 on works for opening the entrance to the Gippsland Lakes, making a total of £16,813 up to the end of that year.

|| Corrected since last publication.

Annual
subsidies,
grants, &c.

248. Nearly a tenth of the expenditure payable from the General Revenue consists of subsidies, grants, endowments, &c. The whole amount payable in this manner is close upon £640,000, of which nearly half is paid to municipalities, and over a sixth to charitable institutions. This does not include the grant for free public instruction, which amounts annually to nearly £600,000; or for the maintenance of the Government charitable institutions—such as the hospitals for the insane and the industrial and reformatory schools—which cost annually over £150,000. The following is a statement of the amounts payable under the various heads:—

ANNUAL SUBSIDIES, GRANTS, ENDOWMENTS, ETC.

Subsidy to Municipalities	...	...	...	...	£310,000
<i>Educational Grants, &c.—</i>					
Melbourne University—Endowment under Act	...	...	...	...	9,000
„ „ Additional Endowment voted	...	...	...	...	5,500
„ „ Grant in aid of buildings	...	...	...	...	6,000
Schools of Mines	...	...	...	...	6,000
„ Design	...	...	...	...	1,400
Public Libraries, &c.—Grant for purchase of books	...	...	...	...	7,500
„ „ Grant in aid of building funds	...	...	...	...	8,000
Grant to Royal Society	...	...	...	...	200
„ College of Pharmacy	...	...	...	...	1,000
„ Geological Society of Australasia	...	...	...	...	250
„ Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, &c.	...	...	...	...	3,200
Grant to Charitable Institutions	...	...	...	...	110,000
<i>Post and Telegraphs—</i>					
Subsidy—Foreign Mail Service (net amount payable by Victoria)	...	...	...	...	66,800 *
„ Maintenance of telegraph line between Port Darwin and Penang	...	...	...	...	14,600
„ Eastern Extension Telegraph Co., Tasmania	...	...	...	...	1,340
<i>Mining, Agricultural, and other Industries—</i>					
Mining Boards	...	...	...	...	3,500
Mint Subsidy	...	...	...	...	20,000
Diamond Drills—Purchase and working expenses of	...	...	...	...	30,000
Grant to assist miners in prospecting operations	...	...	...	...	12,850
„ Agricultural Societies	...	...	...	...	15,000
„ Council of Agricultural Education	...	...	...	...	500
„ Horticultural Societies	...	...	...	...	500
„ Poultry and Dog Society	...	...	...	...	200
Rewards for invention of improvements in agricultural machinery, &c.	...	...	...	...	700
<i>Defences—</i>					
Prizes to Rifle Associations, &c	...	...	...	...	850
Supply of Ammunition to Rifle Clubs, Cadet Corps, &c.	...	...	...	...	2,500
Total	...	...	...	...	£637,390

Expenditure
on public
instruction.

249. 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 eight millions sterling have been expended by the

* A set-off against this amount appears in the account of Postal Revenue, under the head of "Postages Collected," which reduces the ultimate net cost to about £40,000.

State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount nearly a fifth was for the erection, maintenance, and rent of school buildings; and the remainder, with the exception of £85,000 expended on pensions and gratuities—viz., $6\frac{1}{2}$ millions—represents the cost of education—including the cost of office staff, inspection, instruction, and contingencies—for the last fourteen years. The following table shows the expenditure under those heads for each year from 1872–3 to 1885–6, also the total for the period:—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,* 1872–3 TO 1885–6.

Year.	Cost of Instruction, including Salaries and Contingencies.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Cost of Erection † and Maintenance, and Rent of School Buildings.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1872–3 ...	217,704	208	8,759	226,671
1873–4 ...	347,641	500	154,976	503,117
1874–5 ...	367,898	500	191,440	559,838
1875–6 ...	423,694	555	126,700	550,949
1876–7 ...	439,723	2,155	172,890	614,768
1877–8 ...	469,547	2,760	245,454	717,761
1878–9 ...	519,545	6,134	96,769	622,448
1879–80 ...	503,923	10,366	81,884	596,173
1880–81 ...	515,644	6,726	104,625	626,995
1881–2 ...	526,397	8,321	76,911	611,629
1882–3 ...	517,849	9,167	82,225	609,241
1883–4 ...	522,063	9,849	62,015	593,927
1884–5 ...	524,226	13,036	92,393†	629,655†
1885–6 ...	563,426	14,271	68,136	645,833
Total ...	6,459,280	84,548	1,565,177	8,109,005

250. It will be observed that the actual cost of instruction increased rapidly until 1878–9; that during the seven years, 1878–9 to 1884–5, it remained tolerably uniform at £520,000 per annum, but in 1885–6 it increased by nearly £40,000. During the last eight years the annual expenditure on school buildings varied from £62,000 in 1883–4 and £68,000 in 1885–6 to £105,000 in 1880–81. It may be remarked that prior to 1872–3 the total annual expenditure on public instruction was under £200,000.

251. Since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales upwards of two millions sterling have been expended on the introduction of immigrants from the United Kingdom. Of late years, however, it has not been the policy of the State to devote money to this object, and only £60 was so spent during the last five years. The following are the amounts spent in introducing immigrants during each year, beginning with the one in which separation took place:—

* Further details for the last two years are given in Part Social Condition *post*.

† Including expenditure from loans.

‡ Figures corrected since last issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*.

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION, 1851 TO 1885-6.*

	£		£		£
1851 ...	116,363	1864 ..	47,887	1876-7 ...	500
1852 ...	206,552	1865 ...	41,808	1877-8 ...	366
1853 ...	209,925	1866 ...	35,813	1878-9 ...	342
1854 ...	390,352	1867 ...	38,402	1879-80 ...	28
1855 ...	187,355	1868 ...	32,549	1880-81 ...	104
1856 ...	115,716	1869 ...	50,637	1881-2 ...	...
1857 ...	115,877	1870 ...	33,313	1882-3 ...	11
1858 ...	59,023	1871 (6 months)	14,840	1883-4 ...	47
1859 ...	48,809	1871-2 ...	21,808	1884-5 ...	2
1860 ...	6,948	1872-3 ...	4,094	1885-6 ...	...
1861 ...	63,739	1873-4 ...	2,251		
1862 ...	115,209	1874-5 ...	1,583	Total ...	£2,013,094
1863 ...	50,081	1875-6 ...	760		

Expenditure
on immigra-
tion in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

252. Up to the end of 1885, all the Australasian colonies except Victoria had continued to expend considerable sums on the introduction of immigrants, but as a whole they spent nearly £30,000 less in 1885 than in the previous year. Over two hundred and sixty thousand pounds were spent by the colonies on immigration in 1885, of which Queensland contributed over one-half, and New South Wales one-fifth. In proportion to population, the expenditure was far the highest in Queensland, where it averaged 9s. 1d. per head, whilst in South Australia it was 2s. 4d. per head, the average for the whole of Australasia being 1s. 7d. per head. The following are the total amounts, and the amounts per head, expended in each colony in 1884 and 1885:—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884 AND 1885.

Colony.	Expenditure on Immigration.			
	Total Amount.		Amount per Head of Population.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
Victoria ...	2	...	...	...
New South Wales ...	50,810	52,036	1 2	1 1
Queensland ...	73,219	140,679	4 11	9 1
South Australia ...	33,641	36,043	2 2	2 4
Western Australia...	20,000†	...	12 5	...
Tasmania...	13,679	4,779	2 2	0 9
New Zealand ...	98,232	27,010	3 7	0 11
Total ...	289,583	260,547	1 9	1 7

Expenditure
on immi-
gration in
Austral-
asian
colonies,
1871-85.

253. During the fifteen years ended with 1885 the subjoined amounts were spent on immigration in the following colonies:—Victoria, £80,049‡; New South Wales, £686,010; South Australia, £610,465‡; New Zealand, £2,147,241.§

* Prior to 1870 the figures denote the whole expenditure in connection 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.

† This amount was not actually expended during the year, but was appropriated to form an "Immigration Fund."

‡ For 15½ years.

§ Including £74,410 expenditure by the Provincial Governments during the years 1871-6.

254. During the last thirty-six years nearly fifty-one millions sterling have been expended—partly out of loans and partly out of the general revenue—by the Government of Victoria on public works including railways, roads and bridges, water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount, two and a half millions were spent in 1885–6. The whole is inclusive of loans to local bodies for the construction of waterworks, but exclusive of the sums expended by such 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 1885–6 :—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works.	Amount Expended.		
	Prior to 1885–6.	During 1885–6.	Total.
	£	£	£
Railways—Construction	22,914,449	1,443,364	24,357,813
„ Maintenance	2,976,131	275,699	3,251,830
Roads and bridges	7,174,765	41,061	7,215,826
Waterworks, Melbourne—Construction	1,933,719	84,455	2,018,174
„ „ Maintenance	103,323	5,706	109,029
„ Country	2,505,156	144,875	2,650,031
Other public works	10,747,831	505,445	11,253,276
Total	48,355,374	2,500,605	50,855,979

255. According to this table, the total expenditure to the 30th June, 1886, on the construction and maintenance of the Melbourne Waterworks was £2,127,203. And from a return presented to Parliament in November, 1886,† it appears that, besides these items, the cost of management since 1858 has been £197,470, making a total cost of £2,324,673; as against which the gross revenue received since the opening of the works in 1854 has amounted to £2,241,121. During 1885–6 the ordinary revenue of the waterworks amounted to £138,553, as against £127,344 in the previous year; and the expenditure, including maintenance, to £17,559, as against £15,881 in the previous year. The net revenue was thus £120,994, being equivalent to 6·12 per cent. of the mean capital cost;‡ as compared with £111,463, or 5·86 per cent., in 1884–5. A reference to a subsequent table§ will show that the loans were borrowed at the average nominal rate of only 4·10 per cent.

256. 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 five years ended with 1885. As

* See table following paragraph 337 *post*.

† Parliamentary Paper, A—No. 7; Session 1886.

‡ Or the mean of the capital cost at the beginning and end of the year.

§ See table following paragraph 360 *post*.

the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for six years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.			Expenditure.				
		Total Amount.	Amount per Head.			Total Amount.	Amount per Head.		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Victoria *	1880-81	5,186,011	6	0	7	5,108,642	5	18	10
	1881-2	5,592,362	6	7	1	5,145,764	5	16	11
	1882-3	5,611,253	6	4	8	5,651,885	6	5	7
	1883-4	5,934,687	6	8	9	5,715,293	6	4	0
	1884-5	6,290,361	6	13	0	6,140,356	6	9	10
	1885-6	6,481,021	6	13	6	6,513,540	6	14	2
New South Wales	1881	6,707,963	8	15	10	5,890,580	7	14	5
	1882	7,410,737	9	5	5	6,347,810	7	18	10
	1883	6,470,341	7	13	5	8,048,319	9	10	10
	1884	7,117,592	7	19	0	6,853,189	7	13	1
	1885	7,584,593	8	2	11	8,573,288	9	4	2
Queensland	1880-81	2,023,668	9	8	2	1,757,654	8	3	5
	1881-2	2,102,095	9	5	3	1,904,201	8	7	9
	1883	2,583,444	9	12	11	2,242,971	8	7	6
	1884	2,673,554	8	19	0	2,751,851	9	4	3
	1885	2,840,960	9	4	0	2,875,609	9	6	3
South Australia...	1881	2,171,988	7	10	4	2,054,285	7	2	4
	1882	2,087,076	7	4	0	2,146,599	7	8	1
	1883	2,060,140	6	17	10	2,330,079	7	15	10
	1884	2,024,928	6	11	3	2,398,191	7	15	5
	1885	2,309,592	7	7	6	2,454,808	7	16	10
Western Australia	1881	254,313	8	11	4	197,386	6	13	0
	1882	250,372	8	4	9	205,451	6	15	3
	1883	284,364	9	2	1	240,566	7	14	1
	1884	290,319	8	19	7	291,307	9	0	3
	1885	323,213	9	9	9	308,849	9	1	4
Tasmania	1881	505,872	4	6	3	468,613	3	19	11
	1882	551,213	4	11	4	502,771	4	3	4
	1883	562,189	4	10	5	533,036	4	5	9
	1884	549,262	4	5	7	584,047	4	11	0
	1885	571,397	4	6	6	585,767	4	8	8
New Zealand	1881	3,757,493	7	12	3	3,675,797	7	9	0
	1882	3,917,160	7	13	10	3,824,735	7	10	2
	1883	3,871,267	7	6	3	3,924,005	7	8	3
	1884	3,707,488	6	14	2	4,101,318	7	8	5
	1885	3,859,996†	6	16	4†	4,282,901	7	11	4

NOTE.—For revenue and expenditure of the neighbouring colonies during 1886, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

257. It should be pointed out that the Victorian returns of revenue and expenditure are prepared on a somewhat different principle from

Victorian statements differ from those of New South Wales.

* The amounts per head in the three financial years ended with 1884-5 have been amended since last publication, in consequence of a reduction made in the population estimates.

† The figures of revenue for New Zealand published in Appendix A of the last edition of the *Victorian Year-Book* were incorrect, as they erroneously included a loan of £237,000. This error has been now corrected.

those of New South Wales, the over-payments to the revenue, afterwards refunded, being in the Victorian statements deducted therefrom, and the net amounts only dealt with. In New South Wales, on the other hand, the refunds are not deducted from the revenue, but are placed under the head of expenditure, both revenue and expenditure being swelled thereby. It is not easy from the official statements of public accounts in New South Wales to ascertain the full extent to which this expansion of both sides of the account occurs; but by a superficial analysis of the accounts, sums can be traced amounting in the aggregate to nearly £500,000, which are included in and go to swell both the revenue and expenditure of that colony, whereas they would not be so included in Victoria, and this may possibly not be the full extent to which such differences occur. It is not known whether a similar system of cross-entry prevails in the other Australasian colonies, but it is probable such entries are not so rigidly excluded in any of the colonies as they are in Victoria.

258. In the last year named in the table Western Australia was the only colony in which there was a surplus of revenue over expenditure. Revenue and expenditure compared. In Victoria the deficiency was small, amounting only to £32,500, but in some of the colonies the deficiencies were unusually heavy, amounting to £989,000 in New South Wales, to £423,000 in New Zealand, and to £145,000 in South Australia; whilst the total deficiencies for all the colonies together in 1885 was £1,441,000. During the years named there has been a surplus four times in Victoria and Western Australia, three times in New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania, twice in New Zealand, and once in South Australia.

259. In the last year named in the table a much larger revenue than in any previous year was raised in all the colonies except New Zealand. Revenue and expenditure in colonies, 1885 and former years. The expenditure was also much greater in the last than in any previous year in all the colonies except Tasmania, where the increase on the expenditure of the previous year was only slight.

260. Victoria and Western Australia were the only colonies in which the revenue per head was larger in the last year than in any of the previous years named. Revenue and expenditure per head in colonies. The colonies in which the expenditure per head was greatest in the last year were Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand.

261. Although, as has been already stated,* the returns of Victoria and New South Wales are not strictly comparable, there can be no doubt that in all the years shown in the table the revenue and expenditure of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria. In both these respects the two colonies named stood much above all the others of the Order of colonies in respect to revenue and expenditure.

* See paragraph 257 *ante*.

group. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in regard to the total amount they raised and expended in the last year named:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1885.

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

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

262. In regard to the revenue and expenditure per head, Victoria occupied the same place in all the years, viz., the sixth. In 1885 Western Australia was first in regard to revenue per head, and third in point of expenditure per head; whilst Queensland and New South Wales were respectively second and third in point of revenue, and first and second in point of expenditure per head. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in these respects:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNTS OF REVENUE AND OF EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1885.

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

Revenue and expenditure of Australia and Australasia.

263. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1885,* it will be found that on the continent of Australia the former amounted to over 19 millions, and the latter to over 20 millions; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over 23 $\frac{3}{4}$ millions, and the aggregate expenditure to nearly 25 $\frac{1}{4}$ millions, sterling. In Continental Australia there was a deficiency on the year's transactions of a million, and in the Australasian colonies as a whole there was a deficiency of nearly 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ millions, which deficiencies were partly made good by means of balances carried forward from previous years. The following are the exact amounts of revenue and expenditure, also the proportions per head of population:—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1885.

	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	19,348,719	7 12 9	20,352,910	8 0 8
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	23,780,112	7 6 0	25,221,578	7 16 2

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1884-5 have been taken.

264. A comparison of the aggregate revenue of the colonies upon the Australian continent in 1873 and in 1885 shows that, in the twelve years, it had risen from £9,161,000 to £19,349,000, the increase being over 10 millions sterling, or 111 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 £23,780,000 at the latter period, the increase being 11½ millions, or 94 per cent. In the same twelve years, the population of the Australian continent increased from 1,702,840 to 2,538,900, or 49 per cent., and the population of the whole of Australasia increased from 2,103,000 to 3,231,300, or 54 per cent.

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

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885.*

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria (1885-6).	New South Wales.	Queens- land (1885-6).	South Australia (1885-6).	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
TAXATION.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs, &c. ...	2,004,460	1,759,955	1,004,754	544,661	134,116	276,101	1,422,052
Excise † ...	137,709	116,497	56,016	2,323	...	14,438	54,403
Licences (business) ...	33,922	122,695	47,553	27,480	5,051	12,838	} 237,300
Stamp duties, &c. ‡ ...	298,989	253,504	121,007	24,129	6,575	22,606	
Land and property taxes	126,770	...	...	203,073	...	§31,882	281,257 ||
Tonnage, &c. ...	32,710	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	60	93	8,253	...
Total ...	2,634,560	2,252,651	1,229,330	801,726	145,835	366,118	1,995,012¶
LAND REVENUE.							
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive **	465,766	1,314,357	315,866	127,077	24,874	48,820	156,056
Pastoral and mining occupation	65,122	} 562,095	285,118	148,343	{ 73,602	} 17,658	{ 233,251††
Miscellaneous ...	32,720				{ 2,074		
Total ...	563,608	1,876,452	600,984	275,420	100,550	66,478	395,744

* The figures for Victoria, Queensland, and South Australia are for the year ended 30th June, 1886; those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December. For a summary of the revenue for a later year in some of the colonies, see Table IV., Appendix A, *post*.

† The excise duties were collected on spirits and tobacco in Victoria and New South Wales; on spirits, beer, and cedar in Queensland; on spirits only in 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. In Victoria, New Zealand, and some of the other colonies, it has been necessary to estimate the revenue under this head, as 'Stamp duties,' 'Postage,' and 'Fines, fees, &c.' are now collected by only one kind of stamp.

§ Including "Dividend tax," amounting to £10,308.

|| This amount is larger by £216,500 than that received in 1884, but it is probable that a large amount of arrears were received in 1885. The amount payable annually is about £150,000.

¶ The amount of taxation in New Zealand, as given in the table, is lower by over £101,000, but the postal and telegraph revenue is higher by about £71,000 than that furnished by the colonial authorities, and published in the *Australasian Statistics* for 1885. The figures in the table were carefully made up in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from a statement of the actual receipts, and, so far as it can be checked by returns of previous years, appears to be substantially correct.

** Including interest on land sold on credit.

†† Including "Gold duty," £23,084.

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria (1885-6).	New South Wales.	Queens- land (1885-6).	South Australia. (1885-6).	Western Aus- tralia.	Tas- mania.	New Zealand.
PUBLIC WORKS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and tramways	2,306,791	2,492,691*	668,619	556,963	27,179	37,182	1,016,925
Water Supply ...	190,815	...	...	70,478	...	...	14,498
Other Public Works ...	3,364	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,500,970	2,492,691	668,619	627,441	27,179	37,182	1,031,423
POST AND TELEGRAPHS.							
Postal receipts † ...	300,534	329,724	100,683	107,033	12,039	34,792‡	207,010
Telegraph receipts ...	93,650	142,840	80,902	79,957	4,985	10,455	87,918
Total ...	394,184	472,564	181,585	186,990	17,024	45,247	294,928§
OTHER SOURCES.							
Mint receipts ...	16,318 ||	7,631	...	...	...	...	...
Fees, fines, &c. † ...	128,523	103,581	32,917	52,061	6,283	16,079	118,651
Interest on Public Account	84,973	59,000	104,482	52,341	7,827	19,006	16,589
Rents (other than land)	14,905	51,258	3,026	987	5,431	3,646	...
Pilotage, harbour, and light rates	¶	55,078	19,206	14,053	3,032	...	2,423
Public school fees ...	...	58,925	...	13,880	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ** ...	142,980 ¶	154,762	28,146	254,139	10,052	17,641	5,226
Total ...	387,699	490,235	187,777	387,461	32,625	56,372	142,889
Grand total ...	6,481,021	7,584,593	2,868,295††	2,279,038††	323,213	571,397	3,859,996‡‡

Land tax in
Victoria
and the
other
colonies.

266. It will be noticed that land or property taxes exist in four of the colonies, and that the amount derived therefrom in 1885 in South Australia and New Zealand was very much in excess of that received from the land tax in Victoria. It is believed, however, that the large amount appearing under that head in the New Zealand revenue includes arrears, and that the amount payable annually does not exceed £150,000.

Heads of
revenue in
Victoria
and New
South
Wales com-
pared.

267. It will further be remarked that the land revenue was three and one-third times as large in New South Wales as in Victoria, which item alone accounts for the larger total revenue of the former colony. Indeed,

* Including £19,535, collected for, and repaid to, the Victorian Government for traffic beyond Albury.
† Some of the amounts in this line have been estimated. See latter part of footnote (†) on previous page. The postal receipts include "Commission on money orders."
‡ Including contributions from the Victorian and Imperial Governments, amounting to £7,093. In Victoria such amounts are usually deducted at once from the revenue.
§ See footnote (¶) on previous page.
|| Including £4,613, being unexpended balance of Mint subsidy returned to revenue.
¶ In Victoria, the pilotage collected at the port of Melbourne is paid direct to the pilots, whilst the small amount received at the outports (£351) is included with "Tonnage, &c.," under the head of "Taxation."
** Of the miscellaneous revenue of Victoria, £64,615 was not strictly revenue, being merely a repayment of moneys advanced to the Loan Account; and of that of New South Wales, £59,055 consisted of repayments to the credit of appropriations and transfers from Trust Funds.
†† In table following paragraph 256 *ante* the figures of revenue for Queensland and South Australia are for the calendar year 1885, and therefore do not agree with these, which are for the financial year ended 30th June, 1886.
‡‡ The total revenue of New Zealand, as here given, is less by £237,000 than the amount furnished in the first instance by the authorities of that colony, and published in the *Australasian Statistics* for 1885, the proceeds of a loan having been erroneously included.

if the land revenues be deducted from the total revenues of the two colonies, the revenue of Victoria, notwithstanding the cross entries in the New South Wales returns already alluded to, would exceed the revenue of that colony by £209,000, the respective amounts for 1885 being £5,917,000 and £5,708,000. It also appears that, whilst the railway revenue of Victoria is less by £180,000 than that of New South Wales, in the former it forms much more than one-third, and in the latter nearly one-third, of the total revenue. The total taxation of Victoria was greater than that of New South Wales by about £382,000, or more than a sixth; under which head, "Licences" produced £89,000 more in New South Wales than in Victoria, but the Customs revenue of the latter was the greater by nearly £244,000, the revenue from Excise by £21,000, and the revenue from Stamp duties by £45,500, whilst the Victorian Land tax, which has no parallel in the neighbouring colony, brought in a further sum of £127,000. Under other heads, the revenue from Post and Telegraphs, Rents (exclusive of lands), and Miscellaneous sources, preponderated in favour of New South Wales; but Mint receipts, Fees and Fines, and Interest in favour of Victoria.*

268. In 1885 the aggregate land revenue of the Australasian colonies amounted to £3,879,000, of which nearly £2,500,000 was received for alienation, and over £1,400,000 for temporary occupation, &c. 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 Australasian colony during 1885. The colonies are arranged in order according to that proportion:—

LAND REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885.

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.
1. Western Australia ...	24,874	75,676	100,550	31·11
2. New South Wales ...	1,314,357	562,095	1,876,452	24·74
3. Queensland (1885-6) ...	315,866	285,118	600,984	20·95
4. South Australia (1885-6) ...	127,077	148,343	275,420	12·08
5. Tasmania ...	48,820	17,658	66,478	11·63
6. New Zealand ...	156,056	239,688	395,744	10·25
7. Victoria (1885-6) ...	465,766	97,842	563,608	8·69
Total ...	2,452,816	1,426,420	3,879,236	16·19

* The Victorian returns of revenue are prepared on a somewhat different principle from those of New South Wales. See paragraph 257 *ante*.

Prospective
diminution
of land
revenue in
colonies.

269. It will be noticed that nearly a sixth of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian colonies in 1885 was derived from Crown lands ; and that the proportion amounted to only a twelfth in Victoria; between an eighth and a tenth in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand; about a fifth in Queensland; nearly a fourth in New South Wales; and nearly a third in Western Australia. It will also be remarked that in all the colonies, except Western Australia, South Australia, and New Zealand, the bulk of the land revenue was derived from alienation in fee-simple.

Land re-
venue in
Australasia,
1878-1885.

270. In 1885, as compared with 1884, a decrease of £120,000 occurred in the land revenue of South Australia, of £103,000 in that of Victoria, and of £32,000 in that of New Zealand; but, on the other hand, an increase amounting to £123,000 took place in that of New South Wales, and slight increases in those of the other colonies. Taking the colonies as a whole, considerable fluctuations will be observed in the land revenue during the eight years ended with 1885, as shown in the following table:—

LAND REVENUE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878 TO 1885.

Years.				Land Revenue.	
				Total Amount.	Proportion of Total Revenue.
				£	
1878	...	...		5,814,388	33·00
1879	...	...		3,565,349	22·33
1880	...	...		3,802,143	17·50
1881	...	...		5,744,306	27·00
1882	...	...		5,458,963	25·00
1883	...	...		4,042,722	18·75
1884	...	...		4,001,028	17·50
1885	...	...		3,879,236	16·19

Sources of
revenue in
Australasia.

271. Of the 23¾ millions sterling which formed the total revenue of the Australasian colonies in 1885, 9¼ millions—or considerably over one-third—was raised by taxation, chiefly through the Customs; over 7 millions—or nearly one-third—was derived from Railways, 4 millions from Crown lands, and 1½ millions from Post and Telegraphs. The following are the exact figures, also the amounts per head, distinguishing those relating to Continental Australia from those relating to the Australasian colonies taken as a whole :—

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1885.

Heads of Revenue.	Continent of Australia.		Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per Head.	Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Taxation—				
Customs ...	5,489,799	2 2 5	7,187,952	2 3 5
Other Taxes...	1,406,416	0 12 0	2,069,393	0 13 5
Total ...	6,896,215	2 14 5	9,257,345	2 16 10
Crown Lands ...	3,667,969	1 9 0	4,088,680	1 5 1
Railways ...	6,068,893	2 7 11	7,123,000	2 3 9
Post and Telegraphs ...	1,242,751	0 9 10	1,582,926	0 9 9
Other Sources ...	1,472,891	0 11 7	1,728,161	0 10 7
Total ...	19,348,719	7 12 9	23,780,112	7 6 0

NOTE.—For similar figures for 1886, see Appendix A *post*.

272. The following is a comparative statement of the amounts expended under a few of the principal heads in the respective colonies during the most recent year for which the particulars are available :—

Heads of expenditure of Australasian Colonies.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria (1885-6.)	New South Wales.	Queensland (1885-6.)	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways ...	1,323,873	1,727,621	467,340	410,725	28,188	61,520	736,009
Post and Telegraphs	564,620	574,309	292,116	196,335	29,851	55,915	282,912
Interest on Public Debt, &c.†	1,282,010	1,267,608	811,565	664,941	49,280	148,598	1,698,599
Immigration ‡	...	52,036	7,639	36,043	...	...	...
Other Services	3,343,037	4,951,714	1,511,499	1,146,764	201,530	319,734	1,565,381
Total ...	6,513,540	8,573,288	3,090,159§	2,454,808	308,849	585,767	4,282,901

273. It will be observed that the Railway expenditure was larger by £400,000 in New South Wales than in Victoria, where it amounted to close on 1½ millions sterling, or about a fifth of the total expenditure; but the amount of interest payable on the Public debt and the expenditure on Post and Telegraphs differed but little in these two colonies, the former being somewhat the larger in New South Wales, and the latter somewhat the larger in Victoria. The interest on the Public debt in Victoria, however, was not nearly so large as in New Zealand,

Heads of expenditure in Australasian Colonies compared.

* The figures for Victoria and Queensland are for the year ended 30th June, 1886, those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1885. For later figures, see Appendix A *post*.

† Borrowed chiefly for the construction of Railways and other reproductive Works.

‡ Further amounts on the introduction of immigrants were expended during the year out of loans, as follow:—Queensland, £140,679; Tasmania, £4,779; New Zealand, £27,010. See Table VI. *Victorian Year-Book* 1884-5, page 654.

§ In table following paragraph 256 *ante*, the figures of expenditure in Queensland are for the calendar year 1885, and therefore do not agree with these, which are for the financial year ended 30th June, 1886.

where it amounted to nearly £1,700,000, or to nearly two-fifths of the total expenditure. The expenditure on immigration should be considered in conjunction with that expended during the year from loans.*

274. The following is a summary of the aggregate expenditure under the various heads referred to for Australia and Australasia :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1885.

Heads of Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per Head.	Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Railways	4,020,667	1 11 9	4,818,196	1 9 10
Post and Telegraphs ...	1,631,335	0 12 10	1,970,162	0 12 2
Interest on Public Debt, &c....	4,010,301	1 11 8	5,857,498	1 16 3
Immigration †	88,079	0 0 8	88,079	0 0 7
Other Services	10,602,528	4 3 9	12,487,643	3 17 4
Total	20,352,910	8 0 8	25,221,578	7 16 2

NOTE.—The amounts in this table are summarized from statements of the various colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1885, except in the case of Victoria, for which colony the amounts for the year ended 30th June, 1885, have been taken. For later figures, see Appendix A *post*.

275. In addition to the expenditure of amounts derived from the General Revenue, as shown in the last two tables, all the colonies spend large amounts of borrowed money, chiefly on railways and waterworks, but, also, in some instances, on the construction of electric telegraphs, harbour works and lighthouses, defence works, roads and bridges, school buildings and other public works, and on immigration. The following table shows the total loan expenditure of the various colonies during 1885, also the amounts per head :—

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885.

Name of Colony.	Expenditure from Loans during 1885.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	1,153,065	1 4 5
New South Wales	3,896,145	4 3 9
Queensland	1,711,724	5 10 10
South Australia	1,136,446	3 12 7
Western Australia	162,992	4 15 8
Total	8,060 372	3 3 8
Tasmania	465,448	3 10 5
New Zealand	1,778,884	3 2 10
Grand Total	10,304,704	3 3 9

NOTE.—In this table the figures for Victoria relate to the year ended 30th June, 1885, those for the other colonies to that ended 31st December. For later information see Appendix A *post*.

* See table following paragraph 277 *post*.
† For further amounts, expended from loans during the year, see table following paragraph 277 *post*.

276. It will be observed that the aggregate loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies, in 1885, was not far short of $10\frac{1}{3}$ millions sterling, nearly 4 millions of which was spent by New South Wales, that amount being much more than three times as large as that spent by Victoria. It will also be noticed that the loan expenditure per head of population was much lower in Victoria, but much higher in Queensland, than in any other colony.

277. Of the loan expenditure of the Australasian colonies during 1885, nearly two-thirds, or £2 1s. 2d. per head of population, was spent in the construction of railways; about one-thirteenth, or 5s. per head, in waterworks; nearly £172,500, or 1s. 1d. per head, on the introduction of immigrants, and the balance for other services. The following are the amounts and the amounts per head expended under each of these heads in Australia and Australasia respectively during 1885:—

HEADS OF LOAN EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1885.

Heads of Loan Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per Head.	Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Railways	5,867,960	2 6 4	6,650,360	2 1 2
Water Supply	829,843	0 6 7	829,843	0 5 1
Immigration	140,679	0 1 1	172,468	0 1 1
Other Services	1,221,890	0 9 8	2,652,033	0 16 5
Total	8,060,372	3 3 8	10,304,704	3 3 9

NOTE.—See note to last table.

278. 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, 1885.

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
EUROPE.	£	£ s. d.
United Kingdom	89,581,301	2 8 6
Gibraltar	44,440	2 8 4
Malta	213,311	1 7 3

* For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 141 ante.

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1885—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.*
ASIA.		
India	£ 70,690,681	£ s. d. 0 7 1
Ceylon	1,186,018	0 8 5
Straits Settlements	628,530	1 1 0
Labuan	4,491	0 14 3
Hong Kong	260,810	1 7 4
AFRICA.		
Mauritius	730,923	2 0 5
Natal	662,915	1 9 11
Cape of Good Hope	3,327,578†	2 13 2
St. Helena	9,049	1 15 7
Lagos	63,505	0 14 7
Gold Coast	130,457	0 4 0
Sierra Leone	67,760	1 2 5
Gambia	20,258	1 8 8
AMERICA.		
Canada	6,914,712	1 10 2
Newfoundland	210,255	1 1 9
Bermuda	28,693	1 18 2
Honduras	52,246	1 18 1
British Guiana	434,813	1 12 2
West Indies—		
Bahamas	45,466	1 0 11
Turk's Island	9,757	2 1 3
Jamaica	612,398	1 0 6
St. Lucia	38,493	0 18 7
St. Vincent	23,857	0 11 1
Barbados	145,758	0 17 0
Grenada	41,894	0 18 1
Tobago	10,826	0 11 2
Virgin Islands	1,753	0 6 8
St. Christopher }	35,443	0 17 3
Nevis		
Antigua	41,957	1 4 0
Montserrat	5,430	0 9 9
Dominica	15,841	0 11 0
Trinidad	429,307	2 9 11
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.		
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ‡ ...	23,780,022	7 7 2
Fiji	76,669	0 12 1
Falkland Islands	10,438	6 14 5
Total	200,588,055	0 15 9

Aggregate
revenue of
British
dominions.

279. It will be noticed that, out of the 200 millions sterling which represent the aggregate annual revenue of the British dominions, 92 per cent. is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the

* For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see table following paragraph 142 *ante*.

† Exclusive of loans, which appear to have been included in the previous year.

‡ For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 256 *ante*.

proportion contributed by each respectively being 45 per cent., 35 per cent., and 12 per cent. Of the total amount, 45 per cent. is raised in Europe, 36 per cent. in Asia, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in Africa, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in America, and 12 per cent. in Australasia.

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

Large
revenues
per head
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

281. Besides the Australasian colonies and the comparatively insignificant possession of the Falkland Islands—in which the revenue is exceptionally high in proportion to population—there are only two other colonies, viz., Trinidad and the Cape of Good Hope, which raise larger amounts per head than the United Kingdom.

Revenue per
head in
colonies and
United
Kingdom.

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

Revenues of
Foreign
countries.

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.†
EUROPE.		£	£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary	1883-4	74,552,§	1 18 0
Belgium	1886	12,822,	2 4 6
Denmark	1883-4	3,132,	1 11 10
France	1885	138,193,	3 13 10
Germany	1883-5	105,808,||	2 6 9
Greece	1884	3,445,	1 14 10
Holland	1885	10,115,	2 8 6
Italy	1884-5	59,343,	2 0 5

* See table following paragraph 256 *ante*.

† For a comparison of the railway revenues and land revenues of the Australasian colonies with the total revenues, see paragraphs 268, and 272 to 274, *ante*.

‡ The populations of Foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in paragraph 144 *ante*.

§ This amount is made up of £45,201,000, revenue of Austria in 1883; £29,351,000, revenue of Hungary in 1884.

|| This amount is made up of the estimated ordinary revenue of the Empire for 1884-5, £23,626,200 (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, £1,980,590 in 1883-4; Anhalt, £946,320 in 1883-4; Baden, £2,009,830 in 1883; Bavaria, £11,435,266 in 1883; Bremen, £545,133 in 1883; Brunswick, £463,645 in 1884; Hamburg, £1,764,565 in 1883; Hesse, £877,910 in 1884; Lippe, £48,821 in 1884; Lübeck, £145,718 in 1883; Oldenburg, £296,374 in 1884; Prussia, £54,152,894 in 1883-4; Reuss-Greiz, £36,577 in 1884; Reuss-Schleiz, £65,106 in 1884; Saxe-Altenburg, £120,908 in 1883; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £294,280 in 1884-5; Saxe-Meiningen, £250,083 in 1884; Saxe-Weimar, £315,261 in 1884; Saxony, £3,499,076 in 1884; Schaumburg-Lippe, £26,784 in 1883; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £96,438 in 1883; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £105,969 in 1883; and Würtemberg, £2,699,329 in 1884-5.

REVENUES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—continued.

Country.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Amount per Head.*
EUROPE— <i>continued.</i>			
Portugal	1885-6	£ 6,973,	£ s. d. 1 12 5
Roumania	1885	5,155,	0 19 2
Russia in Europe	1886	62,217, †	0 14 2
Spain	1884-5	35,213,	2 1 8
Sweden and Norway	1883-4	6,659, ‡	0 17 1
Switzerland	1885	1,839,	0 12 11
Turkey	1883-4	14,681,	0 12 1
ASIA.			
Japan	1884-5	15,197,	0 8 0
AFRICA.			
Egypt	1885	9,108,	1 6 9
Tunis	1884-5	594,	0 5 8
AMERICA.			
Argentine Confederation	1885	7,283,	2 7 4
Brazil	1885	13,288,	1 0 5
Mexico	1884-5	5,446,	0 10 5
Peru	1876	13,012,	4 6 6
United States	1885	67,435,	1 6 9

Countries
raising
largest
revenue.

283. According to this table and that following paragraph 278 *ante*, the country which raises the largest revenue of any in the world is France; then Germany, the United Kingdom, and Austria-Hungary, in the order named. After the revenues of these countries, the largest amounts are raised in British India, the United States, Russia, 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, or Mexico; and nearly as large as that of Portugal, Sweden and Norway, or the Argentine Confederation.

Countries
raising
largest
amounts
per head.

284. Omitting Peru, in which it is understood that the nominal revenue is sustained by large issues of paper money and other irregular means, France is the only country named in the table which raises more per head than the United Kingdom, where it is almost the same as in Holland, Germany, and the Argentine Confederation. In Victoria, nearly twice as much per head is raised as in France, and more than two and a half times as much as in the United Kingdom.

Taxation.

285. The amounts of which revenue is made up may be divided into two classes, viz., those raised by taxation and those raised otherwise. In Victoria, the former class consists of Customs and Excise duties, wharfage rates, port and harbour dues, business licences, duties on bank

* See footnote (†) on preceding page.
† Exclusive of *Recettes d'ordre*, &c.; also of loans and advances repaid amounting to £6,530,000.
‡ This amount is made up of £4,389,777 revenue of Sweden in 1882-3, and £2,268,920 revenue of Norway in 1883-4.

notes, duties on estates of deceased persons, a land tax, and stamp duties. The latter class comprises amounts derived from the sale or occupation of Crown lands, from railways, from water supply, from post and telegraph offices, from the Mint, from fees, fines, and forfeitures, from the interest on the public account, from the labour of prisoners, &c. The following figures show the result of a division of the Victorian revenue upon this principle :—

TAXATION, 1885-6.

				£
Revenue raised by taxation ...	...	...	...	2,634,560
„ otherwise ...	...	...	...	3,846,461
Total ...	...	...	...	6,481,021

286. In 1885-6 about 41 per cent. of the total revenue was raised by taxation; and if the amount so raised be divided by the estimated mean population of the financial year, already stated to have been 971,145, an average will be obtained of £2 14s. 3d. to each individual. The following table contains a statement of the gross amount of taxation, the average amount per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, during each year since 1853 :—

TAXATION, 1853 TO 1885-6.*

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	1871 (6 months)	724,261	0 19 10	42·82
1854 ...	1,052,462	3 18 8	34·08	1871-2	1,612,034	2 3 2	43·17
1855 ...	1,193,309	3 10 6	43·73	1872-3	1,784,056	2 7 0	48·96
1856 ...	1,458,647	3 16 7	49·07	1873-4	1,896,842	2 9 2	46·19
1857 ...	1,331,362	3 1 10	40·00	1874-5	1,724,822	2 4 0	40·71
1858 ...	1,414,511	2 18 6	47·57	1875-6	1,780,392	2 5 0	41·16
1859 ...	1,414,760	2 14 8	43·38	1876-7	1,770,685	2 4 2	37·48
1860 ...	1,330,761	2 9 10	43·11	1877-8	1,712,953	2 2 0	38·03
1861 ...	1,244,389	2 6 1	42·15	1878-9	1,730,088	2 1 10	37·44
1862 ...	1,183,194	2 3 2	36·19	1879-80	1,690,923	2 0 3	36·59
1863 ...	1,158,219	2 1 2	41·74	1880-81	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64
1864 ...	1,167,036	1 19 10	39·49	1881-2	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
1865 ...	1,214,479	1 19 9	39·47	1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 10‡	41·60
1866 ...	1,219,567	1 18 9	39·61	1883-4	2,318,520	2 10 4‡	39·07
1867 ...	1,516,231	2 7 1	47·14	1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 10‡	40·51
1868 ...	1,352,818	2 0 10	41·87	1885-6	2,634,560	2 14 3‡	40·65
1869 ...	1,539,495	2 4 10	45·49				
1870 ...	1,394,333	1 19 1	42·75				

NOTE.—An export duty on gold existed from May, 1885, to the end of 1867. The receipts from that source have not, for the purposes of this table, been considered as taxation.

* According to figures contained in a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable the Treasurer on the 20th July, 1887, the taxation in 1886-7 amounted to about £2,734,000, or £2 14s. 6d. per head of the estimated mean population (1,003,043) of that financial year.

† For mean population of each year, see table following paragraph 228 *ante*.

‡ Figures amended since last publication in consequence of a reduction in the estimates of population.

Comparison
of taxation
1885-6
with former
years.

287. It will be observed that, whilst an increase of over £86,000 took place in the gross amount produced by taxation in 1885-6, as compared with the preceding year, the taxation per head was only 5d. more than in 1884-5; it was, however, higher than in any previous year since 1859. The proportion of taxation to revenue was somewhat higher than in the two previous years, but lower than in 1882-3 or 1881-2.

Heads of
taxation.

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

HEADS OF TAXATION, 1878-9 TO 1885-6.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.							
	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs duties	1,351,864	1,353,656	1,450,137	1,667,306	1,740,467	1,741,053	1,887,718	1,968,640
Wharfage rates†	26,520	24,125	24,641	27,346	28,537	28,055	31,821	35,820
Excise:—								
Spirits	36,088	41,230	52,232	52,620	52,522	53,638	68,930	67,250
Beer .. ..	..	..	62,557	98,955	11,256	..	..	..
Tobacco .. ..	..	..	21,872	64,972	70,933	70,016	72,295	70,459
Ports and Harbours † ..	20,310	19,194	20,577	26,263	27,787	30,871	31,176	32,710
Licences (not territorial) ..	20,116	21,762	23,906	25,977	28,381	31,623	32,535	33,922
Duties on estates of deceased persons	47,983	37,928	78,141	74,368	86,648	77,154	124,370	104,907
Duty on bank notes	24,956	22,470	23,807	27,324	28,685	28,575	27,529	28,769
Stamp duty .. ..	..	83,005	115,844	131,020	133,433	133,651	\$143,382	\$165,313
Land tax	202,251	87,553	129,990	121,555	125,606	123,884	128,415	126,770
Total	1,730,088	1,690,923	2,003,704	2,317,706	2,334,255	2,318,520	2,548,171	2,634,560

Heads of
taxation, in
1884-5 and
1885-6 com-
pared.

289. It will be observed that during the three years prior to 1884-5, the amounts received under the head of taxation were almost identical, but in that year there was an increase of £229,600, and a further increase of £86,400 in 1885-6, the total increase in the two years being thus £316,000. About £100,000|| of this increase was attributable to fresh taxation—imposed about the beginning of 1884-5 in the form of increased customs and excise duties on spirits; whilst the balance represents the natural growth of the interests by which the sources of taxation are affected. The increase in 1885-6 took place chiefly under the heads of Customs duties and stamp duty; the former showing an increase of £81,000, and the latter of £22,000; besides which there was an increase of £4,000 under wharfage rates, and of smaller amounts under ports and harbours, licences, and bank note duty. On

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 240 *ante*.

† Consisting, chiefly, of one-fifth of the total amount of wharfage rates collected at the Port of Melbourne. Since the 30th June, 1877, the remaining portion of these rates has formed part of the revenue of the Melbourne Harbour Trust.

‡ Chiefly tonnage dues.

§ Estimated.

|| If the quantity of spirits on which duty was paid had remained constant, the increase would have been £113,000; but there was a falling off. See table following paragraph 297 *post*.

the other hand, a decrease, amounting to £19,500, occurred in the revenue from estates of deceased persons (a fluctuating source of income), but still the amount received was larger by over £18,000 than in any year prior to 1884-5; whilst there were also slight decreases in the receipts from excise duties on spirits and tobacco, and from the land tax. No change whatever in the incidence of taxation was made during the year.

290. The greater portion of the Government taxation is derived from Customs duties. The proportion from that source, however, has gradually decreased from 89 per cent. in 1874-5, and 87 per cent. in 1875-6, to as low as 72 per cent. in 1881-2, and between 74 and 75 per cent. in the last four years. The revenue derived from Customs duties during 1885-6 was equivalent to a charge of $10\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the estimated total value of imports during the same year.*

291. The following is a comparative statement for the same eight financial years of the principal heads under which taxation was levied by means of Customs duties :—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES,† 1878-9 TO 1885-6.

Articles.	Amounts Received.							
	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	455,157	420,872	430,909	443,431	468,746	472,259	518,370	545,170
Wine	31,462	34,095	43,171	45,112	44,100	39,096	42,101	41,086
Beer and cider ..	27,143	27,372	29,721	29,770	32,372	33,845	35,210	37,904
Tobacco and snuff	75,161	59,384	53,379	71,525	85,844	97,420	108,405	121,476
Cigars	17,818	16,404	21,691	24,927	29,453	31,311	34,299	33,583
Tea	68,703	68,541	76,540	81,706	80,298	73,970	88,093	87,544
Sugar and molasses	93,197	89,379	94,312	103,466	108,087	119,248	118,031	115,796
Coffee, chicory, co- coa, and chocolate	13,380	13,153	13,882	14,491	14,883	15,665	16,930	16,990
Opium	13,988	18,877	21,645	21,359	20,897	21,389	19,517	15,266
Rice	12,434	15,555	23,136	20,169	20,576	16,607	18,824	19,710
Hops	8,277	9,364	7,805	14,948	8,318	4,416	4,326	4,455
Malt	12,710	10,907	3,371	4,272	1,750	3,301	2,302	3,633
Fruits and vege- tables, dried and preserved	38,297	34,809	34,312	47,510	48,418	43,973	53,348	47,806
Live stock	30,115	43,056	39,167	34,948	32,945	38,359	30,064	37,741
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	248,622	273,835	334,296	434,532	444,038	441,470	490,677	494,512
All other articles..	205,391	218,053	222,800	275,140	299,742	288,724	307,221	345,968
Export duty on timber	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	1,351,864	1,353,656	1,450,137	1,667,306	1,740,467	1,741,053	1,887,718	1,968,640

292. It will be observed that in 1885-6 the Customs revenue exceeded that in 1884-5 by £80,900, and was also in excess of that in

* See also table following paragraph 326 *et seq. post.*

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

any previous year by a much larger amount. This increase is made up chiefly of £26,800 under the head of spirits, £2,700 under beer, £12,300 under tobacco and cigars, £7,700 under live stock, £1,300 under malt, £4,200 under articles subject to *ad valorem* duties, and £38,700 under all other heads; but against these must be set a decrease of £5,500 under fruits and vegetables—on which the amount received in 1884-5, however, was exceptionally large—£4,200 under opium, and £2,200 under sugar. It will also be remarked that, doubtless owing to increased production within the colony, the revenue from hops and malt has of late years been much less than it was formerly. The only article on the list affected by an alteration in the Tariff within the last four years is spirits, on which the duty was raised by one-fifth on the 17th July, 1885, viz., from 10s. to 12s. per gallon, the result being an increased revenue from spirits amounting to about £73,000 annually.

Taxation on chief articles of import.

293. The relative importance of the various heads of Imports as sources of Customs revenue is shown in the following table, which gives a statement of the total amount and the amount per head of the population, of duty received in 1885-6 from each of the principal groups of articles; also the proportionate amount received from the articles embraced in each group to the total amount received :—

TAXATION ON CHIEF ARTICLES OF IMPORT, 1885-6.

Articles.	Duty received 1885-6.		Proportion of Total Duty received.
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.	
	£	£ s. d.	Per cent.
Spirits, wine, beer, and cider	624,160	0 12 10	31·70
Tobacco, snuff, and cigars	155,059	0 3 2	7·88
Hops and malt	8,088	0 0 2	·41
Sugar and molasses	115,796	0 2 4	5·88
Tea, coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate	104,534	0 2 1	5·31
Rice	19,710	0 0 5	1·00
Fruits and vegetables	47,806	0 1 0	2·43
Opium	15,266	0 0 4	·78
Live stock	37,741	0 0 9	1·92
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties ...	494,512	0 10 2	25·12
All other articles	345,968	0 7 3	17·57
Total	1,968,640	2 0 6	100·00

Customs revenue, estimated and received, 1884 to 1886.

294. The following table shows, for the three years ended with 1885-6, the amount of Customs revenue estimated beforehand by the Treasurer and the amount actually received under each head :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1883-4 TO 1885-6.

Sources of Revenue.	1883-4.		1884-5.		1885-6.	
	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.
CUSTOMS DUTIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits ...	460,000	471,814	545,000	518,388	526,000	545,481
Wine ...	45,000	39,041	40,000	42,110	41,000	41,077
Beer and cider...	33,000	33,845	33,000	35,209	35,000	37,904
Tobacco and snuff	80,000	97,408	100,000	108,415	111,000	121,456
Cigars ...	25,000	31,310	31,000	34,301	35,500	33,603
Tea ...	84,000	73,573	75,000	87,701	85,000	88,107
Sugar and molasses	114,000	118,774	117,000	118,224	114,000	115,938
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, and chocolate ...	15,000	15,651	15,000	16,928	16,000	16,881
Opium ...	21,000	21,389	21,000	19,517	20,000	15,262
Rice ...	21,000	16,523	16,000	18,862	19,000	19,695
Hops ...	8,000	4,311	4,000	4,434	3,000	4,459
Malt ...	2,000	3,301	3,000	2,302	3,000	3,633
Fruits and vegetables, dried and preserved ...	50,000	43,724	44,000	53,171	55,000	48,146
Live stock ...	35,000	38,010	25,000	30,957	26,000	37,989
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties ...	482,000	440,799	436,000	490,755	484,000	495,232
All other articles ...	309,000	287,927	293,000	308,132	303,000	344,781
Total ...	1,784,000	1,737,400	1,798,000	1,889,406	1,876,500	1,969,644
EXCISE.						
Spirits distilled in Victoria ...	52,000	53,717	68,000	68,854	72,000	67,126
Tobacco duty ...	75,000	69,966	70,000	72,295	73,000	70,459
Beer duty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Licences—						
Tobacco and cigars ...	1,500	1,387	1,250	1,438	1,200	1,213
Other ...	1,000	774	800	828	1,000	817
Total ...	129,500	125,844	140,050	143,415	147,200	139,615
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Wharfage rates ...	27,000	28,070	28,000	31,843	30,000	35,896
Tonnage ...	29,000	30,818	30,000	31,197	31,000	32,687
Fees ...	8,500	7,530	7,000	7,429	7,300	7,163
Fines ...	500	87	300	247	300	366
Miscellaneous ...	4,000	7,061	6,800	5,940	5,000	7,777
Total ...	69,000	73,566	72,100	76,656	73,600	83,889
Grand total ...	1,982,500	1,936,810	2,010,150	2,109,477	2,097,300	2,193,148

NOTE.—The receipts, as shown in this and the two following tables, having been obtained from the Customs, will be found to differ somewhat from those shown in the previous table and other tables in this Part, which are based upon the Treasurer's statements. The reason of the difference is that the Treasury accounts are closed absolutely on the 30th June, whereas the Customs accounts are not closed until returns from all the ports in the colony are received in a complete state, so as to embrace transactions up to the last day of the financial year.

295. In four of the nine years ended with 1885-6, the total amounts received through the Customs exceeded the Treasurer's estimate, and in five of those years the receipts were below that estimate. Over the

Customs Revenue estimated and received 1878 to 1886.

whole period the receipts exceeded the estimate by £219,000, as is shown in the following table :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1877-8 TO 1885-6.

Year.			Customs Revenue.		
			Estimate.	Net Receipts.	Net Receipts more (+) or less (-) than Estimate.
			£	£	£
1877-8	...	...	1,606,500	1,565,905	- 40,595
1878-9	...	...	1,539,450	1,449,793	- 89,657
1879-80	...	...	1,458,700	1,454,138	- 4,562
1880-1	...	...	1,561,420	1,649,467	+ 88,047
1881-2	...	...	1,809,000	1,950,479	+ 141,479
1882-3	...	...	1,974,580	1,949,388	- 25,192
1883-4	...	...	1,982,500	1,936,810	- 45,690
1884-5	...	...	2,010,150	2,109,477	+ 99,327
1885-6	...	...	2,097,300	2,193,148	+ 95,848
Total	...	...	16,039,600	16,258,605	+ 219,005

Cost of
collecting
Customs
Revenue.

296. In the same nine years, the cost of collecting the Customs Revenue ranged from £2 18s. 2d. per £100 of the net amount collected in 1885-6 to £3 18s. 3d. per £100 in 1879-80, the cost per £100 over the whole period being £3 5s. 1d. :—

COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1877-8 TO 1885-6.

Year.			Customs Revenue.		
			Net Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	
				Total.	Per £100 collected.
			£	£	£ s. d.
1877-8	...	...	1,565,905	53,651	3 8 6
1878-9	...	...	1,449,793	54,150	3 14 8
1879-80	...	...	1,454,138	56,917	3 18 3
1880-1	...	...	1,649,467	56,004	3 7 10
1881-2	...	...	1,950,479	57,615	2 19 1
1882-3	...	...	1,949,388	60,688	3 2 3
1883-4	...	...	1,936,810	62,145	3 4 2
1884-5	...	...	2,109,477	64,242	3 0 11
1885-6	...	...	2,193,148	63,808	2 18 2
Total	...	...	16,258,605	529,220	3 5 1

Taxes re-
pealed and
imposed.

297. Difficulties lie in the way of estimating accurately 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 eleven 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 :—

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1885-6.

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.				Taxes Imposed or Increased.			
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue—			Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue—		
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.			During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.	
		£	£			£	£	
1876	Nil ... ..	...	...		Succession duties increased from 5 to 5-10 per cent. on estates over £20,000	3,000	10,700	
					Tax on bank notes imposed... ..	7,200	27,000	
1877	Nil ... ..	...	...		Nil ... ..	...	...
1878	Customs— Wharfage rates for port of Melbourne transferred to Harbour Trust ...	(85,000)*	(85,000)*		Land tax imposed...	50,000	124,000	
	Various alterations resulting in a net remission of about	26,000	85,000†		Excise— Percentage of publicans' licence fees from municipal bodies ...	(4,600)*	(4,800)*	
1879	Nil ... ..	...	...		Customs— Stock tax imposed	28,300	37,000	
	... ..	...	...		Nil ... ..	...	...
1880	Customs— (See contra) ...	...	...		Stamp duties imposed	83,005	120,000	
					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†	

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

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

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1875-6 TO 1885-6—*continued.*

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue—		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue—	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1881	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs— Tobacco and snuff increased ... Cigars increased Excise— Tobacco duty imposed ... Beer " "	(Revenue decreased) 2,300 21,872 62,557	* 3,500 65,000 100,000
1882	Customs — Duty on undressed rice reduced...	3,000	3,500	Nil ... ..	...	...
1883	Excise—Beer duty remitted ...	88,000	100,000	Nil ... ..	...	...
1884	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...
1885	Nil ... ..	...	...	Customs—Duty on spirits increased... Excise — Duty on spirits increased...	74,972† 12,653	94,500 18,400
1886	Nil ... ..	...	...	Nil ... ..	...	...

298. From the above table it would appear that whilst no fresh or additional taxation was imposed on the colony in 1886, the taxation during the previous ten years imposed or increased, less that repealed or reduced, has amounted to a net annual addition to the burdens of the people of nearly half a million sterling,† thus —

	Estimated Annual Amount.
Taxation imposed or increased	£653,100
„ repealed or reduced	188,500
Net amount imposed, &c.	£464,600

299. 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.

* Of this item no satisfactory estimate can be given.

† This is the proportion actually received in 1884-5 at the increased rate of duty, but it does not correspond with the increased revenue from spirits, viz., £46,100, according to the table following paragraph 274 *ante*, owing to the quantity imported having fallen off by 6 per cent. The amount received from the increased duty was, moreover, much affected by an unusually large proportion—viz., 15 per cent. of the total quantity imported—having passed through the Customs during the first seventeen days of the financial year, and consequently at the lower rate of duty.

‡ This result has been obtained by adding together the amounts estimated to be receivable in the first complete year of the operation of each tax, and deducting therefrom the sum of the amounts of the repealed taxes. In some instances the net amounts receivable would be less, and in others much more in subsequent years. Mere transfers of revenue (see footnote * on last page) have been omitted.

Amount of taxation imposed in last eleven years.

Duty on bank notes.

300. 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

301. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1886 to nearly 7,100,000 acres, nearly half of which was placed in the lowest class, more than a third in the third class, about a ninth in the second class, and not quite a twentieth in the first class.

302. The area of Victoria is 56,245,760 acres,* of which 22,360,000 acres either had been alienated in fee-simple or were in process of alienation† when the year commenced. The area assessed for land tax thus amounted to nearly 13 per cent. of the area of the colony, or to nearly 32 per cent. of the area alienated or in process of alienation.

303. The number of estates assessed was 1,063, or 6 more than in 1885. As some proprietors own more than one estate, their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down as 858. It is, however, actually less than this, as, whilst the returns show where the proprietor holds more than one estate in the same class, they do not distinguish cases of proprietors holding estates embraced in two or more classes.

304. The average size of all the estates assessed is about 6,656 acres, which is somewhat above the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average 2,800 and 3,500 acres respectively, and in Class IV., 10,400 acres.

305. 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 :—

* Exclusive of the *Mallee country*, roads, reserves, and State forests, &c. See Part "Production" *post*.

† The land in process of alienation amounted to over 7,900,000 acres, on which, on the average, half the purchase-money had been paid.

PROPRIETORS AND NUMBER AND SIZE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1887.*

Class.	Number of Proprietors.	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average Area to each—	
			Total.	Percentage of each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
			Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
I.	102	116	326,245	4·61	3,198	2,812
II.	203	227	801,846	11·33	3,949	3,532
III.	306	388	2,502,730	35·38	8,178	6,450
IV.	247	332	3,444,258	48·68	13,944	10,374
Total	858	1,063	7,075,079	100·00	8,246	6,656

Valuation of estates assessed. 306. The capital value of the estates, according to the valuation prescribed by the Statute, is over twelve millions sterling ; but, after deducting the exemptions allowed, viz., £2,500, from the value of the estate or estates of each proprietor, the net taxable value is reduced to 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 of each class. 307. The capital value of the estates in each class, according to their estimated carrying capacity, the value of the exemptions, and the net taxable value after deducting these, and the proportion of the net taxable value to the capital value, are given in the following table :—

VALUE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1887.*

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	Per Cent.
I.	1,304,980	255,000	1,049,980	80·46
II.	2,405,538	507,500	1,898,038	78·90
III.	5,005,460	765,000	4,240,460	84·72
IV.	3,444,258	617,500	2,826,758	82·07
Total	12,160,236	2,145,000	10,015,236	82·36

Amount of land tax payable. 308. The land tax payable varied from 9²/₃d. per acre in Class I. to 2¹/₂d. per acre in Class IV., the average being about 4¹/₄d. per acre ; the amount payable by each holder averaged £146, ranging from an average of £173 in Class III. to one of £117 in Class II. ; and the amount payable for each estate averaged £118, and ranged from an average of £137 in Class III. to one of £104 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 :—

* According to the returns of the half-year ended February 27th, 1887.

LAND TAX PAYABLE ANNUALLY, 1887.*

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount by each Holder.	Amount for each Estate.
	£	d.	£	£
I.	13,125	9·66	128·7	113·1
II.	23,725	7·10	116·9	104·5
III.	53,006	5·08	173·2	136·6
IV.	35,334	2·46	143·1	106·4
Total	125,190	4·25	145·9	117·8

309. 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 more than 2½d.; between II. and III., 2d.; and between III. and IV. about 2½d. It will also be noticed that the amount paid on behalf of each estate in Class III. is 28 per cent. more than that paid on behalf of those in Class IV., notwithstanding that the average area of each estate in the former class is, as is shown in a previous table, one-third smaller than that in the latter.

Difference in
payments
in each
class.

310. The first general hearing of the appeals against the land tax was concluded in 1880. Since then the number of proprietors has increased by 40, and the area of the estates assessed by 180,000 acres, but the taxable value has decreased by £10,600. The increases, except as regards the number of proprietors, have all taken place in the fourth class, the other classes showing decrease, as is shown in the subjoined table :—

ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1880 AND 1887.

			Classes.				Total.
			I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Number of proprietors, 1880			98	196	315	209	818
" " 1887			102	203	306	247	858
Increase	...	4	7	...	38	40	
Decrease	...	...	...	9	...	...
Area of estates, 1880	...	acres	339,303	816,505	2,525,222	3,213,717	6,894,747
" " 1887	...	acres	326,245	801,846	2,502,730	3,444,258	7,075,079
Increase	...	...	...	...	230,541	180,332	
Decrease	...	13,058	14,659	22,492	...	...
Net taxable value, 1880	...	£	1,112,212	1,959,515	4,262,944	2,691,217	10,025,888
" " 1887	...	£	1,049,980	1,898,038	4,240,460	2,826,758	10,015,236
Increase	...	...	...	...	135,541	...	
Decrease	...	62,232	61,477	22,484	...	10,652	

* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1887.

Cost of ad-
ministering
Land Tax
Act.

Stamp
duties.

311. The cost of administering the Land Tax Act during the year 1885-6 amounted to £1,221, as against £1,164 in the previous year.

312. 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		0	0	6
For every additional £50 or fraction thereof ...	...	0	1	0
(The maximum duty chargeable on any bill of exchange or promissory note, whatever be its amount or value, to be £10.)				

II.—RECEIPTS.

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

Revenue
from stamp
duties.

313. The estimated revenue from stamp duties during the financial year 1885-6 has already been shown* to have been £165,313 as compared with £143,382 in the previous year.

Taxation in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

314. The following table shows the gross amount raised by taxation, the amount of taxation per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, in Victoria during each of the last six financial years, and in the other Australasian colonies during each of the five years ended with 1885:—

* See table following paragraph 288 *ante*.

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria* ...	1880-81	2,003,704	2 6 7	38·64
	1881-2	2,317,706	2 12 8	41·44
	1882-3	2,334,255	2 11 10	41·60
	1883-4	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
	1884-5	2,548,171	2 13 10	40·51
	1885-6	2,634,560	2 14 3	40·65
New South Wales ...	1881	1,770,848	2 6 5	26·40
	1882	1,903,413	2 7 7	25·68
	1883	1,891,708	2 4 10	29·24
	1884	2,152,855	2 8 1	30·25
	1885	2,252,651	2 8 5	29·70
Queensland† ...	1880-81	657,753	3 1 2	32·50
	1881-2	806,719	3 11 1	38·38
	1883	929,430	3 9 5	35·98
	1884	1,090,445	3 13 0	40·79
	1885	1,200,111	3 17 9	42·24
South Australia ...	1881	557,188	1 18 7	25·65
	1882	653,864	2 5 1	31·33
	1883	637,751	2 2 8	30·96
	1884	563,841	1 16 7	27·84
	1885	749,447	2 7 11	32·45
Western Australia ...	1881	109,199	3 13 7	42·94
	1882	134,658	4 8 7	53·78
	1883	126,131	4 0 9	39·82
	1884	127,338	3 18 9	43·86
	1885	145,835	4 5 8	45·11
Tasmania‡ ...	1881	350,146	2 19 8	69·22
	1882	370,856	3 1 5	67·28
	1883	388,406	3 2 6	69·09
	1884	344,192	2 13 7	62·66
	1885	366,118	2 15 5	64·07
New Zealand ...	1881	1,881,024	3 16 3	50·66
	1882	1,999,000	3 18 6	51·03
	1883	2,080,084	3 18 7	53·73
	1884	1,869,496	3 7 8	50·42
	1885	1,995,012§	3 10 6	51·68

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies during 1886, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

315. 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 Western Australia it was higher than in any other colony. The following is the order in

Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

* The financial year of Victoria ends on the 30th June. Some of the averages per head have been amended since last publication, in consequence of a reduction in the estimates of population.

† Since 1875 the financial year of Queensland has ended on the 30th June. The figures for the last three years, however, are for the year ended 31st December.

‡ The figures for Tasmania for the last year are subject to future revision.

§ This amount differs from that published in the *Australasian Statistics* 1885. See footnote (¶) to table following paragraph 265 *ante*.

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 REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF TAXATION
PER HEAD.

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

Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

316. The colonies differ considerably in respect to the proportion that the amount raised by taxation bears to the total revenue. Thus, in the last year named, whilst Tasmania raised nearly two-thirds of her revenue by taxation, New Zealand raised one half, Queensland and Victoria about two-fifths, and New South Wales and South Australia less than a third. The following is the order in which they respectively stand in this particular, the colony in which the proportion of revenue raised by taxation is largest being placed first, and the remainder in succession :—

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

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

Taxation of Australia and Australasia.

317. If the gross amounts raised by taxation in the different colonies during 1885* of which particulars are given in the table be added together, it will be found that the total taxation levied on the continent of Australia amounted to nearly seven millions sterling; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nine and a quarter 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, 1885.

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	6,896,215	2 14 5	35·64
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	9,257,345	2 16 10	38·93

Comparison of Victoria and Australasia.

318. By comparing the above figures with those of this colony, it will be found that in Victoria the taxation per head of the population

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1884-5 have been taken.

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 263 ante.

is somewhat less, but the proportion of taxation to the total revenue is somewhat higher, than the corresponding item in the Australasian colonies taken as a whole.

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

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average Per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom... ..	1885-6	£ 74,927,000	£ s. d. 2 0 7	83·64
ASIA.				
India	1882-3	29,077,564	0 2 11	41·47
Straits Settlements	1885	530,385	0 19 8	84·38
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	1878	519,194	1 8 3	65·76
Natal	1882	278,097	0 13 6	42·28
Cape of Good Hope	1878	1,216,332	1 4 2	58·39
Lagos	1878	44,037	0 14 7	86·54
Gambia	1884	21,638	1 10 7	86·79
AMERICA.				
Canada	1881-2	5,740,600	1 6 7	82·53
Newfoundland	1877	173,555	1 1 6	81·75
Bermuda	1885	23,236	1 10 11	80·99
West Indies—				
Turk's Island	1884	7,158	1 10 3	68·34
Jamaica	1885	494,729	0 16 7	80·79
St. Lucia	1884	33,324	0 16 5	72·26
Barbados	1885	108,068	0 10 2	74·14
Grenada	1883	36,863	0 16 2	84·00
Tobago	1883	10,294	0 10 0	72·62
Virgin Islands	1885	1,060	0 3 10	60·47
Antigua	1884	33,558	0 19 2	74·09
Montserrat	1883	5,415	0 10 0	92·36
Dominica	1885	12,526	0 8 8	79·07
Trinidad	1885	291,753	1 13 11	66·41
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand*	1885	9,257,345	2 16 10	38·93
Fiji	1885	62,985	0 9 11	82·15

320. It will be observed that nearly two-thirds more is raised by taxation in Australasia as in Canada†; but that the amount raised by taxation in India is more than three times, and in the United Kingdom about eight times, as large as that so raised in Australasia. It might be supposed that those countries which depended almost entirely on taxation for their revenue would be more heavily taxed than countries which had other ample resources. The reverse, however, is the case

* 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 314 *ante*.

† The information for Canada is, however, for a much earlier year than that for Australasia.

Taxation in Australasia and other British possessions compared.

with the Australasian colonies; for whilst they raise only 39 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or the smallest proportion of any of the British possessions named—their average taxation per head exceeds by 16s. 9d. that in the United Kingdom, which raises 84 per cent. of its revenue by taxation, and is, moreover, in proportion to population, more heavily taxed than any of its dependencies of which particulars are at hand, except the Australasian colonies.

Taxation in
Victoria
and other
British
possessions
compared.

321. In Victoria, the gross amount of taxation is more than twice that in the Cape of Good Hope, but is not quite half that in Canada. The average per head is 13s. 5d. higher than in the United Kingdom; but, in proportion to revenue, the taxation of Victoria being very 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
Foreign
countries.

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

TAXATION IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Countries.		Year.	Taxation.		
			Gross Amount. (000's omitted.)	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
EUROPE.			£	£ s. d.	
Austria-Hungary	...	1883-4	41,764,‡	1 1 4	56·02
Belgium	...	1886	6,594,	1 2 10	51·43
Denmark	...	1883-4	2,745,	1 5 2	87·64
France	...	1885	125,938,	3 7 4	91·13
Greece	...	1884	2,736,	1 7 8	81·74
Holland	...	1883	7,920,	1 17 11	85·50
Italy ...	...	1883	40,826,	1 8 8	71·40
Portugal	...	1885-6	6,004,	1 7 8	86·53
Russia	...	1886	56,408,	0 12 10	90·66
Spain	...	1884-5	31,828,	1 17 8	91·39
Switzerland	...	1885	796,	0 5 7	43·28
Turkey	...	1883-4	12,712,	0 10 4	86·59
ASIA.					
Japan	...	1883-4	14,051,	0 7 9	92·92
AFRICA.					
Egypt	...	1885	7,672,	1 2 7	84·23
AMERICA.					
Argentine Confederation		1884	5,445,	1 17 0	83·87
Brazil	...	1885	9,921,	0 15 3	74·66
Mexico	...	1883-4	5,680,	0 11 7	81·94
United States	...	1885	61,256,	1 4 3	90·84

* For figures of population, see table following paragraph 143 ante.
† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 282 ante.
‡ This amount is made up of £22,560,820 taxation in Austria for the year 1883, and £19,203,000 taxation in Hungary for the year 1884.

323. It will be observed* that the gross amount raised by taxation is larger in France than in any other country of which information is given, and that the United Kingdom comes next in this respect; the United States follow; then Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, and British India in the order named. The amount of taxation in the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is half as large again as that levied in Belgium or Portugal, considerably larger than in Egypt or Holland, and nearly as large as in Brazil; whilst the amount in Victoria is more than three times as large as that levied in Switzerland, and nearly the same as that levied in Greece and Denmark, but considerably below that in any other of the countries named.

Gross
amount of
taxation
in various
countries.

324. The taxation per head is larger in the United Kingdom than in any other independent country except France, and in this respect Holland, Spain, and the Argentine Confederation stand next. The taxation per head, however, in all the Australasian colonies† is larger than in the United Kingdom; and in three of those colonies, Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand, it is larger than in France.

Taxation
per head in
various
countries.

325. It will be observed that, with one exception—Switzerland—all the countries named in the last table raise more than half their revenue by taxation; whilst the Australasian colonies as a whole raise less than two-fifths from that source. The revenues of France, Russia, Spain, Japan, and the United States appear to be almost entirely derived from taxation; and, although the United Kingdom raises over five-sixths of its revenue from that source, as many as ten of the countries named raise a higher proportion.

Proportion
of revenue
raised by
taxation in
various
countries.

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

Taxation by
Customs in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885.

Colony.	Customs Revenue.‡		
	Amount.§	Proportion to—	
		Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.
	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria	2,004,460	76·08	10·97
New South Wales	1,759,955	78·13	7·50
Queensland	1,004,754	81·72	15·64
South Australia	544,661	67·94	9·82
Western Australia... ..	134,116	91·96	20·62
Tasmania... ..	276,101	75·41	15·71
New Zealand	1,422,052	71·28	19·01

* See also tables following paragraph 314 and 319 *ante*. † See table following paragraph 314 *ante*.

‡ Including, besides duties, a few items in some of the colonies, such as wharfage rates, rents of bonded warehouses, &c.

§ See table following paragraph 65 *ante*.

Customs
revenue in
proportion
to total
taxation.

327. It will be observed that in New South Wales, Victoria, and Tasmania during 1885 about three-fourths of the taxation was raised through the Customs. The colony in which the proportion was highest was Western Australia, in which all but about 8 per cent. was levied through the Customs; and that in which it was lowest was South Australia, where the proportion was little more than two-thirds.

Customs
revenue in
proportion
to total
imports.

328. It will, moreover, be noticed that in Victoria the tax on the import trade as a whole was equivalent to an average duty of 11 per cent. *ad valorem*; which proportion was considerably lower than in any of the other Australasian colonies, except South Australia and New South Wales, in the former of which the rates of duty are not high, and in the latter the dutiable articles are comparatively few in number. Since the duties on manufactured articles are for the most part much higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, the small proportion which the Customs revenue bears to the value of imports is probably owing to her importing, in a larger proportion than the others, raw, and consequently undutiable, material. The proportion of Customs duties to imports is seen to be highest in Western Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Queensland, ranging from about 19 or 20 per cent. in the two first to about 16 per cent. in the two last named colonies.

Taxation by
Customs
in British
dominions.

329. In a previous issue of the *Victorian Year-Book** it was shown that in the United Kingdom only 27 per cent. of the taxation was raised through the Customs, or a very much smaller proportion than in any Australasian colony; that in Canada the proportion—78 per cent.—was somewhat larger at that time than in Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but below that in the other Australasian colonies. Also, that, as compared with the imports, the proportion in the United Kingdom— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.—was only half that in Victoria, but that in the great majority of British possessions, especially the West India Islands, it was much above that in Victoria, New South Wales, or South Australia.

Taxation by
Customs
in Foreign
countries.

330. It was also shown that out of ten Foreign countries respecting which information was available, only two, viz., Denmark and the United States, appeared to raise as much as half their taxation through the Customs, but the proportions (52 and 60 per cent. respectively) even in these are much less than in any of the Australasian colonies; also that the proportion of Customs revenue to the total value of imports was higher than in Victoria in four out of the ten countries, and in five it was higher than in New South Wales, whilst in Spain—where it amounted to nearly a fifth—it was higher than in any Australasian colony except

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, par. 291.

Western Australia, and in the United States—where it was as high as 29 per cent.—it was much higher than in Western Australia.

331. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1886, the amounts raised and expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires :—

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1887.

Heads of Revenue and Expenditure.				Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
REVENUE.				£	£	£
From Government	Endowments...	...	...	37,515	281,823	319,338*
	Other receipts	...	...	20,874	31,341	52,215
"	Rates—General and separate	...	...	276,455	236,672	513,127
"	" Special	...	...	32,527	1,176	33,703
"	Licences	...	...	64,843	25,651	90,494
"	Registration of dogs and goats	...	...	5,918	7,920	13,838
"	Market and weighbridge rents and dues	...	...	52,601	2,657	55,258
"	Other sources	...	...	124,879	27,885	152,764
Total				615,612	615,125	1,230,737
EXPENDITURE.†						
Public works	...	...	...	400,230	432,142	832,372
Salaries, &c.	...	...	...	55,265	81,599	136,864
Other expenditure	...	...	...	210,347	89,371	299,718
Total				665,842	603,112	1,268,954

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

333. 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

* This amount differs slightly 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.

† Including expenditure of proceeds of loans. For amount of outstanding loans, see paragraph 395 post.

‡ For ratings in municipalities, see paragraph 190 *et seq. ante*.

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 1886 was at the rate of £1 2s. 1½d. to shires, and 11s. 0¾d. to cities, towns, and boroughs, for every £1 of rates; as compared with averages payable in the preceding year of £1 3s. 0½d. and 11s. 6d. respectively.*

Municipal
expenditure
in excess
of revenue.

334. The expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs exceeded the revenue by 11 per cent. in 1885, and by 8 per cent. in 1886. On the other hand, the revenue of shires exceeded the expenditure slightly in the first and by 2 per cent. in the last of those years. The total expenditure of municipalities exceeded the total revenue by 5 per cent. in the former and by 3 per cent. in the latter year.

Municipalities in
which ex-
penditure
exceeded
revenue.

335. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 29 of the 60 individual cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 50 of the 123 individual shires, in 1885; and in 21 out of 59 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 45 out of 125 shires, in 1886.

Salaries in
municipalities.

336. Payments for salaries formed 8 per cent. of the expenditure of cities, towns, and boroughs, and over 13 per cent. of the expenditure of shires in both of the last two years.

Harbour
Trust
receipts and
expenditure.

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

MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1877 TO 1886.

—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
NET RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage rates ...	43,106	84,731	75,295	67,827	83,493	105,854	98,809	108,019	120,587	136,134
Leases ...	55	143	126	94	103	99	95	95	35	20
Licences ...	1,072	1,140	1,789	2,670	2,738	4,487	4,575	4,521	4,757	5,384
Interest ...	82	687	1,116	445	...	...	...	...	...	6,624
Spencer-street ferry fares ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84	798	644
Sundries ...	120	45	191	224	308	409	456	422	1,099	673
Total ...	44,435	86,746	78,517	71,260	86,642	110,849	103,935	113,141	127,276	149,479

* An exception to the rule was, however, made in the case of thirteen shires, which, in consequence of their being newly formed or of a mountainous character, received £3 for every £1 of rates.

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

‡ Exclusive of sums received as net premiums on loans raised, viz., £14,562 in 1884, and £10,459 in 1886.

MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1877 TO 1886—*continued.*

—	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Plant ...	5,055	38,786	30,568	22,034	9,603	18,220	55,158	70,881	46,014	26,724
Harbour improvements and maintenance ...	111	894	5,027	15,065	7,128	13,571	18,082	43,741	46,508	47,407
Dredging, landing, and depositing silt ...	4,872	9,872	31,276	40,179	43,513	48,116	58,596	85,629	71,554	76,428
Wharves, and approaches: Construction and maintenance	421	20,989	7,161	10,434	9,527	16,249	23,246	59,072	48,289	30,861
Special survey by Sir John Coode ...	...	4,635	3,005	...	...	...	...	...	...	318
Timber ...	371	3,412	764	218	8,698	7,551	15,512	19,667	18,218	35,958
General expenses ...	2,332	3,078	2,897	4,523	3,485	5,452	16,183	15,023	15,231	13,060
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	1,542	1,700	1,700	1,700
Interest ...	...	...	...	...	1,061	1,332	1,241	7,354	19,672	39,123
Sundries ...	...	...	947	425	54	15	13	* 213	8	32
Total ...	16,940	92,136	91,014	103,546	93,890	121,580	189,573	303,280	267,194	271,611

338. In the nine and a half years the Trust has been in existence, the net receipts have amounted to £972,280, and the expenditure to £1,550,758, or £578,478 in excess of the receipts. To meet this excess loans amounting to £750,000 have been raised. It will be observed that the revenue, which had fallen to a minimum in 1880, has since greatly improved, and the amount received in 1885, which had been much greater than in any previous year, was very greatly exceeded in 1886. The expenditure of the Trust may be condensed into three main divisions, the first being Plant, on which, during the period the Trust has been in existence, £323,158 has been laid out, or rather more than a fifth of the whole expenditure; the second being the Improvement and Maintenance of the Harbour, together with the Wharves and Approaches, on which £998,925 has been laid out, or nearly two-thirds of the whole expenditure; and the third being the Management and Interest on Loans, on which £223,356 has been expended, or about one-seventh of the whole amount. The balance on hand on 31st December was £220,139; and the liabilities under contracts in progress, £82,977.

339. The Commissioners floated their first loan, amounting to £250,000, in London, on the 17th July, 1883, by means of debentures, bearing interest at the rate of 5 per cent., and due in 1908. The minimum price fixed for tenders was £100 *ex* accrued interest, and the

Receipts and
expenditure
compared.

Harbour
Trust Loans
First loan.

* Working expenses of Spencer-street ferry. They have been deducted from receipts for 1885 and 1886.

average obtained was £100 6s. 9d. The amount tendered was £355,000, at prices ranging from £100 to £104.

Second loan. 340. On the 16th July, 1884, a second loan—also of £250,000—was floated by the Melbourne Harbour Trust, in London, by the issue of debentures having a currency of 25 years, and bearing interest at the same rate as the previous loan, viz., 5 per cent. per annum. In this instance the minimum was fixed at £105, and 170 tenders, amounting to £760,000, were received, at prices ranging from the minimum to £110. The average price obtained was £106 13s. 2d.—the average price *ex* accrued interest being £106 12s. 9d., the Trust having thus to pay a fraction over 4 per cent. for their money.

Third loan. 341. A third loan of £250,000, for a term of 30 years, and bearing interest, from the 1st January, 1886, at the rate of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, was successfully floated in London on the 18th November, 1885. Tenders amounting to £2,150,000 were received, ranging from £101, which was the minimum fixed, to £105 13s. The average price obtained was £105 7s. 8d., which is equivalent to a rate of £4 3s. 8d. per £100 on a loan floated at *par*.

General and local revenue and expenditure. 342. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the General Government added to those of the Municipalities and of the Melbourne Harbour Trust during the last seven years will be found in the following table. From the totals of municipal revenue and expenditure the amounts granted by the State have been deducted. The expenditure of the proceeds of loans is entirely left out of account in the Government returns, but is included in the municipal expenditure :—

**GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1880 TO 1886.***

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.						
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
REVENUE.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Government ...	4,621,282	5,186,011	5,592,362	5,611,253	5,934,687	6,290,361	6,481,021
Municipalities	616,132	651,597	653,891	693,167	756,966	789,429	859,184
Melbourne Harbour Trust ...	71,260	86,642	110,849	103,935	113,141	127,276	149,479
Total ...	5,308,674	5,924,250	6,357,102	6,408,355	6,804,794	7,207,066	7,489,684
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ...	4,875,029	5,108,642	5,145,764	5,651,885	5,715,293	6,140,356	6,513,540
Municipalities	771,054	574,947	583,037	730,745	839,007	847,977	897,399
Melbourne Harbour Trust ...	103,540	93,890	121,580	189,573	303,280	267,194	271,611
Total ...	5,749,623	5,777,479	5,850,381	6,572,203	6,857,580	7,255,527	7,682,550

* 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.

343. 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 £1 0s. 9d. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to £7 14s. 3d. per head :—

**GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD,
1880 TO 1886.***

	Amounts Received and Expended per Head.†																				
	1880.			1881.			1882.			1883.†			1884.†			1885.†			1886.		
REVENUE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Government ...	5	9	11	6	0	7	6	7	16	4	8	6	8	9	6	13	0	6	13	6	
Municipalities	0	14	8	0	15	2	0	14	10	0	15	5	0	16	5	0	16	8	0	17	8
Melbourne Har- bour Trust ...	0	1	9	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	2	4	0	2	6	0	2	8	0	3	1
Total ...	6	6	4	6	17	9	7	4	5	7	2	5	7	7	8	7	12	4	7	14	3
EXPENDITURE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Government ...	5	16	0	5	18	10	5	16	11	6	5	7	6	4	0	6	9	10	6	14	2
Municipalities	0	18	4	0	13	4	0	13	3	0	16	3	0	18	3	0	17	11	0	18	6
Melbourne Har- bour Trust ...	0	2	6	0	2	2	0	2	8	0	4	2	0	6	7	0	5	7	0	5	7
Total ...	6	16	10	6	14	4	6	12	10	7	6	0	7	8	10	7	13	4	7	18	3

344. It has been already stated that in the last two tables the expenditure of the proceeds of loans contracted by the General Government is not included. If, however, it be desired to know the total amount of public money spent in the colony, this must be added, which having been done, the result, together with the amount per head of the average population, is given in the following table for the eight years ended with 1886 :—

GENERAL, LOCAL, AND LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1879 TO 1886.

Year.	Expenditure.			Expenditure per Head.†					
	General and Local.	From Loans.	Total.	General and Local.	From Loans.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	s.	d.
1879 ...	5,507,869	1,278,217	6,786,086	6 13 2	1 10 11	8 4 1			
1880 ...	5,749,623	1,507,778	7,257,401	6 16 10	1 15 10	8 12 8			
1881 ...	5,777,479	830,505	6,607,984	6 14 4	0 19 4	7 13 8			
1882 ...	5,850,381	1,064,516	6,914,897	6 12 11	1 4 2	7 17 1			
1883 ...	6,572,203	2,656,810	9,229,013	7 6 0	2 19 0	10 5 0			
1884 ...	6,857,580	1,600,233	8,457,813	7 8 10	1 14 9	9 3 7			
1885 ...	7,255,527	1,141,126	8,396,653	7 13 4	1 4 5	8 17 9			
1886 ...	7,682,550	1,731,834	9,414,384	7 18 3	1 15 8	9 13 11			

* 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 227 ante) to calculate the amount of general revenue and general expenditure per head have been used to make these calculations. As the population varies but slightly in so short a period, this will scarcely, if at all, affect the result.

‡ The calculations in these columns have been amended since last publication.

General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

General Local and Loan Expenditure 1879-86.

Public
money
spent in
1886 and
other years.

345. It will be noticed that the total amount of public money spent per head ranged from £7 13s. 8d. in 1881 to £10 5s. in 1883; also that, in consequence of the loan expenditure having been smaller, the amount in 1886 was less than in 1883 but in no other year.

General and
local taxa-
tion.

346. 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, 1880 TO 1886.†

Heads of Taxation.	Amounts Received.						
	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
GOVERNMENT TAXATION } ‡	£ 1,690,923	£ 2,003,704	£ 2,317,706	£ 2,334,255	£ 2,318,520	£ 2,548,171	£ 2,634,560
MUNICIPAL TAXATION.							
Rates ...	401,096	417,642	422,033	445,961	473,412	503,474	546,830
Licences ...	94,713	95,258	94,731	92,610	87,925	92,204	90,495
Registration of dogs and goats ...	10,370	10,311	10,961	11,767	12,144	15,851	13,837
Market dues ...	37,451	39,295	38,088	43,795	47,392	51,697	55,258
Total ...	543,630	562,506	565,813	594,133	620,873	663,226	706,420
MELBOURNE HARBOUR TRUST TAXATION.							
Wharfage rates ...	67,827	83,493	105,854	98,809	108,019	120,587	136,134
Total general & local taxation } §	2,302,380	2,649,703	2,989,373	3,027,197	3,047,412	3,331,984	3,477,114

General and
local taxa-
tion per
head.

347. The aggregate amounts of taxation raised by the Government and the municipalities represented, in 1880, a proportion of £2 14s. 9d. to each individual in the community; in 1881, £3 1s. 7d.; in 1882, £3 7s. 11d.; in 1883, £3 7s. 3d.; in 1884, £3 6s. 1d.; in 1885, £3 10s. 5d.; in 1886, £3 11s. 7d.

Chief sources
of taxation.

348. 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.

* See paragraph 285 *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 288 *ante*.

§ See paragraph 290 *ante*.

Seventy-four per cent. of the Municipal taxation in 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882, 75 per cent. in 1883, 76 per cent. in 1884 and 1885, and 77 per cent. in 1886, was derived from rates.

349. The public debt of Victoria amounted on the 30th June, 1886,* Public debt. to £30,110,935, consisting of moneys—

Borrowed in Victoria	...	...	...	£
„ Great Britain	...	...	...	1,696,935 †
				28,414,000
Total	...	...	...	£30,110,935 †

350. The aggregate amount of the loans raised up to the 30th June, 1886, was £40,031,255 ; but a total of £9,920,320 having been repaid, viz., £2,103,100 out of the general revenue, and £7,817,220 out of the proceeds of redemption loans—the balance outstanding on the 30th June, 1886, was reduced to £30,110,935. The amount of public debt borrowed under each of the purposes for which the debt was incurred, the amount paid off, and the amount outstanding on the 30th June, 1886, are shown in the following table:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Purposes.	Total Amount Borrowed.	Amount Paid off.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1886.†
	£	£	£
Railways ...	23,145,747	68,100	23,077,647 §
Water supply—			
Melbourne	2,083,684	800,000	1,283,684
Country ...	3,043,078	...	3,043,078 ||
Graving-dock	350,464	...	350,464
Law courts and Parliament houses	600,713	...	600,713
Public offices	166,195	...	166,195
Defences	100,000	...	100,000
State schools	1,105,557	...	1,105,557
Yarra bridge	108,043	...	108,043
Harbours, &c.	275,554	...	275,554
Melbourne and Geelong improvements	735,000 ¶	735,000	...
Treasury bonds	500,000	500,000	...
	32,214,035	2,103,100	30,110,935
Redemption of loans	7,817,220	7,817,220	...
Total	40,031,255	9,920,320	30,110,935

* On the 30th June, 1887, the public debt amounted to £33,119,164.

† This is inclusive of a liability of £183,900 (originally £465,300) for debentures falling due between 1st July, 1892, and 1st January, 1897, which were taken over by the Government upon their purchase of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's lines of railway. The interest on these debentures is 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly. In the years prior to 1884–5 this liability was not included with the public debt.

‡ For expenditure of the net proceeds of these amounts, see table following paragraph 247 *ante*; and for further details of the expenditure of railway loans, see portion relating to Railways in Part "Interchange" *post*.

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

|| Of this amount, £660,063 was authorized to be re-lent to municipal bodies, and £562,048 to Water Trusts, for local waterworks, the principal and interest being repaid by annual instalments—the former into a sinking fund, the latter into the general revenue. For accumulation of Sinking Fund (Loan Redemption Account), see table following paragraph 398 *post*.

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

Loans
authorized,
but not
issued.

351. In addition to the totals shown in the last table, the borrowing of further sums amounting to £6,516,447, viz., £6,500,000* being the balance of a loan of £8,000,000† to be floated in London, and £16,447 being the balance of unsold stock forming part of a loan of £167,600 negotiated in Melbourne, had been authorized but had not taken place up to the 30th June, 1886.*

Public debt,
when
authorized.

352. Of the debt outstanding on the 30th June, 1886, a sum of about £200,000 was authorized as early as 1857, nearly 4 millions during the ten years ended with 1870, over 10 millions in the next decade, and over 15½ millions—more than half, however, being for purposes of redemption—in the five years ended with 1885, 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 :—

AUTHORIZATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Authorization.						Rate of Interest.	Amount Outstanding on the 30th June, 1886.
Year.			Act.				
						Per Cent.	£
1857	...	...	21 Vict. No. 36	...	...	6	182,780
1862	...	...	25 Vict. No. 150	...	...	6	300,000
1865	...	...	20 Vict. No. 287	...	...	6	850,000
1868	...	...	32 Vict. Nos. 331 and 332	...	...	5	2,717,000
1870	...	...	34 Vict. No. 371	...	...	4	100,000
1872	...	...	36 Vict. Nos. 428 and 439	...	...	4	1,113,000
1873	...	...	37 Vict. No. 468	...	...	4	1,500,000
1876	...	...	39 Vict. No. 531	...	...	4	2,500,000
1878	...	...	42 Vict. No. 608	...	...	4½	5,000,000
1881	...	...	45 Vict. No. 717	...	...	4	4,000,000
1882	...	...	46 Vict. No. 741	...	...	4	151,153 ‡
1882	...	...	46 Vict. No. 739	...	...	4	2,000,000
1883	...	...	47 Vict. No. 760	...	...	4	4,000,000
1884	...	...	48 Vict. No. 805	...	...	4	4,000,000
1885	...	...	49 Vict. No. 845	...	...	4	1,500,000
Increase of debt by conversion of 6 and 5 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. stock						4	13,102
Debentures of late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co.						5	183,900
Total ... ... ...						...	30,110,935

Growth of
the public
debt.

353. The gross total of the public debt increased from £5,000,000 in 1860 to nearly £12,000,000 in 1870, and again to over £22,000,000 in

* A further instalment of £3,000,000 was floated on the 20th January, 1887. See paragraph 365 *post*.
† The purposes for which this loan is required will be found in table following paragraph 364 *post*.
‡ This is the amount of stock issued up to the 30th June, 1886; but the amount authorized, not then issued, was £16,447, making a total of £167,600 in all.

1880–81—the amount at the end of each decennial period being about double that at the commencement. During the five years subsequent to 1880–81, a net amount of £7,517,800 was added to the debt. The whole increase in 23 years was in a much greater ratio than the increase of population, for the indebtedness per head gradually rose from £9 10s. in 1860 to £30 10s. in 1885–6. A considerable increase also took place as compared with the total revenue, for whilst in 1860, or three years after the colony commenced to borrow, the debt was equivalent to only $1\frac{2}{3}$ year's revenue, in 1870 it was equivalent to $3\frac{2}{3}$ years', and in 1885–6 to over $4\frac{2}{3}$ years' revenue. The amount of debt outstanding, together with the average per head and the multiple of revenue at the end of 1860 and the two following decennial periods, and of the three years ended with 1885–6, are shown in the following table:—

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1885–6.*

At end of the Financial Year.	Amount Outstanding.	Average per Head.			Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£	s.	d.	
1860	5,118,100	9	10	4	1·66
1870	11,924,800	16	8	5	3·66
1880–81	22,593,102	26	1	2	4·36
1883–4	28,325,112†	30	6	6	4·90
1884–5	28,576,787‡	29	16	0	4·54
1885–6	30,110,935	30	10	2	4·69

NOTE.—On the 30th June, 1887, the public debt was £33,119,164. At the same date, the estimated population was 1,019,106. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £32 10s.; and the multiple of the revenue was 4·92.

354. During the year 1885–6, stock was issued to the value of £1,573,048, of which all but £73,048 was sold in London; but, as a set-off against this, a portion of the Hobson's Bay Railway debentures, amounting to £38,900,§ were paid off in due course on the 1st January, 1886. The net increase of debt during the year was thus £1,534,148, which will be found to agree with the difference in the "amounts outstanding," as shown in the two lower lines of the last table. Moreover, a loan of £3,180,620—of which £2,600,000 was repayable in London, and £580,620 in Melbourne—was also paid off in due course on the 1st October, 1885, but as the necessary funds for such

* For amount of the public debt at the end of each year, see first folding sheet *ante*.

† Including a redemption loan of £812,500 for the repayment of debentures falling due in 1884–5.

‡ Including, for the first time, £222,800, being the amount of debentures of the late M. & H. B. U. Railway Co., but exclusive of a redemption loan of £3,180,620 for the repayment of debentures which fell due on 1st October, 1885.

§ The funds for the redemption of these debentures were provided for out of the proceeds of stock issued.

redemption were provided by a loan floated in the previous year the nominal amount of the debt of the colony was not affected thereby.

Repayment
of debt.

355. The debt is composed of debentures—some of which are inscribable as stock—and a small amount of permanent stock, registered in Melbourne, which is liable to be paid off at any time after the 28th November, 1897, by giving a year's notice in the *Government Gazette*. The following are the dates and places at which the various amounts of which the debt is composed are repayable:—

REPAYMENT OF DEBT.

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable.		
			In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	<i>Debentures.</i>		£	£	£
36	1st October, 1885 (paid off)	6	580,620	2,600,000	3,180,620
"	" 1888 ...	"	130,000	...	130,000
150	" 1889 ...	"	276,100	...	276,100
287	1st January, 1891 ...	"	...	850,000	850,000
331-2	" 1894 ...	5	312,900	2,107,000	2,419,900
468	1st July, 1899 ...	4	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
531	" 1901 ...	"	...	3,000,000	3,000,000
608	" " ...	4½	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
611	1st January, 1904 ...	4	...	457,000	457,000
717	1st July, 1907*...	"	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
739	1st April, 1908*...	"	...	2,000,000	2,000,000
760	1st October, 1913*...	"	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
	<i>Stock† (London Register).</i>				
805	1st October, 1919 ...	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
845	" 1920 ...	"	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
	<i>Stock (Melbourne Register).</i>				
428 } 439 } 741 }	Permanent debt ‡ ...	4	794,035	...	794,035
	Total ...	...	1,513,035	28,414,000	29,927,035
—	Debentures of M. & H. B. U. Railway Co.	...	...	...	183,900
	Grand Total ...	...	...	...	30,110,935

Reduced rate
of interest
on loans.

356. Loans paid off on the 1st October, 1883, and the same date in 1884 and 1885, amounting together to £7,817,220, bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent. By these repayments the portion of the debt

* Convertible into inscribed stock at option of holders. The amount so inscribed to the 15th June, 1886, was £8,141,800.

† See also stock referred to in preceding footnote.

‡ But subject to be paid off in sums of not less than £5,000 at any one time after 28th November, 1897, after one year's notice.

bearing 6 per cent. interest has become reduced to £1,256,100. The redemption loans bear only 4 per cent. interest, and the saving in the annual interest payable by the substitution of these for the 6 per cent. loans paid off during the last three years amounts to over £156,000 per annum.

357. Victorian Government stock on the Melbourne register was first authorized under the Public Works Loan Act 1872 (36 Vict. No. 428), and originally amounted to £1,500,000. Owing to portion of this being converted into debentures, as being more readily negociable by the Government in a case of emergency, which operation was counter-balanced to some extent by re-conversions and fresh issues—the amount outstanding became reduced on the 30th June, 1886, to £794,035*; at which date, however, a further authorized amount of £16,447 had not been issued. In the case of the first three loans issued in London since the 1st January, 1883—amounting to £10,000,000—the option was given to holders of converting their debentures into stock, to be registered in London; whilst the last two of those loans—amounting to £5,500,000—were issued as stock in the first instance. The privilege referred to, according to advices received up to the 30th June, 1886, had been availed of to the extent of £8,141,800, so that the stock then outstanding upon the London register amounted to £13,641,800. The total amount of stock on the two registers combined was thus £14,435,835. The whole of the stock bears interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

358. Over two-thirds of the public debt bears interest at 4 per cent., and the balance at higher rates up to 6 per cent. The following are the rates of interest payable on the various amounts of which the public debt of Victoria was composed on the 30th June, 1886 :—

Rates of Interest.					Amount at each Rate.	
6 per cent.	£1,256,100
5 per cent.	2,603,800
4½ per cent.	5,000,000
4 per cent.	21,251,035
Total					...	£30,110,935

359. Nearly three-fifths of the interest on the debt is payable in July and January, and the remainder in October and April. In connexion with this, Messrs. W. Westgarth and Co., whilst admitting the inconvenience to the colony of having large interest amounts falling due at one time, have pointed out that the greatest degree of

* Of this amount, £463,597 is held by the public, and £330,439 by the Government on account of Trust Funds invested.

negociability for the stock can only be attained by making the periods of payment uniform for all loans. About eleven-twelfths of the interest 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, 1886 :—

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT.

Rate per Cent.	When Due.	Amount Payable Annually—					
		In Melbourne.			In London.		
		£	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	„ „	...			418,280	0	0*
	Total ...	15,645	0	0	799,630	0	0
6	October and April	24,366	0	0	...		
4	„ „	31,761	7	11	400,000	0	0
	Total ...	56,127	7	11	400,000	0	0
	Grand Total ...	71,772	7	11	1,199,630	0	0
	Melbourne & Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures	...			...
	Grand Total ...	...			...
							9,195 0 0†
							1,280,597 7 11

NOTE.—The figures in this table represent the amounts of interest payable in 1886-7 on the debt (viz., £30,110,935) as it stood at the commencement of that year. The fresh loan raised in January, 1887, will add £120,000 per annum to the interest payable, but the first half-yearly instalment does not accrue until 1887-8. Moreover, stock in hand, but unsold at the end of 1885-6, will, when disposed of, add £658 to the annual interest.

Interest on
loans for
different
works.

360. The annual interest payable on the public debt, as it existed at the end of the financial year 1885-6, was equivalent to an average rate of about £4 5s. 1d. per cent., the rates on the amounts borrowed for the different works in most cases varying from 4 to 4½ per cent. No money has been borrowed at 6 per cent. since 1866; and the 5, 4½, and 4 per cent. loans floated since, together with the substitution of 4 per cent. debentures for the 6 per cents. which had become due, have

* Inclusive of £18,280, payable on debentures which are held by the Government on account of Trust Funds invested.

† Of which about one-fourth is payable in Melbourne and the remainder in London.

gradually brought down the rate of interest, so that at the end of 1885-6 it averaged only $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. as just stated. The following are the particulars of the amounts borrowed for the different works, and the amount and average rate of interest payable thereon annually :—

INTEREST ON LOANS FOR DIFFERENT WORKS.

Purpose for which Raised.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1886.	Interest Payable Annually.	
		Amount.	Average Rate.
	£	£	Per cent.
Railways ...	23,077,647*	979,920	4·25
Water Supply { Melbourne ...	1,283,684	52,610	4·10
Country ...	3,043,078	133,840	4·40
Graving-dock ...	350,464	15,307	4·37
Law Courts and Parliament Houses	600,713	25,265	4·20
Public Offices	166,195	6,789	4·09
Defences ...	100,000	6,000	6·00
State Schools	1,105,557	45,222	4·09
Yarra Bridge	108,043	4,622	4·28
Harbours, &c.	275,554	11,022	4·00
Total ...	30,110,935	1,280,597	4·25

361. By the last two tables it appears that the total sum payable annually as interest is £1,280,597; but as interest on debentures held by the Government is not paid, and as a portion of the debt did not bear interest during the whole of the year, the amount actually paid in 1885-6 was only £1,254,728, viz., £1,165,523 in London and £89,205 in Melbourne.

Interest payable and paid.

362. The payment of interest in Melbourne is not attended with any expense; but in connexion with the payment of interest in London expenses are incurred, consisting chiefly of premium on the remittance of money and commission to the Banks. These charges amounted in 1885-6 to £20,746, which is equivalent to a proportion of over $1\frac{3}{4}$ (1·78) per cent. on the total amount paid in London, viz., £1,165,523, as just stated; as compared with only £14,420, or $1\frac{1}{4}$ (1·25) per cent. in 1884-5. This large increase, amounting to £6,327, was due to the premiums on remittances having increased by £4,900, in consequence of the rate of exchange being exceptionally high during the year; also to the increase of stock (by conversion and new issues) on the London

Expenses of paying interest on debt.

* This is inclusive of £183,900, amount outstanding on the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's debentures, the interest on which is £9,349 annually.

Registers, the management of which is much more costly than that of debentures; for whereas the commission for the payment of debenture coupons is only $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the amount of interest payable, the charge for the inscription and management of stock and payment of interest thereon is equivalent to between $1\frac{1}{8}$ and $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The following figures show the items of which the expenses were made up during the last two years:—

EXPENSES OF PAYING INTEREST ON LOANS, 1884-5 AND 1885-6.

	1884-5.	1885-6.
Commission of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on debenture coupons payable	£ 4,444	£ 3,598
Commission of £500 or £450 per million* for inscription of stock and payment of interest ($=1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. on interest payable)	3,541	5,798
Premium on remittances	5,782	10,701
Stamps, advertising, &c.	653	649
Total Expenses	14,420	20,746
Interest paid in London †	1,150,684	1,165,523

Interest on
debt per
head.

363. The interest and expenses of the public debt of Victoria thus amounted in 1885-6 to £1,275,474,† being in the proportion of £1 6s. 3d. per head of population, and equal to nearly a fifth of the total expenditure. In the other Australasian colonies, in 1886, the interest and expenses of the public debt per head varied from £3 in New Zealand and £2 9s. in Queensland to £1 7s. 3d. in New South Wales and £1 2s. 6d. in Tasmania; and the proportion to the total expenditure varied from 40 and 26 per cent. respectively in the two former, to 16 per cent. in Western Australia, and 15 per cent. in New South Wales.§ In a former issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*|| it was also shown that in only one of 29 of the principal countries in the world—viz., France—was the annual charge per head in respect to the public debt as high as in Victoria.

Loans autho-
rized, 1885
and 1886.

364. A loan of £8,000,000—to be floated in instalments as required—was authorized on the 14th December, 1885.¶ It was provided that

* £500 is charged for the first 10 millions of stock inscribed, £450 for the second 10 millions, and £400 for subsequent amounts.

† See under head of "Public Debt" on page 127 *ante*.

‡ This amount differs by £6,536 from that shown in the table following paragraph 243 *ante*, since the latter includes the cost of redeeming loans in London.

§ See *Australasian Statistics* for 1885, Table V.

|| See *Victorian Year-Book* 1879-80, paragraph 260 *et seq.*

¶ Under the Railway Loan Act 1885 (49 Vict. No. 845).

this loan should have a currency of 35 years, and be issued either as debentures or as inscribed stock, interest to be payable half-yearly, the rate of which—not to exceed 4 per cent.—was left to be determined by an order of the Governor in Council prior to the time of issue. The following are the amounts authorized to be devoted to the respective purposes for which the loan was to be raised :—

LOAN AUTHORIZED 1885.

Purposes.						Amounts Authorized under Act 49 Vict. No. 845.
						£
Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	6,000,000
Tramways (in country districts) ...	...	...	...	...	...	200,000
Water Supply—Melbourne	...	...	...	...	...	500,000
Irrigation Works, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1,300,000
Total	...	...	...	...	...	8,000,000
Amount raised to 30th June, 1887 ...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500,000
Balance not yet floated	...	...	...	...	...	3,500,000
When due	...	...	...	...	...	1st Oct., 1920

365. The first two instalments of the £8,000,000 loan just referred to, viz., £1,500,000 and £3,000,000, were floated in London on the 2nd February, 1886, and 20th January, 1887, respectively, the interest being fixed at 4 per cent. in both cases. The minimum price fixed for which tenders would be received was £102 for every £100 stock, which, after allowing for interest accruing on the deferred payments, was equivalent to £101 3s. 3d. net for the former, and £101 6s. 3d. for the latter. The number of tenderers for the first issue was 643, and for the second issue 817; whilst the amount tendered was between 10 and 11 millions sterling on each occasion. The gross average prices obtained were £106 9s. and £102 19s. 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. respectively—being equivalent, *ex* accrued interest, to £105 12s. 3d. and £102 5s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; but, if expenses be also deducted, the price would be reduced to about £104 9s. and £101 2s. 9d. As the first instalment of the loan has a currency of 35 years, this is equivalent to the money being obtained at a little over 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. (£3 15s. 5d. per £100), which is the lowest rate of interest at which any Australian loan has yet been floated, and the loan referred to is the first Victorian 4 per cent. loan floated above par. As the second

Loan floated
1886 and
1887.

instalment has a currency of 34 years, the money was obtained in that case for £3 18s. 9d. per £100, or 3s. 4d. more than in the case of the previous loan. It is believed that the lowest actual rate of interest at which any loan of New South Wales has yet been floated is £3 18s. per £100, which is the rate payable on the last of the nominal $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loans issued in that colony.* According to a promise made in the last prospectus issued, no further instalment of the Victorian loan referred to is to be floated during the current year (1887).

Net proceeds
of recent
loans.

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

PARTICULARS OF LOANS FLOATED, 1883 TO 1887.

Particulars.	£4,000,000, 4 per cent.— Inscribable. (45 Vict. No. 717.)	£2,000,000, 4 per cent.— Inscribable. (46 Vict. No. 739.)	£4,000,000, 4 per cent.— Inscribable. (47 Vict. No. 760.)	£4,000,000, 4 per cent.— Stock. (48 Vict. No. No. 805.)	£3,000,000, 4 per cent.— Stock. (49 Vict. No. 845.)	
					First Issue, £1,500,000.	Second Issue, £3,000,000.
When floated ...	9th-17th Jan, and 6th March, 1883	3rd July, 1883	29th Jan., 1884	13th May, 1885.	2nd Feb., 1886.	20th Jan., 1887.
Minimum price fixed per £100	£98 13 7	£96 13 3	£98 2 8	£97 4 9½	£101 3 3	£101 6 3
Number of tenders	735	684	529	1,178	643	817
Amount tendered	£9,421,400	£5,137,700	£5,561,700	£11,553,900	£10,834,250	£10,191,500
Number of suc- cessful tenders†	494	362	428	224	27	62
Highest tender per £100	£101 3 7	£98 18 3	£100 7 8	£100 9 9½	£105 15 9	£102 18 9
Lowest successful tender per £100	£98 13 7	£97 8 9	£98 4 2	£98 17 9½	£105 11 9	£102 5 9
Gross proceeds, average per £100	£98 16 8½	£97 14 1½	£98 5 7	£98 18 6½	£105 12 3¼	£102 5 6½
Deduct expenses, ditto	£1 3 1	£1 3 2	£1 2 10¾	£1 2 9	£1 3 3¼	£1 2 9¼
Net proceeds, ditto	£97 13 7½	£96 10 11½	£97 2 8¼†	£97 15 9½	£104 9 0	£101 2 9
Bank of England minimum rate of discount per cent.	5-3	4	3	3½	3	5

NOTE.—The quotations in this table are exclusive of accrued interest.

* See paragraph 373 *post*.

† Wholly or partly successful.

‡ Price depreciated fully 5s. per cent., in consequence of the unusual occurrence of large shipments of gold from London to Australia.

367. The total expenses connected with floating Victorian loans from 1855 (the time the first loans were authorized) to the 30th June, 1886, including bank charges, brokerage, &c., have amounted to £399,481, which figures furnish a proportion of a fraction over 1 per cent. (1·034) on the gross amount borrowed to that date. On the loans recently floated, however, the expenses averaged 1·15 per cent., as will be seen by figures in the last table. It should be mentioned that another charge, not taken into account, is the Banks' commission (including brokerage) of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. for the earlier debenture loans, and $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. for the more recent inscribable loans, besides exchange on remittances for redemption of the debentures when they arrive at maturity.

Expenses of floating and redemption of loans.

368. The minimum price for tenders for a loan is fixed after due inquiry from those supposed to be best acquainted with the state of the money market. The results, however, are very various, and in the case of the loans from 1874 onwards the amounts obtained per £100 debenture or stock have ranged from 2s. 7d. to as much as £4 9s. above the minimum fixed, as is shown in the last column of the following table:—

Prices fixed and obtained for loans.

VICTORIAN LOANS.—PRICES FIXED AND OBTAINED, 1874 TO 1887.

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

369. Particulars respecting the amounts, nominal rates of interest, due dates of, and average prices obtained for, the various loans forming part of the public debt of Victoria, raised in London from 1859 to 1887, are given in the following table; also the average prices obtained after deducting expenses of floating, as well as of accrued interest; the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent, which are really those payable by the colony on the moneys actually available (net proceeds) for the purposes for which the loans were raised; to which is added, in the last column, the minimum rate of discount, with a view of showing the state of the money market at the time of floating the respective loans:—

Particulars of loans floated in London.

VICTORIAN LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1859 to 1887.

Act No.	When Raised.	Amount of Loan.*	Nominal Rate of Interest. Per Cent.	When due.	Average price obtained per £100 Debenture.		Actual Rate of Interest per £100.†	Bank of England Minimum Rate of Discount at time of Floating.
					Ex Accrued Interest.	Ex Interest and Expenses.† (Net proceeds.)		
		£			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.
36	1859 ...	1,000,000	6	1883	105 1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	104 1 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 13 9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	" ...	750,000	"	"	107 17 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	106 17 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 9 10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	1860 ...	1,837,500	"	"	104 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 17 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 14 1	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ -5
"	" ...	812,500	"	1884				
"	1861 ...	1,000,000	"	1885	103 1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	102 1 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	5 16 10	6
"	1862 ...	1,600,000	"	"	102 19 7	101 19 7	5 16 11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
287	1866 ...	850,000	"	1891	100 8 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	99 8 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	6 0 10	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
331	1869 ...	588,600	5	1894	98 4 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	97 4 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 4 0	3
"	1870 ...	1,518,400	"	"	100 17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	99 17 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 19 10	3
468	1874 ...	1,500,000	4	1899	90 2 7	89 2 7	4 15 3	3-4
531	1876 ...	3,000,000	"	1901	94 16 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	93 18 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 8 1	2
611	1878 ...	457,000	"	1904	...	...	...	...
608	1879 ...	3,000,000	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	97 17 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 19 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 14 0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	1880 ...	2,000,000	"	"	103 3 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	102 5 11	4 6 11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
717	1883 ...	4,000,000	4	1907	98 16 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	97 13 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 3 0	5-3
739	" ...	2,000,000§	"	1908	97 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	96 10 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 4 6	4
760	1884 ...	{ 2,636,600\$ 1,363,400 }	"	1913	98 5 7||	97 2 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 3 3	3
805	1885 ...	{ 3,180,620\$ 819,380 }	"	1919	98 18 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¶	97 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 2 5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
845	1886 ...	1,500,000	"	1920	105 12 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	104 9 0	3 15 5	3
"	1887 ...	3,000,000	"	1920	102 5 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	101 2 9	3 18 9	5
Total		38,414,000**						

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

Terms upon which loans have been obtained.

370. It will be noticed that all the 6 per cent. loans, one of the 5 per cent. loans, and the second portion of the 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan of 1879-80, were floated at a premium; but only the last two of the 4 per cent. loans realized a higher rate than par. It will also be noticed that a most remarkable and unprecedented advance in the value of Victorian securities took place in 1886, for whereas a *discount* of over 1 per cent. was demanded for the loans raised in the preceding years, the loan raised in 1886 realized a *premium* of over 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Compared with 12 years previously, the improvement is still more marked; for in 1874 the first of the 4 per cent. loans could only be floated at a discount of 10 per cent. The falling-off in the price realized for the subsequent loan—floated in 1887—is no doubt chiefly attributable to the

* The loans referred to in the first six lines have been paid off by means of more recent loans.

† For loans raised prior to 1876, the expenses have been uniformly assumed to have been 1 per cent. See paragraph 367 *ante*.

‡ Based on the prices given in the previous column. These results have been derived from "The Investors' Sinking Fund and Redemption Tables," by Robert Lucas Nash, London; Effingham Wilson, Royal Exchange.

§ Redemption loans.

¶ It is believed that a higher price by fully 5s. per £100 would have been obtained but for the unusual occurrence of the shipment of large quantities of gold to Australia, which took place just prior to the loan being floated.

¶ Money market much affected at time of issue of this loan by a misunderstanding with Russia and the supposed probability of war with that country.

** Including redemption loans amounting to £7,817,220, of which £7,000,000 was for loans falling due in London. This being deducted, the net amount borrowed there is reduced to £31,414,000.

unfavorable state of the market as indicated by the high rate of Bank of England discount then prevailing.

371. By the last column but one of the table, it appears, in respect to the earlier loans, that, although the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent., the money was usually obtained for about $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., the lowest rate being $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1859, and the highest a small fraction over 6 per cent. in 1866. Since that year, however, the credit of the colony has considerably improved, for in 1870—or four years later—it was able to secure the money for a little less than 5 per cent., in the early part of 1883 a loan was obtained for $4\frac{3}{20}$ per cent., and in 1886 for a small fraction over $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., which, notwithstanding the nominal rate of interest is only 4 per cent., is the lowest actual rate at which any Victorian—or, in fact, any Australasian—loan has yet been raised.

372. The following table, giving similar information respecting the loans of New South Wales, is taken in substance, as regards the earlier portion, from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, but in the case of the last six lines the figures were compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from official documents :—

NEW SOUTH WALES LOANS, 1858 TO 1886.

Date of Loan.	Years' Currency.	Amount of Loan.	Amount raised.	Average rate per cent. less charges, &c.*	Nominal Interest per cent.	Actual Interest per £100.
		£	£			£ s. d.
1858	30	130,400	125,888	90·59	5	5 13 3
1859	30	818,100	916,778	99·09	5	5 1 3
1860	30	560,900	560,654	99·20	5	5 1 0
1861	30	206,960	205,887	98·85	5	5 1 7
1862	30	495,500	485,391	97·22	5	5 3 10
1863	30	610,000	613,247	99·78	5	5 0 3
1864	30	288,300	287,609	90·01	5	5 1 5
1865	30	292,800	269,974	91·49	5	5 11 6
1866	30	1,001,900	899,216	88·49	5	5 16 4
1867	30	312,800	267,448	84·32	5	5 2 1
1868	30	1,500,000	1,430,204	88·52	5	5 16 4
1869	...	1,000,000	981,655	96·85	5	5 4 2
1870 } 1871 }	30	985,100	973,696	97·91	5	5 2 11
1872	30	406,800	422,666	103·90	5	4 15 0
1873	Inter.	222,284	217,270	97·74	4	4 2 0
1874	Inter.	282,955	268,808	95·00	4	4 5 11
1875	30	1,000,000	900,581	89·12	4	4 13 0
1876	30	901,500	837,180	92·22	4	4 9 4
1879	30	3,249,500	3,099,443	97·81	4	4 2 8
1881	30	2,050,000	2,120,697	102·86	4	3 16 10†
1882	50	2,000,000	2,042,916	101·06	4	3 19 0
1883	50	3,000,000	3,001,067	97·68	4	4 2 3
"	50	3,000,000	3,018,780	98·08	4	4 1 10
1884	40	5,500,000	5,152,386	91·17	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 18 11
1885	40	5,500,000	5,042,041	89·01	$3\frac{1}{2}$	4 1 3
1886	38	5,500,000	5,247,690	91·99	$3\frac{1}{2}$	3 18 0

* The quotations respecting New South Wales for 1883 and subsequent years were carefully computed in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and are exclusive of accrued interest as well as expenses; but, for the loans prior to 1883, it is believed no allowance has been made for accrued interest (or—what amounts to the same thing—for discount on deferred instalments). This is often considerable, and, in the case of the last five loans, varied from something less than £1 to nearly £2 per £100.

† See next paragraph.

Success of
recent New
South Wales
loans.

373. By this table it appears that during the last four years New South Wales has floated five loans, amounting in the aggregate to £24,500,000. The loan of 1882 was issued in the form of debentures, but with right of inscription as stock; whilst all the subsequent loans were issued as inscribed stock. It would appear, if the figures taken from the *Sydney Morning Herald* are correct, that as early as 1881 and 1882 New South Wales was able to borrow, allowing for all charges, for less than 4 per cent.—the loan floated in 1881 being set down as costing only £3 16s. 10d. per £100 per annum. There is reason to believe, however, that this is not the case, and that if accrued interest were allowed for,* as is done in regard to subsequent loans, the rate would be found to reach, or to be above, 4 per cent. But in the case of the last five loans all allowances have been made, and it will be seen that only on two occasions was the money obtained for less than 4 per cent. The last three loans, it will be observed, were launched nominally at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; New South Wales being the first Australasian, and the second British, colony† to issue loans bearing a lower nominal rate of interest than 4 per cent. The actual rate of interest payable on the first and third of these was respectively £3 18s. 11d. and £3 18s. per £100 borrowed, but the actual rate of interest payable on the second one was slightly over 4 per cent.

Prices
obtained for
loans of
Victoria and
New South
Wales
compared.

374. It has already been shown‡ that the most successful Victorian loan was the 4 per cent. loan for £1,500,000—having a currency of 34 years—floated in 1886 at an average net price, *ex* accrued interest and expenses, of £105 12s. $3\frac{1}{4}$ d per £100; and that the most successful one of New South Wales was the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan for £5,500,000—having a currency of 38 years—floated also in 1886, at a net average price of £91 18s. $7\frac{1}{4}$ d.; also, that the actual rate of interest payable per £100 is £3 15s. 5d. in the former case, and £3 18s. in the latter. Victoria, with a nominal 4 per cent. loan, thus pays per annum 2s. 7d. less interest per £100 than New South Wales, with a nominal $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. issue. Moreover, if the price realized for the Victorian loan be reduced to the same basis as that on which the New South Wales loan was floated—viz., a nominal rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and principal redeemable in 38 years—it will be found that the price realized for the Victorian loan was £3 9s. per £100 higher than that realized for the loan of New South Wales; thus—

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

† Canada was the first British colony to float a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan, viz., in June, 1884, or only about four months before New South Wales. According to Messrs. Westgarth & Co., this Canadian loan was disposed of at a price which, with various allowances, actually yields to the investors £3 17s. 6d. per cent. But if allowances were made for cost of floating, &c., as is done in the case of the New South Wales loan, the latter would probably be found the more successful of the two loans from the borrowers' standpoint. Canada has since reverted to 4 per cent. loans.

‡ See paragraphs 365, 371, and 372 *ante*.

COMPARATIVE PRICES OF LOANS RAISED IN 1886 ON A UNIFORM
3½ PER CENT. BASIS.

(Loans assumed to be redeemable in 38 years.)

			£	s.	d.
Victoria	...	(Actual interest = £3 15s. 5d. per £100)	...	95	7 8
New South Wales	(	" = £3 18s. 0d. "	...	91	18 7½
Difference in favour of Victoria			...	£3	9 0¾

375. The expenses of floating loans have lately been much greater in the case of the loans of New South Wales than in regard to those of Victoria. Thus, the expenses of floating Victorian loans averages barely £1 3s. per £100 debenture, but it varies from £1 2s. to over £1 14s. in the case of New South Wales—the average being close on £1 9s. The following are the average expenses of floating loans in the two colonies during the four years ended with 1885:—

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

EXPENSES OF FLOATING LOANS OF VICTORIA* AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 1882 TO 1885.

Year.	Amount of Loan.		Expenses per £100 Debenture or Stock in—			
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.			New South Wales.
	£	£	£	s.	d.	£ s. d.
1882 ...	...	2,000,000	...			1 1 9
1883 (1st loan)	4,000,000	3,000,000	1	3	1	1 1 10
„ (2nd loan)	2,000,000	3,000,000	1	3	2	1 6 5
1884 ...	4,000,000	5,500,000	1	2	11	1 11 2
1885 ...	4,000,000	5,500,000	1	2	9	1 14 5
Total ...	14,000,000	19,000,000	1	2	11	1 8 11

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

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

377. 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 five years ended with 1885; also the number of years' revenue the debt is equal to in each year:—

Debts of Australasian colonies.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1881	22,426,502	25 9 7†	4·32
	1882	22,103,202	24 11 1†	3·95
	1883	24,308,175	26 7 5†	4·33
	1884	27,526,667	29 1 11†	4·64
	1885	28,628,588	29 9 7	4·55

* See also table following paragraph 366 ante.

† Figures amended since last publication.

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.	
New South Wales	1881	16,924,019	21 14 8	2·52
	1882	18,721,219	23 1 9	2·53
	1883	21,632,459	25 4 5	3·34
	1884	30,101,959	33 6 0	4·23
	1885	35,564,259 *	37 2 8	4·69
Queensland ...	1881	13,245,150	58 7 1	6·55
	1882	13,125,350	52 17 5	6·24
	1883	14,907,850	51 17 2	5·77
	1884	16,419,850	52 19 6	6·14
	1885	19,320,850	61 4 10	6·80
South Australia ...	1881	11,196,800	38 3 6	5·16
	1882	12,472,600	42 9 10	5·98
	1883	13,891,900	45 12 5	6·74
	1884	15,473,800	49 9 5	7·64
	1885	17,020,900	54 6 2	7·37
Western Australia	1881	511,000	17 0 6	2·01
	1882	511,000	16 12 2	2·04
	1883	611,000	19 5 6	1·93
	1884	765,000	23 4 3	2·64
	1885	1,288,100	36 12 4	3·99
Tasmania ...	1881	2,003,000	16 16 10	3·96
	1882	2 050,600	16 14 10	3·72
	1883	2,385,600	18 18 0	4·24
	1884	3,202,300	24 10 7	5·83
	1885	3,357,000	25 1 10	5·88
New Zealand † ...	1881	29,659,111	59 4 2	7·89
	1882	30,235,711	58 8 1	7·72
	1883	31,385,411	58 0 6	8·11
	1884	32,860,982	58 4 8	8·86
	1885	35,790,422	62 4 3	8·74

NOTE.—For public debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1886, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet *ante*), which gives a statement of the debts of the respective colonies at the end of each of the fourteen years 1873 to 1886; also Appendix A *post*.

Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

378. In 1885, as compared with the previous year, all the colonies, except Victoria and Tasmania, show a large increase of indebtedness per head, varying from £4 in New South Wales and New Zealand to £8 in Queensland, and as much as £13 in Western Australia. According to the returns of the same year, by far the most heavily-indebted colony, in proportion to population, was New Zealand, with £62, and

* Including a loan of £5,500,000 raised in October, 1885. Although £1,810,000 of this loan was not actually received until after the end of 1885, yet, as the interest accrued from the 1st October, 1885, the whole amount is considered as part of the liability of the colony at the end of 1885.

† New Zealand, as a set-off against the debt, has an accrued sinking fund, which amounted on the 31st December, 1885, to £3,217,930. The net liability was thus £32,572,492, or £56 12s. 6d. per head, and was equal to 7·95 times the revenue.

next to it Queensland, with £61, per head. Victoria, in proportion to population, was less than half as heavily indebted as either of these, and was, moreover, much less indebted than any of the other colonies except Tasmania. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to their indebtedness per head, the most heavily-indebted colony being placed first :—

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

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

379. The public debt in the different colonies varied, in 1885, from an amount equal to nearly 9 years' revenue in New Zealand to a sum equal to 4 years' revenue in Western Australia. Victoria occupied a lower, and consequently more favorable, position in this respect than any of the colonies, except Western Australia, 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.	5. New South Wales.
2. South Australia.	6. Victoria.
3. Queensland.	7. Western Australia.
4. Tasmania.	

380. If the amounts of debt at the latest period shown in the table be added together, it will be found that the aggregate debt of the colonies on the continent of Australia was nearly one hundred and two millions, being eleven and a half millions more than in 1884; and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was close upon one hundred and forty-one millions sterling, being over fourteen and a half millions more than in 1884. 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, 1885.*

	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	101,822,697	39 5 4	5·26
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	140,970,119	42 13 10	5·87

* For later figures, see Appendix A post.

Debt per head higher in Australasia than in Australia.

381. 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 £3 8s. 6d. than such a proportion applied to the continental colonies alone, in explanation of which it will be remembered that although Tasmania is almost the most lightly, New Zealand is the most heavily, indebted colony of the group.

Increase of debt in Australasia in twelve years.

382. During the year 1885, the public debt of Australasia, taken as a whole, increased by over fourteen and a half millions—or by more than one-ninth—whilst the amount per head of population increased by £3; and during the twelve years ended with 1885, the public debt increased by nearly one hundred millions—or much more than three-fold—whilst the proportion per head was more than doubled. The debt also increased in a much greater ratio than the public revenue, for whereas in 1873 it was equal to the income of the colonies for only about three and a half years, in 1885 it was equal to their income for nearly six years. This will be observed by the following figures:—

INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1885.

Year.				Public Debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.			
				Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*		Multiple of Revenue.
				£	£	s. d.	
1873	...	...	...	42,672,423	20	7 1	3·46
1884	...	...	...	126,350,558	39	13 3	5·67
1885	...	...	...	140,970,119	42	13 10	5·87
Increase, 1873-85				98,297,696	22	6 9	2·41
,, 1885				14,619,561	3	0 7	0·20

Purposes for which debts of Australasian colonies were contracted.

383. The major portion of the public debt of each of the Australasian colonies was contracted for the purpose of railway construction, but smaller amounts were borrowed for water supply, immigration, electric telegraphs, harbour and defence works, roads and bridges, school-houses, and other public works. Up to the end of 1885, New South Wales had borrowed a larger amount for railway construction than any other colony, the amount being close on £30,000,000, as against nearly £22,000,000 borrowed for the same purpose by Victoria, £10,500,000 by Queensland, and £9,400,000 by South Australia. The amount set down as having been borrowed by New Zealand

* In 1873, the population was 2,096,560 ; in 1884, 3,185,483 ; and in 1885, 3,302,174.

for railway construction is £12,400,000, but the purposes for which £12,500,000* of the debt—consisting chiefly of old provincial debts—(nearly a third of the whole New Zealand debt at the end of 1885)—were contracted are not accurately known, and possibly some portion of this may have been devoted to railways, although not a large amount, as the total cost of railways in New Zealand, including 41 miles of private line, is returned as £12,349,100, or £10,000 less than the amount known to have been borrowed for State railways. Victoria has borrowed much more for water supply than any other colony, the total amount being £3,800,000, as against £1,550,000 borrowed by New South Wales, and £1,200,000 borrowed by South Australia for the same object. No portion of the public debt of Victoria, South Australia, or Western Australia has been contracted for the promotion of immigration; but, up to the end of 1885, New Zealand has borrowed over two millions and Queensland nearly two millions for immigration purposes, whilst New South Wales and Tasmania had spent smaller sums. In the following table, the amounts borrowed for railways, water supply, immigration, and other purposes, to the end of 1885, are given for each of the Australasian colonies:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH PUBLIC DEBTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES
WERE RAISED.

(Debts on the 31st December, 1885.†)

Colony.	Amount of Public Debt contracted for—				Total.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Immigra- tion.	Other Purposes.	
	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	21,868,973	3,803,365	...	2,956,250	28,628,588
New South Wales ...	29,663,319	1,549,807	387,663	3,963,470	35,564,259
Queensland	10,454,335	406,126	2,049,397	6,410,992‡	19,320,850
South Australia ...	9,389,428	1,206,650	...	6,424,822	17,020,900
Western Australia ...	858,675	...	...	449,425	1,288,100
Tasmania	1,324,528	...	227,814	1,804,658	3,357,000
New Zealand	12,359,083	551,261	2,105,617	20,774,461*	35,790,422

384. Of the total amount borrowed by the colonies on the Australian continent to the end of 1885, not quite three-fourths was for railways, Purposes for which debt of Australasia was contracted.

* Including unspent balances of loan moneys at the end of the year, amounting to £1,454,673; and the old provincial debts of New Zealand taken over by the Central Government, amounting to £11,060,028. It is now impossible to determine accurately the purposes for which the latter amount was contracted; it is probable that a considerable portion of it was spent in carrying on wars with the Maoris.

† Similar information to the end of 1886 will be found in Appendix A *post*.

‡ Including unexpended balances of loan moneys, amounting to £2,441,520.

nearly a fourteenth was for waterworks, nearly a fortieth for immigration, and nearly a fifth for other purposes. Of the amount borrowed by the continental and insular colonies combined (so far as it can be apportioned in the absence of complete information respecting New Zealand*), the proportions for railways and water supply are considerably less, but those for immigration and for other purposes are considerably more, than the proportions for like objects relating to the continental colonies alone. This is shown in the following table:—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA WERE CONTRACTED.

(Debts on the 31st December, 1885.)

Purposes for which Debt was contracted.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount of Debt.	Proportions per Cent.	Amount of Debt.	Proportions per Cent.
	£		£	
Railways	72,214,730	70·92	85,898,341	60·93
Water Supply, &c. ...	6,965,948	6·84	7,517,209	5·33
Immigration	2,437,060	2·39	4,770,491	3·39
Other purposes† ...	20,204,959	19·85	42,784,078	30·35
Total	101,822,697	100·00	140,970,119	100·00

Public debts of British dominions.

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

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1885.

Country or Colony.	Public Debt.				
	Total Amount	Amount per Head.‡			Multiple of Revenue.§
EUROPE.					
	£	£	s.	d.	
United Kingdom	742,282,411	20	2	3	8·28
Malta	380,186	2	8	6	1·78
ASIA.					
India	173,752,206	0	17	6	2·46
Ceylon	2,284,094	0	18	3	1·93
Straits Settlements	48,800	0	1	10	·08

* See footnote (*) on previous page.
† Including £2,441,520 for Australia, and £14,956,221 for Australasia, of which the purposes for which contracted cannot be ascertained. See footnote (*) to last table.
‡ For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 142 ante.
§ For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 278 ante.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1885—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
AFRICA.			
	£	£ s. d.	
Mauritius	756,750	2 1 11	1·04
Natal	3,762,060	8 9 7	5·68
Cape of Good Hope... ..	21,672,162	17 6 1	6·51
St. Helena	6,750	1 6 7	·75
Lagos	441‡	0 0 1	·01
Sierra Leone	58,000	0 19 2	·86
AMERICA.			
Canada	40,918,269§	8 18 8	5·92
Newfoundland	447,833	2 5 2	2·13
Bermuda	5,284	0 7 0	·18
British Guiana	347,329	1 5 9	·80
West Indies—			
Bahamas	83,126	1 18 2	1·83
Jamaica	1,499,481	2 10 3	2·45
St. Lucia	34,200	0 16 6	·89
St. Vincent	1,520	0 0 9	·06
Barbados	19,000	0 2 3	·13
Grenada	5,440	0 2 4	·13
Tobago	1,000	0 1 0	·09
St. Christopher }	1,200	0 0 7	·03
Nevis			
Antigua	15,671	0 9 0	·38
Montserrat	4,100	0 7 5	·75
Dominica	13,400	0 9 0	·85
Trinidad	580,920	3 8 0	1·35
AUSTRALASIA.			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ||	140,970,119	42 13 10	5 87
Fiji	264,025	2 1 1	3·44
Total	1,130,215,777	4 8 8	5·65

386. It will be observed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies reaches beyond eleven hundred and thirty millions sterling; that nearly two-thirds of this amount is owing by Great Britain herself, and nearly one-eighth by the Australasian colonies. Indebtedness of British dominions.

387. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is more than twice as large as that of the United Kingdom, which in this respect is far above any of its other dependencies. As regards individual colonies, the indebtedness per head of New Indebtedness per head of British dominions.

* For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 142 *ante*.

† For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 278 *ante*.

‡ The figures for Lagos relate to the year 1882.

§ Total net liabilities of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, after deducting the assets.

|| For public debts and amounts per head, and proportion of debt to revenue, in the various Australasian colonies, see table following paragraph 377 *ante*.

Zealand or Queensland is over three times, and that of South Australia is more than two and a half times, as large as the indebtedness per head of the United Kingdom; whilst that of New South Wales and Western Australia is nearly twice as large, and that of Victoria is larger by nearly a half. The two first-named colonies are, in proportion to population, by far the most heavily-indebted countries in the world. It may be observed that the indebtedness per head of Canada—which moreover includes its provincial debts—is considerably less than one-fourth of that of Australasia.

Proportion of debts to revenues of British dominions.

388. In proportion to revenue, the debt of Great Britain is far larger than that of any of her dependencies, of which the Cape of Good Hope stands first and Canada next in this respect. Besides Canada and the Cape of Good Hope, there is no other possession in which the debt is so high a multiple of its revenue as the united debts of the Australasian colonies are of their united revenues.

Increased indebtedness of British dominions.

389. During the year 1885 the public indebtedness of the British dominions increased by £34,000,000, of which two millions was added to the debt of the United Kingdom, eleven millions was borrowed by India, fourteen millions by Australasia, and three millions by Canada.

Public debts of Foreign countries.

390. 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.				Public Debt.			
				Year.		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.* Multiple of Revenue.
EUROPE.						£	£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	1883		458,884,†	11 5 4‡
Belgium...	...	...	...	1884		70,674,	12 1 6‡
Denmark	...	...	...	1882-3		6,339,	3 4 5
France ...	...	...	...	1884		789,374,	21 2 1
Germany	...	...	...	1882-3		294,668,§	6 10 3
Greece ...	...	...	...	1883		15,921,	8 0 11
Holland...	...	...	...	1884		84,916,	20 6 11
Italy ...	...	...	...	1883		440,381,	15 9 6

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 144 ante.

† This amount is made up of £277,309,000, general debt of the whole empire; £65,125,000, special debt of Austria Proper; and £116,450,000, special debt of Hungary.

‡ Figures revised, and slightly altered since last publication.

§ This amount is made up of the debt of the empire, together with the debts of the various States, for particulars of which see *Victorian Year-Book* 1883-4, footnote (†) to table following paragraph 343. A large proportion of the debts of the German states was contracted for the construction of railways. As a set-off against the "Debt of the Empire," there exist various invested funds amounting to £35,965,828.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount (000's omitted)	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
EUROPE—continued.				
Portugal	1884	£ 106,463,	£ s. d. 24 14 4	15·27
Roumania	1885	27,354,	5 5 9½	5·31
Russia	1885	707,347,†	9 1 8	11·37
Spain	1881	512,000,	30 9 2	16·35
Sweden and Norway ...	1883-4	18,666,§	2 10 1	2·80
Switzerland	1884	1,319,||	0 9 3	·72
Turkey	1878	292,830,¶	11 19 2	19·87
ASIA.				
Japan	1883	67,073,	1 16 11	4·43
AFRICA.				
Egypt	1885	103,677,**	15 4 8	11·31
Tunis	1884	5,000,††	2 7 7	8·42
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation ...	1884	45,000,	15 5 11	6·93
Brazil	1885	68,600,	5 6 2½	5·16
Mexico	1880	28,290,	2 14 1½	4·08
Peru ... ..	...	43,000,‡‡	14 5 10	3·45
United States	1884	302,094,	5 8 9½	4·48

391. 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 £47,000,000. Next to these in point of indebtedness are Russia, Spain, Austria-Hungary, Italy, the United States, Germany, Turkey, and British India, in the order named. These are the only countries which have larger debts than the present united debts of the Australasian colonies. §§

392. In proportion to population, the most heavily-indebted independent country is Spain, which is, however, in this respect far behind all the Australasian colonies, except Victoria and Tasmania. ¶¶ The debt per head in the United Kingdom is much smaller than in Spain or Portugal, about the same as in France or Holland, but larger than in any other country outside Australasia.

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see table following paragraph 144 *ante*.

† Including the debt bearing no interest, consisting of paper currency amounting to £86,300,000, and the State's debt to the Imperial bank on open account, amounting to £68,701,000, also Treasury bonds to the amount of £34,200,000; but excluding the Railway debt (guaranteed by the State), amounting to £91,541,000. According to the *London Statist*, the debt of Russia was increased by nearly £200,000,000 in the last 10 years.

‡ Figures revised and slightly altered since last publication.

§ This amount is made up of £12,789,210, debt of Sweden; and £5,877,100, debt of Norway.

|| The above amount excludes the debts of the various Cantons, amounting in the aggregate to about £12,000,000. There exists, as a set-off against the debt, State property ("federal fortune") valued at £20,000,000.

¶ Consisting of foreign debt, £217,830,000, and estimated internal and floating debt, £75,000,000. Paper money estimated at £90,000,000 excluded.

** Not including the Turkish debt secured upon the Tribute of £11,918,800, or the floating debt, estimated at over £5,000,000.

‡‡ Exclusive of a floating debt of at least £822,468.

§§ See table following paragraph 385 *ante*.

¶¶ See table following paragraph 377 *ante*.

Proportion of debt to revenue in different countries.

393. Turkey, Spain, and Portugal are much more heavily indebted in proportion to their revenues than any other country. The debts of the countries just named, together with Russia, Egypt, Holland, and Tunis are all larger in proportion to their revenues than the debt of the United Kingdom* is to its revenue. The united debts of the Australasian colonies* are much smaller in proportion to their united revenues than the debts of Italy, Germany, or the Argentine Confederation, as well as those of the countries previously so mentioned, are to their respective revenues; but such proportion in Australasia closely approximates to that in Austro-Hungary and France.

Objects of Australasian and other debts.

394. In comparing the indebtedness of the Australasian colonies with that of other countries, it should be borne in mind that whereas the latter was mainly incurred for war purposes, the former was, as a rule, contracted for the construction of railways, water supply, and other works of a reproductive character.

Municipal debt.

395. Municipalities in Victoria are empowered by the Local Government Act (38 Vict. No. 506) to borrow money for permanent works or undertakings, but the amount so borrowed—except in the case of cities, which have additional powers†—is not to exceed ten times their average annual net income during the three years prior to the raising of the loan. The following is a statement of the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, which had loans outstanding in September, 1886, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed by the municipalities through the General Government for waterworks (viz., £660,063, towards the redemption of which £52,038 has been repaid into a sinking fund)—they being included in the public debt of the colony‡:—

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1886.

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...	39	£ 1,318,225
Shires	27	160,934
Total... ..	66	1,479,159

Rates of interest paid by municipalities.

396. The rates of interest paid by municipalities were from 5 to 7 per cent., except in the case of two boroughs in which the rate was as

* See table following paragraph 385 ante.

† Under the Local Government Act Amendment Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 786), section 26.

‡ See table following paragraph 350 ante, also footnote (||) to that table.

high as 8 per cent., and in one shire in which it was between $7\frac{1}{2}$ and 8 per cent.; and in one city (Melbourne), where the nominal rates on portions of the loan were as low as $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 4 per cent. No municipality pays a higher rate than 8 per cent. for a loan.

397. If the municipal debts, as shown above, together with the Harbour Trust debt of £750,000,* be added to the Government debt on the 30th June, 1886, viz., £30,110,935,† it will appear that the total liability of the colony was £32,340,094, or a proportion of £32 15s. 4d. per head of population.

398. At the end of June, 1886, there was a total balance of £1,770,513 to the credit of the various trust funds, of which £787,439, or 44 per cent., was 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, 1886.

Accounts.	Credit Balances, 30th June, 1886.	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.
	£	£
Assurance fund	37,578†	35,743
Suitors' fund	62,314	29,988
Police Superannuation fund ...	82,569	70,000
Intestate estates	119,447	62,264
Municipal Investments account ...	47,264	47,264
Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Deposit account	11,548	11,548
Three Trustees, Executors, and Agency Companies, and two Insurance Com- panies	40,000	40,000
Defences—Discipline Act 1883 ...	11,848	} 490,632
„ Ammunition and Deferred Pay fund, &c.	2,538	
Post Office Savings Banks	1,273,049	
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends) ...	3,961	
Customs Goods overtime	634	
Municipalities Sinking Fund and Re- demption account	52,038	
Survey Fees account	14,749	
Security account	3,850	}
Licensing Act 1885	1,212	
Sundries	43,364	
Total	1,807,963§	787,439
Deduct remittances and advances ...	37,450	...
Total	1,770,513	787,439

* See paragraphs 339 to 341 *ante*.

† On the 30th June, 1887, the debt of the General Government had increased to £33,119,164.

‡ It should be pointed out that the balance at the credit of this Fund was reduced in 1885-6 by £66,478, advanced towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office (under Act 49 Vict. No. 835), on which amount the Assurance Fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue.

§ Exclusive of the amount of £66,478 referred to in the preceding footnote, but including £6,546 advanced to the Bungaree Loan Liquidation Account.

Trust funds,
1870 to 1886.

399. In 1886, as compared with the previous year, an increase of over £93,000 took place in the total amount at credit of trust funds. This is chiefly accounted for by an increase of £110,000 in the amount to the credit of the Post Office Savings Banks Fund, of £20,000 in the investment accounts of Trustees Executors and Agency, and Insurance, Companies, of £14,000 in the Intestate Estates Fund, and of £12,000 in the Defence Fund, which appears for the first time, and consists of unspent balances of the annual appropriation of £110,000 for Defence purposes. From these must be deducted a decrease of £56,000 in the amount to the credit of the Assurance Fund, which, however, is only a nominal decrease,* and of £9,000 in the Municipal Investments Account. The following table shows the amount at credit of the funds, and the manner of its investment, at the end of each of the last seventeen financial years:—

TRUST FUNDS, 1870 TO 1886.

On the 30th June.		Amount at Credit of Trust Funds.			
		Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.	Deposited in Banks.	Held otherwise.†	Total.
		£	£	£	£
1870	...	129,000	320,181	...	449,181
1871	...	250,000	267,421	...	517,421
1872	...	297,000	390,877	...	687,877
1873	...	553,600	347,035	...	900,635
1874	...	605,574	361,799	...	967,373
1875	...	608,454	237,090	76,451	921,995
1876	...	613,344	89,909	240,370	943,623
1877	...	626,844	290,645	66,249	983,738
1878	...	642,746	155,005	200,048	997,799
1879	...	675,423	114,628	316,518	1,106,569
1880	...	690,511	...	308,616	999,127
1881	...	709,872	546,014	...	1,255,886
1882	...	725,045	574,984	281,351	1,581,380
1883	...	726,186	394,851	332,887	1,453,924
1884	...	756,980	673,736	84,395	1,515,111
1885	...	766,095	904,073	7,133	1,677,301
1886	...	787,439	976,528	6,546	1,770,513

Retiring
allowances.

400. The retiring allowances paid from the Victorian revenue are, as has been pointed out in previous issues of this work, of two kinds, viz., those awarded to persons without reference to whether they are old or

* See footnote (‡) on previous page.

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

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.

401. 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.

Age an element in certain cases only.

402. Superannuation allowances or gratuities on retirement from the Public Service are granted on the scale allowed by the Civil Service Act (25 Vict. No. 160) to all public officers, including State school teachers—classified or unclassified—who entered prior to the passing of the *Pensions Abolition Act* (45 Vict. No. 710), viz., on the 24th December, 1881; but no persons entering the Public Service after that date, except Judges of the Supreme and County Courts, and officers and members of the police force (for whose benefit a special superannuation fund is maintained), are entitled to a retiring allowance or gratuity of any kind whatsoever.

Abolition of retiring allowances, &c.

403. Of pensions as before defined, there were in 1885–6 five in all, embracing allowances to three former Ministers released from office on political grounds, to the widow of a former Governor of Victoria, and to the daughter of an eminent explorer of the Australian coasts. The total amount included in these pensions was £3,435.

Pensions.

404. The persons entitled under Act of Parliament to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 420, and consisted of five former judges of County Courts, a late Clerk of Parliaments, a late Master-in-Equity, a late Commissioner of Audit, 381 ex-officers of the Public Service, 17 ex-officers of the Lunacy Department, 6 ex-officers of the Railway Department, and 8 others. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £47,250, or an average of £112 10s. to each recipient.

Superannuation allowances under Acts of Parliament.

405. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 425, or 133 more than in the previous year, and amounted to £50,685, or £8,999 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £119 5s. 2d., or as much as £23 10s. less than in 1884–5.

Pensions, &c. under Acts, 1885 and 1886

It may be mentioned that the increase in the number and amount of these allowances is more apparent than real, it being due chiefly to the circumstance that a large proportion of allowances which were formerly voted annually are now paid under Act. Omitting police pensions, the actual increase was 42 in the number and £2,932 in the amount of pensions and retiring allowances of all kinds.

Pensions, &c.,
1885-6.

406. 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, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances not subject to annual votes paid during 1885-6, will be found in the following table:—

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES,* 1885-6.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount Paid.					
			Total.			Average to each Recipient.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
PENSIONS.								
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (Constitution Act, Schedule D)	Former Ministers of the Crown	3	2,335	9	7*	778	9	10
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
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.								
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55	Clerk of Parliaments ...	1	500	0	0	500	0	0
33 Vict. No. 345 (County Court Sta- tute)	County Court Judges ...	5	3,660	14	3	732	2	10†
37 Vict. No. 435 ...	Master-in-Equity ...	1	750	0	0	750	0	0
49 Vict. No. 870 ...	Commissioner of Audit	1	228	12	7	228	12	7
25 Vict. No. 160 (Civil Service Act)	Officers in the Public Ser- vice	260	33,634	14	9	129	7	4
47 Vict. No. 773 (Pub- lic Service Act)	Ditto ...	121	6,771	7	8	55	19	2
31 Vict. No. 309 (Lu- nacy Statute)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	17	392	13	9	23	1	11
47 Vict. No. 767 (Vic- torian Railways Act)	Officers in the Railway Department	6	855	2	8	142	10	6
47 Vict. No. 777 (Dis- cipline Act)	Officers of the Defence Force	8	456	7	11	57	1	0
Total ...	...	425	50,685	3	2	119	5	2

* Not including those voted annually, for which see paragraph 411 *post*.

† This is the actual amount paid. The *annual* amount payable was £2,667, but one pensioner drew his pension for only a portion of the year 1885-6.

‡ The *annual* amount payable to each was £750, but one having died during the year the average became reduced.

407. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the Police Regulations Statute (37 Vict. No. 476) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which is maintained by an annual income of £2,800 arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government stock ; by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue ; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by courts of Petty Sessions under various Statutes ; and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force, and a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. In all cases of a police superannuation allowance being granted, the option is given to the retiring member to commute it for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service.

Police pensions, how granted.

408. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1885-6 was 206, the gross amount payable was £17,616, or an average of £85 10s. 3d. to each recipient. It should be mentioned, however, that the actual amount paid in 1885-6 was £17,963, probably in consequence of arrears being included. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 19 instances, amounting in the aggregate to £5,483, or an average of £288 11s. 7d. to each recipient.

Number of police pensions and gratuities, 1885-6.

409. In the year under review, for the ninth 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 $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law, and realized £4,410. Even with this addition, however, the ordinary receipts have proved insufficient, and, the large balance which existed in the earlier years of the fund's existence having gradually become exhausted, it became necessary for Parliament to vote in aid of the fund a sum of £2,600 in 1880-81, of £5,000 in 1881-2, of £8,000 in 1882-3, and of £10,000 in each of the last three years. The balance at credit of the fund at the beginning of the year was £10,400, and at the end of the year it increased to £12,600.

Deduction from pay of police, and votes in aid

410. 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, 39 per cent. of those granted to civil servants, and as many as 53 per cent. of those granted to the police, were awarded in consequence of infirmity or disablement before the full age had been attained.

Retiring allowances granted for infirmity.

411. Besides the superannuation allowances and pensions for which amounts are specially appropriated, certain allowances are voted by

Allowances voted by Parliament.

Parliament each year to retired public servants who, whilst in the employment of the State, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized; in addition to which there was voted a grant in aid of the Police Superannuation Fund, and pensions to eight persons—two being the widows of constables who were shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws. The number of retiring allowances voted in 1885-6, 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, 1885-6.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Allowances Voted.			
		Total Amount Paid.	Average to each Recipient.		
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.		£	£	s.	d.
Chief Secretary	7	503	71	17	1
Minister of Public Instruction ...	73	5,187	71	1	1
Attorney-General	1	240	240	0	0
Treasurer	1	68	68	0	0
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey	1	75	75	0	0
Commissioner of Public Works ...	16	1,569	98	1	3
Commissioner of Trade and Customs ...	2	550	275	0	0
Postmaster-General... ..	4	181	45	5	0
Commissioner of Railways	10	1,823	182	6	0
PENSIONS.					
Widows of Constables shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws	2	87*	43	10	0
Ex-Constables of Police	5	142*	28	8	0
Pioneer of overland route to India and Australia	1	104	104	0	0
Grant in aid of Police Superannuation Fund	123	10,529	85	12	0
	...	10,000	...		
Total ... ..	...	20,529	...		

412. The following is a summary of the pensions, superannuation allowances, compensations, and gratuities, paid out of the general revenue during the year 1885-6, distinguishing those paid from special appropriations from annual votes or otherwise:—

Pensions,
gratuities,
&c.

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

**PENSIONS, RETIRING ALLOWANCES, COMPENSATIONS, AND GRATUITIES
PAID 1885-6.**

Pensions, Compensations, &c.	Annual Allowances.	Compensations and Gratuities.	Total.
	£	£	£
<i>Under Special Appropriations—</i>			
Constitution Act	2,835	...	2,835
County Court Judges	3,661	...	3,661
Master-in-Equity	750	...	750
Commissioner of Audit	229	...	229
Railway Department	855	12,578	13,433
Public Service *	41,255	6,637	47,892
Others (Lady Darling, Mrs. Petrie, and Widow of late Hon. J. M. Grant)	1,100	3,000	4,100
Total	50,685	22,215	72,900
<i>Under Annual Votes—</i>			
Railway Department	1,823	12,877	14,700
Public Service	8,373	8,986	17,359
Others	333	...	333
Total	10,529	21,863	32,392
Total, exclusive of Police Pensions ...	61,214	44,078	105,292
<i>To the Police—</i>			
Endowment and amount voted £12,000† } From Police Superannuation Fund 11,446 }	17,963	5,483	23,446
Grand total	79,177	49,561	128,738
<i>Less amount derived from Police Superannuation Fund</i>	...	...	11,446
Amount paid by State ... ..	...	...	£117,292‡

413. Taking into account pensions, retiring allowances, compensations, and gratuities of all kinds, whether specially appropriated or voted, the amount paid by the State was less by £667 in 1885-6 than in the previous year.

Retiring allowances, &c., 1884-5 and 1885-6.

PART III.—VITAL STATISTICS.

414. In pursuance of the provisions of Act 28 Vict. No. 246, records are kept of all marriages, births, and deaths which are known to occur in Victoria. The marriages are recorded by registrars of marriages or by clergymen throughout the colony, and the births and deaths by deputy registrars. The marriage registrations are made in

Registration system for marriages, births, and deaths.

* Including allowances to officers under the Civil Service and Public Service Acts, the Lunacy Statute, and the Discipline Act.

† These figures represent the amount paid from the general revenue, which consists of the usual endowment of £2,000, and an additional grant of £10,000 voted by Parliament.

‡ See table following paragraph 241 ante.

triplicate, one copy being forwarded to the Registrar-General, one retained by the lay registrar or officiating clergyman, as the case may be, and the third given to the parties married. The birth and death registrations are made in duplicate, one copy being forwarded to the Registrar-General and the other retained by the deputy registrar.

Time of
registration
dealt with
in compiling
statistics.

415. It is found convenient to deal with the records according to the periods in which the marriages, births, and deaths are registered, rather than those in which they occur. And—since the registration of a death should in all cases precede burial, and the registration of a marriage is simultaneous with the marriage itself—the registrations in the former case closely, and in the latter case entirely, agree with the actual occurrences during any period. In the case of births, however, there is a wider margin, since the legal limit of registration extends to two months, and may in special cases extend to twelve months, after the date of birth; the effect of which is, not that the numbers in one period differ much from those in another not distant period of similar duration, but that, in view of the length of time over which the non-registration of a birth is permitted to extend, and the natural tendency of some persons to postpone whatever is not absolutely necessary to be done on a particular day, a certain number of births escape registration altogether.

Marriages,
1886.

416. The marriages returned to the Registrar-General for 1886 numbered 7,737, as against 7,395 for the previous year. The excess in favour of 1886 was thus 342.

Marriages,
1886 and
former
years.

417. More marriages were returned for 1886 than for any previous year. The number returned annually had been almost stationary during the seven years prior to 1880, but in that year an advance was made which has been more than sustained since. In 1882, for the first time, the marriages returned exceeded 6,000; and in 1884, for the first time, they exceeded 7,000.*

Marriage
rate.

418. The proportion which the number of marriages bear to the total population is generally called the marriage rate. This for many years had been declining in Victoria, for, whilst in the three years prior to 1863 it was above 8 per 1,000 of both sexes and all ages, from 1863 to 1865 it was between 7 and 8, and between 1868 and 1878 it was between 6 and 7, per 1,000. It reached its lowest point, 5·98 per 1,000, in 1879; and then gradually revived, and in 1886 amounted to 7·84, this being the highest rate which has prevailed during the last twenty-four years. The following table gives the number of marriages and number of persons married per 1,000 of the population during each of the twenty-seven years ended with 1886:—

* For the number of marriages during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1886.

Year.				Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
				Number of Marriages.	Number of Persons Married.
1860	...	...	...	8.15	16.30
1861	...	...	...	8.21	16.42
1862	...	...	...	8.26	16.52
1863	...	...	...	7.51	15.02
1864	...	...	...	7.77	15.54
1865	...	...	...	7.36	14.72
1866	...	...	...	6.76	13.52
1867	...	...	...	6.97	13.94
1868	...	...	...	7.08	14.16
1869	...	...	...	6.89	13.78
1870	...	...	...	6.63	13.26
1871	...	...	...	6.37	12.74
1872	...	...	...	6.36	12.72
1873	...	...	...	6.50	13.00
1874	...	...	...	6.33	12.66
1875	...	...	...	6.33	12.66
1876	...	...	...	6.21	12.42
1877	...	...	...	6.31	12.62
1878	...	...	...	6.20	12.40
1879	...	...	...	5.98	11.96
1880	...	...	...	6.22	12.44
1881	...	...	...	6.79	13.58
1882*	...	...	...	7.09	14.18
1883*	...	...	...	7.43	14.86
1884*	...	...	...	7.73	15.46
1885*	...	...	...	7.72	15.44
1886	...	...	...	7.84	15.68
Mean of 27 years ...				7.00	14.00

419. It has been shown, upon more than one occasion,† that the frequency of marriage is not dependent upon the numbers of the total population, still less upon the number of marriageable women, but almost entirely upon the number of marriageable men the community contains, the tendency of whom to marry is modified by their habits and occupations, and upon the view they take of their future prospects. Thus men have a greater tendency to marry in prosperous than in dull times, and the men of a rural, and especially of an agricultural, community have a greater tendency to marry than those of an urban one. To demonstrate this, the following table has been constructed, showing the proportion of marriages to the population, to the number of single men and to the number of single women, in each of the last five census years :—

Marriage
rate at
various
periods.

* Amendments having been made in the population estimates, the proportions for these years have been slightly changed since last publication.

† See *Victorian Year-Book* 1879-80, pages 103 and 104; same work, 1880-81, pages 199 and 200; and same work, 1881-2, pages 165 and 166.

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO POPULATION* AND TO SINGLE MEN
AND WOMEN, 1854 TO 1881.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.				
	Population.	Number of Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
			Population.	Marriageable Men.†	Marriageable Women.‡
1854	234,361	3,696	15·77	52·16	245·04
1857	383,668	4,465	11·64	46·79	169·66
1861	513,896	4,528	8·81	42·34	122·36
1871	712,263	4,715	6·62	52·43	72·11
1881	849,438	5,732	6·75	57·40	48·02

Reasons for
fluctuations
in marriage
rate.

420. The numbers in the last column but two, and those in the last column, show such a falling-off that, if the proportion that marriages bear to the total population or to the number of single females were to be accepted as an index of the prosperity of the community, an alarming amount of depression would be indicated. The figures in the last column but one, however, tell a very different tale, and exhibit just such fluctuations as might have been expected from the changes which took place in the circumstances of the population between the different periods. Thus, in 1854, there was a very large influx to the colony of single adult males, some of whom brought capital with them, which they saw, or thought they saw, every prospect of speedily increasing, whilst others actually did make money very quickly, and, consequently, the proportion who married was high, but, doubtless, not so high as it would have been had it not been for the discomfort of living in tents and other privations incident to life on the early gold-fields, to which a large portion of the community was then subjected. By 1857, immigration had for the time been overdone, the result being that the gold obtained was very much less in proportion to the number of miners at work than it had been, whilst the discomforts of a gold-fields life were as great as ever, and so the rate naturally declined. By 1861, the yield of gold had seriously diminished, and as persons had not yet turned, to any great extent, to other pursuits, much distress was experienced, and the rate fell to a minimum. By 1871, and in a greater degree by 1881, a large proportion of the population had settled on farms, whilst some,

* The populations in this table are those returned at the respective censuses, the Chinese and Aborigines being excluded; and the marriages are those (exclusive of marriages of Chinese and Aborigines) which took place in the twelve months of which the date of each census was the middle. The proportions of the latter to the former, therefore, differ slightly from those in the previous table, which are based upon the total mean population and all the marriages in the calendar year.

† Comprising bachelors of 20 and upwards, and widowers at all ages.

‡ Comprising spinsters of 15 and upwards, and widows at all ages.

unable to obtain congenial occupation, had left the colony; tents had almost disappeared from the gold-fields; the miners were, for the most part, working for wages, and did not, as formerly, rush about from place to place; manufactures had been started, and had made considerable progress, and, accordingly, the rate improved. In 1871, the marriage rate was higher than at any previous period of the colony's history, and in 1881 it was still higher than in 1871.

421. The decline in the female marriage rate shown in the last column of the table will be better realized when it is considered that in 1854 about 1 in 4 of all the spinsters and widows in the colony married in the year—which proportion, three years after, had fallen to 1 in 6; four years later it had fallen to 1 in 8; ten years still later it had fallen to 1 in 14; and ten years later, viz., in 1881, it had reached the exceedingly low point of 1 in 21. The tide had probably then turned, and the youthful native-born male population growing up to manhood had commenced to fill the gap in early adult life caused by the passing on to later periods of the immigrants who, at the time of the discovery of the first gold-fields, came to Victoria unaccompanied by persons at younger ages who should supply their places as they passed onward or disappeared altogether from the scene. It may, therefore, be expected that, if the colony continues to enjoy a fair amount of prosperity, the next census will show that the marriages have increased in proportion to the available females, as the last enumeration showed they had done in proportion to the available males.

422. M. Toussaint Loua, Chief of the General Bureau of Statistics of France, in a paper read before the Statistical Society of Paris on the 17th December, 1884, pointed out the desirability of ascertaining the marriage rate by comparing the marriages with the number of marriageable persons instead of with the total population,* and states that in France marriageable males marry at the annual rate of 57 per 1,000, and marriageable females at that of 46 per 1,000. In a former paper (September, 1884,) the same writer had stated the proportions in Switzerland were respectively 49 and 38. The proportions in Victoria, according to the lowest line of the last table were 57 and 48. M. Loua does not say what ages he considers marriageable, and perhaps they may not be identical with those so considered by the Government Statist of Victoria—viz., 20 and upwards for males, and 15 and upwards for females.

* The following are M. Loua's words:—"Si l'on veut rendre compte de la fréquence réelle des mariages, le rapport à la population ne suffit pas; il vaut mieux mettre les mariages en parallèle avec la population *mariable*, c'est à dire avec le nombre des individus célibataires ou veufs) ayant atteint ou dépassé l'âge requis pour leur mariage."—*Journal de la Société de la Statistique de Paris*, vingt-sixième année, p. 13, Berger-Levrault, 5 Rue des Beaux Arts, Paris.

Marriage
rates in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

423. The following table gives a statement of the number of marriages to every 1,000 of the population of the various Australasian colonies for each year from 1865 to 1885, except Western Australia, for which colony it is given for the last fourteen of those years :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1885.*

Year.		Number of Marriages † per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
		Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865	...	7·36	8·94	13·27	9·45	...	6·27	10·47
1866	...	6·76	8·26	11·61	8·12	...	5·93	10·32
1867	...	6·97	7·84	9·54	8·20	...	6·10	9·69
1868	...	7·08	8·23	8·33	7·37	...	6·57	9·35
1869	...	6·89	8·04	8·31	6·78	...	6·44	8·32
1870	...	6·63	7·85	7·80	6·90	...	6·62	7·62
1871	...	6·37	7·78	8·06	6·77	...	5·90	7·15
1872	...	6·36	7·46	8·70	7·20	5·56	6·17	6·85
1873	...	6·50	8·05	9·66	8·00	6·25	6·36	7·91
1874	...	6·33	7·70	8·62	8·00	6·96	6·83	8·87
1875	...	6·33	7·88	8·63	8·01	7·26	6·63	8·94
1876	...	6·21	7·66	7·57	8·49	7·07	7·13	8·25
1877	...	6·31	7·94	7·57	8·66	6·38	7·79	7·63
1878	...	6·20	8·08	6·98	9·47	6·50	7·96	8·03
1879	...	5·98	7·80	7·49	8·81	7·57	7·23	7·60
1880	...	6·22	7·68	6·97	8·69	7·42	7·38	6·71
1881	...	6·79	8·27	7·71	8·33	6·60	7·30	6·65
1882	...	7·09	8·74	8·56	8·73	7·07	8·03	7·07
1883	...	7·43	8·88	8·93	8·49	6·95	9·01	6·82
1884	...	7·73	8·49	8·91	8·28	7·11	7·81	6·88
1885	...	7·72	8·18	9·20	7·82	7·51	7·97	6·73
Means	...	6·73	8·08	8·69	8·60	6·87	7·02	7·99

NOTE.—In consequence of amendments in the population estimates, the figures of the three years ended with 1884 in the column for Victoria, and of the twenty years ended with 1884 in the column for New South Wales, have been amended since last publication of the *Victorian Year-Book*.

Reasons for
marriage
rates being
higher in
other colo-
nies than
in Victoria.

424. It will be observed that the mean marriage rate is lower in Victoria than in any one of the neighbouring colonies, and as, during the whole period over which the calculations extend, Victoria has certainly been second to none of the other colonies in point of wealth and prosperity, this may create surprise in the minds of those who fail to realize the fact that marriage rates, calculated upon the total population, do not afford an indication of the amount of prosperity in a community so much as of the proportion which single men at marriageable ages bear to the population as a whole. In civilized countries, the age at which four-fifths of the males who marry enter the marriage state is between

* For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the thirteen years ended with 1885, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

† The numbers doubled give the *persons* married per 1,000 of the population.

20 and 35 years. It naturally follows, therefore, that on the number of males at such ages the number of marriages mainly depends. Prior to the taking of the last census it was mentioned as probable that there had been a falling-off in the male population of Victoria at those ages; and, as was anticipated, the census disclosed the fact that Victoria had, in proportion to the total population, a smaller number of males between 20 and 40 than any of the other colonies.* The explanation of the higher proportion in the other colonies of males at the period named is to be found mainly in the fact that they—especially New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand—have, for years past, introduced large numbers of adults at the cost of the State, and, as is nearly always the case when immigration is subsidized, these have been accompanied or followed by a steady stream of unassisted immigrants. Besides, not one of the neighbouring colonies has been subjected, in the early years of its history, to so large an influx of adult male immigrants unaccompanied by persons at younger ages, followed by a cessation of immigration, as has taken place in Victoria at and since the time of the early gold discoveries. As the young population is growing to a marriageable age, however, this colony is rapidly assuming a normal condition; and this circumstance has for several years past brought about a marked improvement in the marriage rate, which, with perhaps occasional brief interruptions, will assuredly continue until marriages bear as high a proportion to the total population as they do in any of the neighbouring colonies.

425. In 1885 the marriage rate of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, was above the mean of the whole period, as shown in the last line of the table, but that of South Australia and New Zealand was considerably below it; it was above the rate in the previous year in Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, almost identical with it in Victoria, and below it in New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand. In New Zealand, during the last six years, the marriage rate has been low, and although for many of the earlier years it was higher than in any of the other colonies, latterly it has averaged less than 7 per 1,000, which is lower than in any other colony. This is a remarkable instance of a high marriage rate coincident with an influx of adult immigrants, and a low one consequent upon such influx being stopped. †

Comparison
of marriage
rates of
colonies
in 1885 and
former
years.

* See figures following paragraph 97 *ante*.

† Such an event was foreshadowed by the present writer in a paper read by him before the Melbourne Social Science Congress on the 25th April, 1880, in the following words:—"A depression in the marriage rate, it may be anticipated, will before long overtake several of the neighbouring colonies wherein marriages now bear a high proportion to the population, but which proportion must inevitably decline upon the cessation of the stream of adult immigrants which now flows towards their shores."

426. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective marriage rates in the last year shown in the table and according to the average of the whole period of twenty years :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MARRIAGE RATES.

Order in Latest Year.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. Queensland.	1. Queensland.
2. New South Wales.	2. South Australia.
3. Tasmania.	3. New South Wales.
4. South Australia.	4. New Zealand.
5. Victoria.	5. Tasmania.
6. Western Australia.	6. Western Australia.
7. New Zealand.	7. Victoria.

427. Since the last publication of the *Victorian Year-Book*, Tasmania and South Australia have changed places in the list showing the order in the latest year, and New South Wales and New Zealand in that showing the order in a series of years. It will be noticed that Victoria, which for several years had been at the bottom, stood in 1885 above Western Australia and New Zealand.

428. In 1885 the marriage rate of the colonies situated upon the Australian continent was lower than in the previous two years; but the rate in those colonies, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, was higher than in 1884, although lower than in 1883 or 1882:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1873 TO 1885.

Year.			Number of Marriages * per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
			Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	...	...	7·35	7·38
1874	...	...	7·07	7·32
1875	...	...	7·12	7·38
1876	...	...	6·93	7·15
1877	...	...	7·05	7·18
1878	...	...	7·08	7·27
1879	...	...	6·88	7·01
1880	...	...	7·15	7·08
1881	...	...	7·62	7·41
1882	...	...	8·04	7·87
1883	...	...	8·20	8·03
1884	...	...	8·22	7·72
1885	...	...	8·07	7·83
Means	...		7·44	7·43

429. Returns of marriages, births, and deaths are obtainable for few British colonies outside of Australasia. The following are the marriage rates in those colonies—which, it is to be regretted, are, for the most part, of only minor importance—for which such particulars have come

to hand, or can be gathered from their official reports. The low rate in Barbados is explained by the fact that the negro population as a rule ignore the marriage ceremony. The same circumstance, to a greater or less extent, doubtless also affects the marriage rate in Trinidad, and perhaps also in the Mauritius, although the low marriage rate in the latter would, to a certain extent, be accounted for by the fact that the large imported Cooly population is for the most part comprised of males, the females introduced being extremely few :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN CERTAIN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

			Annual Rate per				Annual Rate per
Years.			1,000 of the	Years.			1,000 of the
			Population.*				Population.*
Ceylon	...	1867-76	...	7.3	West Indies—		
Mauritius	...	1871-75	...	2.5	St. Vincent	1872-76	...
Seychelles	...	1875-77	...	8.7	Barbados	...	1872-77
Nova Scotia	...	1871-75	...	7.7	Grenada	...	1871-75
Bermudas	...	1871-75	...	8.3	Dominica	...	1871-75
West Indies—					Trinidad	...	1871-75
St. Lucia	...	1878-79	...	5.2			

430. The following table gives for each of the five years ended with 1885 a statement of the marriage rates in British and such Foreign countries as the information is available for. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England :—

Marriage rates in European countries.

MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1879 to 1885.

Countries.			Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Populations.					Mean of Five Years.
			1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	
Hungary	...	...	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.1	...	10.1
Austria	...	...	8.0	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.6	7.9
Prussia	...	...	7.7	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.1	7.9
Italy†	...	...	8.1	7.9	8.0	8.2	7.9	8.0
Denmark	...	...	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.6	7.7
German Empire	...	...	7.5	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.7
England and Wales	...	...	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.5	7.2	7.5
France	...	...	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.4	7.5
Holland	...	...	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.2	6.1	7.0
Belgium	...	...	7.2	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.9
Scotland	...	...	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.8
Switzerland	...	...	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.9	6.8
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.8‡
Norway	...	...	6.4	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.6
Sweden	...	...	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.4
Ireland§	...	...	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.3

* The numbers doubled give the persons married per 1,000 of the population.
† In Italy, for some years after 1866, when the civil became the only legal form of marriage, a low rate was recorded in consequence of the non-registration of the marriages solemnized only in churches. The number of such marriages, however, afterwards decreased, and of late years the registration of marriages has been less imperfect.
‡ Mean of 1876 and 1878.
§ The low marriage rate in Ireland is partly attributed to the defective registration of Roman Catholic marriages, which amount to over 70 per cent. of the whole. It is also stated to be in part due to "the abnormal conditions arising from a large annual emigration of unmarried persons at what may be called the marrying ages."—See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 6.

European marriage rates in 1885 and former years.

431. It will be observed that, in eight of the fourteen countries of which particulars are given for 1885, viz., Austria, Italy, Denmark, England and Wales, France, Holland, Belgium, and Scotland, the marriage rates were below the average ; whence it would appear that the depression which prevailed in Europe at that period had the effect of checking marriage in those countries. In Italy and France it was as low as, and in Austria, Denmark, England and Wales, Belgium, and Scotland it was lower than it had been, in any of the other years named. On the other hand, in the German Empire—especially Prussia—and in Switzerland, it was higher in 1885 than in any of the other years.

Australasian and European marriage rates compared.

432. In the same five years, the mean marriage rates in Queensland, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania were above those in any of the countries named, except Hungary (four years) ; whilst the mean rates in Victoria and Western Australia were higher than those prevailing in eight, and the mean rate in New Zealand was higher than that prevailing in six, of those countries. The following are the rates referred to :—

MEAN MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 TO 1885.

					Number of Marriages per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Queensland	...	...	...	...	8·66
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	8·51
South Australia	...	...	...	...	8·33
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	8·02
Victoria	...	...	...	...	7·35
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	7·05
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	6·83

Marriage rate in United Kingdom.

433. The following, according to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, is the marriage rate of the United Kingdom during the fifteen years ended with 1885. If, however, the registrations in Ireland are defective, as is alleged,* some disturbance to the calculations must result therefrom. It will be observed that the rate was lower in 1885 than in any previous year except 1879 :—

MARRIAGE RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1885.

Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.			Marriages per 1,000 of the Population.		
1871	...	8·21	1880	...	6·83
1872	...	7·98	1881	...	7·01
1873	...	8·03	1882	...	7·17
1874	...	7·79	1883	...	7·15
1875	...	7·67	1884	...	7·04
1876	...	7·70	1885	...	6·72
1877	...	7·32			
1878	...	7·09	Mean	...	7·36
1879	...	6·69			

* See footnote (§) on previous page.

434. Although rural rather than urban life tends to the promotion of marriage, it happens that, since the marriage ceremony is generally performed in towns, whatever may be the ordinary residence of the persons marrying, the marriage rate recorded there is much higher than that in the country. In Victoria, during the year 1886, it was in town districts three and a half times as high as in rural districts, as will be seen by the following table, which contains a statement of the marriages celebrated in that year in the three classes of districts, together with the estimated mean populations of such divisions :—

Marriage rates in town and country.

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1886.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1886.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population 1881-1885.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne & suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	371,630	4,274	11.50	10.49
Extra-Metropolitan towns	187,980	2,089	11.11	10.99
Country districts ...	427,484	1,374	3.21	3.12
Total ...	987,094	7,737	7.84	7.30

435. Marriages in Victoria are generally most numerous in the autumn quarter, next in the spring quarter, next in the summer quarter, and least numerous in the winter quarter. In 1886, however, the numbers in the spring and summer quarters were equal. The following table shows the number and percentage of marriages in each quarter of that year, and the mean percentage in each quarter of two previous periods :—

Marriages in each quarter.

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1886.		Percentage in—	
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	Five Years: 1881 to 1885.
Summer ...	March ...	1,934	25.00	24.43	23.46
Autumn ...	June ...	2,014	26.03	26.19	26.52
Winter ...	September ...	1,854	23.96	23.81	23.66
Spring ...	December ...	1,935	25.01	25.57	26.36
	Year ...	7,737	100.00	100.00	100.00

436. About four-fifths of the unions which take place are between bachelors and spinsters ; and the next most numerous are generally those between widowers and spinsters, although they have sometimes been

Former condition of those marrying.

exceeded by marriages between bachelors and widows. Marriages between widowers and widows are generally in a proportion ranging from a twentieth to a twenty-fifth of the whole. For several years past the proportion of marriages between bachelors and spinsters has been increasing, and a corresponding decrease has occurred amongst the other classes, chiefly in the marriages of bachelors and widows. The following is the number and percentage in each of these groups during 1886, and the percentage during two previous periods :—

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	Year 1886.		Percentage in—	
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.	Five Years : 1881 to 1885.
Bachelors and spinsters ...	6,689	86·45	80·59	84·67
Bachelors and widows ...	352	4·55	7·10	5·01
Widowers and spinsters ...	441	5·70	7·75	6·63
Widowers and widows ...	255	3·30	4·56	3·69
Total ...	7,737	100·00	100·00	100·00

Former condition of those marrying in various countries.

437. The following is a statement of the proportions of marriages of persons of different conjugal conditions in various countries, the figures, except those in the first line, being taken from *Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics** :—

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRYING IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Countries.				Per 1,000 Marriages Celebrated, Number between—			
				Bachelors and Spinsters.	Bachelors and Widows.	Widowers and Spinsters.	Widowers and Widows.
Victoria	...	...	...	847	50	66	37
England	...	...	...	816	45	86	53
France	...	...	...	840	41	82	37
Prussia	...	...	...	794	53	108	45
Russia	...	...	...	762	46	102	90
Austria	...	...	...	755	64	131	50
Italy	...	...	...	825	38	99	38
Spain	...	...	...	811	40	101	48
Belgium	...	...	...	827	51	86	36
Holland	...	...	...	794	54	104	48
Denmark	...	...	...	813	52	101	34
Sweden	...	...	...	847	36	93	24
Norway	...	...	...	845	38	96	21
Greece	...	...	...	858	41	68	33
Roumania	...	...	...	850	30	62	58

* Page 304. London : Routledge and Sons, 1884.

438. The figures in this table appear to show that widows have less chance of re-marrying in Victoria than in most of the countries named, as the proportion of such re-marriages (87 per 1,000) is lower than in any of those countries, except France with 78, Italy with 76, Greece with 74, Sweden with 60, and Norway with 59 re-marriages of widows to every 1,000 marriages celebrated.

Low proportion of widows re-marrying.

439. Divorced persons marrying are classed as bachelors and spinsters, unless in cases where they had become widowers or widows before contracting the marriage from which they were released by divorce. Five divorced men and six divorced women were married in 1886; the former married spinsters, and four of the latter married bachelors, and two widowers.

Divorced persons, 1886.

440. The persons returned at the census of 1881 as living in a state of divorce numbered 19, viz., 9 males and 10 females. Of the former, 4 were farmers or gardeners, 1 was a merchant, 1 a shopkeeper, 1 a cabinetmaker, 1 a bootmaker, and 1 a maltster; 5 were members of the Church of England, 1 was a Presbyterian, 1 a Roman Catholic, and 2 were Free Thinkers. Of the females, 1 was an innkeeper, 1 a farmer, 1 a tailoress, 1 a needlewoman, 1 of independent means, 2 were washerwomen, and 3 were merely performing domestic duties; 3 were members of the Church of England, 1 was a Presbyterian, 1 a Methodist, 1 a Baptist, 1 a Lutheran, and 3 were Roman Catholics.*

Divorced persons, 1881.

441. Persons whose wives or husbands have not been heard of for a period of seven years may marry again without rendering themselves liable to be prosecuted for bigamy; but such unions are subject to the serious disadvantage that the issue by the second marriage would be illegitimate, and the marriage itself void, if it should turn out that the first husband or wife was alive at the time thereof. Seven deserted wives, but only two deserted husbands, availed themselves of this provision in 1886. All of the former married bachelors; two had not heard of their former husbands for 7 years, one for 8, two for 9, one for 13, and one for 30 years. Of the two deserted husbands, one married a widow, and the other a spinster; one had not heard of his former wife for 7 years, and the other for 15 years. In the previous year thirteen deserted wives and two deserted husbands re-married.

Deserted husbands and wives.

442. In 1886, 696 widowers and 607 widows re-entered the marriage state. During the last thirteen years more widowers have re-married than widows. Formerly it was different. In the eight years ended with 1873 the widowers re-entering the marriage state numbered 4,344 and the widows 4,618, and at earlier periods in the history of the colony.

Re-marriages

* For further particulars respecting these divorced persons, see General Report, by the Government Statist, on the Census of Victoria, 1881, paragraph 314.

the preponderance of re-marriages of widows over those of widowers was even greater than this. Such a preponderance would be likely to happen only in a country in which females are much less numerous than males; and the fact of the reverse having been the case of late years would afford indirect proof, if such were needed, that the proportion of marriageable females to marriageable males in the population has increased, a circumstance which was made evident by the results of the last census.* In England and Wales, during the ten years ended with 1885, 40 per cent. more widowers re-married than widows, the number of the former being 258,061, that of the latter 184,665. The following is a statement of the number of widowers and widows who re-married in Victoria during each of the twenty-one years ended with 1886 :—

RE-MARRIAGES, 1866 TO 1886.

Year.	Number of Re-marriages of—		Year.	Number of Re-marriages of—	
	Widowers.	Widows.		Widowers.	Widows.
1866 ...	487	498	1878 ...	634	585
1867 ...	504	591	1879 ...	637	553
1868 ...	558	623	1880 ...	603	520
1869 ...	553	563	1881 ...	679	551
1870 ...	547	595	1882 ...	628	547
1871 ...	587	605	1883 ...	699	562
1872 ...	522	552	1884 ...	725	615
1873 ...	586	591	1885 ...	735	646
1874 ...	602	593	1886 ...	696	607
1875 ...	614	583	Total ...	12,940	12,203
1876 ...	678	623			
1877 ...	666	600			

Marriages of
Aborigines.

443. The marriages of 3 Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females are included in the returns of 1886. In the previous year, 4 marriages of Aborigines took place.

Marriages of
Chinese.

444. Eighteen Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1886, as against 31 (including 2 half-castes) in 1885, 19 Chinese in 1884, and 8 in 1883. Of the women who married Chinese in the year under review, 2 were full-bred Chinese, of whom one was born in Victoria and one in New South Wales. During the twenty years prior to 1886, 326 Chinamen were married in Victoria, or an average of about 16 per annum. The following table shows the nationalities of the women who formed matrimonial unions with Chinese during that period, also during the year under review :—

* According to the census returns, there were in Victoria, in 1881, nearly 120 marriageable females to every 100 marriageable males.

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE, 1866 TO 1886.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.		
	Twenty Years: 1866 to 1885.	Year 1886.	Total: 1866 to 1886.
Victoria	160	8*	168
Other Australian colonies ...	53	3*	56
England and Wales ...	56	6	62
Scotland	15	...	15
Ireland	25	...	25
Other British possessions ...	1	...	1
France	1	...	1
Germany	2	...	2
Spain	1	...	1
The United States ...	2	...	2
China	4	...	4
At sea	6	1	7
Total	326	18	344

445. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect or by lay registrars. In 1886, 94 per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former, and 6 per cent. according to the latter, system. Lay marriages, in 1886 numbered 453, and were fewer than in any previous year since 1878 except 1885, when they numbered 426. In 1884 they numbered 645; in 1883, 565; in 1882, 588. The following table gives a statement of the number and percentage of marriages celebrated by each religious sect and by lay registrars during 1886, also the percentage in the preceding quinquennial period and in the decennial period ended with 1880:—

MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Marriages in 1886.		Percentage of Marriages in—	
	Number.	Percentage.	Five Years: 1881 to 1885.	Ten Years: 1871 to 80.
Church of England	2,541	32·84	28·34	24·63
Presbyterians	1,252	16·18	17·77	20·46
Wesleyans	1,136	14·68	15·93	16·38
Bible Christians	143	1·85	2·09	1·69
Independents	393	5·08	5·04	5·42
Baptists	422	5·45	4·94	3·70
Lutherans	77	1·00	·98	1·02
Unitarians	6	·08	·03	·02
Society of Friends ... ..	...	...	...	·01
Calvinistic Methodists ...	5	·06	·07	·16
Roman Catholics	1,132	14·63	14·69	17·21
Jews	28	·36	·43	·42
Other sects	149	1·93	1·14	1·06
Lay registrars	453	5·86	8·55	7·82
Total	7,737	100·00	100·00	100·00

* Including in each case the marriage of one female of the Chinese race.

Duplicate
marriages.

446. It should be mentioned that, occasionally, a marriage is performed twice over, viz., by a lay registrar and a clergyman, or by clergymen of two different denominations. It is not always easy to detect these cases in the registers, but the circumstance occurs too seldom to cause any serious disturbance in the marriage statistics.

Sects of
Aboriginals
married.

447. The 3 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1886 were solemnized according to the rites of the Moravians.

Sects of
Chinese
married.

448. Of the 18 marriages of Chinese in 1886, 6 were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, and 2 according to those of the Free Church of England; 3 according to those of the Presbyterians, 4 according to those of the Wesleyans, 2 according to those of the Independents, and 1 in a manner not stated.

Marriages
by different
sects.

449. The returns of the census of 1881 afford an opportunity of comparing the number of marriages performed according to the rites of each particular denomination with the numbers of that denomination in the population; and by taking the mean of the returns of that census and the preceding one, and of the marriages which were performed in the interval which elapsed between the two censuses, the same information is obtained extending over a period of ten years. The result is given in the following table :—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO NUMBERS OF EACH DENOMINATION.

Religious Denomination.	Persons of each Denomination 1881.	Marriages celebrated annually, 1880 to 1882.		Persons of each Denomination (mean of 1871 and 1881).	Marriages celebrated annually, 1871 to 1880.	
		Mean Number.	Proportion per 1,000 persons living.		Mean Number.	Proportion per 1,000 persons living.
Church of England ...	311,291	1,554·3	5·00	284,563	1,226·4	4·31
Presbyterians ...	132,591	1,107·0	8·35	122,787	1,018·6	8·30
Wesleyans ...	108,393	936·3	8·64	99,209	815·5	8·22
Bible Christians ...	6,660	117·3	17·57	5,427	84·0	15·48
Independents ...	19,878	286·3	14·40	19,034	269·8	14·17
Baptists ...	20,373	234·0	11·49	18,342	184·0	10·03
Lutherans ...	11,149	57·3	5·14	10,854	50·8	4·68
Unitarians ...	942	2·0	2·12	979	·9	·92
Society of Friends ...	282	...	...	308	·4	1·30
Calvinistic Methodists	712	6·3	8·85	1,072	8·2	7·65
Roman Catholics ...	203,480	828·3	4·07	187,050	856·8	4·58
Jews ...	4,330	24·0	5·54	3,950	21·1	5·34
Other sects ...	8,465	69·3	...	7,430	52·8	...
Residue ...	33,800*	607·7†	...	35,932*	389·1†	...
Total...	862,346	5,830·3	6·76	796,937	4,978·4	6·25

* Including Buddhists, Confucians, &c., those of no denomination and of no religion, and the unspecified

† Marriages by lay registrars.

450. It will be observed that the denominations which solemnize most marriages in proportion to their numbers in the population are the Bible Christian, the Independent, and the Baptist, in the order named. In all these cases the proportion in the three years of which the census year is the middle, viz., 1880 to 1882, was higher than that shown for the decennium. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages performed in the three years named according to the rites of the Church of England, the Lutherans, and the Jews were more numerous, and those according to the rites of the Wesleyans, Presbyterians, and Calvinistic Methodists were much more numerous than those performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church; but, according to the average of the decennium, more marriages were solemnized according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church than according to those of the Church of England.

Sects which perform most marriages and vice versa.

451. The numbers of either sex who evinced their want of elementary education by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing were as follow in 1886, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown:—

Signing with marks.

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1886.

Persons Married.	Numbers Married.	Signing with Marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms	7,737	155*	2·00
Brides	7,737	153	1·98
Mean	7,737	154	1·99

452. In proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase has taken place of late years in the number of both males and females signing the marriage register in writing. With few exceptions, a constant improvement has been apparent from year to year—nearly every year, as compared with its predecessor, showing a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. In 1886, the proportion of both men and women signing with marks was much lower than in any previous year, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the proportions for the last fourteen years:—

Increased numbers signing in writing.

* Of these, 3 were Chinese, who signed in the Chinese character. If these be excluded, the number signing with marks in every 100 married would be reduced to 1·96.

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED,
1873 TO 1886.

Year.			Men.		Women.		Mean.
1873	...	...	6·55	...	9·97	...	8·26
1874	...	...	6·52	...	9·91	...	8·22
1875	...	...	5·48	...	9·43	...	7·46
1876	...	...	5·31	...	7·50	...	6·41
1877	...	...	5·04	...	6·02	...	5·53
1878	...	...	4·12	...	5·30	...	4·71
1879	...	...	3·81	...	5·60	...	4·71
1880	...	...	4·18	...	4·09	...	4·13
1881	...	...	2·90	...	4·16	...	3·53
1882	...	...	2·88	...	3·27	...	3·07
1883	...	...	3·09	...	3·47	...	3·28
1884	...	...	2·55	...	2·77	...	2·66
1885	...	...	2·56	...	2·62	...	2·59
1886	...	...	2·00*	...	1·98	...	1·99

Signing with
marks, 1853
to 1872.

453. A very much more decided improvement is shown by comparing these results with those of the twenty years prior to 1873, which embrace the whole period from 1853, when the registration system was inaugurated in Victoria, to the end of 1872. In this period, 86,062 marriages were registered, with the result that 7,902 of the bridegrooms and 17,824 of the brides signed the register with marks. These numbers give the following proportions as the average for the twenty years :—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED,
1853 TO 1872.

Men.		Women.		Mean.
9·18	...	20·71	...	14·95

Cases of both
signing
with marks.

454. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1886 numbered 287, but in only 21 of these, or about 1 in 14, did both parties use marks. In the 266 other instances either the husband or the wife signed in writing. Thus, whereas in the case of 1 marriage in 30 either the bride or the bridegroom was unable to write, it happened in the case of only 1 marriage in 370 that neither party was able to sign the marriage register in writing.

Signatures of
Chinese.

455. Of the 18 Chinese who married in 1886, 6 signed with an ordinary cross, 3 with a Chinese character, and the rest in writing. All the women they married signed in writing.

Signatures of
Aborigines.

456. In the case of the 4 marriages between Aborigines which took place in 1886, all the contracting parties signed the marriage register in writing.

Signing with
marks in
each sect.

457. The proportion of persons signing with marks is found to differ according to the religious denomination. Means are afforded by the

* See footnote to last page.

following table of observing the position of the adherents of the different sects so far as the possession of a sufficient amount of rudimentary education to enable them to write their names is concerned. The figures are those of the year 1886 and the average of the quinquennial period ended with 1885, and the decennial period ended with 1880. Considerable improvement will be noticed in respect to all the principal sects :—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN EACH SECT.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Number Signing with Marks in every 100 Married.								
	Year 1886.			Five Years : 1881 to 1885.			Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	1·73	1·73	1·73	1·90	2·11	2·00	4·54	6·11	5·33
Presbyterians ...	1·52	1·28	1·40	1·71	2·06	1·88	3·67	5·97	4·82
Wesleyans ...	1·64	1·49	1·56	2·28	2·33	2·30	4·15	5·33	4·74
Bible Christians									
Independents ...	1·78	1·27	1·52	2·36	2·18	2·27	3·37	5·49	4·43
Baptists ...	2·84	2·13	2·48	2·17	2·77	2·47	3·48	5·22	4·35
Lutherans ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·77	4·13	2·95
Calvinistic Methodists	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·22	6·10	3·66
Roman Catholics ...	3·53	3·27	3·40	5·19	5·55	5·37	10·14	15·43	12·79
Jews ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	·95	·47	·71
Other sects ...	·70	·70	·70	3·66	4·45	4·05	7·01	3·79	5·40
Lay registrars ...	2·21	4·86	3·53	5·78	8·29	7·03	6·60	12·93	9·77
Total ...	2·00*	1·98	1·99	2·78	3·22	3·00	5·31	7·93	6·62

458. It will be observed that the proportion of those signing with marks is higher amongst marriages performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church than amongst those celebrated by any other religious denomination, but that the numbers in 1886 show a very considerable improvement as compared with the five years ended with 1885, which show a still more marked improvement as compared with the ten years ended with 1880. The proportion so signing amongst civil marriages, although formerly lower, has of late been higher than amongst marriages by Roman Catholics.

459. In 25 marriages by Unitarians which took place in the sixteen years ended with 1886, not one instance occurred of either of the parties signing with a mark; this sect, therefore, finds no place in the above table. In 109 marriages by Calvinistic Methodists during the same period, all but two of the males signed in writing, but 5 of the

* See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 451 *ante*.

females signed with marks, and in 384 marriages of Jews only 5 persons signed with marks.

Signing with marks in Australasian colonies.

460. A statement of the numbers who sign the marriage register with marks is published in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania, and from the figures given the following percentages for the five years 1881 to 1885 have been deduced. The colonies are placed in order according to the state of education thus displayed, the colony with the smallest proportion signing with marks being placed first, and that with the reverse last:—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 TO 1885.

Colony.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
1. Victoria ...	1881	2·90	4·16	3·53
	1882	2·88	3·27	3·07
	1883	3·09	3·47	3·28
	1884	2·55	2·77	2·66
	1885	2·56	2·62	2·59
2. New Zealand ...	1881	3·20	6·79	4·99
	1882	2·50	4·97	3·73
	1883	2·91	4·62	3·76
	1884	2·82	4·45	3·63
	1885	2·83	3·82	3·32
3. South Australia ...	1881	4·37	6·85	5·61
	1882	4·43	5·14	4·78
	1883	4·02	5·36	4·69
	1884	2·86	3·80	3·33
	1885	4·00	4·30	4·15
4. New South Wales ...	1881	5·52	8·35	6·93
	1882	5·09	6·16	5·62
	1883	5·66	6·54	6·10
	1884	4·68	5·79	5·24
	1885	4·31	5·19	4·75
5. Queensland ...	1881	4·93	9·92	7·42
	1882	5·16	9·69	7·42
	1883	5·35	8·40	6·88
	1884	4·06	7·48	5·77
	1885	3·76	7·35	5·55

Victoria the least illiterate colony.

461. By these figures it appears that the proportion of persons able to sign in writing is larger in this than in any other colony. Next to Victoria in this respect is New Zealand, in which the proportion of males signing in writing was in two of the years—viz., 1882 and 1883

—even larger than in this colony. The colonies, generally, show improvement from year to year, and there is every reason to expect that in all the colonies, as the children educated under the compulsory systems established arrive at marriageable ages, it will become a rare occurrence for a marriage to be attested otherwise than in writing.

462. No returns are at hand showing the manner in which the marriage registers are signed in British colonies other than those named. The following, however, is a statement of the numbers who signed with marks in the latest year for which the information is available in the undermentioned countries, which are arranged in order; the least illiterate country being placed first and the rest in succession:—

Signing with marks in various countries.

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
Prussia	1884	3·31	5·11	4·21
Scotland	1883	6·36	12·10	9·23
Holland	1877	7·53	14·83	11·18
England and Wales	1885	10·70	12·90	11·80
France	1882	14·39	22·62	18·50
Ireland	1884	24·70	28·10	26·40
Italy	1884	44·97	66·65	55·81

463. By comparing these figures with those in the previous table, it will appear that adult education, so far as it is indicated by signature to the marriage register, is more forward in Victoria, New Zealand, and South Australia than in any of the countries named; also that in New South Wales and Queensland it is more forward than in any except Prussia, in which the proportion signing with marks is much smaller than in any of the other countries. Scotland comes next to Prussia, but is twice as illiterate. Holland, which comes next to Scotland, would probably rank higher were it not that the latest return available dates as far back as 1877, and adult education was probably not so advanced then as it is now. Attention is called to the very large proportion signing with marks in Italy and Ireland, especially the former.

Countries compared as to illiteracy.

464. The age of both bridegroom and bride was specified in the case of all but 74 of the 7,737 marriages which took place in 1886.*

Ages of bride-grooms and brides in combination.

* There is no reason to suppose that in Victoria the age of either party to a marriage is often wrongly stated, and the cases in which the age is not specified are but few. It may, however, not be amiss to quote the following from the 41st report of the Registrar-General of England, page xv:—“I should be glad if the clergy, at the time of registering the marriage, would state that it is of considerable importance, not only to the parties themselves, that their precise ages should be returned either for tracing pedigree or for proof of personal identification in establishing title to property, but that such particulars would also enhance the values of these national records for purposes of statistical investigation.”

In 63 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given ; in 4 cases the age of the husband was stated, but not that of the wife ; and in 7 instances the age of the wife was given, but not that of the husband. The following table shows the ages of the husbands and of the wives in combination :—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1886.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.																			Bridegrooms. Total	
	14 to 15.	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	75 to 80.		Unspecified.
16 to 17 years	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17 to 18	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
18 to 19	3	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
19 to 20	5	7	16	10	10	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
20 to 21	...	2	7	9	15	20	18	44	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	123
21 to 25	1	6	31	96	173	244	250	1372	300	28	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2508
25 to 30	1	1	14	38	81	136	210	1342	860	89	28	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2805
30 to 35	...	2	2	9	22	24	44	317	348	113	44	20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	947
35 to 40	1	7	5	13	10	110	146	76	53	17	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	448
40 to 45	2	2	2	7	44	69	52	35	27	14	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	259
45 to 50	1	1	1	4	2	33	36	41	26	28	25	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	206
50 to 55	1	...	1	14	17	21	23	29	20	18	4	2	1	...	...	...	151
55 to 60	1	1	3	10	6	16	14	8	13	9	2	...	2	...	...	85
60 to 65	2	3	5	3	6	4	3	6	5	4	...	...	...	41
65 to 70	4	1	1	2	2	4	6	1	1	1	...	...	...	23
70 to 75	2	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	6
75 to 80	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
Unspecified	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	...	70
Total Brides	2	11	58	170	312	465	557	3297	1796	434	234	147	88	53	24	13	6	2	1	67	7737

NOTE.—This table may be read thus :—One man between 45 and 50 married a girl between 16 and 17 ; two women between 40 and 45 married men between 21 and 25, &c.

Relative
ages of
husband
and wife.

465. An examination of the 7,663 cases in which the ages of both parties are specified will show that in 2,522 instances, or 33 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age ; in 670 instances, or 9 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband ; and in 4,471 instances, or 58 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

Inequalities
of age.

466. Some striking inequalities of age amongst the parties married appear in several of the columns, as, for instance, two men between 60 and 65, and four men between 65 and 70, married women between 21 and 25 ; a man between 55 and 60 married a girl of 19, and another at the same age married a girl of 20 ; a man between 50 and 55 married a girl of 18 ; a man between 45 and 50 married a girl of 16 ; at the

same age another man married a girl of 17, another one of 18, and four others girls of 19. On the other hand, a woman between 30 and 35 married a youth of 19; another at the same age married a youth of 20; two women between 40 and 45 married men between 21 and 25, &c.

467. It will be noticed that a boy aged 16 took upon himself the cares of matrimony, his wife being of the same age as himself; also that four boys aged 17 got married, their partners being aged respectively 16, 17, 18, and 19. On the other hand an instance will be remarked of two men, who had passed the age of 75, entering the marriage state, their wives being respectively between the ages of 45 and 50 and 55 and 60; also of one woman, who had passed the same mature age, marrying, her husband being between 70 and 75 years of age.

Extreme
ages of
marriage.

468. The next table has been designed for the purpose of showing the age at which persons of either sex generally marry, the information being given for the year 1886 and for the decennial period 1871 to 1880 :—

Age at which
marriage is
contracted.

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT
AGES, 1871-80 AND 1886.

Ages.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	Numbers, 1886.	Proportions per 1,000.		Numbers, 1886.	Proportions per 1,000.	
		Year 1886.	Ten Years, 1871-80.		Year 1886.	Ten Years, 1871-80.
Under 15 years ...	...	...	...	2	·26	·48
15 to 16 " ...	...	...	...	11	1·43	2·71
16 to 17 " ...	1	·13	·02	58	7·56	12·74
17 to 18 " ...	4	·52	·46	170	22·16	36·74
18 to 19 " ...	9	1·17	1·57	312	40·68	62·69
19 to 20 " ...	49	6·39	6·33	465	60·63	80·93
20 to 21 " ...	123	16·05	16·79	557	72·62	86·94
21 to 25 " ...	2,508	327·12	281·06	3,297	429·86	375·69
25 to 30 " ...	2,805	365·85	295·83	1,796	234·16	174·64
30 to 35 " ...	947	123·52	165·38	434	56·59	69·13
35 to 40 " ...	448	58·43	97·22	234	30·51	44·26
40 to 45 " ...	259	33·78	59·54	147	19·17	26·44
45 to 50 " ...	206	26·87	37·58	88	11·47	14·99
50 to 55 " ...	151	19·69	20·49	53	6·91	6·79
55 to 60 " ...	85	11·09	9·92	24	3·13	3·03
60 to 65 " ...	41	5·35	4·96	13	1·69	1·16
65 to 70 " ...	23	3·00	1·85	6	·78	·40
70 and upwards ...	8	1·04	1·00	3	·39	·24
Total ...	7,667*	1,000·00	1,000·00	7,670*	1,000·00	1,000·00

* The bridegrooms and brides of unspecified ages being omitted, these numbers are less than those in the last table, the bridegrooms by 70 and the brides by 67. The reason of the bridegrooms being fewer than the brides is that the age was not stated in the case of three more of the former than of the latter.

Frequency of marriage at 21 to 30.

469. The large proportion of both sexes marrying at between 21 and 30 years of age is very marked ; thus in 1886 more than two-thirds of the males, and nearly two-thirds of the females, who married were between those ages. Owing, no doubt, to their relatively larger numbers in the population, the proportions marrying at the ages named were both in 1886 and 1885 much higher than those in the decennial period ; the latter amounting to only four-sevenths of the males, and only five-ninths of the females.

Ages of Chinese bride-grooms and their brides.

470. In the case of the marriages of Chinese which took place in 1886, all the men were older than the females with whom they formed unions. None of the former were under 27 years of age, but of the latter, four had not reached the age of 21. The following table shows the ages of the Chinese bridegrooms and of their brides in combination :—

AGES OF CHINESE BRIDEGROOMS AND THEIR BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1886.

Ages of Bridegrooms.				Ages of Brides.										Total Bride- grooms.	
				17	18	19	22	24	26	27	28	29	30		36	48
27	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
29	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
34	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
35	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
38	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
39	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
40	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
45	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Total Brides.				...	1	2	1	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	18

Ages of Aborigines marrying.

471. Of the Aborigines who married in 1886, all the women were under 21 years of age. One aged 17 married a man of 24 ; one aged 18 married a man of 23, and another aged 18 married a man of 24.

Age at which persons may marry.

472. In almost all civilized countries, minors are not permitted to marry without the consent of their parents or guardians, but the youngest age at which persons may marry after obtaining such consent varies in different countries, ranging from 14 for males and 12 for females in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and the Roman Catholic portion of the population of Hungary, to 21 for males and 18 for females in the United States. The figures in the

following table, giving information on the subject, have been taken from *The Annual Statistician** for the year 1886 :—

AGE AT WHICH MARRIAGE MAY BE CONTRACTED IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Country.	Age at, and after, which persons may marry.	
	Males.	Females.
	Years.	Years.
Austria	14	14
Belgium	18	15
France	18	15
Germany	18	14
Greece	14	12
Hungary (Protestants) ...	18	15
” (Roman Catholics) ...	14	12
Portugal	14	12
Russia	18	16
Spain	14	12
Switzerland	14	12
Turkey	Puberty	Puberty
United Kingdom	14	12
United States	21	18

473. The minimum age at which persons may, with consent, marry, is the same in Victoria as in the United Kingdom, viz., 14 for males and 12 for females ; but, as a matter of fact, marriages are seldom contracted at such early ages. Two of the females, however, who married in 1886 had not completed their fifteenth year, eleven had not completed their sixteenth year, and one male and fifty-eight females had not completed their seventeenth year ; as many as 186 of the males, or 1 in every 41, and no fewer than 1,575 of the females, or nearly a fifth, had not attained the full age of 21 years.

474. From the experience of Victoria during the year 1886, the five years 1881–85, and the decade 1871–80, it would appear that, in proportion to the total numbers marrying, the males who marry under age are much less numerous in this colony than in England and Wales. The proportion of females marrying under age, which was formerly higher in Victoria than in England, has fallen considerably, and in 1886 was slightly lower than in England. This is shown by the figures in the following table :—

* See that work, page 600 : McCarty, San Francisco, California, 1886.

MARRIAGES OF MINORS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Persons Married.	In every 100 Marriages, Numbers under 21 Years of Age.			
	In Victoria.			In England and Wales.
	Year 1886.	Five Years: 1881 to 1885.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
Bridegrooms ...	2·40	2·37	2·52	7·95
Brides ...	20·36	22·53	28·32	21·96
Mean ...	11·38	12·45	15·42	14·96

Marriage rate of minors.

475. As the proportion of minors at marriageable ages existing in the population may vary greatly in different countries, and in the same country at different times, it will readily be understood that a comparison of the marriages of minors with the total number of marriages does not afford an infallible test of the tendency to marry under age, to determine which accurately the number of minors marrying should be compared with the number of marriageable minors in the population. This has been done for the last two census periods, and the years 1885 and 1886, and the result is given in the following table :—

MARRIAGES OF MINORS, 1871, 1881, 1885, AND 1886.

Year.	Number of Marriageable Minors.*		Mean Annual Number of Minors who Married.†		Proportion of Minors who Married to every 1,000 Marriageable Minors Living.	
	Males Aged 17 to 21.	Females Aged 15 to 21.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
1871 ...	19,816	30,306	85	1,305	4·29	43·05
1881 ...	37,675	57,863	151	1,420	4·01	24·54
1885 ...	45,590	61,750	177	1,504	3·88	24·35
1886 ...	45,428	62,374	186	1,575	4·09	25·25

Decreasing tendency to marry under age.

476. According to the table, the proportion of both males and females marrying under age has become reduced during the last 16 years. The reduction in the proportion of male minors marrying is only slight, but that of the female minors between 1871 and 1881 is

* Census figures for 1871 and 1881, estimated for 1885 and 1886.
† Mean number of minors who married in the years 1870 to 1872 and 1880 to 1882, and actual number who married in 1885 and 1886.

very striking, and is no doubt attributable to the area of selection having been widened by the increase which has taken place in the number of marriageable females at the older ages.

477. By means of the returns of the last census, it has been possible to analyze still further the marriages of minors, and to show the proportion of the males and females who contract them at each year of age to the total number of males and females living at the same age. Similar results for England and Wales are available,* and are contrasted in the following table with the results relating to Victoria :—

Ages of minors marrying in Victoria and England.

AGES OF MINORS † MARRYING IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Age last Birthday.	Victoria.				Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 Marriageable Minors.			
	Marriageable Minors at Census of 1881.		Minors who Married. (Mean of Three Years, 1880 to 1882.)		Males.		Females.	
					Victoria. (Mean of 1880 to 1882.)	England and Wales. (Mean of 1870 to 1872.)	Victoria. (Mean of 1880 to 1882.)	England and Wales. (Mean of 1870 to 1872.)
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				
15	...	10,076	...	11	...	...	1·09	·18
16	...	10,209	...	39	...	·02	3·82	1·53
17	9,718	10,100	3	146	·31	·41	14·45	9·33
18	9,763	9,966	10	282	1·02	4·04	28·29	36·39
19	9,580	9,352	36	443	3·76	20·34	47·37	72·46
20	8,614	8,160	102	499	11·84	52·98	61·15	105·84
Total...	37,675	57,863	151	1,420	4·01	18·32	24·54	34·08

478. It appears that in the case of both males and females the tendency to marry under age is much greater in England and Wales than in Victoria. This, as regards females, is the reverse of the result obtained by comparing the marriages of those under 21 with the total number married.‡ The English proportions relating to males are higher at each age than those of Victoria, but in the first three years of minority the Victorian proportions relating to females are higher than those of England. This, however, is much more than made up in the three succeeding years.

Marriage rate of minors lower in Victoria than England.

* See 35th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xii.

† In this table, and that following paragraph 475, marriageable minors have been considered to be males from 17 to 21, females 15 to 21. In England, there were 4 marriages of males at 16, but there were none at that age in Victoria.

‡ See table following paragraph 474 ante.

Age of marriage in various countries.

479. The following table contains a statement of the proportion of males and females marrying at different ages in various countries. The figures, except those relating to Victoria, which are for the year 1885, have been taken from the 46th Report of the Registrar-General of England* :—

AGES OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per 10,000 of All Ages Marrying, Numbers—						
	Under 20.	20 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 40.	40 to 50.	50 to 60.	Over 60
BRIDEGROOMS.							
Victoria ...	82	3,539	3,584	1,743	579	354	119
England and Wales ...	329	4,805	2,538	1,436	510	256	126
Scotland ...	311	3,919	2,965	1,877	604	237	87
Ireland ...	253	3,003	3,056	2,643	685	242	118
Denmark ...	2,092		3,820	2,968	752	279	89
Norway ...	173	2,681	3,530	2,459	699		458
Sweden ...	6	2,325	3,569	2,883	778		439
Russia (in Europe) ...	3,784	3,063	1,230	1,183	549		191
Austria ...	2,084		4,172	2,311	848	415	170
Hungary ..	3,173		4,571	1,255	604	296	101
Switzerland ...	127	2,525	3,133	2,710	927	404	174
Prussia ...	58	6,716		2,265	624	256	81
Bavaria ...	19	1,875	3,674	3,002	1,244		186
Saxony ...	38	3,432	3,823	1,767	561	278	101
Holland ...	256	2,405	3,370	2,659	846	345	119
Belgium ...	94	2,161	3,467	2,952	885	322	119
France ...	236	2,469	3,757	2,512	622	282	122
Italy ...	107	2,491	3,699	2,611	704	266	122
BRIDES.							
Victoria ...	1,343	5,267	2,124	816	297	124	29
England and Wales ...	1,441	4,966	1,911	1,091	407	145	39
Scotland ...	1,338	4,570	2,325	1,314	370	72	11
Ireland ...	1,349	4,899	2,275	1,104	264	77	32
Denmark ...	616	3,608	3,076	2,054	515	112	19
Norway ...	824	3,919	2,889	1,749	476		143
Sweden ...	555	3,413	3,089	2,225	573		145
Russia (in Europe)†	5,801	2,120	699	616	229		35
Austria ...	1,807		2,851	2,881	1,696	590	175
Hungary ...	3,604		3,422	1,604	810	408	152.
Switzerland ...	879	3,876	2,498	1,886	656	173	32
Prussia ..	1,030	6,974		1,487	403	92	14
Bavaria ...	644	3,532	2,949	2,061	761		53
Saxony ...	1,073	4,500	2,588	1,305	406	110	18
Holland ...	1,084	3,236	2,897	1,976	599	174	34
Belgium ...	640	3,573	2,770	2,124	647	193	53
France ..	2,116	3,911	2,048	1,374	377		174
Italy ...	1,692	4,384	2,195	1,254	347	101	27

* Table D., page x.

† The figures, which are those of the Registrar-General of England, add in this line only to 9,500 instead of to 10,000.

480. It appears by this table that, in proportion to the whole numbers marrying, fewer males marry under 20 in Victoria than in any of the countries named, except Sweden, Prussia, Bavaria, and Saxony, but, on the other hand, that more females marry under that age in Victoria than in any of those countries except England, Ireland, France, Italy, and Russia. Attention is called to the very large proportion shown as marrying under age in the last-named country, exceeding a third of the total marriages in the case of the males, and exceeding half in the case of the females.

Marriages of minors in different countries.

481. The returns of the Australasian censuses of 1881 give information respecting the conjugal condition of the people living within the borders of the various colonies. These are grouped so as to enable the results to be easily compared.

Conjugal condition in Australasian colonies.

482. The following are the numbers of husbands and wives in each Australasian colony, those under and over 21 years of age being distinguished :—

Husbands and wives in Australasian colonies.

HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1881.

Colony.	Husbands.			Wives.		
	Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.	Total.	Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.	Total.
Victoria ...	283	124,371	124,654	3,006	123,036	126,042
New South Wales ...	408	109,810	110,218	4,040	103,793	107,833
Queensland ...	118	30,004	30,122	1,285	28,839	30,124
South Australia ...	95	43,860	43,955	1,344	42,339	43,683
Western Australia ...	15	4,260	4,275	207	3,769	3,976
Total ...	919	312,305	313,224	9,882	301,776	311,658
Tasmania* ...	73	17,671	17,744	607	16,527	17,134
New Zealand...	97	73,234	73,331	2,374	70,433	72,807
Grand Total ...	1,089	403,210	404,299	12,863	388,736	401,599

483. It is to be regretted that no figures are at hand showing the conjugal condition of males and females at marriageable ages living in countries out of Australasia ; but the following table contains a statement of the proportions of those of both sexes and all ages unmarried, married, and widowed in various countries. The figures, except those in the first line, have been taken from *Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics* † :—

Conjugal condition in various countries.

* In this line the numbers under and over 21 have been partly estimated.

† Page 305.

CONJUGAL CONDITION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—BOTH SEXES, AND ALL AGES.

Countries.	Numbers in every 1,000 Living.		
	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.
Victoria	665	294	41
England	602	345	53
France	511	405	84
Prussia	606	336	58
Wurtemberg	623	319	58
Austria	605	342	53
Hungary	532	407	61
Italy	582	352	66
Switzerland	609	319	72
Spain	572	360	68
Portugal	628	310	62
Holland	611	328	61
Belgium	629	315	56
Scandinavia	618	330	52
Chili	688	260	52

Small proportion of married in Victoria.

484. It appears from this table that, in Victoria, in proportion to the numbers of the population, fewer persons are living in the marriage state than in any of the other countries named, except Chili ; and fewer are living in the widowed state than in any of those countries. This is probably in part accounted for by the fact that the proportion living at marriageable ages, especially of males, is smaller in Victoria than in most of those countries.

Births, 1886.

485. The births registered in Victoria during 1886 numbered 30,824, as against 29,975 in 1885. The increase in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, was thus 849.

Births in 1886 and former years.

486. During the 20 years ended with 1883, the number of births in Victoria had remained almost stationary; but in 1884 a marked increase took place, which was more than sustained in 1885 and 1886, the number of births in the latter being the highest ever recorded.*

Birth rate.

487. In proportion to population, however, the births decreased steadily for a number of years. The marriage rate also declined until 1879, when a revival took place; but there has not been a corresponding improvement in the birth rate, which has advanced but slightly since 1883, that being the year in which it reached its absolutely lowest point. The following are the figures for the last twenty-seven years:—

* For number of births in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE, 1860 TO 1886.

				Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.					Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1860	...	...	...	42·81	1875	...	...	...	33·94
1861	...	...	...	43·46	1876	...	...	...	33·61
1862	...	...	...	44·50	1877	...	...	...	32·17
1863	...	...	...	42·46	1878	...	...	...	32·36
1864	...	...	...	43·79	1879	...	...	...	32·18
1865	...	...	...	42·40	1880	...	...	...	30·75
1866	...	...	...	39·76	1881	...	...	...	31·24
1867	...	...	...	39·75	1882	...	...	...	30·05*
1868	...	...	...	41·08	1883	...	...	...	30·23*
1869	...	...	...	37·89	1884	...	...	...	30·89*
1870	...	...	...	38·07	1885	...	...	...	31·27*
1871	...	...	...	37·15	1886	...	...	...	31·23
1872	...	...	...	36·33	Mean of 27 years ...				37·42
1873	...	...	...	36·71					
1874	...	...	...	34·46					

488. Birth rates, based upon a comparison of the number of events with the total population, are, like marriage rates calculated upon a similar basis, apt to mislead, unless the population is in a normal condition. It must be quite evident that, if there is not a sufficient proportion of married women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages in a community, the birth rate is not likely to be high, but that an excess of such women would probably cause a high birth rate. This will be made apparent by the following table, which shows the birth rate, calculated upon the total population and upon the number of married women at the child-bearing period of life, in the last two census years :—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO POPULATION AND TO MARRIED WOMEN.

Year of Census.	Enumerated Population.	Married Women under 45 Years of Age.	Legitimate Births.†	Proportion of Legitimate Births.	
				Per 1,000 of the Population.	Per 1,000 Married Women under 45 Years of Age.
1871	731,528	88,561	26,805	36·64	302·67
1881	862,346	84,831	25,675	29·77	302·66

489. It will be noticed that the married women at reproductive ages were fewer by 3,730 in 1881 than in 1871, that the proportion of births to such women, viz., 302 $\frac{2}{3}$ per 1,000, was exactly the same in both years, but that the proportion of births to the total population was considerably less in 1881 than in 1871. Thus, while the birth rate based upon a comparison of the births with the married women remained perfectly steady, that rate based upon a comparison of the births with the population showed a falling-off of nearly 7 per 1,000. The reduction in the

* Figures amended since last publication, in consequence of an alteration in the estimates of population.
† In both cases, these are the legitimate births which occurred during the twelve months of which the census was the middle.

birth rate, calculated in the ordinary way, which has been noticed for years past, is therefore conclusively shown—at any rate so far as the period 1871 to 1881 is concerned—to be due to a deficiency in the community of married women at the fruitful period of life.

Birth rates
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

490. Returns of the births in all the Australasian colonies are available to the end of 1885, and from these and the mean populations of the respective colonies during each year the birth rates have been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. The following table gives the birth rates of the different colonies for each year from 1865 to 1885, or as many years between those periods as the figures are available for:—

BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1885.*

Year.		Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
		Victoria.	New South Wales.†	Queens-land.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865	...	42·40	43·21	43·65	43·90	...	32·56	41·12
1866	...	39·76	40·45	44·86	42·38	...	29·15	42·89
1867	...	39·75	41·94	45·66	41·87	...	30·34	42·18
1868	...	41·08	40·72	43·03	41·51	...	30·03	42·14
1869	...	37·89	40·74	42·83	39·03	...	28·27	41·90
1870	...	38·07	40·09	43·51	38·48	...	30·18	42·32
1871	...	37·15	39·63	43·25	38·34	...	30·16	40·64
1872	...	36·33	38·46	40·70	37·60	32·42	29·44	39·50
1873	...	36·71	39·38	40·82	36·42	31·43	29·43	39·00
1874	...	34·46	39·30	41·11	38·22	33·71	29·72	40·27
1875	...	33·94	38·53	38·90	35·70	28·72	29·88	40·23
1876	...	33·61	38·56	37·48	37·71	33·98	30·11	41·73
1877	...	32·17	37·92	36·75	37·36	33·07	30·21	41·28
1878	...	32·36	38·50	35·77	38·23	31·11	32·27	42·14
1879	...	32·18	38·99	36·74	38·96	34·38	32·05	40·32
1880	...	30·75	38·80	36·92	38·94	32·35	32·91	40·78
1881	...	31·24	38·13	37·19	38·66	33·67	33·40	37·95
1882	...	30·05†	37·37	35·85	37·40	35·84	33·50	37·32
1883	...	30·23†	37·49	36·92	37·37	33·87	34·25	36·28
1884	...	30·89†	38·54	36·23†	38·38	33·84	35·66	36·15†
1885	...	31·37†	37·64	37·80	38·47	35·22	35·08	34·78
Means ...		34·88	39·26	39·78	38·81	33·12	31·36	40·03

Birth rates
in Australa-
sian colonies
in 1885 and
previous
years.

491. In all the colonies, except Tasmania, the birth rates are now lower than they were in 1865 and the seven or eight subsequent years. There are, however, signs of a revival in some of the colonies. In Victoria and New South Wales the lowest point was reached in 1882, which or the following year appears also to have been a turning point in the birth rates of Queensland and South Australia. In Western

* For the number of births in the various colonies during the thirteen years ended with 1885, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*. For birth rates in 1885, see Appendix A *post*.
† Figures amended since last publication, in consequence of an alteration in the estimates of population.

Australia and Tasmania the rates have fluctuated, but the rate in the former was higher in the last year, and in the latter in the last two years, than at any previous period shown. In New Zealand the rate has been steadily declining since 1878, and in 1885 it was lower than in any of the previous years. The diminished birth rate in Victoria between 1871 and 1881 has already been accounted for by the falling-off which occurred in the number of mothers; and it is probable that the low birth rates now prevailing in some of the other colonies are due to a similar cause.

492. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective birth rates in the last year shown in the table and according to the average of the whole period of twenty-one years. It will be observed that Victoria is absolutely last on the list for 1885, but stands fifth in the twenty-one-year series:—

Order of colonies in respect to birth rates.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

Order in 1885.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. South Australia.	1. New Zealand.
2. Queensland.	2. Queensland.
3. New South Wales.	3. New South Wales.
4. Western Australia.	4. South Australia.
5. Tasmania.	5. Victoria.
6. New Zealand.	6. Western Australia.
7. Victoria.	7. Tasmania.

493. On the continent of Australia, taken as a whole, and on that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, the birth rate in 1885 shows some improvement on the rates which obtained in the three previous years. The following are the figures for the thirteen years ended with 1885:—

Birth rate in Australia and Australasia.

BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1885.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	37·36	37·19
1874	36·46	36·70
1875	35·29	35·82
1876	35·20	36·04
1877	34·15	35·16
1878	34·31	35·51
1879	34·55	35·42
1880	35·33	36·20
1881	35·22	35·63
1882*	34·28	34·78
1883*	34·54	34·84
1884*	35·25	34·33
1885*	35·33	35·22
Means	35·17	35·60

* Figures in these lines amended since last publication.

Birth rates in
British
possessions.

494. The birth rates in certain British colonies outside Australasia, including all those for which the information is available, are shown in the following table. In some cases the figures are only for one or two years :—

BIRTH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.
Ceylon	1867-76	27·7
Straits Settlements	1873-7	9·3*
Hong Kong	1875	13·8
Mauritius	1876-7	36·5
Seychelles	1875-7	37·4
Nova Scotia	1871-5	32·0
Bermudas	1871-5	37·8
British Guiana	1871-9	35·5
West Indies—		
Bahamas	1874-5	39·0
Jamaica	1878-80	34·9
St. Lucia	1869-79	46·4†
St. Vincent	1870-9	46·0
Barbados	1872-8	43·2
Grenada	1871-5	45·2
Antigua	1875-6	40·4
Montserrat	1874-5	48·8
Dominica	1871-6	31·0
Trinidad	1880	34·9

Birth rates
in European
countries.

495. A statement of the birth rates in British and certain Foreign countries for each of the five years ended with 1885, is given in the following table. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England :—

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1885.

Countries.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Mean of 5 years.
Hungary	43·7	44·6	45·3	46·0	...	44·9†
Austria	38·7	38·9	38·2	38·4	37·4	38·3
Italy	38·0	37·1	37·1	38·7	38·1	37·8
Prussia	36·8	37·4	36·9	37·4	37·6	37·2
German Empire	37·1	37·3	36·7	37·3	37·1	37·1
Spain ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	34·9§
Holland	34·9	35·3	34·3	34·9	34·4	34·8
England and Wales	33·9	33·7	33·3	33·4	32·5	33·4
Scotland	33·7	33·3	32·5	33·4	32·3	33·0
Belgium	31·4	31·2	30·5	30·5	29·9	30·8
Norway	30·0	30·9	30·9	31·0	31·3	30·8
Sweden	29·1	29·4	28·9	30·0	29·6	29·4
Switzerland	29·8	28·8	28·4	28·1	27·5	28·5
France	24·9	24·8	24·8	24·8	24·3	24·7
Ireland	24·5	24·1	23·6	24·0	23·5	23·9

* Registrations incomplete.

† Including still-births.
§ Mean of 1876 and 1878.

‡ Mean of four years.

496. Comparing this table with that showing the marriage rates in the same countries, it is found that a high birth rate is generally concurrent with a high marriage rate, and *vice versa*. A notable exception to this is France, in which, although the marriage rate is high, the birth rate is lower than in any of the countries named, except Ireland. The low rate in the latter is attributed to the small proportion of women at child-bearing ages in the population,* but the low birth rate in France cannot be accounted for by any such cause, as it is stated that the proportion of women at the reproductive period of life is higher in that than in any other European country; the chief, though indirect, cause is said to be—"the sub-division of land among the peasant proprietors. The better class of the labouring population aspire to become proprietors of small holdings; by thrift and industry they accumulate capital for this purpose, and avoid by their social philosophy the division of their property amongst a large family at their decease."†

Low birth rates in Ireland and France.

497. In the same five years the mean birth rates in South Australia, and New South Wales were above those in any of the European countries named, except Hungary and Austria; the mean birth rates in Queensland and New Zealand were above those in any except the last named two countries, together with Italy and Germany; the mean birth rates in Western Australia and Tasmania were below those in the countries named with the addition of Holland; the mean birth rate in Victoria was below that in any of the countries named in the table, except Sweden, Switzerland, France, and Ireland. The following are the birth rates referred to:—

Australasian and European birth rates compared.

MEAN BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881 TO 1885.

	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.				
South Australia	38·06
New South Wales	37·87
Queensland	36·79
New Zealand	36·50
Western Australia	34·49
Tasmania	34·38
Victoria	30·76

498. According to the reports of the Registrar-General of England, the birth rate of the United Kingdom was lower in 1885 than in any year since 1870, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Birth rate in United Kingdom.

* See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, pages 12 and 29. For many years the registration of births in Ireland was admitted to be defective, but Dr. T. W. Grimshaw, the Registrar-General of that country, in a letter addressed to the Government Statist of Victoria, dated 6th May, 1886, says that since the passing of the Public Health Amended Vaccination and Registration Acts (1878 to 1880), this is no longer the case, and the births occurring in Ireland are now very well recorded. It may be remarked, however, that this improvement has not been accompanied by any improvement in the birth rate as calculated from the published figures.

† See 41st Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xlv.

BIRTH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1885.

Births per 1,000 of the Population.			Births per 1,000 of the Population.		
1871	...	35·0	1880	...	32·7
1872	...	34·4	1881	...	32·5
1873	...	34·1	1882	...	32·2
1874	...	34·5	1883	...	31·8
1875	...	34·0	1884	...	32·1
1876	...	34·9	1885	...	31·3
1877	...	34·5	Mean		33·4
1878	...	34·1			
1879	...	33·5			

Birth rates
in town and
country,
1886.

499. The following table shows the births and birth rates together with the estimated mean population in the metropolis, the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria during 1886 ; also the average birth rates in the same divisions during the five years ended with 1885 :—

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1886.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Births, 1886.		Average Birth rate in Five Years, 1881 to 1885.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	371,630	12,941	34·85	33·50
Extra-Metropolitan towns	187,980	5,970	31·76	32·54
Country districts ...	427,484	11,913	27·87	27·82
Total ...	987,094	30,824	31·23	30·74

Birth rates
in town and
country,
1873 to 1886.

500. The next table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population of the same three divisions of the colony during each of the last fourteen years :—

BIRTH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1886.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.*	Total of Victoria.*
1873 ...	34·36	40·18	36·32	36·71
1874 ...	32·98	39·81	32·46	34·46
1875 ...	33·63	38·63	31·54	33·94
1876 ...	33·20	37·80	31·61	33·61
1877 ...	33·09	34·51	30·30	32·17
1878 ...	33·67	35·42	29·89	32·36
1879 ...	33·32	35·65	29·63	32·18
1880 ...	31·19	34·21	28·72	30·75
1881 ...	32·42	34·76	28·70	31·24
1882 ...	32·85	31·35	27·43	30·05
1883 ...	33·15	32·07	27·22	30·23
1884 ...	33·81	32·80	27·78	30·89
1885 ...	34·94	31·87	28·00	31·27
1886 ...	34·82	31·76	27·87	31·23

* Figures for the years 1881 to 1885 amended since last publication.

501. It will be noticed that in the first two years of the period to which the table refers the birth rate of the country districts was about equal to that of the metropolis, whilst the birth rate of the extra-metropolitan towns was very much higher than either. Since 1874, however, the metropolitan rate has been much above that of the country districts, but until 1882 was still below that of the extra-metropolitan towns. In 1882 and the subsequent years, however, owing to a falling-off in the birth rate in the extra-metropolitan towns and in the country districts, and a gradual increase in that of the metropolis, the rate in the last-named division was much above that in the other urban districts. It will also be noticed that, whilst the birth rate in the metropolis in 1885 and 1886 was higher than in any previous year, in the extra-metropolitan towns it was lower than in any previous year except 1882, and in country districts it was lower than in any year except 1882, 1883, and 1884.

502. The mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1886; also the birth rate during the ten years, 1871 to 1880, in the different municipalities, &c., forming the component parts of the district of Greater Melbourne, are shown in the following table:—

BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.	Year 1886.			Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.
	Estimated Mean Population.	Births.		Annual Births per 1,000 of the Population.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne City	70,532	1,770	25·09	27·57
North Melbourne Town *	19,633	778	39·63	34·03
Fitzroy City	30,295	868	28·65	34·57
Collingwood City	28,800	1,250	43·40	36·28
Richmond City	31,286	1,163	37·17	35·96
Brunswick Borough	11,110	507	45·63	38·66
Northcote Borough	2,865	124	43·28	...
Prahran City	32,606	1,093	33·52	32·38
South Melbourne City	36,922	1,276	34·56	32·02
Port Melbourne Borough	10,246	446	43·53	38·99
St. Kilda Borough	16,036	395	24·63	29·03
Brighton Town †	6,165	167	27·08	31·14
Essendon Borough	5,976	185	30·95	} 37·72
Flemington & Kensington Borough	6,000	240	40·00	
Hawthorn Town †	10,477	369	35·22	34·13
Kew Borough	4,708	137	29·10	26·95

* Formerly Hotham. The name was changed to North Melbourne on the 22nd August, 1887.

† Brighton and Hawthorn were proclaimed towns on the 15th March, 1887.

BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE—*continued.*

Sub-districts.	Year 1886.			Ten Years : 1871 to 80.
	Estimated Mean Population.	Births.		Annual Births per 1,000 of the Population.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Footscray Town *	10,000	477	47·70	45·62
Williamstown Town *	12,200	459	37·62	38·88
Remainder of district	20,670	794	38·42	25·83
<i>Hospitals, asylums, &c.</i> †	3,625	442	...	...
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,478‡	1	·68	·05
Total	371,630	12,941	34·82	33·50

NOTE.—It should be specially noted that the births in Public Institutions are eliminated from the various sub-districts, although included in the total line.

Birth rates
in sub-dis-
tricts, 1871
to 1880.

503. It will be observed that during the ten years ended with 1880 the births in one municipality only, viz., Footscray, were above 40 per 1,000 of the population ; that in six municipalities, viz., Williamstown, Essendon and Flemington, Port Melbourne, Brunswick, Collingwood, and Richmond, they were between 35 and 40 per 1,000 ; in six municipalities, viz., Fitzroy, North Melbourne, Prahran, South Melbourne, Brighton, and Hawthorn, they were between 30 and 35 per 1,000 ; and that in three municipalities, viz., St. Kilda, Melbourne, and Kew, they were below 30 per 1,000. The lowest rate was in "Remainder of District," viz., not quite 26 per 1,000, which was even lower than in the rural districts of the colony. §

Birth rates
in sub-dis-
tricts, 1886.

504. During 1886, the birth rates in North Melbourne, Collingwood, Richmond, Brunswick, Prahran, South Melbourne, Port Melbourne, Hawthorn, Kew, Footscray, and "Remainder of District" were higher, but those in all the other sub-districts were lower, than they were in the decade ended with 1880. The sub-district with the highest birth rate in 1886 was Footscray, which was closely followed by Brunswick, Port Melbourne, Collingwood, Northcote, and Flemington ; those with the lowest rates were St. Kilda, Melbourne City, Brighton, Fitzroy, and Kew, in all of which the rates were below 30 per 1,000.

Births in
Australasian
capitals.

505. In 1886, the birth rate in Melbourne was much lower than that in Brisbane, Sydney, Wellington, or Hobart, but above that in Adelaide, as is shown in the following table, which gives, for that year, a statement of the estimated population and the number of births, and number per 1,000 of the population, in each of those capital cities :—

* Williamstown was proclaimed a town on the 30th March, 1886, and Footscray on the 27th February, 1887.

† The population given is that of all the institutions, but the Lying-in Hospital is the only one in which births occurred.

‡ Census figures.

§ See table following paragraph 500 *ante*.

BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1886.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population.	Births, 1886.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1000 of the Population.
Brisbane	51,683	2,250	43·53
Sydney	307,541	13,132	42·70
Wellington	27,833	1,050	37·73
Hobart	30,805	1,107	35·94
Melbourne	371,630	12,941	34·82
Adelaide †	128,377	3,826	29·82

506. The mean birth rate in the Australasian capital cities in 1886 was 37·4, which was considerably higher than the rate in London, according to the average of the ten years 1870–79, viz., 35·4, which was slightly higher than that of England and Wales (35·3) during the same period. The rate in London was thus higher than that in Melbourne or Adelaide, but below that in any of the other Australasian cities named in the last table. Birth rate in London.

507. The 43rd Report of the Registrar-General of England† contains a statement of the birth rates in twenty-three British towns, in which the mean rate per 1,000 persons living is 35·9, the rates in the respective towns ranging from 30·3 in Brighton to 41·5 in Salford. The birth rates in Brisbane and Sydney are above those in any of the towns named; the birth rate in Wellington is above that in all but 5, that in Hobart is above that in all but 11, and that in Melbourne is above that in all but 16; but that in Adelaide is below that in any of those towns, as will be seen by comparing the following figures with those in the last table:— Birth rates in British towns.

BIRTH RATES IN TWENTY-THREE BRITISH TOWNS, 1880.

Births per 1,000 of Population.			Births per 1,000 of Population.		
Salford ... ..	...	41·5	Nottingham ... ..	...	35·3
Leicester ... ..	...	40·4	Bradford ... ..	...	35·3
Birmingham ... ..	...	38·4	Bristol ... ..	...	35·3
Sheffield ... ..	...	38·3	London ... ..	...	35·2
Liverpool ... ..	...	38·1	Portsmouth ... ..	...	34·8
Manchester ... ..	...	37·5	Norwich ... ..	...	33·9
Wolverhampton ... ..	...	37·4	Edinburgh ... ..	...	32·8
Hull ... ..	...	37·4	Dublin ... ..	...	32·1
Sunderland ... ..	...	37·4	Glasgow ... ..	...	31·9
Leeds ... ..	...	37·3	Plymouth ... ..	...	31·6
Newcastle-on-Tyne ... ..	...	37·1	Brighton ... ..	...	30·3
Oldham ... ..	...	35·5			

* With suburbs.

† There is strong reason to believe that the population of Adelaide and suburbs has been over-estimated. If this should be the case, the birth rate, as shown in the table, would obviously be lower than the true rate.

‡ See 43rd Annual Report of Registrar-General, page cxi: Eyre and Spottiswoode, London, 1882.

Birth rates
in Foreign
towns.

508. The same report* contains a statement of the birth rates in twenty-one Foreign towns (including two in British India), in which the mean rate is 34·5, the rates ranging from 22·9 in Geneva to 42·9 in Alexandria. The birth rate in Brisbane is above those in any of the towns named; the birth rate in Sydney is above that in all but 1, in Wellington above all but 9, in Hobart above all but 13, in Melbourne above all but 14, and in Adelaide above all but 18, of the towns. The following are the rates in these towns, also the rates in New York and in Boston, taken from the reports of the Health Department of the former city:—

BIRTH RATES IN TWENTY-THREE FOREIGN TOWNS, 1880.

Births per 1,000 of Population.			Births per 1,000 of Population.		
Alexandria ...	...	42·9	Amsterdam ...	...	36·6
Buda-Pesth ...	...	40·6	Dresden ...	...	34·5
Hamburg (State) ...	...	39·5	Christiania ...	...	33·7
Madras ...	...	39·4	Brussels ...	...	31·2
The Hague ...	...	39·3	New York ...	...	30·4 †
Berlin ...	...	39·2	Turin ...	...	29·8
Rotterdam ...	...	38·3	Paris ...	...	28·7
Vienna ...	...	38·3	Boston (1883) ...	...	28·3
Munich ...	...	38·2	Bombay ...	...	26·6
Rome ...	...	37·3	Venice ...	...	23·9
Copenhagen ...	...	36·8	Geneva ...	...	22·9
Breslau ...	...	36·7			

Birth rates
in Victorian
towns.

509. The following are the birth rates in six Victorian towns during 1886; the rate in the metropolis being, as will be observed, below the rates in Stawell and Sandhurst, but above those in Geelong, Ballarat, and Castlemaine:—

BIRTH RATES IN SIX VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1886.

Births per 1,000 of Population.			Births per 1,000 of Population.		
Stawell ...	...	48·81	Geelong ...	...	30·51
Sandhurst ...	...	38·62	Ballarat ...	...	30·14
Melbourne ...	...	34·82	Castlemaine...	...	27·95

Births of
males and
females.

510. The births of males in Victoria during 1886 numbered 15,753, those of females 15,071. These numbers furnish a proportion of 104·53 boys to 100 girls, as against a proportion of 106·44 in 1885. In the ten years 1871-80, 137,275 births of males and 131,435 births of females were registered, giving a proportion of 104·45 boys to 100 girls.

* See 43rd Report, page cxiv.

† The number of births registered in New York would give a proportion of 22·8 per 1,000 of the population, but it is stated that the registered births are 25 per cent. below the actual number which take place, so that the correct proportion is as here stated.

511. In every country in which births are registered, it is found that more boys are born than girls. This was the case in all the Australasian colonies during the period of thirteen years ended with 1885, although not in every one of those years so far as Western Australia and Tasmania are concerned. The following are the numbers of boys per 100 girls born in the respective colonies during each year of the period referred to :—

Births of males and females in Australasian colonies.

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1885.

Year.	Number of Boys to 100 Girls Born.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1873 ...	102·65	104·38	106·13	102·77	109·04	98·44	103·48
1874 ...	103·94	104·31	105·74	103·44	103·25	107·02	106·83
1875 ...	104·95	102·08	104·01	103·85	98·95	109·51	107·80
1876 ...	105·76	102·47	105·26	101·08	106·76	111·48	106·01
1877 ...	104·19	106·34	106·78	102·91	101·32	105·04	104·59
1878 ...	107·19	106·83	103·89	107·14	101·15	105·52	101·57
1879 ...	104·69	105·71	103·36	102·53	117·59	99·11	105·93
1880 ...	104·44	104·99	103·63	110·98	92·37	101·56	104·71
1881 ...	104·99	105·59	106·64	106·48	108·07	107·41	104·90
1882 ...	103·63	103·23	107·55	106·36	110·64	104·81	104·46
1883 ...	105·04	104·89	106·17	103·29	104·64	110·42	105·17
1884 ...	105·98	105·37	102·25	104·40	106·42	103·37	104·28
1885 ...	106·44	104·88	102·50	101·57	108·00	104·36	103·59

512. In the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, the proportion during the ten years ended with 1882 was 104·67 male to 100 female infants. In the different colonies, the proportions ranged from 105·3 per 100 females in Queensland to 104·6 per 100 females in Victoria and New South Wales. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to these proportions :—

Order of colonies in respect to sexes of those born.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS, 1873 TO 1882.

Boys to 100 Girls.			Boys to 100 Girls.		
Queensland ...	...	105·30	Victoria ...	...	104·64
New Zealand ...	...	105·03	New South Wales ...	...	104·59
Tasmania ...	...	104·99			
Western Australia ...	...	104·91	Mean ..	...	104·67
South Australia ...	...	104·75			

513. In England and Wales, during the ten years ended with 1879, 103·9 boys were born to 100 girls, and the Registrar-General of England mentions it as “a curious fact, which has as yet received no certain explanation,” that the proportion of male to female births is not

Births of males and females in British and foreign countries.

only lower than in any other European country, but has been diminishing steadily. In support of which statement he publishes the following figures,* to which the figures for England from 1881 to 1885 have been added, the results of the last two years showing a higher proportion of male births than had taken place in any other years since 1870 :—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES,
1870 TO 1879.

Boys to 100 Girls.			Boys to 100 Girls.		
Italy	...	107·1	Holland	...	106·1
Austria	...	106·8	Belgium	...	105·9
France	...	106·4	Scotland	...	105·7
Switzerland	...	106·3	Ireland	...	105·6
German Empire	...	106·2	England and Wales	...	103·9

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN ENGLAND AND WALES
AT DIFFERENT PERIODS.

Boys to 100 Girls.			Boys to 100 Girls.		
1856 to 1860...	...	104·6	1881	...	103·9
1861 to 1865...	...	104·3	1882	...	103·8
1866 to 1870...	...	104·1	1883	...	103·5
1871 to 1875...	...	103·9	1884	...	104·1
1876 to 1880...	...	103·8	1885	...	104·0

Australasian
and other
countries
compared.

514. It will be observed that the proportion of male to female births in all the Australasian colonies is higher than the proportion in England and Wales, but below that in any of the other countries named.

Twins and
triplets.

515. In 1886, 236 twin births were registered but no triple birth, as against 237 twin births and 1 triple birth in 1885. In the five years ended with 1885, 1,105 cases of twins and 10 cases of triplets were recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 140,258. There were thus 139,133 confinements in the five years, and it follows that 1 mother in every 126 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother in every 13,913 was delivered of three children at a birth. Moreover, during the decade 1871 to 1880, 1 mother in every 111, on the average, gave birth to twins, and 1 in every 12,796 was delivered of three children at a birth.

Twins and
triplets in
various
countries.

516. If the following figures, taken from Mr. Mulhall's work,† are to be relied upon, a comparatively small number of double and triple births occur in Victoria, she being, in the latter respect, below all the countries for which information is given ; and, in the former, below all except Spain :—

* See 43rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvi.

† *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 50.

TWINS AND TRIPLETS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Per 1,000 Births.		Countries.	Per 1,000 Births.	
	Number of Twins.	Number of Triplets.		Number of Twins.	Number of Triplets.
Victoria ..	9·03	·08	Italy ...	11·8	·14
England ...	11·2	...	Switzerland ...	12·0	...
Scotland ...	11·7	...	Spain ...	8·4	...
Ireland ...	17·6	...	Belgium ...	9·1	·10
France ...	10·1	·12	Holland ...	12·8	...
Germany ...	12·9	·13	Denmark ...	13·7	·24
Russia ...	12·1	...	Sweden ...	13·6	·18
Austria ...	13·4	·18	Norway ...	11·8	·15
			Iceland ...	14·2	·33

517. According to the figures, the highest proportion of double births occurs in Ireland, and the highest proportion of triple births in Iceland. Countries in which most twins and triplets occur.

518. The illegitimate children born in 1886 numbered 1,465, or 1 to every 21 births registered, as compared with 1 to every 23 in the two previous years. In the five years, 1881–85, out of 140,258 infants born, 6,491 were traced as having been born out of wedlock, which numbers furnish a proportion of 1 illegitimate child to every 22 births; as compared with an average during the ten years ended with 1880 of 1 to every 27 births.* Illegitimate births.

519. It was shown in a previous table† that the legitimate births registered in each of the last two census years were in the proportion of 302 $\frac{2}{3}$ to every 1,000 married women living at the reproductive period of life. It follows, therefore, from the number of legitimate births registered in 1886, that, approximately, 97,000 married women at the fruitful or child-bearing age were living in the colony during that year. Assuming that the illegitimate births bear the same proportion to unmarried women, it also follows, from the number of such births in 1886, that, exclusive of public prostitutes (who, as they rarely have children, are omitted from the computation), at least 4,840 single women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages were living in concubinage. If from the total number of women in the colony between the ages of 15 and 45—estimated to be 222,200—be deducted the approximate number of Women living in concubinage.

* For many reasons, statistics of illegitimacy generally understate the truth.—See remarks upon the subject in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1877–8, paragraph 259.

† See table following paragraph 488 *ante*.

married women above referred to, viz., 97,000, the difference will give 125,200 as the number of unmarried women and widows at those ages. It therefore follows that 1 out of every 26 of these was living immorally.

Illegitimacy
and concu-
binage,
1873 to
1886.

520. The following table gives a statement of the number of illegitimate births and their proportion to the total number registered; also the estimated number of women living in concubinage, and their proportion to the total number of single women at reproductive ages living, in Victoria, according to the returns of the last fourteen years:—

ILLEGITIMACY AND CONCUBINAGE, 1873 TO 1886.

Year.	Illegitimate Births.		Women Living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Births.	Estimated Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age Living in Victoria.
1873	893	3·18	2,951	4·54
1874	984	3·67	3,251	4·41
1875	779	2·92	2,573	3·36
1876	975	3·64	3,221	4·02
1877	1,010	3·88	3,337	3·85
1878	1,103	4·15	3,644	4·20
1879	1,304	4·86	4,308	4·78
1880	1,254	4·80	4,143	4·39
1881	1,382	5·09	4,551	4·49
1882	1,271	4·75	4,200	3·91
1883	1,292	4·69	4,268	3·72
1884	1,238	4·29	4,090	3·46
1885	1,308	4·36	4,320	3·54
1886	1,465	4·75	4,840	3·87
Means	1,161	4·22	3,836	4·04

Illegitimacy
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

521. All the Australasian colonies, except South Australia and Western Australia, now publish statistics of illegitimacy. According to these, which possibly may not in every case represent the whole truth,* illegitimacy is most rife in Tasmania, next so in New South Wales, next in Victoria, next in Queensland, and least of all in New Zealand. In most of the colonies, so far as figures are available, illegitimacy appears to have a tendency to increase. The following table shows the percentage of illegitimate to the total births, in the five colonies which publish the information, during a series of years:—

* See footnote to paragraph 518 ante.

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1872 TO 1886.

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.				
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1872 ...	2.99	4.03	2.92	...	...
1873 ...	3.18	4.15	2.71	...	1.42
1874 ...	3.67	4.22	2.76	...	1.30
1875 ...	2.92	4.20	3.43	...	1.36
1876 ...	3.64	4.08	3.21	...	2.23
1877 ...	3.88	4.14	3.64	...	2.08
1878 ...	4.15	4.03	3.68	...	2.41
1879 ...	4.86	4.51	4.31	...	2.30
1880 ...	4.80	4.35	4.31	...	2.43
1881 ...	5.09	4.26	4.20	...	2.85
1882 ...	4.75	4.24	4.40	4.40	2.87
1883 ...	4.69	4.24	3.66	3.96	2.78
1884 ...	4.29	4.40	4.05	4.46	2.96
1885 ...	4.36	4.60	4.08	4.55	3.20
1886 ...	4.75	4.65	...	4.13	3.12
Means ...	4.14	4.27	3.67	4.30	2.38

522. A calculation, based upon the illegitimate births which occurred in the census year, shows that of the four colonies which then published statistics of these occurrences concubinage was most rife in Queensland, next in New South Wales, and next in Victoria and New Zealand, there being only a slight difference between the two last-named colonies. In the following table the colony in which the largest proportion of concubinage existed is placed first, and that in which the smallest proportion existed last :—

Concubinage
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

CONCUBINAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age.	Illegitimate Births, 1881.	Single Women living in Concubinage (exclusive of Public Prostitutes).	
			Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45.
1. Queensland ...	15,441	345	1,059	6.86
2. New South Wales	71,085	1,263	3,665	5.16
3. Victoria ...	101,451	1,382	4,551	4.49
4. New Zealand ...	38,659	534	1,686	4.36

523. The figures in the last column show the proportions which the single women leading a sexually immoral life, without being public prostitutes, bore to the whole number of single women at the fruitful period of life in each of the four colonies. These proportions will,

Proportion
of concubi-
nage in each
colony.

perhaps, be better understood if expressed in another manner as follow :—

In Queensland	1 single woman in 13 was living immorally.
In New South Wales	” ” 19 ” ”
In Victoria	” ” 22 ” ”
In New Zealand	” ” 23 ” ”

Illegitimacy
in United
Kingdom.

524. Illegitimacy in England and Wales appears to be commoner than, and in Scotland more than twice as rife as, it is in any of the Australasian colonies named. In Ireland, on the other hand, it seems to be less prevalent than in any of those colonies except New Zealand. This will be observed by comparing the following table with the previous one :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND,
1871 to 1885.

Year.			Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.		
			England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1871	...	...	5·6	9·5	2·7
1872	...	...	5·4	9·1	2·5
1873	...	...	5·2	9·0	2·4
1874	...	...	5·0	8·7	2·3
1875	...	...	4·8	8·6	2·3
1876	...	...	4·7	8·6	2·3
1877	...	...	4·7	8·4	2·4
1878	...	...	4·7	8·4	2·3
1879	...	...	4·8	8·5	2·5
1880	...	...	4·8	8·4	2·5
1881	...	...	4·9	8·3	2·5
1882	...	...	4·9	8·1	2·7
1883	...	...	4·8	8·1	2·6
1884	...	...	4·7	8·1	2·7
1885	...	...	4·8	8·5	...
Means	...	...	5·0	8·5	2·4

Illegitimacy
in France.

525. Statistics of illegitimacy in France for the years 1873 to 1881 were quoted by M. Toussaint Loua, Director of the Bureau of General Statistics of France, in a paper read by him before the Statistical Society of Paris on the 21st March, 1883; and M. Loua has since given the society the proportions in the three following years.* By M. Loua's figures, which are subjoined, it appears that illegitimacy in France is not so rife as in Scotland, but is much more so than in England, Ireland, or any of the Australasian colonies:—

* See *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, vingt-quatrième année, page 160: Berger-Levrault. Paris, 1883.

ILLEGITIMACY IN FRANCE, 1873 TO 1884.

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.		Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.	
1873	7·46	1881 ...	...	7·48
1874	7·26	1882 ...	...	7·62
1875	7·03	1883 ...	...	7·90
1876	6·96	1884 ...	...	8·08
1877	7·08			
1878	7·25	Mean ...	...	7·38
1879	7·07			
1880	7·41			

526. In a paper read by the same author before the Paris Statistical Society in October, 1885,* M. Loua points out that, whilst the legitimate births in France are diminishing in numbers year by year, the illegitimate births are increasing, and in proof of this he gives the following figures:—

Increase of illegitimacy in France.

LEGITIMATE AND ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS IN FRANCE, 1881 TO 1884.

				Legitimate Births.	Illegitimate Births.	
1881	...	...	...	866,978	...	70,079
1882	...	...	...	864,261	...	71,303
1883	...	...	...	863,731	...	74,213
1884	...	...	...	862,004	...	75,754

527. The following figures, taken—except as regards the Australasian colonies, England, Scotland, Ireland, and France—from Mr. Mulhall's book,† show certain countries arranged in order according to the extent of illegitimacy prevailing in each, the proportion of illegitimate births being also shown:—

Illegitimacy in various countries.

ILLEGITIMACY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.		Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.	
Austria	12·9	England ...	...	5·0
Denmark	11·2	Switzerland ...	...	4·6
Sweden	10·2	New South Wales ...	...	4·2
Scotland	8·6	Victoria ...	...	4·1
Norway	8·5	Queensland ...	...	3·6
Germany	8·4	Holland ...	...	3·5
France	7·4	Russia ...	...	3·1
Belgium	7·0	New Zealand ...	...	2·8
Italy	6·8	Ireland ...	...	2·4
Portugal	5·6	Greece ...	...	1·6
Spain	5·5			

528. According to the figures, more illegitimacy prevails in Austria and less in Greece than in any other countries. In Victoria, illegitimacy appears to be less prevalent than in fourteen and more so than in six of the countries.

Position of Victoria in respect to illegitimacy.

* See *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, vingt-sixième année, page 404. Paris, 1885

† *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 51.

Illegitimacy
in town and
country.

529. It will be readily supposed that a larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in any other district of Victoria, and that the proportion in the country districts is the smallest of all. In 1886, in the metropolitan district about 1 birth in 14, in extra-metropolitan towns 1 birth in 25, but in country districts only 1 birth in 44, was registered as illegitimate. In the previous year the proportions were 1 in 15, 1 in 25, and 1 in 45 respectively.

Illegitimacy
in large
cities.

530. By the following figures, which, with the exception of those for Melbourne, have been taken from the annual report for 1886 of the Statistical Department of the Argentine Republic,* it would appear that illegitimacy is less rife in the capital of this colony than in any of the foreign cities named :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN LARGE CITIES.

Illegitimate Births to every 1,000 children born.			Illegitimate Births to every 1,000 children born.		
Vienna	...	449	Liège	...	174
Prague	...	439	Christiania	...	162
Munich	...	439	Stuttgart	...	160
Stockholm	...	396	Berlin	...	154
Moscow	...	300	Ghent	...	144
Buda-Pesth	...	299	Hamburg	...	138
Copenhagen	...	279	Frankfort	...	132
Paris	...	268	Turin	...	132
St. Petersburg	...	236	Antwerp	...	129
Trieste	...	211	Cologne	...	124
Leipsic	...	211	Palermo	...	101
Dresden	...	208	The Hague	...	90
Milan	...	204	Naples	...	89
Rome	...	194	Rotterdam	...	76
Venice	...	189	Buenos Aires	...	74
Breslau	...	186	Melbourne	...	69
Bucharest	...	175			

Fecundity of
women in
Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

531. To ascertain the relative fruitfulness of women in different countries, it is necessary to compare the number of married women at the reproductive ages with the legitimate births. This can be done in the case of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and New Zealand; but not in that of the other Australasian colonies, as in the returns of the latter no distinction was made at the time the census was taken between the infants born in and those born out of wedlock. By means of such a comparison in regard to the four colonies named, it would appear that the highest degree of fecundity exists in New South Wales, and the lowest in Victoria, this being probably owing to the fact that the married women are, on the average, younger in the former and older in the latter than in the other two colonies. The following table shows the number of married women under 45 years of age, the number

* *Procedimientos del Departamento Nacional de Estadística*, 1886, page 87. Buenos Aires, 1887.

of legitimate births in the census year, and the proportion of such births to such women in each of the four colonies :—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO MARRIED WOMEN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.*

Colony.		Married Women under 45 Years of Age.	Legitimate Births, 1881.	
			Total Number.	Number per 100 Married Women under 45.
1. New South Wales	...	80,473	27,730	34·46
2. Queensland	... ..	24,183	7,875	32·56
3. New Zealand	... ..	57,464	18,198	31·67
4. Victoria	... ..	84,831	25,763†	30·37†

532. Another method of determining the fecundity of women is to find the average number of children born to a marriage, which may be ascertained approximately by dividing the legitimate births in any year by the number of marriages in the preceding year. The following is the result of such a calculation for Victoria during the thirteen years ended with 1886:—

Children to
a marriage
in Victoria.

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE, 1874 TO 1886.

Year.			Legitimate Births.	Marriages in Year prior to that named in first Column.	Average Number of Children to a Marriage.
1874	...	...	25,816	4,974	5·19
1875	...	...	25,941	4,925	5·27
1876	...	...	25,794	4,985	5·17
1877	...	...	25,000	4,949	5·05
1878	...	...	25,478	5,103	4·99
1879	...	...	25,535	5,092	5·01
1880	...	...	24,894	4,986	4·99
1881	...	...	25,763	5,286	4·87
1882	...	...	25,476	5,896	4·32
1883	...	...	26,249	6,309	4·16
1884	...	...	27,612	6,771	4·08
1885	...	...	28,667	7,218	3·97
1886	...	...	29,359	7,395	3·97
Sums and Mean ...			341,584	73,889	4·62

533. The figures show a steady diminution in the proportion of children born, amounting in the thirteen years to more than one child per

Decrease in
children to
a marriage
in Victoria.

* The Government Statistician of Tasmania gives the proportion of births—including illegitimate births—to married women under 45 years in that colony in 1881 as 347 per 1,000, as compared with 326 in New Zealand and 309 per 1,000 in Victoria, during the same year.

† In consequence of the births here quoted being those for the calendar year, these figures differ slightly from those in table following paragraph 419 *ante*.

marriage. It is evident that if the births increased with the marriages as they should do, the proportions would remain steady; but this is shown not to be the case. There are, however, many matters affecting the birth rates of infants respecting which it is not possible to obtain precise information. The falling off shown by the figures in the last column of the table is a result which, although perhaps it cannot be proved, may be conjectured to be owing to the increasing desire on the part of married women to evade the cares of maternity, and the steps taken by them—often, no doubt, with the concurrence of their husbands—to prevent its occurrence.

Children to a marriage in Australasian colonies.

534. According to this mode of reckoning, it would appear that there are, upon the average, fewer children to a marriage in Victoria than in New Zealand, New South Wales, Queensland, or Tasmania. For the other two colonies the information cannot be given, as their returns make no distinction between illegitimate children and children born in wedlock :—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1880 TO 1885.

Year.			Average Number of Children to a Marriage.				
			Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1880	...	...	4·99	5·00	4·89	...	5·54
1881	...	...	4·87	5·48	5·09	...	5·72
1882	...	...	4·32	4·53	4·78	4·51	5·63
1883	...	...	4·16	4·31	4·68	4·22	5·18
1884	...	...	4·08	4·38	4·28	3·91	5·33
1885	...	...	3·97	4·68	4·39	4·62	5·18
Means	...	...	4·40	4·73	4·68	4·31	5·43

Decrease in children to a marriage in each colony.

535. It seems, by the figures, that in four out of the five colonies there is a tendency for the average number of children to a marriage to decrease in numbers. In all except Tasmania the figures for the last year are smaller than those in the first, and are also smaller than those expressing the mean of the whole period.

Children to a marriage in various countries.

536. A statement of the average number of children born to a marriage in certain countries is given by Mr. Mulhall* for the period 1871-80, and his figures, together with the means for the Australasian colonies as just stated, are as follow, the country having the highest average being placed first in order, and the remainder in succession :—

* Dictionary of Statistics, page 50.

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

					Births to each Marriage.
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	5·48
Ireland	...	...	...	...	5·46
New South Wales	...	...	...	...	4·74
Queensland	...	...	...	...	4·74
Victoria	...	...	...	...	4·48
Scotland	...	...	...	...	4·43
Holland	...	...	...	...	4·34
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	4·21
Belgium	...	...	...	...	4·21
England	...	...	...	...	4·16
Sweden	...	...	...	...	4·01
Denmark	...	...	...	...	3·55
France	...	...	...	...	2·98

537. New Zealand is at the head of the list, and Ireland follows immediately after, but it may be questioned whether the high proportion in the latter does not in some degree result from the fact that the registration of marriages there* is more defective than that of births. It will be observed that Ireland is the only country out of Australasia which stands above Victoria. It may be mentioned that Mr. Mulhall gives figures to show that the number of children to a marriage is increasing in England, Ireland, Holland, and Belgium, but decreasing in the other countries named.

Position of Victoria in reference to births to a marriage.

538. According to the registrations, births in Victoria are always most numerous in the winter quarter, and next so in the autumn quarter. The proportion of births in the spring and summer quarters varies in different years, the advantage being generally slightly in favour of the former. The following are the numbers and percentage for 1886, and the percentage for a previous quinquennial and a decennial period :—

Births in each quarter.

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.		Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1886.		Percentage in—		
			Number of Births.	Percentage.	Five Years: 1881 to 1885.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	
Summer	...	March	...	7,391	23·98	23·57	23·74
Autumn	...	June	...	7,740	25·11	25·64	25·10
Winter	...	September	...	8,087	26·24	26·62	27·15
Spring	...	December	...	7,606	24·67	24·17	24·01
		Year	...	30,824	100·00	100·00	100·00

* See footnote (H) to table following paragraph 430 ante.

Births in
each quarter
in various
countries.

539. In the following table the proportion of births occurring in each quarter in Victoria is compared with that proportion in the opposite, and consequently (so far as seasons are concerned) corresponding quarter in certain countries of the northern hemisphere. The figures for such countries have been taken from Mr. Mulhall's work* :—

PERCENTAGE OF BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Quarter ending on the last day of—			
	March in Victoria, September in other Countries.	June in Victoria, December in other Countries.	September in Victoria, March in other Countries.	December in Victoria, June in other Countries.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria ...	23·6	25·6	26·6	24·2
England ...	24·0	23·8	26·2	26·0
France ...	24·0	24·1	27·0	24·9
Germany ...	25·0	24·9	25·9	24·2
Sweden ...	23·7	25·7	26·8	23·8
Italy ...	23·7	24·7	27·5	24·1
Russia ...	24·7	23·7	25·6	26·0

Quarters in
which most
and fewest
births occur.

540. It appears that in most countries the largest number of births take place in what may be called the winter quarter (ending September in Victoria, March in other countries), the exception being Russia, in which most births occur in the quarter ending June. Fewest births occur in what may be called the summer quarter (ending March in Victoria, September in other countries), except in Germany, where the proportion in the quarter ending June is the smallest, and in England and Russia, where it is the smallest in the quarter ending December.

Deaths, 1886.

541. The deaths registered in 1886 numbered 14,952, as against 14,364 in 1885. The increase in the year under notice was thus 588.

Deaths, 1886
and former
years.

542. Deaths were more numerous in 1886 than in any previous year except 1875. The high mortality in the last-named year, in which 15,287 deaths were recorded, was due to the prevalence of measles and scarlatina in an epidemic form.†

Excess of
births over
deaths.

543. The births in 1886 exceeded the deaths by 15,872, or 106 per cent., as against 109 per cent. in 1885. In the five years ended with 1885 the proportion averaged 110 per cent.; and in the ten years ended with 1880 it averaged 119 per cent.; whilst during the whole period of twenty-one years ended with 1886 the average was 120 per cent. The following were the births and deaths in each of those twenty-one years, and the excess of the former over the latter :—

* *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 49.

† For the number of deaths during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see *Statistical Summary of Victoria* (first folding sheet) *ante*.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1866 TO 1886.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
				Per Cent.
1866	25,010	12,286	12,724	104
1867	25,608	11,733	13,875	118
1868	27,243	10,067	17,176	171
1869	26,040	10,630	15,410	145
1870	27,151	10,420	16,731	161
1871	27,382	9,918	17,464	176
1872	27,361	10,831	16,530	153
1873	28,100	11,501	16,599	144
1874	26,800	12,222	14,578	119
1875	26,720	15,287	11,433	75
1876	26,769	13,561	13,208	97
1877	26,010	12,776	13,234	104
1878	26,581	12,702	13,879	109
1879	26,839	12,120	14,719	121
1880	26,148	11,652	14,496	124
1881	27,145	12,302	14,843	121
1882	26,747	13,634	13,113	96
1883	27,541	13,006	14,535	112
1884	28,850	13,505	15,345	114
1885	29,975	14,364	15,611	108
1886	30,824	14,952	15,872	106
Total in 21 years	570,844	259,469	311,375	120

544. It will be noticed that the births more than doubled the deaths in all the years except 1882, 1876, and 1875.

545. Of the Australasian colonies, New Zealand is the one in which the births have always exceeded the deaths by the highest proportion. This is due to the high birth rate and low death rate prevailing in that colony, the latter being no doubt promoted by the salubrity of the climate of New Zealand, but still more so by the circumstance of the population being spread over the country or dispersed throughout a number of small towns, instead of being to a great extent crowded into a few large cities, as is too much the case in the other colonies. The position of Victoria in regard to the proportionate increase of births over deaths is above that of Queensland or Tasmania, but below that of the other colonies. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in each of the Australasian colonies during the respective years 1876 to 1885, both inclusive. The colonies are arranged in order, that with the highest mean percentage being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

Years in which births doubled deaths.
Excess of births over deaths in Australasian colonies.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1885.

Colony.	Excess per Cent. of Births over Deaths.										
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Mean of 10 Yrs.
New Zealand ...	230	260	283	224	256	241	233	217	246	224	241
South Australia ...	132	167	148	177	162	167	147	152	147	202*	160
New South Wales ...	108	142	135	164	151	151	132	155	139	129	141
Western Australia...	140	111	121	138	144	144	153	89	55	100	120
Victoria ...	97	104	109	121	124	121	96	112	114	109	111
Queensland ...	99	113	75	145	172	148	99	96	56	87	109
Tasmania ...	82	58	106	111	104	126	112	101	130	128	106

Excess of
births over
deaths in
Australasian
capitals.

546. In 1886 (exclusive of the capital of Western Australia, respecting which no returns are issued) the percentage of excess of births over deaths in Melbourne was below that in any of the Australasian capital cities except Hobart, as will be seen by the following figures :—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1886.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Brisbane ...	121·02	Adelaide ...	108·27
Wellington ...	115·61	Melbourne ...	70·50
Sydney ...	109·04	Hobart ...	53·96

Excess of
births over
deaths in
European
countries.

547. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in certain European countries during each of the five years ended with 1885. The countries are arranged in order according to the means of the quinquennial period shown in the last column, the country with the highest mean being placed first, and the rest in succession :—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1885.

Countries.	Excess per Cent. of Births over Deaths.					
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Mean of 5 Years.
Norway ...	80	68	81	89	91	82
Denmark ...	76	68	72	82	82	76
England and Wales ...	80	72	70	71	71	73
Scotland ...	75	73	63	72	69	70
Sweden ...	64	69	67	71	66	67
The Netherlands ...	63	70	57	57	64	62
Belgium ...	50	54	47	46	49	49
Prussia ...	48	48	45	46	48	47
German Empire...	45	45	41	43	44	44
Italy ...	38	35	35	45	43	39
Switzerland ...	33	32	40	40	31	35
Ireland ...	40	39	23	36	28	33
Hungary ...	23	22	39	47	...	33
Austria ...	27	26	27	31	25	27
France ...	11	12	12	9	10	11

* It is understood that the registration of births in South Australia was less defective in 1885 than in previous years. Hence, probably, this high proportion.

548. It will be observed that deaths bear a much larger proportion to births in all the countries named than they do in any of the Australasian colonies, part of which difference is probably due to the Australian climate being more healthy and the circumstances of the colonies more favorable to longevity, and part to the fact that the countries named contain a larger proportion than the colonies of the young and the very old. In not one of those countries did the births double the deaths in any year of the period. On the other hand, in the Australasian colonies, it is the exception for the births not to double the deaths, and in one of them (New Zealand) it is the exception for the births not to be three times as numerous as the deaths.*

Excess of
births over
deaths in
Australia
and else-
where.

549. In 1886 the population of Victoria increased at the rate of 1·63 per cent. by excess of births over deaths, at which rate, irrespective of immigration, the population would double itself in 43 years. In each of the ten years ended with 1885 the rate of increase from the same cause was as follows:—

Natural
increase of
population

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1876 TO 1885.

Per Cent.				Per Cent.			
1876	...	...	1·67	1882	...	...	1·49
1877	...	...	1·65	1883	...	...	1·61
1878	...	...	1·70	1884	...	...	1·66
1879	...	...	1·78	1885	...	...	1·65
1880	...	...	1·70				
1881	...	...	1·73				
				Mean	...		1·66

550. Comparing the mean of the ten years with similar means for the other Australasian colonies during the same ten years, the figures are as follow:—

Natural
increase
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

MEAN ANNUAL INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876-1885.

Per Cent.			Per Cent.		
1. New Zealand	...	2·78	5. Western Australia	...	1·82
2. South Australia	...	2·39	6. Tasmania	...	1·72
3. New South Wales	...	2·28	7. Victoria	...	1·66
4. Queensland	...	1·90			

551. Sir Rawson W. Rawson, in the opening address delivered by him as President of the Statistical Society of London in 1885, gave the following as the mean annual rates of increase by excess of births over deaths in various countries, the averages extending generally over the

Natural
increase in
various
countries.

* See paragraph 545 *ante*.

nineteen years ended with 1883. The countries have here been arranged in order according to the rate of increase shown in each country:—

MEAN ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
Servia	1·69	Ireland	·86
Poland (Russian)	1·51	Finland	·85
England and Wales	1·37	Alsace-Lorraine	·80
Russia in Europe	1·37	Italy	·77
Norway	1·36	Greece	·76
Saxony	1·34	Connecticut	·76
Scotland	1·33	Austria	·74
German Empire	1·24	Switzerland	·71
Prussia	1·23	Rhode Island	·69
Thuringia	1·19	Vermont	·67
Denmark	1·16	Croatia and Slavonia	·66
Sweden	1·13	Massachusetts	·65
Holland	1·13	Spain	·48
Württemberg	1·11	Hungary	·48
Baden	1·05	Roumania	·32
Belgium	·91	France	·16
Bavaria	·89		

Results in various countries compared.

552. According to the figures, the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) is a fraction higher in Servia than in Victoria, but with this exception, the rate in every one of the Australasian colonies is higher than in any of the countries named. It will be noticed that England and Wales stands near the head of the list, Scotland lower, and Ireland very much lower, also that in France the rate of natural increase is much below that in any other country.

Daily increase in United Kingdom.

553. With regard to the rate of increase in the United Kingdom, it has been pointed out by Mr. Mulhall* that whereas the excess of births over deaths is 1,500 daily, and the immigration of returned colonists and foreigners amounts to 300 more, or 1,800 in all, the number of departures daily is 700, so that the net daily increase is only 1,100.

Deaths of males and females.

554. In Victoria, deaths of males in 1886 numbered 8,575, and deaths of females, 6,377. These numbers furnish a proportion of 74 females to every 100 males, as against a proportion of 73 in 1885, an average of 74 in the five years 1881-85, and of 75 in the ten years 1871-80. Females in the total population were in the proportion of 90 to every 100 males during the last two years, and during the quinquennium referred to, and of about 87 during the decennium; therefore at each period more males and fewer females died than their relative numbers in the population might have given reason to expect.

* *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 16.

555. The following table shows the estimated mean population of either sex, the number of deaths of either sex, and the death rate of males and females, and of both sexes, during each of the last twenty-six years :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE, 1861 TO 1886.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.		Number of Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.*
1861 ...	324,988	214,836	6,124	4,398	18·84	20·47	19·49
1862 ...	322,916	225,164	5,900	4,180	18·27	18·56	18·39
1863 ...	325,680	237,280	5,646	3,856	17·34	16·25	16·88
1864 ...	335,272	251,178	5,202	3,685	15·51	14·67	15·15
1865 ...	347,083	264,135	6,158	4,303	17·74	16·29	17·11
1866 ...	353,941	275,097	7,016	5,270	19·82	19·16	19·53
1867 ...	359,642	284,634	6,613	5,120	18·39	17·99	18·21
1868 ...	367,752	295,340	5,865	4,202	15·95	14·23	15·18
1869 ...	379,396	307,806	6,221	4,409	16·40	14·32	15·47
1870 ...	392,159	321,036	6,114	4,306	15·59	13·41	14·61
1871 ...	403,319	333,686	5,845	4,073	14·49	12·21	13·46
1872 ...	409,081	344,117	6,308	4,523	15·42	13·14	14·38
1873 ...	412,597	352,914	6,565	4,936	15·91	13·99	15·02
1874 ...	416,725	360,931	6,994	5,228	16·78	14·48	15·72
1875 ...	419,779	367,558	8,563	6,724	20·40	18·29	19·42
1876 ...	422,931	373,627	7,716	5,845	18·24	15·64	17·02
1877 ...	427,727	380,878	7,345	5,431	17·17	14·26	15·80
1878 ...	433,153	388,313	7,179	5,523	16·57	14·22	15·46
1879 ...	438,563	395,467	7,033	5,087	16·04	12·86	14·53
1880 ...	446,445	403,898	6,610	5,042	14·81	12·48	13·70
1881 ...	456,107	412,835	7,024	5,278	15·40	12·78	14·16
1882† ...	467,630	422,590	7,900	5,734	16·89	13·57	15·32
1883† ...	478,865	432,117	7,410	5,596	15·47	12·95	14·28
1884† ...	491,720	442,174	7,675	5,830	15·60	13·18	14·46
1885† ...	505,716	452,879	8,300	6,064	16·41	13·39	14·98
1886 ...	522,203	464,891	8,575	6,377	16·42	13·72	15·15
Average of twenty-six years ...					16·69	14·56	15·71

NOTE.—In 1861, 1866, and 1875, and to a certain extent in the preceding and in the succeeding years, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

556. It will be noticed that in all the years, except 1861 and 1862, death bore more hardly upon males than upon females. The figures in the lowest line of the table show that, over a period of twenty-six years, the deaths of males per 1,000 of the same sex living exceeded by $2\frac{1}{8}$ the deaths of females per 1,000 of that sex living.

* For total of mean population in each year, see table "Breadstuffs Available for Consumption," in Part Production *post*; for total number of deaths, see Statistical Summary (first folding sheet) at the commencement of this work; or the totals may be obtained by adding the figures in the male and female columns together.

† Since last publication the population estimates for these years have been amended, and the figures in the last three columns have been altered in accordance therewith.

Normal
death rate.

557. It has been held by high authority* that in countries in which the climate is healthy, hygiene properly attended to, and the population in a normal condition as regards age, the ordinary mortality incident to human nature would probably cause the death rate to be in the proportion of about 17 per 1,000 persons living. It should, however, be borne in mind that death rates based merely upon the total population, in common with birth and marriage rates calculated upon a like basis, are not always fair tests of the state of a community. If the proportion of very young or old people is high, the death rate will be also high; but if, on the other hand, the number of persons at the middle ages is excessive, the death rate will be low. It will be remarked that the mortality exceeded 17 per 1,000 seven times in the twenty-six years named in the table, but over the whole period it has averaged below 16 per 1,000. In the last ten years it has never been so high as 16 per 1,000, whilst in six of those years it was below 15 per 1,000, in one being even below 14 per 1,000.

Low mor-
tality in
census
years 1871
and 1881.

558. In 1871 the death rate of both males and females was the lowest recorded during the whole period of twenty-six years, after which and the death rate in 1880 the next lowest death rate was in 1881; it has thus happened that the last two census years, viz., 1871 and 1881, were years of exceptionally low mortality. Such a circumstance occurring at two successive census periods is apt to mislead those who attempt, without due allowance, to base conclusions upon the relation which exists between the number of deaths and the population of the colony, as derived from the results of the census years alone.

Death rate,
1886 and
previous
years.

559. In 1886, the death rate of both males and females, although higher than in the three previous years in the case of the former, and higher than in the seven previous years in the case of the latter, was below the average. Taking the mean of the two sexes, the death rate was lower than in any of the previous years except the three ended with 1885, the three ended with 1881, 1872, 1871, and 1870.

Death rates
in Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

560. The proportion which the deaths that occurred in each Australasian colony bore to the total population of that colony during each of the twenty-one years from 1865 to 1885 will be found in the following table :—

* See page ix of the late Dr. Farr's letter dated 5th February, 1875, published in the Supplement to the 35th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1875. Also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraph 342; *Victorian Year-Book*, 1876-7, paragraph 169; and *Victorian Year-Book*, 1877-8, paragraph 271.

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1885.*

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.†	Queensland	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865	16·97	16·49	21·42	14·30	...	13·40	15·13
1866	19·37	17·57	25·67	17·20	...	13·79	12·86
1867	18·06	19·76	17·80	17·48	...	14·48	12·78
1868	15·00	15·92	17·36	14·41	...	14·70	11·94
1869	15·47	14·17	16·20	12·37	...	13·20	11·73
1870	14·61	13·38	14·59	13·94	...	13·88	11·13
1871	13·46	12·61	14·83	12·87	...	13·38	10·13
1872	14·38	14·18	14·97	15·33	14·02	13·79	11·68
1873	15·02	13·98	16·06	13·48	16·24	14·52	12·67
1874	15·72	15·33	17·98	17·05	18·74	16·21	13·05
1875	19·42	18·42	23·80	19·45	17·88	20·00	15·92
1876	17·02	18·53	18·82	16·28	14·18	16·54	12·66
1877	15·80	15·69	17·29	13·99	15·70	19·17	11·47
1878	15·46	16·36	20·41	15·44	14·07	15·66	11·01
1879	14·53	14·76	14·97	14·09	14·46	15·18	12·46
1880	13·70	15·47	13·59	14·85	13·24	16·12	11·46
1881	14·16	15·17	15·02	14·49	13·80	14·77	11·13
1882	15·32†	16·12	17·99	15·15	14·16	15·79	11·19
1883	14·28†	14·68	18·82	14·83	17·93	17·06	11·45
1884	14·46†	16·14	22·97	15·52	21·87	15·50	10·39
1885	14·98	16·42	20·19	12·73	17·61	15·40	10·74
Means	15·58	15·77	18·15	15·01	15·99	15·36	12·05

561. Considerable fluctuations in the death rates have occurred from year to year, and the fact of such fluctuations being simultaneous indicates some connexion between the different colonies. Thus a high rate of mortality prevailed, more especially in the continental colonies, in 1866 and 1867 (in Queensland extending also to 1868), which was caused by the presence of an epidemic of measles and scarlatina; Tasmania and New Zealand appear on this occasion to have almost entirely escaped, as their death rates were but little affected. Moreover, in 1875-6 a high death rate—caused by the same complaints—also occurred in all the colonies of the group. In like manner, low death rates prevailed in all the colonies about 1870 and 1871, extending in the case of some of them to 1872; also about 1880 and 1881. It is a noteworthy circumstance that the interval between the two maxima, as well as between the two minima, embraces a period of about ten years; there does not, however, as yet appear any marked sign of the approach of a third period of high mortality, as in 1885 the death rate in Victoria, South Australia and New Zealand was below the average, and that in Tasmania only very slightly above it.

Fluctuations in the death rate coincident in different colonies.

* For the number of deaths in the various colonies during the last thirteen of the years named, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

† Figures amended since last publication.

Normal
death rate
in colonies.

562. In the twenty-one years over which the observations extend, the normal death rate of 17 per 1,000 persons living was reached in Queensland thirteen times, in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia four times, in Tasmania three times, and in New Zealand not at all. In the last fourteen of those years it was reached five times in Western Australia. Queensland is the only one of the colonies in which, over a series of years, the death rate has exceeded 17 per 1,000.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
death rates.

563. According to the average of a series of years, the death rate of Queensland was much higher, and that of New Zealand much lower, than that of any of the other colonies. But with the exception of these colonies, the average death rates differ but slightly from one another; the rate in Victoria being somewhat lower than in New South Wales or Western Australia, but somewhat higher than in Tasmania and South Australia. In 1885, however, the rate of Victoria was much lower than that of any of the other colonies except South Australia and New Zealand. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective death rates; the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO
DEATH RATES.

Order in 1885.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. Queensland.	1. Queensland.
2. Western Australia.	2. Western Australia.
3. New South Wales.	3. New South Wales.
4. Tasmania.	4. Victoria.
5. Victoria.	5. Tasmania.
6. South Australia.	6. South Australia.
7. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

Death rate
in Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

564. The death rate of the colonies situated upon the continent of Australia taken in combination, and the death rate of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are shown in the following table for the thirteen years ended with 1885:—

DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1885.

Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.				Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.			
Year.		Continent of Australia.	Australiawith Tasmania and New Zealand.	Year.		Continent of Australia.	Australiawith Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873	...	14·43	14·20	1881	...	14·62	14·01
1874	...	15·73	15·36	1882*	...	15·85	15·02
1875	...	19·08	18·63	1883*	...	15·06	14·51
1876	...	17·12	16·37	1884*	...	16·35	15·29
1877	...	15·23	14·77	1885	...	15·89	14·97
1878	...	15·72	14·94				
1879	...	14·06	13·84				
1880	...	14·47	14·01				
				Means	...	15·66	15·07

* Figures amended since last publication.

565. It will be noticed that in 1875 and 1876 the mortality on the Australian continent exceeded 17 per 1,000, but in no other years; also that it exceeded that rate upon the continent combined with the colonies of Tasmania and New Zealand only in 1875. It will further be noticed that in 1879 the rate was as low as 14 per 1,000, but since then there has been a gradual rise, and in 1885 it stood at nearly 16 on the continent, and at nearly 15 in the Australasian colonies taken as a whole.

566. The following table shows the death rates in as many British colonies outside Australasia as the particulars are available for. In many cases the average extends only over a short period, and in few, if any, of the colonies are the conditions affecting the duration of human life similar to those prevailing in the Australasian group:—

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Malta	1883	25·4
Ceylon	1867-76	21·6
Straits Settlements	1881-4	27·9
Hong Kong	1879-81	28·0
Mauritius	1882-3	35·1
Seychelles	1875-7	22·4
St. Helena	1871-5	13·2
Gambia	1882-3	51·5
Nova Scotia	1871-5	12·1
Bermudas	1875-84	24·3
British Guiana	1871-83	33·7
West Indies—		
Bahamas	1874-5	22·6
Jamaica	1883-4	22·6
St. Lucia	1869-84	25·3
St. Vincent	1870-9	28·4
Barbados	1872-8	23·8
Grenada	1883-4	21·0*
Tobago	1882-3	20·5
Antigua	1883-4	39·5
Montserrat	1883-4	22·5
Dominica	1882-3	17·3
Trinidad	1883-4	28·1*

567. In all the European countries of which the information is at hand, the mean annual death rates are much higher than in any of the Australasian colonies except Queensland, and the mean death rate in that colony is lower than in any of the countries named except Norway, Sweden and Ireland. Moreover, in all with the exception of Norway, the mean annual death rate is above 17 per 1,000, and, with the same exception, in not one of those countries did the annual death rate during

* Inclusive of still-births, which are recorded as deaths.

the five years ended with 1885 ever fall as low as 17 per 1,000; whilst in Hungary, on the other hand, the average death rate per 1,000 amounts to just twice that proportion. In the following table, the countries are arranged in the order of their mean death rates, as shown in the last column :—

DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1881 to 1885.

Countries.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	Mean of 5 Years.
Hungary	35·6	36·6	32·6	31·0	...	34·0
Austria	30·6	30·8	30·1	29·2	29·9	30·1
Italy	27·6	27·5	27·5	26·7	26·6	27·2
Spain ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	25·8*
German Empire	25·4	25·7	25·9	26·0	25·7	25·7
Prussia	24·9	25·2	25·3	25·5	25·7	25·3
France	22·0	22·2	22·2	22·2	22·0	22·1
The Netherlands	21·5	20·7	21·8	22·2	21·0	21·4
Switzerland	22·4	21·9	20·3	20·1	21·1	21·2
Belgium	20·9	20·2	20·8	20·9	20·1	20·6
Scotland	19·3	19·3	20·1	19·4	19·1	19·4
England and Wales	18·9	19·6	19·5	19·6	19·0	19·3
Denmark	18·3	19·5	18·4	18·4	17·9	18·5
Ireland	17·5	17·4	19·2	17·6	18·4	18·0
Sweden	17·7	17·4	17·3	17·5	17·8	17·5
Norway	16·8	18·4	17·1	16·4	16·4	17·0

568. According to the reports of the Registrars-General of England and Scotland, the death rate of the latter country approximates very closely to that of the former, but in Ireland it is considerably lower than in the other two countries.† The figures for each of the fifteen years ended with 1885 were as follow :—

DEATH RATE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1871 TO 1885.

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.				Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			
1871	...	...	22·6	1880	...	...	20·4
1872	...	...	20·9	1881	...	...	18·7
1873	...	...	20·8	1882	...	...	19·2
1874	...	...	21·6	1883	...	...	19·5
1875	...	...	22·2	1884	...	...	19·3
1876	...	...	20·5	1885	...	...	18·9
1877	...	...	20·0				
1878	...	...	21·2	Mean	...	...	20·4
1879	...	...	20·5				

569. In every country the death rate is higher in towns than it is in the extra-urban districts. This circumstance, although no doubt partly attributable to the superior healthfulness and immunity from contagion prevailing in the latter, is also to a great extent due to the

* Mean of years 1876 and 1878.
† Formerly the registrations in Ireland were admitted to be defective; but the Registrar-General of that country states that in recent years much improvement has taken place—especially since the passing of certain Acts of Parliament in the years 1878-80; and he has reason to believe that, at the present time, but few deaths escape registration.

fact that hospitals and charitable institutions, which are frequented by patients from the country as well as by town residents, are generally situated in the towns; and further, that outside of charitable institutions many persons die who have come from the country on the approach of serious illness for the sake of the superior nursing and medical attendance to be obtained in town. In 1886, the death rate was higher in Melbourne and suburbs than in the country towns, but in both it was much more than twice as high as in the country districts. The following are the figures for that year:—

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1886.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1886.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	371,630	7,590	20·42
Extra-metropolitan Towns	187,980	3,623	19·27
Country districts ...	427,484	3,739	8·75
Total ...	987,094	14,952	15·15

570. The number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population of the metropolitan towns (Greater Melbourne), the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria is given in the following table for each of the last fourteen years:—

Death rate
in town and
country,
1873 to 1886.

DEATH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1873 TO 1886.

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.			
	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1873 ...	19·86	18·50	9·65	15·02
1874 ...	21·27	20·47	9·09	15·71
1875 ...	25·82	26·03	11·24	19·42
1876 ...	21·84	23·00	10·45	17·02
1877 ...	21·18	20·07	9·86	15·80
1878 ...	20·12	20·21	9·83	15·46
1879 ...	19·23	18·65	9·17	14·53
1880 ...	18·70	17·65	8·13	13·70
1881 ...	19·32	19·44	7·91	14·16
1882 ...	21·02	20·24	8·94	15·32
1883 ...	19·46	18·81	8·33	14·28
1884 ...	20·54	18·74	7·86	14·46
1885 ...	20·15	18·88	9·00	14·98
1886 ...	20·42	19·27	8·75	15·15

NOTE.—In 1875, and to a certain extent in the preceding and succeeding years, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

Normal
death rate
in town and
country.

571. It will be noticed that in ten of the years, including the last four years, the death rate in Melbourne and suburbs was above that in the other town districts; but in the other four years the death rate in the extra-metropolitan towns was the higher. The greater mortality in proportion to population prevailing in the urban than in the country districts is very striking in all the years. In the former the mortality was invariably much above the normal 17 per 1,000 persons living, whilst in country districts it was always very considerably below that rate.

Death rates
in town
and country
districts of
England.

572. In England and Wales, during the ten years 1876-85, the death rate in urban districts was 21·5 per 1,000, and in country districts, 18·0 per 1,000; the difference between these rates being not nearly so great as in similar divisions of Victoria.*

Death rates
in Mel-
bourne and
suburbs.

573. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in 1886, also the number of deaths to every 1,000 persons living during the period of five years commencing with 1881 and ending with 1885, in each of the different municipalities and other sub-districts forming the component parts of the district of Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne). In order to render the rates of the various districts comparable as far as possible, the deaths in hospitals and similar institutions have been eliminated from the districts where they occurred, and are shown separately near the foot of the table:—

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Mean Population 1886.	Deaths.		
		Total Number 1886.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.†	
			1886.	Annual Mean 1881 to 1885.
Melbourne City	70,532	1,162	16·47	16·28
North Melbourne Town ‡	19,633	343	17·47	18·12
Fitzroy City	30,295	468	15·45	18·15
Collingwood City	28,800	584	20·28	19·40
Richmond City	31,286	657	21·00	18·09
Brunswick Borough	11,110	208	18·72	17·25
Northcote Borough	2,865	46	16·05	11·33
Prahran City	32,606	541	16·59	16·00
South Melbourne City	36,922	696	18·85	17·03
Port Melbourne Borough ..	10,246	213	20·79	18·73

NOTE.—It should be specially noted that the deaths in Hospitals, &c., have been eliminated from the districts in which they occurred, and are shown separately. Such deaths were in the proportion of 3·44 in 1886, and 3·84 during the period 1881-85, to every 1,000 of the population of Melbourne and suburbs taken as a whole.

* See 48th Report of the Registrar-General of England, page lxxv.

† In order to compare the death rate with density of population, see paragraph 110 *ante*.

‡ Formerly Hotham; name altered to North Melbourne on the 26th August, 1887.

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE—*continued*.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Mean Population 1886.	Deaths.		
		Total Number 1886.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1886.	Annual Mean 1881 to 1885.
St. Kilda Borough	16,036	220	13·72	13·31
Brighton Town *	6,165	86	13·95	13·82
Essendon Borough	5,976	65	10·88	12·85
Flemington and Kensington Borough	6,000	93	15·50	
Hawthorn Town *	10,477	163	15·56	12·79
Kew Borough	4,708	44	9·35	11·50
Footscray Town *	10,000	189	18·90	16·66
Williamstown Town *	12,200	170	13·93	16·53
Remainder of district	20,670	365	17·66	13·23
<i>Hospitals, asylums, &c.</i> †	3,625	1,277	...	...
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,478 ‡	...	...	9·20
Total	371,630	7,590	20·42	20·11

574. It will be observed that in 1886 the death rate in fifteen of the sub-districts, viz., Melbourne, Collingwood, Richmond, Prahran, and South Melbourne, Cities; Brighton, Hawthorn, and Footscray Towns; Brunswick, Northcote, Port Melbourne, St. Kilda, Essendon, and Flemington Boroughs; and the "Remainder of district," was above the average of the quinquennial period, the excess being especially large in the case of Richmond, Northcote, Hawthorn, Footscray, and the "Remainder of district." On the other hand, in Fitzroy, Kew, and Williamstown, the rate of mortality in 1886 was much, and in North Melbourne it was slightly, below the average.

Death rates
in 1886 and
series of
years.

575. The only sub-district which, according to the average of five years, had a higher death rate than 19§ per 1,000, is the low-lying and still imperfectly drained locality of Collingwood; the next highest death rate prevailed in the shipping borough of Port Melbourne, and next in the densely populated suburbs of Fitzroy, North Melbourne,

Places in
which death
rate was
highest and
lowest.

* The following municipalities, which were formerly Boroughs, were proclaimed Towns on the dates named:—Williamstown, on the 30th March, 1886; Footscray, on the 22nd February, 1887; and Hawthorn and Brighton, on the 15th March, 1887.

† Includes the Melbourne, Alfred, Women's, Children's, and Homœopathic Hospitals, and the Immigrants' Home, all situated in Melbourne City; the Benevolent Asylum, which is on the boundary between North Melbourne Town and Melbourne City; the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, which is in Kew Borough; and the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum and the Austin Hospital for Incurables, which are in "Remainder of district."

‡ Census figures.

§ It should be remembered that the deaths in charitable institutions have been eliminated from the various sub-districts. If this had not been done, the death rates of several sub-districts would have been much higher than those shown in the table.

and Richmond. In 1886 the highest death rates were in Richmond, Port Melbourne and Collingwood—all with rates above 20 per 1,000—followed by Footscray, South Melbourne, and Brunswick, in the order named; but the rate in Fitzroy was exceptionally low. During the period of five years, after the shipping, the lowest death rates were in Northcote and Kew; the next in Essendon and Flemington, and Hawthorn; and the next in the “Remainder of district,” St. Kilda, and Brighton. In 1886 the lowest death rate was in Kew, where it was unusually low; then in Essendon and Flemington, St. Kilda, Williamstown, and Brighton, in the order named.

Sub-districts
with death
rates over
17 per 1,000.

576. The death rate of Greater Melbourne taken as a whole, in the calculation of which the deaths in charitable institutions are included, was nearly 20½ per 1,000 persons living in 1886, or a fraction higher than the average during the period of five years. During the last-named period the annual death rate was over 17 per 1,000 in 7 out of 18 sub-districts, viz., Collingwood, Port Melbourne, Fitzroy, North Melbourne, Richmond, Brunswick, and South Melbourne; and during 1886 it was above 17 per 1,000 in 8 of those sub-districts, viz., in the districts just named with the exception of Fitzroy, together with Footscray and “Remainder of district.” It will be borne in mind that the deaths in hospitals, asylums, &c., are excluded from the returns of individual districts.*

Death rates
in Austral-
asian
capitals.

577. In 1886 the death rate in Melbourne was considerably lower than that in Hobart, about the same as that in Sydney, but higher than that in Brisbane, Wellington, or Adelaide, as is shown in the following table :—

DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1886.

Capital Cities.†	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1886.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Hobart	30,805	719	23·34
Sydney	307,541	6,282	20·43
Melbourne	371,630	7,590	20·42
Brisbane	51,683	1,018	19·70
Wellington	27,833	487	17·50
Adelaide‡	128,377	1,837	14·31

* See footnote (\$) on previous page.
† With suburbs, except in the case of Wellington, which has none.
‡ There are some doubts as to whether too high an estimate has not been given of the population of Adelaide and suburbs. If this should be the case, the death rate, as shown in the table, would obviously be lower than the true rate.

578. The mortality in Brisbane, Adelaide, and Wellington during 1886 was lower than the average mortality of any of the 23 following towns in the United Kingdom. In the same year the mortality in Sydney and Melbourne was lower than the average of all except Portsmouth, and that in Hobart of all except Portsmouth, Brighton, Edinburgh, Plymouth, London, and Nottingham, as will be seen by comparing the following figures with those in the last table :—

Death rates
in towns of
United
Kingdom.

DEATH RATES IN 23 BRITISH TOWNS, 1870 TO 1879.

Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		
Manchester	...	29·9*	Birmingham	...	24·4
Dublin	...	29·6	Glasgow	...	24·2*
Liverpool	...	29·1	Hull	...	24·0
Salford	...	27·8	Norwich	...	23·8
Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	26·6	Bristol	...	23·7
Leeds	...	26·5	Nottingham	...	23·2
Oldham	...	26·5	London	...	22·8
Sheffield	...	25·8	Plymouth	...	22·3
Bradford	...	25·7	Edinburgh	...	20·8*
Leicester	...	25·2	Brighton	...	20·8
Wolverhampton	...	24·7	Portsmouth	...	20·2
Sunderland	...	24·6			

579. The death rates in all the Australasian capitals during 1886 will be found to be considerably lower than the average death rates of most of the 45 Colonial and Foreign towns named in the subjoined list :—

Death rates
in foreign
towns.

DEATH RATES IN 45 COLONIAL AND FOREIGN TOWNS, 1878-80.†

Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		
Vera Cruz	...	70·5	Bordeaux	...	26·7
Valparaiso	...	64·6	New York	...	26·2
St. Petersburg	...	51·4	Leipsic	...	26·1
Havanna	...	45·7	Turin	...	25·6
Rio Janeiro	...	39·4	Dresden	...	25·4
Madras	...	38·8	Stockholm	...	24·7
Madrid	...	37·4	Lyons	...	24·7
Montreal	...	37·2	Hamburg	...	24·5
Buda-Pesth	...	35·2	Bucharest	...	24·5
Bombay	...	33·7	Brussels	...	23·9
Breslau	...	32·5	Amsterdam	...	23·7
Rouen	...	31·3	Boston	...	23·5
Calcutta	...	31·1	Rotterdam	...	23·3
Mexico	...	30·9	Quebec	...	22·9
Milan	...	30·6	Venice	...	22·7
Buenos Aires	...	30·1	Copenhagen	...	22·1
Vienna	...	29·0	Geneva	...	21·2
Paris	...	28·6	Baltimore	...	21·1
Palermo	...	28·5	Philadelphia	...	20·3
Marseilles	...	28·0	St. Louis	...	19·3
Berlin	...	27·6	Christiania	...	18·8
Chicago	...	27·2	San Francisco	...	18·1
Rome	...	26·8			

* Average of years 1876 to 1879.

† Taken from Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 126.

Death rates
in Victorian
towns.

580. Of the 4 principal towns in Victoria next in importance to Melbourne, 1 had in 1886 higher, and 3 had lower, death rates than that city ; but in none of them was the death rate as high as in the majority of British and Foreign towns just referred to. This will be seen by the following figures :—

DEATH RATES IN 5 VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1886.

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.			Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		
Sandhurst	...	21·65	Geelong	...	19·12
Melbourne	...	20·42	Ballarat	...	16·78
Castlemaine	...	19·77			

Deaths in
each month.

581. The mortality of Victoria is highest in the first five months and in the last month of the year. The relative mortality of the various months fluctuates, however, in different years. According to the average of the quinquennium ended with 1885, the months in which most deaths occur appear to be March, December, and January, and then April, February, and May, in the order named ; whereas in the decade ended with 1880 fewer deaths occurred in December than in any of the other months named. In the year under review more deaths occurred in January than in any other month. The number of deaths in each month of 1886, and their percentage to the total number in the year, also the percentage of the deaths in each month of the quinquennium ended with 1885, and of the decennium ended with 1880, to the total number of deaths during the same periods, will be found in the following table :—

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

Months.	Year 1886.		Percentage in—	
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	Five Years : 1881 to 1885.	Ten Years : 1871 to 1880.
January	1,455	9·73	9·34	10·29
February	1,311	8·77	8·46	9·09
March	1,354	9·05	9·57	10·17
April	1,257	8·41	8·68	9·73
May	1,325	8·86	8·40	8·55
June	1,181	7·90	7·69	7·44
July	1,224	8·19	7·79	7·89
August	1,186	7·93	8·22	7·37
September	1,073	7·18	7·31	6·81
October	1,052	7·04	7·39	7·09
November	1,174	7·85	7·76	7·12
December	1,360	9·09	9·39	8·45
Total	14,952	100·00	100·00	100·00

582. In Victoria the summer is the most trying portion of the year, especially to invalids and young children. It is not astonishing, therefore, that most deaths occur during that period. Next to the summer the autumn quarter is usually the most fatal. In the United Kingdom, on the contrary, the greatest mortality occurs in the winter, and the least in the summer quarter. A statement of the relative mortality of the different seasons in Victoria, according to the experience of the past year and two previous periods; in England and Wales, according to the experience of thirty-one years; in Scotland, according to the experience of ten years; and in Ireland, according to the experience of five years; together with the mean temperature in each quarter in Melbourne and Greenwich, will be found in the following table:—

RELATIVE MORTALITY OF EACH QUARTER IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Seasons.*	Mean Temperature in Shade.		Deaths per 100 at all Seasons.					
			Victoria.			England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	Melbourne, Victoria.	Greenwich, England.	Year 1886.	Average of Five Years: 1881 to 1885.	Average of Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	Average of Thirty-one Years.	Average of Ten Years.	Average of Five Years.
Summer ...	65·2	60·5	27·55	27·37	29·55	23·24	22·34	20·21
Autumn ...	53·8	44·3	25·17	24·76	25·72	24·65	24·71	23·45
Winter ...	50·2	40·0	23·30	23·32	22·07	27·49	27·95	30·19
Spring ...	60·3	52·8	23·98	24·55	22·66	24·62	25·00	26·15
Year ...	57·6	49·4	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

583. The deaths of Chinese recorded in 1886 amounted to 166—of which 4 (including at least 2 of half-castes) were of females, and those of Aborigines amounted to 26. The former furnish a proportion of 13·7 and the latter of 33·3 to every 1,000 of their numbers.† At the same time the proportion of deaths of all races to every 1,000 of the population was 15·15.

584. The mortality of the Chinese would doubtless have been higher but for the fact that the Chinese population in Victoria consists almost entirely of persons at the adult period of life. In 1886 only 3 (2 being half-castes) of the Chinese who died were under the age of 5 years, and only 11 others were under 45 years of age; the great majority, or over two-thirds, were between 45 and 65; whilst the four oldest were

* The summer, autumn, winter, and spring seasons in Victoria approximate to the quarters ending on the last day of March, June, September, and December respectively; and in the United Kingdom to those ending on the last day of September, December, March, and June respectively.

† On the 3rd April, 1881, the Chinese numbered 12,128; Aborigines, 780.

said to be 80, 84, 85, and 89 respectively. Of the Aborigines who died, seven were under 5, whilst two males were stated to have attained the ages of 75 and 76 respectively; and two women, the age of 60.

Deaths at each age, 1886.

585. The following table shows the number of deaths at various periods of age registered in Victoria during the year 1886, and the proportion of the deaths at each age to the total at all ages :—

DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1886.

Ages.	Number of Deaths at each Age, 1886.			Percentage of Deaths at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years ...	2,868	2,550	5,418	33·45	39·99	36·24
5 years to 10 years ...	223	216	439	2·60	3·39	2·94
10 " 15 "	136	136	272	1·59	2·13	1·82
15 " 20 "	215	182	397	2·51	2·85	2·65
20 " 25 "	339	300	639	3·95	4·70	4·27
25 " 35 "	632	610	1,242	7·37	9·57	8·30
35 " 45 "	545	471	1,016	6·35	7·39	6·80
45 " 55 "	1,010	548	1,558	11·78	8·59	10·42
55 " 65 "	1,170	547	1,717	13·64	8·58	11·48
65 " 75 "	845	453	1,298	9·85	7·10	8·68
75 years and upwards ...	592	364	956	6·91	5·71	6·40
Total ...	8,575	6,377	14,952	100·00	100·00	100·00

Proportion of deaths at different ages.

586. It will be noticed that a third of the males and two-fifths of the females who died had not reached their fifth year; that nearly a fourth of the males and nearly a third of the females were between 5 and 45 years of age; that more than a fourth of the males, but only a sixth of the females, were between 45 and 65 years of age; and that about a sixth of the males and more than an eighth of the females were over 65 years of age; it will moreover be found that, on the average, the females who died were about 12 years younger than the males—about half the former being under and half over 22 years of age, whilst about half the latter were under and half over 34 years of age.

Death rate at each age.

587. The exact ages of the population of Victoria were ascertained at the census of 1881, and since then they have been brought on by means of the records of the births, of the deaths at each age, and of the net immigration, and thus an opportunity is afforded of calculating the death rates of males and females at different ages. Such results for 1886 are given in the following table, and are compared with the average rates which prevailed during the ten years 1871-80, the increase or decrease at each age being also shown :—

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE, 1871-80 AND 1886.*

Ages.		Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population at different Ages.					
		Males.			Females.		
		Mean of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880.	1886.	Increase + Decrease —	Mean of 10 Years : 1871 to 1880.	1886.	Increase + Decrease —
Under 5 years	...	47·34	46·09	— 1·25	42·19	42·85	+ ·66
5 to 10	„	6·10	3·87	— 2·23	6·00	3·89	— 2·11
10 to 15	„	3·30	2·44	— ·86	3·30	2·49	— ·81
15 to 20	„	4·43	3·73	— ·70	4·29	3·30	— ·99
20 to 25	„	5·38	5·91	+ ·53	5·39	5·58	+ ·19
25 to 35	„	7·60	8·20	+ ·60	8·50	8·56	+ ·06
35 to 45	„	12·18	11·80	— ·38	11·76	11·21	— ·55
45 to 55	„	18·67	19·49	+ ·82	14·31	14·09	— ·22
55 to 65	„	31·24	30·46	— ·78	24·20	24·27	+ ·07
65 to 75	„	60·47	57·61	— 2·86	48·10	50·81	+ 2·71
All ages	...	16·45	16·42	— ·3	14·15	13·72	— ·43

588. It has already been stated that in 1886 the death rate of both males and females was below the average. The above table shows this to have been the case as regards males at all age-periods except 20 to 35, and 45 to 55; and as regards females at all age-periods except under 5 years, 20 and 35, and 55 to 75.

Death rate at each age 1886 compared with average of previous years.

589. It has often been pointed out in the *Victorian Year-Book* that the ordinary mode of computing the death rate at all ages, viz., by comparing the total number of deaths of either sex with the number of the same sex living, as shown in the lowest line of the table—although that adopted in every country which publishes Vital Statistics—gives results which are misleading for the purpose of comparing the mortality of one country with that of another, or the mortality of a country at one period with the mortality of the same country at another period, unless the proportions living at different ages are identical in the two countries or at the two periods respecting which it is desired to make comparisons, which is seldom if ever the case. To render accurate comparisons probable, it therefore becomes necessary to devise a mode of computing the total death rate whereby the ages of the population might be taken into account.

“Ordinary” death rate seldom reliable.

590. This, in the two preceding issues of this work, was effected by a mode of computation—there termed the “Absolute Death Rate”—made by treating the deaths per 1,000 of the population at each quinquennial period of age as if they were the deaths actually occurring at

“Absolute” death rate.

* For population at each age in 1886, see table following paragraph 79 *ante*; the deaths at each age, are given in table following paragraph 584 *ante*

such age-period, then taking the sum of the death rates at the various periods for the total deaths, and the sum of the thousands with which they had been compared for the total population, and finding the relation of the one to the other.*

"Absolute"
death rate
slightly
unreliable.

591. For the "Absolute Death Rate" thus computed it may be claimed that it gives a result for comparative purposes closely approximating to the truth. It is not, however, strictly correct, as it assumes an equal number of persons to be living at each period of age, and it thus gives the same prominence to the mortality at the older ages as at the younger, thereby implying that the two are of equal importance, which is not the case, for whereas a high mortality at the younger ages undoubtedly proves that the circumstances of the country in which it occurs are unfavorable to longevity, the reverse is proved by a high mortality at the older ages, which indicates that the circumstances had been sufficiently favorable to enable life to be sustained until advanced age had been reached.

Johnston's
"Health
Standard."

592. Exception was taken to the "Absolute Death Rate," on this ground, by Mr. R. M. Johnston, the Government Statistician of Tasmania, in an exceedingly able paper read by him before the Royal Society of that colony, on the 19th April, 1887†; Mr. Johnston proposing, in its stead, a simple comparison of the deaths occurring to persons under 60 years of age with the living population at the same period of life, thereby giving, as he contended, "the true yield of deaths per 1,000 persons living under the same age limit in each country, and thus effecting the best form of index as regards the comparative health and sanitary condition of different countries by the elimination of the healthy old age element."‡

Objections
to "Health
Standard."

593. With reference to the death rate obtained by this means, which Mr. Johnston proposes to call the "Actual Health Standard," it may be remarked that the element of old age appears to be an especially disturbing one in Tasmania, where there is an exceptionally large proportion of old people; but whilst under Mr. Johnston's system this element is eliminated, allowance is not made for the very varying conditions in regard to age which may exist between different populations where the age limit is so wide as from birth to 60 years.

Model popu-
lation.

594. To construct a standard of comparison probably less open to objection than any other, it appears necessary arbitrarily to adopt the relative proportions in regard to age existing in a model population,

* Examples of this mode of computation were given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1885-6, page 265, and same work, 1884-5, page 244.

† The title of this paper is "How far can the general death rate for all ages be relied upon as a comparative index of the health or sanitary condition of any community?"

‡ Page 7.

and, upon the basis of the deaths which actually occurred at various age periods, to discover what number would have occurred if the proportions living at the same periods in the actual had corresponded with those in the model population. It is essential that the model population thus used should be in a normal condition in regard to age, or, in other words, free from such fluctuations and disturbances as are incident to the building up and growth of the population of a new country. Such a population appears to be that of England and Wales, in which the proportions, at various periods of age, when the census of 1881 was taken, were—with slight corrections—as follow:—

AGES OF MALES AND FEMALES IN A MODEL POPULATION.

(Approximating closely to the proportions existing in the Population of England and Wales, 1881.)

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Mean.
<i>Quinquennial Age-periods.</i>			
Under 5 years	1,375	1,325	1,350
5 to 10 "	1,225	1,180	1,200
10 to 15 "	1,100	1,050	1,075
15 to 20 "	1,010	975	1,000
20 to 25 "	900	900	900
<i>Decennial Age-periods.</i>			
25 to 35 years	1,475	1,475	1,475
35 to 45 "	1,125	1,140	1,125
45 to 55 "	810	850	825
55 to 65 "	560	610	600
65 to 75 "	310	350	325
Total under 75 years ...	9,890	9,855	9,875
75 to 85 years	100	125	110
85 years and upwards ...	10	20	15
All ages	10,000	10,000	10,000

NOTE.—In England and Wales, per 1,000 of the population, the births average 34·5, the deaths average 19·8, and the net emigration averages 5·3, annually. The net annual increase is thus 10 per 1,000, or 1 per cent.

595. It will be observed that the proportion of males differs but little from that of females at every period of life. It is therefore proposed to adopt the mean of both sexes as the standard on which to calculate the "Adjusted Death Rate," whichever sex may be under consideration. This it is proposed to use in future in lieu of the "Absolute Death Rate," given in the last two issues of this work. The method of calculating the "Adjusted Death Rate" is as follows, the deaths dealt with being those of males under 75 years of age which occurred in Victoria during the ten years ended with 1880:—

Mode of
computing
"Adjusted"
death rate.

MODE OF COMPUTING "ADJUSTED DEATH RATE."

Ages.	Model Population. (From last table.)	Males under 75, 1881 to 1880.	
		Death Rates experienced.*	Deaths in Model Population accord- ing to rates in previous column.
<i>Quinquennial Age-periods.</i>			
Under 5 years	1,350	47·34	63·91
5 to 10 „	1,200	6·10	7·32
10 to 15 „	1,075	3·30	3·55
15 to 20 „	1,000	4·43	4·43
20 to 25 „	900	5·38	4·84
<i>Decennial Age-periods.</i>			
25 to 35 years	1,475	7·60	11·21
35 to 45 „	1,125	12·18	13·70
45 to 55 „	825	18·67	15·40
55 to 65 „	600	31·24	18·75
65 to 75 „	325	60·47	19·65
Total	9,875	...	162·76

"Adjusted"
death rate.

596. It is thus shown that if the mortality of males under 75 years of age which occurred in Victoria during the ten years 1871 to 1880 had been experienced by a population of 10,000, of whom 9,875 were under 75 years of age—the ages of such population being in like proportions to those of the model population shown in the table—the total deaths of such males would have numbered 162·76, the proportion of which to the population (9,875) may be termed the "Adjusted Death Rate" of males, which will be found to be equivalent to a proportion of 16·48 per 1,000. This "Adjusted Death Rate" is available for forming a correct comparison with a proportion similarly obtained relating to the other sex or to any other period or country, no matter what may have been the differences of age between the sexes at the two periods, or in the two countries. It should be mentioned that the age of 75 is the highest taken into the computation, as, in most countries, the deaths and population are generally tabulated in quinquennial or decennial periods up to, but not beyond, that age; and, moreover, the higher ages may safely be left out of account, since, although the death rate at such ages is high, the number living over 75 in a normal population usually amounts to only about 1 per cent.

* Ascertained by finding the proportion of deaths at each age-period per 1,000 of the actual population at the same age-period.

† Ascertained as follows:—Under 5 years, $\frac{1,350 \times 47\cdot34}{1,000} = 63\cdot909$, and so on for the other lines.

597. For the decennium 1871 to 1880 and the year 1886, the “Adjusted Death Rates” of males and females, obtained in the manner just described, are, in the following table, placed side by side with the “Ordinary Death Rates,” or those obtained by comparing the deaths with every 1,000 of the population of the same sex irrespective of age, and with the “Absolute Death Rates,” now superseded as a mode of computation by results obtained by means of the improved method here termed the “Adjusted Death Rate”:

“ADJUSTED,” “ORDINARY,” AND “ABSOLUTE” DEATH RATES,
1871-1880 AND 1886.

Period.				Adjusted Death Rate.*	Ordinary Death Rate.†	Absolute Death Rate.‡
<i>Males.</i>						
1871 to 1880	...	...		16·48	16·45	21·79
Year 1886	...	...		15·85	16·42	21·14
Decrease	...	...		·63	·03	·65
<i>Females.</i>						
1871 to 1880	...	...		14·64	14·15	18·33
Year 1886	...	...		14·32	13·72	18·40
Increase	...	...		...	...	·07
Decrease	...	...		·32	·43	...

598. It will be observed that in 1886, as compared with the mean of the decennial period 1871 to 1880, the “Adjusted” and the “Ordinary” death rates point to a diminished mortality in the case of both males and females, as also does the “Absolute” death rate in the case of the former, but the last-named death rate shows a slight increase in the mortality of females. This anomaly arises from the undue prominence given by this mode of calculation to the death rates at the higher age-periods, in which there was an actual increase, and, as a natural consequence to the insufficient value attached to the rates at lower age-periods, in which there was an actual decrease. This, as has been already pointed out, constitutes the weak point in the “Absolute” death rate. The results brought out by the “Adjusted” death rate, however, in favour of which the “Absolute” death rate has been abandoned, may be depended on as giving the more reliable proportion for comparative purposes.

Results by different systems compared.

599. Comparing the death rates as given in the table by the first and second modes of computation, it is found that in 1886, whilst the mortality of males was only 3 per 100,000 below the average according

Results of two methods compared.

* Per 1,000 of the model population. † Per 1,000 of the actual population.
‡ Per 1,000 of a population composed of 200 at each year of age.

to the usual but unreliable method, it was as much as 63 per 100,000 below the average according to the newest and most correct one; and that in the case of the females, whilst the mortality was 43 per 100,000 below the average according to the former method, it was only 32 below the average according to the latter.

Death rates at various ages in Victoria, England, and France.

600. In the next table the death rates of males and females at different ages in Victoria, England and Wales, and France are compared—the observations being in all cases for periods of ten years:—

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, AND FRANCE.

Ages.		Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.					
		Victoria.		England and Wales.		France.	
		Average of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880.		Average of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880.		Average of 10 Years.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
All ages ("Ordinary" death rate)		16·45	14·15	22·6	20·0	23·80	23·19
,, ("Adjusted" death rate)		16·48	14·64	20·7	18·0	23·15	21·67
Under 5 years	...	47·34	42·19	68·1	58·1	84·55	75·45
5 to 10	...	6·10	6·00	6·7	6·2	10·49	11·04
10 to 15	...	3·30	3·30	3·7	3·7	5·36	6·41
15 to 20	...	4·43	4·29	5·2	5·4	10·34	8·41
20 to 25	...	5·38	5·39	7·3	6·8		
25 to 35	...	7·60	8·50	9·3	8·6	10·02	9·69
35 to 45	...	12·18	11·76	13·7	11·6	10·96	11·03
45 to 55	...	18·67	14·31	20·0	15·6	14·76	14·88
55 to 65	...	31·24	24·20	34·8	28·5	29·19	27·27
65 to 75	...	60·47	48·10	69·6	60·8	60·69	63·49
75 to 85	...	114·80	102·94	150·9	155·8	160·22	153·76

Death rates, "Ordinary" and "Adjusted," in Victoria, England, and France.

601. It will be observed that the average mortality of both males and females at all ages is much lower in Victoria than in England or France, but the difference is not so striking when the new method of comparison is used ("Adjusted" death rate) as it is when the old method is used ("Ordinary" death rate). Thus, according to the old method, deaths of males per 100,000 living are, in England, 615, and in France, 735, more than in Victoria; but according to the new method only 422 more in England, and 667 more in France. And, according to the old method, deaths of females per 100,000 living are, in England, 585, and in France, 904, more than in Victoria; but, according to the new method, only 336 more in England, and 703 more in France.

Death rate at certain ages higher in Victoria than in France.

602. It will further be noticed that at none of the age-periods is the mortality of males, and at only one age-period (35 to 45) is that of females as high in Victoria as in England; but the Victorian mortality is higher than that of France, in the case of males at from 35 to 65 and in the case of females at from 25 to 45.

603. It is very commonly believed that the conditions of life in Victoria are more fatal to children than those conditions in older countries; but the figures in the table prove the fallacy of this opinion so far as England and France are concerned—the low mortality in Victoria, as compared with that obtaining in either of those countries, being especially marked at the age-periods under 10 years.

Death rate of children less in Victoria than in England or France.

604. According to the table, the death rate of females exceeds that of males at from 20 to 35 in Victoria (during a term of years), at from 15 to 20, and from 75 to 85 in England and Wales, and at from 5 to 15, from 35 to 55, and from 65 to 75 in France; moreover, both in Victoria and in England and Wales, at from 10 to 15, the death rates of males and females are equal. At every other period of life the death rate of males exceeds that of females in the countries named.

Death rate of males and females in three countries compared.

605. Mr. Mulhall gives the ordinary death rate at various ages for different countries,* and these, with the figures for Victoria—which will be found at almost every age much lower than those for any of the other countries—are subjoined:—

Death rate at various ages in different countries.

DEATH RATE AT VARIOUS AGES IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 living at each Age.						
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 to 75.
Victoria ...	38·6	3·5	3·9	10·2	16·2	29·1	59·4
England ...	63·6	6·6	5·5	10·2	17·4	31·8	64·3
United States ...	58·8	10·1	5·4	10·8	17·6	27·2	51·4
France ...	75·6	9·2	8·8	12·7	16·6	28·3	66·3
Prussia ...	...	9·2	6·4	11·5	18·6	33·0	64·5
Austria ...	111·7	9·8	6·6	11·3	21·1	41·5	92·8
Switzerland ...	...	8·5	6·3	11·6	19·3	38·4	82·5
Italy ...	110·6	11·6	7·8	11·7	17·3	33·1	70·1
Spain ...	106·2	11·7	8·8	12·9	23·8	42·0	95·0
Belgium ...	68·1	12·7	8·1	12·9	19·0	32·3	74·5
Sweden ...	57·6	8·0	4·8	8·2	14·7	27·4	62·6

606. The death rate of infants in 1886 was higher than in any other of the last twenty years except 1882, 1875, 1867, and 1866.† The total number who died under 1 year of age in 1886 was 3,924, and as the births numbered 30,824, it follows that 1 infant died to every 8 births, or 12·73 infants to every 100 births. In the twenty years 1866 to 1885, the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12·33 to every 100 births.†

Infantile mortality, 1886.

607. It has been already stated that more boys are born than girls, but the balance of the sexes is to a certain extent maintained by more

Mortality of male and female infants.

* Dictionary of Statistics, page 127.

† See table following paragraph 615 *ost.*

male than female infants dying. This is shown in the following table, which contains a statement, for the sixteen years ended with 1886, of the number of births of boys and girls, the number of deaths of each before completing their first year, and the proportion of the deaths of infants of either sex to the number of births of infants of the same sex :—

MORTALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS, 1871 TO 1886.

Year.	Births.		Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.			
			Total Number.		Number per 100 Births.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1871 ...	14,000	13,382	1,710	1,404	12·21	10·49
1872 ...	13,831	13,530	1,801	1,533	13·02	11·33
1873 ...	14,234	13,866	1,679	1,502	11·80	10·83
1874 ...	13,659	13,141	1,839	1,502	13·46	11·43
1875 ...	13,683	13,037	2,071	1,740	15·14	13·35
1876 ...	13,759	13,010	1,637	1,343	11·90	10·32
1877 ...	13,272	12,738	1,838	1,461	13·85	11·47
1878 ...	13,752	12,829	1,763	1,499	12·82	11·68
1879 ...	13,727	13,112	1,817	1,402	13·24	10·69
1880 ...	13,358	12,790	1,669	1,436	12·49	11·23
1881 ...	13,903	13,242	1,696	1,423	12·20	10·75
Sums and Means }	151,178	144,677	19,520	16,245	12·91	11·23
1882 ...	13,612	13,135	2,049	1,673	15·05	12·74
1883 ...	14,109	13,432	1,702	1,448	12·06	10·78
1884 ...	14,844	14,006	1,853	1,428	12·49	10·20
1885 ...	15,455	14,520	2,046	1,725	13·24	11·88
1886 ...	15,753	15,071	2,127	1,797	13·50	11·92

Mortality of male greater than of female infants.

608. According to a previous paragraph,* the births of male infants in a series of years were in the proportion of about 104½ to 100 female infants, and the numbers in this table point to a proportion of 120 deaths of the former to 100 of the latter. It will be noticed that in every one of the years deaths of male infants very much exceeded those of female infants; and as the numbers living were about equal (the excess, if any, being slightly in favour of male infants), the greater tendency of boys than of girls to die before completing one year of life may be considered to be invariable.

Proportion of infants dying to births.

609. In proportion to every 1,000 born, the number of male infants dying varied from 118 in 1873 to 151 in 1875 and 1882, and that of female infants dying from 103 in 1876 to 134 in 1875—the mean number dying per 1,000 births during the eleven years ended with 1881 being 129 of the former and 112 of the latter. The high mortality of infants in 1875 was caused by an epidemic of measles. The next year was one in which the general mortality was much increased by an epidemic of scarlatina, but infants under 1 year appear not to have been at all affected thereby, as their mortality in 1876 was remarkably low.

* See paragraph 510 ante.

The high infantile mortality in 1882 was exceptional, as in that year no such epidemics were prevalent. It was not sustained in 1883 or 1884, the infantile mortality in those years having been lower than in most of the preceding ones, but in 1885 and 1886 the rate again rose above the average.

610. In classifying the deaths of infants, those are distinguished which occur at under 1 month of age, at from 1 to 3 months, at from 3 to 6 months, and at from 6 to 12 months. The numbers of these during 1886 and the eleven years ended with 1881 are shown in the following table, together with the proportion of deaths at each of those periods of age and the number at each such period to every 100 births. It will be noticed that in 1886 the mortality of both males and females under 1 month of age was below the average, but at every other period under 1 year the mortality of both sexes was above the average:—

AGE AT DEATH OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS.

Ages.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.				
	Year 1886.			Average of 11 Years, 1871 to 1881.	
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
Boys.					
Under 1 month ...	666	31·31	4·23	34·23	4·42
1 to 3 months ...	371	17·44	2·35	17·30	2·23
3 to 6 „ ...	462	21·72	2·93	19·43	2·51
6 to 12 „ ...	628	29·53	3·99	29·04	3·75
Total ...	2,127	100·00	13·50	100·00	12·91
GIRLS.					
Under 1 month ...	491	27·32	3·26	30·81	3·46
1 to 3 months ...	361	20·09	2·40	17·23	1·94
3 to 6 „ ...	397	22·09	2·63	20·14	2·26
6 to 12 „ ...	548	30·50	3·63	31·82	3·57
Total ...	1,797	100·00	11·92	100·00	11·23

Deaths of
infants at
different
ages.

611. During the period of eleven years, the mortality of male infants exceeded that of female infants at each of the age-periods. This was more especially the case in the first month of life, when the excess of the former was fully a third; in the next two months this excess was reduced to about a fifth, in the next three months to about a seventh, and in the next six months to something less than a tenth. In 1886, however, the death rate of females at from 1 to 3 months was higher than that of males at the same age.

More deaths
of male
than female
infants at
all ages.

612. In the same period of eleven years over a third of the male and nearly a third of the female infants who died before they were a year old did so in the first month after birth; about a sixth of both males and females died in the next two months; about a fifth of both males

Periods at
which
infants die

and females died in the next three months ; between a third and a fourth of the males and nearly a third of the females died in the next six months. The proportions for 1886 are somewhat less for the first month of life, but slightly higher for the other age-periods than the proportions just alluded to.

Deaths in
first month
and second
six months
of life.

613. More male infants died in the first month of life than in the whole of the second six months, but the female infants who died in the second six months slightly exceeded those who died in the first month.

Probable
mortality
of infants.

614. As a practical result of these calculations, it may be mentioned that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 442 of the former and 346 of the latter may be expected to die before they are a month old ; 223 more boys and 194 more girls may be expected to die between 1 month and 3 months of age ; 251 more boys and 226 more girls between 3 and 6 months ; 375 more boys and 357 more girls between 6 and 12 months. At the end of a year it is probable that 1,291 of the boys and 1,123 of the girls will have died, and 8,709 of the former and 8,877 of the latter will be still living.

Infantile
mortality in
Australasian
colonies.

615. It has been pointed out in previous issues of this work that, in proportion to the infants born, the number who die before completing one year of life is greater in South Australia* than in any of the other Australasian colonies. In 1885, however, the infantile death rate in South Australia was by far the lowest recorded during a period of 20 years, being considerably lower than in Victoria, New South Wales, or Queensland, and only slightly higher than in Tasmania. In all the colonies, except South Australia and New Zealand, the infantile death rate in 1885 was above the average, as will be seen by the following table, which gives the number of births, the number of deaths of infants under one year, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in each of the colonies of the group, except Western Australia (which does not publish any statement of the number of infants who die), for each of the twenty years ended with 1885. All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

* The high infantile death rate in South Australia was first pointed out in a paper by the present writer, read before the Adelaide Philosophical Society (now the Royal Society of South Australia) on the 19th March, 1878. Up to that date the fact seems to have been entirely unsuspected, and its announcement caused considerable discussion, together with some alarm, in that colony. From certain remarks in the Report for 1886 of the newly appointed Registrar-General of Births, Deaths, and Marriages of South Australia, it would appear, however, that the apparent high infantile death rate in that colony has been partly due to defective registration of births. The Registrar-General states, "In reference to infant mortality, facts have come within my knowledge which tend to show that the rate calculated from the records of the office is in excess of the correct figures. Under the compulsory Vaccination Act it becomes necessary to mark the names of all children registered in the colony when certificates of their having been successfully vaccinated are received. It has been found that a large number of certificates of vaccination come to hand of children whose births have not been registered. These are much more numerous than can be accounted for by immigration of children born in other countries, and there is reason to believe that the number of children born in the colony and not registered is sufficient to cause a marked increase in the apparent ratio of deaths during infancy. I am informed by gentlemen of longer experience in the registration department that, amongst a certain portion of the community, the registration of births has been greatly neglected, the baptismal certificate being looked on by parents as equivalent."

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Year.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
VICTORIA.				NEW SOUTH WALES.			QUEENSLAND.		
1866	25,010	3,838	15.35	16,950	1,939	11.44	4,127	690	16.72
1867	25,608	3,534	13.80	18,317	2,269	12.39	4,476	578	12.91
1868	27,243	3,054	11.21	18,485	1,791	9.69	4,460	552	12.38
1869	26,040	3,284	12.61	19,243	1,858	9.66	4,654	528	11.35
1870	27,151	3,203	11.80	19,648	1,867	9.50	4,905	526	10.72
1871	27,382	3,114	11.37	20,143	1,812	9.00	5,205	516	9.91
1872	27,361	3,334	12.19	20,250	2,116	10.45	5,265	578	10.98
1873	28,100	3,181	11.32	21,444	1,985	9.26	5,720	701	12.26
1874	26,800	3,341	12.47	22,178	2,428	10.95	6,383	776	12.16
1875	26,720	3,811	14.26	22,528	2,695	11.96	6,706	1,025	15.28
1876	26,769	2,980	11.13	23,298	2,629	11.28	6,903	994	14.40
1877	26,010	3,299	12.68	23,851	2,785	11.68	7,169	1,058	14.76
1878	26,581	3,262	12.27	25,328	3,126	12.34	7,397	1,234	16.68
1879	26,839	3,219	11.99	26,933	2,886	10.72	7,870	917	11.65
1880	26,148	3,105	11.86	28,162	3,200	11.36	8,196	865	10.55
1881	27,145	3,119	11.49	28,903	3,341	11.56	8,220	918	11.17
1882	26,747	3,722	13.91	29,702	3,897	13.12	8,518	1,188	13.95
1883	27,541	3,150	11.44	31,281	3,590	11.48	9,890	1,319	13.34
1884	28,850	3,281	11.37	33,946	4,285	12.62	10,679	1,574	14.74
1885	29,975	3,771	12.57	35,043	4,596	13.12	11,672	1,733	14.85
Sums and means	540,020	66,602	12.33	485,633	55,095	11.34	138,415	18,270	13.20

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.				TASMANIA.			NEW ZEALAND.		
1866	6,782	1,178	17.37	2,805	264	9.41	8,466	849	10.03
1867	7,041	1,254	17.81	2,971	267	8.98	8,918	873	9.79
1868	7,247	1,084	14.96	2,990	351	11.73	9,391	899	9.57
1869	6,976	911	13.06	2,859	291	10.18	9,718	957	9.85
1870	7,021	1,031	14.68	3,054	298	9.76	10,277	956	9.30
1871	7,082	961	13.57	3,053	260	8.52	10,592	882	8.33
1872	7,105	1,145	16.12	3,010	306	10.17	10,795	1,074	9.95
1873	7,107	990	13.93	3,048	266	8.73	11,222	1,213	10.81
1874	7,696	1,319	17.13	3,097	321	10.36	12,844	1,394	10.85
1875	7,408	1,343	18.13	3,105	407	13.11	14,438	1,816	12.58
1876	8,224	1,228	14.93	3,149	286	9.08	16,168	1,673	10.35
1877	8,640	1,212	14.03	3,211	365	11.37	16,856	1,527	9.06
1878	9,282	1,466	15.79	3,502	375	10.71	17,770	1,486	8.36
1879	9,902	1,217	12.29	3,564	384	10.77	18,070	1,941	10.74
1880	10,262	1,393	13.57	3,739	420	11.23	19,341	1,805	9.33
1881	10,708	1,364	12.74	3,918	405	10.34	18,732	1,731	9.24
1882	10,844	1,647	15.19	4,043	419	10.36	19,009	1,678	8.83
1883	11,173	1,627	14.56	4,259	528	12.40	19,202	1,995	10.39
1884	11,847	1,590	13.42	4,578	457	9.98	19,846	1,573	7.93
1885	12,046	1,366	11.34	4,637	522	11.26	19,693	1,756	8.92
Sums and means	174,393	25,326	14.52	68,592	7,192	10.49	291,348	28,078	9.64

616. In the following lists the colonies are placed in order according to their respective rates of infantile mortality, the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and the rest in succession. The reduced rate in South Australia is indicated by the low place it occupies in the

Order of colonies in respect to infantile mortality.

list for 1885, as compared with that it occupied in the list extending over a series of years :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Order in 1885.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. Queensland.	1. South Australia.
2. New South Wales.	2. Queensland.
3. Victoria.	3. Victoria.
4. South Australia.	4. New South Wales.
5. Tasmania.	5. Tasmania.
6. New Zealand.	6. New Zealand.

Waves of
infantile
mortality.

617. It appears from the figures in the last table that a wave of high infantile mortality spread in 1882 over the four continental colonies, but did not reach Tasmania and New Zealand until the following year, when the infantile death rate in the former was the highest with one exception, and in the latter with four exceptions, during a period of eighteen years. Again, in 1885 another such wave appears to have arisen in all the colonies, except South Australia and New Zealand, as in all the former the infantile death rates in that year were higher than in the great majority of previous years.

Infantile
mortality
in United
Kingdom
and France

618. In England and Wales, the infantile mortality is somewhat lower than the average in South Australia, but higher than that in any of the colonies, deaths at under 1 year of age having occurred during the ten years 1875 to 1884 in the proportion of 14·4 to every 100 births. In Scotland, the infantile death rate, during the year 1883, was somewhat higher than the average in Victoria, being in the proportion of 11·8 to every 100 births. In Ireland, during the year 1874 the returns show only 9·2 deaths of infants to 100 births, a smaller proportion than that obtaining in any Australasian colony. In France, during the year 1879, infants under 1 year died in the proportion of 15·7 per 100 births, or a higher rate than in the United Kingdom or any of its divisions. In the urban districts of France the proportion was 17·5, and in the rural districts 15·0, per 100 births. The percentage of illegitimate infants who died was 29·8, whilst that of legitimate infants was only 14·7.*

Infantile
mortality in
Melbourne
and
country.

619. The infantile mortality of large towns is naturally always above that in country districts. Thus the deaths at under 1 year of age in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) during the fourteen years ended with 1886 averaged 17 per 100 births, whilst in the extra-metropolitan districts of Victoria the mortality of infants at the same period of life averaged less than 10 per 100 births. The following table shows the death rate of infants in the metropolis and in the other districts of the colony during each of the fourteen years named :—

* See Mons. E. Cheysson's paper on the mortality of infants, *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris* for January, 1883, page 7.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1873 TO 1886.

Year.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
Greater Melbourne.				Victoria, outside Greater Melbourne.		
1873 ...	8,007	1,277	15·95	20,093	1,904	9·48
1874 ...	7,946	1,480	18·63	18,854	1,861	9·87
1875 ...	8,227	1,546	18·79	18,493	2,265	12·25
1876 ...	8,202	1,339	16·33	18,567	1,641	8·84
1877 ...	8,295	1,407	16·96	17,715	1,892	10·68
1878 ...	8,636	1,297	15·02	17,903	1,965	10·98
1879 ...	8,829	1,467	16·61	18,010	1,752	9·73
1880 ...	8,645	1,439	16·65	17,503	1,666	9·52
1881 ...	9,237	1,514	16·39	17,908	1,605	8·96
1882 ...	9,576	1,857	19·39	17,171	1,865	10·86
1883 ..	10,093	1,603	15·89	17,448	1,547	8·87
1884 ...	10,911	1,832	16·79	17,939	1,449	8·08
1885 ...	12,066	2,041	16·92	17,909	1,730	9·60
1886 ...	12,941	2,309	17·84	17,883	1,615	9·03
Sums and means }	131,611	22,408	17·03	253,396	24,757	9·77

620. As compared with the births, the infantile mortality of Greater Melbourne is, on the average, higher than that of Portsmouth, London, Brighton, Bristol, Plymouth, or Wolverhampton, but is less than that of fourteen other English towns of which particulars are available. The following are the towns in question, arranged in order according to the infantile death rate prevailing within their respective limits; the town with the highest death rate being placed first, and that with the lowest last. It is a remarkable fact that a low infantile death rate prevails in London, whilst that in Liverpool is higher than in any other large town in England :—

Infantile mortality in English towns.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN TWENTY TOWNS OF ENGLAND, 1870 TO 1879.

Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.				Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.			
Liverpool	...	...	22·2	Birmingham	...	...	17·7
Leicester	...	...	21·9	Sunderland	...	...	17·0
Leeds	...	...	19·5	Wolverhampton	...	...	16·9
Bradford	...	...	19·1	Plymouth	...	...	16·3
Norwich	...	...	19·1	Bristol	...	...	16·2
Manchester	...	...	19·0	Brighton	...	...	16·1
Salford	...	...	18·6	London	...	...	16·0
Nottingham	...	...	18·4	Portsmouth	...	...	14·4
Newcastle-on-Tyne	...	...	18·1				—
Sheffield	...	...	17·9				
Oldham	...	...	17·9	Mean of towns named			17·4
Hull	...	...	17·8				—

621. In, or in connexion with the Women's* Hospital, Melbourne, 514 children were born alive during the year ended with 30th June, 1886,

Deaths of infants in Women's Hospital.

* Formerly known as the Lying-in Hospital.

and of these, 24, or about $4\frac{2}{3}$ per cent., died whilst under the care of the institution. In the previous two years, 9 per cent.; in the year 1882-3, 7 per cent.; in 1881-2 (18 months), $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in the year 1880, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1879, 8 per cent.; in 1878, $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1877, 7 per cent.; and in 1876 and 1875, 9 per cent., of the infants born in the Women's Hospital, or outside under the supervision of its medical officers and committee, died before the mother had been discharged. It is satisfactory to find that the proportion in the year under review is the lowest recorded in the institution; at the same time it may be pointed out that, in consequence of the bad class of cases which come to maternity hospitals for treatment, the infants who die in such institutions, in proportion to the numbers born, are, all over the world, in excess of a similar proportion outside.

622. In the year 1886, deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 2,868, and deaths of female children under that age numbered 2,550—the former being in the proportion of about 33 per cent. and the latter of about 40 per cent. to the total number of deaths at all ages. These proportions are considerably below the average of the eleven years 1871-81, and are still lower than those which prevailed in the earlier years of that period. This is accounted for by the fact that the proportion of children to the total population has been diminishing from year to year, and is now very much lower than it was in the early years referred to. The following table shows the number of such deaths at each year of age and their proportion to the deaths at all ages in 1886 and in each of the previous fifteen years :—

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO 1886.

Years.	Years of Age at Death (last birthday).					Total Deaths under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion per 100 Deaths at All Ages.
MALES.							
1871 ...	1,710	463	135	79	77	2,464	42·15
1872 ...	1,801	486	155	120	102	2,664	42·23
1873 ...	1,679	456	186	146	97	2,564	39·06
1874 ...	1,839	504	184	159	128	2,814	40·43
1875 ...	2,071	917	383	234	217	3,822	44·78
1876 ...	1,637	511	312	261	210	2,931	38·04
1877 ...	1,838	512	216	123	108	2,797	38·08
1878 ...	1,763	465	176	140	87	2,631	36·65
1879 ...	1,817	353	159	117	94	2,540	36·12
1880 ...	1,669	414	156	103	74	2,416	36·55
1881 ...	1,696	357	141	102	72	2,368	33·71
Means ...	1,775	494	200	144	115	2,728	39·40
1882 ...	2,049	400	134	87	92	2,762	34·96
1883 ...	1,702	358	123	114	95	2,392	32·28
1884 ...	1,853	457	162	114	82	2,668	34·76
1885 ...	2,046	402	162	106	78	2,794	33·66
1886 ...	2,127	467	130	75	69	2,868	33·44

DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO
1886—*continued.*

Years.	Years of Age at Death (last birthday).					Total Deaths under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion per 100 Deaths at All Ages.
FEMALES.							
1871 ...	1,404	413	136	94	68	2,115	51·93
1872 ...	1,533	473	155	106	94	2,361	52·20
1873 ...	1,502	427	160	132	119	2,340	47·41
1874 ...	1,502	472	171	135	99	2,379	45·58
1875 ...	1,740	864	408	256	169	3,437	51·22
1876 ...	1,343	469	275	217	177	2,481	42·46
1877 ...	1,461	484	171	148	102	2,366	43·57
1878 ...	1,499	481	204	108	95	2,387	43·22
1879 ...	1,402	353	156	100	89	2,100	41·28
1880 ...	1,436	386	143	89	51	2,105	41·75
1881 ...	1,423	331	124	95	65	2,038	38·61
Means ...	1,477	468	191	135	103	2,374	45·93
1882 ...	1,673	358	121	94	86	2,332	40·67
1883 ...	1,448	310	125	86	68	2,037	36·40
1884 ...	1,428	423	182	128	87	2,248	38·56
1885 ...	1,725	370	125	92	75	2,387	39·36
1886 ...	1,797	460	155	76	62	2,550	40·00

623. During the eleven years ended with 1881, deaths of male children under 5 numbered 30,011, and deaths of female children under 5 numbered 26,109, and thus the former exceeded the latter by 3,902, or by 15 per cent. The deaths of male children in all the years bore a smaller proportion to the total deaths of males than the deaths of female children did to the total deaths of females, a circumstance mainly due to the small proportion of adults in the female as compared with that in the male population. In 1886, the mortality of boys under 5 amounted to 33 per cent., and that of girls under 5 amounted to 40 per cent., of the whole mortality of their respective sexes. In none of the years did the former exceed 45 per cent., or the latter exceed 53 per cent., of that mortality. The epidemic period, the centre of which was 1875, is easily recognised by the increased mortality which occurred thereat.

More boys
die than
girls.

624. The average number of male and female children at each year of age under 5 living, during the period of eleven years ended with 1881, are compared in the next table with the average number of deaths of children of the same sexes at those ages which occurred annually during that period:—

Number of
children
under 5 and
their deaths.

NUMBER AND DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OF AGE, 1871 TO 1881.

Age last Birthday.	Males.				Females.			
	Mean Number of Children living at each age, 1871 & 1881.	Mean Annual Number of Deaths at each age, 1871 to 1881.	Per-centage of Deaths at each age.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Children living.	Mean Number of Children living at each age, 1871 & 1881.	Mean Annual Number of Deaths at each age, 1871 to 1881.	Per-centage of Deaths at each age.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 Children living.
0 ...	12,152	1,775	65·07	146·07 *	11,809	1,477	62·22	125·07 *
1 ...	11,228	494	18·11	43·99	11,004	468	19·71	42·53
2 ...	11,943	200	7·33	16·75	11,635	191	8·04	16·42
3 ...	11,807	144	5·28	12·20	11,469	135	5·69	11·77
4 ...	11,261	115	4·21	10·21	11,138	103	4·34	9·25
Total ...	58,391	2,728	100·00	46·72	57,055	2,374	100·00	41·61

Proportion of children dying annually.

625. During the period to which the table refers, the mean number of children of both sexes under 5 living was 115,446, and the mean number of deaths of such children was 5,102, whence it results that 44 in every 1,000 children under 5, or about 1 in 23, died annually. In every 1,000 boys the proportion who died annually was 47, or 1 in 21; in every 1,000 girls it was 42, or 1 in 24.

Proportion of infants dying annually.

626. Of every 1,000 boys under 1 year of age, 146, and of every 1,000 girls under 1 year of age, 125, died annually. These are larger proportions than those quoted in the table showing the comparison of deaths of children under 1 with the births, the proportions in which were 129 deaths of male infants and 112 deaths of female infants to every 1,000 births of infants of those sexes respectively.†

More boys died than girls.

627. In proportion to their respective numbers in the population, more boys than girls died at every year of age, the difference per 1,000 living being as much as 21 at under 1,‡ but only about 1½ at from 1 to 2, and less than 1 at subsequent ages.

Boys and girls dying under 1.

628. According to the figures, deaths of boys under 1 year of age furnish a larger proportion to the total deaths of boys under 5 than deaths of girls under 1 do to the total deaths of girls under 5, but the reverse is the case at each of the years of age after the first.

Proportion of deaths of children at each age.

629. Of the whole number of children who died before they attained the age of 5, nearly two-thirds, viz., 65 per cent. of the boys and 62 per cent. of the girls, were under 1 year of age; less than a fifth of the boys and about a fifth of the girls were between 1 and 2; about a fourteenth of the boys and about a twelfth of the girls were between 2 and 3; 1 in 19 of the boys and 1 in 18 of the girls were between 3 and 4; 1 in 24 of the boys and 1 in 23 of the girls were between 4 and 5.

* These results, being based upon infants living instead of births, are naturally in excess of those in total lines of last column of table following paragraph 610 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 610 *ante*.

‡ See also paragraph 611 *ante*.

630. It results from actuarial calculations, based upon the figures in this and a previous table,* that of every 20,000 boys and girls in equal numbers born in Victoria, 1,291 boys and 1,123 girls may be expected to die before they complete a year of life, 374 more boys and 369 more girls before they complete 2 years, 138 more boys and 139 more girls before they complete 3 years, 99 more boys and 98 more girls before they complete 4 years, and 83 more boys and 76 more girls before they complete 5 years. At the end of that period it is probable that 1,985 of the boys and 1,805 of the girls will have died; and 8,015 of the boys and 8,195 of the girls will be still living.

Probable
mortality of
children
under 5.

631. The persons who died at the age of 80 or upwards numbered 517 in 1886, as against 487 in 1885, 378 in 1884, and 355 in 1883. Those in 1886 consisted of 309 males and 208 females. Twenty-three of the males and 25 of the females had passed the age of 90, and 1 of the males and 3 of the females had passed the age of 100. The following are the exact registered ages of such persons in the last sixteen years:—

Deaths of
octogen-
arians.

DEATHS OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1886.

Years of Age.	Year 1886.		Year 1885.		Five Years, 1882-86.		Eleven Years, 1871-81.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
80 ...	55	26	52	27	221	141	253	144
81 ...	24	29	30	14	120	88	135	98
82 ...	38	20	29	18	182	93	119	97
83 ...	24	10	32	16	128	77	101	75
84 ...	38	22	28	23	141	105	115	79
85 ...	31	25	38	30	120	96	91	70
86 ...	27	18	18	14	80	58	63	61
87 ...	24	7	13	13	52	41	65	46
88 ...	12	14	10	5	45	41	48	38
89 ...	5	5	10	9	24	31	35	26
90 ...	8	7	4	9	30	26	26	37
91 ...	7	5	3	4	17	12	10	16
92 ...	4	2	8	2	17	13	18	18
93 ...	4	6	1	5	11	19	9	8
94 ...	2	2	3	2	13	8	14	8
95 ...	2	3	1	...	7	7	16	9
96 ...	1	1	...	1	3	3	11	4
97 ...	1	2	...	1	2	4	3	4
98 ...	1	1	3	2	4	5	5	2
99 ...	...	...	1	1	1	4	8	...
100 ...	...	1	1	1	6	3	2	5
101 ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
102 ...	...	1	1	...	3	1	3	...
103 ...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	2
104 ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	1
105 ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...
106 ...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	1
110 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
111 ...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
114 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified	...	...	...	...	...	...	135†	98†
Total	309	208	289	198	1,237	880	1,291	951

* See paragraph 614, also table following paragraph 610, *ante*, from which probable deaths at under 1 year of age have been deduced. Probability of deaths at other ages under 5 has been calculated from the numbers in the last table.

† These figures are those relating to the years 1871 and 1872, in which the exact ages of octogenarians were not noted.

Deaths of octogenarians, 1881 to 1885.

632. In the 5 years ended with 1886, 1,237 males and 880 females died in Victoria at the age of 80 or upwards. The deaths of males and females at all ages during the same period numbered 39,860 and 29,601 respectively, therefore 1 male in every 32, and 1 female in every 34, lived to be upwards of 80 years of age. In the same period, 124 of the males, or 1 in 321, and 109 of the females, or 1 in 271, lived to be 90 years of age or upwards; and 19 of the males, or 1 in 2,098, and 8 of the females, or 1 in 3,700, lived to be upwards of 100 years of age. Owing to the rapidly increasing proportion of old people in the population, these proportions are much higher than those prevailing in the preceding period of 9 years ended with 1881, when only 1 male in every 56 males and 1 female in every 58 females who died was upwards of 80 years of age; only 1 male in 496, and 1 female in 413, was upwards of 90 years; and only 1 male in 5,912, and only 1 female in 3,776, was upwards of 100 years of age.

Average age at death.

633. The average age at death in 1886 was 30·79 years, or nearly 30 years 10 months. For males the average age was 33·32 years, or 33 years and 4 months, and for females, 27·40 years, or 27 years and 5 months. Until 1882, the average age at which both males and females die in Victoria had a tendency to advance from year to year, but since then it has remained tolerably steady, as will be seen by the following figures :—

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN VICTORIA.

				Males.		Females.
				Years.		Years.
23 years—1852 to 1875	...	...	...	21·70	...	15·01
Year 1875	...	...	...	24·28	...	18·23
„ 1876	...	...	...	26·81	...	21·84
„ 1877	...	...	...	28·60	...	23·06
„ 1878	...	...	...	29·54	...	23·24
„ 1879	...	...	...	30·65	...	24·71
„ 1880	...	...	...	30·72	...	25·35
„ 1881	...	...	...	32·63	...	25·98
„ 1882	...	...	...	32·04	...	26·58
„ 1883	...	...	...	33·13	...	27·55
„ 1884	...	...	...	32·24	...	27·50
„ 1885	...	...	...	33·48	...	27·52
„ 1886	...	...	...	33·32	...	27·40

Expectation of life in Victoria and England.

634. It should be explained that the average age of death, as given above, would not give a correct idea of the average duration of life, even if the ages of the population were in a normal condition. In an

increasing population the former must be always considerably below the latter, in consequence of the undue proportion of children, which tends to lower the average age. A knowledge of the average duration of life can only be accurately obtained from a life table based upon actuarial calculations of a complex character. In England and Wales, according to the most recent life table, the average duration of life—technically called “expectation of life,” or “mean lifetime”—is 41·35 years for males, and 44·62 years for females. In Victoria, according to a life table recently constructed by Mr. A. F. Burridge, F.I.A. of London, based on the mortality experienced in the 10 years, 1871–80, the average duration of life is 46·37 for males, but a table for females was not given. It would thus appear that a male Victorian may expect, on the average, to enjoy 5 years more of life than an Englishman.

635. The causes of death in England, prior to 1881, and in Victoria and the other Australian colonies, until quite recently, were arranged in classes and orders, according to the system proposed by the late Dr. William Farr, C.B., F.R.S., then of the General Register Office, London, in conjunction with Dr. Marc d’Espine, and first made public by the former in his report, dated 15th February, 1856, to the International Statistical Congress held in Paris in 1855–6. The steps which led up to this classification were thus described by Dr. Farr in his report on the causes of death in 1875* addressed to the Registrar-General of England:—

Classifica-
tion of
causes of
death.

“In casting about for a classification, it struck me that it should have special reference to the causation and prevention of death; and that would be most effectually accomplished by making three distinct groups of (1) deaths by epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases; (2) deaths by sporadic diseases; and (3) deaths by evident external causes. This classification was framed and used in forming the abstracts of causes of death for 1837.

“After more than three years’ experience, I discussed the principles of nosological nomenclature, and drew up the statistical nosology on the same basis as before, but with some extensions and improvements, the following being the grouping adopted:—

- (1.) *Epidemic, endemic, and contagious diseases.* (2.) *Sporadic diseases of uncertain or variable seat.* (3.) *Sporadic diseases of special systems and organs.*
- (4.) *External causes: Poisoning, asphyxia, injuries.*

“This classification was in use with little alteration until I was requested by the International Statistical Congress, in conjunction with Dr. Marc d’Espine, to frame a project based on this resolution, passed at Brussels: ‘*Il y a lieu de former une nomenclature uniforme des causes de décès applicable à tous les pays.*’ My report was presented to the Congress convened by the French Government at Paris, and appears in the Appendix to the Registrar-General’s 16th Annual Report (published in 1856). Profiting by experience and by criticism, I carefully revised the English classification, and submitted it in proof to the most eminent physicians, surgeons, and statisticians of England, Scotland, and Ireland, to whom I was indebted for many valuable suggestions. The causes of death were thus definitely divided into five classes, and the classes were further subdivided into twenty-three new orders.”

* See 38th Report of the Registrar-General of England, page 227 *et seq.*

Classifica-
tion of Royal
College of
Physicians.

636. In the year after Dr. Farr's classification was published, the matter of a universal system of classification of diseases was considered by the Royal College of Physicians, London, who appointed out of their own body a committee, consisting of 18 members, to deal with the subject, which number was subsequently increased, by the addition of representative men throughout the United Kingdom, to 51 in all. It appears that the meetings of this committee were suspended in 1858 in consequence of the passing of the Medical Act in that year, and were not resumed until 1863, whilst the classification itself was not published until 1869. This classification is based on *anatomical* considerations, and being intended to become universal, the names of all diseases are given in five languages, viz.:—Latin, English, French, German, and Italian. It is, moreover, subject to decennial revision, and accordingly* the first revision began to be considered in 1880, and the result was duly published in 1885.† The revision committee consisted altogether of about 41 members, who, with few exceptions, were different individuals from those who completed the original classification 16 years previously. Several important changes were made in the revised edition, in the names and classification of certain diseases, partly with a view of making the classification more conformable to an etiological basis. The following extract from the preface to the second edition of this Nomenclature will give some idea of the aims and method of the classification:—

“The perfecting the statistical registration of diseases is the object of our undertaking. This object has certainly not been as yet attained. No complete statistical registration of diseases has been attempted. Failing completeness, we have to note the existence of several important departments of registration having, individually, distinct objects. The Registrar-General's Department tabulates deaths and causes of death; the Army and Navy Medical Departments tabulate diseases as well as deaths occurring in the two services; under the Local Government Board a certain regard is had to the prevalence of diseases in various parts of the kingdom. The inquiries conducted by these authorities have, in addition to their statistical value, a common etiological intent. The reports of the registrars of hospitals and of medical officers of infirmaries, on the other hand, being more particularly constructed to further the study of disease, deal chiefly with the distribution of morbid processes within the body, and, in estimating the fatality of diseases, seek rather to find the proportion of deaths to attacks than the proportion of the number of attacks or deaths to the population.

“The complexity of the arrangement by which the nomenclature should be fitted to these several purposes grows at each step. Deaths are, in at least the final reports of the Registrar-General, recorded under one name only—under the name of that disease which is the most obvious cause, whether ultimate or proximate. The registration of the Army and Navy Medical Departments, in

* The work is entitled:—“The Nomenclature of Diseases, drawn up by a Joint Committee appointed by the Royal College of Physicians of London.” London: Printed for the Royal College of Physicians, 1869.

† “Nomenclature of Diseases,” second edition, being the first revision. London: Harrison and Sons, 1885.

recording sickness as well as deaths, calls for many more names. There are many diseases, skin-disease for example, which are not likely to be returned as causes of death, and these must be provided for. In the ultimate returns of these departments, as in the Registrar-General's, each case comes under one name only, so that one kind of classification will meet the requirements of both registrations, and the only real difference is numerical. But the registration of hospitals and allied institutions takes note equally of ultimate and proximate causes of death, endeavours to state the complications of diseases, and seeks alike in fatal and non-fatal sickness to show the distribution of morbid processes among the organs of the body. Instead of simple returns under one name for each individual, ill or dead, there is required a, commonly, multiple return for each disease or morbid process, as affecting several parts at once, or for each organ as the seat of more than one nameable process.

"Keeping before us the necessary co-existence of these two dissimilar methods, we have endeavoured to make such arrangements as may serve each. But regarding the infinitely greater numerical importance and the public claims of the former, we have drawn our main lines of classification with a preponderant subordination to its objects.

* * * * *

"Bearing in mind the needs of the Registrar-General, and the suggestions of the United States National Board of Health, we have drawn up a classification of this part of the nomenclature on the basis of etiology. In the first place we have established four groups, viz.:—

- A. Diseases dependent on morbid poisons (specific febrile diseases).
- B. Diseases dependent on external agents other than morbid poisons.
- C. Developmental diseases.
- D. Not classified, or miscellaneous diseases.

Within these groups we have, by further division into sub-groups, indicated several closer alliances of causal relation.

"Group A. contains five sub-groups. The first and most typical comprehends the exanthemata, with other specific febrile diseases closely resembling them; the second, malarial fevers; the third, septic diseases; the fourth venereal diseases; the fifth, febrile diseases communicable from animals to man.

"Group B contains four sub-groups of diseases produced by parasites, poisons, injuries, and errors of diet respectively.

"Group C is not subdivided.

"In Group D lines are used to indicate alliances or isolation.

"No names are proposed for the sub-groups."

637. In England, prior to 1881, while Dr. Farr's classification was used for general purposes, the deaths for all England were also classified according to the nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians; but as the use of the two systems was found cumbersome and inconvenient, it was decided by the present Registrar-General of England to substitute a new classification, based on the old one, but following also as closely as possible the lines laid down by the Royal College of Physicians.* The principles which guided him in framing the classification are thus described by the Registrar-General †:—

New classification adopted in England.

"It was decided to adopt a form of classification which should follow the lines thus laid down by the chief medical authority in the country as nearly as might be, considering that neither the things to be classified nor the objects of the

* See 44th Report of the Registrar-General of England, pp. xviii to xx. London, 1883: Eyre and Spottiswoode.

† The change of classification was made after due consultation with the Registrar-General for Ireland, and it was agreed that the same system should be followed in both countries.

classification were precisely the same, and that limitation of space would necessarily involve some considerable shortening of the full college list. In the first place, the college classification includes all varieties of morbid affections, serious or slight, and of these the majority are never fatal, and therefore never appear among the causes of death, with which alone the General Register Office has to deal. On the other hand, a very large number of deaths are ascribed on the certificates to causes which are not recognised by the college as distinct diseases, but are vague, indeterminate, names, equally applicable to several distinct ailments. If the Royal College of Physicians, besides providing an authoritative nomenclature of diseases, could also prevail on medical men to use no other terms in certifying as to causes of death than those thus sanctioned, the tabulation of deaths would be carried out with much greater precision, and in a much more satisfactory manner, than is possible with the present lax use of medical terms. As to the careless manner in which the causes of death are too often stated in certificates, some observations will have to be made presently. For the present purpose it is sufficient to have pointed out that, while the college classification is of diseases, the classification of the General Register Office must be of *assigned* causes of death, and that these are far from being one and the same thing. Secondly, the objects aimed at by the College of Physicians and by the General Register Office in their classifications are not precisely the same. The classification of the college is, in the main, pathological, but the classification of the Register Office, intended, as it mainly is, for the use of those engaged in devising methods of prevention, should, so far as possible, be etiological. This difference of object especially affects the classification of injuries. The college classifies these by their nature and position, but takes no cognizance of the cause to which they were due. A man has, let us say, a cut on the head, which lays bare the bone; this is classified by the college list as a 'scalp-wound, bone exposed,' and there is an end of the matter. Whether the wound was accidental, or homicidal, or self-inflicted, is, of course, from the purely medical point of view, a matter of complete indifference. But this consideration, pathologically so unimportant, is practically the only one, or at any rate the chief one, that is of interest from any other point of view than the strictly medical. How many persons are murdered, how many commit suicide, how many meet their deaths from accidents of various kinds, are points of much more importance to the general public and to those who are studying how to increase the security of life than how many die from injuries to this or that distinct part of the body, or from this or that special kind of wound.

"The college, again, give no names to their groups or sub-groups of diseases. To follow this example would, however, cause great practical inconvenience in an office where more than half-a-million of deaths have to be sorted out annually, and where the various groups and sub-groups have repeatedly to be referred to and spoken of in some way or other. Names, therefore, have been attached to the several groups and sub-groups, and, in selecting these, regard has of course been paid, so far as possible, to former usage in the annual reports. Doubtless some of the names thus given are open to considerable criticism, especially on the part of those who expect that a name shall not serve merely as a convenient distinguishing mark, but shall express with unexceptional accuracy the nature of the thing or things to which it is attached. When such more suitable names shall have been found, it will be easy to substitute them for those now adopted, which must, therefore, be looked on as merely provisional.

"Very probably there may be some other small points in which the classification now adopted for the annual reports may, for the sake of convenience or of brevity, be somewhat different from that of the College of Physicians. But speaking generally, and with the exceptions already mentioned, the lines laid down by the college have been followed throughout.

"One of the most important uses for a classification of deaths by their alleged causes, when it has been carried out year after year for a considerable period, is that it enables those who are engaged in preventive medicine, or who are studying the natural history of diseases, to compare the mortality from each cause in successive years, and thus to test, in some measure, the effect of sanitary interference, of climatic differences, and of other agencies by which the prevalence of diseases may be affected. It is, of course, impossible to make any notable change in the system of classification without interfering, more or less, with the possibility of such serial comparisons. It may, however, be noted that even when the same mode of classification is maintained throughout, without any modification whatsoever, large allowances have to be made for the changing fashion or caprices of medical nomenclature. There are times, for instance, to give a single

example, when the ordinary medical attendant designates all deaths from vaguely diagnosed affections of the respiratory organs as bronchitis, and other times when he prefers to designate them all as pneumonia. Allowance has also to be made for the greater precision in diagnosis which the advance of medical science brings about, and which causes a constant increase in the number of deaths ascribed to definite causes at the expense of deaths of which the causes are indefinitely described.

“Under these circumstances, it may be laid down as a general rule that the serial comparison of mortality from any specified cause in successive years is but of little value, unless the particular disease concerning which the investigation is made be some well-marked form, and, such as can be readily recognised by the ordinary practitioner, or unless the inquiry relate, not to some one special disease, but to some large natural group of diseases taken together, such as diseases of the nervous system, or diseases of the respiratory organs. Statistics must not be pressed into services to which the imperfection of the data on which they are based renders them inadequate.”

638. The following are the main differences between the old and new systems of classification:—Class I., entitled “Zymotic Diseases” under the old classification, is now described as “Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases”; moreover, “Parasitic and Dietic Diseases” have been excised therefrom, and now form independent classes (II. and III.); the original “Miasmatic Diseases” (Class I., Order 1) have been divided into four sub-classes, viz., “Miasmatic,” “Diarrhoeal,” “Malarial,” and “Septic” diseases—the last-named sub-class including such complaints as erysipelas, pyæmia, puerperal fever, &c. “Constitutional Diseases” (Class IV., new classification) combines under one head the complaints formerly placed in the same class (Class II., old classification) under Order 1, “Diathetic Diseases,” and Order 2, “Tubercular Diseases,” with the exception of dropsy, mortification, tumor, polypus, and abscess, which are transferred to Class VIII., a new class, entitled “Ill-defined and Not Specified Causes,” whilst a few other complaints are added to the class “Constitutional Diseases,” viz., rheumatism and purpura from the old Class I. (“Zymotic Diseases”), and diabetes mellitus from the old Class III. (“Local Diseases”). Under the head of “Local Diseases” (formerly Class III., now Class VI.), besides the original divisions, viz., diseases of the brain, heart, lungs, bowels, kidneys, generative organs, bones and muscles, and skin, which are still preserved, two new sub-classes are created, viz., Sub-class 2, “Diseases of the Organs of Special Sense” (ear, nose, and eye), and Sub-class 6, “Diseases of the Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands,” and at the same time Sub-class 8, “Diseases of the Organs of Generation,” is made more comprehensive by the addition of paramenia, formerly included with “Developmental Diseases” in the old Class IV.; whilst diseases of parturition, also formerly included with “Developmental Diseases,” are

Main differences between old and new classifications.

now classified with "Local Diseases," immediately after "Diseases of Organs of Generation." The old Class IV., "Developmental Diseases," has been reduced by the transfer of dentition to Sub-class 5, paramenia to Sub-class 8, and childbirth to Sub-class 9, of the new Class VI., "Local Diseases"; and of atrophy and debility to the new Class VIII., "Ill-defined and Not Specified Causes." The last-named class includes such indefinite affections as dropsy, tumor and polypus, mortification, and abscess, formerly classed under the head of "Constitutional Diseases"; and atrophy and debility, formerly classed under that of "Developmental Diseases." The class "Violent Deaths" remains unaltered. In regard to other points of minor importance, it may be mentioned that the names of some of the diseases have been changed, such as "Typhoid" to "Enteric," "Metria" to "Puerperal Fever," "Hydrocephalus" to "Tubercular Meningitis," &c.; and that the positions of many have been much altered, thus—rheumatism, formerly classed as a "Miasmatic Disease," is now found under the head of "Constitutional Diseases"; quinsy, croup, and carbuncle, also formerly classed as "Miasmatic Diseases," are now placed with "Diseases of the Digestive System" (Sub-class 5), of the "Respiratory System" (Sub-class 4), and of the "Integumentary System" (Sub-class 11), respectively; in Class VI., "Local Diseases," dentition, formerly placed under "Developmental Diseases," has been transferred to "Diseases of the Digestive System" (Class VI., Order 5); diabetes mellitus, a disease of the urinary organs, has been transferred to "Constitutional Diseases" (Class IV.), &c. Many of the original comprehensive heads have been detailed into the various complaints of which they were respectively composed, this being the case especially in regard to diseases of the brain, heart, stomach, and reproductive organs; whilst a few other diseases are now specially distinguished which were formerly included under various heads—such as cerebro-spinal fever, pyæmia and septicæmia, anæmia, chlorosis and leucocythæmia, uræmia, &c. Then, again, in some cases, complaints formerly distinguished individually have disappeared from the list, having been taken into groups, or considered to be sufficiently described by the names of other affections; amongst these are congestion of the lungs, hepatitis, jaundice, pancreas disease, and gastritis.

causes of death for several back years, however, have been re-arranged so as to agree as far as possible with the new system, so that in the present work the new classification alone might be dealt with.

640. A Nosological Index was compiled by the present writer about a quarter of a century since, under the sanction of the then Registrar-General, Mr. W. H. Archer, F.I.A., to be used in connexion with Dr. Farr's classification, in order to facilitate the bringing of all the circumstances resulting in death under classified heads, also for the guidance of deputy registrars in receiving, and of medical men in supplying, information respecting the causes of death, and of officers of charitable and other public institutions in preparing statistical tables of the deaths and sickness occurring therein. The adoption of a new system of classification has made it necessary that the Nosological Index should be completely altered, to suit the change. This has been done according to the best knowledge possessed by the Department of the Government Statist, Melbourne, the place to be assigned to each disease or cause of death having been carefully considered by experienced officers and compared with the revised nomenclature proposed by the Royal College of Physicians. At the same time the opportunity has been taken greatly to increase the number of entries in the Index.*

New Nosological Index.

641. From the date of its publication until the adoption of the new classification in 1886 the former Index has been in general use in the registration departments of all the Australasian colonies, some of which received such a supply of copies as they required from the Victorian Government, and others reprinted the work. Most of the colonies are now adopting the new system, and its use will probably soon become general throughout the group. To all the colonies adopting this system the present Index will be found as indispensable as the former one proved itself to be during the last twenty-five years in connexion with the system which has now been abandoned.

Victorian Index in use throughout Australasia.

642. The following table shows the causes of death in classified arrangement; the total number and the number of Chinese and Aborigines who died from each cause during 1886, also the total number who died from each cause during the five years ended with 1885 and during the ten years ended with 1880:—

Causes of death classified

* A copy of the new Nosological Index will be found in Appendix D *post*.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT.

(Ten Years: 1871 to 1880; 1881 to 1885; and Year 1886.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.*	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years: 1871-1880	Five Years: 1881-1885	Year 1886.		
					Total. †	Chinese.	Abori- gines.
		All causes	122,570	66,811	14,952	166	26
		CLASSES.					
I.	...	SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES:—Zymotici (ζύμη, leaven). Diseases of the whole body, dependent on morbid poisons.	28,430	10,447	2,278	5	4
II.	...	PARASITIC DISEASES:—Parasitici (παράσιτος, parasite) Diseases dependent on animal or vegetable parasites.	734	391	76	...	...
III.	...	DIETIC DISEASES:—Dietici (δίαιτα, way of life; diet) Diseases produced by errors of diet.	1,979	1,124	179	1	...
IV.	...	CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES:—Cachectici (καχεξία, bad habit of body). This class, according to the nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians, is designated "Diseases of the whole body — not classed." The term used by Dr. Farr in the old classification, however, is retained; Dr. Farr's definition being as follows:—"Sporadic diseases; affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited; sometimes hereditary."	17,205	10,617	2,383	43	4
V.	...	DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES:—Metamorphici (μεταμόρφωσις, change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative and nutritive processes.	6,042	4,431	1,051	7	3
VI.	...	LOCAL DISEASES:—Monorganici (μόνος, alone, without others; ὄργανον, organ). Sporadic diseases, in which the functions of particular organs or systems are disturbed or obliterated, with or without inflammation.	51,209	30,575	6,846	81	6
VII.	...	VIOLENT DISEASES OR DEATHS:—Thanatici (θάνατοι, violent deaths). Diseases which are the evident and direct results of physical or chemical forces, acting either by the will of the sufferer, of other persons, or accidentally.	8,607	4,243	942	18	3
VIII.	...	ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES:— This group includes several diseases which were formerly classed under specific heads, such as dropsy, debility, tumor, abscess, &c.	8,364	4,983	1,197	11	6

* The definitions given in this column are chiefly those of the late Dr. Farr.

† The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; 1881 to 1885; and Year 1886.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years : 1871-1880	Five Years : 1881-1885	Year 1886.		
					Total. *	Chinese.	Abori- gines.
		SUB-CLASSES.					
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases	15,459	4,588	917	2	3
	2	Diarrhoeal diseases	11,036	4,886	1,127	3	1
	3	Malarial diseases	213	39	13	...	...
	4	Zoogenous diseases	1	...	4	...	...
	5	Venereal diseases	377	218	40	...	...
	6	Septic diseases	1,344	716	177	...	...
II.	...	Parasitic diseases	734	391	76	...	...
III.	...	Dietic diseases	1,979	1,124	179	1	...
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases	17,205	10,617	2,383	43	4
V.	...	Developmental diseases	6,042	4,431	1,051	7	3
VI.	1	Diseases of the nervous system ...	13,532	7,414	1,614	7	4
	2	Diseases of the organs of special sense	?	?	14	...	...
	3	Diseases of the circulatory system...	6,804	4,453	989	17	...
	4	Diseases of the respiratory system...	15,534	9,966	2,245	36	2
	5	Diseases of the digestive system ...	11,240	6,135	1,382	15	...
	6	Diseases of the lymphatic system and ductless glands	44	23	14	...	...
	7	Diseases of the urinary system ...	1,875	1,511	364	4	...
	8	Diseases of the organs of generation	295	120	18	...	...
	9	Diseases of parturition	1,267	624	122	1	...
	10	Diseases of the organs of locomotion	290	137	36	...	...
	11	Diseases of the integumentary system	328	192	48	1	...
VII.	1	Accident or negligence	7,447	3,662	803	7	2
	2	Homicide	190	110	37	...	1
	3	Suicide	951	463	101	11	...
	4	Execution	19	8	1	...	...
VIII.	...	Ill-defined causes, or unspecified ...	8,364	4,983	1,197	11	6
		DISEASES, ETC.					
I.	1	Small-pox	2	6	...	...	...
		Chicken-pox	13	6	2	...	...
		Measles	2,080	386	20	...	...
		Scarlet fever	4,101	282	14	...	...
		Influenza	276	162	19	...	...
		Whooping-cough	1,974	701	209	...	3
		Mumps	?	?	1	...	...
		Diphtheria †	3,040	681	121	...	...
		Cerebro-spinal fever ... ..	...	...	1	...	...
		Simple continued fever	3,973	2,364	7	2	...
		Typhoid (or enteric) fever			523	...	...
	2	Cholera (simple)	523	263	106	...	...
		Diarrhoea	7,667	3,994	906	1	1
		Dysentery	2,846	629	115	2	...
	3	Remittent fever	169	25	6	...	...

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† See also Croup (VI. 4).

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*
(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; 1881 to 1885; and Year 1886).

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years: 1871-1880	Five Years: 1881-1885	Year 1886.		
					Total. *	Chinese.	Abori- gines.
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>					
I.	3	Ague	44	14	7	...	...
	4	Glanders	1	...	...	...	...
		Cow-pox and other effects of vac- cination	?	?	4	...	...
	5	Syphilis	286	178	31	...	...
		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra	91	40	9	...	...
	6	Phagadæna	?	?	2	...	...
		Erysipelas	619	260	55	...	...
		Pyæmia, septicæmia	† 264	† 142	50	...	...
		Puerperal fever ‡	461	314	70	...	...
II.	...	Thrush	327	119	25	...	...
		Others from vegetable parasites	?	?	...	...	...
		Hydatids	379	268	51	...	...
		Others from animal parasites	28	4	...	...	...
III.	...	Starvation, want of breast-milk	1,322	726	69	1	...
		Scurvy	§	§	3	...	...
		Intemperance	646	394	107	...	...
		Other dietic diseases	11	4	...	...	...
IV.	...	Rheumatic fever, rheumatism of heart	817	379	21	1	...
		Rheumatism			54	...	...
		Gout	133	80	17	...	...
		Rickets... ..	?	3	1	...	...
		Cancer, malignant disease ...	|| 2,957	|| 2,065	496	10	1
		Tabes mesenterica	723	484	141	...	...
		Tubercular meningitis (acute hydro- cephalus)	1,394	719	185	...	...
		Phthisis	10,155	6,428	1,375	32	3
		Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, &c.	780	301	31	...	...
		Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ...	¶ 100	¶ 44	13	...	...
		Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia...	**	**	10	...	...
		Diabetes mellitus ††	146	114	29	...	...
		Other constitutional diseases ...	?	?	10	...	...
V.	...	Premature birth	2,715	1,689	367	...	...
		Atelectasis	††	††	29	...	...
		Cyanosis	203	115	29	...	...
		Spina bifida	108	51	8	...	...
		Imperforate anus	289	122	4	...	...
		Cleft palate, harelip			5	...	...
		Other congenital defects			25	...	...
		Old age			584	7	3
			2,727	2,454			

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.
† A few cases of mumps and other miasmatic diseases probably included under this head.
‡ See also accidents of childbirth (Class VI., Sub-class 9, *post*).
§ Included with purpura (IV.).
¶ Including lupus.
** Distributed over other heads, viz., anæmia with dropsy (VIII.), chlorosis with disorders of menstruation (VI., 8), and leucocythæmia with other diseases of the circulatory system (VI., 3).
†† Includes diabetes insipidus, and diabetes undefined.
‡‡ Included with debility (VIII.).

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; 1881 to 1885; and Year 1886.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years: 1871-1880	Five Years: 1881-1885	Year 1886.		
					Total *	Chinese.	Abori- gines.
DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>							
VI.	1	Inflammation of brain or its mem- branes	2,383	1,249	295	...	1
		Apoplexy ...	2,750	1,674	367	3	...
		Softening of brain ...	†	†	91	...	...
		Hemiplegia, brain paralysis	1,596	968	152	3	1
		Paralysis, undefined ...			56	...	...
		Insanity (general paralysis of in- sane)			96	1	...
		Chorea ...	20	9	7	...	...
		Epilepsy ...	588	365	79	...	...
		Convulsions ...	3,390	1,454	333	...	2
		Laryngismus stridulus ...	?	?	...	...	...
		Idiopathic tetanus ...	2,805	1,695	5	...	...
		Paraplegia, diseases of spinal cord			48	...	...
		Other diseases of nervous system			85	...	...
	2	Otitis, otorrhœa ...	†	†	10	...	...
		Epistaxis and diseases of nose			4	...	...
		Ophthalmia and diseases of eye			...	...	...
	3	Endocarditis, valvular disease	377	229	133	3	...
		Pericarditis ...			34	1	...
		Hypertrophy of heart ...			25	1	...
		Angina pectoris ...	‡	‡	14	...	...
		Syncope ...			41	...	...
		Aneurism ...			71	...	...
		Senile gangrene ...	§	§	7	...	...
		Embolism, thrombosis ...	5,642	3,902	22	1	...
		Phlebitis ...			4	...	...
		Varicose veins ...			2	...	...
		Other diseases of the circulatory system			636	11	...
	4	Laryngitis ...	359	253	49	...	...
		Croup ...	1,897	795	160	...	...
		Other diseases of larynx and trachea	?	?	8	...	...
		Asthma, emphysema ...	392	261	71	2	...
		Bronchitis ...	4,588	3,039	688	8	1
		Pneumonia ...	5,077	3,769	903	18	1
		Congestion of the lungs ...	1,812	1,049	186	...	...
		Pleurisy ...	811	540	120	2	...
		Others ...	598	260	60	6	...
	5	Stomatitis ...	¶ 3	¶ 2	15	...	...
		Dentition ...	1,469	464	158	...	...
		Sore throat, quinsy ...	153	42	15	...	...

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† Included with other diseases of nervous system.

‡ Included with other diseases of the circulatory system.

§ Included with mortification (VIII).

|| Including diphtheritic croup.

¶ The great majority of cases of stomatitis for these periods are included with diseases of stomach.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; 1881 to 1885; and Year 1886.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.					
			Ten Years : 1871-1880	Five Years : 1881-1885	Year 1886.			
					Total. *	Chinese.	Aborigines.	
VI.		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>						
	5	Dyspepsia	1,971	1,294	25	...	...
	Hæmatemesis	11			...	...
	Melæna	4			1	...		
	Diseases of stomach	270			1	...		
		Enteritis	2,134	1,137	216	1	...	
		Ulceration of intestine	160	121	13	...	...
		Ileus, obstruction of intestine	424	244	55	...	...
		Stricture or strangulation of intestine	44	35	13	...	...
		Intussusception of intestine	93	60	10	1	...	
		Hernia	191	139	23	...	...
		Fistula	17	8	2	...	...
		Peritonitis	771	442	110	3	...	
		Ascites	184	58	13	...	...
		Gallstones	3,623	2,084	5	...	...
		Cirrhosis of liver			103	...	...
		Other diseases of liver			317	8	...	
		Other diseases of the digestive system			4	...	...
	6	Diseases of lymphatic system	?	?	5	...	...
		Disease of spleen	44	19	5	...	...
		Bronchocele	?	4	3	...	...
		Addison's disease	†	†	1	...	...
	7	Nephritis	218	182	47	1	...	
		Bright's disease	749	777	179	...	...
		Uræmia	†	†	27	1	...	
		Suppression of urine	29	32	5	...	...
		Calculus	48	50	7	...	...
		Hæmaturia	†	†	3	...	...
		Diseases of bladder and prostate	203	140	51	1	...	
		Other diseases of the urinary system	628	330	45	1	...	
	8	Ovarian disease	44	33	1	...	...
		Diseases of the uterus and vagina	170	58	14	...	...
		Disorders of menstruation	52	27	2	...	...
		Pelvic abscess ... ..	†	†	...	...	...
		Perineal abscess ... ..	†	†	...	...	...
		Diseases of the testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	29	2	1	...	...
	9	Abortion, miscarriage	1,267	624	13	...	...
		Puerperal mania... ..			2	...	...
		Puerperal convulsions			13	...	...
		Placenta prævia, flooding			28	1	...	
		Phlegmasia dolens			2	...	...
		Other accidents of childbirth			64	...	...
	10	Caries, necrosis	§	§	13	...	...
		Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis	87	58	20	...	...
	Other diseases of the organs of locomotion	203	79	3	...	...

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† Included with other diseases of urinary system.

‡ Included with abscess (VIII.).

§ Included with "Other diseases," in same sub-class.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(Ten Years : 1871 to 1880 ; 1881 to 1885 ; and Year 1886.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.						
			Ten Years : 1871-1880	Five Years : 1881-1885	Year 1886.				
					Total. *	Chinese.	Aborigines.		
		DISEASES, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>							
VI.	11	Carbuncle	37	27	13	...	...
		Phlegmon, cellulitis	20	4	3	...	...
		Lupus	†	†	2	...	...
		Ulcer, bed sore	86	59	8	...	...
		Eczema... ..	?	?	17	...	...
		Pemphigus ... ..	?	?	...	...	...
		Other diseases of the integumentary system	185	102	5	1	...		
VII.	1	Fractures, contusions	3,152	1,632	352	2	...		
		Wounds	262	124	31	...	...
		Burn, scald	885	434	87	1	1		
		Sunstroke	218	70	15	...	...
		Lightning	25	12	2	...	...
		Poison	178	93	24	2	...		
		Bite of snake or insect	37	18	4	...	...
		Drowning	1,937	933	198	2	...		
		Suffocation	625	283	54	...	...
		Otherwise	128	63	36	...	...
		2	Murder and manslaughter	190	110	37	...	1	
		3	Gunshot wounds	254	{	69	24
			Cut, stab			74	21	1	...
			Poison	188	71	13	
			Drowning	217	95	12	
			Hanging	256	138	26	10	...	
			Suicide by other means	36	16	5	
		VIII.	4	Judicial hanging... ..	19	8	1
				Dropsy	† 613	† 322	25	2	...
Debility, atrophy, inanition	\$6,987			\$4,279	1,049	7	5		
Mortification	131			55	4	...	...
Tumour	269			204	40	...	...
Abscess	38			3	21	...	...
Hæmorrhage ... ..	...			...	4	...	...
Sudden (cause unascertained) ... ..	...			...	8	...	...
	<i>Causes not specified</i>			326	120	46	2	1	

643. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality, during 1886, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, during the five years ended with 1885, and during the ten years ended with 1880, also the order of fatality of the different causes during that period :—

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

† Included with cancer (IV.).

‡ Including anæmia (IV.).

§ Including atelectasis (V.).

Causes of
death in
order of
fatality.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

(10 Years : 1871-80 ; 5 years : 1881-85 ; and Year 1886.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.*		
Ten Years: 1871-80.	Five Years: 1881-85.	Year 1886.		Ten Years: 1871-80.	Five Years: 1881-85.	Year 1886.
1	1	1	Phthisis	10,155	6,428	1,375
2	2	2	Diarrhœa	7,667	3,994	906
5	4	3	Pneumonia	5,077	3,769	903
3	5	4	Accidents	7,447	3,662	803
4	3	5	Heart diseases, &c. (exclusive of pericarditis and aneurism)	5,642	3,902	751
6	6	6	Bronchitis	4,588	3,039	688
16	7	7	Old age	2,727	2,454	584
8	8	8	Typhoid (or enteric) and simple continued fever	3,973	2,364	530
12	10	9	Cancer, malignant disease ...	2,957	2,065	496
9	9	10	Liver diseases	3,623	2,084	425
15	13	11	Apoplexy	2,750	1,674	367
17	12		Premature birth	2,715	1,689	367
10	14	12	Convulsions	3,390	1,454	333
22	15	13	Dyspepsia and other diseases of stomach	1,971	1,294	310
26	19	14	Hemiplegia, paralysis, insanity ...	1,596	968	304
18	16	15	Inflammation of brain or its membranes	2,383	1,249	295
19	17	16	Enteritis	2,134	1,137	216
21	25	17	Whooping-cough	1,974	701	209
25	20	18	Childbirth and puerperal fever ...	1,728	938	192
24	18	19	Congestion of the lungs	1,812	1,049	186
28	24	20	Tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus)	1,394	719	185
36	22	21	Bright's disease	749	777	179
48	48	22	Endocarditis, valvular disease, pericarditis	377	229	167
23	21	23	Croup	1,897	795	160
27	30	24	Dentition	1,469	464	158
37	29	25	Tabes mesenterica	723	484	141
14	11	26	Diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system	2,805	1,695	138
11	26	27	Diphtheria	3,040	681	121
32	28	28	Pleurisy	811	540	120
13	27	29	Dysentery	2,846	629	115
35	32	30	Peritonitis	771	442	110
38	33	31	Intemperance	646	394	107
44	43	32	Cholera (simple)	523	263	106
30	31	33	Suicide... ..	951	463	101
41	40	34	Malformation	600	288	100
...	...	35	Softening of brain	†	†	91
43	36	36	Epilepsy	588	365	79
31	35	37	Rheumatic fever and rheumatism...	817	379	75
46	44	38	Asthma, emphysema	392	261	71
33	38		Aneurism	785	322	71
29	23	39	Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	1,322	726	69
42	45	40	Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	598	260	60

* See notes to previous table.

† Included with diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system *ante*.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880; 5 years: 1881-85; and Year 1886.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.*		
Ten Years: 1871-80.	Five Years: 1881-85.	Year 1886.		Ten Years: 1871-80.	Five Years: 1881-85.	Year 1886.
45	47	41	Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	424	244	55
40	45		Erysipelas ...	619	260	55
55	53	42	Diseases of bladder and prostate ...	203	140	51
47	42		Hydatids ...	379	268	51
53	52	43	Pyæmia, septicæmia ...	264	142	50
49	46	44	Laryngitis ...	359	253	49
54	49	45	Nephritis ...	218	182	47
39	37	46	Diseases of the urinary system not classified	628	330	45
57	58	47	Murder and manslaughter ...	190	110	37
51	50	48	Syphilis ...	286	178	31
34	39		Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, &c.	780	301	31
64	57	49	Diabetes mellitus ...	146	114	29
...	...	50	Uræmia ...	?	?	27
50	56	51	Thrush ...	327	119	25
56	54	52	Hernia ...	191	139	23
69	64	53	Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis ...	87	58	20
20	34		Measles ...	2,080	386	20
52	51	54	Influenza ...	276	162	19
65	60	55	Gout ...	133	80	17
...	...		Eczema ...	?	?	17
83	81	56	Stomatitis ...	3	2	15
63	67		Sore throat, quinsy ...	153	42	15
60	64	57	Diseases of the uterus and vagina ...	170	58	14
...	...		Diseases of the eye and ear ...	?	?	14
7	41		Scarlet fever ...	4,101	282	14
74	71		Carbuncle ...	37	27	13
73	69		Stricture or strangulation of in- testines	44	35	13
66	66	58	Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ...	100	44	13
59	58		Ascites... ...	184	58	13
62	55		Ulceration of intestines ...	160	121	13
...	...		Caries, necrosis ...	?	?	13
67	62		Intussusception of intestine ...	93	60	10
...	...		Other constitutional diseases not classified	?	?	10
...	...	59	Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia	?	?	10
68	68		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra	91	40	9
70	63	61	Ulcer, bed sore ...	86	59	8
...	...		Other diseases of larynx and trachea not classed	?	?	8
77	75	62	Chorea... ...	20	9	7
73	74		Ague ...	44	14	7
72	65	63	Calculus ...	48	50	7
61	72		Remittent fever... ...	169	25	6
73	73		Diseases of spleen ...	44	19	5
75	71		Suppression of urine ...	29	32	5
58	59	64	Diseases of the integumentary system not classed	185	102	5
...	...		Diseases of lymphatic system ...	?	?	5

* See notes to previous table.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY—*continued.*

10 Years: 1871-80; 5 years: 1881-85; and Year 1886.

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.*		
Ten Years: 1871-80.	Five Years: 1881-85.	Year 1886.		Ten Years: 1871-80.	Five Years: 1881-85.	Year 1886.
83	78	65	Diseases of the digestive system not classed	3	5	4
...	...		Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination	?	?	4
77	79	66	Phlegmon, cellulitis	20	4	3
...	79		Bronchocele	?	4	3
55	61	67	Diseases of the organs of locomotion not classed	203	79	3
...	...		Scurvy	?	?	3
...	...	68	Hæmaturia	?	?	3
80	77		Chicken-pox	13	6	2
79	76	69	Fistula	17	8	2
71	71		Disorders of menstruation ...	52	27	2
...	...	70	Phagedæna	?	?	2
...	...		Lupus	?	?	2
75	81	71	Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	29	2	1
...	80		Rickets	?	3	1
78	76	72	Judicial hanging	19	8	1
73	70		Ovarian disease	44	33	1
...	...	73	Mumps	?	?	1
...	...		Cerebro-spinal fever	?	?	1
...	...	74	Addison's disease	?	...	1
84	77		Small-pox	2	6	...
76	79	75	Other parasitic diseases	28	4	...
81	79		Other dietic diseases	11	4	...
85	...	...	Glanders	1	...	...
Deaths from well-defined causes ...				14,206	61,828	13,755
Deaths from "atrophy and debility" and other ill-defined and unspecified causes				8,364	4,983	1,197
Deaths from all causes				122,570	66,811	14,952

Death rate from various causes in Victoria and England.

644. The fatality of the different circumstances which cause death in this colony, as compared with the fatality resulting from similar causes in England and Wales, is shown by the following table, in which the number of persons dying from each cause in either country is compared with the number of persons living in the same country. The total of each class and order is given, as also are some of the principal diseases. The Victorian results relate to the years 1886, the five years ended with 1885, and the ten years ended with 1880, and the results for England and Wales to the five years ended with 1880:—

* See notes to previous table.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.			
			Victoria.			England and Wales.
			Year 1886.	Average of 5 Years: 1881-1885.	Average of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880.	Average of 5 Years: 1876 to 1880.
		All causes	1,514·75	1,464·31	1,538·01	2,081·74
		CLASSES.				
I.	...	Specific febrile or zymotic diseases	230·78	228·97	356·74	332·00
II.	...	Parasitic diseases	7·70	8·57	9·21	5·74
III.	...	Dietic diseases	18·13	24·64	24·83	6·72
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases ...	241·42	232·70	215·89	358·26
V.	...	Developmental diseases ...	106·47	97·11	75·82	163·14
VI.	...	Local diseases	693·55	670·12	642·57	1,004·80
VII.	...	Violent deaths	95·43	92·99	108·00	72·00
VIII.	...	Ill-defined and not specified causes	121·27	109·21	104·95	139·08
		SUB-CLASSES AND DISEASES.				
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases	92·90	100·56	193·98	219·26
		Measles	2·03	8·47	26·10	38·54
		Scarlatina	1·42	6·18	51·46	68·04
		Diphtheria *	12·26	14·93	38·15	12·18
		Whooping-cough	21·17	15·36	24·77	52·76
		Typhoid or enteric fever, &c.	52·98	51·81	49·85	34·66
	2	Diarrhœal diseases	114·17	107·09	138·48	85·40
		Diarrhœa	91·78	87·54	96·21	} 83·36
		Dysentery	11·65	13·79	35·71	
	3	Malarial diseases	1·32	·85	2·67	·74
	4	Zoogenous diseases	·41	...	·01	·36
	5	Venereal diseases	4·05	4·78	4·73	9·56
	6	Septic diseases	17·93	15·69	16·87	16·68
		Puerperal fever (see also Childbirth and Puerperal <i>infra</i>)	7·09	6·88	5·78	6·20
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases—				
		Cancer, malignant disease	50·25	45·26	37·10	49·60
		Phthisis	139·30	140·88	127·42	204·24
		Other tubercular and scrofulous diseases	36·17	32·96	36·35	77·78
V.	...	Developmental diseases—				
		Of children (premature birth or malformation)	47·31	43·33	41·60	55·80
		Of old age	59·16	53·78	34·22	107·34

* Deaths from diphtheritic croup are not included with those from diphtheria, but under the head of croup, which is classed as a disease of the respiratory system, Class VI., Sub-Class 4.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.			
			Victoria.			England and Wales.
			Year 1886.	Average of 5 Years 1881-1885.	Average of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880.	Average of 5 Years: 1876 to 1880.
VI.	...	SUB-CLASSES AND DISEASES— <i>continued.</i>				
	1	Diseases of the systems—Nervous (brain diseases, &c.)	163·51	162·50	169·80	277·80
	2	Organs of special sense (nose, ear, and eye diseases)	1·42	?	?	1·34
	3	Circulatory (heart diseases, &c.)	100·19	97·59	85·37	141·70
	4	Respiratory (lung diseases, &c.) *	227·44	218·43	194·92	395·50
	5	Digestive (stomach, bowel, liver diseases, &c.)	140·01	134·46	141·04	117·60
	6	Lymphatic, and ductless glands	1·42	·50	·55	1·26
	7	Urinary (kidney, bladder diseases, &c.)	36·88	33·12	23·53	37·50
	8	Generative (diseases of ovary, uterus, and vagina, &c.)	1·82	2·63	3·70	5·88
	9	Childbirth (see also Child-birth and Metria <i>infra</i>)	12·36	13·68	15·90	7·96
	10	Locomotive (arthritis, ostitis, &c.)	3·64	3·00	3·64	10·78
VII.	11	Integumentary (carbuncle, phlegmon, ulcer, &c.)	4·86	4·21	4·12	7·48
	1	Accident or negligence ...	81·35	80·26	93·45	63·12
	2	Homicide	3·75	2·41	2·38	1·40
	3	Suicide	10·23	10·15	11·93	7·38
I. IV.	4	Execution	·10	·17	·24	·10
	6 } 9 }	Childbirth and metria ...	19·45	20·55	21·68	14·16

NOTE.—See notes to table following paragraph 642 *ante*.

Diseases more fatal in Victoria than in England.

645. By means of the results shown in this table, it is found that, over a series of years, the mortality from the following causes is greater in Victoria than in England and Wales :—Diphtheria,† typhoid fever, diarrhœal diseases, dietic diseases (including want of breast-milk and alcoholism), parasitic diseases (including thrush, hydatids, &c.);

* See footnote to preceding page.
† There is some difficulty in making comparisons in the case of diphtheria, as diphtheritic croup, which is generally classed with croup, may sometimes be classed with diphtheria. See footnote to last table.

diseases of the stomach, bowels, and liver; violent deaths of all kinds; and the consequences of childbirth. From every other cause shown, also from all causes combined, the death rate is, on the average, higher in England and Wales than in Victoria.

646. It should be pointed out that under the altered nosological classification, now adopted for the first time in Victoria, the increased number of distinct diseases specified, and the numerous changes made in the grouping of diseases, have rendered it impossible to ascertain the number of deaths resulting from many diseases now stated separately, but formerly grouped with other complaints in such a way as to be no longer distinguishable; consequently, many of the classes, sub-classes, and diseases contain sometimes an excess above, and sometimes a deficiency below, the correct number, and, as a matter of course, the results cannot in such cases be strictly compared with those for 1886. Such discrepancies have, as far as possible, been pointed out in the foot-notes to a previous table, and it is believed it will be possible in most cases to institute a fair comparison.

New nos-
ology pre-
vents
returns
from being
strictly
comparable.

647. In 1886, 231 deaths per 100,000 of the population were set down to specific febrile or zymotic diseases, which number was slightly higher than the average of the previous five years, but one-third lower than the average of the decade ended with 1880, during portion of which period epidemics were prevalent. Of the deaths referred to, 93 per 100,000 persons living were set down to miasmatic diseases, 114 to diarrhoeal diseases, 18 to septic diseases, 4 to venereal diseases, and still smaller numbers to malarial and zoogenous diseases. Of miasmatic diseases, one which is almost invariably more fatal here than in England is typhoid fever, which caused as many as 53 deaths per 100,000 of the population, which was slightly above the average. Next to typhoid fever in point of fatality is whooping-cough, with 21 deaths per 100,000 in 1886, or nearly 50 per cent. above the average of the previous five years, but somewhat below the average of the decade 1871-80, and not half so fatal as in England; then diphtheria, with 12 deaths, the mortality from which has shown a considerable falling-off in the last six years as compared with several years prior to that period, but is still slightly higher than the average for England. As regards other miasmatic diseases, the mortality from measles has fallen off considerably since 1884; and the mortality from scarlatina has been for the last two years so low as scarcely to be worth mentioning, it having caused only $1\frac{1}{2}$ deaths per 100,000 living in 1886, as compared with an average of 6 in the previous five years, and as many as 51 in the ten years 1871-80. The mortality from diarrhoeal diseases—which

Specific
febrile or
zymotic
diseases.

caused nearly one-half of the deaths from zymotic diseases, and nearly one-thirteenth of those from all causes—was somewhat above the average of the previous five years, but below that of the decade. These complaints press most hardly upon children under the age of five years. Septic diseases—which include pyæmia, septicæmia, erysipelas, and puerperal fever—were more than usually fatal in 1886 ; deaths from the last-named per 100,000 persons living having increased from $5\frac{3}{4}$ in the decade 1871-80, and nearly 7 in the five years 1881-85, to over 7 in the year under review. On examining the list of diseases arranged in order of fatality, it will be observed that two zymotic diseases occupy a prominent position, viz., diarrhœa and typhoid fever, which are, on the average, respectively the second and eighth most fatal of all diseases in Victoria ; also that scarlatina and diphtheria, which occupied the high positions of seventh and eleventh place according to the average of the ten years 1871-80, have since fallen considerably, and now occupy only the fifty-seventh and twenty-seventh places respectively. As regards other zymotic diseases, the mortality from malarial diseases, such as ague and remittent fever, was much above, whilst that from venereal diseases was very slightly below, the average of the preceding five years.

Zymotic diseases, &c., in Australasian colonies.

648. The following is a statement of the number of deaths from zymotic diseases under the old classification, which now corresponds as nearly as possible with the zymotic, parasitic, and dietic classes of disease together, and of the proportion of such deaths to the total mortality and to the population over a series of years in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia, respecting which no information is at hand. The colonies are placed in order according to the death rate from diseases of this class prevailing in each:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC, PARASITIC, AND DIETIC DISEASES, 1873-82.

Colony.	Deaths from Zymotic, Parasitic, and Dietic Diseases, 1873-82.		
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	Annual Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
1. Queensland	10,245	30·11	52·7
2. Victoria	34,182	26·75	41·7
3. South Australia	9,171	25·11	38·6
4. New South Wales	23,871	22·73	36·4
5. Tasmania	3,416	19·07	31·2
6. New Zealand	12,600	25·20	30·6

649. It should be mentioned that the period named in the table can hardly be considered an average one, as it embraces the years from 1874 to 1876, in which epidemics of measles and scarlatina prevailed, which increased the death rate, it is true, more or less in all the colonies, but pressed with especial weight upon Victoria. In the five years ended with 1881 the mortality from zymotic diseases in Victoria was at the rate of 35·35 per 10,000, or slightly below the ten years' average in New South Wales, and in the last four years it averaged about 28 per 10,000, or below that in any of the other colonies.

650. Small-pox has never prevailed as an epidemic amongst the people of Victoria. On several occasions persons sickening from or affected by that complaint have arrived in vessels, and before the nature of the malady was discovered it has been caught by others; but in every case the patients have been promptly isolated by order of the Government, and the disease has soon disappeared. No case of small-pox occurred in the year under review, and since the registration system was first introduced in 1853 only 26 deaths from it have been recorded, five of which occurred in 1884, that being the period of the last outbreak. It may not be, however, uninteresting to give some statistics of deaths from small-pox in other countries, material for which is at hand in the valuable paper contributed by Dr. E. Raseri to the International Statistical Institute at its session held at Rome in the month of April, 1886.* The following are the figures referred to, which relate generally to the mean of the four years 1881 to 1884 :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SMALL-POX IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

					Deaths from Small-pox Annually per 10,000 persons living.
Spain (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	13·07
Spain	...	...	...	...	8·46
Austria (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	8·43
Austria	...	...	...	...	7·05
Belgium	...	...	...	...	4·09
Belgium (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	3·15
Russia	...	...	...	...	2·96
Italy	...	...	...	...	1·63
Switzerland (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	·80
Sweden (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	·69
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	·67
Holland	...	...	...	...	·57
Sweden	...	...	...	...	·41
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	·33
Prussia	...	...	...	...	·29
Germany (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	·23
Ireland	...	...	...	...	·20
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	·18
Denmark (towns)	...	...	...	...	·08
Scotland (eight towns)	...	...	...	...	·05
Scotland	...	...	...	...	·03

* *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique*, Tome I, 3 ème et 4 ème, Livraisons, page 193.

Small-pox
amongst the
aborigines.

651. The decline in the numbers of the Australian aborigines is attributed by Mr. Curr chiefly to small-pox, which he says has carried off probably one-third to one-half of the race. Mr. Curr thinks it had no existence with them until after the arrival of the whites, but broke out amongst the tribes surrounding Port Jackson about 15 months after Phillip established a settlement there. From inquiries made, Mr. Curr found reason to believe that the disease spread from Sydney over a great portion of the continent, reaching the shores of Port Phillip Bay on the south, Keppel Bay on the north-east, Rawlinson Range in the western interior, finding its way to Perth in Western Australia, and along the west coast from Perth to Port Essington. He has ascertained that the traditions of several tribes point to the conclusion that in the country through which it spread it killed something like one-half of the aboriginal population. Although there was no small-pox amongst the whites when Phillip first arrived in Australia, there had been small-pox on board one of the vessels (the *Alexander* transport), and Mr. Curr, thinks it probable it was communicated to the blacks by means of some infected clothing which was inadvertently given them.*

Vaccina-
tions.

652. Intimately connected with small-pox is the subject of vaccination, the number of cases of which successfully performed in Victoria during 1886 was 21,506; and as the number of births was 30,824, it appears that 70 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. Part of the remainder are accounted for by death—2,748, or nearly 9 per cent., of those born having died before they were 6 months old. In the previous year the vaccinations were equal to 69 per cent. of the children born; in 1884, 74 per cent.; in 1883, 67 per cent.; in 1882, 75 per cent.; in 1881 they even exceeded the births by 100—a circumstance due to the alarm occasioned by an outbreak of small-pox, first in Sydney and subsequently on board vessels arriving at Melbourne, which induced a large number of persons at all ages to be vaccinated; in 1880 they were equal to about 73 per cent.; in 1879 and 1878 to 82 per cent.; in 1877 to 87 per cent.; in 1876 to 80 per cent.; and in 1875 to 82 per cent.

Vaccinations
in various
countries.

653. Dr. Raseri† gives the following as the proportions of successful vaccinations to births in different countries, generally during the years 1880 to 1884. To these has been added the proportion in Victoria during the period 1875 to 1885 (omitting the exceptional year 1881) which it will be noticed is above 4 but below 8 of the proportions relating to the other countries named:—

* *The Australian Race*, vol. I., page 208 *et seq.*, by Edward M. Curr: Ferres, Melbourne, 1886.

† *Bulletin*, &c., page 189.

PROPORTION OF VACCINATIONS TO BIRTHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

						Vaccinations per 100 Births.
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	89
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	88
Norway	...	...	...	...	...	87
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	86
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	86
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	82
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	80
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	78
Victoria	...	...	...	...	...	75
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	73
Germany	...	...	...	...	...	71
France	...	...	...	...	...	64
Russia in Europe	...	...	...	...	...	56

654. Doubts being, from time to time, raised as to the efficacy of vaccination in preventing or modifying the effects of small-pox, the following particulars may be interesting ; they have been founded on information given to the Medical Officer of the Local Government Board, by Mr. Marson, surgeon of the Small-pox Hospital, London, as the result of his observations made during twenty-five years in regard to nearly 6,000 cases of post-vaccinal small-pox :—

Cases where the patient—					Percentage of Deaths of Small-pox Patients.
Was stated to have been vaccinated, but had no cicatrix					21·75
Had one vaccine cicatrix *					7·50
„ two „ cicatrices †					4·50
„ three „ „					1·75
„ four or more „					0·75
Was unvaccinated					35·50

655. The number of public vaccinators in Victoria is 168, and the amount paid in 1886 for vaccinations, including fees to Deputy-Registrars and travelling allowances to vaccinators, was £4,776.

656. The seven zymotic diseases which chiefly affect children are measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, croup, whooping-cough, dysentery, and diarrhoea. The following table shows the number of deaths from such diseases which occurred during the twenty-three years ended with 1886, the annual means of the decade 1864–1873 and of the decade 1874–1883 being also given :—

* In cases of the one cicatrix being well marked the death-rate was 4·25 per cent.; in cases of its being badly marked it was 12 per cent.
† In cases of the two cicatrices being well marked the death-rate was 2·75 per cent.; in cases of their being badly marked it was 7·25 per cent.

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN,
1864 TO 1886.

Year.	Number of Deaths from—							
	Measles.	Scarlatina.	Diph-theria.	Croup.	Whooping-cough.	Dysen-tery.	Diarrhœa.	Total.
1864 ...	7	278	451	160	25	243	528	1,692
1865 ...	11	215	391	171	304	402	864	2,358
1866 ...	427	462	331	132	365	525	1,027	3,269
1867 ...	630	621	334	115	205	430	986	3,321
1868 ...	24	460	451	194	243	220	640	2,232
1869 ...	24	224	493	162	100	306	858	2,167
1870 ...	3	24	418	99	50	244	706	1,544
1871 ...	4	27	255	90	318	316	626	1,636
1872 ...	7	135	320	121	227	424	747	1,981
1873 ...	1	188	420	142	299	357	629	2,036
Annual mean } 1864-1873 }	113·8	263·4	386·4	138·6	213·6	346·7	761·1	2,223·6
1874 ...	256	120	375	159	151	325	846	2,232
1875 ...	1,541	985	239	135	58	509	1,002	4,469
1876 ...	5	2,240	201	173	13	202	675	3,509
1877 ...	6	183	359	315	245	254	963	2,325
1878 ...	5	136	336	331	291	197	877	2,173
1879 ...	3	61	337	275	193	140	698	1,707
1880 ...	252	26	198	156	179	122	604	1,537
1881 ...	62	86	114	125	167	115	671	1,340
1882 ...	15	89	122	142	109	182	968	1,627
1883 ...	7	59	131	167	48	139	885	1,436
Annual mean } 1874-1883 }	215·2	398·5	241·2	197·8	145·4	218·5	818·9	2,235·5
1884 ...	233	34	162	181	209	78	643	1,540
1885 ...	69	14	152	180	168	115	827	1,525
1886 ...	20	14	121	160	209	115	906	1,545

Children's
zymotic
diseases,
1886.

657. Notwithstanding the increase of population, and especially in the number of children, the actual deaths from the seven diseases named in the table have, during the last four years, been considerably below the average, and in fact have been fewer than in most of the previous years shown. The deaths caused by them in 1886 very slightly exceeded those in 1885, 1884, and 1880, decidedly exceeded those in 1883 and 1881, were equal to those in 1870, but were fewer than those in any of the other years.

Measles

658. An epidemic of measles occurred in 1884, and caused in it and the following year 302 deaths, or 12 less than resulted from the preceding epidemic of the same complaint in 1880 and 1881. Neither of these outbreaks of measles was so serious in its effects as the two previous ones of 1874-5, and 1866-7, when the resulting deaths numbered 1,797 and 1,057 respectively. Reference to a previous table* will

* See table following paragraph 644 ante.

show that per 10,000 of the population, the proportion of deaths from measles was .20 in 1886 and .85 in the previous five years, both of which proportions are lower than those in any of the following European countries, the proportions given for which relate generally to the average of the four years 1881 to 1884:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM MEASLES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1881 TO 1884.*

						Deaths from Measles per 10,000 persons living.
Spain (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	...	11.44
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	8.84
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	7.04
Scotland (eight towns)	...	...	...	...	...	5.34
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	5.24
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	4.60
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	4.01
Denmark (towns)	...	...	...	...	...	3.66
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	3.58
Prussia	...	...	...	...	...	3.51
Sweden (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	...	3.27
Germany (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	...	3.15
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	2.88
Belgium (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	...	2.80
Switzerland (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	...	2.46
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	2.40
Austria (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	...	2.32
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	1.81
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	...	1.16
Russia in Europe	...	...	...	...	...	1.09
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	.88

659. On the occasion of both the earlier visitations of measles just *Scarlatina*. referred to, the epidemic was accompanied or followed by one of scarlatina, which proved to be even more fatal than the former complaint; but no such calamity has attended the last two outbreaks of measles, during the whole period of which, especially the last outbreak, the mortality from scarlatina was exceedingly low. The fatality attending this complaint has very much diminished of late years, the deaths from it—notwithstanding the increased population—having numbered only 383 in the last eight years, or an average of 48 per annum; as against 3,987, or an average of 570 per annum, in the preceding seven years; and 2,260, or an average of 377 per annum, in the six years ended with 1869. In 1886, deaths from scarlatina were in the proportion of .14 per 10,000 of the population, as against .62 in the previous five years, and 5.1 in the ten years ended with 1880. Whilst the death rate from this complaint in the last six years was less than the average prevailing in any of the following countries, that in the decade preceding those years was higher than in the most of the countries named:—

* See Dr. Raseri's paper already alluded to, page 193.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SCARLATINA IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

	Deaths from Scarlatina per 10,000 persons living.		Deaths from Scarlatina per 10,000 persons living.
Sweden (principal towns) ...	6.10	Belgium ...	2.90
Austria ...	5.86	Denmark (towns) ...	2.64
Prussia ...	5.30	Massachusetts ...	2.54
England and Wales ...	5.29	Spain ...	2.00
Germany (principal towns) ...	5.09	Russia in Europe ...	1.79
Sweden ...	4.85	Belgium (principal towns) ...	1.58
Scotland (8 towns) ...	4.77	Switzerland (principal towns) ...	1.49
Austria (principal towns) ...	4.45	Spain (principal towns) ...	1.46
Scotland ...	4.44	Holland ...	1.15
Ireland ...	3.00	Switzerland ...	1.01
Italy ...	2.94		

Diphtheria
and croup.

660. In consequence of the similarity of the complaints, it is difficult to keep the deaths caused by diphtheria distinct from those caused by croup. Taking the two affections together, they were to every 10,000 of the population in the proportion of 2.85 in 1886, 3.23 in the five years ended with 1885, and 6.19 in the ten years ended with 1880. The proportion in 1886 was lower than the average rate in any of the following countries except Ireland, that in the previous five years was lower than in any except Ireland and England; whilst that in the decade preceding these five years was higher than in those countries or in Holland, Belgium, Scotland, Russia, or Switzerland.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

	Deaths from Diphtheria per 10,000 persons living.
Austria ...	16.63
Prussia ...	15.45
Spain (principal towns) ...	11.83
Germany (principal towns) ...	11.54
Massachusetts ...	11.13
Austria (principal towns) ...	10.36
Sweden ...	9.79
Sweden (principal towns) ...	9.74
Italy ...	9.18
Switzerland (principal towns) ...	8.49
Belgium ...	7.72
Spain ...	6.85
Denmark (towns) ...	6.28
Switzerland ...	6.09
Scotland (8 towns) ...	4.99
Russia in Europe ...	4.67
Scotland ...	4.55
Belgium (principal towns) ...	3.79
Holland ...	3.76
England and Wales ...	3.05
Ireland ...	2.70

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

661. Deaths from whooping-cough in 1886 were in the proportion of 2·12, in the previous five years of 1·53, and in the ten years ended with 1880 of 2·48 per 10,000 persons living. All these proportions are lower than those generally prevailing in most of the following countries:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM WHOOPING-COUGH IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

						Deaths from Whooping-cough per 10,000 persons living.
Austria ...	...	...	...	...	...	10·63
Scotland (8 towns)	...	...	...	...	...	9·64
Belgium...	...	...	...	...	...	7·18
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	6·62
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	6·23
Pussia ...	...	...	...	...	...	5·40
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	4·67
Holland ...	...	...	...	...	...	3·82
Germany (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	...	3·48
Belgium (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	...	3·37
Ireland ...	...	...	...	...	...	3·18
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	...	3·14
Sweden (principal towns) ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·98
Switzerland (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	...	2·74
Austria (principal towns) ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·74
Spain (principal towns) ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·68
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	...	2·45
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	2·31
Sweden ...	...	...	...	...	...	1·80
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	...	1·16
Russia in Europe ...	...	...	...	...	...	·23

662. Deaths from typhoid fever in 1886 numbered 523, or 99 more than in 1885. In proportion to population, the mortality from typhoid fever in 1886 was slightly below the average. A steady increase in the death rate from that complaint had taken place between 1880 and 1883—in which latter year it was, with one exception, the highest recorded during a period of twenty years; it then fell to a low rate in 1885, but in 1886 it again showed an increase. During the period referred to the death rate from typhoid fever has fluctuated considerably, but, nevertheless, there were three pretty well-marked maximum periods, viz., 1866–7, 1877–8, and 1883, when the rates rose to over $6\frac{1}{2}$ per 10,000 persons living. The minimum periods are not so well marked; but the two principal ones appear to be 1871–3 and 1880–81, when the average rate was below 4 per 10,000. Typhoid fever causes, on the average, over 3 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, and as many as 13 per cent. of those at between 10 and 25 years of age. The following table shows the number of deaths from typhoid fever,

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

and their proportion to the population, during each of the past twenty-one years :—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1866 TO 1886.*

Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.		Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
1866 ...	528	8·39	1878 ...	532	6·48
1867 ...	455	7·06	1879 ...	438	5·25
1868 ...	295	4·45	1880 ...	297	3·49
1869 ...	360	5·24	1881 ...	351	4·04
1870 ...	416	5·83	1882 ...	472	5·30
1871 ...	269	3·65	1883 ...	661	7·26†
1872 ...	323	4·29	1884 ...	456	4·88†
1873 ...	282	3·68	1885 ...	424	4·42†
1874 ...	470	6·04	1886 ...	523	5·30
1875 ...	455	5·78	Mean ...	424	5·34
1876 ...	375	4·71			
1877 ...	532	6·58			

Central Board of Health on typhoid.

663. A valuable report on typhoid fever, submitted by the Central Board of Health,‡ has recently been presented to Parliament. A few short extracts therefrom are subjoined :—

“Although typhoid fever is never entirely absent from the colony, it prevails chiefly towards the end of summer and especially in the autumn. This holds good not only in Australia, but also in England and America. Hence ‘autumnal or fall fever’ is a name by which it has been designated. * * * That season has considerable influence upon the prevalence of typhoid fever cannot be doubted. There is abundant evidence that it prevails more extensively after a long drought, when the air is warm and dry, than after a cool season. It is not merely the high temperature of the air in summer, but also the raised temperature of the water and the soil, as well as the want of rain, causing drought, and stagnation and liquid filth, that promote the prevalence of the disease. A large amount of ozone has probably a good effect in checking its spread, and peculiarities of the season may not only affect the severity of the epidemic, but also the time of its appearance. * * * It is calculated that from 15 to 25 deaths occur in every 100 cases of illness from this disease. Taking 15 per cent. as the average for Victoria, it would follow that 3,133 persons suffer from typhoid every year, and out of that number 470 die. * * * The following four points stand prominently forward as necessary in the suppression of typhoid fever:—1. Compulsory notification. 2. Isolation. 3. Prompt removal by special service and destruction of typhoid excreta. 4. General cleanliness and speedy abatement of nuisances—cleansing drains, abolition of cesspits, and protection of potable waters.”

Typhoid fever in Australasian colonies.

664. The following table shows the mortality from typhoid fever in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia during the

* In the new classification, simple continued fever is entered as a separate complaint from typhoid fever, but as no such distinction was observed in former years, cases occurring in 1886 which might possibly have been placed under the former head have, for the sake of comparison, been still placed under the latter.
† Figures amended since last publication.
‡ Parliamentary Paper No. 97, Session 1887.

thirteen years ended with 1885, or during as many of those years as the information is available for :—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1885.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Typhoid Fever.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.†	Total.‡	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	282	3·68	...	...	67	4·78
1874 ...	470	6·05	...	...	78	5·03
1875 ...	455	5·78	298	5·10	158	9·16
1876 ...	375	4·71	401	6·64	72	3·91
1877 ...	532	6·58	375	5·96	105	5·38
1878 ...	532	6·48	441	6·70	197	9·53
1879 ...	438	5·25	265	3·84	132	6·16
1880 ...	297	3·49	240	3·31	54	2·03
1881 ...	351	4·04	266	3·50	85	3·30
1882 ...	472	5·30	450	5·66	166	6·31
1883 ...	661	7·26†	397	4·76	255	8·89
1884 ...	456	4·88†	516	5·86	563	19·10†
1885 ...	424	4·42	503	5·40	541	17·52
Total ...	5,745	5·22	4,152	5·13	2,473	8·78

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	68	3·48	24	2·32	127	4·41
1874 ...	97	4·82	44	4·22	161	5·05
1875 ...	94	4·53	50	4·81	340	9·47
1876 ...	92	4·22	26	2·49	195	5·03
1877 ...	84	3·63	41	3·86	133	3·26
1878 ...	106	4·37	50	4·61	131	3·11
1879 ...	101	3·97	38	3·42	208	4·64
1880 ...	63	2·39	29	2·55	177	3·73
1881 ...	85	2·95	33	2·81	137	2·78
1882 ...	146	5·03	36	2·98	128	2·51
1883 ...	135	4·51	64	5·15	182	3·44
1884 ...	151	4·89	50	3·89	118	2·15†
1885 ...	145	4·63	30	2·27	128	2·26
Total ...	1,367	4·11	515	3·49	2,165	3·97

665. In Victoria, Tasmania, and New Zealand the death rate from typhoid fever in 1885 was much below, but in New South Wales and South Australia it was slightly above, and in Queensland considerably

Deaths from typhoid fever in the colonies, 1885, and previous years compared.

* Including simple continued and ill-defined fever. It is possible that in some of the colonies a few cases of remittent fever may be returned under one or other of these heads.

† Figures amended since last publication.

‡ In Queensland "enteric fever" is classified as if it were a distinct disease from typhoid fever. The two, as well as "simple and undefined fever," to which 252 deaths are set down, have been combined for the purpose of this table.

above, the average. The rates in Victoria and Tasmania show a marked falling off from the exceptionally high rates which prevailed in 1883, whilst the rates in Tasmania and New Zealand were the lowest recorded during the whole period of thirteen years. But in Queensland the mortality from typhoid fever during the last two years has been simply enormous, amounting to 19 per 10,000 of the population in 1884 and $17\frac{1}{2}$ in 1885, the former being nearly two-and-a-quarter times as high as the average; never before did the proportion in that or any of the other colonies reach even as high as 10 per 10,000 persons living. Mr. William T. Blakeney, the Registrar-General of Queensland, gives no explanation in his latest report of the continuance of this high rate, but wrote as follows upon this subject in his report for 1884:—*

“It may be that the drought from which Queensland suffered during 1884 has largely contributed to this result. The absence of the ordinary rain—which in the colony frequently falls with force and volume similar to that in the tropics, cleansing the open watercourses and drains in our large centres of population, and also washing all impurities from the surface—rendered the task imposed on the various Boards of Health of cleansing our cities and towns a very difficult one. It is evident from the result that, unaided by nature in the manner indicated, they have been unable to combat successfully with the death-dealing germs engendered during the hot and dry season experienced in 1884. The increased mortality from this cause—the highest ever recorded in this colony—must be looked upon with the utmost gravity, and those charged with the sanitary condition of our townships should make strenuous efforts to fight against this fatal disease, one which in nearly all cases attacks the very flower of the population, those in the prime of life and strength. The more glaring sanitary defects may have been dealt with by them, but it is apparent that many death-dealing nuisances are still in existence to cause such a heavy loss of life from typhoid fever as that which occurred last year.”

Typhoid
fever in
England
and Wales.

666. In England and Wales the mortality from typhoid fever† has been considerably reduced of late years, and is now lower than in any of the Australasian colonies except Tasmania and New Zealand. During the ten years ended with 1880 the mean death rate therefrom was 4·30, but in the five years ended with 1885 only 2·49 per 10,000 persons living, the latter being even lower than the minimum rate (3·49) recorded in Victoria during the last twenty-one years.

Typhoid and
typhus in
various
countries.

667. In the returns of most European countries deaths from typhoid fever are not distinguished from those caused by typhus, the latter being a complaint which it is said does not exist in the Australasian colonies. In England and Wales these fevers have been returned separately since 1869, and it is probable the following figures, so far as they relate to that country, apply to typhoid only, whilst those for

* See 25th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of Queensland, page xxxi.

† The English figures quoted are those of enteric, or typhoid, and simple continued fever, which probably correspond with the fevers tabulated as typhoid in Victoria.

most of the other countries, it is believed, refer to the two descriptions of fever combined:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TYPHOID AND TYPHUS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

						Deaths from Typhoid and Typhus per 10,000 persons living.
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	9·37
Spain (towns)	...	...	...	...	...	8·35
Austria	...	...	...	...	...	7·31
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	6·17
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	5·63
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	...	5·30
Prussia	...	...	...	...	...	5·14
Belgium (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	...	4·69
Austria (15 towns)	...	...	...	...	...	4·49
Switzerland (17 towns)	...	...	...	...	...	4·31
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	4·24
Sweden (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	...	3·95
Denmark (towns)	...	...	...	...	...	3·85
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	3·77
Scotland (8 towns)	...	...	...	...	...	3·62
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	3·57
Germany (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	...	3·56
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	2·87
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	2·70
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	2·30
Russia in Europe	...	...	...	...	...	2·07

666. Deaths from venereal diseases numbered 377 in the ten years ended with 1880, 218 in the five years ended with 1885, and 40 in the year 1886; being in the ratio per 10,000 of the population annually of ·47 at the first period, of ·48 at the second period, and of ·41 at the last period. If deaths from syphilis be considered apart from those caused by other venereal diseases, the numbers at the same periods would be 286, 178, and 31, and the proportions ·36, ·39, and ·31, which contrast favorably with those in most of the following countries:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SYPHILIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.†

						Deaths from Syphilis per 10,000 persons living.
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	1·65
Sweden (towns)	...	...	...	...	...	1·16
Scotland (8 towns)	...	...	...	...	...	1·01
Denmark (towns)	...	...	...	...	...	·94
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	·84
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	·63
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	...	·32
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	·24
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	·16
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	·11

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The fevers referred to are there termed "Febbre tifoide e tifo esantematico."

† See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

Venereal
disease
amongst the
aborigines.

669. Venereal disease has long prevailed amongst the Australian aborigines, and was no doubt first communicated to them by Europeans. Mr. Curr* says "it was first introduced into Australia by the whites many years ago, and has never since ceased to commit terrible ravages among our tribes. Probably this disease alone would suffice to exterminate them."

Parasitic
diseases.

670. Parasitic diseases, chief amongst which are thrush and hydatids, caused not quite 8 deaths in 1886 per 100,000 of the population, which was nearly 1 below the average of the previous five years, and 1½ below the average of the ten years 1871 to 1880. These diseases appear to be about 50 per cent. more prevalent in Victoria than in England.

Hydatids.

671. Hydatid disease, which is said to be communicated to man by reason of the ova of the tape worm in dogs (*Tænia Echinococcus*) being taken into the stomach, generally in water, and to prove fatal to 25 per cent. of the human victims it attacks, during the fourteen years ended with 1886 has caused 654 deaths, or an average of 47 per annum. Per 100,000 of the population, deaths from this disease ranged from 3·79 in 1873 to 7·19 in 1879, the average for the first seven years being 5·11, for the second seven years 5·74, and for the whole period 5·43. In the last two years, however, the mortality from hydatids was much below that of the previous six years. The following are the figures for the last fourteen years :—

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS, 1873 TO 1886.

Year.	Deaths from Hydatid Disease.		Year.	Deaths from Hydatid Disease.	
	Total Number.	Number per 100,000 Living.		Total Number.	Number per 100,000 Living.
1873 ...	29	3·79	1881 ...	48	5·50
1874 ...	41	5·27	1882 ...	58	6·52†
1875 ...	47	5·97	1883 ...	56	6·15†
1876 ...	36	4·52	1884 ...	59	6·32†
1877 ...	37	4·57	1885 ...	47	4·90†
1878 ...	37	4·50	1886 ...	51	5·17
1879 ...	60	7·19			
1880 ...	48	5·64	Mean ...	46·7	5·43

Hydatids
in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

672. According to the returns of the four years ended with 1885, as embodied in the following table, hydatids in a fatal form appear to be much more common in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian colonies. It should be mentioned, however, that medical men sometimes enter the cause of death simply as "disease" of the liver, lungs,

* Volume I., page 227

† Figures amended since last publication.

kidney, &c. In such cases inquiry should be made as to whether the "disease" referred to was hydatid disease or not, which may possibly not be done so rigidly in the other colonies as it is in Victoria, and for this reason the mortality from the complaint may appear to be relatively higher here than it really is :—

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1885.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Deaths from Hydatids.	
		Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ... {	1882	58	6·52*
	1883	56	6·15*
	1884	59	6·32*
	1885	47	4·90
	Mean of 4 years	55	5·97
New South Wales ... {	1882	12	1·51
	1883	10	1·20
	1884	20	2·27
	1885	†	†
	Mean of 3 years	14	1·66
Queensland ... {	1882	3	1·26
	1883	4	1·50
	1884	8	2·71*
	1885	3	·97
	Mean of 4 years	4	1·61
South Australia ... {	1882	12	4·14
	1883	6	2·01
	1884	13	4·21
	1885	5	1·60
	Mean of 4 years	9	2·99
Tasmania ... {	1882	4	3·31
	1883	4	3·22
	1884	6	4·67
	1885	2	1·51
	Mean of 4 years	4	3·18
New Zealand ... {	1882	7	1·37
	1883	1	·19
	1884	3	·55*
	1885	3	·53
	Mean of 4 years	3	·66

NOTE.—In Western Australia no deaths are set down to this disease.

* Figures amended since last publication.

† Information not furnished.

Hydatids in
England.

673. Hydatid disease is much more fatal in all the Australasian colonies than it is in England and Wales, where there were only 51 deaths from it in 1881, 59 in 1882, and 53 in 1883, which numbers indicate respectively proportions of .19, .23, and .20, or a mean of .21 in the three years per 100,000 persons living.

Seat of
hydatid
disease.

674. Almost any part of the body may be affected by hydatid disease. The affected part is not always mentioned in the returns, but Dr. J. D. Thomas, of Adelaide, South Australia, in his exhaustive work upon the subject of hydatids,* gives information, obtained from Australasian, European, Indian, and American sources, of the following 1,897 cases, which are here arranged according to the frequency with which the respective parts were found to be affected with the disease :—

SEAT OF HYDATID DISEASE.

Locality of Hydatid Cyst.	Cases of Hydatid Disease.	
	Number.	Proportions per cent.
Liver	1,084	57·14
Lungs	220	11·60
Kidney	90	4·75
Brain, its membranes, and cranial cavity	83	4·38
Spleen	40	2·11
Pelvis	40	2·11
Heart, pericardium, and organs of circulation	37	1·95
Abdominal cavity, place unspecified	35	1·85
Bones	31	1·63
Uterus	29	1·53
Peritoneum, omentum, and mesentery	26	1·37
Abdominal wall	21	1·11
Subcutaneous cellular tissue	21	1·11
Face, orbit, and mouth	20	1·06
Female breast	20	1·06
Pleura	19	1·00
Ovary	16	·84
Spinal canal, spinal cord and its membranes	15	·79
Muscles	13	·69
Neck	10	·53
Male organs of generation, chiefly the scrotum	7	·37
Discharged from intestines... ..	5	·26
Mediastinum	4	·21
Trunk and limbs	2	·10
Vomited... ..	2	·10
Expectorated	2	·10
Stomach	1	·05
Bladder	1	·05
Prostate gland	1	·05
Thorax	1	·05
Bile duct	1	·05
Total	1,897	100·00

* *Hydatid Disease; with special reference to its prevalence in Australia.* By John Davies Thomas, M.D., and F.R.C.S. Adelaide: Spiller, 1884. Page 124.

675. Dr. Thomas mentions (pp. 191 and 192) that he examined the intestines of a number of dogs in Adelaide and the south-eastern district of South Australia, and of ten dogs in Melbourne, and that 40 per cent. of the former, and 50 per cent. of the latter were found to contain echinococci. Tape worms
in dogs.

676. Dietic diseases, consisting principally of want of breast milk and alcoholism, caused 18 deaths in 1886 per 100,000 persons living, which proportion is about 25 per cent. below the average. These diseases appear to be nearly four times as fatal in Victoria as in England. Dietic
diseases.

677. In 1886, 107 deaths were set down to alcoholism, as against 394 in the previous five years and 646 in the ten years preceding that period. These figures furnish annual proportions per million persons living of 108 for 1886, 86 for the quinquennium 1881 to 1885, and 81 for the decennium 1871 to 1880, and would appear to indicate that the mortality from this cause was increasing. As a matter of fact, however, returns of the mortality from alcoholism are of doubtful value, as comparatively few deaths are set down to intemperance pure and simple, although a large number of complaints are, no doubt, brought on or aggravated, and many lives are doubtless shortened, from that cause, which, however, is not mentioned in the returns. By the following figures, taken from Dr. Raseri's paper*—which must only be accepted for what they may be worth—the mortality from alcoholism would appear to be as high in Victoria, especially in 1886, as compared with that prevailing in most of the countries and towns named:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM ALCOHOLISM IN VARIOUS TOWNS AND COUNTRIES.

					Deaths from Alcoholism per 1,000,000 persons living.
Denmark (towns)	...	...	...	...	274
Sweden (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	99
Paris	...	...	...	...	95
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	88
Scotland (8 towns)	...	...	...	...	83
Connecticut	...	...	...	...	80
Belgium	...	...	...	...	76
London	...	...	...	...	74
Russia in Europe	...	...	...	...	70
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	65
Scotland	...	...	...	...	61
Italy	...	...	...	...	47
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	46
Berlin	...	...	...	...	40
Vienna	...	...	...	...	36
Sweden	...	...	...	...	34
Ireland	...	...	...	...	30
Holland	...	...	...	...	21

678. The name "Constitutional Diseases," originally used in the old, has been continued in the new classification as applying to a group of complaints of obscure origin, which the committee of the Royal College of Physicians already alluded to* did not attempt to classify or even name. These complaints for the most part appear to arise from morbid poisons—deeply seated and widely diffused throughout the system, affecting several organs, in which new products are often deposited. The most prominent are phthisis and other tubercular diseases, and cancer; also rheumatism, gout, and diabetes mellitus. Under this class there were, in 1886, 241 deaths per 100,000 of the population, or 9 more than the average of the five years 1881–85, but as many as 26 above the average of the decade 1871–80. Of the 241 deaths referred to, 139 resulted from phthisis, or pulmonary consumption; 50 were set down to cancer; 36 to tabes mesenterica, acute hydrocephalus and other tubercular or scrofulous diseases; and 16 to other constitutional diseases.

679. Phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, caused 1,375 deaths in 1886, or 9 less than in 1885, but 16 more than in 1884. Except during the prevalence of epidemics, phthisis is the occasion of more deaths in Victoria than any other disease†; next to phthisis, diarrhœa is the most fatal disease on the list,† but this complaint causes less than two-thirds of the number of deaths set down to phthisis. It should also be borne in mind, as showing its baneful effects as compared with those of the other diseases named, that the deaths ascribed to diarrhœa are for the most part those of infants and young children, whilst the majority of the victims of phthisis are at the adult period of life. The following table shows the number of deaths from phthisis, and their proportions to the total population, in each of the last twenty-six years:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1886.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.†
1861	753	13·94
1862	707	12·90
1863	717	12·74
1864	686	11·70

NOTE.—Deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis are included in this table.

* See paragraph 636 *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 643 *ante*.

† For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, see table "Breadstuffs Available for Consumption" in Part "Production" *post*.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1861 TO 1886--continued.

Year.					Deaths from Phthisis.	
					Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
1865	...	...	...	...	741	12·12
1866	...	...	...	...	782	12·43
1867	...	...	...	...	793	12·31
1868	...	...	...	...	746	11·25
1869	...	...	...	...	893	12·99
1870	...	...	...	...	888	12·45
1871	...	...	...	...	841	11·41
1872	...	...	...	...	876	11·63
1873	...	...	...	...	945	12·34
1874	...	...	...	...	1,011	13·00
1875	...	...	...	...	1,027	13·04
1876	...	...	...	...	1,010	12·68
1877	...	...	...	...	1,088	13·46
1878	...	...	...	...	1,124	13·68
1879	...	...	...	...	1,058	12·69
1880	...	...	...	...	1,175	13·82
1881	...	...	...	...	1,199	13·80
1882	...	...	...	...	1,274	14·31
1883	...	...	...	...	1,212	13·30 *
1884	...	...	...	...	1,359	14·55 *
1885	...	...	...	...	1,384	14·44 *
1886	...	...	...	...	1,375	13·93
Total in 26 years					25,664	13·05

680. By the figures in the table it appears that the death rate from phthisis fell with tolerable steadiness from 1861 to 1871, but since that period there has, on the whole, been a gradual increase. During the whole period of twenty-six years the deaths from this complaint were in the proportion of 13 to every 10,000 persons living; during the first eleven of those years that proportion was $12\frac{1}{3}$ (12·38), and in the last fifteen years it was over $13\frac{1}{3}$ (13·38). In 1886, however, the rate was not so high as in 1885, 1884, or 1882, but was higher than in any previous year since 1861.

681. Phthisis in Victoria generally affects males more heavily than females. In 1886, 801 of the former, and 574 of the latter, died of that complaint; the males being in the proportion of 15·34, but the females of only 12·35, per 10,000 of their respective sexes living.

682. The following table gives the number of deaths from phthisis at each age in 1886 ; also the proportion which such deaths bore to the total deaths from all causes in 1886 and in the ten years ended with 1880 :—

* Figures amended since last publication.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1886.—AGES AT DEATH.

Ages.	Number who Died from Phthisis, 1886.			Percentage of Deaths from Phthisis to those from all Causes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1886.	Ten Years : 1871-80.
Under 5 years ...	5	14	19	·35	·51
5 to 10 " ...	10	6	16	3·64	1·40
10 " 15 " ...	6	21	27	9·93	5·15
15 " 20 " ...	40	44	84	21·16	21·22
20 " 25 " ...	110	107	217	33·96	32·22
25 " 35 " ...	196	172	368	29·63	29·18
35 " 45 " ...	114	96	210	20·67	20·27
45 " 55 " ...	166	68	234	15·02	13·69
55 " 65 " ...	119	35	154	9·00	8·30
65 " 75 " ...	32	10	42	3·24	2·97
75 years and upwards...	3	1	4	·42	·83
Total ...	801	574	1,375	9·20	8·29

683. From a comparison of the figures in the last two columns, it will be observed that in proportion to the total deaths the mortality from phthisis in 1886, at nearly all periods of life, was above the average. In the year under review, nearly one-third of the deaths in the colony between the ages of 20 and 35, over one-fifth of those between 15 and 20, and between 35 and 45, and over a seventh of those between 45 and 55, were caused by phthisis.

684. Of the 1,375 deaths from phthisis in 1886, 790 occurred in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) and 585 in other parts of the colony. In proportion to population, the deaths from phthisis have always been much more numerous in the metropolis than in the remainder of the colony, as will be seen by the following figures, which are the results for twenty-six years :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN AND OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1886.

Year.	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.	Year.	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.
1861 ...	23·44	10·63	1875 ...	21·46	9·25
1862 ...	24·64	8·71	1876 ...	22·46	8·28
1863 ...	23·71	8·79	1877 ...	22·74	9·29
1864 ...	20·08	8·70	1878 ...	22·62	9·63
1865 ...	22·11	8·57	1879 ...	21·77	8·45
1866 ...	20·42	9·53	1880 ...	23·95	8·92
1867 ...	21·56	8·87	1881 ...	22·71	9·45
1868 ...	20·83	7·63	1882 ...	23·09	10·03
1869 ...	23·87	8·83	1883 ...	22·27	8·80*
1870 ...	22·49	8·56	1884 ...	24·45	9·32*
1871 ...	22·08	7·20	1885 ...	23·92	9·10*
1872 ...	18·69	8·62	1886 ...	21·25	9·51
1873 ...	20·51	8·77			
1874 ...	22·04	8·94	Means	22·28	8·94

* Figures amended since last publication.

Phthisis most fatal to adults.

Phthisis in Melbourne and country.

685. In England and Wales, in the twenty-four years ended with 1885, the death rate from phthisis, per 10,000 persons, ranged from 26·02 in 1866 to 17·52 in 1885, the mean of the first five years of the period having been as high as 25·32, whilst that of the last five years was as low as 18·22.* The latter proportion, though considerably lower than that of Greater Melbourne, is still much higher than that of Victoria taken as a whole. It may be remarked that there is no doubt the death rate from phthisis in the latter has for years past been swelled by the presence of persons who started from Europe whilst suffering from the disease in an advanced stage, having been induced to take the voyage under the hope that benefit might be derived from the Australian climate, but have landed in Melbourne only to die there.

Death rate
from
phthisis in
England.

686. Of the Chinese who died in Victoria in 1886, 32, or 19 per cent., fell victims to phthisis. In the previous year 14 per cent. of the deaths of Chinese were from phthisis.

Phthisis
among
Chinese.

687. Three out of the 26 deaths of Aborigines in 1886 were set down to phthisis. Mr. Henry Jennings, Vice-Chairman of the Board for the Protection of the Aborigines, in his report dated 1st July, 1879,† says—“Lung disease” (with which he probably includes phthisis) “is the chief cause of the death of the Aborigines, who, when once affected, very seldom recover;” and Mr. Richard Bennet, in an article entitled *Some Account of Central Australia*,‡ says, with reference to the Australian Aborigines generally, “From my experience among the blacks, I believe nine-tenths of them die of consumption.” Mr. E. M. Curr, in his admirable and exhaustive work *The Australian Race*, remarks on the subject as follows § :—

Phthisis
among
Aborigines.

“During the first eight years of my residence amongst several large tribes near Echuca, in 1841, I can recollect no instance of consumption; nor, though I have made inquiries on the subject of a few old residents who were good observers, have I heard of more than one death of that disease at that period. Nowadays, a large portion of the blacks and half-castes located on the Aboriginal stations maintained by the Victorian Government fall victims to this complaint. Generally they are the offspring of parents who have suffered from venereal. With many about 17 years of age, very little work brings on spitting of blood. Others spit blood without work—many women, for instance; but those who were matured before consumption became common are strong and healthy. But besides blacks who live on our establishments, and under conditions new to the race, the reader will find my correspondents from localities far removed from civilization pointing out that, even there, the principal disease among the blacks is consumption, and that they are dying out of it, even in places where their primitive mode of life is but little interfered with. Can one help asking, what is the cause of this late great and apparently increasing prevalence of consumption amongst the race? Can it have come from the whites?”

* See Forty-eighth Report of the Registrar-General of England, pages lvi and lviii.

† See Fifteenth Report of the Board, Parliamentary Paper No. 68, Session 1879.

‡ See *Victorian Review* for April 1880, page lxxv.

§ Volume I., page 227: Ferres, Melbourne. 1883.

Phthisis in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

688. The rate of mortality from phthisis in Victoria would appear, by the calculations in the following table, to have been, over a series of years, lower than in Queensland, but much higher than in any other of the Australasian colonies. It will be observed that the figures of the other colonies in the several years exhibit more variation than those of Victoria, and that Queensland is the only colony besides Victoria in which the rate in any of the years exceeded 13 per 10,000; also that the rate in Queensland in 1884 and 1885, viz., 19 per 1,000, was most exceptionally high * :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1885.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	945	12·34	...	...	145	10·35
1874 ...	1,011	13·00	...	...	163	10·51
1875 ...	1,027	13·04	614	10·50	228	13·22
1876 ...	1,010	12·68	616	10·21	260	14·12
1877 ...	1,088	13·46	597	9·49	225	11·53
1878 ...	1,124	13·68	652	9·91	263	12·72
1879 ...	1,058	12·69	746	10·80	281	13·12
1880 ...	1,175	13·82	803	11·06	301	13·56
1881 ...	1,199	13·80	874	11·50	292	13·21
1882 ...	1,274	14·31	927	11·66	404	17·00
1883 ...	1,212	13·30 †	948	11·36	471	17·58
1884 ...	1,359	14·55 †	1,018	11·56	572	19·40 †
1885 ...	1,384	14·44	1,078	11·58	593	19·20
Total...	14,866	13·47	8,873	10·88	4,198	14·27
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	153	7·84	115	11·10	206	7·16
1874 ...	179	8·89	101	9·69	270	8·47
1875 ...	209	10·07	114	10·97	339	9·45
1876 ...	226	10·36	102	9·75	307	7·92
1877 ...	203	8·78	127	11·95	326	7·98
1878 ...	267	11·00	115	10·60	326	7·73
1879 ...	271	10·66	90	8·09	399	8·90
1880 ...	277	10·51	113	9·95	447	9·42
1881 ...	274	9·49	115	9·80	468	9·28
1882 ...	341	11·77	127	10·52	438	8·60
1883 ...	313	10·47	139	11·18	500	9·45
1884 ...	323	10·46	145	11·29	498	9·07 †
1885 ...	307	9·80	145	10·97	514	9·08
Total...	3,243	10·01	1,548	10·45	5,038	8·65

* It is pointed out by the Registrar-General of Queensland, in recent Annual Reports, that the death rate from phthisis as well as from other complaints in that colony is considerably swelled by the high mortality amongst the Polynesians. For example, nearly half the deaths from phthisis in 1884 and 1885 were of Polynesians, although they form less than 4 per cent. of the total population. Excluding the Polynesians from the calculation, the death rate from phthisis in Queensland in 1884 was only 10·4, and in 1885 only 10·5 per 10,000. It is stated that the general death rate of Polynesians in Queensland during 1884 was as high as 148, and during 1885 as high as 99, per 1,000!

† Figures amended since last publication.

689. Deaths from tubercular diseases, viz., *tabes mesenterica*, tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus), phthisis, and “other forms of tuberculosis” taken as a whole numbered 13,052 in the ten years 1871 to 1880, 7,932 in the five years 1881 to 1885, and 1,732 in the year 1886. These numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 16·36 deaths annually at the first period, 17·38 at the second, and 17·55 at the third, which are lower than the proportions relating to any of the subjoined countries except Spain :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

				Deaths from Tubercular Diseases per 10,000 persons living.
Austria (principal towns)	...	...	...	72·20
Austria	...	...	...	38·39
Belgium (towns)	...	...	...	35·11
Germany (principal towns)	...	...	...	34·40
Massachusetts	...	...	...	34·25
Switzerland (towns)	...	...	...	32·50
Sweden (towns)	...	...	...	31·61
Scotland (8 towns)	...	...	...	31·12
Prussia	...	...	...	30·88
Belgium	...	...	...	30·48
Denmark (towns)	...	...	...	30·42
Spain (towns)	...	...	...	29·24
Scotland	...	...	...	25·93
Italy	...	...	...	25·54
Ireland	...	...	...	22·43
Switzerland	...	...	...	21·79
England and Wales	...	...	...	21·09
Holland	...	...	...	19·73
Spain	...	...	...	12·32

690. Next to phthisis, the most fatal of the constitutional diseases is cancer. This complaint caused 496 deaths in 1886, or 51 more than in 1885, and a larger number than in any previous year. Cancer in a fatal form has been much increasing of late years, for during the ten years ended with 1880 it caused only 1 death in every 41 from all causes, but in 1886 the proportion had risen to 1 in 30; moreover, since 1861 the death rate from it has increased steadily from less than $\frac{1}{2}$ to over 5 per 10,000 of the population. The following table shows the number of deaths from cancer, and the number per 10,000 persons living, in each of the last twenty-six years :—

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The diseases referred to are there termed “*Tubercolosi diffusa*, *Tisi polmonare*, *Tubercolosi meningea*, ed *Idrocefalo*.”

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1886.

Years.	Deaths from Cancer.			
	Total Number.			Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1861	52	50	102	1·89
1862	30	50	80	1·46
1863	58	45	103	1·83
1864	55	72	127	2·17
1865	81	70	151	2·47
1866	52	64	116	1·84
1867	63	57	120	1·87
1868	95	88	183	2·76
1869	85	99	184	2·68
1870	109	105	214	3·00
1871	100	93	193	2·62
1872	130	96	226	3·00
1873	122	128	250	3·27
1874	146	122	268	3·45
1875	168	140	308	3·91
1876	150	153	303	3·80
1877	169	160	329	4·07
1878	182	132	314	3·82
1879	205	178	383	4·59
1880	202	181	383	4·50
1881	172	179	351	4·04
1882	208	165	373	4·19
1883	234	216	450	4·94*
1884	221	225	446	4·78*
1885	234	211	445	4·64*
1886	247	249	496	5·02
Total in 26 years...	3,570	3,328	6,898	3·33

Proportions
of the sexes
who died of
cancer.

691. Cancer is a complaint which generally affects females more than males†. In the twenty-six years of which mention is made in the table, 93 of the former have died of it to every 100 of the latter, whereas the proportion of females to males at ages at which cancer is most prevalent (*i.e.*, above 30 years of age) has over the whole period‡ been considerably below the proportion named. In 1886, 101 females died of cancer to every 100 males, although, in the population, females over the age of 30 were in the proportion of only 77 to every 100 males.

Cancer in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

692. Judging from the experience of the four years ended with 1885, cancer is more fatal in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony except Tasmania, the latter being a colony in which—as cancer is essentially a complaint of advanced life—the large proportion of old people would naturally result in a high death rate therefrom. The following are the figures for the four years referred to :—

* Figures amended since last publication.
† The difference may not really be so great as it appears to be from the figures. See paragraph 694 *post*.
‡ At the age referred to, females in the population were in the proportion of 42 at the census of 1861, of 59 at the census of 1871, and of 74 at the census of 1881, to every 100 males.

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1885.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Deaths from Cancer.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882	373	4.19
	1883	450	4.94*
	1884	446	4.78*
	1885	445	4.64
	Mean of 4 years	428	4.64
New South Wales ...	1882	215	2.71
	1883	215	2.58
	1884	233	2.65
	1885	267	2.87
	Mean of 4 years	232	2.70
Queensland ...	1882	54	2.27
	1883	70	2.61
	1884	94	3.19*
	1885	53	1.71
	Mean of 4 years	68	2.45
South Australia ...	1882	89	3.07
	1883	86	2.88
	1884	109	3.53
	1885	100	3.19
	Mean of 4 years	96	3.17
Western Australia ...	1882	9	2.96
	1883	10	3.20
	1884	10	3.09
	1885	17	4.99
	Mean of 4 years	12	3.56
Tasmania ...	1882	60	4.97
	1883	67	5.39
	1884	65	5.06
	1885	60	4.54
	Mean of 4 years	63	4.99
New Zealand ...	1882	147	2.88
	1883	158	2.99
	1884	191	3.48*
	1885	177	3.13
	Mean of 4 years	168	3.12

693. In England and Wales there has for years past been a progressive increase in the death rate from cancer. This rate, in the five years ended with 1885, was somewhat higher than that prevailing in Tasmania, but much higher than that in any other Australasian colony.

Deaths from
cancer in
England
and Wales.

* Figures amended since last publication.

The following figures are taken from the forty-eighth report of the Registrar-General* :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

					Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.
1861 to 1865	...	...	...	...	3·68
1866 to 1870	...	...	...	...	4·04
1871 to 1875	...	...	...	...	4·46
1876 to 1880	...	...	...	...	4·96
1881 to 1885	...	...	...	...	5·45
Mean					4·51

Increase
of cancer
in England
doubtful.

694. In the following remarks the Registrar-General of England, Sir Brydges Henniker, indicates that he entertains doubts as to whether the whole of the increase in the death rate from cancer shown in the returns is warranted by the facts† :—

“ How much, if any, of this increase was real cannot be stated with any certainty, but that some part of the apparent increase was only apparent, and due to improved diagnosis and more careful statement of cause, can scarcely be doubted. Year by year the number of deaths ascribed to ‘abdominal disease,’ and other imperfectly stated causes, has been undergoing diminution, and there has been of course a corresponding addition to the mortality under the more definite headings. Moreover, the increase of mortality from cancer has been considerably greater in the male than in the female sex. Now, were the rise not only apparent but real, there would seem to be no reason why males should have suffered more than females, whereas the difference is really intelligible on the hypothesis that the rise was, at any rate in great measure, merely due to improved diagnosis. For the cancerous affections of males are in much larger proportion internal or inaccessible than are those of females, and consequently are more difficult of recognition, so that any improvement in medical diagnosis would add more to the male than to the female figures.”

Deaths from
cancer in
various
countries.

695. According to the following figures, cancer would appear to be less fatal in Victoria and Tasmania than in any of the countries named except Prussia, Ireland, and Austria; less fatal in South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand than in any except Prussia; and less fatal in the other three colonies than in any one of the countries referred to :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM CANCER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,
1881 TO 1884.†

			Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.				Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 persons living.
Austria (15 principal towns)	...	...	11·20	England and Wales	...	...	5·35
Denmark (towns)	...	...	10·98	Massachusetts	...	...	5·30
Sweden (towns)	...	...	8·71	Scotland (8 towns)	...	...	5·27
Switzerland	...	...	8·46	Scotland	...	...	5·26
Italy	...	...	6·13	Austria	...	...	4·23
Holland	...	...	5·82	Ireland	...	...	3·69
				Prussia	...	...	3·13

* Page lviii.

† See his Forty-sixth Annual Report, page xviii.
‡ See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

696. Developmental diseases,* Class V., caused 106 deaths in 1886 to every 100,000 of the population. Of these 47 were due to diseases peculiarly affecting infants, such as premature birth and malformations, and 59 to old age. The rate of mortality from the whole class in 1886—viz., 106 per 100,000—appears to have been about 9 more than the average of the previous five years, and 30 more than the average of the ten years ended with 1880; the increase being chiefly confined to deaths from old age. The increased death rate from old age is accounted for by the circumstance that the proportion of old people in the population has increased since 1871–80 by 91 per cent., whilst the average age of such persons has advanced also. The deaths of infants born prematurely numbered 367 in 1886—which number gives a proportion of $9\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the total deaths under 1 year, or of $1\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. of the total births recorded, as compared with an average of 9 per cent. of the deaths under 1 year, or of $1\frac{1}{5}$ per cent. of the births recorded, during the five years ended with 1885.

697. Local diseases, Class VI., or diseases of special organs or systems, usually cause a much higher mortality than any other class of complaints; thus, in 1886, 6,846 deaths, or 46 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, were ascribed to them, that being the same proportion as in the five years 1881 to 1885. The deaths from diseases now placed in this class were in 1886 in the proportion to every 100,000 of the population of 694, or 23 above the five years' average. Nearly a fourth of these diseases were due to affections of the brain and nerves; over a seventh to diseases of the circulatory system, including heart diseases; nearly a third to lung and throat diseases—viz., croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, &c.; over a fifth to diseases of the digestive organs; 6 per cent. to diseases of the urinary organs; not quite 2 per cent. to the accidents of childbirth; and the remainder to diseases of the integumentary, locomotive, and generative systems, of the lymphatic and ductless glands, and of the organs of special sense, in the order named. In the year under review the death rates from diseases of all the principal sub-classes of local diseases, except diseases of the generative system and childbirth, were above the average of the previous five years; the latter also showing a marked increase as compared with the earlier period of 1871–80; whilst diseases of the circulatory, respiratory, and urinary systems were considerably above the average of that period.

698. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory system in 1886, although not so high as in 1885, was much above the average. The

* This class of diseases differs from that under the old nosology; dentition, paramenia and childbirth, and atrophy and debility not being now classed as developmental diseases. See also paragraph 638 *ante*.

proportion in 1886 was 227 to every 100,000 persons living, whilst it was 218 in the five years 1881-5, and only 195 during the ten years 1871-80. The diseases in this group cause, on the average, more than half as many deaths again as phthisis (which is not included amongst "lung diseases," being classed as a "constitutional" disease), and in recent years more than one-seventh of the total mortality. The victims are, for the most part, young children and old people, the majority dying in the winter quarter (July to September). In the year under review the actual number of deaths from these causes was 2,245, being equal to much more than one-seventh of the total mortality; and of these pneumonia caused 903, bronchitis 688, congestion of the lungs 186, and croup 160. Of those who died from these complaints 808 were under 5 years—more than half of these being under 1 year—and 860 were over 50 years of age. If deaths from phthisis be added to those from diseases of the respiratory system, it will be found that altogether 3,620 deaths in 1886 were from diseases particularly affecting the organs of respiration, which is equal to nearly one-fourth of the total mortality.

Bronchitis
and pneu-
monia in
various
countries.

699. Bronchitis and pneumonia, with congestion of the lungs, caused 11,477 deaths in the ten years ended with 1880, 7,857 deaths in the five years ended with 1885, and 1,777 deaths in 1886, which numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 14·40 deaths annually for the first period, of 17·22 deaths annually for the second period, and of 18·00 deaths for the third. From these results it would appear that the complaints referred to are gradually becoming more and more fatal in this colony; they are, however, according to the following figures, still much less fatal here than in any of the countries named except Prussia. It is not known whether congestion of the lungs is generally included with bronchitis and pneumonia in the returns of the various countries:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

Per 10,000 persons living.		Per 10,000 persons living.	
Spain (principal towns) ...	53·15	Germany (principal towns)	27·87
Italy ...	45·31	Denmark (towns) ...	27·47
Scotland (8 towns) ...	38·06	Belgium (principal towns)	27·06
Austria (principal towns)	37·95	Ireland ...	26·76
Holland ...	36·32	Switzerland (principal towns) ...	26·69
Scotland ...	34·13	Spain ...	24·12
Belgium ...	32·87	Sweden (principal towns)	24·10
England and Wales ...	32·25	Massachusetts ...	21·03
Switzerland ...	31·52	Prussia ...	16·63
Austria ...	28·09		

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The complaints referred to are there termed "Bronchite e Polmonite."

700. The death rate from a given complaint is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths from it with the number of persons living, but the death rate of women in childbed is better realized by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. Such deaths are classified in two ways. If the death is supposed to occur merely from the consequences of child-bearing without specific disease, it is set down as of Childbirth, Class VI., Sub-class 9; but, if it should arise from Puerperal Fever, it is placed under that head, Class I., Sub-class 6. In 1886 the proportion of deaths of child-bearing women to the number of children born was much higher than the unusually low proportion which prevailed in the previous year, and was also somewhat above the average:—

DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1864 TO 1886.

Year.	Number of Mothers who died of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	Childbirth.	Puerperal Fever (Metria).	Total.	
1864	100	21	121	47·12
1865	99	24	123	47·46
1866	112	26	138	55·18
1867	117	20	137	53·51
1868	110	23	133	48·82
1869	105	18	123	47·23
1870	115	9	124	45·67
1871	90	12	102	37·25
1872	123	16	139	50·80
1873	127	44	171	60·85
1874	142	109	251	93·66
1875	154	83	237	88·70
1876	117	48	165	61·64
1877	131	42	173	66·51
1878	149	49	198	74·49
1879	123	38	161	59·99
1880	111	20	131	50·09
1881	155	78	233	85·84
1882	117	59	176	65·80
1883	115	43	158	57·37
1884	131	72	203	70·36
1885	106	62	168	56·05
1886	122	70	192	62·29
Total in twenty-three years	2,771	986	3,757	60·20

701. In 1884, the death rate of parturient women showed a sudden increase concurrently with the prevalence of an epidemic of measles, followed by a remarkable decrease in 1885 coincidently with the gradual disappearance of that epidemic. It is a singular fact that

at or about the four periods during the last twenty-one years at which epidemics of measles and scarlatina have prevailed in Victoria,* viz., 1866-7, 1874-5, 1881-2, and 1884, the mortality of child-bearing women largely increased. Whether this is only a coincidence, or whether there is any connexion between the two circumstances, is a matter which merits the consideration of the medical faculty. It should be mentioned that the visitation in 1881-2 differed somewhat from the others, as the deaths of child-bearing women did not increase in numbers concurrently with the epidemic, but in the year following that in which it was most fatal.

Deaths in
childbed in
Victoria and
United
Kingdom.

702. The proportion of women dying in childbed during the whole period of twenty-three years was 1 to 166 births, and in 1886 the proportion was 1 to every 161 births. In 1885, the proportion was 1 to every 178 births; in 1884, it was as high as 1 to every 142 births; and in 1883, it was 1 to every 174 births. All these proportions are much higher than those in England and Wales, where, in the five years ended with 1885, 202 births occurred to each death of a mother.† In Scotland, 1 woman died in childbirth to every 207 births during 1873, and to every 149 births in 1874; and in Ireland, during the ten years, 1869-78, 1 woman died to every 151 births.

Deaths from
childbirth in
Women's
Hospital.

703. In the Midwifery Department of the Melbourne Women's Hospital‡, 550§ women were confined, and 514|| infants were born alive, during the year ended 30th June, 1886. Sixteen deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition; or 1 death of a mother to every 34 deliveries, or to every 32 births; which shows a great improvement on the very excessive rate of mortality which occurred in 1884-5, viz., 1 death of a mother to every 17 deliveries, or to every 16 births; which proportion was nearly twice as high as that which prevailed in 1883-4 or 1881, in the latter of which the mortality of child-bearing women in the colony generally was at its maximum, and as much as four or five times as high as it has been in many previous years. In 1883-4, 1 death of a mother took place in this institution to every 31 deliveries, or 28 births; in 1882-3, 1 to 86 deliveries or 77 births; in 1882 (first six months), 1 to 60 deliveries

* See table following paragraph 656 *ante*.

† There is reason to believe, however, that the mortality from childbirth and metria in England is much understated, as the sending out of letters of inquiry in 1882—an exceptional proceeding—respecting certain ill-defined causes of death had the effect of increasing the recorded mortality from childbirth and metria 10 per cent. If this correction be applied to the average above stated, the proportion would be one death of a mother to as few as 185 births.—See 45th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvii.

‡ Formerly known as the Lying-in Hospital.

§ Including 71 cases occurring outside the hospital at houses provided by the committee, amongst whom only 1 death occurred.

|| Including 2 cases of twins.

or 56 births; in 1881, 1 to 29 deliveries or 27 births; in 1880, 1 to 98 deliveries or 89 births; in 1879, 1 to 71 deliveries or 67 births; in 1878, 1 to 92 deliveries or 86 births; in 1877, 1 to 65 deliveries or 61 births; in 1876, 1 to 68 deliveries or 65 births; and in 1875, 1 to 67 deliveries or 62 births. These proportions are, on the average, about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as high as those for the whole colony; but it should be mentioned that, all over the world, maternity hospitals are subject to receive a worse class of cases than the average of those dealt with outside, women not unfrequently being brought in such a state as to render their recovery from the first almost hopeless; therefore, in all such institutions, the death rate of the inmates is higher than that which prevails amongst child-bearing women in the general population.

704. Deaths of lying-in women appear to be more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian colony. It should, however, be mentioned that the fact of a woman dying in childbed is not always at once discoverable from the death registers. Whether from a desire to conceal the fact of their losing patients in this manner, or from inadvertence, medical men frequently enter the cause of death as debility, exhaustion, blood-poisoning, pyæmia, septicæmia, phlebitis, embolism, peritonitis, hæmorrhage, &c., omitting to state that these circumstances were consequent upon child-bearing until specially asked whether such was the case. The causes of death of females at child-bearing ages should be carefully scrutinized, and the entry should be referred back for inquiry in all cases where the death is stated to have occurred from any of the above causes. It is questionable whether in any of the other colonies the scrutiny is as close as it is in Victoria, and hence it is probable that the full extent of the mortality in childbirth occurring is not known. The inaccuracy with which such deaths are often described has recently excited attention in England, where the Registrar-General in 1881 and 1882 caused special letters of inquiry to be sent out respecting doubtful deaths of women at child-bearing ages, with the result that 348 deaths in the former and 428 in the latter year were added to those assigned to puerperal fever and the other incidents of childbirth.* Such a practice has been followed for some years in Victoria, and it is much to be wished it should be adopted by the other colonies of this group. The following table contains a statement of the deaths recorded as having occurred from childbirth and metria in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia during the thirteen years ended with 1885, and the proportion of such deaths to every 10,000 children born alive in each colony:—

Deaths in
childbed in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

* See 45th Annual Report for the year 1882.

DEATHS FROM CHILDBIRTH AND PUERPERAL FEVER (OR METRIA)
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1885.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Childbirth and Puerperal Fever.					
	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.	Total.	Per 10,000 Children Born Alive.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	171	60·85	...	...	23	40·21
1874 ...	251	93·66	...	...	33	51·70
1875 ...	237	88·70	149	66·14	37	55·17
1876 ...	165	61·64	186	79·84	43	62·29
1877 ...	173	66·51	113	47·38	53	73·93
1878 ...	198	74·49	103	40·67	46	62·19
1879 ...	161	59·99	90	33·42	38	48·28
1880 ...	131	50·09	127	45·10	42	51·24
1881 ...	233	85·84	117	40·35	70	85·15
1882 ...	176	65·80	118	39·73	49	57·53
1883 ...	158	57·37	114	36·44	42	42·47
1884 ...	203	70·36	137	40·36	67	62·74
1885 ...	168	56·05	*	*	69	59·12
Sums & } Means }	2,425	68·57	1,254	45·77	612	57·85

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	22	30·96	26	85·30	52	46·34
1874 ...	38	49·38	20	64·58	74	57·61
1875 ...	54	72·89	32	103·06	93	64·41
1876 ...	49	59·58	20	63·51	74	45·77
1877 ...	45	52·08	25	77·86	74	43·90
1878 ...	41	44·17	16	45·69	85	47·83
1879 ...	50	50·49	11	30·86	81	44·83
1880 ...	39	38·00	18	48·14	76	39·29
1881 ...	63	58·83	14	35·73	92	49·11
1882 ...	70	64·55	14	34·63	101	53·14
1883 ...	49	43·86	19	44·61	95	49·47
1884 ...	49	41·36	12	26·21	137	69·03
1885 ...	53	44·00	16	34·50	144	73·12
Sums & } Means }	622	50·01	243	53·51	1,178	52·60

Low death
rate from
childbirth
in colonies,
1885.

705. The above figures show that, in proportion to the children born alive, the number of deaths of child-bearing women in 1885 was much below the average in all the colonies except Queensland and New Zealand. In the latter colony the rate in 1885, as well as in 1884, was exceptionally high.

Increase of
deaths in
childbed
during
epidemics
in all the
colonies.

706. The connexion between the prevalence of measles and scarlatina and of those circumstances which cause the deaths of women in childbed is exemplified in the returns of some of the neighbouring colonies as well as in those of Victoria; these epidemics being at their height during the period 1874 to 1876, concurrently with the

* Information not furnished.

greatest mortality occurring to child-bearing women. In one year of that period the rate in Victoria rose to nearly 1 death of a mother to every 100 children born alive, and in Tasmania to over 1 to every 100. In reference to a statement respecting this apparent connexion in the last issue of the *Victorian Year-Book*, Mr. W. R. E. Brown, the Registrar-General of New Zealand, points out and gives figures to show that it does not extend to his colony, and that, judging from those figures, "there does not appear to be in New Zealand any relation between the rates of mortality from childbirth and the prevalence of measles and scarlatina, as the combined number of deaths from these two diseases was the same in 1880, when the mortality from childbirth was lowest, as in 1885, when that mortality was highest." *

707. Comparing the deaths of child-bearing women with every 10,000 of the population, the proportions annually are 2·17 for the decennial period 1871 to 1880, 2·05 for the quinquennial period 1881 to 1885, and 1·94 for the year 1886. These and the following figures show Victoria to stand rather high in regard to the mortality of women in childbed as compared with many other countries, and especially so as it would appear that deaths from pregnancy, as well as from childbearing, are included in the following list, which they are not in the figures for Victoria :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND
CHILD-BEARING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881-84.†

						Deaths from Pregnancy and Child-bearing per 10,000 persons living.
Spain (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	...	3·77
Spain	...	...	...	...	...	3·56
Belgium	...	...	...	...	...	2·32
Prussia	...	...	...	...	...	2·20
Italy	...	...	...	...	...	2·13
Scotland (eight towns)	...	...	...	...	...	2·10
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	2·06
Switzerland (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	...	2·02
Scotland	...	...	...	...	...	1·87
Massachusetts	...	...	...	...	...	1·80
Denmark (towns)	...	...	...	...	...	1·76
Belgium (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	...	1·72
Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	1·65
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	1·60
Holland	...	...	...	...	...	1·43
Sweden	...	...	...	...	...	1·29
Sweden (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	...	1·27
Germany (principal towns)	...	...	...	...	...	1·23

708. Deaths from external causes, Class VII., in proportion to population, were formerly twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Violent deaths.

* See Report upon the Statistics of New Zealand 1885, page xxii.

† See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193; the complaints referred to are there termed "Malattie di gravidanza, parto e puerperio."

Wales ; but in recent years, as the number of individuals engaged in mining operations has decreased, the rate in the former has fallen considerably. Over a series of twenty-seven years, the average annual number of violent deaths per 100,000 of the population was 136, but during the ten years 1871-80 it was only 108, and in the subsequent five years it fell to as low as 93. The last-named rate, however, is still higher by nearly a third than the rate prevailing in England and Wales, where it averages only 72. The greater frequency of violent deaths in Victoria than in England appears in all classes of such deaths those from accidents and suicide being, in proportion to population, about a third more numerous, homicides more numerous by two-thirds, and executions twice as numerous.

709. The number of violent deaths recorded in Victoria during 1886 was 942, of which 803, or 85 per cent., were ascribed to accident ; 37, or 4 per cent., to homicide ; 101, or 11 per cent., to suicide ; and 1 was due to execution. Deaths from accidents were formerly more numerous than those from any single disease, and more recently than those from any specific disease except phthisis, diarrhœa, and pneumonia.* Forty-four per cent. of the deaths from accidents in 1886 were due to fractures, 24 per cent. to drowning, and 11 per cent. to burns and scalds. Homicides were considerably above, but suicides only slightly above, the average of the previous five years, the latter numbering 101, as against 89 in 1885, and 86 in 1884. The following table shows the number of deaths and the exact modes of death under the heads of accident and suicide, also the number of deaths from homicide and execution, during the year 1886 and the five years ended with 1885, the sexes of those who died being distinguished :—

VIOLENT DEATHS.						
Causes of Death.	Year 1886.			Five Years: 1881 to 1885.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents :—						
Fractures and contusions	312	40	352	1,464	168	1,632
Gunshot wounds ...	13	1	14	} 107	17	124
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	13	4	17			
Burns and scalds ...	39	48	87		255	434
Sunstroke ...	12	3	15	44	26	70
Lightning ...	2	...	2	11	1	12
Poison ...	18	6	24	63	30	93
Snake, insect—bite ...	3	1	4	16	2	18
Drowning ...	165	33	198	754	179	933
Suffocation ...	40	14	54	169	114	283
Others ...	28	8	36	44	19	63
Total ...	645	158	803	2,851	811	3,662
Homicide ...	21	16	37	53	57	110

* See table following paragraph 643 ante.

Violent
deaths, 1886
and pre-
vious years.

VIOLENT DEATHS—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Year 1886.			Five Years : 1881 to 1885.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Suicide :—						
Gunshot wounds ...	24	...	24	67	2	69
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	19	2	21	61	13	74
Poison ...	10	3	13	45	26	71
Drowning ...	10	2	12	68	27	95
Hanging ...	23	3	26	131	7	138
Otherwise ...	4	1	5	15	1	16
Total ...	90	11	101	387	76	463
Execution ...	1	...	1	8	...	8
Grand Total ...	757	185	942	3,299	944	4,243

710. During the five years ended with 1885, 38,213 males and 28,478 females died of specified causes ; and it results from these figures and those in the foregoing table, that, of the males, 1 in every 12 died a violent death ; 1 in every 13 died of an accident ; 1 in every 721 was a victim to homicide ; 1 in every 99 committed suicide ; and 1 in every 4,780 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 30 died a violent death ; 1 in every 35 died of an accident ; 1 in every 500 died by the hand of another ; 1 in every 375 committed suicide ; but, happily, not one was executed.

Violent deaths in proportion to total deaths.

711. Males are much more subject to violent deaths than females. Of those who so died in 1886, 757, or 80 per cent., belonged to the male, and 185, or 20 per cent., to the female, sex. In the previous five years these proportions were 78 and 22 per cent. respectively.

Violent deaths of males and females.

712. Omitting fractions, it may be roughly stated that, where 1 female dies a violent death in Victoria, 4 males die violent deaths ; where 1 female dies of an accident, 4 males die of accidents ; where 1 female commits suicide, 5 males do so ; but, according to the experience of recent years, more females are murdered than males. Only 1 woman has been executed in the colony since its first settlement ; but in the 35½ years since Victoria has been an independent colony as many as 128 males have been executed.

Violent deaths : proportion of males and females.

713. The only violent deaths which habitually affect females more than males are those resulting from burns and scalds. All other circumstances which occasion such deaths, as a rule, bear more hardly upon males than upon females.

Burns and scalds.

Suicidal deaths. 714. One hundred and one persons took their own lives in 1886, and 89 in the previous year. During the five years ended with 1885 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 93.

Modes of suicide in Victoria. 715. Hanging is the most common mode by which men commit suicide, drowning and shooting with almost equal frequency the next, cutting or stabbing the next, and taking poison the next. Females most frequently take their lives by drowning or by taking poison, next by stabbing or hanging, but only twice in the 87 cases named in the table by shooting. It may be mentioned that suicide by shooting is much more common now than formerly, the number of cases in the five years ended with 1885 being equal to the number in the preceding ten years.

Modes of suicide in England. 716. Dr. Ogle, in an able and interesting paper on suicide, read by him before the Statistical Society of London, in February 1886, gives the following table, showing the proportion during a series of years of suicides effected by different methods in England and Wales.* With the exception of shooting, the relative frequency of each method follows substantially the same order as that obtaining in Victoria:—

MODES OF COMMITTING SUICIDE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Methods.				Number by each Method per 1,000 by all Methods.		
				Males.	Females.	Both.
Hanging or strangulation	...	...	...	417	240	365
Drowning	...	...	...	152	264	185
Cut or stab	...	...	...	207	129	184
Poison	...	...	...	79	145	99
Shooting	...	...	...	67	2	48
Jump from height	...	...	...	21	36	25
Railway train	...	...	...	24	8	19
Otherwise	...	...	...	33	176	75
Total	...	...	...	1,000	1,000	1,000

Suicides of Chinese. 717. Suicide frequently occurs amongst the Chinese. Eleven men of this race committed that act in 1886—all but one by hanging. The total number of Chinese males in the colony is about 12,000; so that those who committed suicide during the year were in the proportion of about 1 in 1,100. In the general population the proportion averages only 1 in about 10,000.

Suicides in Australasian colonies. 718. According to the results in the following table, it would appear that, in proportion to population, suicide is more common in Victoria

* "Suicides in England and Wales," by William Ogle, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P., *Journal of the Statistical Society*, March, 1886.

than in any other Australasian colony except Queensland. It should, however, be stated that the death records frequently do not upon the surface show that the death has been suicidal, and close examination, with sometimes further inquiry, is therefore necessary to determine that fact. It is hence likely that the full extent to which suicide prevails in some of the colonies is not ascertained. The following are the suicides and their proportion to every 100,000 of the population during the thirteen years ended with 1885 recorded in all the Australasian colonies except Western Australia :—

**DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1873 TO 1885.**

Year.	Number of Deaths from Suicide.					
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 ...	97	12·7	41	7·5	22	15·7
1874 ...	97	12·5	64	11·2	10	6·4
1875 ...	91	11·6	55	9·4	23	13·3
1876 ...	100	12·6	61	10·1	24	13·0
1877 ...	92	11·4	66	10·5	27	13·8
1878 ...	87	10·6	48	7·3	29	14·0
1879 ...	108	13·0	62	9·0	40	18·7
1880 ...	118	13·9	68	9·4	22	9·9
1881 ...	102	11·7	83	10·9	21	9·5
1882 ...	83	9·3	55	7·0	40	16·8
1883 ...	103	11·3*	54	6·5	37	13·8
1884 ...	86	9·2*	81	9·2	45	15·3*
1885 ...	89	9·3	†	...	36	11·7
Means...	96	11·5	62	8·9	29	13·2

	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 ...	10	5·1	6	5·8	20	7·0
1874 ...	22	10·9	6	5·8	20	6·3
1875 ...	24	11·5	6	5·8	29	8·1
1876 ...	15	6·9	6	5·7	42	10·8
1877 ...	17	7·3	10	9·4	32	7·8
1878 ...	18	7·4	8	7·4	37	8·8
1879 ...	18	7·1	5	4·5	42	9·4
1880 ...	25	9·5	8	7·0	38	8·0
1881 ...	34	11·8	6	5·1	42	8·5
1882 ...	18	6·3	3	2·5	53	10·4
1883 ...	31	10·4	5	4·0	55	10·4
1884 ...	31	10·0	7	5·5	57	10·4*
1885 ..	32	10·2	5	3·8	54	9·5
Means...	23	8·8	6	5·6	40	8·9

* Figures amended since last publication.

† Information not furnished.

Proportion
of suicides
in different
colonies.

719. It will be observed that, according to the records, the suicides which take place annually in Victoria and Queensland are almost invariably above 1 per 10,000 persons living, but those which take place in the other colonies are generally below that proportion, which indeed was not once reached in Tasmania, only four times in New South Wales and New Zealand, and six times in South Australia, during the thirteen years named in the table. The rate in Tasmania appears to be much lower than in any of the other colonies.

Suicides in
England
and Wales.

720. In England and Wales, according to figures given by Dr. Ogle,* the suicide rate is lower than in any of the Australasian colonies, except Tasmania. In England and Wales it increased considerably during the five years ended with 1880, since which period it appears to have remained uniform. The following are the figures referred to :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

						Deaths from Suicide per 100,000 Persons Living.
1861 to 1865	...	...	...	...	...	6·52
1866 to 1870	...	...	...	...	...	6·64
1871 to 1875	...	...	...	...	...	6·62
1876 to 1880	...	...	...	...	...	7·38
1881 to 1885	...	...	...	...	...	7·38
Mean ...						6·91

Suicides in
France.

721. Suicide in France appears to be much more rife than it is in England and Wales, or than in any of the Australasian colonies ; it also seems to be largely increasing in that country. This is shown by the following calculations, which have been based upon figures given in a recent number of the *Journal Officiel*.:—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN FRANCE.

						Deaths from Suicide per 100,000 Persons Living.
1861 to 1865	...	...	...	...	...	12·4
1866 to 1870	...	...	...	...	...	13·5
1871 to 1875	...	...	...	...	...	16·9
1876 to 1880	...	...	...	...	...	16·9
1881 to 1884	...	...	...	...	...	18·9
Mean ...						15·7

Suicides in
Foreign
countries.

722. Statistics of suicide in a number of countries have been collected with much care by Dr. Enrico Morselli, Professor of Psychological Medicine in the Royal University of Turin. Dr. Morselli arrives at the conclusion that suicide is increasing in almost every country ; that “religion and morals have never reached the root of the calamity” ; that

* See *Statistical Journal*, March, 1886, page 112.

the sole preventive, not only against suicide but against madness, would consist in "diminishing the struggle for life amongst men, and in developing in man the well-ordering sentiments and ideas by which to reach a certain aim in life; in short, to give force and energy to the moral character." From his work on the subject, the following proportions have been abstracted* :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.			Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.		
Saxony	...	31.1	Norway	...	7.5
Denmark	...	25.8	Belgium	...	6.9
Schleswig-Holstein	...	24.0	Hungary	...	5.2
Austria	...	21.2	Italy	...	3.7
France	...	15.0	Netherlands	...	3.6
Hanover	...	14.0	United States	...	3.5
Prussia	...	13.3	Russia	...	2.9
Bavaria	...	9.1	Spain	...	1.4
Sweden	...	8.1			

723. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, suicide is more rife in Saxony, Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein, Austria, France, Hanover, and Prussia than in Queensland or Victoria; and in those countries, with the addition of Bavaria, than in New South Wales, South Australia, or New Zealand; whilst Tasmania stands not only below these, but also below Sweden, Norway, and Belgium. The only countries quoted which stand below any of the Australasian colonies in point of frequency of suicide are Hungary, Italy, the Netherlands, the United States, Russia, and Spain. Suicides in Australasia and Foreign countries.

724. In addition to the above, figures for the following countries are given by Mr. Mulhall.† The observations extend over the years 1871 to 1877:— Suicides in certain countries.

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.			Deaths from Suicide in each year per 100,000 Persons Living.		
Switzerland	...	20.2	Scotland	...	4.0
Germany	...	14.3	Ireland	...	1.7
Sweden and Norway	...	8.1			

725. Mr. Mulhall thinks that the most notable causes of the increase of suicide are "the increase of railways and commerce, the great consumption of spirits and flesh meat, the spread of secular education and infidelity, the rapid growth of urban and decline of rural life, the higher ratio of insanity, the increase of wealth, the new system of divorce, and Causes assigned for increase of suicide.

* See *Suicide*, by Henry Morselli, M.D. Table IV., page 30. London: Kegan Paul & Co., 1881.

† *Dictionary of Statistics*, page 429.

the keener struggle for existence in Europe, owing to the greater density of population."

Suicide more
destructive
than war.

726. In another work* the same writer points out that suicide is a more terrible destroyer of human life than war, for whilst during the fifty years of the Queen's reign war has occasioned 52,000 deaths of subjects of the United Kingdom, and 316,000 deaths of subjects of France, Germany, and Austria, suicide has claimed 77,000 victims in the first-named country and 610,000 victims in the other three countries named.

Violent
deaths in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

727. According to the following figures, violent deaths during the four years ended with 1885 were less common in Victoria than in any other of the Australasian colonies, except South Australia and Tasmania :—

VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1885.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Violent Deaths.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ...	1882	841	9·44
	1883	908	9·97†
	1884	799	8·56†
	1885	846	8·83
	Mean of 4 years	848	9·20
New South Wales ...	1882	904	11·37
	1883	850	10·19
	1884	990	11·24
	1885	†	...
	Mean of 3 years	915	10·93
Queensland ..	1882	439	18·48
	1883	396	14·78
	1884	509	17·27†
	1885	492	15·93
	Mean of 4 years	459	16·62
South Australia ...	1882	210	7·24
	1883	202	6·76
	1884	239	7·74
	1885	212	6·77
	Mean of 4 years	216	7·13
Western Australia ...	1882	53	17·44
	1883	59	18·89
	1884	51	15·78
	1885	45	13·21
	Mean of 4 years	52	16·33

* *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 11.

† Figures amended since last publication.

‡ Information not furnished.

VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1885—
continued.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Violent Deaths.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Tasmania ...	1882	87	7·21
	1883	106	8·53
	1884	90	7·01
	1885	91	6·89
	Mean of 4 years	93	7·41
New Zealand ...	1882	505	9·92
	1883	494	9·33
	1884	548	9·98*
	1885	517	9·13
	Mean of 4 years	516	9·59

728. It will be readily believed that violent deaths are not so frequent in Victoria now as in the early days of the gold discoveries. By the following figures, however, which, with the exception of those in the first line, have been extracted from the appendix to the 40th Report of the Registrar-General of England, it appears that such deaths are still more common here than in any European country. Fatal accidents seem to occur with more frequency in Victoria than in any of the countries; and suicides than in any except Switzerland, Prussia, Austria, and Bavaria. Homicide, relatively to population, appears to be more prevalent than in the United Kingdom, Norway, Sweden, Prussia, Belgium, and Finland, but to be much less rife than in Switzerland, Bavaria, or Italy. It must be remembered, however, that the proportions in the table (except in the case of Victoria) have been calculated in relation to the events occurring in one year only, and might not hold good if those in a series of years were taken into account:—

Violent deaths in Victoria and European countries.

DEATH RATE FROM VIOLENCE IN VICTORIA AND IN CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.†

Countries.	Proportion to 100,000 Living of Deaths from—			
	Violence of all kinds.	Accident and Negligence.	Homicide.	Suicide.
Victoria ...	95·4	81·4	3·7	10·2
Switzerland ...	92·4	68·9	3·9	19·6
United Kingdom ‡	77·5	69·7	1·6	6·2
England and Wales ...	75·7	66·7	1·7	7·3
Scotland ...	72·0	68·2	·1	3·7
Ireland ...	39·1	35·3	1·7	2·1

* Figures amended since last publication.
† The proportions have been calculated upon the occurrences in Victoria during the five years, 1881 to 1885, in Norway during 1873, in Scotland during 1875, in Finland during 1874, in Prussia during 1875, and in other countries during 1876. The figures in the last column in a few instances differ from those of Dr. Morselli (*ante*), which have been calculated over a series of years.
‡ Including the shipping.

DEATH RATE FROM VIOLENCE IN VICTORIA AND IN CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES*—continued.

Countries.			Proportion to 100,000 Living of Deaths from—			
			Violence of all kinds.	Accident and Negligence.	Homicide.	Suicide.
Norway	...	...	72·4	64·1	1·3	7·0
Finland	...	...	62·6	55·7	3·5	3·4
Sweden	...	...	61·9	50·7	2·0	9·2
Prussia	...	...	61·6	46·1	2·1	13·4
Bavaria	...	...	51·9	37·7	3·9	10·3
Belgium	...	...	48·3	38·5	1·6	8·2
Austria	...	...	47·1	...	...	11·3
Italy	...	...	24·0	14·9	5·4	3·7

Railway accidents.

729. The following table gives a statement of the number of cases of death and injury from accidents on the Government lines of railway during the twenty-eight and a half years ended with 30th June, 1887, embracing the whole period of the existence of railways in Victoria :—

DEATHS FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1886-7.

Year.		Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
			From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	At crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
1859 to 1868	...	37	...	...	...	3	19	22	1	14	...
1869	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	1
1870	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...
1871	...	6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2
1872	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
1873	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	...	10	...	...	...	4	...	4	1	4	1
1875	...	11	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	4	1
1876	...	23	...	...	...	3	10	13	2	6	2
1877	...	22	...	1	1	3	10	13	...	8	...
1878	...	16	...	...	...	...	7	7	2	6	1
1879	...	21	...	...	...	1	8	9	2	9	1
1880	...	18	...	...	...	...	7	7	3	6	2
1881	...	34	4	4	8	...	14	14	3	8	1
1882	...	38	1	1	2	...	22	22	3	9	2
1883	...	32	...	5	5	...	10	10	5	10	2
1884 (six months)	...	10	1	...	1	4	2	6	...	3	...
1884-5	...	36	...	1	1	...	12	12	7	14	2
1885-6	...	38	...	1	1	1	15	16	5	14	2
1886-7†	...	50	4	...	4	2	14	16	5	25	...
Total killed		411	10	13	23	21	161	182	39	147	20

* See footnote (†) to preceding page.

† The high mortality in 1886-7 was chiefly due to the Windsor railway accident. So far as the numbers killed and injured are concerned, this is the worst railway accident which has occurred in Victoria.

PERSONS INJURED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1886-7.

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own miscon- duct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own miscon- duct or want of caution.	Total.	At crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
1859 to 1868 ...	84	22	2	24	5	45	50	1	7	2
1869 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870 ...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
1871 ...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
1872 ...	32	28	2	30	1	1	2	...	...	...
1873 ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1874 ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
1875 ...	8	...	...	...	6	1	7	...	1	...
1876 ...	27	1	1	2	4	15	19	...	5	1
1877 ...	49	36	...	36	3	5	8	1	2	2
1878 ...	40	22	3	25	6	5	11	...	1	3
1879 ...	45	7	2	9	11	20	31	3	1	1
1880 ...	20	5	...	5	1	7	8	2	3	2
1881 ...	64	46	4	50	1	10	11	...	2	1
1882 ...	261	210	5	215	13	25	38	1	2	5
1883 ...	101	67	8	75	7	12	19	2	1	4
1884 (six months) ...	90	44	9	53	10	21	31	2	1	3
1884-5 ...	116	13	23	36	10	46	56	5	9	10
1885-6 ...	191	3	33	36	17	101	118	6	4	27
1886-7* ...	358	266	24	290	16	43	59	3	3	3
Total injured ...	1495	770	116	886	115	360	475	26	43	65

730. It will be observed that, in the whole period of twenty-eight and a half years, 411 persons were killed and 1,495 were injured on the State lines of railway, and that, exclusive of trespassers, persons crossing the lines, &c., 174 of the former and 476 of the latter met their death or injury in consequence of their own misconduct or want of caution. Of the persons killed throughout the period, 23 were passengers, and as many as 182 railway or contractors' servants; 13 of the former, and 161 of the latter, having suffered in consequence of their own carelessness. The passengers injured numbered 886, and the railway servants 475; as many as 360 of the latter, but only 116 of the former, suffered from their own action. At crossings, 39 persons were killed, and 26 injured. As many as 147 trespassers were killed, no less than 53 being in the last 3 years; these no doubt included persons who committed suicide by placing themselves in the way of trains. During the same three years the trespassers injured have only numbered 16.

Railway
passengers
and ser-
vants killed
and injured

* See footnote (†) on last page.

Mining accidents.

731. In the thirteen years ended with 1886, embracing the whole period during which the Regulation and Inspection of Mines and Machinery Statutes* have been in operation, 757 persons lost their lives, and 1,700 persons were injured, from accidents connected with mining operations. The following were the numbers in each year and their proportion to the number of miners at work :—

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1886.

Year.	Average Number of Miners at work.	Number of Persons—			Numbers per 1,000 Miners at work—			
		Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.	
1874	...	46,512	90	245	335	1·93	5·27	7·20
1875	...	42,058	83	217	300	1·97	5·16	7·13
1876	...	41,531	55	170	225	1·32	4·10	5·42
1877	...	38,860	64	154	218	1·65	3·96	5·61
1878	...	37,212	40	106	146	1·07	2·85	3·92
1879	...	37,195	48	112	160	1·29	3·01	4·30
1880	...	38,076	50	89	139	1·31	2·34	3·65
1881	...	38,436	72	108	180	1·87	2·81	4·68
1882	...	37,446	71	130	201	1·90	3·47	5·37
1883	...	33,927	59	128	187	1·74	3·77	5·51
1884	...	29,182	41	106	147	1·40	3·63	5·03
1885	...	27,033	40	67	107	1·48	2·48	3·96
1886	...	25,361	44	68	112	1·73	2·68	4·41
Means	...	36,371	58	131	189	1·60	3·59	5·19

Mining acci- dents, 1886.

732. In 1886, fatal mining accidents numbered 4 more than in the previous year, and, in proportion to the number of miners at work, was somewhat above the average. In comparison with earlier years, the persons killed and injured in and in connexion with mines have much diminished both in numbers and in proportion to the miners at work.

Mining acci- dents in Victoria and England.

733. According to the average of the thirteen years to which reference is made, 1 miner in every 625 loses his life annually. In 1886 the proportion was 1 in 578. These proportions contrast favorably with the proportion of fatal accidents in the metalliferous mines of Great Britain and Ireland, where, according to the report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines for 1883, 1 person in every 584 employed in and about mines lost his life by accident during the year, and 1 in every 607 during the ten years 1874 to 1883. This is exclusive of accidents in coal mines, in respect to which the proportion of fatal accidents is much higher. Dr. Raseri says that in Italy, during the six years 1879 to 1884, 1 miner in 450 lost his life annually by accident.

* 37 Vict. No. 480, 41 Vict. No. 583, 45 Vict. No. 719, and 47 Vict. No. 783.

734. It appears by the following table that, in the thirteen years named, 1,194, or 48 per cent., of the mining accidents in Victoria were caused by the fall of earth or materials ; 484, or 20 per cent., by falling down shafts, cage accidents, &c. ; and 299, or 12 per cent., by explosions, principally of blasting charges :—

CAUSES OF MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1886.

Nature of Accident.	Number of Persons—		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Fall of earth or rock underground	298	536	834
" " on surface	99	73	172
" materials down shafts, passes, &c.	40	146	186
" " winzes, &c.	2	...	2
Falling down shafts	109	148	257
" " winzes, shoots, &c.	15	68	83
Cage accidents	45	99	144
Timber accidents	14	20	34
Truck accidents	5	41	46
Machinery in motion	17	71	88
Explosion of charges of gunpowder	20	128	148
" " guncotton	1	10	11
" " nitro-glycerine compounds	23	53	76
" stored explosives	6	28	34
" boilers	2	5	7
" fire damp	1	22	23
Foul air	10	...	10
Flooding of mines	23	...	23
Undescribed	27	252	279
Total	757	1,700	2,457

735. One effect of the new classification is to remove from the list of diseases, and to place under the head of " Ill-defined and unspecified causes " instead, a number of indefinite causes of death, which, although constantly appearing in medical certificates, are almost worthless for purposes of statistical investigation. Prominent among these are atrophy and debility, dropsy, tumor, mortification, abscess, hemorrhage, &c. It is obviously desirable that as few entries as possible should be made under this head, and it may be hoped that medical men will, as far as possible, avoid such terms in future when certifying to the cause of death, and that, wherever practicable, the name of the primary complaint may be given, rather than that of some affection which is merely a result or symptom thereof. In the year under review there were no fewer than 1,197 deaths from ill-defined or unspecified causes, or nearly per cent. of the deaths from all causes, as compared with 7½ per cent.

Ill-defined and unspecified causes of death.

in the five years ended with 1885, and 7 per cent. in the ten years ended with 1880. The great majority of these—viz., 1,049 in 1886—were returned as from atrophy and debility; whilst 40 were set down to tumours, 25 to dropsy, 21 to abscess, 16 to other ill-defined causes, and 46 to unspecified causes.

736. The mortality under the head of atrophy and debility is almost entirely confined to infants and young children—thus, of the 1,049 deaths set down thereto in 1886, 967 were under 5 years, 869 were under 1 year, 320 were under 1 month, of age. It is probable that a large number of these deaths might have been returned more definitely if sufficient pains had been taken. The following are the numbers of both sexes recorded as having died from atrophy and debility in each of the twenty years ended with 1886 :—

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY, 1867 TO 1886.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1867	399	347	746	1877	344	304	648
1868	337	328	665	1878	389	311	700
1869	386	337	723	1879	407	304	711
1870	422	368	790	1880	369	324	693
1871	368	311	679	1881	392	345	737
1872	354	338	692	1882	493	442	935
1873	378	336	714	1883	412	387	799
1874	402	337	739	1884	488	365	853
1875	413	349	762	1885	541	414	955
1876	344	305	649	1886	577	472	1,049
Annual mean 1867 to 1876	380·3	335·6	715·9	Annual mean 1877 to 1886	441·2	366·8	808·0

737. Notwithstanding the proportions of the sexes of persons at ages to be affected by atrophy and debility were about equal, it will be observed that in every one of the years more males died than females. During the whole period, females died of these complaints in the proportion of 83 to every 100 males.

738. The practice of returning atrophy and debility as causes of death appears to be no less common in the other Australasian colonies than in Victoria, the mortality (generally of infants or young children) from those circumstances which medical men seem to find a difficulty in giving a more definite name to being apparently more common generally in the warmer than in the cooler colonies. The following are the figures for the four years ended with 1885 :—

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1882 TO 1885.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Deaths from Atrophy and Debility.	
		Total.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria ... {	1882	935	10·49
	1883	799	8·77*
	1884	853	9·13*
	1885	955	9·96
	Mean of 4 years	885	9·59
New South Wales ... {	1882	776	9·76
	1883	832	9·97
	1884	975	11·07
	1885	1,059	11·38
	Mean of 4 years	910	10·54
Queensland ... {	1882	299	12·58
	1883	344	12·84
	1884	438	14·86*
	1885	402	13·02
	Mean of 4 years	371	13·32
South Australia ... {	1882	337	11·62
	1883	353	11·81
	1884	380	12·31
	1885	307	9·81
	Mean of 4 years	344	11·39
Western Australia ... {	1882	30	9·87
	1883	19	6·08
	1884	35	10·83
	1885	48	14·09
	Mean of 4 years	33	10·22
Tasmania ... {	1882	112	9·28
	1883	124	9·98
	1884	126	9·81
	1885	124	9·38
	Mean of 4 years	122	9·61
New Zealand ... {	1882	334	6·56
	1883	269	5·08
	1884	304	5·54*
	1885	294	5·19
	Mean of 4 years	300	5·59

* Figures amended since last publication.

Causes of death of octogenarians.

739. The number of deaths of persons over 80 years of age, and their exact ages at death, have been already quoted for the year 1886 and the two preceding periods of five and eleven years respectively.* The following table shows the causes of death of these persons :—

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1886.

Causes of Death.	Year 1886.		Five Years, 1882-86.		Eleven Years ended with 1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Quinsy ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever, &c. ... ..	...	1	4	2	3	2
Erysipelas	1	1	6	2	3	7
Carbuncle, Boil ... ..	...	...	...	1	3	2
Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh ... ..	...	...	5	2	5	11
Dysentery and Diarrhœa	12	7	43	37	51	36
Cholera ... ..	...	...	...	...	6	1
Rheumatism ... ..	...	1	4	3	7	4
Venereal Diseases	2	...	2	...	4	...
Privation	1	...	2	...	3	...
Scurvy ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Intemperance ... ..	...	...	...	...	2	1
Hydatid ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Gout	1	...	3	1	2	...
Dropsy ... ..	...	...	6	9	20	18
Cancer	7	4	32	14	35	13
Tabes Mesenterica	1	...	1	...	...	...
Tumour ... ..	...	...	2	1	...	3
Mortification ... ..	...	...	4	2	9	3
Phthisis ... ..	...	1	2	3	3	3
Abscess, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...
Brain Diseases, &c.	26	21	110	79	136	103
Heart Diseases, &c.	24	10	81	48	66	46
Lung Diseases, &c.	47	29	187	133	183	116
Stomach Diseases, &c.	11	7	43	27	37	21
Kidney Diseases, &c.	10	3	44	8	47	1
Gennetic Diseases ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	1
Skin Diseases, &c. ... ..	...	...	...	...	4	2
Old Age	155	117	628	483	631	538
Accidents	7	3	22	19	22	18
Suicide ... ..	...	...	...	2	4	...
Unspecified causes	4	3	4	3	2	...
Total	309	208	1,237	880	1,291	951

Complaints most fatal to octogenarians—1871-86.

740. It will be noticed that during the seventeen years referred to, in the case of more than half of both the males and females, no complaint was set down except old age. Little is to be learnt from such a vague definition, and it is much to be wished that medical men would endeavour to describe the causes of death with more precision. Of the remainder,

* See table following paragraph 631 ante.

over two-sevenths of both sexes died of diseases of the organs of respiration, chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis, and about one-fifth died of affections of the brain and nerves.

741. Elaborate tables showing the occupations at death of males at various ages in Melbourne, in the extra-metropolitan towns, and in the extra-urban districts, were published in the Statistical Register of Victoria for 1883, and statements based upon these have been given in the last three issues of the *Victorian Year-Book*. The following is a summary of the proportions of adult males of each class of occupations dying annually in the three years embracing the census year (1881), and the year immediately succeeding and following it, the groups being arranged according to the order of fatality* :—

Occupations
at death.

OCCUPATIONS OF ADULT MALES AT DEATH IN ORDER OF FATALITY.

			Annual Deaths of Males over 20 per 1,000 Living.
1.	Engaged in industrial pursuits	...	21·89
2.	„ entertaining and serving	...	20·42
3.	„ commercial pursuits	...	17·62
4.	„ professional pursuits	...	16·51
5.	„ food and drinks	...	15·53
6.	„ books and literature	...	12·48
7.	„ on land and with animals	...	9·96

Medical men
in various
countries.

742. As bearing upon the mortality, it is important to consider whether the number of medical men is sufficient to minister to the health of the population. At the census of 1881, 454 legally qualified medical practitioners were returned, which gives 1 to every 1,900 persons, or to every 194 square miles. The first of these proportions compares favorably with that in most other countries, the only ones known to have a higher proportion being England and Wales, Italy, and Switzerland. In regard to the second proportion, in consequence of Victoria being much more thinly peopled than any of the countries of the old world, it is naturally low; lower, in fact, than in any other country respecting which the information is at hand, except Sweden and Norway. These results are shown in the following table, in which the countries are arranged in order according to the proportion of medical men to the population and to the area of each country :—

* For more complete information on the fatality of different occupations see *Statistical Register*, 1883, page 278; also, *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, paragraph 619; *ibid.*, 1884-5, paragraph 669; *ibid.*, 1885-6, paragraph 684 *et seq.*

MEDICAL MEN IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION AND AREA IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Medical Men per 100,000 Persons Living.	Countries.	Square Miles to a Medical Man.
Switzerland ...	1880	75	England and Wales ...	3·9
Italy ...	1885	60	Belgium ...	4·7
England and Wales ...	1881	58	Italy ...	6·2
Victoria ...	1881	53	Holland ...	6·9
Scotland ...	1881	50	Switzerland... ..	7·3
Ireland ...	1881	48	Ireland ...	13·2
Holland ...	1884	43	France ...	13·9
Belgium ...	1884	42	Germany ...	15·1
France ...	1883	39	Austria ...	15·8
Germany ...	1876	32	Scotland ...	15·9
Austria ...	1884	32	Hungary ...	33·6
Norway ...	1882	32	Spain ...	37·1
Spain ...	1877	31	Portugal ...	43·4
Hungary ...	1876	24	Russia in Europe ...	148·4
Portugal ...	1880	18	Victoria ...	193·6
Russia in Europe ...	1882	16	Norway ...	205·0
Sweden ...	1883	13	Sweden ...	294·9

NOTE.—The figures, except those relating to Victoria, have been taken (with some corrections) from a table given by Dr. Raseri. The area per medical man is there stated in square kilometres, which have been converted into square miles on the assumption that one of the former is equal to ·386 of one of the latter.

Sickness and
deaths in
general
hospitals.

743. There are 38 general hospitals in Victoria, 9 of which are also benevolent asylums. The total number of cases of sickness treated in these institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1886, was 15,987, and the number of deaths was 1,719. In the previous twelve months the cases of sickness treated numbered 14,870, and the deaths 1,653. There was thus 1 death to every 9·3 cases of sickness treated in hospitals during the year 1886, as against 1 death to every 9·0 cases of sickness treated therein during the previous year. The following table gives a list of the various hospitals throughout the colony, also a statement of the number of cases treated, the number of deaths which occurred, in the year ended 30th June, 1886, and the proportion of deaths to cases in each hospital during that and the previous year :—

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Name of Hospital.	Year ended 30th June, 1886.			Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated, Year ended 30th June, 1885.
	Number of Cases treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated.	
Alexandra	24	3	12·50	6·67
Amherst	366	23	6·28	7·49
Ararat*	330	20	6·06	8·24
Ballarat	1,157	102	8·82	10·98
Beechworth	483	33	6·83	9·58

* This institution is also a Benevolent Asylum.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS—*continued.*

Name of Hospital.	Year ended 30th June, 1886.			Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated, Year ended 30th June, 1885.
	Number of Cases treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Cases treated.	
Belfast *	58	3	5·17	5·36
Bendigo	1,192	126	10·57	10·11
Castlemaine	556	52	9·35	9·05
Clunes	132	14	10·61	8·28
Colac ...	74	6	8·11	5·26
Creswick	269	12	4·46	6·09
Daylesford*	200	20	10·00	13·41
Dunolly	333	36	10·81	7·99
Echuca	210	13	6·19	12·02
Geelong*	851	74	8·70	9·58
Hamilton*	262	27	10·31	8·15
Heathcote	61	11	18·03	14·29
Horsham	250	22	8·80	11·67
Inglewood	378	27	7·14	6·69
Kilmore	179	18	10·06	10·08
Kyneton	386	14	3·63	5·81
Maldon*	58	9	15·52	17·31
Mansfield	95	8	8·42	8·49
Maryborough	360	27	7·50	7·73
Melbourne	4,066	630	15·50	16·99
Melbourne (Alfred)	1,340	185	13·81	10·96
Melbourne (Austin)†	118	33	28·00	20·41
Melbourne (Homœopathic)	276	14	5·07	5·26
Mooroopna	348	27	7·76	7·56
Nhill	82	9	10·98	7·02
Pleasant Creek (Stawell)*	281	28	9·96	11·16
Portland*	26	1	3·85	8·51
Sale	301	29	9·63	12·50
St. Arnaud	303	17	5·61	6·85
Swan Hill	122	8	6·56	5·83
Wangaratta	266	26	9·77	9·31
Warrnambool*...	96	8	8·33	9·73
Wood's Point	98	4	4·08	3·92
Total	15,987	1,719	10·75	11·12

744. In proportion to the cases treated in 1885-6, the greatest mortality occurred in the Austin (Melbourne),† Heathcote, Maldon, and Melbourne Hospitals; and the lowest in the Kyneton, Portland, Wood's Point, Creswick, Homœopathic (Melbourne), and Belfast Hospitals. In the previous year the rate of mortality was highest in the Austin (Melbourne),† Maldon, Melbourne, and Heathcote Hospitals; and the least in the Wood's Point, Homœopathic (Melbourne), Colac, Belfast and Swan Hill Hospitals.

745. The following figures, calculated from numbers given in Dr. Raseri's paper‡ show the proportions of deaths to inmates of hospitals

Highest and lowest death rates.

Proportion of deaths in Hospitals in various countries.

* These institutions are also Benevolent Asylums.

† For incurables.

‡ Page 195.

in various countries; those for Victoria during the six years ended with 1885 being added:—

PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS TO INMATES OF HOSPITALS IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

						Per cent.
Victoria	...	...	...	1880-85	...	11·85
England and Wales	...	...	...	1884	...	11·11
Austria	...	...	...	1883	...	10·43
Italy	...	...	...	1885	...	10·22
Saxony	...	...	...	1882	...	9·40
Norway	...	...	...	1883	...	9·36
France	...	...	...	1883	...	9·14
Portugal	...	...	...	1884	...	9·02
Hungary	...	...	...	1882	...	8·68
Prussia	...	...	...	1882	...	8·24
German Empire	...	...	...	1882	...	7·18
Sweden	...	...	...	1883	...	6·23
Baden	...	...	...	1882	...	4·86
Bavaria	...	...	...	1882	...	3·86
Württemberg	...	...	...	1882	...	3·49

Deaths in
Victorian
and other
Hospitals.

746. The mortality in hospitals would appear by the figures to be greater in Victoria than in any of the other countries named. In the absence of information it is impossible to say whether the cases treated in the hospitals of this colony may not be of a worse class than those in the other countries, or whether hospitals for special complaints—ophthalmic, maternity, &c., where the mortality would naturally not be so great as in general hospitals—may not be included with the latter in the returns of some of the countries.

Sickness and
deaths in
Women's
Infirmary
Department

747. The patients treated in the Infirmary Department* of the Women's Hospital numbered 253 during the year 1884-5, and 466 in 1885-6. The deaths in the same institution numbered 11 in the former, and 21 in the latter year. Therefore, 1 patient in 23 died in 1884-5, and 1 in 22 in 1885-6.

Deaths of
mothers in
Women's
Midwifery
Department

748. In the Midwifery Department* of the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, 564 women were confined in 1884-5, and 550 in 1885-6.† Thirty-three died in the former period, and 16 in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 17 died in 1884-5, and 1 woman in 34 in 1885-6. From the founding of the institution to the end of June, 1886, 12,435 women were accouched therein,† of whom 221 died, which is equivalent to 1 death to every 56 confinements.‡

Deaths of
infants in
Women's
Hospital.

749. The infants born alive in the Women's Hospital numbered 533 in the year 1884-5, and 514 during the year 1885-6, and of these, 50

* The Midwifery and the Infirmary Departments of the "Women's Hospital" were formerly known under the names of the "Lying-in Hospital" and the "Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children" respectively.

† Including a few women who were accouched outside the hospital by midwives connected with the institution.

‡ See paragraph 703 *ante*.

in the former and 24 in the latter year died before being taken from the institution; thus 1 infant in 11 died in the former, and 1 in every 21 in the latter year.*

750. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children 407 cases were treated, and 35 deaths occurred, in the year 1884-5; 593 cases were treated, and 35 deaths occurred, during the year 1885-6. These numbers furnish proportions of 1 death to every 12 patients in the former, and 1 death to every 17 patients in the latter, period.

Sickness and deaths in Children's Hospital.

751. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums (exclusive of Melbourne Immigrants' Home) numbered 1,959 in 1884-5, and 1,817 in the year 1885-6; deaths numbered 217 and 198. The deaths were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to every 9 in both years.

Sickness and deaths in benevolent asylums.

752. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in the year 1884-5 amounted to 460, and the deaths to 89, or 1 death to every 5 cases of sickness. In the year 1885-6 the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 520, and the deaths 99, or 1 death to every 5 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in Immigrants' Home.

753. In 1884-5 the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 164, and the deaths 4. In the year ended 30th June, 1885-6, these numbers were 143 and 3 respectively. Thus, in 1884-5, 1 death occurred to every 40 cases of sickness, and, in 1885-6, 1 death to every 48 cases of sickness.

Sickness and deaths in orphan asylums.

754. In hospitals for the insane during 1885, the cases of sickness numbered 1,071, and during 1886 they numbered 906. The deaths amounted to 223 at the former period, and 256 at the latter, or an average of 1 death to every 5 cases of sickness in the former, and 1 to every 4 cases of sickness in the latter year.

Sickness and deaths in lunatic asylums.

755. In gaols and penal establishments 990 cases of sickness occurred in 1885, and 801 in 1886. The deaths in these two periods respectively were 71 and 59 (exclusive of one death by execution). Thus, 1 death occurred to every 14 cases in both years.

Sickness and deaths in gaols.

756. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions during 1885-6† was 2,494, being in the proportion of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in Victoria during the year. The deaths in such institutions in the five years ended with 1886 were in the proportion of 1 to every 6·3 deaths; and in the four years, 1877-80, in that of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in the whole colony. The following are the names of the institutions and the number of deaths which occurred in each during the year 1885-6:—

Deaths in public institutions.

* See paragraph 621 *ante*.

† The figures relating to hospitals for the insane, industrial and reformatory schools, gaols, and penal establishments are for the year ended 31st December, and those relating to the other institutions are for the year ended 30th June, 1886.

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1885-6.

					Number of Deaths.
General hospitals	...	...	...	...	1,719
Women's Hospital—					
Infirmary Department*	...	...	...	...	21
Midwifery Department†	...	...	...	...	40
Hospital for Sick Children	...	...	...	...	35
Benevolent asylums	...	...	...	...	198
Melbourne Immigrants' Home	...	...	...	...	99
Orphan asylums	...	...	...	...	3
Eye and Ear Hospital	...	...	...	...	2
Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind	...	...	...	...	2
Hospitals for the insane	...	...	...	...	256
Female refuges	...	...	...	...	9‡
Victorian Infant Asylum	...	...	...	...	14
Industrial and reformatory schools	...	...	...	...	37§
Gaols (exclusive of Police gaols)	...	...	...	...	58
Penal establishments	...	...	...	...	1
Total					2,494

NOTE.—In 1885-6 no death occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Deaths in
public
institutions
in England.

757. In England and Wales during 1882, 1 out of every 10 deaths registered occurred in a workhouse, hospital, or lunatic asylum. Of such deaths, 63 per cent. occurred in the first of these institutions, 28 per cent. in the second, and 9 per cent. in the third.

Sick and
infirm.

758. The householder's schedule used at the census of 1881 contained a column headed "Health," respecting which an instruction was given to the effect that, if any person was unable to follow his usual occupation by reason of illness or accident, or was afflicted with deafmuteism, blindness, lunacy, idiocy, epilepsy, or leprosy, || the name of such infirmity should be entered. As the result of this inquiry, the following information was obtained :—

SICKNESS AND INFIRMITY, 1881.

					Males.	Females.	Total.
Suffering from sickness	...	...	...	...	7,381	5,822	13,203
" " accident	...	...	...	...	1,162	202	1,364
" " deafmuteism	...	...	...	...	168	119	287
" " blindness	...	...	...	...	502	240	742
" " lunacy	...	...	...	...	1,590	1,243	2,833
" " idiocy	...	...	...	...	108	53	161
" " epilepsy	...	...	...	...	176	114	290
" " lameness, mutilation, deformity, &c.¶	...	...	...	...	83	49	132
Total					11,170	7,842	19,012

* Formerly known as the Hospital for Diseases of Women and Children.
† Formerly known as the Lying-in Hospital. The deaths include those of 24 infants born in the institution.
‡ This includes the deaths of 6 infants in the Female Refuge, Madeline-street.
§ Including deaths of boarded-out and licensed children.
|| No case of leprosy was returned either in 1871 or 1881. It is known that this infirmity existed at both periods, to a small extent, among the Chinese; but the sub-enumerators did not distinguish it from ordinary sickness.
¶ The information in this line was not asked for, and is no doubt incomplete.

759. The total numbers furnish a proportion of 221 persons suffering from infirmity in every 10,000 of the population, of 247 infirm males in every 10,000 males, of 191 infirm females in every 10,000 females. Proportion of infirm to population.

760. The sick when the census of 1881 was taken were found to be in the proportion of 153, and those laid up in consequence of accidents in that of 16, to every 10,000 of the population. The two combined, representing those entirely disabled for the time being, but not as a rule permanently affected, were thus in the proportion of 169 to every 10,000 living, or 1 in 59. A similar combination gives a proportion of 189 disabled males in every 10,000 males living, or 1 in 53; of 147 disabled females in every 10,000 females living, or 1 in 68. Sickness and accidents.

761. The deafmutes, the blind, the lunatics, the idiots, and the crippled, maimed, and deformed persons represent those having some defect or injury which is generally permanent, but which often does not disable them from following some description of labour, and does not always prevent them from earning their own livelihood, although no doubt in most cases it seriously affects their usefulness to the community. These numbered 4,445, viz., 2,627 males and 1,818 females, or 1 person in every 194, 1 male in every 172, and 1 female in every 226. Permanent infirmities.

762. The deaf and dumb were in the proportion of 3·33 per 10,000 persons living; of 3·72 deaf and dumb males per 10,000 males, and of 2·90 deaf and dumb females per 10,000 females. These proportions, stated in other words, are 1 deafmute in 3,005 of the total population, 1 in 2,691 of the males, and 1 in 3,448 of the females. Deafmuteism.

763. The following are the proportions per 10,000 of the population of deaf and dumb persons in as many Australasian Colonies and other countries as the information is available for:— Deaf-muteism in various countries.

DEAFMUTEISM IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Deafmutes per 10,000 living.		Deafmutes per 10,000 living.
Switzerland	24·52	France	6·26
Austria	13·07	Denmark	6·20
Hungary	12·63	Great Britain and	
Sweden	10·23	Ireland	5·74
Prussia	10·19	Tasmania	5·44
Finland	10·18	Italy	5·37
Germany (exclusive of Prussia)	9·31	Spain	4·59
Norway	8·64	Belgium	4·45
Canada	8·05	Holland	3·35
Portugal	7·47	Victoria	3·33
United States	6·75	South Australia	2·90
Greece	6·46	Western Australia	2·36
		New Zealand	2·33

NOTE.—The figures, except those relating to the Australasian colonies, have been taken (with some corrections) and rearranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, page 179.

Deaf-muteism in Australasia and elsewhere. 764. It will be observed that the proportions of deaf and dumb persons to the population are smaller in New Zealand, Western Australia, South Australia, and Victoria, than in any other countries; but Holland, Belgium, Spain, and Italy, stand above Tasmania. The country in which deafmutedism prevails to its greatest extent is Switzerland, about 1 person in every 400 being affected in this manner.

Blindness. 765. Blind persons in Victoria were found in 1881 to be in the proportion of 8·60 per 10,000 persons living; blind males in that of 11·10 to every 10,000 males; blind females in that of 5·85 to every 10,000 females. There was thus 1 blind person in every 1,162 of mixed sexes, or 1 blind male in every 901 males, and 1 blind female in every 1,709 females.

Blindness in various countries. 766. Subjoined are the proportions of blind persons to the populations of the respective countries named:—

BLINDNESS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

						Blind persons per 10,000 living.
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	21·90
Finland ...	...	...	...	...	...	21·15
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	16·00
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	...	14·79
Western Australia	...	...	...	...	...	13·79
Norway ...	...	...	...	...	...	13·57
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	13·24
Great Britain and Ireland ..	...	...	...	...	...	9·85
United States	...	...	...	...	...	9·75
Austria ...	...	...	...	...	...	9·07
Greece ...	...	...	...	...	...	8·96
Victoria...	...	...	...	...	...	8·60
France ...	...	...	...	...	...	8·37
Prussia ...	...	...	...	...	...	8·31
Belgium...	...	...	...	...	...	8·11
Sweden ...	...	...	...	...	...	8·06
Germany (exclusive of Prussia)	...	...	...	...	...	7·93
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	7·86
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	...	7·63
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	...	7·61
South Australia ...	...	...	...	...	...	7·06
Canada ...	...	...	...	...	...	6·19
Holland ...	...	...	...	...	...	4·45
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	2·82

NOTE.—The figures, except those relating to the Australasian colonies, have been taken (with some corrections) and rearranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, page 179.

Blindness in Australasian colonies and elsewhere. 767. According to these figures, the people of New Zealand enjoy a greater immunity from blindness than those of any other country, and the people of South Australia than those of any other country except New Zealand, Holland and Canada. Victoria has a larger proportion of blind persons than 12, but a smaller one than 11 of the other countries named; whilst Western Australia has a larger proportion than

all but 4, and Tasmania than all but 2 of the other countries. Most blindness appears to exist in two countries situated so widely apart as Portugal and Finland, the proportion being 1 blind person to about every 450 of the population.

768. Lunatics in Victoria were in the proportion of 32·85 per 10,000 Lunacy. of the population, viz., 35·17 male lunatics per 10,000 males living, and 30·30 female lunatics per 10,000 females living. Thus 1 person in every 304, 1 male in every 284, 1 female in every 330, was a lunatic.

769. From whatever cause, lunacy appears to be much more rife in Victoria than in England and Wales. When the census of 1881 was Lunacy in England and Wales. taken, the proportion in the latter was 1 lunatic in every 502 of the population, which is a much lower proportion than that found to exist in Victoria at the same census.*

770. The only Australasian colonies besides Victoria which collected Lunacy in Australasian colonies. complete returns of lunacy apart from idiocy were New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania, in all of which the proportion was lower than in this colony, as will be seen by the following figures:—

LUNACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

1. Victoria had 1 lunatic in every	...	...	304 persons.
2. Tasmania	"	"	334 "
3. South Australia	"	"	436 "
4. New Zealand	"	"	437 "

771. The census returns of Queensland contain a return of the Lunacy in Queensland. number of lunatics in asylums, but give no account of those in private houses, gaols, &c. The number was 563, or 1 in 379 of the population, which is a higher proportion than that which the total number of lunatics bore to the population of New Zealand or South Australia, but not so high as that which obtained in the other two colonies furnishing returns.

772. Persons returned as idiots in this colony were in the proportion Idiocy. of 1·87 per 10,000 of the population ; 2·38 idiot males per 10,000 males, 1·29 idiot females per 10,000 females. These proportions may be otherwise stated as 1 idiot in every 5,356 persons, 1 idiot male in every 4,186 males, 1 idiot female in every 7,741 females.

773. The following are the proportions of idiots to the populations of three of the Australasian colonies and various countries. It is probable Idiocy in various countries. that imbeciles are included with idiots in most if not all the countries out of Australasia, as the proportions relating to such countries are in every case higher than those relating to New Zealand and Victoria,

* See General Report on the Census of England and Wales, 1881, page 67.

and in all cases but four they are also higher than those relating to Tasmania :—

IDIOCY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

						Idiots per 10,000 living.
United States	...	...	...	...	...	15·33
Portugal	...	...	...	...	...	15·09
Austria ...	...	...	...	...	...	14·64
Germany (exclusive of Prussia)	...	...	...	...	...	13·65
Great Britain and Ireland	...	...	...	...	...	12·92
Hungary	...	...	...	...	...	11·86
France ...	...	...	...	...	...	11·40
Denmark	...	...	...	...	...	8·31
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	...	6·91
Tasmania	...	...	...	...	...	6·57
Greece ...	...	...	...	...	...	6·53
Spain ...	...	...	...	...	...	5·47
Belgium...	...	...	...	...	...	5·02
Sweden ..	...	...	...	...	..	3·92
Victoria...	...	...	...	...	...	1·87
New Zealand	...	...	...	...	...	1·18

NOTE.—The figures, except those relating to the Australasian colonies, have been taken (with some corrections) and rearranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, page 179.

Epilepsy. 774. Epileptic persons in 1881 were in proportion of 3·36 per 10,000 of the population of Victoria, of 3·89 per 10,000 males, and of 2·78 per 10,000 females ; or, in other words, 1 person in every 2,974, 1 male in every 2,569, 1 female in every 3,599, was subject to attacks of epilepsy.

Epilepsy in New Zealand. 775. The census of England and Wales does not supply any information on the subject of epilepsy, and the only Australasian colony, except Victoria, which collects such information appears to be New Zealand, in which, according to the census of 1881, the proportion of epileptic persons was 1 in every 2,525 of the population, thereby showing a higher ratio of epilepsy than that found to prevail in Victoria.

Central Board of Health. 776. The Victorian Central Board of Health, which consists of a President and nine members, renders important service in devising and carrying into effect measures for the preservation of the public health, and especially in preventing the spread of contagious diseases. The Board meets fortnightly, but the President, who is a salaried officer, and gives his whole time and attention to the duties of his position, is empowered to take all necessary action during the intervals, reporting fully to the Board at its next meeting. The number of Local Boards is 184, and these are in constant communication with, and take instructions from the Central Board. A short account of its work and objects, written by Mr. A. P. Akehurst, the President of the Central Board, specially for the *Victorian Year-Book*, together with several important circulars issued by the Board, was published in an Appendix near the

end of the *Victorian Year-Book* 1885-6. The Board in their report for 1886-7,* lays down the following as the position which a Central Board of Health ought to occupy :—

“To keep all local authorities and their officers in the active exercise of their own legally-imposed and responsible functions; to make itself acquainted with any default, and to remedy it; to direct inquiries, medical and otherwise; to give advice and plans when required; to sanction some of the larger proceedings of the local authorities; to issue provisional orders, subject to Parliamentary confirmation; to receive complaints and appeals; to issue medical regulations on emergencies, and to collect medical reports.”

777. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1886. These places are arranged in the table in the order of their altitude above the level of the sea. The last three are situated in the interior, but the others are on the sea-board. The times at which the observations for mean temperature and mean atmospheric pressure are obtained differ at the various stations; but a correction is applied, in order to make the results equivalent to those which would be derived from hourly observations taken throughout the day and night :—

Meteorological observations, 1886.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1886.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
	feet.	°	°	°
Portland	37·0	101·0	29·0	56·6
Gabo Island	50·0	94·0	32·0	57·0
Melbourne	91·3	104·1	28·1	57·1
Cape Otway	270·0	100·0	39·0	55·0
Wilson's Promontory	300·0	104·0	40·0	56·4
Echuca	314·0	99·0	27·0	59·6
Sandhurst	701·0	107·0	29·0	58·3
Ballarat	1,438·0	103·2	28·0	53·4

Stations.	Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.
	inches.	No.	inches.	0-1.	0-10.
Portland	29·993	188	33·49	·74	4·5
Gabo Island	29·939	134	39·69	·84	5·6
Melbourne	29·959	128	24·00	·71	6·0
Cape Otway	29·762	166	36·53	·80	6·4
Wilson's Promontory	29·643	172	47·17	·75	6·3
Echuca	29·655	59	17·52	...	...
Sandhurst	29·291	106	21·42	·67	4·3
Ballarat	28·532	148	27·17	·73	5·2

Meteorology 778. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the
in Mel-
bourne, 1864 twenty-three years ended with 1886 :—
to 1886.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE.—RETURN FOR
TWENTY-THREE YEARS.

(Observatory 91·3 feet above the Sea-level.)								
Year.	Temperature in the Shade.			Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Mean Amount of Cloud.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.					
	°	°	°	inches.	No.	inches.	0-1.	0-10.
1864	96·6	30·5	57·1	29·94	144	27·40	·72	6·1
1865	103·4	30·9	56·5	29·94	119	15·94	·68	5·6
1866	108·2	28·0	57·8	29·95	107	22·41	·70	5·5
1867	108·4	29·7	57·7	29·92	133	25·79	·72	5·7
1868	110·0	27·4	57·1	29·98	120	18·27	·70	5·7
1869	108·4	27·0	57·2	29·94	129	24·59	·71	6·0
1870	109·0	29·6	57·4	29·93	129	33·76	·74	5·8
1871	106·0	32·1	57·7	29·93	125	30·17	·74	5·9
1872	103·3	32·5	57·6	29·92	136	32·52	·74	6·4
1873	102·4	30·2	58·0	29·94	134	25·61	·72	6·0
1874	102·7	29·3	56·6	29·93	134	28·10	·72	6·1
1875	110·4	31·1	56·6	29·89	158	32·87	·72	6·2
1876	110·7	29·0	57·0	29·93	134	24·04	·70	5·8
1877	100·7	31·0	56·7	29·99	124	24·10	·70	5·8
1878	103·4	31·1	57·4	29·90	116	25·36	·71	6·0
1879	106·0	30·5	56·8	29·92	127	19·28	·71	5·8
1880	106·5	29·0	57·8	29·92	147	28·48	·72	6·0
1881	99·9	31·9	57·1	29·97	134	24·08	·68	5·9
1882	110·5	31·5	57·4	29·90	131	22·39	·68	5·6
1883	104·9	31·7	58·0	29·92	130	23·71	·69	5·9
1884	100·7	29·9	56·7	29·94	128	25·85	·71	6·2
1885	101·6	29·9	57·1	30·00	123	26·94	·71	6·3
1886	104·1	28·1	57·1	29·96	128	24·00	·71	6·0
Means	105·1	30·1	57·2	29·94	130	25·46	·71	5·9

Observations in 1886 compared with means. 779. It will be noticed that in 1886, according to observations taken at the Melbourne Observatory, the maximum temperature was 1 degree, and the minimum temperature 2 degrees, below the mean of the maxima and minima in twenty-three years; that the mean temperature was very slightly below, and the mean relative humidity about the average, but the mean atmospheric pressure was slightly above the average of the same period; also that, although the amount of cloud which prevailed was above, rain fell on two days less than usual, and the rainfall was nearly 1½ inches below, the average.

Observations in 1886 and former years compared. 780. During the period of twenty-three years a higher temperature than the maximum of 1886 was experienced in twelve, and a lower one than the minimum in three, of the previous years; the mean temperature was equalled in four years, and was exceeded in all the other

years except seven; the mean atmospheric pressure of 1886 was the highest with three exceptions; the number of days on which rain fell was exceeded in all the other years except nine; the amount of rainfall, which had been steadily increasing since 1882, and was in 1885, with one exception, higher than in any year since 1875, showed a marked falling-off in 1886.

781. The mean temperature of Melbourne over a series of years (57.2°) corresponds with that of Bathurst, a town in the interior of New South Wales, situated 2,150 feet above the sea-level, and is about equal to that of Washington (56.9°), Bordeaux (57.0°), Madrid (57.2°), and Marseilles (58.3°). It is lower by $5\frac{1}{3}$ degrees than that of Sydney (62.5°), and lower by $7\frac{1}{3}$ degrees than that of Adelaide (64.6°).*

Mean temperature in Melbourne and elsewhere.

782. The mean rainfall in Melbourne (25.46in.) corresponds approximately with that of Ventnor in England (25.5in.), Bathurst in New South Wales (25.0in.), and Toulouse in France (24.9in.). It is above that in London (24.0in.), Nottingham (23.7in.), or Paris (22.9in.), is 5 inches above that in Adelaide (20.5in.), but is only about half as much as that in Sydney (50.1in.).*

Mean rainfall in Melbourne and elsewhere.

783. It may be remarked that a fall of snow took place in Melbourne on the 26th July, 1882, on which day the lowest temperature in the shade was 37° and the highest 44°. This is a most unusual occurrence, no other such instance being remembered since the 29th and 30th August, 1849, when snow fell heavily.

Fall of snow in Melbourne, 1882.

784. An extended account of the meteorology and climate of Victoria will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 54 to 95.

Meteorology elsewhere treated on.

PART IV.—PRODUCTION.

785. The mode of disposing of Crown lands in Victoria has undergone numerous changes.† At first it was necessary that all lands should be offered at auction before passing into the hands of private individuals, an upset price, according to its value, being placed upon it by the Government. Until 1840 the minimum upset price was 12s. per acre, it was then raised to 20s. Land which had passed the auctioneer's

Alienation of Crown lands.

Special surveys.

* The observations, except those for Melbourne and Adelaide, have been taken from a work entitled *Physical Geography and Climate of New South Wales*, by H. C. Russell, F.R.A.S., Government Astronomer of that colony.

† Mr. N. Wimble, of the Department of Lands and Survey, has been kind enough to verify the facts in the first sixteen paragraphs of this part.

hammer without being bid for was open to be bought by any one at the upset price. Large blocks of land, called special surveys, and a block of a square mile in extent upon each squatting run, were, under certain Orders in Council, exempted from auction, and were permitted to be purchased at £1 per acre.

Land Act
1860 (24
Vict. No.
117).

786. In 1860 the system was changed, and a law was passed permitting surveyed country lands to be selected at a uniform upset price of £1 per acre, the only exception being where two or more selectors applied simultaneously for one block, in which case a limited auction, confined only to such applicants, was to take place. The successful selector had the option of either paying for the whole of his block in cash or only for half; in the latter case, renting the other half at 1s. per acre per annum, with the right to purchase at the same rate per acre as he paid for the first moiety.

Land Act
1862 (25
Vict. No.
145).

787. Another change was made in 1862. Large agricultural areas were proclaimed open for selection, within which land could be selected, at a uniform price of £1 per acre, lot being substituted for limited auction in the event of there being more than one applicant for an allotment. For one-half of the allotment it was necessary to pay at once; but for the remainder the purchase-money was allowed to be paid by instalments of 2s. 6d. each, extending over eight years. No more than 640 acres could be selected by one person in twelve months. Three alternative conditions, to be complied with within twelve months of the date of selection, were imposed upon selectors under this Act:—Either that the selections be enclosed with a substantial fence; or that a habitable dwelling be erected on the land; or that one acre out of every 10 acres selected be cultivated.

Amending
Land Act
1865 (28
Vict. No.
237).

788. The next change was made in 1865, when an Act was passed providing that agricultural land could be acquired by payment of 2s. per acre per annum during three years, and by effecting improvements to the extent of 20s. per acre within two years of the commencement of the lease. These conditions having been complied with, the lessee might, at the expiration of three years, if he resided upon the land, purchase his holding at £1 per acre; or, if not, he could require his leasehold to be offered at auction at the uniform price of 20s. per acre, with the value of improvements added in his favour. There was also a clause* whereby land adjacent to gold-fields could be occupied in blocks of 20 acres each without having been previously surveyed. This clause was originally framed to meet the demand for the occupation of land

* The 42nd clause.

adjacent to gold-fields, but its operation was gradually extended by regulation to a circuit of thirty miles around gold-fields, and the same individual was allowed to hold several 20-acre licences for the occupation of adjacent land to the total extent of 160 acres. The licensee, in all cases, was bound either to reside on his holding or to fence and cultivate a certain portion.

789. The operation of the last-mentioned clause was so successful in leading to the occupation of the land that free selection before survey was the main principle of the next Land Act, which was passed in 1869, and came into operation on the 1st February, 1870. Under it, the area allowed to be selected by one person was limited to 320 acres; and it was further provided that the selection should be held under licence during the first three years, within which period the licensee was obliged to reside on his selection at least two and a half years, to enclose it, to cultivate 1 acre out of every 10, and generally to effect substantial improvements to the value of 20s. per acre. The rent payable during this period was 2s. per acre per annum, which was credited to the selector as part payment of the principal, viz., 20s. per acre without interest.* At the expiration of the three years' licence, the selector, if he obtained a certificate from the Board of Land and Works that he had complied with these conditions, could either purchase his holding at once, by paying up the balance of 14s. per acre, or might convert his licence into a lease extending over seven years, at an annual rental of 2s. per acre, which was also credited to the selector as part payment of the fee-simple. On the expiry of such lease, and due payment of the rent, the land became the freehold of the selector. The Statute also contained provision for the sale of Crown lands by auction at an upset price of £1 per acre, or such higher sum as the Governor may direct, the whole extent to be sold in any one year not to exceed 200,000 acres.

Land Act
1869 (33
Vict. No.
360).

790. The Land Act of 1869, just described, was amended by the Land Act 1878, which came into operation at the beginning of 1879. The principal alterations made by this amending Act, as regards selection for agricultural purposes, was to increase the period during which the land was held under licence from three years to six years, and the time of compulsory residence from two and a half years to five years, and to reduce the annual rental per acre for a licence or lease from 2s. to 1s., which thereby allowed the payments to extend over a period of twenty years instead of ten years as formerly.* It also contained provision for

Amending
Land Act
1878 (42
Vict. No.
364).

* See paragraph 813 *post*.

selection by persons who did not desire to reside on their selections. In such cases, however, the rent was 2s. per acre, and the total price to be paid for the land £2 per acre. Improvements to the value of £2 per acre, moreover, had to be made during the six years' licence, of which at least half were to be made before the expiration of the third year. Such licences are not to be issued in any one year for an aggregate area of more than 200,000 acres. Both these Acts expired by effluxion of time on the 31st December, 1884.

Pastoral
occupation
under Land
Act 1869.
Runs.

791. According to the Land Act 1869, the unalienated and unselected Crown lands* were occupied for pastoral purposes either as "runs" under licence or lease, or as "grazing rights." Runs were of two kinds: those in existence at the time of the passing of the Land Act 1869 (viz., on 29th December, 1869), and not since forfeited—described in the Act as "Existing runs"; and those created since that date—described in the Act as "New runs." The former kind, which were by far the more numerous and extensive, were held under pastoral licence renewable annually, and were unlimited as to size. The latter, which were but few in number, were held under lease for any term not exceeding 14 years—the right to the lease having, in the first instance, been purchased at auction—and were not permitted to be of larger extent than sufficient to carry 4,000 sheep or 1,000 head of cattle. An important privilege enjoyed by lessees of "new runs" was that they were entitled to the pre-emption of 320 acres on which their improvements were situated at the rate of £1 per acre.† The annual rent payable for both descriptions of runs was assessed in accordance with the grazing capability of the land licensed or leased, on the basis of 1s. for every sheep and 5s. for every head of cattle the run was capable of carrying. As, however, the right of pre-emption to 320 acres at £1 per acre, without conditions as to residence, cultivation, &c., was considered too great a sacrifice of the public estate, the occupation of "new runs" was discouraged by the Government; but, in order to allow of the waste lands of the Crown being used for pastoral purposes, advantage was taken of a provision embodied in sub-section 7 of the 47th section of the Act, whereby the Governor in Council was empowered to grant a licence—known as a "grazing right"—to depasture live stock upon any park lands, reserves, or other Crown lands not forming part of any run or common. Under this provision, the unoccupied pastoral lands were divided up into blocks and offered for tender under annual licence.

Grazing
rights.

* Since the 1st December, 1883, the Crown lands situated in the Mallee country have been dealt with under a special Act.—See next paragraph.

† Under an Order of Her Majesty's Council, the lessees of the old or "existing" runs had been allowed a "pre-emptive right" to 640 acres.

792. An Act dealing with the unalienated lands situated in the north-western portion of the colony, comprising about one-fifth of its extent, or some $11\frac{1}{2}$ million acres wholly or partially covered with the various species of stunted trees of which the "Mallee scrub" is composed, was passed in 1883. This Act, entitled the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 766), came into force on the 1st December, 1883. It divides the country just described into two main divisions—the larger division containing about ten million acres, being known as the "Mallee country"; and the other containing about one and a half million acres, and situated along the southern and eastern borders of the Mallee country, being called the "Mallee border."

Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883.

793. The Act directs that the "Mallee country" be divided into blocks of various sizes, each block to be subdivided into two parts. For either of these, at the option of the applicant, a lease may be granted under certain conditions, the lessee being also bound to occupy the other division. The principal conditions are that the lessee destroy all vermin (native dogs, rabbits, &c.) upon the whole block within the first three years, surrender to the Crown the unleased portion at the end of five years, and keep in good condition and repair all improvements made upon the land. A lease for a Mallee block may be granted for any term of years not longer than 20 from the commencement of the Act, at the end of which term (viz., on the 1st December, 1903) the land, with all improvements, reverts to the Crown. Every person who had occupied under pastoral or grazing licence any portion of the Mallee country for two years prior to the 1st December, 1883, was entitled to take up one Mallee block comprising the whole or any portion of the area occupied by him; but, in the event of his not applying for this privilege within one month of the passing of the Act, the right of lease was to be sold by auction to the highest bidder. The annual rent to be charged for the leased portion of the block was fixed at 2d. for each sheep or 1s. for every head of cattle depastured during the first five years, 4d. for each sheep or 2s. for each head of cattle during the second five years, and 6d. for each sheep and 3s. for each head of cattle during the remainder of the term; and for the unleased portion of the block 2d. for each sheep or 1s. for each head of cattle; but in no case is the annual rent for the whole block to be less than 2s. 6d. per square mile. No lands in the Mallee country can be alienated in fee-simple.

Mallee blocks.

794. The "Mallee border" is to be subdivided into "Mallee allotments," varying in size, but not in any case exceeding 20,000 acres. These are to be leased on the same terms and conditions as in the case

Mallee allotments.

of the leased portions of a Mallee block; but the annual rent is to be fixed by regulations issued by the Governor in Council. No person is permitted to take a lease of more than one Mallee allotment, nor can the holder of a Mallee *block* lease obtain also the lease of a Mallee *allotment*.

Land Act
1884 (48
Vict. No.
812).

795. A measure entitled "The Land Act 1884," replacing the Land Act 1869 and subsequent Land Acts, except the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883, just referred to, came into operation on the 29th December, 1884. Its main features are to restrict the further alienation of the public estate by limiting the extent which may be sold by auction, and by substituting for the previously existing method of selecting agricultural land a system of leasing such lands in certain defined areas, at the same time conserving to the lessee the privilege of acquiring from his leasehold the fee-simple of 320 acres under deferred payments. The Act classifies the whole of the unalienated Crown lands—exclusive of the "Mallee country," dealt with under the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 766)—as follows:—Pastoral lands, grazing and agricultural lands, auriferous lands, lands which may be sold by auction, swamp lands, State forest reserves, timber reserves, and water reserves. The area of land comprised within each of the above classes respectively is delineated by projections bearing a distinguishing colour or shading on maps of the several counties in which such land is situated. These maps are deposited with the Clerk of Parliaments. The Governor in Council may, however, by proclamation increase or diminish the area comprised in any of the above-mentioned classes, except those relating to lands which may be sold by auction.

Pastoral
occupation

796. Under the Land Act 1884, the pastoral lands are to be leased in "pastoral allotments," capable of carrying from 1,000 to 4,000 sheep, or from 150 to 500 head of cattle, for any term not exceeding 14 years,* at the end of which the land, together with all improvements thereon—taken at a valuation as below mentioned—reverts to the Crown, the right to the lease to be granted to the first person who applies for the land after it has been first publicly notified as available, but if there should be two or more applicants, the lease is to be offered at auction. The annual rent payable for pastoral allotments is to be computed according to the grazing capability of the land, at the rate of 1s. per head of sheep and 5s. per head of cattle, upon a basis of not more than 10 acres to a sheep, and the equivalent number of acres for cattle. The principal conditions of the lease are that all "vermin" (rabbits, native dogs, &c.) upon the land shall be destroyed within the first three years, and that

* No lease is to be granted for a longer term than 14 years from the commencement of the Act.

all buildings and improvements shall be kept in good condition and repair. Upon the expiration of the lease, the lessee is to be paid by any in-coming tenant the value of all improvements effected and calculated to increase the carrying capability of the land, at a price not exceeding the sum expended thereon, but in no case to exceed 2s. 6d. per acre. Alienation of pastoral lands is not permitted, except in the case of a lessee of a pastoral allotment, who has the right to purchase, at any time during the currency of his lease, 320 acres as a homestead.

797. The agricultural and grazing lands are also to be leased in “grazing areas,” varying in size, but not exceeding 1,000 acres, for any term not exceeding 14 years,* at the end of which term the land, together with all improvements—to be allowed for at a valuation limited to 10s. per acre—reverts to the Crown. The annual rent of a grazing area is to be appraised by valuers, but is in no case to be less than 2d. or more than 4d. per acre, any improvements that may happen to be on the land at the commencement of the lease to be charged for in addition at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the capital value thereof. The only important conditions imposed on the lessee of a grazing area are that he shall, within the first three years, fence the land and destroy all “vermin” thereon. Any person over the age of 18 years is entitled to take up a grazing area; selectors under former Acts, however, being limited to an area, which, together with the land previously selected, must not exceed 1,000 acres. Residence is not required of the holder of a grazing lease, unless he should select portion of his holding under the terms and conditions specified in the next paragraph.

Agricultural and grazing lands.

798. The lessee of a grazing area is at liberty, after the issue of his lease, to select out of the area leased a block or “agricultural allotment” not exceeding 320 acres in extent; but should he have selected under a previous Act or Acts, he is only entitled to increase his selection to such an extent as not to exceed 320 acres in all. A licence is then issued to occupy the agricultural allotment (which is thereafter no longer considered portion of the grazing area), under the same terms and conditions as are allowed to selectors under the Land Acts of 1869 and 1878, as detailed in previous paragraphs †; but persons desirous of selecting an agricultural allotment cannot do so without first taking up a grazing area. Provision is also made for

Selection of agricultural allotments.

Non-residence selections.

* See footnote on last page.

† See paragraphs 789 and 790 *ante*.

grazing area lessees to take up agricultural allotments as non-residence licensees under similar conditions as under the Land Act 1878.* The area for which licences may be issued during any year for non-resident selections is limited to 50,000 acres. Other important features of the Act are that every selector—subject to certain conditions and restrictions—is entitled to a Crown grant of portion of his allotment not exceeding 20 acres, if planted as a vineyard or an orchard, upon payment of the balance of the purchase-money due in respect of such portion†; that the licensee of an agricultural allotment may, after the expiration of two years, obtain an advance of money (by giving a “licence lien”) secured up to one-half of the improvements effected‡; that married women are permitted to take up land as pastoral or grazing lessees, but are not allowed to select an agricultural allotment out of the grazing area leased to them; and that facilities are given to allow of a non-resident selector becoming a resident selector, and *vice versa*.†

Auriferous
lands.

799. Auriferous lands, not required for mining purposes, and not situated within a city, town, or borough, may be occupied under annual licence for purposes of residence or cultivation in areas not exceeding 20 acres; and, for purely pastoral purposes, under licences renewable annually for periods not exceeding 5 years, in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres. No auriferous land is permitted to be alienated in fee-simple.

Swamp
lands.

800. Swamp lands are to be first drained, and may then be leased in areas not exceeding 160 acres for a term of 21 years.

Systems of
land selec-
tion in Aus-
tralasian
colonies.

801. The laws and regulations under which land for agricultural purposes passes from the Crown into the hands of private individuals differ in the various Australasian colonies.‡ In almost all, however, provision is made for any person, not under 18 years of age, or a married woman,§ desirous of settling on the land to select a certain limited area, and to pay the purchase-money by instalments, the compliance with certain conditions of residence and improvement being also required before the selector becomes entitled to a Crown grant. The principal features of this portion of each system, corrected to date, is detailed under nine heads in the following table :—

* See paragraph 790 *ante*.

† These privileges, although not previously enacted, are also to be allowed to selectors under previous Acts.

‡ A complete account of the land system of each colony was published in an Appendix to the *Victorian Year-Book* 1884-5.

§ In Tasmania and in Victoria married women may select land.

CONDITIONS OF LAND SELECTION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886-7.

Conditions of Selections.	Victoria.*	New South Wales.†	Queensland.		South Australia.§	Western Australia.||	Tasmania.¶	New Zealand.**
			Home-steads.	Other Selections.†				
1. Maximum area allowed .. Acres	320	640 and 2,560	160	320 to 1,280	1,000	1,000	320	320
2. Price per acre ..	£1	£1	2s. 6d.	£1	£1	10s.	£1	£1 to £2
3. Time over which purchase may extend .. Years	20	33	5	upwards †	20	20	14	10
4. Minimum time in which fee-simple may be acquired .. Years	6	5	5	10 †	10	5	any time	6
5. Annual payment per acre ..	1s.	1s.	6d.	†	1s.	6d.	2s.	2s. to 4s.
6. Value of necessary improvements per acre ..	20s.	Fencing only	7s. 6d. to 10s.	Fencing or 7s. 6d. to 10s.	10s.	10s. and Fencing	..	20s.
7. Time allowed for making improvements .. Years	6	2	5	5	4	20	..	6
8. Acres in every 100 to be cultivated	10	..	..	..	20 ††	..	..	20
9. Period of residence necessary ††† Years	5	5	5	†	20	5	14	6

* In Victoria the land is taken up, in the first instance, in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, under lease for a term not exceeding 14 years, at a rental of from 2d. to 4d. per acre, out of which leasehold a "selection," not exceeding 320 acres, may be taken up under the conditions here named. See also paragraphs 797 and 798 *ante*.

† In New South Wales, a territorial division of the colony is made into three zones, viz., the eastern, the central, and the western division. The maximum area allowed in the eastern division is 640, and in the central 2,560 acres. In addition to the selection, a leasehold of an additional area, limited to three times that of the selection (the area of the selection and lease together not to exceed 1,280 acres in the eastern, or 2,560 acres in the central, division), may be granted to the selector at an annual rental of not less than 2d. per acre, with the right of conditional purchase after 5 years' tenure. The price per acre does not include interest, for which 4 per cent. per annum is charged and collected out of the annual instalments paid. The first payment is 2s. per acre in advance, with an interval of 3 years before the next instalment of 1s. is payable.

‡ In Queensland, within the limits named, the maximum area allowed to be selected may be varied in any district by the Government. In that colony the system of leasing seems to have supplanted that of alienating the fee-simple of the land by means of deferred payments. The selector first occupies the land under licence for 5 years, at an annual rental of not less than 3d. per acre, and may at the end of that time, if the condition as to fencing (or improvements of equal value) has been complied with, obtain a lease for 50 years; the annual rental for the first 10 years being not less than 3d. per acre, but for every succeeding period of 5 years to be fixed by the Land Board. The selector has the right to purchase at not less than 20s. per acre, within 12 years from the date of the granting of the lease, during the currency of which residence is compulsory.

§ In South Australia 10 per cent. of the purchase-money is paid as deposit, 10 per cent. at the beginning of the fourth year, and 5 per cent. at the beginning of the fifth and each subsequent year.

|| In Western Australia, the particulars given relate to the South Western (or Home) District only. In the five other land divisions of the colony, land may be taken up by non-resident selectors in areas of from 100 to 5,000 acres at 10s. per acre payable in 10 yearly instalments, the conditions required being fencing and the expenditure of an amount equal to purchase money on improvements. Besides selections under the system of deferred payments, there is also a method of selecting land by *direct payment* under certain conditions, the extent of a selection being limited to 1,000 acres in a declared area, and to 5,000 acres outside such area, at a price of not less than 10s. per acre; the conditions being fencing within 3 years and an expenditure of 5s. per acre on improvements within 7 years from date of survey. Moreover, pastoral lessees have the privilege of selecting a certain proportion of their leasehold adjoining the Homestead prior to the 1st March, 1892, under similar conditions, except in regard to residence, as in the case of other selectors in the respective districts; thus, in the south-western and eastern divisions, the proportion allowed to be selected is 5 per cent. with a maximum of 3,000 acres, and in the other divisions 1 per cent. with a maximum of 5,000 acres; provided also, in the latter case, the runs are stocked with 10 sheep or 1 head of large stock to every 1,000 acres leased.

¶ In Tasmania, 33½ per cent. is added to the price, as interest, for the period of fourteen years. It is stated that a new Land Bill, which will (if passed) materially change the land system of this colony, is now (August 1887) under consideration.

** In New Zealand, the price per acre varies with the quality of the land. There is besides a system of "perpetual leasing" in that colony, under which as much as 640 acres may be leased at an annual rental equal to 5 per cent. of the value of the land. The first lease is for 30 years, with the option of renewal for succeeding periods of 21 years, the rent being assessed afresh at each renewal. Between the sixth and eleventh years the lessee may acquire the freehold if the land is not within a proclaimed gold-field. The conditions as regards residence and improvement are the same as under the deferred payment system. The "Homestead system" is also in force throughout the colony to a limit of 30,000 acres in any one year. Under this system no payment is made for the land. After five years' residence and the cultivation of one-third of the selection if open land, and one-fifth if bush land, the selector can claim his Crown grant. No family or household can hold more than 200 acres of first-class land or 300 acres of second-class land under this system.

†† One acre under fruit trees or shrubs, potatoes, onions, &c., counts as 6 acres of ordinary cultivation.

††† In all the colonies, as soon as the purchase-money is paid in full, the residence clause is no longer enforced. In South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand in the case of bush land, personal residence is not necessary.

Ambiguity of the term "alienation," as applied to Crown lands.

802. In dealing with the figures relating to the alienation of the public estate, it is customary in Victoria to consider Crown lands as sold or alienated only when the right to the title in fee-simple has been acquired. Consequently a large proportion of the land set down as alienated in any year, having been originally selected with right of purchase under certain conditions, the purchase-money being payable by annual instalments, without interest, may have been virtually parted with many years previously. The land set down as alienated in any year, therefore, consists of the area sold by auction, that granted without purchase, and that selected or conditionally purchased—of which the purchase had been completed during the year. Some of the neighbouring colonies, however, adopt a different principle, for, in their statements of land alienated, that sold conditionally—which, of course, is liable to revert to the Crown should the conditions of sale not be complied with—is included with that of which the fee-simple has been obtained. Both methods are useful in their way, the Victorian plan giving the more accurate account of the condition of the public estate, and the other giving the better indication of the progress of settlement. In the following paragraphs it may perhaps be sometimes necessary to use the term "alienated" in connexion with land which is only conditionally purchased, but when this occurs such explanation will be given as will prevent a mistake.

Crown lands alienated to end of 1886.

803. The total extent of Crown land sold and finally parted with in Victoria up to the end of 1886 was 14,766,771 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 13,426 acres. The whole area alienated in fee-simple was thus 14,780,197 acres, of which 8,204,083 acres, or considerably more than half, was originally acquired by selection under the system of deferred payments.

Crown lands selected.

804. The selected lands of which the purchase had not been completed up to the end of the year amounted to 11,457,593 acres. Of this extent it is estimated that 3,748,407 acres had been forfeited or abandoned, and had reverted to the Crown. The remainder, representing approximately the whole area in process of alienation under deferred payments, amounted to 7,709,186 acres.

Crown lands unalienated.

805. According to the latest computation, the total area of the colony is 56,245,760 acres; and if from this be deducted the sum of the lands granted, sold, and selected, amounting—less the extent forfeited—to 22,489,383 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1886 to 33,756,377 acres.

806. The whole of this residue, however, is not available for settlement, for it embraces lands occupied by roads, the unsold portions of the sites of towns, and beds of rivers and lakes; the State forests; water, timber, and other reserves. Deducting these lands—amounting in the aggregate to 4,915,898 acres, also that portion of the colony known as the Mallee country, containing 11,535,500 acres, leased for pastoral purposes under a special Act, and 1,691,315 acres occupied under lease or licence for various terms of years—from the extent unalienated and unselected, already stated to have been 33,756,377 acres, it will be found that the available area is narrowed to 15,613,664 acres. This will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the position of the public estate at the end of 1886:—

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1886.

Condition of Land.	Approximate Number of Acres.
Land alienated in fee-simple	14,780,197
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments ...	7,709,186
Roads in connexion with the above	1,311,200*
Water reserves	155,900
Reserves as endowment for agricultural college ...	122,077†
Timber reserves and State forests	1,210,810
Other reserves	204,540
Unsold land in towns, beds of rivers, &c.	1,911,371
Mallee country‡	11,535,500
Land in occupation under—	
Pastoral leases	1,078,000
Grazing area leases	591,138
Grazing licences for auriferous lands	22,177
Available for settlement at end of 1886	15,613,664§
Total area of Victoria	56,245,760

807. The area of the colony, exclusive of the Mallee country, is 44,710,260 acres, of which, at the end of 1886, 22,489,383 acres, or 50 per cent., were already alienated or in process of alienation; 4,915,898 acres, or 11 per cent., were occupied by reserves, &c.; 1,691,315 acres, or 4 per cent., were occupied under lease|| for pastoral purposes; and 15,613,664 acres, or 35 per cent., were available for settlement.

* Calculated at 5 per cent. of the gross extent sold and selected up to the end of 1886.

† Of this area 107,600 acres were leased for agricultural and grazing purposes, and return an annual revenue of about £5,000.

‡ Occupied for pastoral purposes, under the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883, for terms not exceeding 20 years.

§ A large proportion of this area is temporarily held under grazing licences, renewable annually; only 144,119 acres of it may be sold by auction.

|| Including a small proportion under licence for periods of five years.

Crown lands
available
for settle-
ment.

Classification of available land.

808. Following the classification provided for under the existing Land Act, the estimated area of Crown lands, exclusive of the Mallee country, available, under the Land Act 1884, at the end of 1886 may be divided as follows * :—

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AVAILABLE AT END OF 1886.

	No. of Allotments.		Acres.
Pastoral lands	258	...	5,690,800 *
Agricultural and grazing lands	12,290	...	8,243,462 *
Auriferous lands ... ..	...	...	1,447,973
Swamp lands ... ..	...	...	87,310
May be sold by auction ... ..	...	...	144,119
Total ... ..	...	...	15,613,664

Crown lands alienated, 1886.

809. The land alienated from the Crown in fee-simple during 1886 amounted to 354,587 acres, of which 353,467 acres were sold, and 1,120 acres were granted without purchase. The total extent was less by 72,505 acres than that in 1885, and was also much less than the extent alienated in any year since 1879.

Crown lands sold by auction.

810. Of the area sold, 19,281 acres, or $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were disposed of by auction. Nearly the whole of the remainder had been in the first instance selected in previous years under the system of deferred payments. The extent sold by auction in 1886 was less than that in 1885 by 7,620 acres; it was, moreover, absolutely the least in the last seventeen years, during which period the annual average extent so sold was 63,700 acres.

Amount realized on Crown land alienated in 1886.

811. The amount realized for Crown lands finally alienated in 1886 was £445,441, or at the rate of £1 5s. 2d.† per acre. Of this sum, only part was received during the year, nearly all the remainder having been paid in former years as rents and licence fees. The proportion sold by auction realized £100,997, or an average of £5 4s. 9d. per acre; and the proportion sold otherwise than at auction realized £344,444, or an average of £1 0s. 7d. per acre.

Deferred payments on lands sold by auction.

812. The principle of deferred payments in connexion with sales of Crown lands by auction was introduced for the first time in the Land Act 1884,‡ it being necessary to pay one-fourth of the price bid at the time of sale, the remaining three-fourths being, at the option of the purchaser, spread over three years, payable quarterly, in instalments

* Since the beginning of the year, the lands classed as Pastoral have been reduced, and those classed as Agricultural and Grazing have been increased, by 309,300 acres; it is, moreover, probable that 498,600 acres in addition will be similarly transferred before the end of 1887. For particulars of land in occupation at end of 1886 see paragraphs 821 *post*.

† In view of the fact that payment for the greater portion extended over a term of years without interest, the actual average price was much less than this. See paragraph 813 *post*.

‡ 48 Vict., No. 812, Section 71.

of equal amounts, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. In 1886, the majority of purchasers did not avail themselves of this concession, as only £57,555, out of a total of £216,350 during the last two years was left unpaid, the amount received being £158,795, as well as £1,850 for interest.

813. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1886, the amount nominally realized by the sale of Crown lands was £22,895,324, or at the rate of £1 11s. 1d. per acre. It must, however, be remembered that payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, allowance for which, at the current rate would, it is evident, materially reduce the amount the State actually obtained for the land. It may be calculated that, with interest at 5 per cent., if the payment of the £1 per acre by equal annual instalments be extended over 10 years without interest, the amount of purchase-money is really equivalent to only 15s. 6d. per acre, and if it be extended over 20 years, it is reduced to 12s. 6d. per acre.

814. During the year 1886, 1,190 applications were granted for the selection of 188,196 acres under the deferred payment system.* Of this, 185,041 acres, or over 98 per cent., were taken up in blocks limited to 320 acres, nominally for agricultural purposes; 3,008 acres were taken up in allotments limited to 20 acres, for purposes of residence or cultivation, on or near gold-fields; and 147 acres in parcels, averaging 3 acres each, for purposes of residence. All these transactions were under the Land Acts 1869 and 1878, the applications having been duly lodged before the end of 1884, when those Acts were repealed. The following is a summary of the selectors, the number of acres selected, and the amount of purchase-money payable under each authority during the year 1886:—

SELECTORS AND EXTENT SELECTED, 1886.

Selections of Crown Lands, 1886, for purpose of—	Legalization.	Number of Selectors.	Area Selected.	Purchase-money payable. (Approximate.)
			Acres.	£
Agriculture, with residence	Act No. 360, Sec. 19	943	178,465	178,465
„ without resi- dence	Act No. 634, Sec. 11	25	6,576	13,352
Residence or cultivation, near gold-fields	Act No. 360, Sec. 49	173	3,008	3,760
Residence	Act No. 634, Sec. 10	49	147	441
Total ... ..	... ..	1,190	188,196	196,018

* See paragraphs 789 and 790 ante.

Number of
selectors,
1870 to 1886.

815. The number of selectors approximates closely to the number of approved applications. The following are the numbers in each of the years named in the last table, those under the different sections of the Land Act 1869 and the Amending Land Act 1878 being distinguished:—

APPROVED APPLICATIONS (SELECTORS) 1870 TO 1886.

Year.			Number of Selectors of Land.				Total.
			For Purposes of Cultivation.		For Residence and Cultiva- tion near Gold-fields. (Section 49, Act No. 360.)	For Resi- dence. (Section 10, Act No. 634.)	
			With Resi- dence. (Section 19, Act No. 360.)	Without Residence. (Section 11, Act No. 634.)			
1870	...	...	3,017	...	131	...	3,148
1871	...	...	4,575	...	673	...	5,248
1872	...	...	7,771	...	1,408	...	9,179
1873	...	...	6,689	...	1,455	...	8,144
1874	...	...	9,578	...	1,493	...	11,071
1875	...	...	6,320	...	771	...	7,091
1876	...	...	5,785	...	697	...	6,482
1877	...	...	6,240	...	777	...	7,017
1878	...	...	7,524	...	1,534	...	9,058
1879	...	...	5,726	75	887	...	6,688
1880	...	...	4,036	67	1,054	56	5,213
1881	...	...	3,110	42	1,151	106	4,409
1882	...	...	4,383	51	837	47	5,318
1883	...	...	4,453	58	1,070	22	5,603
1884	...	...	3,918	71	1,002	11	5,002
1885	...	...	3,930	68	714	83	4,795*
1886	...	...	943	25	173	49	1,190*
Total	...	...	87,998	457	15,827	374	104,656

Progress of
settlement
on public
lands, 1870
to 1886.

816. The extent of Crown lands absolutely or conditionally alienated during each year since the passing of the Land Act 1869 is shown in the following table, which distinguishes the extent sold by auction and that granted without purchase from that conditionally alienated or selected:—

* The applications approved in 1885 and 1886 were lodged in 1884, before the expiration of the Land Act 1869.

CROWN LANDS ABSOLUTELY AND CONDITIONALLY ALIENATED,
1870 TO 1886.

Year.				Area, Granted, Sold, and Selected.			Total.
				Granted without Purchase.	Sold by Auction.	Conditionally alienated under Land Acts 1869 and 1878.*	
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1870	...	...	...	21	148,685	322,592	471,298
1871	...	...	...	118	118,440	487,436	605,994
1872	...	...	...	320	146,611	797,176	944,107
1873	...	...	...	1,575	19,929	1,063,066	1,084,570
1874	...	...	...	44	49,655	1,831,698	1,881,397
1875	...	...	...	...	83,395	1,183,520	1,266,915
1876	...	...	...	546	150,628	1,040,356	1,191,530
1877	...	...	...	260	76,006	1,126,498	1,202,764
1878	...	...	...	57	47,376	1,415,129	1,462,562
1879	...	...	...	503	56,430	1,032,214	1,089,147
1880	...	...	...	461	27,272	752,639	780,372
1881	...	...	...	3,237	24,753	588,922	616,912
1882	...	...	...	666	31,386	851,402	883,454
1883	...	...	...	159	20,085	843,971	864,215
1884	...	...	...	74	35,446	734,092	769,612
1885	...	...	...	3,099	26,900	723,523	753,522
1886	...	...	...	1,120	19,281	188,196	208,597
Total	...	...	...	12,260	1,082,278	14,982,430*	16,076,968

817. Dividing the total number of acres selected by the total number of selectors, as shown in the last two tables, it is found that throughout the whole period of seventeen years the average number of acres taken up by each selector has been 143. Average size of selections.

818. Of the land which had been selected in former years, 81,993 acres during 1886 were abandoned or forfeited to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions, resulting in a gain to the Treasury of £3,861. Selected land forfeited, 1886.

819. The present Land Act prescribes that any one wishing to select for agricultural purposes must first acquire the lease of a grazing area.† The number of applications for such leases received in 1886 was 14,544; but the number approved during that year was only 1,493, the extent for which approval was granted being 591,138 acres. Of the lessees of grazing areas only 38 made application during the year for the issue of licences of “agricultural allotments” (or selections), representing a total area of 7,917 acres. None of these applications, however, were dealt with during the year. Leases of grazing areas and selections, 1886.

* A large proportion of the land referred to in this column may revert, and, as a matter of fact, has reverted, to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions, &c., and may subsequently be included in re-adjustments of selections, re-licensed, sold by auction, or retained by the Crown. “Gold-fields” selections are included in this column. See paragraph 804 *ante*.

† See paragraphs 797, 798, and 808 *ante*.

Licence liens
1886.

820. Licensees of agricultural allotments (or selectors) under the Land Acts 1869 and 1884 are empowered to grant licence liens for advances of money up to half the value of improvements effected. The number of such licence liens registered in 1886 was 326, embracing an area of 79,099 acres, the amount secured on which was £38,924.

Pastoral
occupation,
1886.

821. Under the present Land Act it was intended that the purely pastoral lands of the colony, the whole of which have been marked off as "pastoral allotments," should be occupied under lease for periods not exceeding fourteen years from the commencement of the Act. But it is provided, in case all the allotments should not be applied for, that temporary grazing licences, renewable annually, may be granted for the occupation of such lands and of unoccupied agricultural lands, so long as they may not be required for leasing under the principal sections of the Act. Moreover, auriferous lands, in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, may be licensed for grazing purposes for periods of five years. The following table shows the area of Crown lands held under lease or licence for pastoral or grazing purposes at the end of 1886, also the number of leases and licences, and the annual rental payable:—

PASTORAL OCCUPATION, 1886.

(Under Land Act 1884.)

Description of Tenure.	Number of Licences or Leases.	Extent of Crown Lands.	Annual Rental.
		Acres.	£
Pastoral leases (sec. 32)... ..	66	1,078,000	4,194
Grazing licences (secs. 3 and 119)	1,627	6,967,383	30,231
„ „ (auriferous lands, secs. 65 and 67)	119	22,177	323
Total	1,812	8,067,560	34,748

Average
area of runs
and grazing
rights.

822. By these figures it may be ascertained that the average extent of land embraced in a pastoral lease was 16,000 acres, and in a grazing licence 4,280 acres. These areas are exclusive of those of any purchased land attached thereto.

Rent of runs
and grazing
rights.

823. According to the table, the average rent per acre of pastoral allotments was .93d., and of land held under grazing licence—generally of an inferior character to that embraced in pastoral allotments—1.04d.

Assessment
of pastoral
lands.

824. The rental of pastoral lands available at the end of 1885, viz., 7,078,100 acres, was assessed in 1886 at £24,717 per annum. Since 1885, however, the area has been reduced by 309,300 acres, and it is

contemplated to still further reduce it by 498,600 acres.* These deductions will naturally considerably reduce the assessment referred to.

825. The number of leases and of lessees of Mallee blocks and allotments under the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act 1883,† the approximate area of such divisions, and the annual rental payable therefor, are shown in the following table :—

MALLEE PASTORAL LEASES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1886.

Description of Leaseholds.	Number of Leases.	Number of Lessees.	Area.	Annual Rental.
			Acres.	£
Mallee blocks	64	46	8,180,000	1,680
„ allotments	577	562	2,101,100	2,830
Total	641	608	10,281,100	4,510

826. At the end of 1886, the following areas were still available for occupation in the Mallee country:—Mallee blocks, 1,123,200 acres; Mallee allotments, 128,193 acres.

827. In 1883, prior to the passing of the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act, the Mallee country was held under pastoral licences or grazing rights. The number of such licences and rights was 147, held by 58 individual occupiers; the area over which the right of occupation was given was 7,727,360 acres, and the annual rental payable was £8,076. From a comparison of these figures with those in the above table, it appears that since 1883, whilst the occupiers of the Mallee country have increased elevenfold, and the extent occupied by more than one-third, the annual rental has fallen off by £3,500, or by 44 per cent. As a set-off against this reduced rental, however, it should be pointed out that the present lessees have to comply with certain conditions‡ to which the licensees under the former Act were not subject.

828. According to the figures in the last table, the average rental per 100 acres payable for the Mallee country is 10½d., or 5d. for the Mallee blocks and 2s. 8d. for the Mallee allotments. In 1883, prior to the passing of the present Act, the average rental in the Mallee country was 2s. 1d. per 100 acres.

829. The revenue from the sale and occupation of Crown lands may be divided into—(1) receipts from the alienation of land in fee-simple, including the price realized from land sales and from rents which count towards the purchase-money ; (2) receipts on account of temporary

* See footnote to paragraph 808 ante.

† See paragraphs 792 to 794 ante.

‡ See paragraph 793 ante.

occupation, which include payments for pastoral leases and grazing licences, rents for business, factory, and hotel sites, &c., and rents of land which do not count towards the purchase-money; (3) penalties, interest, and fees for grants, leases, licences, &c. In 1886, as compared with 1885, there was a slight decrease in the receipts from both alienation and temporary occupation. The net decrease amounted to nearly £35,000, as will be seen by the following figures :—

LAND REVENUE, 1885 AND 1886.

Heads of Land Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase (+), or Decrease (—).
	1885.	1886.	
	£	£	£
Alienation in fee-simple and progressive ...	526,011	488,662	— 37,349
Temporary occupation	78,338	67,886	— 10,452
Penalties, fees, interest, &c.	26,100	39,113	+ 13,013
Total	630,449	595,661	— 34,788

Agricultural
statistics.

830. The agricultural statistics of Victoria are collected by the municipal bodies, which, under the Local Government Act 1874 (38 Vict. No. 506), and the Local Government Act Amendment Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 786), are required each year to furnish to the Government Statist, on or before the 1st March, such agricultural and other statistics relating to their districts on such forms and in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct. All persons are required to give correct information to the best of their knowledge and belief; and, should they fail to do so, they render themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding £10. Collectors divulging or making extracts from the information they receive, except under the special direction or authority of the Government Statist, also render themselves liable to a penalty of £10.

Bonuses
for col-
lecting
statistics.

831. In assigning the duty of collecting statistics to the local bodies, the law did not provide that they should receive any payment therefor; and thus, although under that provision of the Act whereby the Governor in Council had power to prescribe the manner as well as the form of the statistics, elaborate instructions for the guidance of the persons employed had each year been supplied them, the Government had practically but little control over the work, and hence many of the returns were not sent in until long after the appointed time, and some were generally furnished in anything but a satisfactory condition. This being the case, it was decided by the Government—for the first time in 1883-4—to offer bonuses, ranging, according to the nature of the country,

from £6 to £3 per 100 schedules collected, to such municipalities as should furnish authentic and complete returns punctually at the appointed time—the amount to be reduced one-half if the returns were delayed for five days, three-quarters if they were delayed for ten days, and forfeited altogether if ten days should be exceeded. These bonuses have now been given for four years with excellent effect, as the measures taken have resulted in the statistics being sent in at such a date that it has become possible to publish nearly complete returns about the 12th March, or fully two months earlier than such a result had been achieved in previous years.

832. The agricultural statistics to which reference will now be made are those for the year ended 1st March, 1887.* Tables embodying the general results of these statistics will be found in the *Government Gazette* of the 7th April last, and these, with additional tables, form portion of the *Statistical Register of Victoria*. Agricultural statistics, 1886-7.

833. The total number of farm holdings visited was 38,216, of which 36,953 were in shires, 1,139 in cities, towns, or boroughs, and 124 in places outside of local jurisdiction. In the previous year the number of farms visited was 38,384, the falling-off being thus 168. The slight falling-off shown is accounted for by the fact that on the present occasion the collectors were, for the first time, told not to visit holdings on which there was no other cultivation than artificial grass. Number of cultivators.

834. The extent of land returned as under cultivation amounted to 2,417,582 acres, as against 2,405,157 acres in 1885-6. The increase shown by the figures was, therefore, 12,425 acres. Land under tillage.

835. The average area in cultivation to each person in the colony was about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in the year under review as against 2 acres five years previously, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre 10 years previously. The exact amounts at the three periods were as follow :— Area cultivated per head of population.

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.

						Acres.
1876-7	...	...	...	...	...	1·54
1881-2	...	...	...	...	...	2·06
1886-7	...	...	...	...	...	2·41

836. The following table shows the area per head cultivated in each Australasian colony during the nine seasons ended with that of 1885-6, also the mean of those seasons, the colonies being placed in order according to the average extent of land per head that each cultivates :— Area cultivated per head in Australasian colonies.

* A summary of the agricultural statistics of each year since the first settlement of the colony will be found at the commencement of this work (second folding sheet).

CULTIVATION PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1877 TO 1885.*

Colony.	Acres under Tillage per Head of Population.									
	1877-8.	1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	Mean.
1. S. Australia ...	7.72	8.09	8.75	9.62	8.91	8.08	9.05	8.91	†	8.64
2. Tasmania ...	3.26	3.23	3.26	3.25	3.15	3.08	3.12	3.26	3.12	3.19
3. New Zealand	2.30	2.62	2.67	2.12	2.63	2.68	2.61	2.39	2.20	2.47
4. Victoria ...	1.74	1.95	2.01	2.32	2.06	2.25	2.38	2.42	2.42	2.17
5. W. Australia	1.82	1.81	2.28	2.20	1.78	1.84	1.94	2.42	2.19	2.03
6. N. S. Wales ...	.83	.88	.90	.96	.83	.90	.91	.92	.90	.89
7. Queensland ...	.52	.56	.49	.53	.56	.64	.58	.64	.66	.57

837. It will be observed that South Australia cultivates much more, and New South Wales and Queensland cultivate much less, per head than any of the other colonies; also that Victoria occupies a middle place, being below South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but above the other three colonies, viz., Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland.

838. The principal crops grown in Victoria are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and green forage. In 1886-7, the area under wheat exceeded by 33,000 acres that in the previous year, but was not so large by 44,000 acres as in 1884-5; the area under potatoes and hay was larger than in any previous year; the area under oats was smaller than in any one of the previous three years, and the area under barley than in any one of the previous seven years, it being only half that in 1885-6; the area under green forage was apparently exceeded in nine other years, but this is accounted for by the fact already mentioned, viz., that the collectors, in the year under review, were for the first time told not to visit holdings on which there was no other cultivated land than that laid down under permanent artificial grass, which crop is included under the head of green forage. The following table shows the extent of land under each of these crops in the last two seasons:—

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1886 AND 1887.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1886 ...	1,020,082	215,994	74,112	42,602	421,036	334,399
1887 ...	1,052,685	185,765	37,031	49,974	445,150	284,186
Increase ...	32,603	...	...	7,372	24,114	...
Decrease...	...	30,229	37,081	...	...	50,213

* For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian colony during the fourteen years ended with 1886, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet ante; also Appendix A post.
† The colony of South Australia did not collect agricultural statistics in 1885-6; the mean is, therefore, for eight years.

839. The gross yield of wheat exceeded that in 1885-6 by nearly 3,000,000 bushels, or something less than a third, and was only exceeded in one previous year, viz., 1883-4; the yield of oats was less than in any one of the previous four years, and the yield of barley than in any one of the previous seven years except 1882-3; the yield of potatoes and that of hay were greater than in any previous year. The following is a statement of the gross produce of each of the principal crops in 1885-6 and 1886-7:—

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1886 AND 1887.

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1886 ...	9,170,538	4,692,303	1,302,854	163,202	442,118
1887 ...	12,100,036	4,256,079	827,852	170,661	483,049
Increase ...	2,929,498	...	...	7,459	40,931
Decrease ...	...	436,224	475,002	...	...

840. The following table shows, for each of the last six years, the produce of wheat in twelve counties which, for the most part, lie between the 36th and 37th parallels of latitude, and which are above all others the wheat-producing counties of Victoria:—

WHEAT RAISED IN TWELVE COUNTIES, 1882 TO 1887.

Counties.	Number of Bushels Produced.					
	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
Bendigo ...	517,342	622,451	1,217,037	656,454	732,245	662,769
Bogong ...	294,470	434,907	392,357	334,198	324,526	387,133
Borong ...	1,503,604	1,291,678	3,334,101	2,230,323	921,131	2,343,612
Dalhousie ...	206,000	197,968	160,381	35,746	41,687	46,328
Delatite ...	236,936	277,824	224,562	208,371	137,495	167,502
Gladstone ...	385,181	556,931	1,074,658	752,311	505,682	696,479
Gunbower ..	230,952	215,129	852,930	272,280	588,073	524,323
Kara Kara	678,846	576,667	1,599,720	1,026,417	520,249	608,558
Lowan ...	540,539	613,278	1,189,488	1,388,431	1,142,784	1,621,371
Moirra ...	1,865,846	1,805,153	2,797,046	2,063,628	2,661,218	3,063,416
Rodney ...	1,007,787	852,358	1,170,861	692,133	945,734	934,475
Talbot ...	377,893	368,480	333,154	172,514	124,114	153,096
Total	7,845,396	7,812,824	14,346,295	9,832,806	8,644,938	11,209,062

841. In the last three seasons about sixteen-seventeenths of the wheat raised in Victoria was grown in these twelve counties, as against a proportion of about twelve-thirteenths in 1883-4, and about eight-ninths in the previous two years. In all the counties named except

Bendigo, Gunbower, and Rodney the gross yield was greater in 1886-7 than in the previous year. The increase was especially great in Borung, the crop being considerably more than twice as large as that of 1885-6.

Yield of
wheat in
each
county.

842. The average produce of wheat per acre in the various counties, and in the whole colony in 1886-7, is compared in the following table with that in each of the five previous years. The counties are arranged according to the average yield in the past season, and the twelve counties just referred to are marked with asterisks :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY, 1882 TO 1887.

County.	Bushels of Wheat per Acre.					
	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
Dargo ...	18·59	20·35	16·16	17·03	15·82	35·88
Tanjil ...	20·50	22·41	13·89	18·96	21·81	29·77
Villiers ...	26·15	27·30	22·45	23·71	19·83	29·05
Tambo ...	24·51	21·39	29·60	22·14	10·91	27·65
Polwarth ...	18·02	23·30	21·53	25·45	18·56	26·60
Heytesbury ...	21·97	24·80	19·35	20·97	18·99	25·27
Wonnangatta ...	18·80	19·99	11·98	11·23	14·25	24·03
Benambra ...	20·92	22·11	20·21	20·38	15·14	23·65
Buln Buln ...	22·34	25·33	20·78	20·27	19·67	22·90
Normanby ...	16·81	18·09	14·90	16·07	13·40	21·45
Dundas ...	20·01	19·20	16·88	13·78	13·04	20·55
*Dalhousie ...	21·58	23·22	17·01	15·58	15·35	20·36
Grant ...	22·56	24·55	20·29	17·92	20·40	20·10
Hampden ...	21·02	21·37	16·99	13·91	13·25	19·07
*Talbot ...	16·53	18·35	16·81	15·45	14·91	18·21
Evelyn ...	20·16	19·96	17·27	15·80	17·81	17·10
Ripon ...	15·67	17·53	15·80	14·89	14·83	16·63
Grenville ...	16·71	19·61	16·36	13·43	17·38	15·93
*Bogong ...	13·49	16·47	13·72	13·82	12·55	15·82
Bourke ...	20·65	20·86	18·35	17·48	18·31	15·82
Anglesey ...	17·99	19·42	12·55	12·96	13·55	15·61
*Moir ...	12·91	12·17	15·57	10·53	13·09	14·79
Mornington ...	21·30	23·61	19·48	25·02	15·00	14·14
*Delatite ...	13·90	16·10	11·74	14·33	12·32	13·87
*Rodney ...	12·68	10·51	13·09	8·75	12·88	13·49
Follett ...	12·61	16·86	16·36	14·64	11·63	13·26
*Bendigo ...	6·48	7·81	14·94	9·37	11·26	11·97
*Lowan ...	10·65	9·00	11·76	11·09	8·63	11·09
*Gladstone ...	5·56	8·29	14·47	9·97	7·80	10·82
*Borong ...	7·00	5·66	13·75	8·75	4·22	9·60
*Gunbower ...	4·16	3·24	12·74	4·19	9·29	9·60
Karkarooc ...	...	...	15·44	6·29	2·99	7·94
Tatchera ...	2·37	3·08	12·28	4·01	5·06	7·86
*Kara Kara ...	7·39	6·24	14·31	8·92	5·56	6·26
Croajingolong ...	21·51	15·15	16·79	19·77	10·98	5·95
Total ...	9·40	9·03	14·10	9·52	8·99	11·49

* The principal wheat-producing counties are marked with asterisks.

843. It will be noticed that, taking the colony as a whole, the acreable yield of wheat rose from 9 bushels in 1885-6 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in 1886-7, and was higher than in any of the other years named except 1883-4. In Grant, Evelyn, Grenville, Mornington, and Croajingolong, the produce per acre was lower in the past than in the previous season, but in the other 30 counties it was higher.

Acreable
yield of
wheat, 1886
and 1887.

844. It should be mentioned that in several of the counties in which the average yield of wheat is high a very small quantity is grown, which is probably raised on a patch of choice land, and does not afford an indication of the general productiveness of the county. Thus, in 1886-7 only 102 acres were placed under wheat in Tambo, 113 in Wonnangatta, 198 in Mornington, 219 in Dargo, 300 in Polwarth, and 718 in Evelyn. In all these counties the yield per acre was much above the average of the colony.

Small gross
yield of
wheat in
some coun-
ties.

845. The average produce per acre of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in each county during the last two seasons is given in the following table :—

Yield of
other prin-
cipal crops
in each
county.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1885-6 AND 1886-7.

Counties.	Average Produce to the Acre of—							
	Oats. (Bushels.)		Barley. (Bushels.)		Potatoes. (Tons.)		Hay. (Tons.)	
	1885-6.	1886-7.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1885-6.	1886-7.
Anglesey ...	25.76	26.32	19.46	16.38	3.89	2.90	1.42	1.46
Benambra ...	18.97	32.60	18.47	25.66	3.43	3.72	1.09	1.72
Bendigo ...	17.51	16.28	14.21	17.39	3.52	1.88	.94	.79
Bogong ...	24.35	27.90	16.09	23.74	3.30	2.91	1.10	1.25
Borong ...	13.34	14.99	7.95	12.93	1.59	1.41	.39	.64
Bourke ...	28.12	29.75	28.20	26.08	4.43	3.69	1.76	1.08
Bulu Bulu ...	25.34	25.44	28.38	25.10	5.58	4.88	1.94	2.03
Croajingolong	13.38	19.72	13.75	...	3.75	2.93	1.15	1.61
Dalhousie ...	24.88	27.34	23.24	19.49	3.39	2.76	1.44	1.58
Dargo ...	18.60	23.57	18.42	24.27	3.71	5.24	1.15	1.93
Delatite ...	22.16	24.26	21.66	22.24	2.78	2.89	1.27	1.32
Dundas ...	19.72	26.28	22.10	31.18	1.67	1.74	1.38	1.98
Evelyn ...	21.28	28.69	26.79	16.90	3.41	3.00	1.57	1.52
Follett ...	17.44	22.96	20.93	20.98	1.98	2.02	.90	1.44
Gladstone ...	12.85	15.59	12.51	15.10	3.80	2.20	.66	.80
Grant ...	29.36	29.99	28.91	27.72	4.69	3.52	1.76	1.49
Grenville ...	23.12	24.42	22.24	40.64	2.89	2.08	1.43	1.46
Gunbower ...	14.53	17.68	11.77	17.11	2.00	...	.90	.67
Hampden ...	21.45	31.22	25.19	35.80	4.15	3.89	1.58	1.92
Heytesbury ...	21.42	21.19	29.61	29.89	3.00	3.17	1.33	1.88
Kara Kara ...	12.79	8.31	9.29	11.15	2.16	1.59	.45	.51
Karkaroc ...	4.11	10.58	19.14	24.57	...	...	.22	.73
Lowan ...	13.63	15.61	11.44	15.41	2.62	1.50	.76	.85
Moirā ...	20.66	19.10	14.83	18.36	2.06	1.14	1.06	1.05

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1885-6 AND 1886-7—continued.

Counties.	Average Produce to the Acre of—							
	Oats. (Bushels.)		Barley. (Bushels.)		Potatoes. (Tons.)		Hay. (Tons.)	
	1885-6.	1886-7.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1885-6.	1886-7.
Mornington ...	20·71	25·33	15·79	19·52	4·23	4·28	1·30	1·55
Normanby ...	18·58	21·59	19·42	28·47	3·30	2·88	1·43	1·44
Polwarth ...	22·54	30·62	26·85	45·34	3·65	5·26	1·17	2·42
Ripon ...	22·39	22·92	29·82	33·39	2·63	1·49	1·69	1·71
Rodney ...	18·81	15·67	16·24	18·16	3·50	2·40	1·02	·85
Talbot ...	24·83	25·98	21·69	25·98	3·35	3·18	1·48	1·61
Tambo ..	13·64	33·73	13·17	25·36	3·04	4·50	1·11	2·16
Tanjil ...	22·31	21·98	25·58	33·83	3·49	4·55	1·21	2·05
Tatchera ...	17·29	14·34	9·20	6·85	1·00	1·25	·48	·63
Villiers ...	19·81	24·36	34·14	45·61	3·50	3·40	1·65	2·32
Wonnangatta	20·48	24·26	...	...	4·44	3·29	1·34	1·80
Total ...	21·72	22·91	17·58	22·36	3·83	3·41	1·05	1·09

Yield of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay, 1886-7. 846. It will be noticed that in the year ended 1st March, 1887, the highest acreable yield of oats was in Tambo, Benambra, Hampden, Polwarth, Grant, Bourke, and Evelyn, in the order named; that the average yield of barley was highest in Villiers, then in Polwarth, Grenville, Hampden, and Tanjil, in the order named; that potatoes yielded the largest crop per acre in Polwarth and Dargo, where the average was over 5 tons; also that 4 tons per acre was exceeded in Buln Buln, Tanjil, Tambo, and Mornington; that the highest yields of hay were in Polwarth, Villiers, Tambo, Tanjil, and Buln Buln, in which this crop averaged over 2 tons to the acre; and in Dundas, Dargo, Hampden, Heytesbury, Wonnangatta, Benambra, Ripon, Croajingolong, Talbot, Dalhousie, Mornington, and Evelyn, in which it exceeded $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons to the acre.

Yield of principal crops in past two seasons. 847. Comparing the averages of 1886-7 with those of the previous season, an increase is observed in the yield per acre of oats in all the counties except Bendigo, Heytesbury, Kara Kara, Moira, Rodney, Tanjil, and Tatchera; of barley in all except Anglesey, Bourke, Buln Buln, Dalhousie, Evelyn, Grant, and Tatchera; and of hay in all except Bendigo, Bourke, Evelyn, Grant, Gunbower, Moira, and Rodney; but a decrease in the yield per acre of potatoes in all the counties except Benambra, Dargo, Delatite, Dundas, Follett, Heytesbury, Mornington, Polwarth, Tambo, Tanjil, and Tatchera.

848. In the past season, over the colony as a whole, the acreable yield of wheat, potatoes, and hay was below, and that of oats and barley above, the average ; thus the yield per acre of wheat was lower than in any of the fifteen other years named in the following table, except 1886 and 1885, the three years ended with 1883 and 1879 ; that of potatoes was lower than in any except 1881, the four years ended with 1879, 1874, and 1872 ; and that of hay was lower than in any except 1886, 1885, and 1883. On the other hand, the yield per acre of oats was exceeded only in the four years ended with 1885, and in 1880 ; and that of barley only in 1884 and 1880 :—

Yield of principal crops, 1872 to 1887.

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1872 TO 1887.

Year ended March.			Average Produce per Acre of—				
			Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
			Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1872	...	...	13·45	18·76	20·00	3·22	1·40
1873	...	...	16·51	19·55	20·86	3·45	1·32
1874	...	...	13·58	15·69	19·84	2·86	1·27
1875	...	...	14·57	18·46	21·01	3·53	1·32
1876	...	...	15·49	21·92	22·20	3·37	1·33
1877	...	...	13·15	19·91	21·18	3·31	1·22
1878	...	...	12·41	19·39	19·81	3·11	1·17
1879	...	...	8·76	17·60	18·24	2·71	1·21
1880	...	...	13·29	24·00	24·67	4·04	1·45
1881	...	...	9·95	17·62	15·57	2·81	1·20
1882	...	...	9·40	24·57	19·07	3·43	1·13
1883	...	...	9·03	26·17	17·35	3·78	1·06
1884	...	...	14·10	25·07	22·84	4·01	1·43
1885	...	...	9·52	23·40	17·38	4·16	1·09
1886	...	...	8·99	21·72	17·58	3·83	1·05
1887	...	...	11·49	22·91	22·36	3·41	1·09
Mean	...	...	12·11	21·05	20·00	3·44	1·23

849. In the last three years the statistics of malting barley were distinguished from those of other descriptions of the same cereal. The following is the result of this division for the year under review :—

Malting and other barley.

MALTING AND OTHER BARLEY, 1886-7.

Description of Barley.			Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
			Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Malting	...	...	27,172	534,208	19·66
Other	...	...	9,859	293,644	29·78
Total	...	...	37,031	827,852	22·36

Yield of
malting
smaller
than of
other
barley.

850. Of the total area under barley, 73 per cent. was under malting barley; and of the produce of barley, 65 per cent. was of malting barley. In the previous two years these proportions were respectively 84 per cent. and 79 per cent. It will be noticed that this description of barley is by far the less prolific of the two kinds, the average in 1886-7 being under 20 bushels to the acre, as against nearly 30 bushels of the other barley.

Average
produce in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

851. In the following table the average yield of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in Victoria is placed side by side with the average of the same crops in the other Australasian colonies* during each of the fourteen years ended with 1886:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1886.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.*	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
WHEAT.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1873 ...	16·51	16·32	...	11·50	6·02	18·62	24·19
1874 ...	13·58	13·43	...	7·87	13·44	16·17	25·61
1875 ...	14·57	12·87	...	11·75	12·00	18·51	28·15
1876 ...	15·49	14·66	...	11·95	11·00	16·38	31·54
1877 ...	13·15	16·43	...	5·40	12·00	19·30	28·63
1878 ...	12·41	13·84	10·63	7·76	11·00	18·12	26·03
1879 ...	8·76	14·74	13·56	7·15	9·97	16·10	22·94
1880 ...	13·29	15·48	8·11	9·78	14·94	23·22	28·16
1881 ...	9·95	14·69	20·40	4·96	14·94	14·99	25·07
1882 ...	9·40	15·35	8·41	4·57	7·00	18·88	22·69
1883 ...	9·03	16·35	13·89	4·21	11·00	20·27	26·28
1884 ...	14·10	15·00	4·34	7·94	13·00	17·74	26·02
1885 ...	9·52	15·27	16·17	7·53	13·00	19·20	25·43
1886 ...	8·99	10·32	5·11	...	11·50	17·32	24·40
Mean ...	12·05	14·62	11·18	7·10	11·49	18·20	26·08
OATS.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1873 ...	19·55	19·94	...	16·39	13·24	25·85	27·00
1874 ...	15·69	18·71	...	10·61	19·22	20·98	29·81
1875 ...	18·46	16·31	...	14·61	16·00	26·82	35·22
1876 ...	21·92	18·72	...	16·69	15·00	25·40	37·79
1877 ...	19·91	21·16	...	10·65	15·00	24·21	31·24
1878 ...	19·39	19·31	10·11	11·96	14·00	22·32	31·68
1879 ...	17·60	20·24	9·65	12·01	18·02	24·82	30·11
1880 ...	24·00	21·64	24·74	15·02	19·00	28·61	36·53
1881 ...	17·62	19·87	17·94	11·50	19·00	22·13	32·05
1882 ...	24·57	21·81	12·74	10·66	10·00	28·44	28·45
1883 ...	26·17	24·88	16·58	11·13	15·00	27·34	32·89
1884 ...	25·07	21·15	8·90	14·65	17·00	27·39	35·11
1885 ...	23·40	21·87	15·17	12·20	18·00	28·65	34·84
1886 ...	21·72	19·77	4·84	...	14·50	26·82	26·11
Mean ...	21·08	20·38	13·41	12·79	15·93	25·70	32·06

* The produce of crops in Queensland was not given prior to 1878.

**AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1886—continued.**

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queens- land.*	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
BARLEY.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1873 ...	20·86	18·96	...	14·31	14·00	22·44	21·25
1874 ...	19·84	18·61	...	10·69	17·22	19·33	27·41
1875 ...	21·01	17·33	...	15·18	16·00	24·46	29·39
1876 ...	22·20	20·46	...	14·12	14·00	27·84	35·91
1877 ...	21·18	23·69	...	10·64	15·00	23·58	28·95
1878 ...	19·81	19·68	16·86	11·97	13·00	20·28	25·40
1879 ...	18·24	21·47	15·87	11·82	12·23	24·22	24·77
1880 ...	24·67	21·46	24·68	13·38	18·00	27·91	30·47
1881 ...	15·57	20·35	20·97	11·62	18·00	20·39	26·05
1882 ...	19·07	21·04	12·53	11·47	10·00	22·29	22·28
1883 ...	17·35	20·55	17·82	11·03	14·00	27·79	26·19
1884 ...	22·84	20·96	13·24	14·01	16·00	25·57	29·31
1885 ...	17·38	21·16	24·73	13·48	16·50	29·58	30·37
1886 ...	17·58	16·16	24·20	...	14·50	25·83	25·92
Mean ...	19·83	20·13	18·99	12·59	14·90	24·40	27·40
POTATOES.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1873 ...	3·45	2·98	...	3·28	2·34	3·92	4·92
1874 ...	2·86	2·98	...	3·41	2·67	3·16	4·46
1875 ...	3·53	2·83	...	3·72	3·00	3·75	5·24
1876 ...	3·37	2·98	...	4·52	3·00	3·54	4·89
1877 ...	3·31	3·03	...	2·84	3·00	3·43	5·36
1878 ...	3·11	2·52	1·91	2·51	2·00	3·25	5·38
1879 ...	2·71	3·20	2·33	2·67	2·49	3·37	4·98
1880 ...	4·04	3·23	3·03	3·80	3·50	3·18	5·62
1881 ...	2·81	2·73	2·65	2·89	3·50	3·12	4·94
1882 ...	3·43	2·78	2·36	2·96	2·00	3·47	5·41
1883 ...	3·78	3·00	2·90	3·05	2·50	3·88	5·10
1884 ...	4·01	2·47	2·60	4·22	3·00	3·59	5·36
1885 ...	4·16	2·52	2·92	4·10	3·00	4·37	5·78
1886 ...	3·83	2·55	2·82	...	2·50	4·83	4·58
Mean ...	3·46	2·84	2·61	3·22	2·75	3·63	5·14
HAY.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1873 ...	1·32	1·61	...	1·21	1·51	1·39	1·25
1874 ...	1·27	1·54	...	1·02	2·00	1·08	1·43
1875 ...	1·32	1·37	...	1·26	1·50	1·35	·84
1876 ...	1·33	1·15	...	1·21	1·00	1·42	1·46
1877 ...	1·22	1·43	...	1·95	1·00	1·21	1·31
1878 ...	1·17	1·22	1·30	1·13	1·00	1·13	1·30
1879 ...	1·21	1·66	1·33	·97	1·00	1·19	1·22
1880 ...	1·45	1·45	1·96	1·12	1·25	1·52	1·51
1881 ...	1·20	1·33	1·95	·96	1·25	1·13	1·27
1882 ...	1·13	1·35	1·16	·72	·75	1·29	1·30
1883 ...	1·06	1·35	1·67	·75	1·00	1·30	1·24
1884 ...	1·43	1·28	1·39	1·06	1·00	1·29	1·39
1885 ...	1·09	1·24	1·40	·93	1·00	1·24	1·41
1886 ...	1·05	·88	1·06	...	1·00	1·24	1·14
Mean ...	1·23	1·35	1·47	1·10	1·16	1·27	1·29

NOTE.—All the calculations in this table were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. For the land under and total produce of each crop in the respective colonies during the fourteen years ended with 1886–7, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; and for average yields per acre in 1886–7, see Table XVI. of Appendix A *post*.

* See footnote to preceding page.

Colonies
with highest
and lowest
average
yields.

852. It will be observed that, according to the mean of the whole period, the average produce of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes is much the highest in New Zealand, and that of hay is highest in Queensland. The lowest average yield of wheat, oats, barley, and hay is in South Australia; and the yield of potatoes is lowest in Queensland. Victoria stands third in regard to the average per acre of potatoes and oats, and fourth in regard to the remaining crops.

Average pro-
duce 1885-6
and previous
years com-
pared.

853. It will further be noticed that in 1885-6 the average produce of all the crops in New South Wales and New Zealand was below the mean of the fourteen years to which reference is made; which was also the case in respect to all the crops except barley and potatoes in Queensland; all except wheat in Western Australia; all except oats and potatoes in Victoria; and all except oats, barley, and potatoes in Tasmania. No agricultural statistics were collected in South Australia for the year 1885-6, but it is understood that the yield of the crops generally in that colony was not up to the average.

Land under
crop in
British and
Foreign
countries.

854. The next table shows the acreage under various crops in the United Kingdom, Australasia, British North America, the Cape of Good Hope, the principal countries on the continent of Europe and the United States of America. All the information has been taken from official documents:—

LAND UNDER CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000'S OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Acres under—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom...	1886	2,358,	4,419,	2,433,	67,	1,364,
Australasia ...	1885-6	3,471,	598,	143,	...	106,
Ontario ...	1881	1,949,	...	...	...	181,
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	1881	311,	...	...	...	235,
Manitoba ...	1881	51,	...	...	...	4,
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories ...	1881	56,	...	...	...	43,
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	188,	115,	29,	...	9,
Austria ...	1885	2,949,	4,518,	2,881,	4,926,	2,712,
Belgium ...	1883	811,	616,	99,	686,	492,
Denmark ...	1881	138,	991,	781,	660,	110,
France ...	1884	17,419,*	9,132,	2,612,	4,262,	3,479,
Germany ...	1884	4,740,	9,308,	4,286,	14,403,	7,182,
Holland ...	1884	220,	278,	120,	498,	357,
Hungary ...	1885	6,763,	2,564,	2,583,	2,794,	1,036,
Italy ...	1883	11,700,	939,	1,250,†	...	173,
Norway ...	1875	11,	224,	138,	37,	86,
Russia in Europe ...	1881	28,947,	30,890,	12,454,	64,609,	3,713,
Sweden ...	1884	1,100,†	2,543,†	...	...	387,
United States ...	1884	39,476	21,301,	2,609,	2,344,	2,217,

* Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

† Including also rye.

‡ Including also barley and mixed corn.

855. The official returns of the various countries contain statements of produce, and these are given in the following table. The produce of potatoes is not returned in tons, as in the Australasian colonies, but in bushels :—

Gross yield of crops in British and Foreign countries.

GROSS PRODUCE OF CERTAIN CROPS IN SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000's OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of Bushels* raised of—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom	1886	63,348,	169,376,	78,310,	...	233,419,
Australasia ...	1885-6	31,683,	14,472,	2,772,	...	18,894,
Ontario ...	1881	27,406,	40,210,	14,280,	...	18,894,
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	1881	3,070,	25,161,	2,064,	...	29,213,
Manitoba ...	1881	1,034,	1,270,	253,	...	556,
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and The Territories ...	1881	840,	3,852,	247,	...	6,605,
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	1,688,	918,	448,	...	372,
Austria ...	1885	46,793,	91,821,	50,448,	76,680,	356,777,
Belgium ...	1884	15,988,	25,090,	3,640,	17,355,	141,175,*
Denmark ...	1885	5,326,	31,777,	22,346,	16,830,	13,453,
France ...	1884	314,135,†	242,216,	53,464,	72,204,	410,600,
Germany ...	1884	91,058,	233,441,	98,280,	240,280,	945,342,
Holland ...	1884	5,710,	10,931,	4,736,	10,273,	72,309,
Hungary ...	1885	110,296,	52,764,	52,638,	40,423,	151,672,*
Italy ...	1884	120,575,	15,137,‡	15,049,‡§	...	22,626,*‡
Norway ...	1875	276,	8,896,	4,285,	1,016,	19,591,
Russia in Europe ...	1884	258,562,	485,353,	128,948,	664,958,	286,334,
Sweden ...	1885	3,767,	49,899,	13,048,	21,905,	50,795,
United States ...	1884	496,740,	565,390,	59,294,	27,743,	184,318,

856. Until 1884 no official return was made of the produce of crops in the United Kingdom. Estimates more or less reliable have frequently been made by private persons, especially of the wheat yield. The London *Statist's* Annual Supplement of the 31st January, 1885, gives a statement originally taken from *The Times*, and evidently prepared with great care, of the assumed yield per acre of this crop in the eighteen years ended with 1883, and this has been supplemented by

Average yield of wheat in United Kingdom.

* The produce was originally given in Imperial bushels, except in the case of Germany, where it was stated in cwts., and the United States in Winchester bushels. Besides, the potato crop of Belgium, Hungary, and Italy was stated in cwts., and that of Australasia in tons. All these have been converted into Imperial bushels upon the assumption that 60 lbs. of wheat, 40 lbs. of oats, 50 lbs. of barley or rye, and 56 lbs. of potatoes are in each case equal to an Imperial bushel; also that a Winchester bushel is equivalent to '969,447 of an Imperial bushel.

† Including also spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

‡ Return for 1883.

§ Including also rye.

the official figures for the three years ended with 1886, published by the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council Office* :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF WHEAT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1866 TO 1886.

Bushels per acre.				Bushels per acre.			
1866	...	...	27	1877	...	...	22
1867	...	...	25	1878	...	...	30
1868	...	...	34	1879	...	...	18
1869	...	...	27	1880	...	...	26
1870	...	...	32	1881	...	...	27
1871	...	...	27	1882	...	...	28
1872	...	...	23	1883	...	...	26
1873	...	...	25	1884	...	...	29·9
1874	...	...	31	1885	...	...	31·2
1875	...	...	23	1886	...	...	26·9
1876	...	...	27				

Wheat yield in United Kingdom and colonies compared.

857. The average produce in the 21 years was within a fraction of 27 bushels per acre, which is much above the yield in any of the Australasian colonies. The yield in 1886 (27 bushels to the acre) was, it will be observed, equalled in five and exceeded in seven previous seasons.

Average yield of crops in British and Foreign countries.

858. The acreable produce during several years in the countries named in a previous table has been calculated, where possible, in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and is given in the following table :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Bushels† per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom ...	26·9	38·4	32·3	...	171·1
Australasia ...	9·1	24·2	19·4	...	155·0
Ontario ...	14·1	...	...	...	104·4
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick ...	9·9	...	...	...	124·3
Manitoba ...	20·3	...	...	...	139·0
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories ...	15·0	...	...	...	153·6
Cape of Good Hope ...	9·0	8·1	15·4	...	41·2
—					
Austria ...	15·9	20·3	17·5	15·6	131·6
Belgium ...	19·7	40·7	36·8	25·3	287·0
Denmark ...	38·7	32·1	28·6	25·5	122·3
France ...	16·9	26·0	20·1	15·9	108·6
Germany ...	19·2	25·1	22·9	16·7	131·6
Holland ...	26·0	39·3	39·5	20·6	202·6
Hungary ...	16·3	20·6	20·4	15·8	146·4
Italy ...	12·1	19·3	15·3	...	147·9
Norway ...	25·1	39·7	31·0	27·5	227·8
Russia in Europe ...	4·6	12·3	6·7	6·2	76·9
United States ...	11·7	26·0	21·9	12·8	86·3

* *Agricultural Produce Statistics*, 1886. Eyre and Spottiswoode, London.
† See footnote (*) to table following paragraph 855 *ante*.

859. It will be observed that the average yield of wheat is 39 bushels in Denmark, 27 bushels in the United Kingdom, 26 bushels in Holland, 25 bushels in Norway, 20 bushels in Manitoba and Belgium, 19 bushels in Germany, 17 bushels in France, and 16 bushels in Hungary and Austria, 15 bushels in British Columbia, 14 bushels in Ontario, 12 bushels in Italy, nearly 12 bushels in the United States, and nearly 10 bushels in Quebec, all of which were above the average of Australasia; but the wheat yields of the Cape of Good Hope and European Russia were below the average of these colonies.

Yield of wheat in Foreign countries and Australasia.

860. According to the figures, the average yield of oats in Australasia is higher than in the Cape of Good Hope, Austria, Germany, Hungary, Italy, or European Russia, but lower than in any other of the countries named; the yield of barley is higher than in the Cape of Good Hope, Austria, Italy, or European Russia, but below that in the other countries. The yield of potatoes in Australasia is about equal to that of British Columbia, and above that in any of the other countries named except the United Kingdom, Belgium, Holland, and Norway.

Yield of oats, barley, and potatoes in Foreign countries and Australasia.

861. According to statistics compiled by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, U.S.A., the wheat crop of various countries in 1885 and 1886, reduced to Winchester bushels, was as follows:—

Wheat crop of the world.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1885 AND 1886.

Countries.					Winchester Bushels.	
					1885.	1886.
EUROPE.						
Austria	...	...	...	...	39,725,000	31,402,613
Belgium	...	...	...	...	19,573,926	18,514,688
Denmark	...	...	...	...	5,000,000	4,731,531
France	...	...	...	...	311,733,033	299,107,620
Germany	...	...	...	...	95,505,881	82,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	...	...	...	...	82,145,888	65,285,353
Greece	...	...	...	...	4,965,625	4,937,250
Hungary	...	...	...	...	114,638,868	106,150,875
Italy	...	...	...	...	118,244,589	129,412,133
Netherlands	...	...	...	...	4,965,625	4,937,250
Portugal	...	...	...	...	7,661,250	8,228,750
Roumania	...	...	...	...	22,629,063	22,629,063
Russia (including Poland)	...	...	...	...	209,192,256	213,907,084
Servia	...	...	...	...	4,681,875	4,525,813
Spain	...	...	...	...	113,500,000	131,660,000
Sweden and Norway	...	...	...	...	2,837,500	2,468,625
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	2,057,188	1,645,750
Turkey in Europe	...	...	...	...	45,400,000	41,143,750
Other European Countries	...	...	...	...	557,500	...

NOTE.—Some of the figures for 1885 have been amended since their first publication in 1886. The blanks in the 1886 column would appear to indicate that the returns for that year were incomplete.

WHEAT CROP OF THE WORLD, 1885 AND 1886—*continued.*

Countries.					Winchester Bushels.	
					1885.	1886.
ASIA.						
Asia Minor...	...	...	...	...	43,200,938	...
India	...	...	...	...	302,265,077	258,317,632
Persia	...	...	...	...	26,743,438	...
Syria	...	...	...	...	16,457,500	...
AFRICA.						
Algeria	...	...	...	...	22,700,000	32,915,000
Egypt	...	...	...	...	14,187,500	16,457,500
South-East Africa	...	...	...	...	8,228,750	...
Tunis	...	...	...	...	2,837,500	...
AMERICA.						
Antilles	...	...	...	...	411,438	...
Canada	...	...	...	...	35,000,000	37,219,234
Central America	...	...	...	...	411,438	...
Chili, Argentine Republic, &c.	...	...	...	...	25,000,000	21,800,625
Mexico	...	...	...	...	4,114,375	...
United States	...	...	...	...	357,112,000	457,218,000
AUSTRALASIA	...	...	...	...	38,513,234	32,662,926
Total	...	...	...	...	2,102,198,255	2,029,279,065

NOTE.—The blanks in the 1886 column would appear to indicate that the returns of that year are incomplete.

Value of world's wheat crop. 862. A Winchester bushel being about .97 (.969,447) of an Imperial bushel, the total yield, supposing the above figures to be correct, would be 2,039,132,000 Imperial bushels in 1885, and 1,968,401,000 such bushels in 1886 ; and the value at four shillings per Imperial bushel would be four hundred and eight millions sterling (£407,826,000) in the former, and nearly three hundred and ninety-four millions sterling (£393,680,000) in the latter year.

Government Experimental Farm. 863. In order to carry out experiments, devised for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of the Victorian climate and soil for various kinds of useful products, and of obtaining data respecting the rotation of crops, as well as for the instruction of students in agriculture, a block of 4,806 acres, subsequently increased by 40 acres, was reserved in 1874 at Dookie, situated in Moira, a county in the North-eastern district of Victoria, on which to found a Government Experimental Farm ; but it was not until April, 1877, that the fencing-in of the land was commenced, after which, in May, 1878, a tender for grubbing, burning-off, and ploughing was accepted. The existence of the farm, however, really dates from November, 1878, when a manager was appointed, and live stock was placed on the land, and in the following April the first crop

of wheat was sown on about 40 acres, which was harvested in due course in the December and January following—producing an average of 40 bushels per acre. Besides this, 20 acres were laid out with experimental crops, and a further area was placed under green stuff. By April 1881, 430 acres had been grubbed and cleared, of which 250 acres had been broken up under the plough, and about 30 acres had been planted with vines, olives, oranges, citrons, limes, figs, and other fruit trees; whilst the experimental grounds already alluded to had been divided into plots of one-tenth of an acre each, on which a series of experiments in rotation cropping, various systems of manuring, &c., had been commenced. The following account of the present state of the farm has been furnished for this work by Mr. D. Martin, Secretary for Agriculture:—

“The farm has, under the provisions of the *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1884, been vested in trustees, and all moneys received from the sale of stock and produce since June, 1885, have been paid into the Agricultural College Fund.

“A change of management took place in September, 1886.

“A sale of unprofitable stock took place in October last, realizing £554 17s. 10d. net return.

“The total receipts for the year were £1,628 19s. 5d., and the expenditure £2,935 16s. 3d. Of the amounts expended, £713 10s. 4d. were for permanent improvements, £237 4s. 7d. for plant, and £576 4s. 1d. for live stock. If these amounts were deducted from the expenditure, there would be a profit over working expenses of £220 2s. 2d., and if the cost of repairing implements and machinery (£290 14s. 6d.) be added, the profits would be raised to £510 16s. 8d.

“A new dairy has been built, and one of De Laval’s cream separators fitted up therein. Excellent butter is now made throughout the hottest weather.

“Ninety-six acres of wheat were reaped, yielding 16 bushels per acre; 45 acres of oats, yielding 254 bags; and 5 acres of vines, yielding 1,200 gallons of wine. The olives have yielded 100 gallons of oil. A portion has been sold at ten shillings per gallon.

“A hundred tons of ensilage were made in November. It was opened in good condition, and has been of great value to milch cows, &c.

“Salt bush, Johnson grass, lucerne, French millet, broom corn, sorghum saccharatum, and planter’s friend have been grown with success.

“Experiments are being tried in the cultivation of 30 varieties of wheat, 24 kinds of clover and grass; also chicory, turnips, mangolds, beans, and medicinal plants.

“A hundred acres of virgin soil have been cleared, and are being fallowed, and consequently 300 acres of well cultivated, fertile land will be under crop next year.

“Summary of value of land, and of dead and live stock:—

4,846 acres of land at 55s.	...	...	...	...	£13,327
Draught horse stock	...	...	...	...	665
Light horses	...	...	...	...	67
Shorthorn cattle	...	...	...	...	317
Hereford cattle	...	...	...	...	53
Ayrshire cattle	...	...	...	...	71
Milch cows	...	...	...	...	126
Other cows	...	...	...	...	175
Sheep	...	...	...	...	630
Pigs	...	...	...	...	89
Implements and machinery	...	...	...	...	787
Harness and saddlery	...	...	...	...	62
Furniture	...	...	...	...	66
Buildings	...	...	...	...	2,094
Oil, wine vats, and sundries	...	...	...	...	226
					<hr/>
					£18,755”

Agricultural
colleges.

864. An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges* was passed towards the close of 1884. The following particulars respecting this Act and its operations have been supplied by Mr. D. Martin, the Secretary for Agriculture:—

“This Act provides for the permanent reservation from sale of 150,000 acres of Crown lands by way of endowment of State Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms, which, together with other lands reserved as sites for such institutions prior to the passing of the Act, are to be vested in three trustees to be appointed by the Governor in Council. The Act also provides for the appointment of a Council of Agricultural Education, consisting of eleven members, three of whom are to be the trustees just mentioned, one to be the Secretary for Agriculture (who is to be the treasurer of the council) five to be elected annually by the governing bodies of Agricultural Societies in Victoria, and two to be appointed by the Governor in Council. The trustees, subject to regulations made by the Council of Agricultural Education, may lease lands for building purposes for periods not exceeding 33 years, and for other purposes for periods not exceeding 14 years, and upon a requisition of the same council may dedicate, as sites for Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms, any lands purchased by them or described in the Act. All moneys received by the council from the sale of stock or farm produce, or as fees from students at Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Farms, together with all other money coming to the council, are to form a fund to be called the Agricultural College Fund, which is to be expended in providing instruction for students, or in purchasing stock, seed, agricultural implements, and all other necessities for the education of the students and the proper working of the Experimental Farms, &c. The council, subject to Ministerial approval, have the appointment of professors, teachers, officers, and servants for the Colleges and Experimental Farms. Most of the proceedings of the trustees and of the council have to be approved by the Governor in Council before coming into effect. The Act was amended in 1885,† so as to provide for five members being elected by members of Agricultural Societies in lieu of by the governing bodies of such societies; also for the elections to be held once in every three years, instead of being held annually.

“Of the land intended as endowment, 122,077 acres have been reserved and vested in the trustees, and 107,601 acres of the land so vested have been leased for agricultural and grazing purposes. The total of the annual rents payable amount to £5,167.

“The first school was erected on the Dookie Experimental Farm Reserve. The buildings comprise lecture hall, dining hall, class rooms, teachers’ quarters, sleeping accommodation for forty pupils, baths, out offices, &c. The school was opened on the 1st October, 1886, with the full number of pupils for which there is accommodation.

“The course of instruction comprises chemistry, botany, entomology, geology, advanced English, arithmetic, mensuration, surveying, bookkeeping, practical work on the farm, instruction in field operations, the use of farm implements and machinery, and the management of live stock.

“No fee is charged for instruction, but a payment of £25 per annum has to be made for each pupil to cover the cost of maintenance.”

Breadstuffs
available
for con-
sumption.

865. The following table shows, for 1840 and each subsequent year, the quantity of wheat grown in Victoria, and the quantity of wheat, flour, and biscuit imported after deducting exports, or exported after deducting imports; also the residue of breadstuffs left for consumption during each of those years:—

* The Agricultural Colleges Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 825).

† By the Agricultural Colleges Act 1885 (49 Vict. No. 871).

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1840 TO 1886.

Year.	Wheat grown in Victoria.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*		
		Imported after deduct- ing Exports.	Exported after deduct- ing Imports.	Available for Consumption.
	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1840	12,600	57,771	...	70,371
1841	50,420	116,350	...	166,770
1842	47,840	119,004	...	166,844
1843	55,360	58,616	...	113,976
1844	104,040	98,581	...	202,621
1845	138,436	74,699	...	213,135
1846	234,734	43,928	...	278,662
1847	345,946	36,871	...	382,817
1848	349,730	64,726	...	414,456
1849	410,220	76,092	...	486,312
1850	525,190	55,564	...	580,754
1851	556,167	216,811	...	772,978
1852	733,321	1,208,006	...	1,941,327
1853	498,704	1,499,994	...	1,998,698
1854	154,202	1,385,465	...	1,539,667
1855	250,091	1,985,496	...	2,235,587
1856	1,148,011	2,236,406	...	3,384,417
1857	1,858,756	1,958,905	...	3,817,661
1858	1,808,439	1,504,760	...	3,313,199
1859	1,563,113	1,957,610	...	3,520,723
1860	2,296,157	1,565,423	...	3,861,580
1861	3,459,914	1,522,517	...	4,982,431
1862	3,607,727	183,106	...	3,790,833
1863	3,008,487	191,107	...	3,199,594
1864	1,338,762	1,868,990	...	3,207,752
1865	1,899,378	1,800,932	...	3,700,310
1866	3,514,227	1,754,699	...	5,268,926
1867	4,641,205	15,190	...	4,656,395
1868	3,411,663	162,038	...	3,573,701
1869	4,229,228	719,589	...	4,948,817
1870	5,697,056	...	95,654	5,601,402
1871	2,870,409	1,179,583	...	4,049,992
1872	4,500,795	389,963	...	4,890,758
1873	5,391,104	...	138,088	5,253,016
1874	4,752,289	...	40,714	4,711,575
1875	4,850,165	200,369	...	5,050,534
1876	4,978,914	258,931	...	5,237,845
1877	5,279,730	...	384,118	4,895,612
1878	7,018,257	...	1,005,968	6,012,289
1879	6,060,737	...	957,384	5,103,353
1880	9,398,858	...	3,578,733	5,820,125
1881	9,727,369	...	3,892,974	5,834,395
1882	8,714,377	...	3,321,532	5,392,845
1883	8,751,454	...	2,376,530	6,374,924
1884	15,570,245	...	8,232,605	7,337,640
1885	10,433,146	...	3,745,985	6,687,161
1886	9,170,538	...	2,226,907	6,943,631

NOTE.—In 1886 the imports of breadstuffs amounted to 225,489 bushels, valued at £42,666, but the exports of breadstuffs amounted to 2,452,396 bushels, valued at £559,437. The balance in favour of exports was, therefore, 2,226,907 bushels, valued at £516,771.

* The quantities of flour and biscuit imported and exported are reduced to their equivalent in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

Population
and bread-
stuffs.

866. It will be observed that only in the last ten years and three previous ones, viz., 1870, 1873, and 1874, has the colony raised enough breadstuffs for the consumption of its own inhabitants. In each of these thirteen years there was a surplus of Victorian-grown wheat remaining for export, the quantity in 1884, however, being larger than that in any two of the other years. The following table shows, for each year, the mean population of Victoria, the quantity of breadstuffs available for consumption, and the probable manner of consumption, distinguishing the estimated quantity of wheat used for seed, or for the feeding of live stock, poultry, &c., from the wheat, flour, and biscuit used for food, the total quantity of the latter being shown as well as the quantity per head:—

POPULATION AND BREADSTUFFS, 1840 TO 1886.

Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*						
Year.	Mean Population.	Quantity Available for Con- sumption.	Probable Manner of Consumption.			
			For Seed, &c.	For Food.		
				Total.	Per Head.	
		bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	
1840	...	8,056	70,371	3,880	66,491	8·25
1841	...	15,353	166,770	3,404	163,366	10·64
1842	...	22,107	166,844	4,864	161,980	7·33
1843	...	23,951	113,976	9,348	104,628	4·37
1844	...	25,418	202,621	13,839	188,782	7·43
1845	...	29,007	213,135	22,933	190,202	6·56
1846	...	34,807	278,662	31,604	247,058	7·10
1847	...	40,635	382,817	35,359	347,458	8·55
1848	...	47,163	414,456	38,775	375,681	7·97
1849	...	58,805	486,312	48,494	437,818	7·45
1850	...	71,191	580,754	57,020	523,734	7·36
1851	...	86,825	772,978	59,247	713,731	8·22
1852	...	132,905	1,941,327	33,646	1,907,681	14·35
1853	...	195,378	1,998,698	15,107	1,983,591	10·15
1854	...	267,371	1,539,667	25,654	1,514,013	5·66
1855	...	338,315	2,235,587	85,372	2,150,215	6·36
1856	...	380,942	3,384,417	160,310	3,224,107	8·46
1857	...	430,347	3,817,661	174,460	3,643,201	8·47
1858	...	483,827	3,313,199	156,468	3,156,731	6·52
1859	...	517,390	3,520,723	214,185	3,306,538	6·39
1860	...	534,055	3,861,580	322,503	3,539,077	6·62
1861	...	539,824	4,982,431	393,844	4,588,587	8·50
1862	...	548,080	3,790,833	324,018	3,466,815	6·33
1863	...	562,960	3,199,594	298,784	2,900,810	5·15
1864	...	586,450	3,207,752	250,080	2,957,672	5·04
1865	...	611,218	3,700,310	357,256	3,343,054	5·47
1866	...	629,038	5,268,926	417,176	4,851,750	7·71
1867	...	644,276	4,656,395	433,978	4,222,417	6·55
1868	...	663,092	3,573,701	519,608	3,054,093	4·61
1869	...	687,202	4,948,817	577,028	4,371,789	6·36

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

POPULATION AND BREADSTUFFS, 1840 TO 1886—*continued*.

Year.		Mean Population.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.*			
			Quantity Available for Con- sumption.	Probable Manner of Consumption.		
				For Seed, &c.	For Food.	
					Total.	Per Head.
			bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
1870	...	713,195	5,601,402	568,334	5,033,068	7·06
1871	...	737,005	4,049,992	669,218	3,380,774	4·59
1872	...	753,198	4,890,758	653,128	4,237,630	5·63
1873	...	765,511	5,253,016	699,952	4,553,064	5·95
1874	...	777,656	4,711,575	665,872	4,045,703	5·20
1875	...	787,337	5,050,534	642,802	4,407,732	5·60
1876	...	796,558	5,237,845	802,834	4,435,011	5·57
1877	...	808,605	4,895,612	1,129,128	3,766,484	4·66
1878	...	821,466	6,012,289	1,383,244	4,629,045	5·64
1879	...	834,030	5,103,353	1,414,376	3,688,977	4·42
1880	...	850,343	5,820,125	1,954,570	3,865,555	4·55
1881	...	868,942	5,834,395	1,853,458	3,980,937	4·58
1882	...	890,220	5,392,845	1,938,724	3,454,121	3·88
1883	...	910,982	6,374,924	2,208,784	4,166,140	4·57
1884	...	933,894	7,337,640	2,192,708	5,144,932	5·51
1885	...	958,595	6,687,161	2,040,164	4,646,997	4·85
1886	...	987,094	6,943,631	2,105,370	4,838,261	4·90

867. The figures in the last column but two (For Seed, &c.) are intended to represent the whole quantity of wheat used otherwise than for the food of human beings. This is estimated arbitrarily at 2 bushels per acre of land returned as being under wheat in the year following that to which the figures in any line relate. It is known that the proportion actually sown is generally much less than this; but as a certain quantity of wheat is used for feeding swine, poultry, &c., and some is wasted or becomes spoilt, the allowance made has been thought not too high. If $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushel per acre be considered a sufficient allowance for seed, the quantity in 1886 left for consumption, waste, &c., would be 5,364,604 bushels, equal to about $5\frac{2}{5}$ bushels per head; or, if only 1 bushel per acre be allowed for seed, the residue would amount to 5,890,946 bushels, or close upon 6 bushels per head.

Allowance
for seed,
waste, &c.

868. The estimated average quantity of breadstuffs available for food to each individual of the population is shown in the last column of the table. This will be found to vary in different years, ranging from over 14 bushels in 1852, and between 10 and 11 bushels in 1841 and 1853, to between 4 and 5 bushels in 1843, 1868, 1871, 1877, and in most recent years; but in only one year, viz., 1882, to less than 4 bushels per head.

Consumption
of bread-
stuffs per
head.

* See footnote (*) on page 415 *ante*.

Average consumption of breadstuffs.

869. The quantity of breadstuffs available for annual food-consumption per head has averaged 5·72 bushels over the whole period of forty-seven years, but during the last five years it averaged only 4·75 bushels, or about a bushel less. In the present state of the Victorian population, it may be fair to assume that from $4\frac{1}{2}$ bushels to $4\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per head, irrespective of the quantity required for seed, is amply sufficient to supply the wants of any given year.

Breadstuffs available for consumption in United Kingdom.

870. In the United Kingdom, animal food, in consequence of its high price, is used much more sparingly than it is in this country, especially by the working classes, and therefore, as a natural consequence, the consumption of breadstuffs in proportion to the numbers of the population is somewhat higher than it is here. The following table shows the estimated mean population of the United Kingdom during each of the twenty harvest years (or periods extending from the 1st September to the 31st August) ended with 1885-6; also the total number of bushels, and number of bushels per head, of grown and imported wheat available for consumption, after deducting seed, in each of the same years :—

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1867 TO 1886.

Year ended 31st August.				Mean Population.	Bushels of Wheat* available for Food.	
					Total Number (000's omitted).	Number per Head.
1867	...	...	...	30,248,936	152,320,	5·03
1868	...	...	...	30,523,478	155,200,	5·08
1869	...	...	...	30,814,914	189,360,	6·14
1870	...	...	...	31,108,133	176,560,	5·68
1871	...	...	...	31,410,776	176,400,	5·61
1872	...	...	...	31,728,316	170,320,	5·37
1873	...	...	...	32,028,317	174,640,	5·45
1874	...	...	...	32,325,778	174,240,	5·39
1875	...	...	...	32,641,568	202,720,	6·21
1876	...	...	...	32,978,682	184,512,	5·59
1877	...	...	...	33,329,099	174,568,	5·24
1878	...	...	...	33,681,904	191,480,	5·68
1879	...	...	...	34,036,546	209,936,	6·17
1880	...	...	...	34,364,077	179,120,	5·21
1881	...	...	...	34,775,970	201,992,	5·81
1882	...	...	...	35,410,040	210,592,	5·95
1883	...	...	...	35,517,510	241,568,	6·80
1884	...	...	...	35,838,516	191,520,	5·37
1885 †	...	...	...	36,179,000	208,000,	5·75
1886 †	...	...	...	36,519,700	206,887,	5·67

* The total number of bushels of wheat available for consumption has been taken from articles in the Supplement to the *Statist*, London Journal. The calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.

† Partly estimated.

871. As a result of calculations derived from the figures in the table, it appears that in the twenty years named the average quantity of wheat available for consumption in the United Kingdom was 5·66 bushels per head, or about a bushel per head more than is apparently found sufficient for the requirements of the Victorian population.

Average consumption of wheat in United Kingdom.

872. According to Mr. Coghlan, the Government Statistician of New South Wales,* the consumption of wheat per head is considerably greater in that colony than in Victoria, and even greater than in the United Kingdom, the quantity available per head in 1886 being 6·2 bushels, and the average quantity in the five years ended with 1886 being 6·5 bushels. According to the same authority, New South Wales has never grown nearly enough wheat for her own consumption, the quantity imported in 1886, after deducting the exports, being 3,675,383 bushels, whilst only 2,733,133 bushels were grown in the colony.

Consumption of wheat in New South Wales.

873. From somewhat similar calculations taken from the official returns of the United States, the estimated consumption of wheat per head of the population of that country ranged, during the fourteen years ended with 1880, from 4·08 Winchester bushels† in 1867 to 6·09 in 1878, the mean during the period being 5·30 Winchester bushels, or about 5·13 Imperial bushels. This result, it will be observed, is much higher than that shown by the Victorian returns for recent years. It should be pointed out, however, that, in the United States returns, no deduction has been made for the wheat required for seed, so that the quantity available for food consumption is considerably less than that shown by the figures.

Consumption of breadstuffs per head in United States.

874. Baron Kolb, the eminent German statistician, whilst admitting the imperfections of the data on which he worked, gives the following as the probable consumption of breadstuffs per head in various places,‡ his estimate for England being nearly double that given for the United Kingdom in the last table :—

Consumption of breadstuffs in various places.

CONSUMPTION OF BREADSTUFFS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES AND CITIES.

			Lbs. per Head.		Bushels per Head.
France	...	...	495	equal to	11·00
Baden	...	...	471	"	10·47
England	...	...	450	"	10·00
Paris	...	...	365	"	8·11
Prussia	...	...	345	"	7·67
Frankfort on Main	...	...	322·45	"	7·16
Darmstadt	...	...	321·4	"	7·14
Bremen	...	...	123·7	"	2·75

* See *Handbook to the Statistical Register of New South Wales*, 1886. Potter, Sydney, 1887.

† The Winchester bushel is smaller than the Imperial bushel by one thirty-second ($\frac{1}{32}$) part.

‡ *Condition of Nations*, by G. F. Kolb, translated by Mrs. Brewer, with notes by E. W. Streeter, page 961. George Bell and Sons, London, 1880.

Imports and
exports of
breadstuffs,
1837 to
1886.

875. The quantity and declared value of the Victorian imports and exports of breadstuffs during the fifty years, 1837 to 1886, are set down in the following table :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS,* 1837 TO 1886.

Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.			Quantity.	Value.
			bushels.	£
Imported, 1837 to 1886	...	...	33,079,612	13,924,308
Exported, „ „	...	...	36,423,580	9,145,790
Imports in excess of exports ...			...	4,778,518
Exports in excess of imports ...			3,343,968	...

Excess of
quantity ex-
ported, of
value im-
ported.

876. It will be observed that the quantity of breadstuffs exported from the colony from the period of its first settlement to the end of 1886 exceeded that imported during the same period by $3\frac{1}{3}$ million bushels ; but, in consequence of the prices of wheat and flour during the earlier years, in which the imports invariably exceeded the exports, being much higher than in the later years, in which the exports exceeded the imports, the declared value of the breadstuffs received has exceeded that of those sent away by over $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling.

Net imports
of agricul-
tural pro-
ducts.

877. The following are the values of the net imports—i.e., the values of imports after the values of the exports have been deducted—of certain vegetable productions during each of the six years ended with 1886. All the articles named are capable of being produced, and all, or nearly all, are to a certain extent now produced in the colony :—

NET IMPORTS† OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1881 TO 1886.

Articles.			Balance of Imports over Exports in—					
			1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
			£	£	£	£	£	£
Oats	...	...	74,924	29,621	51,739	36,249	86,474	69,669
Barley	...	...	...	3,033	27,356	...	16,677	4,949
Malt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,903
Maize	...	...	105,739	32,379	59,620	7,232	13,853	18,956
Maizena and corn flour			7,654	5,098	4,899	8,599	5,289	13,642

* The quantity and value of breadstuffs imported and exported during each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

† The total imports and total exports of these articles during 1886 will be found in the table of Imports and Exports in Part Interchange *post*, under Orders 22, 23, 25, and 26.

NET IMPORTS* OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL
PRODUCE, 1881 TO 1886—*continued*.

Articles.	Balance of Imports over Exports in—					
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Beans, pease, and split pease	...	...	...	...	...	1,667
Arrowroot ...	1,793	1,208	2,784	2,183	2,790	558
Macaroni and vermi- celli	1,286	1,391	1,465	1,298	2,441	2,066
Starch ...	14,677	4,057	7,199	9,176	8,544	14,517
Fruit— fresh, bottled, dried, currants and raisins	154,737	166,059	144,350	113,587	152,967	146,678
Jams, jellies, and pre- serves	...	2,787	...	...	...	...
Nuts, almonds, walnuts	7,349	6,722	6,725	4,582	9,429	7,033
Peanuts ...	...	612	233	...	474	689
Ginger ...	1,307	1,050	954	2,347	3,845	3,322
Opium ...	36,182	66,010	43,168	37,850	28,728	32,713
Hops ...	28,442	31,639	43,639	...	6,185	13,500
Chicory ...	...	171	...	...	2,269	...
Pickles ...	5,508	7,371	2,554	4,688	5,570	9,386
Mustard ...	12,249	15,039	12,337	8,304	9,789	17,920
Oil, olive and salad ...	12,014	17,569	12,285	11,427	18,496	15,204
„ linseed ...	22,995	30,286	27,801	31,121	31,484	31,404
„ castor ...	37,906	4,559	39,669	24,238	10,797	31,700
Linseed meal ...	...	104	40	888	446	...
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	31,270	96,206	66,222	101,836	116,212	179,955
Flax (Phormium) ...	6,811	10 419	6,257	6,756	8,312	5,215
Hemp ...	11,550	52,750	41,702	36,208	29,927	17,994
Jute ...	6,117	16,030	6,057	9,716	3,449	1,126
Broom corn and millet	5,531	6,351	7,575	6,240	6,959	7,447
Bark ...	...	...	...	6,492	20,905	2,287
Cork ...	16,897	22,894	21,924	19,193	13,867	19,811
Vegetables (preserved)	...	...	653	...	427	897
Canary seed ...	1,248	1,063	549	1,449	2,008	1,314
Grass and clover seed	2,990	9,560	4,769	7,063	14,667	11,333
Seeds, undescribed ...	...	2,140	19	...	...	11,310
Tares ...	53	161	72	114	109	31
Total ...	607,129	644,339	644,616	498,836	633,389	704,196

878. It will be observed that chicory and linseed meal are absent from the list for the last year, and jams, jellies, and preserves for the last four years. Decreased imports of agricultural products.

879. In addition to the articles named in the above table, eggs, of which it might reasonably be supposed that Victoria would produce Net import of eggs.

* See footnote (t) to preceding page.

sufficient for her own consumption, were imported in 1886 to the number of 5,837,138, and to the value of £18,995, and exported to the number of only 810,996, and the value of only £3,975, the difference in favour of the former being 5,026,142 in number, and £15,020 in value. The value of the imports of eggs in 1885 exceeded that of the exports by £10,200, in 1884 by £3,958, in 1883 by £4,871, in 1882 by £7,959, and in 1881 by £6,926.

Proportion of
land under
each crop.

880. Of every thousand acres cultivated during the past season, 435 acres were placed under wheat; 77 under oats; 15 under barley; 21 under potatoes; 184 under hay; 117 under green forage; and 151 under other kinds of crops. The following table shows the proportion that the land under different crops has borne to the total area under tillage during each of the last nine years:—

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP TO TOTAL UNDER CULTIVATION, 1879 TO 1887.

Land under—		Proportion to Total Land under Tillage.								
		1878-9.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
		per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Wheat	...	42·98	41·89	48·97	50·87	47·50	49·84	47·19	42·41	43·49
Oats	...	8·35	9·93	6·72	8·07	8·32	8·49	8·08	8·98	7·67
Barley	...	1·42	2·56	3·43	2·67	2·14	2·11	2·68	3·08	1·53
Potatoes	...	2·27	2·46	2·25	2·15	1·68	1·81	1·66	1·77	2·07
Hay...	...	10·74	11·93	12·51	11·65	15·16	13·67	14·62	17·51	18·39
Green forage...	...	24·94	18·11	13·21	13·28	14·23	12·95	14·33	13·90	11·74
Other tillage...	...	9·30	13·12	12·91	11·31	10·97	11·13	11·44	12·35	15·11
Total	...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Minor crops.

881. In addition to the principal crops of which mention has been made, various descriptions of minor crops are also raised. It is not, however, presumed that the whole of such crops, or the full measure to which they are grown, is recorded by the collectors. It is certain that they are often raised in gardens, in which case the different kinds would not be distinguished in the returns. It is also probable that they may be sometimes grown upon allotments of one acre in extent or even less, which are not taken account of. The following list must, therefore, be looked upon as indicating the nature of certain minor crops grown in Victoria rather than the extent to which those crops have been cultivated during the last six years:—

MINOR CROPS,* 1882 TO 1887.

Nature of Crop.		1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
Arrowroot ...	{ acres ...	5	7	17	6	3	...
	{ tons (root) ...	8	32	53	127	41	...
	{ cwt., manfd. ...	...	30	...	...	...	...
Artichokes ...	{ acres ...	...	2	2	2	...	...
	{ tons ...	...	16	20	20	...	...
Beet, carrots, parsnips	{ acres ...	286	433	424	455	388	467
	{ tons ...	2,737	3,281	3,874	3,872	4,304	4,411
Broom-millet...	{ acres ...	5	9	2	5	3	...
	{ fibre, cwt. ...	...	10	...	29	5	...
	{ seed, bush. ...	100	220	40	48	20	...
Buckwheat ...	{ acres ...	...	3	2	2	3	...
	{ bushels ...	...	65	62	58	30	...
Canary seed ...	{ acres ...	127	41	...	63	...	9
	{ bushels ...	1,241	192	...	724	...	124
Cauliflowers and cabbages	{ acres ...	...	...	7	7	27	114
	{ dozens ...	...	...	2,500	4,300	18,500	27,360
Chicory ...	{ acres ...	207	283	283	219	216	204
	{ tons ...	781	1,209	1,626	1,309	1,239	1,472
Coriander seed	{ acres ...	2	3	...	...	...	...
	{ lbs. ...	1,008	810	...	...	...	...
Durrah ...	{ acres ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Fenugreek † ...	{ acres ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	{ lbs. ...	...	300	...	...	...	...
Flax ...	{ acres ...	21	7	21	11	7	...
	{ fibre, cwt. ...	21	31	38	7	9	...
	{ linseed, bsh. ...	91	43	152	73	18	...
Garden seeds...	{ acres ...	21	14	24	45	7	43
	{ cwt. ...	119	43	62	74	14	215
Gooseberries ...	{ acres ...	...	1	...	...	3	2
	{ cwt. ...	...	16	...	...	28	23
Grass and clover seeds ...	{ acres ...	2,061	2,290	2,686	2,329	2,953	4,667
	{ bushels ...	32,085	28,740	41,964	35,559	39,813	61,490
Green pease ...	{ acres ...	21	10	...	108	92	80
	{ tons ...	26	25	...	36	141	98
Hops ...	{ acres ...	564	1,034	1,758	1,737	896	730
	{ lbs. ...	453,040	1,035,216	1,760,304	1,573,936	616,112	5,023
Kohl-rabi ...	{ acres ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	{ cwt. ...	...	260	...	...	...	...
Maize ...	{ acres ...	1,783	2,702	2,570	3,854	4,530	4,901
	{ bushels ...	81,007	131,620	117,294	176,388	181,240	231,447
Mangel-wurzel	{ acres ...	1,044	1,087	1,056	1,413	1,346	1,257
	{ tons ...	14,989	16,656	18,906	21,935	24,129	19,142
Medicinal herbs	{ acres ...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Mulberry trees	{ acres ...	4	3	1	...	4	1
	{ number ...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...
Mustard ...	{ acres ...	97	81	71	61	7	20
	{ cwt. ...	444	379	368	287	15	100
Olives ...	{ acres ...	† 10	2	15	13	14	1
	{ fruit, cwt. ...	...	35	...	...	...	...
Onions ...	{ acres ...	1,134	1,341	1,235	1,750	1,740	1,996
	{ tons ...	10,190	8,280	6,977	11,816	10,209	11,625
Opium poppies	{ acres ...	4	9	6	10	16	11
	{ lbs. of opium ...	80	225	120	190	200	139

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

† *Fœnum græcum*, the *Trigonella* of Linnæus.

‡ Reported to have failed.

MINOR CROPS,* 1881 to 1886—continued.

Nature of Crop.			1881-2.	1882-3.	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
Oranges and lemons	{ acres	...	5	...	4	2	6	2
	{ cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Osiers	{ acres	...	4	4	...	3	5	8
	{ tons	...	9	2	...	3	...	5
Pease and beans	{ acres	...	25,937	26,832	30,443	35,288	35,460	28,672
	{ bushels	...	621,768	689,507	791,093	846,859	761,351	583,269
Prickly com-frey	{ acres	...	8	...	...	...	...	...
	{ tons	...	160	...	...	...	...	...
Pumpkins, melons, cucumbers, &c.	{ acres	...	81	35	44	119	153	69
	{ tons	...	842	370	355	837	1,447	536
Rape for seed	{ acres	...	...	30	14	47	...	44
	{ bushels	...	...	468	261	...	...	...
Raspberries	{ acres	...	155	203	235	261	271	239
	{ cwt.	...	3,067	4,822	4,595	6,307	6,470	4,499
Rhubarb	{ acres	...	1	9	8	8	11	20
	{ tons	...	1	40	43	18	31	169
Rye	{ acres	...	972	1,137	1,260	939	654	762
	{ bushels	...	12,653	23,244	16,727	15,505	8,278	11,286
Strawberries	{ acres	...	26	16	61	76	55	35
	{ cwt.	...	165	154	766	1,468	941	243
Sunflowers for seed	{ acres	...	6	6	1	2	...	6
	{ bushels	...	77	62	40	...	...	140
Teazles	{ acres	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
	{ number	...	...	...	...	4,000	...	...
Tobacco	{ acres	...	1,461	1,313	1,325	1,402	1,866	2,031
	{ cwt.	...	12,876	5,673	9,124	7,893	13,734	12,008
Tomatoes	{ acres	...	10	15	17	21	34	26
	{ cwt.	...	1,549	2,265	1,600	1,278	4,800	2,280
Turnips	{ acres	...	151	125	148	209	253	443
	{ tons	...	1,713	901	1,402	1,600	2,179	2,767
Vetches and tares for seed	{ acres	...	5	5	10	26	1	...
	{ bushels	...	71	83	194	700	40	...
Vines	{ acres	...	4,923	5,732	7,326	9,042	9,775	10,310
	{ wine, galls.	...	539,191	516,763	723,560	760,752	1,003,827	986,041
	{ brandy, „	...	1,453	3,377	2,646	3,623	3,875	3,233

882. The table shows the cultivation of the following crops, also their produce, to have considerably increased of late years :—Beet, carrots and parsnips, cauliflowers and cabbages, grass and clover seeds, maize, onions, and vines.

883. Hops but little inferior to Kentish are grown in Victoria, and the comparative failure for several successive seasons of this crop in the United Kingdom gave a considerable stimulus to that industry, commencing about 1882-3. The maximum was reached in the following year, but in 1884-5 there was a slight decline, both in the area under

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens.

hops and the quantity produced, and a further considerable decline occurred in the two subsequent years.

884. Raspberries as a field crop are extensively grown in the more elevated parts of the colony, especially about the ranges in which the River Yarra and its tributaries have their source. The quantity returned as raised in 1886-7 was 4,499 cwt., or nearly a third less than in the previous year. Since the establishment of jam factories, the fruit is in great demand, and much more would be purchased were it forthcoming.

885. At a very early period of the colony's history it was the custom of the pastoral occupiers of the soil to cultivate tobacco in small quantities for the purpose of making a decoction wherein to dip their sheep for the cure of the disease called "scab." That complaint has ceased to exist amongst the Victorian flocks ; but of late years tobacco has been grown for the purpose of manufacture into an article suitable for the use of man ; 2,031 acres were placed under it in 1886-7, and the yield amounted to 12,008 cwt. Although more land was placed under tobacco than in any previous year except 1877-8, the quantity raised was exceeded in 1885-6, when 1,866 acres produced 13,734 cwt., and in 1880-81, when 1,990 acres produced 17,333 cwt.

886. In 1885, the tobacco crop of the United States exceeded 44 million cwt., and was the largest ever grown. The following are the exact figures, as well as those expressing the very much smaller quantities grown in several European countries :—

TOBACCO CROP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1885.

	cwt.		cwt.
United States ...	44,381,515	France ...	421,731
Austria Hungary ...	1,277,218	Italy ...	120,748
Russia (1881) ...	930,797	Holland (1884) ...	58,583
Germany ...	758,373	Turkey ...	17,553

887. The consumption of tobacco in Victoria during the last two years has been rather over $1\frac{2}{3}$ (1.69) lbs. per head of the population, which, according to the following figures, which have been partly derived from a paper read by Dr. O. J. Broch before the Statistical Society of Paris, on the 15th June, 1887,* is a lower average than that prevailing in any of the following countries, except Russia, South Australia, Italy, and the United Kingdom. Attention is called to the very high average consumption of tobacco in Holland and the United States of America :—

* See *Journal de la Société de Statistique de Paris*, vingt-huitième année, page 237; Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1887. The consumption is there given in kilogrammes which have been turned into lbs., on the assumption that 1 of the former is equal to 2.204 of the latter.

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF TOBACCO PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	lbs.		lbs.
Holland ...	6.92	Norway... ..	2.29
United States ...	4.40	France	2.05
Austria Hungary ...	3.77	Sweden	1.87
Denmark	3.70	Tasmania	1.85
New South Wales ...	3.53	New Zealand ...	1.75
Queensland	3.49	Spain	1.70
Western Australia ...	3.26	Victoria	1.69
Switzerland	3.24	United Kingdom...	1.41
Belgium	3.15	Italy	1.34
Germany	3.00	South Australia ...	1.32
Finland... ..	2.73	Russia	1.23

Beet sugar. 888. Beet for the manufacture of sugar has been as yet only grown in Victoria experimentally, and upon a small scale ; but ordinary beet, mangolds, and root crops generally, which have for years past been cultivated to a considerable extent, succeed so well that there is every reason to believe sugar beet could be grown to advantage, did not the low price of sugar, consequent upon the heavy subsidies by which the industry is fostered in several European countries, prevent sugar-making from being carried on at a profit. The following statement, however, of the average quantity of beet sugar made annually in the different countries in which that product is manufactured may be useful and interesting at the present time :—

BEET-ROOT SUGAR PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1880 TO 1884.

	Tons of Beet Sugar made annually.				
Germany	656,674
Austria Hungary	470,318
France	399,471
Russia	279,436
Belgium	73,795
Holland	19,679
Other countries	9,839
Total	1,909,212

Consumption of sugar in Victoria and other countries.

889. According to the following figures, Victoria, although not consuming so much sugar per head as three of the other Australasian colonies, would appear to consume much more per head than any European country, the average quantity in 1885 and 1886 being $90\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., or nearly 22 lbs. more per head than the United Kingdom, which consumes more than twice as much per head as any country on the European Continent. It must, however, be remembered that in Victoria 14 million pounds of sugar annually, or about 14 lbs. per head, are used in the manufacture of beer, which is very much more than many countries consume altogether :—

AVERAGE ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR (CANE AND BEET) PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

	lbs.		lbs.
New Zealand ...	118·77	Sweden ...	17·52
South Australia ...	102·11	Belgium ...	15·74
Western Australia ...	93·51	Germany ...	15·01
Victoria ...	90·75	Austria Hungary ...	13·23
Tasmania ...	90·49	Norway ...	11·37
United Kingdom ...	68·99	Portugal ...	9·56
Queensland ...	62·93	Roumania ...	7·71
New South Wales ...	60·95	Russia... ...	7·69
Demark ...	29·69	Spain ...	5·11
Holland ...	28·37	Servia ...	4·41
Switzerland ...	22·81	Italy ...	3·20
France ...	22·61	Finland ...	1·32

890. In 1886-7 the area under vines exceeded that returned in Vines. 1885-6 by 535 acres, and was much larger than in any previous year. The quantity of wine returned was 986,041 gallons, or less than that in 1885-6 by nearly 18,000 gallons, but much more than that in any other year. The wine industry received a temporary check some years since, in consequence of an outbreak of the disease called *phylloxera vastatrix*, but this was found to be confined to one district in the colony, where it was promptly stamped out by the eradication of all vines within a district around Geelong extending to distances ranging from 20 to 30 miles from that centre.

891. An account of the visitation of the *phylloxera*, and of the measures taken for its suppression, was originally contributed to this work, and has recently been revised to date by Mr. D. Martin, the Secretary for Agriculture :— *Phylloxera vastatrix.*

“The vine disease caused by the insect known as *phylloxera vastatrix* was discovered in the vineyards at Fyansford, three miles from Geelong, in the year 1877. It is now ascertained to have been present in this district for years before it was recognised as the dreaded *phylloxera*—probably for about ten years—and its origin was doubtless the importation of diseased plants.

“In order to prevent, if possible, the disease from spreading, an Act was passed providing for the appointment of inspectors of vineyards, with power to enter any lands whereon vines were growing, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the vines were infected, in which case the fact was to be reported to the Chief Secretary, who might authorize steps to be taken to eradicate the disease, either by destroying the vines or otherwise, no compensation being granted to the owner of the vines for any loss he might sustain in consequence of such measures. In 1878, thirteen vineyards, containing an area of 75 acres, were uprooted and the vines burnt; and in 1879, six vineyards, containing an area of 35 acres, were similarly treated.

“In November, 1880, a Select Committee of the Legislative Assembly was appointed to inquire into the state of the disease, and the best means of eradicating or mitigating it. The committee reported that there was no evidence to show that the insect settled on any vegetation other than vines; that so far as experiments had been tried no remedy or cure for the disease was known; that the time most to be dreaded for the spread of the disease was about the end of December; and that there was no other cure than the entire eradication of the vines. It was recommended that a cordon, having a radius of 20 miles, should be drawn round Geelong, and that no part of the vines within that cordon, whether cuttings, leaves, fruit, or roots should be removed outside of it; that all vines

* See Dr. Broch's paper, page 233, there given in kilogrammes, each equal to 2·204 lbs.

within that cordon should be inspected, and all reported as diseased, or growing within a three-mile radius of any reported as diseased, should be uprooted and burnt, the owners being awarded a moderate compensation, based, not upon the value of the vines, but upon the estimated value of the crops for the ensuing three years. Consequently upon this report another Act was passed, repealing all former Acts relating to vines and vineyards, and providing for the proclamation of infected localities as "Vine Disease Districts," to which inspectors should be appointed, on the receipt of whose reports the Minister might order any diseased vines to be uprooted, as well as all other vines, whether diseased or not, within a radius of three miles thereof, compensation being given to the owners of diseased vines up to the value of one year's crop, and to owners of vines not diseased up to the value of three years' crops. Persons were prohibited, under a penalty not exceeding £100 or imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months, from removing from a "Vine Disease District" any vine or part of a vine. The Governor in Council was also granted power to restrict the importation of vines, vine cuttings, or grapes, and to make regulations for the purpose of carrying the Act into effect. The question, moreover, formed one of the subjects of discussion at the Intercolonial Conference, held in Melbourne, in December, 1880, when it was agreed by the colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria, to contribute jointly to the expense of eradicating the disease.

"The *Phylloxera Vine Disease Act* 1880 was amended towards the close of 1881 by the *Geelong District Vine Disease Act* 1881, 45 Vict. No. 718 (24th December, 1881), which gave power to the Minister to order the destruction of all vines growing within the boundaries of the Geelong Vine Disease District, as described in the *Government Gazette* of the 12th January, 1881. Under the powers given by this statute all vines within the proclaimed district have been destroyed, except those in the parishes of Birregurra and Warrion. These parishes are situated at from 24 to 45 miles from where any diseased vines were growing, and consequently are not likely to be reached by the insect.

"Under the several statutes above mentioned the vines have been destroyed on about 2,000 separate properties; about half of that number being cottage properties in Geelong and suburbs; and compensation has been awarded in amounts varying from £1,042 to 1s. The disease from first to last was found in 34 properties only, comprising an estimated area of 281 acres. These diseased properties are situated in a district extending from the Leigh road to Germantown, in the valleys of the Moorabool and Barwon Rivers, a distance of about 16 miles. The last of the diseased vineyards was destroyed in 1882. The phylloxera is, however, not yet extinct. Recent examinations show that the insects are alive in several of the infected properties upon the still succulent rootlets which have been left in the ground. In some properties the roots are decayed all over, and consequently the phylloxera are dead; in the others the roots are decayed over portions of the properties only; the area of succulent roots is yearly becoming less. The proclaimed district is still retained in quarantine, special attention being given to the destruction of any vine shoots or re-growths from imperfect eradication.

"In May, 1885, a Board was appointed to inquire as to the advisability or otherwise of permitting the re-planting of vines in the Geelong district. The Board recommended that the diseased lands be trenched, the vine roots removed and burnt, and the soil disinfected. The Board's recommendations have, so far as was practicable, been carried out."

Wine crop
in various
countries.

892. Mainly in consequence, no doubt, of the ravages of the phylloxera, the wine crop in France has been diminishing for years past. In 1875 it reached as high as 83,836,000 hectolitres, or 1,844,000,000 gallons, but in 1885 it had fallen to 28,536,000 hectolitres, or about 628,000,000 gallons. The following are the exact figures for 1885, as well as those representing the wine crop in four other European countries during the same year:—

WINE PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1885.

(000's omitted.)

	gallons.		gallons.
France	627,792,	Spain (exports) ...	158,070,
Italy	499,378,	Holland	81,994,
Austria Hungary ...	207,328,	United States ...	17,405,

893. The wine made in Victoria, added to that imported after deducting that exported, amounts on the average to rather over a gallon annually per head. This shows a larger consumption of wine in this colony than in the United Kingdom, where it is less than half a gallon per head, but smaller than that in Germany, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and France, the wine consumption in the last named of which amounts to as much as $16\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head. The following are the figures for these and some other countries :—

Wine consumed in various countries.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF WINE PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	gallons.		gallons.
France ...	16.52	Queensland ...	.69
Austria Hungary ...	4.84	Holland ...	.49
Western Australia ...	2.52	United Kingdom ...	.43
Switzerland ...	2.11	United States ...	.37
South Australia ...	1.47	New Zealand ...	.27
Germany ...	1.32	Tasmania ...	.24
Victoria ...	1.01	Sweden ...	.20
New South Wales ...	.74		

894. No return is made of the nature of the crops grown or the quantity of produce raised in gardens and orchards. The following table shows the extent of land returned under this description of culture in the last two years :—

Gardens and orchards.

LAND UNDER GARDENS AND ORCHARDS, 1886 AND 1887.

Year ended March.	Gardens.	Orchards.	Total.
	acres.	acres.	acres.
1886 ...	9,461	15,934	25,395
1887 ...	11,604	15,989	27,593
Increase ...	2,143	55	2,198

895. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The number of acres in this condition in 1887 was 277,788, or 67,337 more than in the previous year.

Land in fallow.

896. According to the returns of the past season, irrigation was being practised on a more or less extensive scale in 2 boroughs, viz., Clunes and Tarnagulla, and 24 shires, viz., Ararat, Bacchus Marsh, Beechworth, Bet Bet, Dunmunkle, Echuca, Glenelg, Gordon, Keilor, Korong, Leigh, Marong, Mount Alexander, Omeo, Oxley, Romsey, Springfield, Stawell, Strathfieldsaye, Swan Hill, Walhalla, Wodonga, Wyndham, and Yackandandah. The whole number of farms in these shires was 8,126, upon 342 of which irrigation was carried on. Certain crops in these shires covered 597,125 acres, of which 21,342 acres, or rather more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., were subjected to irrigation. The following

Irrigation.

table shows the extent of land under these crops, and their gross and average produce; the tillage and produce on unirrigated and on irrigated land being distinguished:—

IRRIGATION IN CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES, 1886-7.

Crops.	In Municipalities practising Irrigation.					
	Extent under Crop on Land—		Gross Produce on Land—		Produce per Acre on Land—	
	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.
GRAIN CROPS.	acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.
Wheat	165,442	14,034	1,699,080	209,367	10'27	14'92
Oats	5,082	1,416	74,659	24,657	14'69	17'41
Barley—Malting	2,362	338	38,236	7,692	16'18	22'76
Other	55	11	884	300	16'07	27'27
Maize	7	1	65	20	9'29	20'00
Pease and Beans	2	3	40	85	20'00	28'33
ROOT CROPS.	acres.	acres.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Potatoes	2,855	93	10,342	451	3'62	4'85
Turnips ... ..	...	7	...	62	6'25*	8'86
Mangel-wurzel ...	8	6	48	45	6'00	7'50
Beet, Carrots, &c.	...	11	...	160	9'48*	14'55
Onions ... ..	...	1	...	2	5'82*	2'00
Chicory ... ..	...	30	...	360	7'22*	12'00
HAY, GRASS, &c.	acres.	acres.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Hay	79,344	4,633	51,649	5,883	'62	1'27
Green Forage ...	552	155	...	...	...	...
Artificial Grasses	5,811	251	...	...	...	...
OTHER TILLAGE.	acres.	acres.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.
Pumpkins	8	4	1,440	560	180'00	140'00
Tomatoes ... ..	...	2	...	160	80'00*	80'00
Hops	53	60	295	490	5'57	8'17
Tobacco	668	52	5,309	355	7'95	6'82
Grapes	481	56	9,185	1,455	19'10	25'98
Gardens	449	41	...	...	...	...
Orchards	1,367	137	...	...	...	...

897. The scale on which irrigation has been practised in Victoria up to the present time is too small to admit of comparisons between the results obtained from land which has and which has not been irrigated being of much value. So far as the figures go, the effect of irrigation in largely increasing the yield has been most beneficial; the only cases where the irrigated land shows worse returns than the land which has not been irrigated, in 1886-7, being onions (the area under which was very small), and tobacco.

898. Of the grapes gathered from unirrigated vines, 7,039 cwt. were made into wine, producing 42,728 gallons; and of those gathered from

* There being no turnips, beet, carrots, &c., onions, chicory, or tomatoes returned as grown on unirrigated land in the shires in which irrigation was practised, these figures relate to other parts of the colony.

irrigated vines, 1,153 cwt. were made into wine, producing 6,922 gallons, the average being about 6 gallons to the cwt. in both instances. Thus, while irrigation is shown largely to increase the crop of grapes, the wine made from grapes grown on irrigated land appears to be no greater in quantity than that made from an equal weight of grapes grown on unirrigated land.

899. The extent of land subjected to irrigation in the year under review was half as much again as that so subjected in 1885-6, and three times as much as that so subjected in the two preceding years, the increase being chiefly under the head of cereals. The following table contains a statement of the acreage under the various crops returned as under irrigation in each of the last four years:—

IRRIGATION, 1884 TO 1887.

Crops subjected to Irrigation.	Number of Acres subjected to Irrigation.			
	1883-4.	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
Wheat	4,968	3,322	8,109	14,034
Oats	94	187	502	1,416
Barley	49	41	237	349
Maize ... ..	...	19	10	1
Pease and Beans ... ..	...	3	11	3
Potatoes	30	29	22	93
Turnips ... ..	...	...	5	7
Mangel-wurzel	14	11	13	6
Beet, Carrots, &c. ... ..	...	18	15	11
Onions ... ..	...	...	...	1
Chicory	18	30	28	30
Hay	781	1,924	3,939	4,633
Green Forage	16	33	89	155
Artificial Grasses	415	1,003	206	251
Hops	398	357	254	60
Tobacco	7	...	...	52
Pumpkins ... ..	...	...	...	4
Tomatoes ... ..	...	1	2	2
Vines	103	20	...	56
Gardens and Orchards	42	48	37	178
Total	6,935	7,046	13,479	21,342

900. Towards the close of 1883, a measure* was passed with the view of promoting national irrigation on a large scale. To accomplish this object, it was provided that certain areas might, at the request of the residents, be proclaimed "Irrigation Areas," to which trusts might be appointed to carry out the irrigation scheme proposed for the district. The commissioners of these trusts were granted power, under certain

* *Victorian Water Conservation Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 778).*

restrictions, to borrow money for the purpose of constructing the works included in the scheme, for the repayment of which a sinking fund is to be provided; also to levy rates upon all lands capable of irrigation within the area under their jurisdiction, in order to provide the annual interest on the loan and the necessary payment to the sinking fund; also to defray the current expenses attendant upon the operations of the trust.

Irrigation
Act 1886.

901. This measure was repealed on the 16th December, 1886, by “an Act to make better provision for the supply of water for irrigation, and also for mining, manufacturing, and other purposes.” The principal provisions of this Act, which is entitled *The Irrigation Act 1886*, have been described as follows by an officer of the Water Supply Department :—

“THE IRRIGATION ACT 1886.

“This measure repeals all previous legislation dealing with the question of irrigation, except as to acts done and irrigation trusts heretofore constituted.

“It also contains the important declaration that the right to use the waters of the rivers, streams, &c., of the colony shall be deemed to be vested in the Crown until the contrary is proven by establishing any other right.

“Provision is likewise made for the construction of ‘national works’ by the Government.

“National works are declared to be such by the special Act authorizing their being proceeded with. They are defined as works that, in the opinion of the Minister of Water Supply, ‘are of such magnitude, affect such sources of water supply, and command such large areas of country, that it is advisable that they should be constructed by and retained under the direct control of the State.’

“Some important enlargements have been made in the powers which may be exercised by trusts under this Act as compared with those given to trusts previously constituted.

“To enable the necessary funds to be raised to carry out schemes of supply, the issue of debentures by trusts is provided for, whilst loans of Government moneys for a like purpose may, with the approval of Parliament, be granted.”

Irrigation
and water
supply
trusts con-
stituted.

902. Up to the end of November, 1887, the following seven trusts had been constituted and were in active operation. It is stated that in every one of these cases the whole area of the trust is capable of being beneficially irrigated:—

IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY TRUSTS, 1887.

Name of Trust.				Area of District.	Amount of Loan authorized to be raised.
				Acres.	£
Leaghur and Meering	...	...	...	8,127	650
Tragowel Plains	...	...	...	228,453	165,000
Cohuna	...	...	...	89,309	17,000
Twelve-mile	...	...	...	9,031	3,000
Koondrook	...	...	...	4,028	1,700
Benjeroop and Murrabit	...	...	...	17,893	2,000
Swan Hill	...	...	...	14,300	9,000

903. Besides the irrigation trusts actually constituted, the Department of Water Supply had received applications to form trusts in the following districts. These applications were under consideration at the time of going to press:—

Irrigation and water supply trusts proposed.

PROPOSED IRRIGATION AND WATER SUPPLY TRUSTS, 1887.

Name of proposed Trust.	Area of proposed Trust.		Amount of Loan proposed to be raised.
	Total.	Capable of being beneficially Irrigated.	
	Acres.	Acres.	£
North Boort	12,220	8,000 to 10,000	6,620
East Boort	29,636	29,636	14,400
Benjeroop West	6,000	5,512	3,000
Shire of Echuca	130,000	120,000	50,000
Shire of Rodney	260,000	200,000	65,000
West Wimmera	384,000	276,000	381,182
Shire of Yarrawonga	262,400	192,000	20,000
Wandella	24,500	22,700	14,000
Marquis Hill	12,500	11,700	8,000
Kerang East	18,000	15,000	12,000
Lake Charm	40,000	31,000	15,000
Pine Hills	14,000	12,000	4,000
Lower Loddon	7,000	7,000	2,000
Pyramid Hill	72,000	56,000	51,944
Emu Creek	3,700	2,466	4,631
Lower Avoca	98,000	6,000	20,000
Morrisons	5,601	500	2,000
Echuca and Waranga	270,000	70,000	207,000
Dry Lake	1,512	500	1,200

904. In 1886 the Messrs. George and W. B. Chaffey, two gentlemen, Canadians by birth, who had had considerable experience in irrigation work in the United States, visited Victoria with a view of establishing an irrigation colony therein upon an extensive scale. They submitted their proposals to the Government, which included the grant, upon certain conditions, of an extensive block of land in the Mallee country, contiguous to the River Murray. The Government looked favorably upon their undertaking, but found themselves powerless to make the concessions asked for under the then existing law. They therefore introduced a Bill into Parliament, which eventually became

Chaffey irrigation scheme.

law under the title of *The Waterworks Construction Encouragement Act* 1886,* giving the required powers to the Government, but prescribing that the concessions asked for by the Messrs. Chaffey should be open to public competition for a period of two months. Tenders were invited accordingly, and the Messrs. Chaffey being the only tenderers, were, in course of time, placed in possession of the land. By the kind permission of the Messrs. Chaffey, the following interesting account of their scheme has been drawn up by Mr. J. E. M. Vincent, a gentleman attached to their firm, expressly for the *Victorian Year-Book*:—

“CHAFFEY IRRIGATION COLONY.

“The Government of Victoria, about the middle of the present year, brought to a satisfactory conclusion negotiations which had for some time been pending with Messrs. Chaffey Bros., the well known firm of irrigationists, late of Ontario, California, an irrigation colony recently established by them and named after the important province in Canada where they formerly resided, and of which they are natives. The agreement which has been entered into involves the appropriation of an extensive area of land in what is known as the Mallee country, which is situated at the western boundary of the colony, on the Murray River, and near the borders of South Australia, the Government of which colony has entered into a similar arrangement with the same firm. Messrs. Chaffey Bros., according to the terms of the deed of agreement, enter into occupation, in the first instance, of two blocks of 25,000 acres each, upon which active operations have for some time been going on, although (from unavoidable delays having taken place in completing the negotiations with the Government) the works are not so far advanced at the date of this publication as they had anticipated, and the particulars herein furnished are consequently somewhat less complete. Briefly stated, the agreement in effect embraces the grant of 250,000 acres of land and the authority to use the Murray waters in irrigating the same for the purposes of cultivation, and includes all necessary enabling powers for the carrying out of an extensive scheme of colonization, the intention of Messrs. Chaffey being to lay out the land for such cultivation, and to construct the necessary works (the pumping machinery, &c., &c.), selling the land as they proceed in blocks of from five acres and upwards, each purchaser securing a proportionate share and interest in the irrigating works and participating in the privileges with respect to the use of the water, &c., under the agreement in question. The chief cultivation which it is intended to carry on is that of fruit (grapes, oranges, &c., &c.), but a large area will be devoted to the purposes of general agricultural production. There are certain stipulations in the agreement securing the non-disturbance of the beneficial flow of the river below the points of diversion, &c.; but as there is a similar diversion to be made lower down the river with respect to the South Australian scheme, and the Government of Victoria reserve the right to grant further diversions for irrigation purposes in addition to that which will be made under their agreement with Messrs. Chaffey, it is to be justly inferred that the resources of the Murray are amply sufficient for these two diversions and others that may follow. The water right which will be secured to owners and cultivators of the land under the Chaffey scheme is practically, therefore, a perpetual one. The licence under which it is conferred is granted for a period of 25 years ‘with the right of renewal of the same from time to time for successive similar periods of 25 years,’ &c. Messrs. Chaffey Bros. undertake to expend £10,000 during the first twelve months, £35,000 during the first five years, £140,000 during the second five years, £75,000 during the third five years, and £50,000 during the fourth five years—a total of £300,000 in twenty years in

* 50 Vict. No. 910.

irrigation works, agriculture, horticulture, &c., and the establishment of a fruit-preserving industry, &c. Any serious breach of the conditions on the part of Messrs. Chaffey Bros. involves the annulment of the agreement on the payment by the Government of 80 per cent. on the value of the irrigation works and substantial and permanent improvements then existing upon the land resumed; but any land granted in fee-simple to Messrs. Chaffey Bros. and sold by them *bond fide*, or conveyed in trust for the agricultural school or college which the Chaffey Bros. undertake to establish, is exempted from resumption by the Crown. The improvements referred to are stated to include the construction and machinery of the irrigation works; the making of roads, railways, tramways, canals, water-races, drains, bridges; making and laying pipes or other conduits; clearing, fencing, preparing the ground, and planting with trees, &c.; the erection of substantial buildings, &c., &c. The carrying out of so extensive a scheme of colonization will involve the settlement upon the land of a very large number of cultivators, it not being the intention of Messrs. Chaffey to cultivate on their own account and for purposes of direct profit, but only, and to a limited extent, for experimental purposes, &c., their work being generally to co-operate in the successful and rapid development of the colony, to improve lands for sale, &c., &c. Neither is it contemplated to create a class of tenant cultivators; the lands are to be sold outright at the prices of £20 per acre for fruit growing, &c., £15 per acre for general agricultural purposes. Terms of payment extending over ten years, when desired, are allowed, 5 per cent. interest being added to the purchase money as above. As the fruit lands will take a few years to bring to profitable results, purchasers of same are offered irrigated agricultural land which will afford speedy returns, on lease, with the option of purchase, at the price of one-quarter of the produce (including water right, &c.). It is confidently anticipated, from Messrs. Chaffey's Californian experience, and having regard also to the present productive powers of lands irrigated by the waters of the Murray, that a standard rate of yield of some 30 bushels to the acre of wheat, and, with respect to fruit, of from 1,000 to 1,500 marketable oranges per tree (in mature bearing growth and under efficient cultivation) may be steadily maintained, since the uncertainties attendant upon irregular or deficient rainfalls can here be avoided. The allotments or farms will vary in size from the minimum of 5 acres to 160 acres, which is the largest area that can be acquired direct from Messrs. Chaffey by any single purchaser. The lands which will be leased as above will only be limited in area by the cultivating abilities of the lessees. There is a large extent of land (14,000 acres) set aside for the erection, &c., of an agricultural college, which will be early proceeded with, and reserves are made for churches, schools, &c., &c. A prominent feature of the scheme is the laying out of an extensive site for a town, with numerous surrounding villa blocks each $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent. A broad avenue (200 feet in width), planted with several rows of trees, and running through the centre of the town, will be constructed, &c., by Messrs. Chaffey Bros. as among the earliest contributions to the list of public improvements. The colony is to bear the name of 'Mildura,' which was that attaching to the pastoral land which forms the chief part of the grant."

905. Extensive works for the storage and supply of water for Reservoirs. domestic, mining, and irrigation purposes have been constructed by the Government in various parts of the colony. The most important of these is the Yan Yean reservoir, together with the subsidiary reservoirs at Jack's Creek, Morang, Preston, Essendon, and Caulfield, by means of which Melbourne is provided with a supply of fresh water at a high pressure. The Yan Yean is an artificial lake situated 22 miles from the city, and 595 feet above its level, which covers an area of 1,360 acres, or rather more than two square miles. To meet the increased demand for water consequent upon the growth of the city and suburbs,

a new channel has been formed for the purpose of turning into the reservoir other considerable streams of pure water, by which means all fear of the supply becoming exhausted in seasons of drought will be at an end. The following table contains a list of these works; also a statement of the estimated capacity of each work, and its actual or estimated cost. Some of these works have been completed, and others are in course of construction. It will be observed that the storage capacity of the whole is nearly thirteen thousand four hundred million gallons, and the cost over four millions sterling:—

RESERVOIRS IN VICTORIA.

(Corrected to the end of 1886.)

Name of Town or District to be supplied.	Reservoir.		Actual or Estimated Cost.
	Where situated.	Storage Capacity.	
		gallons.	£
Melbourne and suburbs	Yan Yean	6,400,000,000	} 2,120,000
	Jack's Creek	60,000,000	
	Morang (pipe head) ...	3,000,000	
	Preston (storage) ...	15,000,000	
	Essendon (storage 1) ...	6,000,000	
	" (" 2) ...	1,000,000	
	Caulfield (") ...	10,000,000	
	Kew	3,000,000	
	Malmsbury	2,841,000,000	
	Expedition Pass ...	128,000,000	
Coliban Scheme, including Reservoirs at—	Old Post Office Hill ...	2,000,000	} 1,052,318
	Barker's Creek, Harcourt	611,500,000	
	Red Hill	1,250,000	
	Spring Gully	149,000,000	
	Crusoe Gully	320,000,000	
	Big Hill	68,000,000	
	Taradale (tank) ...	65,000	
	Crocodile Gully ...	5,407,462	
	Spring Gully	7,000,000	
	Solomon's Gully ...	1,250,000	
	Big Hill, Pipe Head Reservoir	300,000	
	Sparrowhawk, Pipe Head Reservoir	1,500,000	
	Maldon	17,500,000	
	Blue Jacket (Parish of Huntly)	7,000,000	
	Sebastian	239,200	
Geelong and suburbs, including Reservoirs at—	Raywood	2,500,000	} 360,000
	Stony Creek (Old) ...	354,000,000	
	" (New)	143,000,000	
	Lovely Banks	6,000,000	
	Anakie (pipe head) ...	900,000	
	Newtown	500,000	

RESERVOIRS IN VICTORIA—*continued.*

Name of Town or District to be supplied.	Reservoir.		Actual or Estimated Cost.
	Where situated.	Storage Capacity.	
		gallons.	£
Creswick ...	Bullarook ...	45,000,000	15,449
	Ashwell's Gully ...	8,000,000	
	Adekate Creek ...	18,000,000	
Tarnagulla ...	Tarnagulla ...	8,000,000	1,430
Inglewood { (Old)	Inglewood ...	5,670,000	1,112
	" ...	13,792,000	4,910
Maryborough ...	Maryborough ...	21,000,000	1,839
Beechworth ...	Lake Kerferd ...	191,360,000	46,417
Chiltern ...	Barrambogie Springs ...	4,753,869	7,594
	Railway Tank ...	6,000	345
Wangaratta ...	Tank at Railway Station	40,000	4,669
Rutherglen ...	Rutherglen ...	30,000,000	3,647
	Oliver's Gully ...	19,615,554	5,000
Ararat ...	Langi-Ghiran ...	15,200,000	40,152
	Mount Cole extension, in connexion with Langi- Ghiran	*	10,011
	Opossum Gully ...	24,621,547	2,481
Beaufort ...	Beaufort ...	85,881,110	1,991
	Service Reservoir, Camp Hill	1,200,000	7,583
Ballarat ...	Four and One Weir Basin in Bungaree	638,960,000	362,000
Carngham ...	Snake Valley ...	18,000,000	760
Clunes ...	Newlyn ...	265,000,000	81,860
Blackwood ...	Lerderderg River ...	64,441,237	1,090
Buninyong ...	Buninyong ...	10,462,485	1,047
Ovens ...	Sandy Creek ...	70,000,000	2,835
Indigo ...	Suffolk Lead ...	1,701,562	437
Sandhurst ...	Grassy Flat (1) ...	58,860,375	5,821
	" (2) ...	26,769,369	
Kilmore ...	Kilmore ...	14,466,000	2,986
Myers Creek ...	Myers Creek ...	13,000,000	844
Echuca ...	Echuca (tank No. 1) ...	68,000	22,038
	" (tank No. 2) ...	70,000	
Dunolly ...	Dunolly, Old Lead ...	17,200,000	1,912
	" Township ...	7,500,000	3,000
St. Arnaud ...	St. Arnaud ...	50,000,000	14,677
Redbank ...	Redbank ...	27,100,000	2,785
Lamplough ...	Lamplough ...	9,261,946	1,232
Talbot ...	Amherst ...	13,813,284	11,193
	Evansford ...	182,978,781	15,500
Wedderburn ...	Wedderburn ...	3,100,000	2,578
Chewton ...	Commissioner's Gully ...	7,000,000	1,203
Daylesford ...	Wombat Creek ...	31,284,413	2,527
Moyston ...	Campbell's Reef ...	5,400,000	1,143
Orville ...	'Possum Hill ...	2,000,000	250
	Quartz Reefs ...	9,725,627	1,229
	Pleasant Creek ...	7,905,750	805
	Four Posts ...	3,100,000	802
	Fyan's Creek ...	...	115,830
Stawell ...	Service Reservoir ...	2,250,000	

* No reservoir (running stream).

RESERVOIRS IN VICTORIA—continued.

Name of Town or District to be supplied.	Reservoir.		Actual or Estimated Cost.
	Where situated.	Storage Capacity.	
		gallons.	£
Woodend ...	Newham ...	*	5,163
Great Western ...	Great Western Dam ...	1,211,662	489
Elaine ...	Lal Lal ...	90,000,000	†
Sebastopol ...	White Horse Ranges ...	4,830,904	2,862
Shire of Grenville	Linton ...	8,000,000	2,289
	Haddon ...	3,100,000	1,091
	Happy Valley... ..	2,350,995	718
	Piggoreet ...	600,000	79
	Kangaroo (Berringa) ...	1,000,000	171
	Cape Clear ...	400,000	68
	Staffordshire Reef ...	375,000	232
	Illabarook ...	3,069,000	408
	Rokewood Junction ...	480,000	198
	Lucky Woman's ...	125,000	43
Shire of Leigh ...	Rokewood ...	5,000,000	417
	Break-of-Day... ..	4,500,000	570
	Teesdale ...	4,000,000	530
Shire of Tullaroop ...	Chinaman's Flat ...	2,500,000	2,384
Rushworth ...	Rushworth ...	7,000,000	1,800
Homebush ...	Homebush ...	5,000,000	328
Hamilton ...	Hamilton ..	30,000,000	13,741
Melton ...	Melton ...	2,290,000	800
Barry's Reef ...	Barry's Reef ...	120,000	358
Total ...		13,395,423,132	4,380,071

Leases and rental of farms.

906. The duration of leases of farms from private persons was returned in 1886-7 as averaging from 2 to 6 years ; the extreme figures being 1 year and 14 years. The average rental of agricultural land per acre was stated to be from 7s. 3d. to 16s. 6d.; the extreme figures being 2s. and 40s. The average rental of pastoral land per acre was said to be from 2s. 8d. to 6s. 9d.; the extreme figures being 1s. 6d. and 20s. It may be mentioned that 3s. 6d. per annum for as much land as will carry one sheep is considered a fair rental; thus land capable of carrying two sheep to the acre ought to let for 7s. per acre per annum.

Prices of agricultural produce.

907. Each collector is required to furnish a statement of the price of the principal articles of agricultural produce in his district at the time he makes his rounds. The prices, being those prevailing in the place where the crops are grown, are generally lower than those obtaining in Melbourne, which are quoted in Part Interchange of this work. The following is an average deduced from the returns of all the districts during each of the last eighteen years :—

* No reservoir (pipe-head tank). † Cost cannot at present be given.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1870 TO 1887.

During February and March.	Wheat.		Oats.		Barley.		Maize.		Hay.	Potatoes.		Turnips.		Mangolds	
	per bushel.		per bushel.		per bushel.		per bushel.		per ton.	per ton.		per ton.		per ton.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1870	...	4 3	3 7	4 0	4 10	77	75	0	...	40	0	...	40	0	...
1871	...	5 4	3 9	4 11	5 3	76	70	0	...	36	0	...	36	0	...
1872	...	4 8	2 11½	3 6¼	4 2	64	65	6	...	28	1	...	28	1	...
1873	...	4 9	3 5	4 1	3 10	81	67	4	...	24	5	...	24	5	...
1874	...	5 9	5 6	5 3	5 9	88	118	3	...	31	4	...	31	4	...
1875	...	4 5	4 3	4 6	4 8	89	89	0	...	28	0	...	28	0	...
1876	...	4 7	3 3	3 10	4 8	82	87	0	...	23	8	...	23	8	...
1877	...	5 10	3 7	3 10	4 4	93	114	0	...	31	6	...	31	6	...
1878	...	5 1	4 6	4 4	5 4	87	115	0	...	37	3	...	37	3	...
1879	...	4 2	3 6	4 1	4 2	75	92	4	...	25	6	...	25	6	...
1880	...	4 0½	2 3½	4 8	3 6½	63	69	11	...	24	11	...	24	11	...
1881	...	4 1¾	2 3	4 11¼	5 0	60	46	3	...	24	0	...	24	0	...
1882	...	5 0	3 3	3 6	5 4	76	70	0	...	25	4	...	25	4	...
1883	...	4 9	3 1	4 1	4 7	81	75	4	...	30	5	...	30	5	...
1884	...	3 8	2 8	3 6	4 8	67	74	8	35 5	29	5	...	29	5	...
1885	...	3 4	3 0	3 6	4 5	74	80	0	40 0	34	0	...	34	0	...
1886	...	3 10	2 10	3 3	4 1	74	100	0	48 6	24	6	...	24	6	...
1887	...	3 9	2 9	3 3	4 4	73	80	0	54 0	28	4	...	28	4	...

908. The prices of articles of agricultural produce, except potatoes, turnips, and mangolds, were generally low in 1887, as well as in the three preceding years. Wheat was lower in 1887 than in any previous year named, except 1885 and 1884; oats was lower than in any, except 1884, 1881, and 1880; barley was at the same price as in 1886, but lower than in any previous year; maize, though 3d. per bushel higher than in 1886, and the same price as in 1877, was lower than in any other year except 1880, 1879, 1873, and 1872; hay was lower than in any other year except 1884, 1881, 1880, and 1872. On the other hand, the price of potatoes and mangolds was higher than in nine out of the eighteen years, and that of turnips was higher than in any of the other years named.

Prices of
agricultural
produce,
1886-7 and
previous
years.

909. It will be observed that the price of wheat and hay was highest in 1877, that of oats, barley, maize, and potatoes in 1874, that of turnips in 1887, and that of mangolds in 1870; also that the price of wheat was lowest in 1885, that of barley in 1886 and 1887, that of oats, potatoes, hay, and mangolds in 1881, that of maize in 1880, and that of turnips in 1884.

Years of
highest and
lowest
prices.

910. The wholesale price of wheat per Imperial quarter* in London during 1886 varied from between 29s. and 30s. in January and February to over 33s. in August and nearly 34s. in December—the

Price of
wheat in
London.

* The Imperial quarter is equal to 8 bushels.

average for the year being 31s. 4d. The price has fallen off considerably since 1881 and 1882, and in 1886 was remarkable as being by far the lowest during the last 125 years—no lower price having been recorded since 1761, when it was 26s. 9d.* The following statement of the average *Gazette* price (wholesale) during the seven years ended with 1885 has been taken from an official source,† and that of the average price in 1886 has been taken from the *London Statist*:—

AVERAGE PRICE PER QUARTER OF WHEAT IN LONDON.

Month.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
January ...	39 3	45 11	42 5	45 7	40 2	38 7	33 7	29 7
February ...	38 0	43 5	41 9	46 0	40 11	37 3	32 8	29 3
March ...	39 7	45 7	42 7	44 7	42 3	37 7	31 10	30 9
April ...	41 0	48 1	44 6	45 11	41 11	37 5	34 1	30 11
May ...	41 0	45 2	44 5	47 3	43 2	37 9	36 8	32 5
June ...	41 9	45 1	44 6	47 5	42 10	37 2	33 6	31 1
July ...	44 6	43 9	46 5	48 5	42 2	37 0	33 8	32 0
August ...	49 1	43 11	48 6	50 0	43 6	36 11	33 5	33 2
September ...	47 6	41 2	52 3	43 11	41 10	33 9	31 3	30 9
October ...	48 10	41 9	47 1	39 7	40 5	32 3	30 11	30 3
November ...	48 9	43 9	45 11	40 10	40 3	31 5	30 11	31 11
December ...	46 7	44 1	44 7	41 2	39 6	31 1	30 6	33 11
The Year ...	43 11	44 4	45 4	45 1	41 7	35 8	32 10	31 4

Price of wheat, barley, and oats in England.

911. Another official authority‡ gives the highest, lowest, and average *Gazette* price of wheat, barley, and oats in England and Wales as follows, during each of the ten years ended with 1885:—

AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year.	Average Price per Quarter.								
	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.		
	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1876	50 8	42 8	46 2	40 2	30 11	35 2	31 2	23 10	26 3
1877	68 9	50 1	56 9	44 2	32 5	39 8	29 0	23 4	25 11
1878	52 4	39 0	46 5	44 8	30 9	40 2	28 5	20 7	24 4
1879	50 5	37 7	43 10	43 2	24 0	34 0	26 7	19 2	21 9
1880	48 4	39 5	44 4	37 7	25 7	33 1	28 2	20 2	23 1
1881	52 2	40 9	45 4	35 8	26 11	31 11	24 6	19 5	21 9
1882	51 3	39 2	45 1	36 11	25 10	31 2	25 9	19 1	21 10
1883	43 10	39 0	41 7	35 0	25 6	31 10	24 1	19 1	21 5
1884	39 0	30 5	35 9	32 8	27 1	30 8	23 5	18 10	20 3
1885	38 1	30 2	32 10	32 6	24 10	30 2	23 6	18 1	20 7

* See Supplement to "The Statist" for 1886.
† Giffen's Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1871 to 1885.
‡ Report on the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain, dated September, 1886, issued from the Privy Council Office, page 140.

912. The value of the agricultural produce raised in Victoria during the year ended 1st March, 1887, may be estimated at over $7\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling. The following table shows the means whereby such an estimate is arrived at :—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, * 1886-7.

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce and Price.			Estimated Value.
		£	s. d.	£
Wheat	12,100,036 bushels @	0	3 9	2,268,757
Oats	4,256,079 „ @	0	2 9	585,211
Barley	827,852 „ @	0	3 3	134,526
Other cereals	826,002 „ @	0	3 3	134,225
Potatoes	170,661 tons @	4	0 0	682,644
Other root crops	37,945 „ @	3	0 0	113,835
Hay	483,049 „ @	3	13 0	1,763,129
Green forage	284,186 acres @	2	10 0	710,465
Tobacco	12,008 cwt. @	2	16 0	33,622
Grapes, not made into wine ...	33,334 „ @	1	0 0	33,334
Wine	986,041 gallons @	0	4 0	197,208
Brandy	3,233 „ @	0	10 0	1,617
Hops	5,023 cwt. @	4	4 0	21,097
Other crops	5,841 acres @	5	0 0	29,205
Garden and orchard produce...	27,593 „ @	20	0 0	551,860
	Total			7,260,735

913. The standard weight of crops in Victoria is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel for wheat, 40 lbs. for oats, 50 lbs. for barley, and 56 lbs. for maize. The actual weight, however, differs in different districts. Thus wheat, during 1886-7, ranged from 57 lbs. to 65 lbs.; oats, from 37 lbs. to 48 lbs.; barley, from 40 lbs. to 56 lbs.; and maize, 48 lbs. to 60 lbs. In the same year, taking the districts as a whole, the average weight per bushel of wheat was 61 lbs.; of oats, 41 lbs.; of barley, 50 lbs.; and of maize, 57 lbs.

914. The following figures show a slight increase in the average rates paid to married couples and females on farms in 1886-7 as compared with the previous year, but a slight decrease in most other cases. Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted, except in the case of threshers and hop-pickers :—

* For a summary of the estimated value of agricultural produce during a series of years, see table "Value of Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining Produce," *post*.

RATES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR,* 1886 AND 1887.

Description of Labour.	1885-6.		1886-7.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.
Ploughmen, per week	21	7	21	4
Farm labourers, „	19	3	18	6
Married couples, „	26	1	26	10
Females, „	10	9	10	11
Mowers, „	33	7	30	0
„ per acre	5	4	5	7
Reapers, per week	35	1	31	6
„ per acre	14	2	12	5
Threshers, per bushel (without rations) ...	0	6½	0	6½
Hop-pickers, „ „ ...	0	3½	0	3½
Maize-pickers, per bag „ ...	0	6	0	5½

Plant and
improvements on
farms.

915. The number and power of steam engines used on farms, and the value of farming plant and improvements, were returned as follow for the year under review and the previous one :—

STEAM ENGINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND IMPROVEMENTS ON FARMS,
1886 AND 1887.

	1885-6.	1886-7.
Steam engines, number	535	526
„ horse-power	3,990	4,059
Value of farming implements and machines... £2,674,613	£2,674,613	£2,667,671
„ improvements on farms ... £16,017,098	£16,017,098	£16,418,012

Machine
labour.

916. The following figures, which have been obtained by means of averages struck from the returns of the collectors in all the districts, show the rates paid for machine labour in the last two years:—

MACHINE LABOUR, 1886 AND 1887.

Average Rates paid for—		1885-6.	1886-7.
		s. d.	s. d.
Machine reaping, per acre	{ With binding ...	9 2	8 10
	{ Without binding ...	4 8	4 9
„ mowing, „		4 6	4 6
„ threshing, per 100 bushels :—			
With winnowing		23 7	25 3
Without winnowing		17 10	16 0

Live stock,
1881 and
1887.

917. Information as to the numbers of live stock kept was obtained at the census of 1881, and since that time the figures have been brought on by estimates furnished by the municipal authorities. The following

* See also table of Wages at the end of Part Interchange *post*.

are the census numbers, and the numbers in March, 1887, as derived from the municipal estimates alluded to :—

LIVE STOCK, 1881 AND 1887.

Period.	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.		
3rd April, 1881 (enumerated)	275,516	329,198	957,069	1,286,267	10,360,285	241,936
March, 1887 (estimated)	308,553	335,727	967,538	1,303,265	10,700,403	240,957
Increase ...	33,037	6,529	10,469	16,998	340,118	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	979

918. Besides the live stock returned at the census, as shown in the table, 68,426 goats, 135 asses, and 78 mules were then enumerated. No attempt has been made to bring these numbers on to any later period.

Goats, asses, and mules.

919. The estimates for 1887, as compared with the numbers returned at the census, show an increase in all kinds of stock except pigs, in which there was a slight falling-off. Too much reliance, however, must not be placed on any statement of the numbers of live stock, except such as is derived from the returns of a general census.

Increase or contrary, 1887.

920. Speaking roughly, there are now in Victoria 3 horses, 15 head of cattle, 122 sheep, and 3 pigs, or, taking the different kinds together, 143 head of stock of these descriptions, large and small, to the square mile.

Stock per square mile.

921. Information respecting the numbers of poultry kept is not obtained except at the taking of a census. The following is a statement of numbers of the different kinds, according to the returns of the censuses of 1871 and 1881:—

Poultry.

POULTRY, 1871 AND 1881.

Year of Census.	Number of Owners of Poultry.	Geese.	Ducks.	Fowls.	Turkeys.	Pea Fowls.	Guinea Fowls.	Pheasants.	Ostriches.
1871 ..	81,347	83,025	137,355	1,636,782	69,756	970	3,542	199	16
1881 ..	97,152	92,654	181,698	2,328,521	153,078	1,701	2,307	40	..
Increase	15,805	9,629	44,343	691,739	83,322	731	..	..	..
Decrease	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,235	159	16

Increase or decrease of poultry.

922. It is seen that in ten years an increase of nearly 16,000 took place in the number of keepers of poultry, also a fair increase in all the different kinds of poultry except guinea fowls. Pheasants and ostriches, although not strictly speaking poultry, were returned in 1871, but no ostriches at the latter period ; moreover, pheasants fell off in number from 199 in 1871 to 40 in 1881.

Live stock in British Possessions.

923. The live stock in the United Kingdom and any British Possessions, respecting which the information is available, is officially stated to have been as follows in the years named:—

LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Possessions.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
The United Kingdom ...	1886	1,927,527	10,872,811	28,955,240	3,497,165
Ceylon ...	1885	3,983	951,305	46,634	...
Mauritius ...	1884	12,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
Cape of Good Hope ...	1885	205,985	1,111,713	10,976,663	116,738
Natal... ..	1885	48,729	600,984	535,482	23,419
Canada ...	1881	1,059,358	3,514,989	3,048,678	1,207,619
Newfoundland ...	1884	5,436	19,884	40,326	...
Jamaica ...	1885	62,845	130,532	13,390	...
Australasia * ...	1885-6	1,327,806	8,264,994	84,222,262	1,129,851

Live stock in Foreign countries.

924. The following table contains a statement of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in some of the principal Foreign countries. The information has been derived entirely from official documents :—

LIVE STOCK IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES (000's OMITTED).

Country.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Austria	1880	1,463,	8,584,	3,841,	2,721,
Belgium	1880	272,	1,383,	365,	646,
Denmark	1881	348,	1,470,	1,549,	527,
France	1882	2,845,	11,618,	21,635,	6,260,
Germany	1883	3,522,	15,787,	19,190,	9,206,
Holland	1884	269,	1,474,	753,	427,
Italy	1882	660,	4,783,	8,596,	1,164,
Hungary	1884	1,749,	4,879,	10,595,	4,807,
Norway	1875	152,	1,017,	1,686,	101,
Russia	1882	20,016,	23,845,	47,509,	9,208,
Sweden	1884	476,	2,327,	1,410,	477,
United States ...	1885	12,078,	45,511,	48,322,	46,092,

* For particulars relating to each colony, see third folding sheet ante ; also Appendix A post.

925. The numbers of live stock slaughtered in Victoria are furnished by the local bodies, but it is probable the returns do not in every case include the animals slaughtered by private persons, and on farms and stations, and, therefore, that more were really slaughtered than the figures show. The following were the numbers returned for 1885 and 1886, those for the latter year being larger than those for the former in the case of sheep and pigs, but smaller in the case of cattle :—

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1885 AND 1886.

Year.	Cattle and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
1885	220,892	1,766,167	123,315
1886	210,775	2,252,982	124,003
Increase ... ..	...	486,815	688
Decrease	10,117	...	...

926. The purposes to which the carcasses of the slaughtered animals were appropriated in 1886 were returned as follow :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LIVE STOCK WAS SLAUGHTERED, 1886.

Description of Live Stock.	Numbers Slaughtered for—			
	The Butcher and Private use.	Preserving or Salting.	Boiling down for Tallow or Lard.	Total.
Cattle and Calves	210,209	566	...	210,775
Sheep and Lambs	2,145,823	96,120	11,039	2,252,982
Pigs	63,842	60,161	...	124,003
Total	2,419,874	156,847	11,039	2,587,760

927. In the 10 years ended with 1885, the returns show the average number slaughtered annually for preserving and salting to have been, of cattle 1,775, of sheep and lambs 138,420, and of pigs 36,748. These numbers, as regards pigs, are below, but as regards cattle and sheep, are much above the average numbers slaughtered for the same purposes in 1886.

928. The quantity of wool produced in Victoria during the year 1886 may be set down as 57,439,634 lbs.,* valued at £2,791,923. These figures represent the excess of exports over imports during the year, to which is added the quantity and value of wool used in woollen

* The quantity of Victorian wool exported in 1886, according to the Customs returns, was 107,984,839 lbs., or nearly twice the total quantity given above as produced in Victoria.—(See footnote to *Wool*, Order 24, in Table of Imports and Exports, *post*.) There is no doubt, however, that, in order to obtain the higher price generally realized in England and elsewhere for Victorian wool, much wool produced outside the colony is entered at the Customs as Victorian.

mills. In the previous year, the quantity produced, similarly estimated, was 53,390,100 lbs., valued at £2,960,890.

929. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of wool produced in the various Australasian colonies in 1885 and the two preceding years. The estimate for each of the other colonies has been made upon the same principle as that for Victoria, viz., by substituting the difference between the imports and the exports for the entry as to the origin of the wool made at the Customs, to which has been added an estimate for the quantity used for manufacturing purposes in Victoria during each of the three years, but in the other colonies during 1884 and 1885 only:—

WOOL PRODUCED IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1883 TO 1885.

(Excess of Exports over Imports.*)

Colony.	1883.	1884.	1885.
QUANTITY.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Victoria ...	65,930,000	61,369,000	53,390,100
New South Wales ...	182,873,449	171,612,279	165,857,466
Queensland ...	43,231,606	35,525,977	42,472,071
South Australia ...	42,254,621	47,296,784	45,329,646
Western Australia ...	3,861,927	4,272,948	4,968,000
Tasmania ...	8,257,765	8,215,101	5,774,142
New Zealand ...	68,123,194	82,138,718	87,470,035
Total ...	414,532,562	410,430,807	405,261,460
DECLARED VALUE.	£	£	£
Victoria ...	4,148,500	3,879,620	2,960,890
New South Wales ...	9,470,595	8,895,543	7,122,366
Queensland ...	2,277,878	1,889,504	1,779,682
South Australia ...	1,745,591	1,823,431	1,411,872
Western Australia ...	225,279	249,255	248,400
Tasmania ...	450,367	453,567	260,480
New Zealand ...	3,012,171	3,342,509	3,240,630
Total ...	21,330,381	20,533,429	17,024,320

930. It appears by the figures that Victoria, in 1885, did not produce a third as much wool as New South Wales, and did not produce so much as New Zealand by over 34 million pounds, or about two-fifths. She, however, produced over a fourth more than Queensland, and nearly a fifth more than South Australia; Western Australia, notwithstanding the immense extent of her territory, produced less than the island of Tasmania.

* The estimated quantity of wool manufactured in Victoria has also been taken into account in each of the three years, but that in the other colonies in the last two years only.

931. The figures also show that the wool produced in the Australasian colonies, in 1885, was less by about 5 million pounds than in 1884, and was also less by over 9 million pounds than in 1883; and, further, that the value of such wool was less in 1885 than in 1884 by about £3,500,000, and less than in 1883 by £4,300,000.

Wool produced of three years compared.

932. The following statement of the wool produced in one year in various countries has been computed, except as regards Australasia, from figures given in the Third Annual Report of the Statistical Institute of Holland* :—

Wool produced in various countries.

WOOL PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	lbs.
Australasia (1885)	405,261,460
Russia (1878)	390,548,800
Argentine Republic (1882)	244,666,040
United States (1882)	233,073,000
United Kingdom (1882)	127,942,200
France (1879)	90,319,920
Spain (1878)	66,120,000
Germany (1881)	54,879,600
Cape Colony (1881)	42,427,000
Uruguay (1880)	41,369,080
Hungary (1880)	35,682,760
British India (1881-2)	21,400,840
Italy (1874)	21,378,800
Asiatic Turkey and Persia	13,224,000
Natal (1881)	12,496,680
Austria (1881)	10,909,800
Portugal	10,358,800
Belgium (1865)	4,408,000
British North America (1881)	3,570,480
Sweden (1870)	3,306,000
Other countries	96,976,000
Total	1,930,319,260

933. The average price per lb. of Victorian wool in 1886, based upon its declared value before leaving this colony, as obtained from the Customs returns of exports, was 11½d. as against 1s. 1¾d. in 1885, 1s. 5¾d. in 1884, and 1s. 3¾d. in 1883. There was thus a fall of 1¾d. per lb. as compared with 1885, and of 6¼d. per lb. as compared with 1884. This would depreciate the wool produced in Victoria during 1886 by £436,000 as compared with a similar quantity in 1885, and by £1,453,000 as compared with a similar quantity in 1884.†

Fall in price of wool.

934. In the foregoing paragraph, the price given is the average for all descriptions of wool included in the one total, so that it is possible that a variation in the quality may to a certain extent account

Price of wool in Melbourne.

* See *Bijdragen van het Statistisch Instituut*, Amsterdam, 1887, page 19; there given in kilogrammes, each of which has been assumed to be equal to 2·204 lbs.

† See also Part *Interchange, post*, where the export value of all wool—not Victorian wool only—is dealt with.

for the difference in the declared value. The fall in the price of wools of like quality will, however, be readily recognised by means of the figures in the following table, which have been kindly supplied for this work by Messrs. R. Goldsbrough and Co. (Limited), Melbourne :—

AVERAGE PRICE OF WOOL IN MELBOURNE, 1885 TO 1887.

Description of Wool.	Average Price per lb. during the years—		
	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
	d.	d.	d.
Greasy—			
Merino	10½	8½	10½
Crossbred	9	8	9
Fleece or washed *	20	16	17
Scoured *	19	15	18

935. The average price of Australian wool in London, as officially computed from the returns of imports by the Agricultural Department† of the Privy Council, was 2d. lower in 1885 than in the three previous years, and 4d. lower than in any other previous ones. The following are the results obtained for the 21 years ended with 1885 :—

AVERAGE PRICE OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL IN LONDON, 1865 TO 1885.

	per lb.		per lb.
	s. d.		s. d.
1865	1 7½	1876	1 3¼
1866	1 8½	1877	1 3
1867	1 7½	1878	1 2½
1868	1 3½	1879	1 2½
1869	1 2½	1880	1 2¾
1870	1 3¼	1881	1 2½
1871	1 2¼	1882	1 0½
1872	1 3	1883	1 0½
1873	1 3¼	1884	1 0½
1874	1 2¾	1885	0 10½
1875	1 4¼		

936. The Supplement to the *Statist* (London journal) of the 5th February, 1887, gives the following quotations of the price of greasy wool produced in four of the Australasian colonies during the seven years ended with 1886. The wool is described as “good average greasy” in the case of Victoria ; “average greasy” in the case of New South Wales and South Australia ; and “superior greasy” in the case of New Zealand. The average price of “good to superior” Victorian wool is also given :—

* Comprising both merino and crossbred.
† Report dated September, 1886, page 141.

**AVERAGE PRICE OF THE WOOL OF EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY
IN LONDON, 1880 TO 1886.**

Year.	Prices per lb. on 31st December.					
	Greasy Wool, the Produce of—					Good to Superior Wool, the Produce of Victoria.
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	South Australia.	New Zealand.	Australia Crossbred (Superfine).	
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1880 ...	13	11	10	13½	14½	23½
1881 ...	12	10½	9½	12½	14	22
1882 ...	12½	10½	9	12½	13½	22½
1883 ...	12½	10	9	12½	13½	22
1884 ...	11½	9½	8	12	13½	22½
1885 ...	9½	8	6½	10	11½	17
1886 ...	10	8	6½	10½	12	18

937. The average prices of English wool from sheep of different breeds, and of South African wool, during the three years ended with 1885 have been published by the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council,* the former being got from the prices given weekly in the *Economist* newspaper, and the latter having been computed from the Customs returns of imports. The figures are as follow :—

Price of English and Cape wool in London.

**AVERAGE PRICE OF ENGLISH AND SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL IN
LONDON, 1883 TO 1885.**

Description of Wool.		1883.		1884.		1885.	
		per lb.		per lb.		per lb.	
		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
English Leicester ...	...	9	to 9½	8¾	to 9¼	8½	to 9
„ Half-breds	...	9½	„ 10¼	9	„ 9½	8¾	„ 9½
„ Kent	...	9½	„ 10	9	„ 9¾	9	„ 9½
„ Southdown	...	10¾	„ 14	10	„ 13½	9	„ 12¼
South African	...	14¼		13½		9½	

938. The prices of the leading descriptions of wool in London at the close of each of the six years ended with 1886, are thus quoted by Messrs. Helmuth, Swartze, and Co. in the supplement to the London *Statist* of the 5th February, 1887 :—

Price of other wools in London.

* Report dated September 1886, page 141.

AVERAGE PRICE OF WOOL OF DIFFERENT KINDS IN LONDON,
1881 TO 1886.

Description of Wool.	Average Price per lb. at end of—					
	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
Cape, extra super. snow white ...	21	21	20½	19½	16	18
„ average fleece ...	12	11½	11	10½	8½	9½
Buenos Aires, average fleece ...	7	6¾	6½	6	4½	5¾
Peru, middling ...	11	9½	10	7¼	7	8
Donskoi, average white carding ...	9½	8¾	8	7¼	7¼	8½
East India, Ferozepore, yellow ...	10¼	9½	9	7½	7¼	6¾
Lincoln, hogs ...	13	10½	10¼	10¾	10	11¼
Alpaca, Islay, super. fleece ...	16½	15	16½	14½	13	12½
Mohair, Turkish, fair average ...	22	20	19	18½	15	14

Value of
pastoral
produce.

939. The following is an estimate of the gross value of pastoral produce raised on holdings of all descriptions in 1886-7 :—

VALUE OF PASTORAL PRODUCE, 1886-7.

Nature of Produce.	Value.
	£
Milk, butter, and cheese, from 335,727 milch cows kept, @ £8 10s. ...	2,853,679
Estimated value of stock produced in 1886 :—	
Cattle, 335,727, viz., 223,818, @ £8, and 111,909 (calves), @ 30s.	1,958,407
Sheep, 2,675,100, @ 7s. 6d. ...	1,003,162
Pigs, 72,290, @ £2 10s. ...	180,725
Horses, 15,430, @ £8 ...	123,440
Excess of exports over imports of wool, Customs value ...	2,668,063
Estimated value of wool used in the colony for manufacturing purposes, 1,651,458 lbs., @ 1s. 6d.	123,860
Total ...	8,911,336

NOTE.—The principle on which the numbers of “stock produced” have been estimated is as follows :—It has been assumed that the increase of cattle amounted to one to every milch cow, and that one-third of the calves born were slaughtered for veal, the remainder taking the place of the older cattle slaughtered. The increase of sheep has been reckoned at 25 per cent. on the total number of both sexes over six months old in the colony, that being the proportionate increase ascertained by Mr. A. J. Skene, the late Surveyor-General of Victoria, to have taken place during a series of years on nearly 3¼ millions of sheep on 34 stations situated in various parts of the colony. The increase of pigs and horses has been arbitrarily estimated at 30 and 5 per cent. respectively upon the total numbers of such stock. The value per head set down for the different kinds of stock is intended to represent the average value per head of all the stock of each kind in the colony, young and old; for although the stock born in the year would be only six months old, on the average, when the year terminated, and would, consequently, not be of so high a value as the figures indicate, yet all the growing or fattening stock may be considered to have become more valuable during the year, and the increase of bulk, and consequently of value, of such stock may fairly be set down as part of the year's produce as much as the stock actually born therein, the numbers of the latter being taken as a basis whereto such values may be applied. The quantity of wool manufactured in Victoria has been ascertained from the various woollen mills. No estimate has been made of the value of meat, tallow, lard, hides, skins, horns, hoofs, bones, &c., as this is supposed to be included in the value of stock produced.

940. Australian-killed fresh meat was delivered in London for the first time in the year 1880, when the supply consisted of 60 carcasses of beef and 555 of mutton. New Zealand fresh meat was first delivered in 1882. The following, according to the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council,* are the quantities delivered from Australasia in the five years ended with 1885 :—

Australasian
fresh meat
in London.

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND-KILLED FRESH MEAT DELIVERED
IN LONDON, 1881 to 1885.

					cwt.
1881	...	...	...	...	11,300
1882	...	...	...	...	34,540
1883	...	...	...	...	93,420
1884	...	...	...	...	222,560
1885	...	...	...	...	230,400

941. In the same five years the average prices of beef and mutton in London, by the carcass, are quoted as follow†:—

Price of meat
in London

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE OF BEEF AND MUTTON IN LONDON,
1881 to 1885.

		Beef per lb.		Mutton per lb.
1881	...	4½d. to 7¼d.	...	5d. to 9d.
1882	...	4¾d. „ 8d.	...	5½d. „ 9½d.
1883	...	5d. „ 8d.	...	5¾d. „ 9¾d.
1884	...	4¼d. „ 7¾d.	...	5d. „ 8¾d.
1885	...	3¾d. „ 6¾d.	...	4¼d. „ 7½d.

942. Tame rabbits were kept in Victoria during the early years of the colony, but rabbits were first turned out upon an extensive scale by a landed proprietor in the Western district. They bred rapidly, and for several years there was a demand for specimens in most districts of the colony for breeding purposes. At that time no one seems to have thought of the nuisance they might eventually become, and of the large expenditure which would be necessary to keep down their numbers. There are now few parts of Victoria which are not infested with them, although, in consequence of the vigorous efforts which have been made by the Government, by Shire Councils, and by private individuals, to suppress the evil, there are not so many as formerly. It is found, however, that if efforts are relaxed they breed so rapidly that they soon become as numerous as ever. Some persons have advocated the introduction of animals hostile to rabbits, such as ferrets, weasels, or the mangouste (Indian ichneumon†), but where this has been tried it has been found that the introduced animals have been so destructive to poultry that the

Rabbits.

* Report dated September 1886, page 130.

† *Ibid.*, pages 136 and 137.

‡ *Herpestes mangos* of Desmarest.

rabbits were the lesser evil of the two. The most successful way of destroying rabbits has been found to be poisoning either with phosphorized oats or wheat, or with arsenic mixed with bran or chaff, or else with the fumes of bisulphide of carbon, which, being placed in their burrows, speedily effects its object if all the entrances are properly stopped. They are also largely trapped and shot, in which case, their flesh is available for food. The following account of the steps which have been taken to exterminate the rabbits has been written specially for this work by Mr. B. Brook, the officer attached to the Department of Crown Lands who is charged with the administration of the Rabbit Suppression Acts:—

RABBIT EXTERMINATION.

The first Rabbit Act came into force on 28th December, 1880. Its principal provisions are:—

Owners or occupiers are liable for destruction of rabbits on their land.

Licensees, part 2 Land Act 1869 and section 49 Land Act 1869, deemed owners.

Pastoral tenants not deemed owners or occupiers, and were exempted (altered by Act 813).

Crown liable for all unoccupied Crown land and land held under pastoral licence, but not liable to be served with notice by shire council to destroy rabbits, nor to be summoned in default of compliance (altered by Act 813).

The enforcement of the provisions of the Act (*re* the destruction of vermin on all private lands) entrusted to the shire councils with power to compel destruction of log, brushwood fencing, and stone walls when deemed to be harbour for vermin. Occupier failing to clear land after notice, council to clear and recover expenses in any court of competent jurisdiction.

The second Act No. 721 in force on 24th December, 1881, repealed section 7 of Act 683 conferred power on inspectors of the councils to serve notices and to enter and destroy (if not complied with after 14 days) and recover costs.

Under the third Act No. 813 in force 12th December, 1884:—

All licensees are owners and liable to be served with notices to destroy and be summoned in default of compliance after 14 days, shire to do the work and recover. It also places the Board of Land and Works in the same position, rendering it liable to be called upon to clear unoccupied Crown lands of rabbits, dead timber, and other harbour.

Gives power to Board of Land and Works to arrange with any shire to destroy rabbits on Crown lands on terms to be agreed upon.

Enables shires to recover expenses incurred in clearing private holdings before two justices in lieu of court of competent jurisdiction.

Authorizes shire council inspector to act on his own authority in lieu of waiting directions of shire council.

Provides that any person having a live rabbit in his possession be liable to a penalty up to £100 on conviction.

Provides that it shall be the duty of every shire council to take simultaneous action to destroy vermin on any day appointed by the Governor in Council, and continue such action till district is certified as clear. Any shire not complying may be proclaimed an infested district by Governor in Council, and a local committee appointed to attend to the matter, with power to perform all duties. Expenses not recoverable from an owner to be a debt due by council, and if not paid may be satisfied out of municipal subsidy.

Gives power to proclaim any animal a natural enemy of the rabbit and protect it.

The foregoing is a brief extract of the principal features of the present Rabbit Acts, and for further information it may be stated there are about 85 shires and boroughs in the colony of Victoria more or less infested with rabbits, but in many of them the pests have not, up to the present, increased to a sufficient extent to cause any damage. Active operations to destroy the vermin on Crown lands were not taken until towards the latter end of 1881. During the first two years the operations extended to only about 20 shires; but to such an extent had the evil spread, that it was early found imperative to extend the scope of operations, and at the present time the Department is working Crown lands in upwards of 60 shires.

The amounts expended on rabbit extermination are as follow :—

1879-80	...	...	£1,280	1883-4	...	...	£10,063
1880-81	...	...	£2,600	1884-5	...	...	£22,177
1881-2	...	...	£12,890	1885-6	...	...	£24,833
1882-3	...	...	£9,883	1886-7	...	...	£23,531*

These amounts include expenditure on labour, inspection, materials, cartage, &c., and for working unoccupied Crown lands; the administration and clerical portion of the work entail in addition a cost of less than £150 per annum.

The pest has during the past two years been largely diminished, and operations on the whole attended with marked success. The greatest obstacle in the way of effectually clearing land of the pest is found in the difficulty of enforcing simultaneous and continuous action; when once this difficulty is overcome by the whole operations being placed in the hands of the Government, with sufficient powers to enforce the working of all the infested lands at one time, the rabbits will soon be effectually destroyed, and a moderate expenditure suffice to keep them within a very small limit.

A few years ago, on one estate alone, upwards of £15,000 was expended in efforts to clear the land from the pest.

During the past ten years it is estimated that, including the expenditure of private individuals, shire councils, and the Government, loss by depreciation in grazing capabilities of land and destruction to crops, the colony has sustained a loss of about three millions by the introduction of these four-footed rodents; but the damage has been immensely reduced during the last three years, and at present is not great, though any relaxation of efforts would in two or three years result in the animals being as numerous as ever. Phosphorized wheat and oats, bran and chaff and arsenic, strychnine water, arsenic and carrots, have been amongst the most successful poisons, but where burrows abound, and can be got at, bisulphide of carbon is the most deadly and effective enemy of the rabbit, and never fails to destroy them when properly used, unless the soil be of too porous a nature to hold the gas; in this case digging out is the best remedy. In concluding, it may interest some persons who are not fully aware of the prolific nature of rabbits, to state that in three years, under favourable circumstances, two pairs of rabbits, if undisturbed in any way and sufficient food abounded, would increase to the enormous number of five millions, which fully shows the necessity that exists for continuous and vigorous action to destroy them.

943. In the ten years ended with 1886, close upon 29 millions of rabbit skins, valued at about £209,000, have been exported from Victoria. In addition to these, many have been used in the colony by hat manufacturers and others, and large numbers have doubtless been destroyed or allowed to decay. The number exported in 1886 was only about a fourth of that in 1885, which again was less by $1\frac{1}{2}$ million than the number in 1884. The following are the exports of rabbit skins in the last ten years :—

Exports of
rabbit
skins.

* Nearly £2,500 of the amount goes toward defraying expenditure incurred in 1885-6.

EXPORTS OF RABBIT SKINS, 1877 TO 1886.

Year.				Rabbit Skins Exported.	
				Number.	Value.
					£
1877	...	...	...	700,565	5,790
1878	...	...	...	711,844	6,206
1879	...	...	...	1,036,372	7,322
1880	...	...	...	3,309,408	21,674
1881	...	...	...	4,473,108	32,217
1882	...	...	...	4,929,432	37,538
1883	...	...	...	4,245,596	30,364
1884	...	...	...	4,963,371	37,243
1885	...	...	...	3,424,259	23,548
1886	...	...	...	910,609	6,800
Total	...	...	...	28,704,564	208,702

Falling-off in
exports of
rabbit skins.

944. In explanation of the falling-off in the exports of rabbit skins in 1886 as compared with former years, Mr. Brook has submitted the the following statement:—

“The falling-off is partly owing to the large decrease in the number of rabbits, owing to the vigorous action taken under the Rabbit Suppression Act 1884, the full effects of which were not felt till 1886, and partly to the large decrease in the value of skins during the last-mentioned year. From the beginning of 1880 to the end of 1885 a high price was obtainable for good skins, but in 1886 there was a heavy drop in prices in England—the supply from the Australian colonies and New Zealand having been steadily overtaking the market; and I am informed that in 1886 fur cutters had enough on hand to supply the English trade for three years to come. Latterly, few, if any, shipments of skins from New Zealand have reached the Melbourne markets, owing to falling prices and increased facilities for shipment direct to London from New Zealand. I am not certain, but imagine that when these New Zealand skins were reshipped they were passed through the Customs as Victorian products, hence would swell the exports for 1880-85.”

Rabbits sent
to market in
Melbourne.

945. In the twelve months ended with the 26th July, 1887, 346,856 couples of rabbits were sold, and 4,460 couples were condemned in the Melbourne fishmarket. The total number of rabbits received there in one year was thus 702,632.

Destruction
of rabbits
by disease.

946. At the time of going to press, experiments were in progress in South Australia upon a method of destroying rabbits by disease.* The proposition is to set free rabbits infected with the rabbit itch or scab, a complaint which results from the presence of a parasite called *sarcoptes cuniculi*. It is believed that there is no danger of the complaint being communicated to human beings or live stock; and it is even stated that infected rabbits, if trapped or shot during the earlier stages of the disease, would not be unwholesome as food, since the germs could not go into the circulation, as the bodies of the eggs are larger than the

* M. Pasteur, the eminent French physician, proposes to check the rabbit pest by the introduction of a disease similar to what is known as “chicken cholera.” The plan he suggests is to infect the animals with the epidemic, by sprinkling a liquid containing the microbes around their burrows.

capillary vessels. It is admitted that a lengthened course of experiments would be desirable before setting at large the infected rabbits.

947. In 1887, as compared with 1886, a decrease of 14 occurred in the Flour mills. number of mills; and whilst the wheat operated upon increased by 426,000 bushels, and the flour made by 2,508 tons,* the other grain operated upon fell off by 103,000 bushels, and the hands employed fell off by 81. The pairs of stones were fewer by 49, but the sets of rollers in use increased by 17. A decrease of £42,097 took place in the estimated value of machinery, lands, and buildings :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1886 AND 1887.

Year ended March.	Number of Mills.	Mills employing—		Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Pairs of Stones.	Number of sets of Rollers.
		Steam-power.	Water-power.			
1886 ...	134	130	4	3,128	441	114
1887 ...	120	112	8	2,840	392	131
Increase	...	...	4	...	...	17
Decrease	14	18	...	288	49	...

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.	Grain operated upon.		Flour made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Wheat.	Other.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.†	Buildings.
		bushels.	bushels.	tons.*	£	£	£
1886 ...	824	7,218,805	475,997	160,507	256,170	85,126	172,870
1887 ...	743	7,644,657	373,171	163,015	240,400	67,859	163,810
Increase	...	425,852	...	2,508	...	...	...
Decrease	81	...	102,826	...	15,770	17,267	9,060

948. In 1881 the statistics were collected by the census sub-enumerators, and consequently it was possible to obtain more complete information than is supplied in ordinary years by the collectors employed by the local bodies, especially in regard to the values of materials operated upon and articles produced, which, in the case of the flour mills, were as follow :—

Value of materials used and produced.

FLOUR MILLS, 1880–81.

Value of materials operated upon	...	£1,412,099
Value of articles produced	...	1,651,351
Increased value	...	<u>£239,252, or 17 percent.</u>

* A ton of flour is considered to be equivalent to 2,000 lbs.

† The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. One of the mills in 1886 was standing upon Crown Lands; consequently no valuation of the land has been given.

Breweries.

949. The number of breweries returned in 1887 was less by 2 than that in 1886. The hands employed in breweries in 1887, as compared with those in the previous year, increased by 62, and considerable increases took place in the sugar, malt, and hops used. The beer brewed in the year under review exceeded by 1½ million gallons that in the previous year, and a higher value by £34,300 was set down for the machinery, plant, lands, and buildings :—

BREWERIES, 1886 AND 1887.

Year ended March.	Number of Breweries.	Breweries employing—				Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Materials used.		
		Steam-power.	Water-power.	Gas-power.	Manual Labour only.			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.
								lbs.	bushels.	lbs.
1886 ...	74	47	2	1	24	472	975	13,458,144	625,598	788,178
1887 ...	72	51	2	1	18	502	1,037	14,605,024	667,478	891,294
Increase	...	4	...	...	...	30	62	1,146,880	41,880	103,116
Decrease	2	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...

Year ended March.	Beer made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
	gallons.	£	£	£
1886 ...	14,753,152	146,265	138,693	231,620
1887 ...	16,088,462	140,170	198,596	212,135
Increase	1,335,310	...	59,903	...
Decrease	...	6,095	...	19,485

Value of materials used and produced.

950. The value of the sugar, malt, and hops used, and of the beer made, were returned for the census year, but not since. The following are the figures given :—

BREWERIES, 1880-81.

Value of materials used	...	...	...	£ 442,885
„ of beer made	...	...	...	780,501
Increased value	...	...	...	337,616, or 76 per cent.

Consumption of beer per head.

951. The beer made in Victoria during 1886-7 amounted to 16,088,462 gallons; and the quantity imported, after deducting exports, was 1,135,235 gallons. These numbers give a total consumption

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Three breweries in both years were upon Crown lands; in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

of 17,223,697 gallons or an average of 17½ gallons per head. The beer brewed and imported, less that exported, amounted in the previous year to 15,682,526 gallons ; and in 1884 to 15,332,128 gallons ; or an average of 16 gallons per head in both years.

952. The following is a statement of the quantity of beer brewed in one year in the United Kingdom, four countries of Europe, and the United States :—

Beer brewed in various countries.

BEER BREWED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES * (000's OMITTED).

	gallons.		gallons.
United Kingdom (1885) ...	989,890,	Austria Hungary (1884) ..	272,624,
Holland (1884) ...	932,228,	Belgium (1885) ...	206,074,
United States (1885) ...	594,063,	France (1883) ...	189,618,

953. The average annual consumption of malt liquor per head in various countries may be set down as follows :—

Consumption of beer in various countries

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF BEER PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	gallons.		gallons.
United Kingdom ...	28·74	Tasmania ...	10·00
Germany ...	19·38	Switzerland ...	8·15
Holland ...	19·05	Queensland ...	9·55
New South Wales ...	16·70	Austria Hungary... ..	6·83
Victoria ...	16·41	France ...	4·53
United States ...	10·74	Sweden ...	2·52

954. Although the brickyards and potteries were fewer by 1 in 1887 than in 1886, the operations of those existing were considerably extended in the year under review, as the increase of hands employed was 78 and that of horse-power was 268 ; whilst the increased value of plant, lands, and buildings was £146,204. The number of bricks made was larger in 1887 than in the previous year by 16 millions ; there was a small falling off in the value of pottery made. The following are the comparative figures of the two years :—

Brickyards and potteries

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1886 AND 1887.

Year ended March.	Number of Brick- yards and Potteries.	Number of Machines in use.		Brickyards employing—			Amount of Horse- power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.
		For tempering or crushing Clay.	For making Bricks or Pottery.	Machines Worked by—		Manual Labour.		
				Steam.	Horses.			
1886 ...	227	216	90	52	105	70	935	2,193
1887 ...	226	225	106	58	103	65	1,203	2,271
Increase	...	9	16	6	...	...	268	78
Decrease	1	...	...	...	2	5	...	...

* Computed, in most cases, from figures given in the *Bijdragen van het Statistisch Instituut*, 1887, page 15, there stated in hectolitres, each of which has been assumed to be equal to 22 Imperial gallons.

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1886 AND 1887—continued.

Year ended March.	Number of Bricks made.	Approximate Total Value of—				
		Bricks made.	Pottery made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£	£
1886	158,990,150	317,980	48,130	135,959	169,575	96,288
1887	174,979,670	349,960	45,400	185,369	228,662	133,995
Increase ...	15,989,520	31,980	...	49,410	59,087	37,707
Decrease ...	...	...	2,730	...	...	...

Tanneries,
fellmong-
eries, &c.

955. The establishments for tanning and wool-washing were fewer by 12 in 1886-7 than in 1885-6, and the returns show a decrease of 254 in the hands employed, and of £20,738 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings connected with that industry. The work done was less than in the previous year; the hides and skins tanned being fewer in number by 409,427, and the wool washed less by nearly 1,000,000 lbs. The following are the particulars for the two years :—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
1886 AND 1887.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—					Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Number of Tan Pits.
		Steam- power.	Wind- power.	Water- power.	Horse- power.	Manual Labour only.			
1886	152	63	2	1	18	68	786	1,800	3,912
1887	140	66	...	1	20	53	773	1,546	3,458
Increase ...	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	12	...	2	...	...	15	13	254	454

Year ended March.	Number of Hides and Skins Tanned.	Number of Skins Stripped of Wool.	Other Wool Washed.	Approximate Total Value of—		
				Machinery and Plant.	Lands.†	Buildings.
1886	2,162,900	2,233,429	lbs. 11,466,859	£ 122,622	£ 68,483	£ 149,616
1887	1,753,473	1,923,009	10,497,303	106,420	79,555	134,008
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	11,072	...
Decrease ...	409,427	310,420	969,556	16,202	...	15,608

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Thirty of the brickyards in 1886 and twenty-nine in 1887 were on Crown lands.
† The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Eight of the establishments in 1886, and four in 1887 were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given.

956. An estimate of the value of the materials used and articles produced in tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments was obtained at the census of 1881, but no later information exists respecting these values. The following are the figures :—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS,
1880-81.

Value of materials used ...	...	£1,008,531
„ articles produced ...	...	1,406,274
Increased value ...	...	£397,743, or 39 per cent.

957. One woollen mill was closed in 1886-7, and the value of plant, lands, and buildings was set down as nearly £30,000 less than in the previous year. A reduction of 76 took place in the number of hands employed, and a falling off in the quantity of all descriptions of goods manufactured, except shawls, in which there was a slight increase :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1886 AND 1887.

Year ended March.	Number of Woollen Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Quantity of Wool used.	Goods Manufactured : Quantity of—		
					Tweed, Cloth, Flannel, &c.	Blankets.	Shawls.
1886 ...	9	23,698	900	lbs. 1,797,947	yards. 1,114,241	pairs. 2,905	number. 180
1887 ...	8	20,466	866	1,651,458	995,026	2,507	228
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
Decrease...	1	3,232	34	146,489	119,215	398	...

Year ended March.	Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1886 ...	446	334	£ 163,186	£ 8,958	£ 74,401
1887 ...	387	317	146,036	7,768	63,300
Decrease ...	59	17	17,150	1,190	11,101

958. The value of the raw material used in woollen mills, and of the articles produced, was returned for the census year, but not since, the difference in favour of the manufactured articles being then £79,298. The following are the figures :—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1880-81.

Value of materials used ...	...	£89,412
„ articles produced ...	...	168,710
Increased value ...	...	£79,298, or 89 per cent.

Soap and
candle
works.

959. The soap and candle works returned in 1887 were more numerous by 1 than those in 1886, but the hands employed were fewer by 4. The weight of soap made was greater by 5,031 cwt., and the weight of candles made was greater by 9,469 cwt. than in 1886, but the valuation placed upon the machinery, lands, and buildings was lower by £10,182 than in that year :—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1886 AND 1887.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Establish- ments employing—		Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Soap made.	Candles made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Steam- power.	Manual Labour only.					Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
1886 ...	33	22	11	418	412	cwt. 125,578	cwt. 37,245	£ 90,873	£ 33,121	£ 37,242
1887 ...	34	22	12	481	408	130,609	46,714	73,358	40,976	36,720
Increase ...	1	...	1	63	...	5,031	9,469	...	7,855	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	17,515	...	522

Value of
articles
used and
produced.

960. The value of the raw material used, and of the articles produced, in soap and candle factories was returned for the twelve months preceding the census, with the following result. No later information exists on these points :—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1880-81.

Value of raw materials used ...	...	£288,340
„ articles produced ...	...	450,924
Increased value ...		£162,584, or 56 per cent.

Tobacco
manufac-
tories.

961. Only 11 tobacco manufactories were returned in 1887, as against 12 in 1886, and the hands employed were fewer in the first than in the last named year by 42 ; there was an increase of 263,217 lbs. in the quantity of tobacco manufactured, but a decrease of 3,980 lbs. in the quantity of snuff and of 1,879,140 in the number of cigars made. The value of lands, buildings and plant in use was set down as less by £31,570 in 1887 than in 1886 :—

* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Two of the establishments, both in 1886 and 1887, were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1886 AND 1887.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Establish- ments em- ploying—			Amount of Horse- power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.		Quantity of—		Number of Cigars Manu- factured. *	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Steam- power.	Gas-power.	Manual Labour.		Males.	Females.	Tobacco Manufactured.	Snuff Manufactured.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
1886	12	4	1	7	61	497	201	lbs. 918,066	lbs. 6,345	9,172,600	£ 40,645	£ 42,900	£ 28,965
1887	11	3	1	7	43	460	196	1,181,283	2,365	7,293,460	31,225	29,200	20,515
Increase	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	263,217	..	1,879,140	9,420	13,700	8,450
Decrease	..	1	1	..	18	87	5	..	3,980	..	..	..	..

962. According to the census returns, the value of the articles produced in tobacco manufactories in 1880–81 showed an excess over that of the raw materials used of £72,870, which is equivalent to an increase of value by the process of manufacture amounting to 58 per cent. The following are the figures:—

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1880–81.

Value of materials used	...	...	£126,450
„ articles produced	...	...	199,320
Increased value	...	...	£72,870, or 58 per cent.

963. Eight distilleries were returned in 1887, as against seven in 1886; but the hands employed were fewer by 14; and the value of plant, lands, and buildings was set down as less by £5,185 in the year under review than in the former year. An increase of £23,283 gallons, however, occurred in the quantity of spirits made. The following are the figures for the two years:—

DISTILLERIES, 1886 AND 1887.

Year ended March.	Number of Distilleries.	Amount of Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Spirits made.	Approximate Value of—		
					Machinery and Plant.	Land.	Buildings and Improve- ments.
1886	7	93	70	gallons. 216,161	£ 27,450	£ 56,470	£ 26,800
1887	8	108	56	239,444	29,050	52,410	24,075
Increase	1	15	..	23,283	1,600	..	..
Decrease	..	..	14	..	..	4,060	2,725

964. According to the following figures, the consumption of spirits per head is greatest in Holland, next in Queensland, New South Wales, Western Australia, the United States, Sweden, Switzerland, New

Consumption
of spirits
in various
countries.

* In addition to cigars, 1,500,000 cigarettes were also made in 1886–7.

Zealand, and Germany in the order named. In all of these countries the consumption per head appears to be greater, whilst in France, South Australia, Tasmania, Austria-Hungary, and the United Kingdom it appears to be less than in the colony of Victoria :—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Gallons.			Gallons.		
Holland	...	2·08	Germany	...	·95
Queensland	...	1·85	New Zealand	...	·92
Western Australia	...	1·46	France	...	·85
New South Wales	...	1·39	South Australia	...	·70
United States	...	1·34	Tasmania	...	·69
Sweden	...	1·27	Austria-Hungary	...	·63
Victoria	...	1·12	United Kingdom	...	·59
Switzerland	...	1·04			

965. The manufactories and works, exclusive of those of which mention has already been made—viz., flour mills, breweries, distilleries, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, woollen mills, soap works, candle manufactories, and tobacco manufactories—were fewer by 14 than those returned in 1886. It will be observed that the establishments employing manual labour decreased by 64, whilst there was an increase of 52 in those worked with the aid of machinery. The males employed fell off by 1,780, and the females employed by 1,413 ; but the net value of lands, buildings, and plant shows an increase of £78,959. The totals of the two years are subjoined :—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1886 AND 1887.

(Exclusive of Flour Mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, Soap, Candle, and Tobacco Manufactories.)

Year ended March.	Number of Manufactories, Works, &c.	Manufactories, &c., employing—						Amount of Horse-power employed.
		Steam.	Water.	Gas.	Wind	Horse-power.	Manual Labour only	
1886	2,165	895	17	178	2	32	1,041	13,367
1887	2,151	921	13	208	2	30	977	14,203
Increase	...	26	...	30	...	...	...	836
Decrease	14	...	4	...	...	2	64	...

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands. *	Buildings.
1886	34,325	7,220	£ 3,660,723	£ 2,576,083	£ 2,266,781
1887	32,545	5,807	3,834,829	2,480,283	2,267,434
Increase	...	...	174,106	...	653
Decrease	1,780	1,413	...	95,800	...

NOTE.—Exclusive of stone-breaking and tar-pavement works, which numbered 15 in 1887, which being carried on in connexion with quarries, it is found impossible to separate them therefrom.
* In the case of establishments standing upon Crown lands no estimate of the value of the land is given. The number of such establishments was 211 in 1886, and 172 in 1887.

966. By summarizing the returns of manufactories and works of all descriptions, including not only such as are embraced in the foregoing table, but also those excluded therefrom—viz., flour mills, breweries, distilleries, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, woollen mills, soap works, candle manufactories, and tobacco manufactories—it is found that during 1886–7 the total number of establishments decreased by 43, involving a reduction of 3,524 in the number of hands employed; those establishments using steam or gas, however, increased by 50; the amount of horse-power increased by 859, and the value of machinery, lands, and buildings by £120,273. The returns of the two years are contained in the following table:—

Manufac-
tories of
all descrip-
tions.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1886 AND 1887.

(Including Flour Mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, Soap, Candle, and Tobacco Manufactories, as well as all other Manufactories, Works, &c.)

Year ended March.	Total Number of Establish- ments.	Number of Establish- ments using Steam or Gas Engines.	Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands,* Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
1886	2,813	1,409	20,160	49,297	£ 10,907,885
1887	2,770	1,459	21,019	45,773	11,028,158
Increase ...	...	50	859	...	120,273
Decrease ...	43	...	...	3,524	...

NOTE.—Exclusive of stone-breaking and tar-pavement works, which numbered 15 in 1887, which being carried on in connexion with quarries, it is found impossible to separate them therefrom.

967. The manufacturing establishments of all kinds respecting which returns are obtained are named in the following table, and their numbers are given for 1880–81 and 1886–7. For the former, which was the census year, are also given the approximate values of the materials used and articles produced, and for the latter the number of hands employed and the approximate value of lands, buildings, machinery, and plant. The establishments are for the most part of an extensive character, the only exception being in cases where the existence of industries of an unusual or interesting nature might seem to call for notice. No attempt is made to enumerate mere shops, although some manufacturing industry may be carried on thereat. Were this done, the “manufactories” in the colony might be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent. It is customary to note all establishments where machinery worked by steam, gas, water, wind, or horse-power is used. It is believed that a different system prevails in some of the neighbouring colonies, and that particulars of many establishments which, in Victoria, would not be considered worthy of notice find place in their returns:—

Names of
manufac-
tories.

* In the case of establishments standing upon Crown lands no estimate of the value of the land is given. The number of such establishments was 211 in 1886, and 210 in 1887.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1881 AND 1887.

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-81.			1886-7.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.						
Account-book manufactories, manufacturing stationers	7	£ 62,386	£ 100,057	7	723	£ 183,315
Printing establishments* ...	89	202,475	569,797	145	3,555	696,450
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.						
Organ-building establishments ...	2	3,500	8,050	4	31	6,700
Pianoforte manufactories ...	5	1,700	4,150	3	13	2,690
CARVING FIGURES, ETC.						
Statuary works ...	...	...	...	2	5	2,050
DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES.						
Die-sinkers, engravers, medalists, trade-mark makers	6	3,350	9,200	6	70	15,260
Indiarubber stamp manufactories†...	2	350	1,700	...	...	...
Type foundry ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.						
Electric-lighting apparatus manufactory	...	...	...	1	...	...
Philosophical instrument manufactories	1	...	...	3	14	4,090
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.						
Surgical instrument, truss—manufactories	6	2,400	5,600	4	16	7,340
ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.						
Blasting powder, dynamite, &c.—manufactories	3	9,964	16,737	7	75	37,570
Fuze manufactory ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Shot manufactories ...	...	...	...	2	5	5,550
MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS.						
Agricultural implement manufactories	54	91,659	202,535	63	948	143,937
Boiler and pipe-covering manufactories	...	...	...	1	...	...
Cutlery, tool—manufactories ...	3	800	2,400	5	23	8,960
Domestic implement‡ manufactories	2	...	...	9	64	24,165
Iron foundries and engineering establishments§	147	329,395	723,919†	154	5,699	1,013,866
Nail manufactories ...	...	...	...	3	22	8,000
Pattern-makers ...	...	...	...	5	15	6,225
Sheet-iron and tin works ...	61	143,000	247,299	49	776	137,740
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.						
Carriage lamp manufactories ...	3	900	2,950	2	15	3,250
Coach, waggon, &c.—manufactories	132	99,415	212,615	183	2,407	290,135
Perambulator manufactories ...	3	1,750	5,000	3	13	4,310
Saddle, harness—manufactories ...	47	35,792	81,130	53	496	90,970
Saddle-tree, &c., manufactories ...	4	2,400	6,860	4	21	4,075
Whip manufactories ...	3	940	2,950	2	12	1,365

* Including paper-bag manufactories.

† Indiarubber stamps are now generally made by manufacturing stationers. See Books and Stationery above.

‡ Including bellows, churn, washing-machine, &c., makers.

§ Including brass-founders and pattern-makers.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-81.			1886-7.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
SHIPS AND BOATS.						
Ship, boat—builders	10	£ 3,570	£ 14,614	9	162	£ 8,690
Ships' wheels, blocks, &c.—manufactories	3	505	1,100	1	...	...
Floating-dock	1	...	...	8	164	437,668
Graving-docks	3	...	...	
Patent slips	2	...	...	
HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.						
Architectural modelling works ...	11	3,584	8,900	12	56	12,985
Patent ceiling ventilator manufactories	2	250	1,600			
Enamelled mantlepiece manufactories	...	...	...	3	29	3,620
Lime works	21	6,560	17,216	37	340	14,082
Roof-covering composition manufactories	2	944	2,180	...	...	...
Venetian blind manufactories ...	12	5,500	11,750	11	98	16,875
FURNITURE.						
Bedding, flock, and upholstery manufactories	15	13,350	26,880	22	200	49,860
Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers	63	131,000	258,188	68	1,211	182,627
Bedstead manufactory ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Earth-closet manufactories	1	...	...	3	24	6,550
Iron-safe manufactories	2	670	970	2	15	3,660
Looking-glass manufactories	2	400	1,300	3	25	4,950
Picture-frame makers, &c.	13	5,627	11,550	6	26	10,580
Wood-carving and turnery works ...	10	4,965	10,800	16	69	14,925
CHEMICALS.						
Chemical works	6	25,160	43,600	10	151	55,630
Dye works	6	1,130	7,150	8	65	15,310
Essential oil manufactories	4	1,825	3,900	8	52	8,320
Ink, blacking, blue, washing-powder, &c.—manufactories	12	37,280	58,560	7	185	38,570
Ironfounders—charcoal manufactory	...	...	...	1	...	...
Japanner ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Paint, varnish—manufactories ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
Printing ink manufactories ... ..	...	...	...	3	18	11,550
Salt works	8	4,882	10,810	8	34	3,432
TEXTILE FABRICS.						
Woollen mills	10	89,412	168,710	8	704	217,104
DRESS.						
Boot manufactories	105	355,418	686,922	92	3,574	189,028
Clothing factories	63	370,181	761,401	72	3,656	307,041
Fur manufactories	3	4,300	6,900	4	24	6,350
Hat, cap—manufactories	22	34,753	66,264	16	457	60,780
Hosiery manufactories ... ..	...	...	...	3	21	2,080
Oilskin, waterproof-clothing—manufactories	5	900	5,700	5	56	6,110
Umbrella and parasol manufactories	9	13,180	24,825	7	121	13,695
Wig manufactory	1	...	...	...	...	...

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-81.			1886-7.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
FIBROUS MATERIALS.						
		£	£			£
Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack—manu- factories	18	66,975	102,280	12	278	87,957
Sail, tent, tarpaulin—manufactories	12	28,860	47,250	9	56	18,345
ANIMAL FOOD.						
Butterine factory	1	...	...	1	...	...
Cheese factories	28	17,733	31,586	16	57	18,505
Meat-curing establishments ...	16	192,150	258,790	25	314	52,919
VEGETABLE FOOD.						
Arrowroot, maizena, oatmeal, starch —manufactories	5	5,620	8,000	1	...	...
Biscuit manufactories	13	106,110	181,840	6	588	70,500
Confectionery works	8	61,600	88,800	12	419	71,630
Flour mills	144	1,397,099	1,637,351	120	743	472,069
Jam, pickle, vinegar, sauce—manu- factories	25	84,430	132,170	23	406	79,905
Macaroni works	2	125	230	1	...	...
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.*						
Aërated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, &c.—works	114	91,849	196,810	141	954	238,525
Breweries	81	442,885	780,501	72	1,037	550,901
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, mustard, spice —works	12	235,355	322,786	13	282	148,940
Distilleries	6	26,368	44,500	8	56	105,535
Malthouses	14	67,635	98,000	16	107	81,270
Sugar, treacle—refineries ...	1	...	...	2	165	207,000
Tobacco, cigars, snuff—manufactories	16	126,450	199,320	11	656	80,940
ANIMAL MATTERS.						
Boiling-down, tallow-rendering— establishments	15	28,303	77,000	16	72	22,735
Bone mills and bone manure manu- factories	15	50,225	70,845	13	92	33,355
Brush manufactories	8	15,700	27,800	8	154	18,120
Comb manufactory	1	...	...	...	...	...
Catgut manufactories	2	800	2,000	1	...	...
Curled hair manufactories ...	3	1,700	2,565	1	...	...
Glue, oil—manufactories ...	7	8,200	12,700	4	22	5,650
Leather belting (machinery) manu- factory	...	...	...	1	...	...
Morocco, fancy leather—manufactories	3	2,480	4,400	4	20	2,440
Portmanteau, trunk—manufactories	7	5,680	9,520	5	22	8,410
Soap, candle—works	38	288,340	450,924	34	408	151,054
Tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool- washing establishments	151	1,008,531	1,406,274	140	1,546	319,983

* Places where wine is made are not included. The number of wine presses returned in 1886-7 was 430.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1880-81.			1886-7.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Lands, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
VEGETABLE MATTERS.						
		£	£			£
Bark mills	8	17,000	25,650	3	18	4,180
Basket-making works	9	1,670	4,560	12	65	10,745
Broom manufactories *	2	6,200	13,000	1	...	...
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing—works†	165	357,232	516,623	203	867	225,467
Cooperage works	24	17,829	35,243	24	134	29,535
Cork manufactories	2	2,100	3,100	1	...	...
Fancy-box, hat-box—manufactories	5	3,080	6,745	7	112	17,165
Paper manufactories	3	24,300	47,370	2	201	97,800
Saw mills, moulding, joinery, &c.—works	174	552,463	973,127	267	4,618	679,711
COAL AND LIGHTING.						
Gasworks	19	97,392	226,116	21	572	1,598,822
Electric-light works ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASS.						
Artificial stone manufactory ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Asbestos works ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Brickyards and potteries	165	...	137,834	226	2,271	548,026
Cement tile works ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...
Filter manufactories	1	...	...	3	12	3,180
Glass manufactories, works	9	12,705	41,150	5	113	22,350
Stone-breaking, asphalte, tar-pavement—works‡	9	10,640	27,783	...	...	...
Stone and marble sawing, polishing—works	43	50,583	104,614	45	624	84,922
WATER. §						
Ice manufactories	2	2,000	7,000	3	40	33,800
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.						
Goldsmiths, jewellers, and electroplaters (manufacturing)	28	62,020	109,650	18	305	99,375
Royal mint	1	...	...	1	...	...
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.						
Bell foundry	1	...	...	...	...	...
Brass and copper foundries ... ..	...	...	...	17	371	85,507
Lead, pewter, and zinc—works	5	17,850	23,800	2	16	21,000
Pyrites works	1	...	...	1	...	...
Smelting works	7	32,396	48,610	4	94	32,750
Wire-working establishments	10	3,650	9,800	7	57	13,140
Total where only one return was received for each of certain descriptions ||	...	257,910	400,080	...	274	173,910
Total	2,468	7,997,745	13,370,836	2,770	45,773	11,028,158

* See also Brush factories under "Animal Matters" *ante*.

† All these establishments used machinery worked by steam, wind, or horse power. They must not be confounded with chaff-cutting and corn-crushing machines in use on farms, which numbered about 18,500.

‡ Now included under the head of Stone Quarries—*post*.

§ Works for the storage and supply of water are not included in the manufacturing tables. A table of reservoirs follows paragraph 905 *ante*.

|| The particulars of these have been combined, in accordance with a promise made that the contents of individual schedules would not be published.

Value of materials used and produced.

968. The difference between the value of materials used and articles produced in 1880-81, as shown by the table, indicates an increase in the value of the former by the process of manufacture of over 5½ millions sterling, or 67 per cent. The following are the exact figures :—

VALUE OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED MATERIALS, 1880-81.

		£
Value of materials operated upon	...	7,997,745
„ articles produced	...	13,370,836
Increased value	...	5,373,091, or 67 per cent.

Summary of manufactories at three periods.

969. By comparing the particulars respecting these manufactories, as returned in 1887 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, considerable increases at each successive period will be found in all the columns. The number of establishments increased by 8 per cent. between 1877 and 1882, and by 11 per cent. between 1881 and 1887 ; the hands employed increased by 37 per cent. and 6 per cent. in those intervals respectively ; and the value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings increased by 33 per cent. in the first, and by 37 per cent. in the second, interval. The following is the comparison referred to :—

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1877, 1882, AND 1887.

Year ended March.	Total Number of Establishments.	Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas Engines.	Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
					£
1877 ...	2,302	918	12,771	31,478	6,025,745
1882 ...	2,488	1,146	15,033	43,209	8,044,296
1887 ...	2,770	1,459	21,019	45,773	11,028,158

Stone quarries.

970. The stone quarries, stone-crushing, and tar-pavement works returned in 1887 were fewer by 2 than in 1886, but the out-put of stone increased by 43,322 cubic yards, and the hands employed by 192. The following are the figures for the two years :—

STONE QUARRIES,* ETC., 1886 AND 1887.

Year ended March.	Number of Quarries, &c.	Cubic Yards of Stone raised.					Steam Engines in use.	
		Bluestone.	Slate and Flagging.	Sandstone and Freestone.	Granite.	Other.	Number.	Horse-power.
1886	157	488,901	1,750	11,150	860	8,537	20	352
1887	155	530,380	2,007	7,833	1,500	12,800	22	855
Increase	...	41,479	257	...	640	4,263	2	503
Decrease	2	...	...	3,317	...	...	...	...

* Including stone-crushing and tar-pavement works formerly included in the table of "Manufactories, works, &c."

STONE QUARRIES,* ETC., 1886 AND 1887—*continued.*

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.†	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£
1886	1,266	140,724	42,617	40,597	10,330
1887	1,458	167,210	52,119	49,605	8,705
Increase	192	26,486	9,502	9,008	...
Decrease	...	...	...	...	1,625

971. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the gold raised in Victoria in 1886 was 665,196 oz., which is less than the quantity obtained in 1885 by 70,022 oz., representing, at £4 per oz., a diminished value of £280,088. The following are the figures for the two years :—

Gold raised,
1885 and
1886.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1885 AND 1886.

Year.	Gold raised in Victoria.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
	oz.	£
1885	735,218	2,940,872
1886	665,196	2,660,784
Decrease ...	70,022	280,088

972. From 1871 to 1879 the quantity of gold raised from year to year had been steadily diminishing, but in the next three years an improvement took place, which, however, was not sustained in the following four years, the yield in the last of these being less than in any other year since 1851. The subjoined figures give an estimate of the quantity of gold raised in 1871 and each subsequent year :—

Gold raised,
1871 to
1886.

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF GOLD RAISED, 1871 TO 1886.

	oz.		oz.
1871	1,355,477	1879	758,947
1872	1,282,521	1880	829,121
1873	1,241,205	1881	858,850
1874	1,155,972	1882	898,536
1875	1,095,787	1883	810,047
1876	963,760	1884	778,618
1877	809,653	1885	735,218
1878	775,272	1886	665,196

* See footnote to preceding page.

† The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Thirty of the stone quarries in 1886 and 38 in 1887 were on Crown lands, and in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

Gold raised,
1851 to
1886

973. Carrying on to the end of 1886 the calculations given in previous years, the following may be estimated as the total quantity and value of the gold raised in Victoria from the period of its first discovery about the middle of 1851. The figures give an average per annum during the whole period of about 1,532,000 oz., which is considerably more than twice the quantity raised in 1886:—

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1886.

Gold raised in Victoria.		Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
		oz.	£
Prior to 1886	...	53,727,986	214,911,944
During 1886	...	665,196	2,660,784
Total	...	54,393,182	217,572,728

Gold raised
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

974. Since the first discovery, in 1851, of gold in Australasia, 81 million ounces have been raised in the various colonies, two-thirds of which was got in Victoria. The following is a statement of the quantity recorded as having been raised in the respective colonies during each year. No figures are given for Western Australia, as, although during the last year or two some gold has been raised in the Kimberley district of that colony, the authorities express themselves as unable to furnish any estimate as to its quantity:—

GOLD PRODUCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1851 TO 1886.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1851	145,137	144,121	...	...	...	...
1852	2,738,484	818,752	...	...	...	...
1853	3,150,021	548,053	...	...	...	...
1854	2,392,065	237,911	...	...	...	...
1855	2,793,065	170,146	...	...	...	...
1856	2,985,735	183,946	...	...	...	...
1857	2,761,567	161,043	...	...	...	10,437
1858	2,528,227	280,558	...	...	...	13,534
1859	2,280,717	323,984	...	...	...	7,336
1860	2,156,700	381,614	4,127	...	...	4,538
1861	1,967,453	459,879	1,077	...	...	194,031
1862	1,658,281	616,910	190	...	...	410,862
1863	1,627,105	467,399	3,937	...	...	628,450
1864	1,545,437	341,954	22,037	...	...	480,171
1865	1,543,188	364,541	25,339	...	...	574,574
1866	1,478,280	287,534	22,916	...	348	735,376

GOLD PRODUCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1851 TO 1886—
continued.

Year.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
1867	1,433,246	269,407	49,092	...	1,363	666,905
1868	1,634,200	258,774	165,801	...	692	637,474
1869	1,337,296	252,130	138,221	...	137	614,281
1870	1,222,798	240,402	136,773	...	964	544,880
1871	1,355,477	321,469	171,937	...	6,005	730,029
1872	1,282,521	424,100	186,019	2,494	6,969	445,370
1873	1,241,205	360,850	194,895	98	4,661	505,337
1874	1,155,972	270,710	375,586	8,351	4,651	376,388
1875	1,095,787	229,386	391,515	13,742	3,010	355,322
1876	963,760	155,166	374,776	9,857	11,107	322,016
1877	809,653	122,629	428,104	11,811	5,777	371,685
1878	775,272	117,978	310,247	10,746	25,249	310,486
1879	758,947	107,640	288,556	14,250	60,155	287,464
1880	829,121	116,751	267,136	13,246	52,595	305,248
1881	858,850	145,532	270,945	16,976	56,693	270,561
1882	898,536	129,233	224,893	15,669	49,122	251,204
1883	810,047	122,257	212,783	15,939	46,577	248,374
1884	778,618	105,933	307,804	21,455	42,340	229,946
1885	735,218	100,667	310,941	18,327	41,241	237,371
1886	665,196	98,446	340,998	26,315	31,014	227,079
Total	54,393,182	9,737,805	5,226,645	199,276	450,670	11,016,729

975. According to the above figures the total quantity of gold raised in each colony from 1851 to 1886 has been as follows :—

Gold pro-
duce of
Australia,
1851 to
1886.

SUMMARY OF GOLD PRODUCE OF AUSTRALASIA 1851 TO 1886.

	oz.
Victoria	54,393,182
New South Wales	9,737,805
Queensland	5,226,645
South Australia	199,276
Tasmania	450,670
New Zealand	11,016,729
	<u>81,024,307</u>

976. The average value of the gold raised varies in the different colonies. If it be estimated at £4 per ounce, the total value would be £324,097,228, or if at £3 15s. per ounce it would be £303,841,151.

Value of
gold raised
in Austral-
asia.

977. According to Mr. Mulhall,* the value of the gold produced in the different countries of the world during the 50 years ended with 1880 was as follows :—

Gold produce
of the world,
1830 to 1880.

* Dictionary of Statistics, page 220.

GOLD PRODUCE OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1880.

Countries.				Value of Gold raised. (000,000's omitted.)	Percentage.
				£	
Spanish America	...	...	...	310,	21·5
United States	...	...	...	286,	19·7
Australia	...	...	...	258,*	17·8
Russia	...	...	...	173,	12·0
Brazil	...	...	...	145,	10·0
Africa	...	...	...	104,	7·1
Austria	...	...	...	65,	4·4
Other countries	...	...	...	107,	7·5
Total	...	...	...	1,448,	100·0

Gold produce of the world, 1851 to 1885.

978. This would give an average of nearly £29,000,000 per annum, which is considerably higher than the following estimate of the world's produce of gold between the years 1851 and 1885, taken from *L'Almanach de Gotha* 1887†:—

GOLD PRODUCE OF THE WORLD, 1851 TO 1885.

				oz.	£
1851 to 1860	...	Annual average	...	6,446,689	or 25,786,756
1861 to 1870	...	„	...	6,108,330	„ 24,433,320
1871 to 1880	...	„	...	5,565,677	„ 22,262,708
1881 to 1885	...	„	...	4,793,690	„ 19,174,760

Gold produce of the world, 1882 to 1885.

979. By the following table, which, with the exception of the figures for Australasia, has been taken from the report for 1886 of Mr. James P. Kimball, Director of the United States Mint, it appears that during the four years ended with 1885 the world's annual production of gold has averaged something under 5 million ounces, the largest quantity being produced in the United States, the next largest in Australasia, and the next in Russia :—

GOLD PRODUCE OF EACH COUNTRY, 1882 TO 1885.

Countries.			1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
			oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Australasia	...	...	1,553,542	1,430,501	1,502,543	1,442,437
United States	...	...	1,572,199	1,451,251	1,489,928	1,537,930
Russia	...	...	1,154,603	1,154,603	1,055,452	1,225,414
Mexico	...	...	45,299	46,232	57,227	41,913
Germany	...	...	12,088	14,693	17,843	19,639

* According to an estimate made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, the value of gold raised in Australia during the period named amounted to £282,980,000, or about 25 millions sterling in excess of this estimate.

† Page 1065, where only the quantities have been given, in kilogrammes, which have been converted into ounces on the assumption that a kilogramme is equal to 32·142 oz. troy. The values have been calculated at a uniform rate of £4 per oz.

GOLD PRODUCE OF EACH COUNTRY, 1882 TO 1885—*continued.*

Countries.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Austria-Hungary ...	50,797	52,662	53,305	53,291
Sweden ...	547	1,190	611	611
Italy ...	3,504	3,504	3,504	3,504
Turkey ...	322	321	322	322
Argentine Republic ...	3,794	3,794	3,794	3,794
Colombia ...	186,534	186,534	186,534	186,488
Bolivia ...	3,504	3,504	3,504	3,504
Chili ...	7,877	7,877	7,877	16,071
Brazil ...	35,879	8,230	8,230	28,864
Japan ...	30,607	30,607	30,607	546
Africa ...	96,450	96,450	96,450	80,355
Venezuela ...	125,514	161,457	161,457	226,055
Dominion of Canada ...	52,983	46,135	46,135	34,842
Peru ...	5,755	5,755	5,755	7,264
The World ...	4,941,798	4,705,300	4,731,078	4,912,844

980. According to the figures, the gold raised in the world during 1885, if valued at £4 per ounce, would be £19,651,376; or if at £3. 15s. per ounce, it would be £18,423,165. During the four years the value of the whole quantity raised would be £77,164,080 at the former, or £72,341,325 at the latter valuation.

Value of the world's gold produce, 1882-1885.

981. Some years since, a silver mine was worked at St. Arnaud, in Victoria, but after a time it ceased to be remunerative, and the workings were abandoned. Since the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in Melbourne, a certain quantity of silver has been extracted annually from the crude gold lodged there for coining, and latterly the whole quantity of silver produced in Victoria has been from that source. No reliable information is obtainable of the silver produce of Queensland and South Australia, in consequence of the silver being associated with lead in those colonies,* and little or no silver has been found in Western Australia and Tasmania. The following, so far as is known, are the quantities raised in Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand during each of the twenty-four years ended with 1886:—

Silver raised in Australasian colonies.

* It is known that in Queensland 2,377 tons of silver lead ore, valued at £49,922, were raised in 1885; 5,300 tons, valued at £61,963, were raised in 1884; and 10,219 tons, valued at £162,706, were raised in the previous five years; also that in South Australia 386 tons of silver lead ore, valued at £5,898, were raised in 1884; and 1,234 tons, valued at £17,451, were raised in the previous nine years.

SILVER PRODUCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1863 TO 1886.

Year.	Victoria.*	New South Wales.†	New Zealand.
	oz.	oz.	oz.
1863	1,098	...	...
1864	5,688	...	...
1865	3,379	...	...
1866	2,348	...	...
1867	78	...	...
1868	5,761	...	...
1869	...	753	11,063
1870	...	13,868	37,123
1871	...	71,311	80,272
1872	8,011	49,544	37,064
1873	14,347	66,997	36,187
1874	11,906	78,027	40,566
1875	21,842	52,553	29,085
1876	26,355	69,179	12,683
1877	19,717	31,409	33,893
1878	22,995	60,563	23,018
1879	23,728	83,164	20,645
1880	23,247	91,419	20,005
1881	20,957	57,254	18,885
1882	20,343	38,618	5,694
1883	22,121	77,065	16,826
1884	27,070	93,660	24,914
1885	28,951	794,174	16,624
1886	26,422	1,015,433	12,108
Total ...	336,364	2,744,991	476,655

Value of
silver
raised in
Australasia.

982. The total quantity of silver raised in the three colonies, according to the table, was 3,558,010 oz., which, at 4s. per ounce, would represent a value of £711,602; or, at 3s. 6d. per ounce, would represent a value of £622,652.

Silver pro-
duce of each
country.

983. The next table, with the exception of the figures for Australasia, has also been taken from Mr. Kimball's Mint report for 1886, and shows that the world's production of silver during the four years ended with 1885 was 362,543,510 oz., the largest quantity being raised in the United States, the next largest in Mexico, and the next in Bolivia:—

* In Victoria, nearly all the silver produced of late years has been extracted from crude gold left at the Mint for coining.

† Exclusive of silver obtained in the form of silver-lead ore, of which 4,802 tons, valued at £294,485, was raised in 1886; 2,286 tons, valued at £84,541, in 1885; 9,167 tons, valued at £214,940, in 1884; and 339 tons, valued at £7,460, in the eight previous years.

SILVER PRODUCE* OF EACH COUNTRY, 1882 TO 1885.

Countries.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.
Australasia ...	64,655	116,012	145,644	839,749
United States ...	36,203,568	35,733,343	37,750,691	39,906,800
Russia ...	250,159	250,159	300,152	499,937
Mexico ...	22,617,782	22,869,806	21,086,156	24,834,850
Germany ..	6,911,671	7,416,812	7,976,897	7,403,566
Austria-Hungary ...	1,514,844	1,565,962	1,588,982	1,588,586
Sweden ...	48,225	50,893	58,384	58,370
Norway ...	189,460	181,487	205,342	215,290
Italy ...	13,889	13,889	13,889	13,885
Spain ...	2,395,175	2,395,175	114,518	114,490
Turkey ...	69,573	69,573	69,573	69,555
Argentine Republic ...	325,004	325,004	325,004	324,923
Colombia ...	587,798	587,798	587,798	587,748
Bolivia ...	8,509,366	12,377,268	12,377,268	12,372,087
Chili ...	4,118,608	4,118,608	4,118,608	5,142,720
Japan ...	679,040	679,040	679,040	742,127
Dominion of Canada ...	52,758	52,758	52,758	...
France ...	459,456	204,345	204,345	189,797
Peru ...	1,475,974	1,475,974	1,475,974	1,537,096
The World† ...	86,487,005	90,483,906	89,131,023	96,441,576

984. At 4s. per ounce, the quantity of silver raised in the world during 1885 would be worth £19,288,315; or, at 3s. 6d. per ounce, it would be worth £16,877,276. The quantity raised in the four years ended with 1885 would be worth £72,508,702 at the former, or £63,445,114 at the latter valuation.

Value of the world's silver produce, 1882-1885.

985. Of the gold which was raised in Victoria during 1886, 416,840 oz. was obtained from quartz reefs, and 248,356 oz. from alluvial deposits. These figures, as compared with those for the previous year, show a decrease of 36,560 oz. in the yield of quartz reefs, and of 33,462 oz. in that of alluvial workings. The respective proportions of quartz and alluvial gold raised were 62 and 38 per cent. in 1885, and 63 and 37 per cent. in 1886.

Gold derived from alluvial and quartz workings.

986. The value of gold raised in Victoria in proportion to the number of miners at work‡ fell to its lowest point in 1879, when it only amounted to £76 1s. 2d. per head; but since then it went on increasing until 1885, when it reached to £108 15s. 9d. per head. In 1886 the

Value of gold per miner.

* See U.S. Mint Report, 1886, pages 168 and 169, where the quantities are given in kilogrammes, which have been converted into ounces on the assumption that a kilogramme is equal to 32.142 oz. troy.

† British India, which, according to another authority, produced silver to the value of £914,367 in 1883, does not appear to be included.

‡ For the number of gold miners at work in 1886, see paragraph 120 *ante*.

average was £3 5s. 2½d. less than in the previous year. The following figures, which have been calculated from the figures supplied by the Secretary for Mines, express this proportion for the last sixteen years:—

VALUE OF GOLD PER MINER,* 1871 TO 1886.

			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
1871	...	...	93	6	1½	1879	...	...	76	1	2¼
1872	...	...	93	17	1½	1880	...	...	81	18	11¾
1873	...	...	93	16	2½	1881	...	...	95	11	9½
1874	...	...	99	8	3	1882	...	...	95	19	7¾
1875	...	...	104	4	4	1883	...	...	95	6	3½
1876	...	...	89	19	6¾	1884	...	...	106	14	6¼
1877	...	...	82	6	1¾	1885	...	...	108	15	9¼
1878	...	...	82	12	11½	1886	...	...	105	10	6¾

Value of gold per alluvial and quartz miner.

987. In proportion to the number of miners engaged in alluvial and quartz mining, the yield of gold from the latter has frequently been more than twice as large as that from the former. The following are the figures for the last ten years:—

VALUE OF GOLD PER ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ MINER, 1877 TO 1886.

			Alluvial Miners.			Quartz Miners.					
			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
1877	...	...	47	8	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	139	12	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
1878	...	...	47	3	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	138	7	7 $\frac{1}{4}$
1879	...	...	48	10	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	118	8	7
1880	...	...	49	14	2	...	129	11	7 $\frac{3}{4}$
1881	...	...	62	0	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	141	19	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882	...	...	68	14	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	131	19	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
1883	...	...	66	4	4	...	132	13	2
1884	...	...	76	4	2	...	144	9	10
1885	...	...	75	17	2	...	148	19	11
1886	...	...	72	11	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	144	13	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

Estimated gold yield, 1887.

988. The estimated yield of gold in the first half of 1887 was 291,237 oz., as against 322,199 oz. in the first half of 1886.† Twice the first quoted amount would give 582,474 oz. as the estimate for the whole of 1887, or 82,722 oz. less than the quantity actually raised in 1886, and 132,072 oz. less than the quantity raised in 1875.

Dividends of gold mining companies.

989. Exclusive of dividends paid by a few private companies, respecting which the Mining Department were unable to obtain information, the following are the amounts of dividends paid by gold

* These amounts are sometimes incorrectly spoken of as the "average earnings" of the miners. It has been pointed out on former occasions that, as a very large proportion of the miners are working on wages, the gold they raise no more represents their individual earnings than do the products of a manufactory represent the earnings of its operatives. For wages of miners, see Part Interchange *post*.

† See "Mining Registrars' Reports" for first two quarters of 1887.

mining companies in Victoria, in the last two quarters of 1886 and the first two quarters of 1887:—

DIVIDENDS OF GOLD MINING COMPANIES, 1886–7.

Quarter ended September, 1886	...	...	...	£138,190
„ December, 1886	...	...	...	130,265
„ March, 1887	...	...	...	104,397
„ June, 1887	...	...	...	95,267
Total in 12 months				£468,119

990. Of the steam engines employed in connexion with gold mining, about a fifth are used on alluvial and four-fifths on quartz workings. The following is the number of engines in use and their horse-power in each of the last thirteen years:—

Steam engines used in mining.

STEAM ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1874 TO 1886.

				Number.		Horse-power.
1874	...	...	...	1,141	...	24,866
1875	...	...	...	1,101	...	24,224
1876	...	...	...	1,081	...	23,947
1877	...	...	...	1,067	...	23,416
1878	...	...	...	1,036	...	22,711
1879	...	...	...	1,024	...	22,509
1880	...	...	...	1,030	...	22,499
1881	...	...	...	1,034	...	23,379
1882	...	...	...	1,074	...	24,692
1883	...	...	...	1,087	...	25,933
1884	...	...	...	1,104	...	26,228
1885	...	...	...	1,085	...	26,627
1886	...	...	...	1,072	...	26,920

991. The value of gold mining machines of all descriptions, as estimated by the Department of Mines, decreased from £1,837,452 in 1885 to £1,797,925 in 1886. In the latter year, the value of them used in quartz mining was £1,477,796, whilst that of those used in alluvial mining was only £320,129.

Mining machinery.

992. The number of quartz reefs proved to be auriferous, as returned by the mining surveyors and registrars, was 3,793 in 1885, and 3,831 in 1886. It has been pointed out, however, that these cannot in every case be distinct reefs, as parts of the same reef in different localities are held to be independent veins, and named accordingly; and, moreover, as the lines of reef are further explored, it is found that what were supposed to be separate reefs are in reality not distinct.

Auriferous reefs.

993. The approximate area of auriferous ground worked upon during the last quarter of 1886 was stated to be 316 square miles. The figures

Extent of auriferous ground.

are derived from estimates, not from actual surveys, and they vary from year to year. As the different gold-workings are abandoned by the miners, they are excluded from the returns, which only take into account the ground on which gold mining operations are actually being carried on.

Average
yield of
quartz.

994. It is impossible to obtain an exact statement of the yield of auriferous quartz in any year, owing to the fact that many of the owners of machines for crushing quartz are unable to give, or are precluded from giving, information respecting their operations. The officers of the Mining Department, however, succeeded in obtaining particulars respecting the crushing of 843,251 tons in 1885, and 831,375 tons in 1886. The average yield per ton of these crushings was 10 dwt. 1·28 gr. in the former, and 9 dwt. 10·31 gr. in the latter, year. From similar estimates, extending over the last ten years, and embodying information respecting the crushing of more than 9,000,000 tons of quartz, an average is obtained of about 9 dwt. 11 gr. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed.

Gold from
various
matrices.

995. The following is the estimate of the Mining Department* of the gross and average yield of nearly 38 millions of tons of the various minerals and drifts from which gold is obtained in Victoria. The quantity of gold included in the estimate is about a fourth of the total yield of the Victorian goldfields from the period of the first gold discoveries to the end of 1886:—

GOLD FROM VARIOUS MATRICES.

Matrix.	Quantity treated.	Yield of Gold.	
		Total.	Average per ton.
<i>From Quartz Reefs.</i>	tons.	oz.	oz. dwt. gr.
Quartz	22,606,202	11,866,544	0 10 11·96
Tailings and mullock ...	2,097,016	338,941	0 3 5·58
Pyrites	114,823	242,254	2 2 4·70
<i>From Alluvial Workings.</i>			
Washdirt	12,556,834	916,113	0 1 11·02
Cement	373,819	86,958	0 4 15·65
Total	37,748,694	13,450,810	0 7 3·04

* *Mineral Statistics* 1886, Statement No. 6.
† See Reports of Mining Registrars for the Quarter ended 30th June 1887, page 6.

996. The ten deepest shafts in the colony * are those of the Magdala Deep shafts. (now Moonlight) Company, Stawell, 2,409 feet; Victory and Pandora, Sandhurst, 2,100 feet; Lansell's 180 mine, Sandhurst, 2,040 feet; Great Extended Hustler's Company, Sandhurst, 2,020 feet; Newington Company, Pleasant Creek, 1,940 feet (not working); Victoria Reef Quartz Company, Sandhurst, 1,910 feet; North Old Chum Company, Sandhurst, 1,891 feet; Unity Company, Sandhurst, 1,882 feet; New Chum and Victoria Company, Sandhurst, 1,882 feet; and Prince Patrick Company, Pleasant Creek, 1,830 feet (not working). It thus appears that the greatest depth to which the earth's crust has been pierced in this colony is a little over 2,400 feet. This, however, as is pointed out by the Secretary for Mines, is little more than half the depth of a bore which has been put down by the Prussian Government in search for coal at Schladebach, near Leipsic, the bore in question being the deepest in the world, viz., 4,560 feet.*

997. Since the first issue of gold-mining leases, the total number Gold-mining leases. granted has been 15,018, giving the right to mine over an area amounting in the aggregate to 280,852 acres. Of these leases, 385, for 7,640 acres, were granted in 1886, and 1,278, for 22,809 acres, were in force at the end of that year.

998. Silver, tin, copper, antimony, lead, and iron have been mined Minerals other than gold existing in Victoria. for at different times in Victoria, but, with the exception of a little tin and some copper, none of these ores were raised in 1886. The silver obtained in that year was, as has already been stated, extracted at the mint during the process of refining the gold. Many attempts have been made to mine for coal, but the seams hitherto worked have been too thin to yield a profit; thicker seams, however, have been discovered at the Moe and at Mirboo, in Gippsland, and it is anticipated that valuable coal-fields will be opened up in those places. The following metals also exist in Victoria, but up to this date have not been discovered in paying quantities:—Bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, manganese, molybdenite, osmiridium, and zinc-blende. Various limestones and marbles, as well as kaolin and other clays, also exist, and have been worked to a certain extent.

999. At the present time, the coal-producing colonies of Australasia Coal raised in Australasian colonies. are New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand.† In these 3,603,575 tons of coal were raised in 1886, but four-fifths of this quantity came from New South Wales. The following are the

* See Reports of Mining Registrars for the Quarter ended 30th June, 1887, page 6.

† Only 13,153 tons of coal have been raised from Crown lands in Victoria up to the present time. Some coal has also been got from private lands, but no particulars have been supplied as to the quantity.

quantities returned as brought to the surface in each of those colonies during a series of years :—

COAL RAISED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1886.

Year.			Tons of Coal raised in—			
			New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1876	...	...	1,319,918	50,627	6,100	...
1877	...	...	1,444,271	60,918	9,470	...
1878	...	...	1,575,497	52,580	12,311	162,218
1879	...	...	1,583,381	55,012	9,514	231,218
1880	...	...	1,466,180	58,052	12,219	299,923
1881	...	...	1,769,597	65,612	11,163	337,262
1882	...	...	2,109,282	74,436	8,803	378,272
1883	...	...	2,521,457	104,269	8,872	421,764
1884	...	...	2,749,109	129,980	7,194	480,831
1885	...	...	2,878,863	209,698	5,334	511,063
1886	...	...	2,830,175	228,656	10,391	534,353

Coal raised in various countries.

1000. The following is a statement of the quantity of coal raised in various countries during one year, the returns being generally those for 1882 :—

PRODUCTION OF COAL IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1882.

					Tons.
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	156,499,977
United States	...	...	...	...	86,230,151
Germany	...	...	...	...	64,309,629
France	...	...	...	...	20,468,878
Belguim	...	...	...	...	17,218,650
Austria	...	...	...	...	15,305,215
Australasia (1885)	...	...	...	...	3,604,958
Russia	...	...	...	...	3,542,122
China	...	...	...	...	2,951,768
Hungary and Croatia	...	...	...	...	2,066,238
British North America	...	...	...	...	1,413,897
Spain	...	...	...	...	1,152,174
British India	...	...	...	...	997,393
Chili	...	...	...	...	787,138
Japan	...	...	...	...	521,479
Italy (1880)	...	...	...	...	137,749
Sweden	...	...	...	...	137,749
Turkey in Asia	...	...	...	...	108,232
Portugal	...	...	...	...	19,678
Switzerland	...	...	...	...	18,695
Other Countries (estimated)	...	...	...	...	59,035
Total					377,550,805

Leases for other minerals.

1001. At the end of 1886, the following leases of Crown lands, conferring the privilege of working for minerals and metals other than gold, were in force in Victoria :—

LEASES FOR MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1886.

Metals and Minerals.	Leases in force at end of 1886.	
	Number.	Area.
		acres.
Antimony	2	61
Coal	15	7,314
Copper and the ores of copper	6	506
Copper, galena, and coal	1	177
Copper, silver, and lead	1	38
Ironstone	1	320
Lead	2	241
Lignite	1	471
Slate	9	784
Tin and the ores of tin	6	415
Total	44	10,327

1002. Whilst the leases in force at the end of 1886, as shown in the table, were fewer by 14, the area comprised therein was greater by 1,767 acres, than at the end of 1885. The leases for antimony mining fell from 13 to 2, those for copper mining from 9 to 6, and those for tin mining from 8 to 6; but the leases for coal mining increased from 11 to 15, those for lead mining from 1 to 2, and those for working slate quarries from 8 to 9.

Leases for other minerals, 1885 and 1886.

1003. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the following are the values of metals and minerals other than gold raised in Victoria from 1851 to the end of 1886:—

Minerals other than gold raised.

VALUE OF MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD,
1851 TO 1886.

Name.	Estimated Value.		
	1851 to 1885.	Year 1886.	Total.
	£	£	£
Silver	72,041	5,284	77,325*
Tin	362,974	90	363,064
Copper and copper ore	105,559	1,922	107,481
Antimony	169,295	...	169,295
Lead	5,326	...	5,326
Iron	15,636	...	15,636
Coal	17,399	107	17,506†
Lignite	3,238	304	3,542
Kaolin	7,444	...	7,444
Flagging	65,294	1,883	67,177
Slates	2,732	1,536	4,268
Gypsum	7	...	7
Magnesite	12	...	12
Ores, mineral earthy clays, &c. ...	10,901	...	10,901
Diamonds	108	...	108
Sapphires, &c.	630	...	630
Total	838,596	11,126	849,722

* Of late years the silver raised has been extracted from gold in the process of refinement at the Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint.

† The quantity of coal raised was 13,153 tons.

Miners for
minerals
other than
gold.

1004. The following, according to the estimate of the Mining Department, is the number of men engaged in mining for various kinds of minerals or metals other than gold* at the end of 1886. The total shows a falling-off of 35 as compared with 1885 :—

MINERS FOR MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1886.

							Number of Miners.
Antimony ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Coal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Copper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Granite ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
Infusorial earth ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kaolin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Lignite ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Slate and flag ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Tin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total ...							180

Revenue
from gold-
fields.

1005. The revenue derived from the gold-fields amounted to £20,147 in 1884-5, and £17,055 in 1885-6. The amount in the latter year was made up of the following items :—

REVENUE FROM GOLD-FIELDS, 1885-6.

						£
Miners' rights ...	...	...	...	...	...	5,332
Business licences ...	...	...	...	...	...	320
Rents for leases of auriferous and mineral lands ...	...	...	...	...	...	9,058
„ mining on private property ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,475
Water-right and searching licences...	...	...	...	...	...	870
Total ...						17,055

State aid to
mining
companies,
&c.

1006. Every year a sum is voted by Parliament to assist miners in prospecting operations, &c., the amount expended having been £11,191 in 1884-5, and £12,838 in 1885-6. And, in addition to this, various sums have been advanced from time to time from the revenue on loan to companies and individuals in order to assist in the development of the mining industry, of which only a small portion has been repaid, as will be seen by the subjoined statement :—

STATE AID TO MINING INDUSTRY.

				£
Amount advanced, 1875-6	...	...	...	1,500
" " 1877-8	...	...	...	250
" " 1878-9	...	...	...	18,800
" " 1879-80	...	...	...	500
				<hr/>
	Total	...	...	21,050
Amount repaid, 1880-81	...	£737	}	1,237
" " 1881-2	...	500		
				<hr/>
Balance outstanding	...	...	...	19,813

* For number of gold miners, see paragraph 120 ante.

1007. In 1884–5, £17,115, and in 1885–6, £29,944, was expended on the purchase and working (including office expenses) of diamond drills, as against which no set-off whatever appears in the revenue returns of the latter, and only six shillings—"for the use of boring rods"—in those of the former, year. Diamond drills.

1008. Of the fourteen diamond drills belonging to the Mining Department, six were engaged in alluvial prospecting, one in quartz prospecting, two in coal prospecting, one in boring for water, and four were idle at the end of June, 1887. At the same date the two Tiffin water augers belonging to the Government were engaged in alluvial prospecting. Operations of diamond drills.

1009. An Act to legalize mining for gold and silver on private property,* and to compensate the owner and occupier thereof for the damage sustained by reason of the land being taken, or of their being deprived of possession of the surface thereof, in consequence of mining operations, came into force on the 24th November, 1884. Between that date and the 31st December, 1885, 318 leases were issued under it, covering an area of 63,896 acres; and during the year 1886 117 leases were issued under it, covering an area of 21,184 acres. Mining on private property.

1010. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victorian mines and quarries in 1886 is summarized as follows :— Value of mining produce.

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE, 1886.

	£
Gold	2,660,784
Other metals and minerals	11,126
Stone from quarries	167,210
	<hr/>
Total	£2,839,120
	<hr/>

1011. The estimated value of the agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce raised in Victoria, during each of the last twelve years, is given in the following table. It should be borne in mind that the prices of agricultural and pastoral produce, on which the value mainly depends, fluctuate from year to year.† In several of the years the value of the pastoral produce was greater than that of the other two industries combined :— Agricultural pastoral, and mining produce.

* The Mining on Private Property Act 1884 (48 Vict No 796).

† For prices of agricultural produce in different years, see table following paragraph 907 *ante*.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING PRODUCE,
1874 TO 1886.

Year.	Estimated Value of—			Total.
	Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.*	Mining Produce.†	
	£	£	£	£
1874 ...	4,410,436	9,840,562	4,740,679	18,991,677
1875 ...	4,835,894	9,541,551	4,475,876	18,853,321
1876 ...	5,574,239	10,069,570	3,949,135	19,592,948
1877 ...	5,792,898	8,652,471	3,322,264	17,767,633
1878 ...	4,912,745	8,360,265	3,211,990	16,485,000
1879 ...	5,875,313	6,375,965	3,136,527	15,387,805
1880 ...	5,395,021	9,855,800	3,397,661	18,648,482
1881 ...	5,893,874	8,684,218	3,533,658	18,111,750
1882 ...	6,439,972	9,297,812	3,681,245	19,419,029
1883 ...	7,372,143	10,203,914	3,357,252	20,933,309
1884 ...	6,565,527	9,887,229	3,228,738	19,681,494
1885 ...	7,118,388	9,049,679	3,091,244	19,259,311
1886 ...	7,260,735	8,911,336	2,839,120	19,011,191

Agricultural
pastoral,
mining, and
manufac-
turing pro-
duce.

1012. The census taken on the 3rd April, 1881, enabled an approximate return to be made of the value of articles manufactured in the twelve months prior to that date, and the net result has already been stated to be £5,373,091.‡ On the assumption that the value of manufacturing produce has increased since the census in the same proportion as the number of establishments, or by $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent., the value in 1886 would be £6,044,727, which amount being added to the figures in the lowest line of the last column in the above table, a total of the gross value of agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce will be obtained for that year, amounting in the aggregate to £25,055,918.

Patents.

1013. The patents for inventions applied for in 1886 numbered 485, or 26 more than in 1885, and a larger number than in any previous year. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 4,889.

Copyrights.

1014. The Victorian Copyright Act (33 Vict. No. 350) came into force in December, 1869. Copyrights for literary productions have been increasingly numerous during the last four years, during which period they averaged about 550 per annum; whereas prior to 1883 the largest number registered was 158. The following copyrights have been registered since the passing of the Act:—

* The pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept by farmers as well as that kept by graziers and squatters.

† Including the value of stone raised from quarries.

‡ See paragraph 968 *ante*.

COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1886.

Subject of Copyright.	Copyrights Registered.		
	Prior to 1886.	During 1886.	Total.
DESIGNS.			
Articles of manufacture, chiefly of—			
Metals	236	29	265
Wood, stone, cement, or plaster ...	50	1	51
Glass	9	...	9
Earthenware	3	3	6
Ivory, bone, papier-maché, &c. ...	36	2	38
Woven fabrics	15	...	15
Miscellaneous	16	1	17
LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.			
Literary works	2,297	408	2,705
Dramatic „	88	9	97
Musical „	87	8	95
WORKS OF ART.			
Paintings	5	...	5
Drawings	23	...	23
Engravings	997	65	1,062
Photographs	968	78	1,046
Sculpture	3	...	3
Total	4,833	604	5,437

1015. Provision for the registration of trade-marks was established under the Trade-marks Registration Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 539), which came into operation on the 22nd September of that year. The registration of a person as the proprietor of a trade-mark is *primâ facie* evidence of his right to its exclusive use, subject to the provisions of the Act as to its connexion with the good-will of a business. From the period of the commencement of the Act to the end of 1886, 1,433 trade-marks were submitted for registration, and 1,013 were registered. During the year 1886, the number submitted was 243—or 48 more than in 1885, and the number registered 162—or 52 more than in 1885.

PART V.—ACCUMULATION.

1016. The coins in circulation in Victoria are in all respects the same as those used in the United Kingdom. The accounts are kept in sterling money (£ s. d.).

1017. In dealing with moneys or money values taken from returns where foreign moneys have been quoted, such values, for the purpose

of this work, have been converted into their British equivalents according to the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade, which is given in the following table:—

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.			Foreign Moneys.	British Equivalents.
				£ s. d.
Austria	...	...	Gulden ...	0 1 8
				or 12 to the £
Argentine Republic	...	...	Peso nacional ...	0 4 0
Belgium	...	...	Franc ...	0 0 9·6
				or 25 to the £
Chili	...	...	Peso fuerte ...	0 4 2
China	...	...	Tael ...	Various*
Denmark	...	...	Krone ...	0 1 1½
				or 18 to the £
Egypt	...	...	Piastre ...	0 0 2½
				or 96 to the £
France	...	...	Franc ...	0 0 9·6
				or 25 to the £
Germany	...	{	Mark ...	0 1 0
			Krone ...	0 10 0
			Doppel krone ...	1 0 0
Greece	...	...	Drachme	0 0 8½
				or 28 to the £
Holland	...	...	Gulden ...	0 1 8
				or 12 to the £
Italy	...	...	Lira ...	0 0 9·6
				or 25 to the £
Japan	...	...	Yen ...	0 4 2
Mexico	...	...	Dollar ...	0 4 2
Norway	...	...	Krone ...	0 1 1½
				or 18 to the £
Portugal	...	...	Milreis ...	0 4 6
Roumania	...	...	Lei ...	0 0 9·6
				or 25 to the £
Russia	...	...	Silver rouble ...	0 2 0
Spain	...	...	Peseta ...	0 0 9·6
				or 25 to the £
Sweden	...	...	Krona ...	0 1 1½
				or 18 to the £
Switzerland	...	...	Franc ...	0 0 9·6
				or 25 to the £
Turkey	...	...	Piastre ...	0 0 2·16
				or 100 equal 18s.
United States	...	...	Dollar ...	0 4 2
Uruguay	...	...	Peso fuerte ...	0 4 2

Royal Mint.

1018. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872, and was opened to the public on the 12th June of that year, The premises occupy 2 acres 1 rood and 26 perches of land,

* The average value of the Haikwan tael has been as follows during a period of eleven years:— 1885, 5s. 3½d.; 1884, 5s. 7d.; 1883, 5s. 7½d.; 1882, 5s. 8½d.; 1881, 5s. 6½d.; 1880, 5s. 9½d.; 1879, 5s. 7d.; 1878, 5s. 11½d.; 1877, 6s.; 1876, 5s. 11½d.; 1875, 6s. 2d.

valued in October, 1880, at £8,500, but now probably worth six times that amount ; the original cost of the buildings, machinery, fittings, and furniture was £68,350.*

1019. From the time of the opening of the Mint to the end of 1886 Gold nearly 9 million ounces of gold were received thereat. In point of received at Mint. average purity, the gold sent to the Mint is considerably above the standard (viz., 22 carats, worth £3 17s. 10½d. per oz.), and thus the value of the whole quantity was about 36 millions sterling, or rather over £4 per oz. The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold received in each year:—

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1886.

Year.			Quantity.	Value.
			Oz.	£
1872	...	...	190,738	764,917
1873	...	...	221,870	887,127
1874	...	...	335,318	1,349,102
1875	...	...	489,732	1,947,713
1876	...	...	543,199	2,149,481
1877	...	...	378,310	1,491,819
1878	...	...	569,932	2,267,431
1879	...	...	656,556	2,637,738
1880	...	...	758,721	3,061,820
1881	...	...	692,213	2,792,985
1882	...	...	818,905	3,310,971
1883	...	...	785,716	3,158,420
1884	...	...	945,429	3,802,229
1885	...	...	836,169	3,350,737
1886	...	...	756,249	3,028,374
Total ...			8,979,057	36,000,864

1020. A simple calculation, based upon the total value as shown in the lowest line of the last column of the table, will show that the gold received amounted to 9,245,808 oz. standard, valued at £3 17s. 10½d. per oz., or 266,751 oz. more than the quantity of gold actually received at the Mint. Gold received in standard ounces.

1021. It will be observed that the gold received at the Mint in 1886 Gold was less by 79,920 ounces than in 1885, and was also less than in any received, 1886. other year since 1879, except 1881.

1022. Gold is issued from the Mint as coin or as bullion. The former, with the exception of 490,000 half-sovereigns, has consisted entirely Gold issued from Mint.

* See Amended Return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Paper C.—No. 4*, Session 1880.

of sovereigns. The following is a statement of the gold issued in each year, whether in the shape of coin or bullion :—

GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1886.

Year.	Coin.		Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Number.	Number.	Oz.	£	£
1872	748,000	...	1,205	3,611	751,611
1873	752,000	165,000	3,106	11,035	845,535
1874	1,373,000	...	2,912	10,417	1,383,417
1875	1,888,000	...	3,553	13,857	1,901,857
1876	2,124,000	...	3,625	14,145	2,138,145
1877	1,487,000	80,000	3,326	13,004	1,540,004
1878	2,171,000	...	3,691	14,640	2,185,640
1879	2,740,000	...	1,740	6,830	2,746,830
1880	3,052,800	...	1,861	7,219	3,060,019
1881	2,324,800	42,000	106,999	448,767	2,794,567
1882	2,466,000	106,000	189,837	789,687	3,308,687
1883	2,050,000	...	266,679	1,112,478	3,162,478
1884	2,942,000	48,000	200,766	835,728	3,801,728
1885	2,966,500	11,000	91,335	379,839	3,351,839
1886	2,901,500	38,000	25,701	107,719	3,028,219
Total ...	31,986,600	490,000	906,336	3,768,976	36,000,576

Gold coin
issued.

1023. The difference in value between the gold coin issued from the Mint in 1885 and 1886 was £51,500, the excess being in favour of the former. The gold coin issued in 1886 was less not only than that in 1885, but was also less than that in 1884 or 1880; it was, however, in excess of that in any other year.

Gold bullion
issued.

1024. The quantity of gold issued in the form of bullion has been falling off very considerably during the last three years. In 1883 its value amounted to over £1,100,000, or to 35 per cent. of the total value of coin and bullion issued; but in 1886 it amounted to little over £100,000, or to only 3·6 per cent. of that value.

Loss on
minting
operations.

1025. From the opening of the Mint to the end of 1886, the quantity of coin struck was 8,281,465 oz., and the net loss (exclusive of tailings) attendant on the out-turn of this quantity was 142½ oz. The average net loss per million on the out-turn of coin is therefore 17·2. With the exception of two of the years for which the returns show a gain, the loss varied from 179 per million in the year of the opening of the Mint (1872) to 3 per million in 1881.

Victorian
and other
gold minted.

1026. More than three-fourths of the gold received at the Mint since its first establishment was raised in Victoria, and over a seventh came

from New Zealand. The bulk of the remainder was contributed by the other Australasian colonies—chiefly Tasmania—and a very small quantity by Natal. The following were the quantities received from these countries respectively prior to and during 1886 :—

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT,
1872 TO 1886.

Colony in which the Gold was raised.	Gold Received.		
	Prior to 1886.	During 1886.	Total.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Victoria	6,465,612	611,658	7,077,270
New South Wales	6,938	358	7,296
Queensland	3,213	1,110	4,323
South Australia	139,621	12,534	152,155
Western Australia ... ..	...	600	600
Tasmania	326,808	28,569	355,377
New Zealand	1,231,504	96,160	1,327,664
Natal	1,731	...	1,731
India ... ..	...	1	1
Unknown	47,381	5,259	52,640
Total	8,222,808	756,249	8,979,057

1027. Gold deposited at the Mint is subject to a charge of $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ounce on the gross weight before melting if the deposit contains 1,000 ounces of standard gold or over ; and of 2d. per ounce if the deposit contains less than 1,000 ounces—the minimum charge on any deposit being four shillings. Mint charges.

1028. Any silver in a deposit in excess of 4 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting is allowed for at a rate per ounce to be fixed from time to time by the Deputy Master. A reduction of a sixth of the charges is made on deposits containing more than 24 ounces of unrefinable gold, or gold containing silver in less proportion than $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and base metal in less proportion than 2 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting. Mint allowances.

1029. Standard gold contains 91·67 per cent. (22 carats out of 24) of pure gold, but the gold (chiefly dust and bars) received at the Mint in 1886 contained as much as 94·82 per cent. of pure gold, and therefore Fineness of gold received at Mint.

fore it had to be considerably reduced in fineness to bring it to a fit state for making into money. The silver in the gold received in 1886 amounted to 3·82 per cent., and the base metals to 1·36 per cent. These proportions vary but little from year to year.

Weight and fineness of gold pieces coined.

1030. The standard weight of the sovereign is ·25682 of an ounce (equal to 7·988 grammes, or 123·27447 grains troy), and the standard weight of the half-sovereign is ·12841 of an ounce. The standard fineness of those pieces is 916·6 parts (or $\frac{11}{12}$) of pure gold in every 1,000 parts. In practice a small margin is allowed, and the actual weight and fineness of the gold coins struck at the Melbourne Mint, as tested in London, at the periods named, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, were as follow :—

WEIGHT AND FINENESS OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE MELBOURNE MINT.

Date.	Average Weight.		Average Proportion of Gold in 1,000 Parts.	
	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.	Sovereigns.	Half-sovereigns.
	Oz.	Oz.		
September, 1883 ...	·2567	...	916·570	...
December „ ...	·2567	...	916·544	...
March, 1884 ...	·2568	...	916·553	...
June „ ...	·2568	·1284	916·594	916·450

Loss of weight by circulation.

1031. It may be mentioned that, according to experiments made by the late Professor Stanley Jevons and Mr. J. B. Martin, of the Institute of Bankers, the sovereign, when in circulation, loses ·043 grain per annum, equivalent to $\frac{7}{20,000}$, or about one-twelfth of a penny, and becomes light ($7\frac{3}{4}$ grains short in weight) in 18 years from the date of its issue.

Mint receipts and expenditure.

1032. By the Victorian Mint Act (31 Vict. No. 307) it is provided that the sum of £20,000 shall be paid annually to the Mint from the Consolidated Revenue, but in the following table, which shows the Mint revenue and expenditure in each of the twelve financial years ended with 1885-6, and the excess of the latter over the former, the net results alone are given, the amount of subsidy returned to the Treasury each year being omitted from the account :—

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,* 1873-4 TO 1885-6.

Year.	Mint Receipts.	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	£
1873-4 ...	4,799	4,972	173	3·60
1874-5 ...	7,504	15,701	8,197	109·24
1875-6 ...	7,659	9,305	1,646	21·49
1876-7 ...	7,512	11,229	3,717	49·48
1877-8 ...	7,247	19,553	12,306	169·81
1878-9 ...	7,906	13,376	5,470	69·19
1879-80 ...	10,158	13,650	3,492	34·38
1880-81 ...	10,197	14,372	4,175	40·94
1881-2 ...	10,917	14,656	3,739	34·24
1882-3 ...	11,292	15,897	4,605	40·78
1883-4 ...	10,415	15,148	4,733	45·44
1884-5 ...	13,042	14,696	1,654	12·68
1885-6 ...	11,705	15,387	3,682	31·46
Total ...	120,353	177,942	57,589	47·85

1033. It will be observed that in the period to which the table relates the Mint expenditure exceeded the Mint receipts by 48 per cent., and the establishment was worked at an apparent loss of £57,600; during 1885-6 the loss was £3,682, or 31½ per cent. over the receipts. Excess of expenditure over receipts.

1034. Whilst in 1886, the expenditure in the Melbourne Mint exceeded the revenue by less than a third, the expenditure in the Sydney Mint exceeded the revenue by more than two-thirds. In the London Mint, on account of the large profit made on the purchase of silver† and bronze for coinage, the receipts exceeded the expenditure by a fourth. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, and difference between those items, in the three Mints during the past year :— Mint receipts, &c. Melbourne, Sydney, and London.

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND LONDON MINTS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1886.

Locality of Mint.	Mint Receipts. †	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	£
Melbourne ...	11,705	15,387	3,682	31·46
Sydney ...	7,897	13,396	5,499	69·63
London ...	106,841	78,799	+28,042	+26·24

NOTE.—The plus sign (+) indicates that the receipts exceeded the expenditure.

* Figures derived from those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statements. The fluctuations in the expenditure in the earlier years are probably due chiefly to the subsidy being returned at irregular periods.

† The average price at which silver bullion was purchased by the London Mint in 1886 was 3s. 9½d. per ounce, as compared with 4s. 0½d. in 1885, and as silver coin is issued at 5s. 6d. per ounce, the profit (seignorage) which accrued to the State was 1s. 8½d. per ounce, or at the rate of 36 per cent. The rate of seignorage averaged only 9 per cent. in the years 1870 to 1872, but rose rapidly—especially since 1877—to 46 per cent. in 1886. As a set-off against the profit on the silver coinage, however, there is a loss sustained on silver coins returned, which amounted in 1886 to about one-third of the profit realized.—(See Annual Reports of London Mint.)

‡ The Melbourne Mint receives an annual subsidy of £20,000 from the Government of Victoria, and the Sydney Mint one of £15,000 from the Government of New South Wales. The unexpended portions of these amounts are left out of account in this table.

Sydney
Mint, 1855
to 1886.

1035. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1855, and from that date to the end of 1886, 15,005,884 ounces* of gold were received thereat, of which it is believed that 6,994,135 ounces, or nearly half, were raised in the colony of New South Wales; 4,291,490 ounces, or over a fourth, in Queensland; 2,060,402 ounces, or a seventh, in New Zealand; and 1,438,094 ounces, or about a tenth, in Victoria. In the same period, 51,846,500 sovereigns, 4,643,000 half-sovereigns, and 665,995 ounces of bullion, valued at £2,660,355, were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £56,828,355. It should be mentioned that since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint only about 748 ounces of Victorian gold have been coined in Sydney.

Sydney Mint,
1886.

1036. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1886 was 475,166 ounces, valued at £1,712,244, nearly three-fourths of which was produced in Queensland, not quite a fifth in New South Wales, about a fourteenth in New Zealand, less than 2 per cent. in South Australia, but only a very small quantity in the other colonies. The total value of coin and bullion issued in that year amounted to £1,708,973 consisting of 1,667,000 sovereigns, 82,000 half-sovereigns, and 241 ounces of gold bullion valued at £973. The value of coin and bullion issued from the Sydney Mint was less by over one and three-quarter million sterling in 1885, and by over one and a quarter million sterling in 1886, than that issued from the Melbourne Mint in those years.

London
Mint, 1886.

1037. No other metal than gold is coined at the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, the silver and bronze coinage required by the colonies being obtained from England. Besides gold, silver, and bronze British money, silver, nickel, and bronze coins of various denominations are struck at the Royal Mint, London, for several of Her Majesty's possessions. The following table shows the number and value of coins of twenty-six different denominations issued from that Mint in 1886:—

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1886.

Denomination.					Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.		
						£	s.	d.
Imperial—								
Silver—Half-crowns					891,767	111,470	17	6
,, Florins					591,773	59,177	6	0
,, Shillings					2,086,819	104,340	19	0
,, Sixpences					2,728,249	68,206	4	6
,, Fourpences (Maundy money only)...					6,785	113	1	8
,, Threepences					6,157,157	76,964	9	3
,, Twopences (Maundy money only)...					9,167	76	7	10
,, Pence " "					15,952	66	9	4
Bronze—Pence					6,087,759	25,365	13	3
,, Half-pence					8,586,155	17,887	16	5
,, Farthings					7,767,790	8,091	8	11

* Including 161,224 ounces of coin.

COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1886—*continued*.

Denomination.	Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.
		£ s. d.
Colonial—		
Canada, Silver—Twenty-five cents ...	540,000	27,739 14 6
„ „ Ten cents ...	800,000	16,438 7 1
„ „ Five cents ...	1,700,000	17,465 15 0
„ Bronze—Cents ...	1,500,000	3,082 3 10
Cyprus, „ Piastres ...	226,800	1,260 0 0
„ „ Half-piastres ...	122,400	340 0 0
Hong Kong, Silver—Twenty cents ...	175,000	6,270 16 8
„ „ Ten cents ...	2,100,000	37,625 0 0
„ „ Five cents ...	2,100,000	18,812 10 0
Mauritius, Silver—Twenty cents ...	250,000	3,958 6 8
„ „ Ten cents ...	750,000	5,937 10 0
Straits Settlements, Silver—Fifty cents ...	60,000	5,375 0 0
„ „ „ Twenty cents ...	245,000	8,779 3 4
„ „ „ Ten cents ...	790,000	14,154 3 4
„ „ „ Five cents ...	340,000	3,045 16 8
Total ...	46,628,573	642,045 0 9

1038. According to the table, the silver coined at the London Mint ^{Silver} in 1886 represented an aggregate nominal value of £586,018, which ^{coinage,} was less by £284,242 than that coined in 1885, and less by £686,007 than that coined in 1883, when, however, the silver coinage was larger than in any other year since the introduction of the present coinage in 1817.

1039. In consequence, no doubt, of the gold coined at the Colonial ^{London Mint,} Mints having been sufficient to meet all requirements, no sovereigns ^{1872 to} were struck at the London Mint in 1881, 1882, 1883, or 1886, and no ^{1886.} half-sovereigns in the first two and last of those years. The fluctuations in the gold coinage at this Mint have been very great for years past, as will be seen by the following figures, which show the nominal value of the gold coins struck at the London Mint during the last 15 years* :—

NOMINAL VALUE OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT,
1872 TO 1885.

£	£
1872 ... 15,261,436	1881 ... Nil
1873 ... 3,384,564	1882 ... Nil
1874 ... 1,461,564	1883 ... 1,403,713
1875 ... 243,247	1884 ... 2,324,015
1876 ... 4,696,649	1885 ... 2,973,453
1877 ... 981,469	1886 ... Nil
1878 ... 2,265,069	
1879 ... 35,050	
1880 ... 4,150,053	
	Total ... £39,180,282

* It is estimated that 90,000,000 sovereigns, and 40,000,000 half-sovereigns, of a nominal value in all of £110,000,000, are circulating in the United Kingdom, and that about half these are light. The Mint authorities state that, exclusive of the expense of re-coinage, it would cost nearly £650,000 to make good the deficient weight, which amounts to 5½ tons.

British coin-
age before
and since
Queen's
accession.

1040. It is pointed out by Mr. Mulhall* that the British Mint has turned out more coined money since the accession of her present Majesty than had been previously issued therefrom from the period of the Norman Conquest. In support of this statement he gives the following figures :—

MONEY COINED IN ENGLAND BEFORE AND SINCE QUEEN VICTORIA'S
ACCESSION.

(000,000's omitted.)

		Gold.		Silver.		Total.
1066-1837	...	164,	...	42,	...	206,
1837-1886	...	254,	...	21,	...	275,

Silver and
bronze coin
supplied
and with-
drawn.

1041. Besides supplying the silver and bronze coinage required for circulation in the Australasian colonies, as already stated, the London Mint also withdraws silver coin from the colonies after it has become worn or defaced, allowing for the same at its full nominal value. The following are the values of the coin supplied and withdrawn in the last eight years :—

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1886.

Colony.	Year.	Value of Coin Supplied.			Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn.
		Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1879	125,500	2,080	127,580	24,230
	1880	80,000	...	80,000	58,039
	1881	74,800	...	74,800	51,519
	1882	55,200	1,005	56,205	34,036
	1883	24,800	600	25,400	10,601
	1884	10,000	2,000	12,000	9,474
	1885	30,000	2,500	32,500	9,483
	1886	21,600	2,500	24,100	9,407
New South Wales ...	1879	85,000	1,000	86,000	890
	1880	25,000	...	25,000	16,574
	1881	24,000	500	24,500	9,950
	1882	44,000	2,000	46,000	7,590
	1883	49,000	2,000	51,000	9,207
	1884	40,000	1,000	41,000	4,531
	1885	56,000	3,000	59,000	4,075
	1886	34,000	1,500	35,500	2,380
Queensland ...	1882	50,000	...	50,000	...
	1885	51,200	520	51,720	...
	1886	...	...	...	...

* Fifty Years of National Progress, page 70.

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1886—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Value of Coin Supplied.			Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn.
		Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£
South Australia ...	1879	30,000	2,240	32,240	...
	1880	57,000	...	57,000	...
	1882	40,000	...	40,000	...
	1886	4,000	1,100	5,100	...
Western Australia ...	1879	5,000	400	5,400	...
	1880	...	...	...	1,200
	1881	...	...	...	1,200
	1886	...	...	...	...
Tasmania ...	1882	16,000	...	16,000	...
	1883	14,000	20	14,020	10,045
	1885	...	600	600	...
	1886	2,400	...	2,400	...
New Zealand ...	1879	500	2,500	3,000	...
	1882	73,800	...	73,800	...
	1884	500	1,500	2,000	...
	1886	2,000	500	2,500	...
Total ...	1879	246,000	8,220	254,220	25,120
	1880	162,000	...	162,000	75,813
	1881	98,800	500	99,300	62,669
	1882	279,000	3,005	282,005	41,626
	1883	87,800	2,620	90,420	29,853
	1884	50,500	4,500	55,000	14,005
	1885	137,200	6,620	143,820	13,558
	1886	64,000	5,600	69,600	11,787

1042. The Deputy-Master of the London Mint* draws attention to the increased demand for threepenny pieces in the Australasian colonies; for while such coins to the value of £3,200 were sufficient for those colonies in 1884, their requirements increased to £15,200 in 1885, and to £22,000 in 1886. Threepenny pieces supplied to colonies.

1043. The value of gold and silver coin issued from the mints of the different countries of the world in the three years ended with 1885 is stated to have been as follows†:— Coinage of the world.

* See Annual Reports for 1885 and 1886, pages 5 and 6.

† Taken, except the figures for Australia, from the reports for 1885 and 1886 of Mr. James P. Kimball, director of the United States Mint. Mr. Kimball gives the amounts in dollars, which have been turned into pounds sterling upon the assumption that £1 is equal to 4½ dollars.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1883 TO 1885.*

Countries.	1883.		1884.		1885.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia ...	3,268,000	...	4,561,000	...	4,628,500	...
United States ...	6,092,081	6,092,914	4,998,282	5,944,764	5,786,044	6,033,787
Mexico ...	84,917	5,017,483	68,479	5,286,954	88,177	5,383,485
Bolivia ...	...	† 333,333	...	...	...	...
Argentine Republic	943,794	357,384	...	...	...	...
Great Britain ...	1,423,160	1,291,983	2,356,212	667,672	2,993,058	737,650
India ...	13,968	5,193,208	...	2,884,928	12,775	4,309,459
Germany ...	4,375,602	123,866	2,859,061	23,816	404,051	120,347
Austria-Hungary...	448,831	1,156,706	259,370	706,284	581,658	665,103
France ...	...	...	...	4,825	11,636	...
Belgium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy ...	163,548	...	12,951	442,076	132,474	48,090
Netherlands ...	...	16,899	...	38,106	58,333	16,750
Norway ...	40,148	7,817	...	...	...	...
Sweden ...	90,962	52,181	213,004	27,663	6,979	27,475
Spain ...	693,174	2,192,379	1,038,126	1,403,952	505,231	766,316
Portugal ...	45,225	...	38,925	...	51,300	...
Japan ...	113,394	650,186	118,628	643,484	209,168	1,316,860
Brazil ...	11,000	4,914	...	...	...	...
Russia ...	2,665,328	...	4,133,448	212,664	4,291,666	200,416
Turkey ...	280,133	9,167	...	...	...	...
Colombia ...	...	145,649	...	...	...	...
Switzerland ...	201,042	...	...	...	...	...
Honduras ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Persia ...	9,816	126,162	...	...	...	...
Peru ...	...	...	...	291,864	...	276,305
Sandwich Islands...	...	...	...	145,833	...	...
China ...	...	...	...	33,333	...	...
Cochin China ...	...	...	...	...	...	51,447
Monaco ...	...	...	...	...	34,302	...
Chili ...	...	...	...	...	16,162	117,517
Total ...	20,964,123	22,772,231	20,657,486	18,758,218	19,811,514	20,071,007

Gold coined
in Australia
and other
countries.

1044. The figures in the table show that the value of the gold coin issued from the Australian Mints in 1885 slightly exceeded that issued in that year from the Russian Mint, and far exceeded that issued from the mints of any of the other countries referred to except the United States.

Exports of
gold coin.

1045. Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint in 1872, the value of gold coin exported from Victoria (£30,041,138), less the value of that imported (£1,942,243), has amounted to £28,098,895, or less by £4,132,705 than the total value of such coin issued from the Mint. In 1886, the value of the gold coin exported amounted to only £1,610,829, or somewhat more than a third of that in the previous

* Calendar years, except for India, Mexico, Brazil, and Japan.

† Approximate.

year; whilst the value of that imported was only £32,593. The destination and value of the exports of gold coin in that year were as follow :—

EXPORTS OF GOLD COIN, 1886.

Destination.	£
Ceylon	133,874
United Kingdom	1,180,310
France	5,240
South Australia	50,000
New South Wales	220,000
Western Australia	5,000
Hong Kong	15,205
Unspecified	1,200
Total	£1,610,829

1046. The returns of the Bank of England show that a considerable quantity of the Australian gold coinage finds its way there. The figures are complete for each year from 1875 to 1886, and in the following table are collated with those showing the amount of coinage struck in the same years at the two Australian Mints, the difference between the amount coined and the amount lodged in the Bank of England being also shown :—

Australian
coinage at
Bank of
England.

AUSTRALIAN GOLD COINAGE.—AMOUNT STRUCK AND AMOUNT RECEIVED AT BANK OF ENGLAND.

Year.	Nominal Value of Australian 'Gold' Coinage.			Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage received at Bank of England.	Excess of Australian Gold Coinage over and above that received at the Bank of England. *
	Struck at Melbourne Mint.	Struck at Sydney Mint.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1875 ...	1,888,000	2,122,000	4,010,000	2,726,000	1,284,000
1876 ...	2,124,000	1,643,000	3,767,000	2,075,000	1,692,000
1877 ...	1,527,000	1,590,000	3,117,000	3,748,000	— 631,000
1878 ...	2,171,000	1,322,000	3,493,000	2,773,000	720,000
1879 ...	2,740,000	1,413,000	4,153,000	1,617,000	2,536,000
1880 ...	3,052,800	1,499,000	4,551,800	2,377,000	2,174,800
1881 ...	2,345,800	1,391,000	3,736,800	3,306,000	430,800
1882 ...	2,519,000	1,324,000	3,843,000	2,203,000	1,640,000
1883 ...	2,050,000	1,218,000	3,268,000	1,518,000	1,750,000
1884 ...	2,966,000	1,595,000	4,561,000	284,040	4,276,960
1885 ...	2,972,000	1,486,000	4,458,000	3,012,000	1,446,000
1886 ...	2,920,500	1,708,000	4,628,500	2,187,000	2,441,500
Total ...	29,276,100	18,311,000	47,587,100	27,826,040	19,761,060†

1047. It will be noticed that in the twelve years named in the table nearly three-fifths of the gold coin issued from the Australian Mints found its way to the Bank of England; also, that the value of Australian

Proportion
of Australia
coinage sent to
Bank of
England.

* The minus sign (—) indicates that the value of Australian gold coinage received at the Bank of England exceeded that struck in the year by the amount against which it is placed.

† Net figures.

coinage received at the Bank of England exceeded that struck in 1877, but in no other year. The smallest quantity was received in 1884; indeed so great was the demand for gold in Australia at that time, that in the early part of the year over a million sterling was actually shipped from London to Australia.* This circumstance, at the time, created much surprise, and has received various explanations, but there is very little doubt that the chief cause was the extensive borrowings of the Australasian colonies during the two years 1883 and 1884; for whilst at the end of 1882, the aggregate debt of the Australasian colonies was about 99¼ millions, nearly 10 millions was added thereto in 1883, and a further sum of 17¼ millions in 1884, thus swelling the debt by the end of 1884 to 126 millions.

1048. Herr Soetbeer, a distinguished German economist, has estimated as follows the total value—to which has been added the value per head—of the gold and silver employed as circulating medium in the various countries named at the end of 1885†:—

APPROXIMATE VALUE ‡ OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN IN THE CIVILIZED COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD, 1885.

Country.	Gold.			Silver.			Total Gold and Silver per Head.
	Total millions.	Amount per Head.			Total millions.	Amount per Head.	
	£	£	s.	d.	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
England § ...	111,	3	1	8	22,	0 12 3	3 13 11
British Colonies (without India)	34,	2	8	7	3,	0 4 3	2 12 10
Holland	4,	1	0	0	13,	3 5 0	4 5 0
France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland	210,	2	14	7	160,	2 1 7	4 16 2
Austria-Hungary ...	8,	0	3	11	19,	0 9 3	0 13 2
Germany ...	87,	1	15	6	45,	0 18 4	2 13 10
Sweden and Norway ...	6,	0	17	2	2,	0 5 9	1 2 11
Russia || ...	39,	0	8	10	14,	0 3 2	0 12 0
United States ...	123,	2	3	11	65,	1 3 3	3 7 2
Other Countries in Europe and America	47,	...			50,	...	...
Total ...	669,	...			393,	...	...

1049. The total value of gold and silver money circulating in the civilized countries of the world is thus estimated to be 1,062 millions sterling, of which about 12½ per cent., viz., 16⅔ per cent. of the gold and 5½ per cent. of the silver, circulates in the United Kingdom.

* Of this amount £400,000 was for the Union Bank, Melbourne. It is believed the remainder went to the other colonies. † See *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887, page 1068.
‡ Value given in marks, which have been converted into English money on the assumption that a mark is equal to one shilling.
§ It is presumed that Scotland and Ireland are included.
|| The calculations have been based on the population of Russia in Europe.

Value of
coinage in
various
countries.

Gold and
silver
circulating
in United
Kingdom.

1050. The amount of existing coined money is stated by Mr. Mulhall* to be 673 millions of gold and 455 millions of silver. He gives the following as the coinage of the world since the year of the Queen's accession (1837), but this includes the gold and silver which have been reminted:—

COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1837–1886.

(Millions omitted.)

		Gold.		Silver.		Total.
		£		£		£
British Empire	...	319,	...	194,	...	513,
European Continent	...	635,	...	245,	...	880,
United States	...	266,	...	82,	...	348,
Total	...	1,220,	...	521,	...	1,741,

Coinage of the world.

1051. There is no doubt that in every country a considerable quantity of gold and some silver coins are withdrawn from circulation for use in manufactures. From inquiries made by Mr. Kimball, Director of the United States Mint,† it appears that, in 1885, 25 per cent. of the gold and nearly 3 per cent. of the silver objects made in the United States were manufactured from coins of that country, and that 1½ per cent. of the gold and 1⅓ per cent. of the silver objects were manufactured from coins of other countries.

Gold and silver coins used in manufactures.

1052. The silver sold by the Melbourne Mint in 1886 to silversmiths and others was 29,823 oz., as against 31,047 oz. in 1885.‡ Owing to the depreciation of silver, it is probable that but little silver coin is now melted for use in the arts and manufactures.

Silver sold from Melbourne Mint.

1053. The following is Dr. Soetbeer's estimate of the annual consumption of the precious metals in arts and manufactures by the various civilized nations of the world §:—

Quantity of gold and silver used in arts, &c.

GOLD AND SILVER USED IN ARTS, ETC., IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.				Average Annual Consumption for Art purposes of—	
				Gold.	Silver.
				oz.	oz.
United Kingdom	...	...	...	643,000	2,893,500
France	...	...	...	675,150	3,215,000
Germany	...	...	...	472,605	3,215,000
Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	93,235	1,286,000
Switzerland	...	...	...	482,250	1,028,000
Italy	...	...	...	192,900	803,750
Russia	...	...	...	96,450	1,286,000
United States	...	...	...	482,250	3,858,000
Other civilized countries	...	...	...	160,750	1,703,950
Total	...	...	...	3,298,590	19,289,200

* *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 71.

† Report for 1886, page 58.

‡ See U. S. Mint Report, 1886, page 73.

§ *Verwendung des Goldes und Silbers*. Jena, 1881.

Value of
gold and
silver used
in arts, &c.

1054. If Dr. Soetbeer's estimate be correct, the gold used in arts and manufactures by the civilized nations of the world would amount in value, at £4 per oz., to £13,194,360, or at £3 15s. per oz., to £12,369,712 annually; and the silver so used, at 4s. per oz., would amount in value to £3,857,840, or at 3s. 6d per oz., to £3,375,610 annually.

Proportions
of gold and
silver used
in arts, &c.

1055. Mr. Kimball gives, in dollars,* an estimate for the amount of gold used in the United States in the various descriptions of arts and manufactures. As the proportions may probably not differ much from those obtaining in other countries, they are subjoined:—

PROPORTIONS OF GOLD AND SILVER USED IN VARIOUS ARTS AND MANUFACTURES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Art or Manufacture.				Gold.	Silver.
				Per cent.	Per cent.
Jewellery and Watches	...	...	...	82·18	37·40
Spectacles, &c.	...	...	...	1·21	1·07
Pen-making	...	...	...	·51	·09
Dentistry	...	...	...	1·57	2·78
Electro-plating	...	...	...	6·24	49·21
Gold and silver leaf	...	...	...	6·07	1·00
Chemicals	...	...	...	·51	8·29
Others	...	...	...	1·71	·16
Total	...	...	...	100·00	100·00

Banking
Commis-
sion.

1056. A Royal Commission was appointed in February, 1887, "to inquire into and report upon the operation of the Companies Acts 1864 and 1884 in relation to the business of banking in Victoria." This commission held 18 meetings and examined 14 witnesses, and on the 20th July brought up a report which contained the following recommendations †:—

1. That the note issue should be secured, by making notes issued in Victoria a first charge on the assets in this colony of any bank in the event of liquidation.

2. That restrictions upon making advances upon the security of real property should be removed so far as concerns banks incorporated by any Act of the Victorian Legislature.

3. That any banking institution registering under the Companies Statute shall, by the act of registration, be divested of its old constitution, and shall become amenable in all respects to the provisions of the Companies Statute.

4. That the accuracy of the quarterly returns should be sworn to by two officers of each bank, one of whom should be the accountant or other officer by whom such return had been made up.

5. That the Banks and Currency Statute be amended by adding the words "in the colony of Victoria or elsewhere, and all foreign banks trading in Victoria" after the following words in the 3rd section of the Act:—"The provisions of this

* See U. S. Mint Report, 1886, page 56.

† See Parliamentary Paper No. 65, Session 1887.

Act shall extend and apply to every company, firm, or individual engaged in the ordinary business of banking by receiving deposits and issuing bills or notes."

6. That the return now furnished every six months to the Registrar-General (Form E., 6th Schedule, Companies Statute 1864) be furnished annually instead.

7. That in all public announcements, financial institutions should, if they advertise their authorized capital or their subscribed capital, be required to advertise also, at the same time, their paid-up capital; and that the nominal or authorized capital should not be advertised as capital without having the word "nominal" or "authorized" prefixed thereto.

1057. During 1886 there were 11* banks of issue in Victoria, possessing therein 419 branches or agencies. There were also 11 banks of issue in the colony in 1881, but 12 in 1876. Number of banks.

1058. The position of the banks as regards liabilities, assets, capital, and profits, according to the sworn returns for the last quarter of the same three years, was as follows:— Liabilities, assets, &c., of banks.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1876, 1881, AND 1886.

—	1876.	1881.	1886.
LIABILITIES.	£	£	£
Notes in circulation ...	1,335,478	1,359,495	1,399,208
Bills in circulation ...	54,472	60,198	92,981
Balances due to other banks ...	287,179	330,414	354,328
Deposits† not bearing interest ...	4,722,549	7,425,356	7,239,681
„ bearing interest ...	10,127,599	13,726,554	23,999,791
Total ...	16,527,277	22,902,017	33,085,989
ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	3,162,188	2,695,474	4,565,990
Gold and silver in bullion and bars	357,189	313,017	366,950
Landed property ...	790,129	901,253	1,222,260
Notes and bills of other banks ...	129,000	144,034	151,089
Balances due from other banks	341,156	336,611	239,556
Debts due to the banks ‡ ...	19,138,461	22,783,420	34,625,144
Total ...	23,918,123	27,173,809	41,170,989
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.			
Capital stock paid up ...	8,630,745	9,143,122	9,568,418
Average rate per annum of last dividend declared	11·757 per cent.	9·981 per cent.	12·141 per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared	507,340	456,300	580,875
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	2,650,096	2,694,329	4,669,116

* At the beginning of 1884 there were 12 banks, but one of these—the Oriental Bank Corporation—stopped payment on the 3rd May of that year. In February, 1885, the first dividend to creditors—of 10s. in the £1—was declared by the liquidators, and at the same time it was notified that creditors who would accept 17s. in the £1 would be paid the balance by September, 1885, an offer which, it is believed, was largely availed of; and in August, 1885, a second dividend of 2s. 6d. in the £1 was sanctioned. The amounts due to the Governments of Victoria and New South Wales at the time of the failure were £434,151 (see paragraph 238 *ante*) and about £60,000 respectively, which amounts have been recovered in full with interest at 1½ per cent. The Victorian business of the bank had, up to the last, been large and profitable.

† Including Government deposits, the amount of which was not returned in 1876 and 1881, but in 1886 consisted of £98,293 not bearing interest, and £1,925,394 bearing interest.

‡ Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.

Liabilities,
assets, &c.
compared
at three
periods.

1059. Both liabilities and assets show a large increase at each successive period, more especially in the interval between the second and last periods, during which the liabilities increased by over 10 millions sterling—or by 44 per cent., and the assets by 14 millions—or by more than 52 per cent. It will be observed that the expansion at the last period under the head of liabilities was more than accounted for by the increase in interest-bearing deposits, whilst the increases which occurred in the note* and bill circulation and balances due to the banks were more than counterbalanced by a decrease of nearly £200,000 in the deposits *not bearing* interest. Under the head of assets it will be noticed that in 1886 the banks had close on 5 millions sterling in coin and bullion—which was greater by nearly three-quarters of a million than in 1885,† by nearly 2 millions than in 1881, and by nearly 1½ million than in 1876; the landed property also represented nearly 1¼ million sterling, showing an increase of over £300,000 since 1881, or of £430,000 since 1876; but the most important item of all, the advances (debts due to the banks), stood, in 1886, as high as 34½ millions, having increased by 1½ million during the last twelve months, and by nearly 12 millions since 1881 and by 5½ millions since 1876. It will be observed that, in 1886, the advances exceeded the deposits by nearly 3½ millions as compared with an excess of only 1½ million in 1881, but an excess of 4¼ millions in 1876. The capital was far larger in 1886 than at either of the former periods, whilst the reserve was higher at the last than at either of the former periods by about 2 millions sterling. The rate of dividend in 1886 (12½ per cent.) was considerably higher than at the middle period, and slightly higher than at the first period. This, it may be remarked, varied in different banks from 6 to 17½ per cent.

Percentage
of items of
liabilities
and assets.

1060. The following table shows the proportion of each item of the liabilities to the total liabilities, and of each item of the assets to the total assets, of the banks at the same periods :—

LIABILITIES OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS.

—	1876.	1881.	1886.
LIABILITIES.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Notes in circulation ...	8·08	5·94	4·23
Bills in circulation ...	·33	·26	·28
Balances due to other banks ...	1·74	1·44	1·07
Deposits not bearing interest ‡ ...	28·57	32·42	21·88
„ bearing interest ‡ ...	61·28	59·94	72·54
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00

* It is stated that the cost of the note circulation to the banks, including a tax to the general revenue of 2 per cent., is about 3½ per cent. per annum. See *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for May, 1884, p. 191: McCarron, Bird, and Co., 37 Flinders lane west.

† See paragraph 1063 *post*.

‡ In 1886, the proportion of Government deposits not bearing interest to the total liabilities was only one-third per cent., and the proportion of those bearing interest was about 6 per cent.

ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS—*continued.*

—	1876.	1881.	1886.
ASSETS.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	13·22	9·92	11·09
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	1·49	1·15	·89
Landed property ...	3·30	3·32	2·97
Notes and bills of other banks ...	·54	·53	·37
Balances due from other banks...	1·43	1·24	·58
Debts due to the banks ...	80·02	83·84	84·10
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00

1061. The following results are arrived at by analyzing the bank returns at the three periods :—

Analysis of
bank re-
turns.

The liabilities amounted to ...	{	69·10 per cent. of the assets in 1876	
		84·28 " " 1881	
		80·36 " " 1886	
Coin and bullion formed ...	{	14·71 per cent. of the assets in 1876	
		11·07 " " 1881	
		11·98 " " 1886	
The paid-up capital was equal to	{	36·08 per cent. of the assets in 1876	
		33·65 " " 1881	
		23·24 " " 1886	
	{	52·22 per cent. of the liabilities in 1876	
		39·92 " " 1881	
		28·92 " " 1886	
Of the moneys deposited ...	{	68·20 per cent. bore interest in 1876	
		64·89 " " 1881	
		76·82 " " 1886	

1062. It will be observed that in 1886, although the liabilities bore a much higher proportion to the assets than in 1876, coin and bullion bore a much smaller proportion to the assets than at the same period ; that the paid-up capital, which was formerly equal to over one-third of the assets, and about half of the liabilities, was, in 1886, equal to less than one-fourth of the assets and only a little over one-fourth of the liabilities ; and that over three-fourths of the moneys deposited bore interest at the last period, as compared with only about two-thirds at the two previous periods.

Former
periods and
1886 com-
pared.

1063. By the following figures it is shown that the value of coin and bullion held by the Victorian banks in the last quarter of 1886 was greater than that at a similar period of any year of the previous decade, except 1884 :—

Coin and
bullion in
banks.

COIN AND BULLION HELD BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1886.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

					£
1876	...	...	...	...	3,519,377
1877	...	...	...	...	2,438,657
1878	...	...	...	...	2,387,972
1879	...	...	...	...	3,475,345
1880	...	...	...	...	3,854,635
1881	...	...	...	...	3,008,491
1882	...	...	...	...	3,201,733
1883	...	..	...	...	3,245,472
1884	...	...	...	...	5,014,749
1885	...	...	...	...	4,230 618
1886	...	...	...	...	4,932,940

Deposits and
advances of
banks.

1064. In all the years the bank advances exceeded the moneys on deposit. The maximum of excess was reached in 1878, when it amounted to over 6 millions sterling, but in the succeeding two years, 1879 and 1880, being years of commercial depression, the advances were much more restricted, and in the latter they only exceeded the deposits by £66,000. Since 1880 the excess was never so great as it was prior to that year, the nearest approach to it being in the year 1886. This is shown by the figures in the following table:—

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1886.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.	Excess of Advances over Deposits.
	Government.*	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1876 ...	1,956,619	12,893,529	14,850,148	19,138,461	4,288,313
1877 ...	1,148,176	15,355,352	16,503,528	22,493,261	5,989,733
1878 ...	422,211	15,684,370	16,106,581	22,430,329	6,323,748
1879 ...	1,120,809	15,305,356	16,426,165	20,717,750	4,291,585
1880 ...	1,953,241	16,019,462	17,972,703	18,039,020	66,317
1881 ...	2,470,880	18,681,030	21,151,910	22,783,420	1,631,510
1882 ...	951,809†	22,673,284	23,625,093	26,562,427	2,937,334
1883 ...	575,058	23,484,111	24,059,169	26,994,137	2,934,968
1884 ...	2,147,035	26,270,009	28,417,044	29,487,969	1,070,925
1885 ...	2,268,435	28,325,129	30,593,564	33,212,694	2,619,130
1886 ...	2,023,687	29,215,785	31,239,472	34,625,144	3,385,672

Rates of
exchange.

1065. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1886, and in the first year of each of

* The figures in this column, for years prior to 1883, represent the amounts at the end of the year. The figures of 1883 and subsequent years represent, like the other figures in the table, the average amounts during the last quarter of the year.

† Excluding an advance of £2,000,000 obtained from the contracting banks on account of a new loan of £4,000,000, floated in 1883 under the *Railway Loan Act* 1881 (45 Vict. No. 717).

the two previous quinquennia. Those upon London are drawn at sixty days' sight, and those upon the neighbouring colonies at sight :—

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1876, 1881, AND 1886.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1876.	1881.	1886.
London	$\frac{5}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. premium
British India ..	5 per cent. premium, 2s. per rupee	Nominal	..
New South Wales	4s. 6d. to $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. prem.	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. premium
Queensland ..	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent. premium
South Australia ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
Tasmania ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium
New Zealand ..	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium	$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. premium

1066. The average rates of discount on local bills were decidedly higher at the last than at the middle period, but slightly lower than at the first period, as will be seen by the following figures :—

Rates of discount.

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1876, 1881, AND 1886.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.		
	1876.	1881.	1886.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Under 65 days	7	5 to 7	6 to 7
65 to 95 „	8	5 to 7	6 to 8
95 to 125 „	8 to 9	5 to 8	7 to 9
Over 125 „	9 to 10	5 to 8	8 to 10

1067. For overdrafts, the average bank rate during the last four years has been 9 per cent.

Interest on overdrafts.

1068. According to the *Bankers' Magazine* for July, 1887,* the average Bank of England rate of discount was as follows, during the first and second half of each of the eight years ended with 1886 :—

Bank of England rate of discount.

AVERAGE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1879-1886.

Year.	January to June.	July to December.	Average for the Year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1879 ...	2 14 6	2 6 1	2 10 3
1880 ...	2 19 2	2 11 2	2 15 2
1881 ...	2 18 5	4 0 5	3 9 6
1882 ...	3 19 0	4 6 3	4 2 8
1883 ...	3 14 3	3 8 10	3 11 6
1884 ...	2 16 4	3 2 4	2 19 4
1885 ...	3 9 7	2 7 1	2 18 2
1886 ...	2 12 6	3 9 7	3 1 2
Total ...	3 3 1	3 4 0	3 3 6

* Page 609 : Waterlow and Sons, London.

Rates of interest on bank deposits.

1069. The rates of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the principal Victorian banks for a period of 12 months ranged from 5 to 6 per cent. in 1876, from 3 to 4 per cent. in 1881, and stood at 5 per cent. during the first 6 months and at 6 per cent. during the second 6 months of 1886.* It may be mentioned that the rate on deposits for 6 months is usually 1 per cent. lower than that for 12 months, and the rate for 3 months 1 per cent. lower than that for 6 months. As a rule, no interest is allowed on deposits at call.

Fluctuation in rate of interest on deposits.

1070. According to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*,† immediately prior to August, 1880, the rate of interest allowed by the principal Melbourne banks* on moneys left with them on deposit for periods of 12 months was 5 per cent. This fell in August to 4 per cent., and in February, 1881, to the exceptionally low rate of 3 per cent., which prevailed during the greater portion of that year. From August, 1882, however, to the end of 1886 the rate was never lower than 5 per cent., reaching a maximum of 6 per cent. in 1883-4 (18 months), and in the latter half of 1886. Indeed, so keen had been the demand for money during the last 8 months of 1886, that it is believed that, at times, some of the banks gave as much as 6½ and even 7 per cent. rather than lose a deposit. In 1887, a reaction set in, and already (September) the rate has fallen from 6 to 4 per cent. The following are the periods at which the changes are reported to have taken place:—

BANK RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS FOR TWELVE MONTHS,
1880 TO 1887.

August, 1880,‡ to February, 1881	...	...	4 per cent.
February, 1881, to November, 1881	...	...	3 "
November, 1881, to August, 1882	...	...	4 "
August, 1882, to November, 1882	...	...	5 "
November, 1882, to December, 1882	...	...	5½ "
December, 1882, to July, 1884	...	...	6 "
July 8th to July 24th, 1884	...	...	5½ "
July 25th, 1884, to June 21st, 1886	...	...	5 "
June 22nd, 1886, to January 16th, 1887	...	...	6 "
January 17th to August 11th, 1887	...	...	5 "
August 12th, 1887	...	...	4§ "

Rates of interest on bank deposits in London.

1071. The average annual rates of interest for "deposits at notice" given by the London joint stock banks are thus quoted for the periods of six months ended with the 30th June of each of the following years:—

INTEREST PER £100 DEPOSITED IN LONDON BANKS.

			£	s.	d.				£	s.	d.
1882	...	...	2	14	0	1885	...	...	2	8	3
1883	...	...	2	12	11	1886	...	...	1	6	1
1884	...	...	1	16	5	1887	...	...	1	17	7

* One or two of the smaller banks allow from ½ to 1 per cent. above the rates quoted.
† "Record" for July, 1884, page 305.
‡ Immediately prior to this date, 5 per cent.
§ Unchanged on the 22nd December, 1887.

1072. The following are the proportions which the Government deposits bore to the total amounts on deposit with the Victorian banks during each of the eleven years ended with 1886. Until 1883, the proportions are based upon the amount of Government deposits at the end of the year, but, on and after 1883, upon the average amount during the last quarter of the year :—

Proportion of Government moneys with the banks.

PROPORTIONS OF GOVERNMENT MONEYS TO ALL BANK DEPOSITS,
1876 TO 1886.*

			Per cent.				Per cent.
1876	...	...	13·18	1882	...	...	4·03
1877	...	...	6·96	1883	...	...	2·39
1878	...	...	2·62	1884	...	...	7·56
1879	...	...	6·82	1885	...	...	7·41
1880	...	...	10·87	1886	...	...	6·48
1881	...	...	11·68				

1073. The particulars contained in the following table respecting the assets and liabilities of the banks in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the second quarter of the present year have, in the absence of official information, been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.† The care habitually exercised by the proprietors and writers of this publication to procure accurate information, and state it correctly, leaves no reason for doubt as to the substantial reliability of the figures :—

Banks in Australasian colonies, 1887.

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 30th June, 1887.)

Colony.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities.				
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.‡	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	11	1,389,990	111,000	278,190	33,852,240	35,631,420
New South Wales	14	1,496,190	64,140	1,434,330	28,744,430	31,739,090
Queensland ...	10	611,970	18,980	39,940	7,345,410	8,016,300
South Australia	11	383,690	9,470	53,180	4,956,440	5,402,780
Western Australia	4	55,730	4,820	34,220	947,030	1,041,800
Tasmania ...	5	156,940	41,700	5,770	4,054,310	4,258,720
New Zealand ...	6	920,910	47,630	20,010	11,036,500	12,025,050
Total ...	61	5,015,420	297,740	1,865,640	90,936,360	98,115,160

* For figures on which these proportions were based see table following paragraph 1064 ante.

† "Record" for September, 1887, page 553.

‡ Including Government deposits, which in Victoria amounted to £3,669,736, in Queensland to £1,010,933, in South Australia to £205,130, in Tasmania to £25,769, and in New Zealand to £577,595.

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1887—*continued.*

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 30th June, 1887.)

Colony.	Assets.					
	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	All Debts due to Banks.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	5,921,270	1,275,420	154,560	381,780	35,890,000	43,623,030
New South Wales	5,000,200	1,169,730	119,630	2,881,390†	32,924,340	42,095,290
Queensland ...	1,773,150	488,440	15,870	91,670	12,208,470	14,577,600
South Australia	1,245,800	391,300	26,020	187,490	8,589,280	10,439,890
Western Australia	247,240	73,500	1,840	2,690	1,345,150	1,670,420
Tasmania ...	610,890	94,000	...	480,780	2,992,830	4,178,500
New Zealand ...	2,320,710	538,400	35,450	107,680	15,547,320	18,549,560
Total ...	17,119,260	4,030,790	353,370	4,133,480	109,497,390	135,134,290

Liabilities and assets in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

1074. It will be noticed that both the bank liabilities and the bank assets are smaller in New South Wales than in Victoria, notwithstanding the fact that in New South Wales the bank assets include the large amount of nearly £3,000,000 as due from other banks, which, in addition to sums due from independent institutions, is said to embrace capital lent to their own branches outside the colony, the latter being an item which is not considered as forming part of the assets of the banks in the other colonies.

Proportion of liabilities to assets in Australasian banks.

1075. In Tasmania the liabilities of the banks exceed the assets, but in all the other colonies the latter are considerably in excess of the former. In Victoria the liabilities amount to 82 per cent. of the assets, which is a higher proportion than obtains in any of the other colonies except Tasmania. The following are the positions of the colonies in respect to the proportion the bank liabilities bear to the bank assets, the colony in which the former are least in proportion to the latter being placed first and the rest in succession, the figures showing the percentage of liabilities to assets being placed against each colony:—

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS OF BANKS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE, 1887.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. South Australia ...	51·75	5. New South Wales ...	75·40
2. Queensland ...	54·99	6. Victoria ...	81·68
3. Western Australia ...	62·36	7. Tasmania ...	101·92
4. New Zealand ...	64·83		

* Including Government Securities, which in New South Wales amounted to £1,392,873, in Queensland to £8,344, in South Australia to £20,400, in Western Australia to £7,500, in Tasmania to £206,542, and in New Zealand to £2,119.

† This amount probably includes capital lent by the New South Wales banks to their own branches outside the colony.

1076. Coin and bullion in 1887 bore a higher proportion to the total assets of the banks of Victoria than they did to those of any of the other colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania; whilst in New South Wales they bore to the assets a far lower proportion than in any of the other colonies. In June, 1886, however, Victoria was as low as fifth on the list in this respect, but the proportion rose in twelve months from 11 to 13½ per cent. which placed her third. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to this matter :—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE, 1887.

	Per Cent.
1. Western Australia	14·80
2. Tasmania	14·62
3. Victoria	13·57
4. New Zealand	12·51
5. Queensland	12·16
6. South Australia	11·93
7. New South Wales	11·88

Proportion
of specie to
assets of
Austral-
asian banks.

1077. In his evidence before the Royal Commission on banking laws already alluded to,* Mr. J. F. McMullen, a Victorian banker of great experience, and at the time general manager of the Union Bank of Australasia, gave it as his opinion that every bank ought to possess a metallic reserve equal to three shillings in the pound (15 per cent.) of its liabilities. By the following figures it is shown that on the 30th June, 1887, this proportion was exceeded in all the colonies except Tasmania, and in that colony the proportion was only slightly below it; also that the average for the whole of Australasia was close upon 17½ per cent., or about 3s. 6d. in the pound :—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO LIABILITIES OF BANKS
IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE, 1887.

	Per Cent.
1. Western Australia	23·73
2. South Australia	23·06
3. Queensland	22·12
4. New Zealand	19·29
5. Victoria	16·62
6. New South Wales	15·75
7. Tasmania... ..	14·34
Australasia	17·45

Australasian
banks' de-
posits not
bearing and
bearing in-
terest.

1078. The deposits quoted in the last table may be divided into those bearing and those not bearing interest, except in the case of Tasmania, respecting which colony the necessary information is not given. The following is a statement of the division referred to :—

* Paragraph 1056 *ante*. See evidence, questions 252 to 254.

DEPOSITS IN BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES* NOT BEARING AND BEARING INTEREST.

(Average during the Quarter ended 30th June, 1887.)

Colony.	Amount of Deposits.†		Proportion of Deposits.	
	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.
	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria	7,541,510	26,310,730	22·28	77·72
New South Wales ...	8,651,830	20,092,600	30·10	69·90
Queensland	2,321,730	5,023,680	31·61	68·39
South Australia ...	1,338,550	3,617,890	27·01	72·99
Western Australia ...	266,630	680,400	28·15	71·85
New Zealand	3,188,950	7,847,550	28·89	71·11

Proportion of interest-bearing deposits in Australasian banks.

1079. It will be seen that over three-fourths of the bank deposits are interest-bearing in Victoria, as against 71 to 73 per cent. in South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand, and little more than two-thirds in New South Wales and Queensland.

Capital and profits of Australasian banks.

1080. The following statement, taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*,‡ shows the capital and profits of the twenty-six banks of issue carrying on business in the Australasian colonies, according to the sworn averages of the quarter ended 31st December of the last three years:—

CAPITAL AND PROFITS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884 TO 1886.

—	1884.	1885.	1886.
	£	£	£
Capital paid up	14,829,262	15,078,924 §	15,235,831
Amount of reserved profits at declaration of dividend	6,551,638	6,989,751	7,692,175
Capital and reserved profits ...	21,380,900	22,068,675	22,928,006
Amount of last dividend declared (half-year)	911,461	948,936	910,050
Average per cent. per annum of dividend on paid-up capital	12·29	12·59	11·94

Investment of British capital in Australasia.

1081. Australasian industries have been largely built up by British capital, and it is gratifying to notice that so high an authority as the London *Statist* testifies to the fact that the confidence which has been placed by the British capitalist in the integrity of the commercial

* Exclusive of Tasmania.

† Including Government deposits, amounting in Victoria to £3,699,736, of which £190,154 did not bear, and £3,479,582 bore, interest; in Queensland to £1,010,933, all bearing interest; in South Australia to £205,130, of which £78,101 did not bear, and £127,029 bore, interest; in Tasmania to £25,769, and in New Zealand to £577,595, all of which bore interest.

‡ "Record" for April, 1886, page 181; for June, 1886, page 305; and for April 1887, page 218.

§ On the 30th September, 1885, the market value of the paid-up capital was equal to £29,394,530. See "Record" for June, 1886, page 305.

public of these colonies has not been misplaced. The *Statist* writes as follows* :—

“We have been liberal in our lending to the Australians. They have got from us whatever they wanted, whether goods, or money, or credit. They have been trusted implicitly beyond any other borrowing community, and they have always shown that our partiality for them was not ill-bestowed. The Australians are almost the only people in the world of whom the British investor can say that they have not made a regular art of swindling him. They may have occasionally planted on him a bad investment, but they have never, like the Americans or Canadians, deliberately laid traps for him. They never got up a ‘boom’ in cattle, or copper, or railway shares, on purpose to draw him in and fleece him. At least 90 per cent. of the money invested in the Australian colonies has from the beginning paid a good return, and is to-day as practically as secure as if it had been kept at home. It would be unreasonable to expect that it should always escape from the risks and fluctuations attaching to the most carefully conducted business. The Australians in themselves are a very solid people ; their trade as a whole is conducted on a solid basis, and every law in their Statute-books favours honest dealing.”

1082. The following statement of British capital invested in the Australasian colonies has been carefully prepared from various sources.† Amount of British capital in Australasia. The total, it will be observed, amounts to close upon 235 millions sterling ; upon which the annual interest (assuming an average rate of 5 per cent.) would amount to £11,740,000, which sum being, as a matter of course, remitted abroad annually, must find its way into the exports, and would have to be duly allowed for in considering the question of the adverse balance of trade which exists in the Australasian colonies‡:—

BRITISH CAPITAL INVESTED IN AUSTRALASIA.

Nature of Security.	Amount of British Capital.
	£
Government debentures and stock (Dec. 1886) ... outstanding	142,566,215
Municipal " " " "	3,426,950
Harbour loans "	3,403,700
Gas Companies—Share and loan capital ... "	1,836,954
BANKS.	
Australasian Banks—say $\frac{3}{4}$ of total paid-up capital, viz., £15,075,000	11,306,000
LAND COMPANIES, ETC.	
Land, Live Stock, and Investment Companies ... paid-up	7,827,583
" debentures say	3,000,000§
Land Mortgage Agency and Trust Companies ... paid-up	8,312,500
" debentures say	25,000,000§
INSURANCE COMPANIES.	
Australasian offices paid-up	1,378,066
British offices with agencies in Australasia, say $\frac{1}{4}$ of total capital, viz., £3,723,500	930,900

* See that journal of the 21st November, 1885, page 568.

† Compiled from the share lists in *Burdett's Official Intelligence* for 1887, in the *Banker's Magazine*, and in the *British Australasian*; also from an interesting article on "Australasian Finance," published in the *Statist* of the 21st November, 1885.

‡ See Part *Interchange post*.

§ Estimate of the writer of the article in the *Statist* just referred to; the amount must be very much a matter of conjecture.

BRITISH CAPITAL INVESTED IN AUTRALASIA—continued.

Nature of Security.						Amount of British Capital.
						£
OTHER COMPANIES.						
Railways ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,168,900
Mining—gold ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,483,500
„ coal, copper, &c. ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,147,400
Private investments ...	...	...	...	say	...	20,000,000*
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	£234,788,668

Capital introduced by Australasian Banks in London.

1083. It is probable that a considerable amount of British capital is introduced into the colonies by the London branches or agencies of the Australasian Banks, such capital being acquired by means of deposits taken for a term of years. The usual rate of interest allowed on moneys left for three years—which is the shortest term for which many of these institutions will receive interest-bearing deposits—is $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; one or two of the banks, however, allowing no more than 3 per cent.; whilst some of the smaller ones allow as much as 5 per cent. It appears that one institution—the Union Bank of Australia—has issued £500,000 “inscribed stock deposits,” repayable at the option of the bank only, bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.†

Savings banks.

1084. Two kinds of savings banks exist in Victoria, the General Savings Banks, which were first established in 1842, and the Post Office Savings Banks, which were established in 1865. The following figures show the number of institutions, the number of depositors having accounts at the last dates of balancing in 1886, and the total and average amount of depositors’ balances at such dates ‡:—

SAVINGS BANKS, 1886.

Description of Institution.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.	
			Total.	Average to each Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
Post Office Savings Banks ...	264	78,328	1,266,957	16 3 6
General Savings Banks ...	15	111,031	2,322,959	20 18 5
Total ...	279	189,359	3,589,916	18 19 2

Savings banks in and outside metropolis.

1085. By the following figures it is ascertained that the depositors in the savings banks in Melbourne and suburbs amounted to $62\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole, and the depositors’ balances in such savings banks amounted to 61 per cent. of the whole:—

* See note (\$) on previous page.
† See *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for September 1887, page 553.
‡ The financial year of the Post Office Savings Banks terminates on the 31st December, that of the Ordinary Savings Banks on the 30th June.

SAVINGS BANKS IN METROPOLITAN AND EXTRA-METROPOLITAN
DISTRICTS, 1886.

Locality.				Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.
					£
Melbourne and Suburbs	...	...	...	118,405	2,199,453
Remainder of the Colony	...	...	...	70,954	1,390,463
Total	...	...	...	189,359	3,589,916

1086. In the fifteen years, 1872 to 1886, the number of depositors in savings banks has increased two and a half times. For several years prior to 1880 the amount standing to the credit of the depositors had been tolerably uniform, but since then a steady increase has taken place, and by 1886 it had risen to $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, or more than twice the amount in 1880. In only one year prior to 1885 did the amount exceed 3 millions, viz., in 1882; but this exceptionally large balance was evidently due to money having been temporarily withdrawn from the ordinary banks, in consequence of the bank rate of interest on deposits having fallen to 3 per cent., or 1 per cent. below the rate allowed by the savings banks. During the last two years, the increase has been over £600,000, or about 12s. per head of population. The average amount to each depositor was highest in 1872 and lowest in 1880; the proportion in 1886 (£18 19s. 2d.) was higher than in 1879 and 1880, but was exceeded in all the other years of the period. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and the amount remaining on deposit during the period referred to:—

SAVINGS BANKS, 1872 TO 1886.

Year.				Amount remaining on Deposit.	
				Total.	Average to each Depositor.
				£	£ s. d.
1872	...	...	52,749	1,405,738	26 13 0
1873	...	...	58,547	1,498,618	25 11 11
1874	...	...	64,014	1,617,301	25 5 3
1875	...	...	65,837	1,469,849	22 6 6
1876	...	...	69,027	1,507,235	21 16 9
1877	...	...	73,245	1,575,305	21 10 2
1878	...	...	76,696	1,510,273	19 13 7
1879	...	...	82,941	1,520,296	18 6 7
1880	...	...	92,115	1,661,409	18 0 9
1881	...	...	107,282	2,569,438	23 19 0
1882	...	...	122,584	3,121,246	25 9 3
1883	...	...	136,087	2,818,122	20 14 2
1884	...	...	152,342	2,981,083	19 11 4
1885	...	...	170,014	3,337,018	19 12 7
1886	...	...	189,359	3,589,916	18 19 2

Classifica-
tion of
depositors
according
to balances.

1087. More than three-fourths of the depositors in 1885 and 1886 had less than £20 to their credit, and between a ninth and tenth had from £20 to £50. In 1886, as compared with 1885, an increase of 18,665 appears in the number of depositors of amounts under £100, whilst an increase of only 678 occurred in the depositors of amounts of £100 and upwards. This large increase of depositors of small amounts must be regarded as satisfactory, as showing that the savings banks are extensively used by the class for which they are specially intended. In the following table the depositors are classified according to their balances during each of those years:—

CLASSIFICATION OF DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS ACCORDING TO BALANCES, 1885 AND 1886.

Classification.	1885.		1886.	
	Number of Depositors in each Class.	Proportions per Cent.	Number of Depositors in each Class.	Proportions per Cent.
Under £20	131,513	77·35	148,197	78·26
£20 to £50	18,596	10·94	19,678	10·39
£50 to £100... ..	10,357	6·09	11,256	5·95
£100 to £150	4,726	2·78	4,975	2·63
£150 to £200	2,037	1·20	2,260	1·19
£200 and upwards ...	2,787	1·64	2,993	1·58
Total... ..	170,016	100·00	189,359	100·00

Rate of
interest in
savings
banks.

1088. The highest rate of interest savings banks are permitted to give on moneys left on deposit is 4 per cent., which rate was paid in all the years. Interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balance, but not on any amounts which do not remain in the savings banks for a full month.

Male and
female
depositors.

1089. In the General Savings Banks, the male depositors in 1886 numbered 61,550, and the female depositors 49,481, or about 80 of the latter to 100 of the former. In the general population the proportion of females per 100 males is about 89, so that relatively to their respective numbers females do not appear to use the savings banks as much as males.

Investment
of savings
bank
deposits.

1090. The moneys deposited with the Post Office Savings Banks are placed to the credit of a trust fund, part of which is invested in Government debentures and stock, and part is deposited with the banks. The General Savings Banks' deposits are invested in loans on mortgage or in Government debentures and stock, or are deposited with the banks. In connexion with the disposal of moneys deposited in

Government institutions, *Bradstreet's Journal* of the 21st March, 1885, has the following remarks:—

“It is not yet universally considered that a savings bank controlled by the Government is a wise institution. There are certainly two advantages accruing to the depositor—the safety guaranteed to him, and the accommodation the Government can thereby afford to travellers. But in England and France the deposits are turned into the public treasury, and thus large sums in the aggregate may depart from fruitful circulation. In France this has been felt to be the case, and in a recent number of *L'Économiste Français*, M. Leroy-Beaulieu severely attacks what he terms the sterilization of capital by the French Government. The countless number of small sums deposited by individuals are massed together and used by the Government in buying up a new loan, which would otherwise be offered to the public for general subscription, or it is used in swelling the floating debt. In other words, the savings banks of France are simply intermediaries between the depositor and the treasury. A large sum of money thus convenient to the Finance Department is a constant source of temptation to extravagance. When it is not used to meet current expenses, it may be invested in a new loan. Only recently a law was obtained converting the deposits to this end, and a large loan was thus placed without the public being called in to subscribe. Under such circumstances the public debt swells unconsciously. It has already caused uneasiness, so that the Government, in 1883, authorized a separate fund to be constituted, to be used as a guarantee fund. In other countries a different plan is followed. The money is used in agriculture, manufactures, or commerce, and it is then loaned generally in those districts which contributed to the deposits. An analysis of the savings bank statement of Austria for 1881 shows that five-eighths of the whole amount was loaned on mortgages, and other sums were invested in real estate, in current accounts with institutions of credit, and in loans on securities, so that not more than one-fifth was tied up in Government funds. In Italy the same practice is followed. Loans are made on real estate and to local governments. This is also done by 1,300 savings banks of Germany. But it is another and distinct problem for the Government to assume entire control and disposal of deposits, and in the discussion of this question in the United States the nature of the employment of deposits should be clearly determined.”

1091. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and their proportion to population, also the total and average amount standing to their credit, in the savings banks of the various Australasian colonies at the end of 1886:—

Savings
banks in
Australasian
colonies.

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886.*

(Including both General and Post Office Savings Banks.)

Colony.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.			
	Total.	Per 100 of Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.		
			£	£	s.	d.
Victoria ...	194,631	19.40	3,431,014	17	12	7
New South Wales ...	111,944	11.17	3,504,804	31	6	2
Queensland ...	37,559	10.96	1,337,965	35	12	6
South Australia ...	59,945	19.16	1,617,090	26	19	6
Western Australia ...	2,176	5.50	29,124	13	17	8
Tasmania ...	21,100	15.38	429,090	20	6	9
New Zealand ...	91,296	15.49	2,133,781	23	7	5
Total ...	518,651	15.14	12,482,868	24	1	4

Rate of
interest in
Australasian
savings
banks.

1092. In Victoria the rate of interest paid in both descriptions of savings banks is 4 per cent., as already stated, but the rate paid in the other Australasian colonies is often higher than in Victoria. Thus, in New South Wales, whilst the rate in the Post Office Savings Banks is 4 per cent., as in Victoria, that in the General Savings Banks is from 5 to 6 per cent.; in Queensland, the rate is 4 or 5 per cent., according to the amount deposited; in South Australia, 5 per cent.; in Tasmania the rates are 4 and 5 per cent. in the General and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the Post Office Savings Banks; and in New Zealand they are 5 and 4 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, the rate is only $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in Western Australia.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
proportion
of depositors
to population

1093. In proportion to population, the number of depositors is greatest in Victoria, and next in South Australia. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF DEPOSITORS
IN SAVINGS BANKS TO POPULATION.

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

Order of
colonies in
respect to
average
amount of
deposits.

1094. Judged by the average amounts to the credit of depositors, the savings banks of Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia appear to attract the larger capitalists in a greater degree than any of the other colonies; but those of Victoria, more than any other colony except Western Australia, appear rather to attract persons of small means, for whom savings banks are specially established. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to the average balance lying to the credit of each depositor:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AVERAGE BALANCE OF
DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS.

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

Savings
banks of
United
Kingdom

1095. According to a return published in the *Statist*, the amount lying to the credit of depositors in the savings banks of the United Kingdom at the end of 1885 was £93,828,036, of which £46,133,869

was in ordinary savings banks, and £47,694,167 in Post Office Savings Banks. The increase in the amount on deposit during the five years then ended was about 20 per cent.

1096. Whilst the number of comfortable houses in the United Kingdom is estimated by Mr. Mulhall to have increased no less than three hundred and ten per cent. during the fifty years ended with 1886, or nine times as fast as the population, the increase in the savings of the British working classes, invested in building and provident societies and deposited in savings banks, is even more striking; he estimates them to have averaged one million pounds sterling yearly during the twenty years intervening between 1840 and 1860, rising to two and a half millions yearly in the subsequent fifteen years intervening between that period and 1875, and averaging as much as seven millions yearly during the eleven years intervening between 1875 and 1886. The following are the estimated amounts at the various periods expressed in millions of pounds sterling :—

SAVINGS OF BRITISH OPERATIVES.*

(000,000's omitted.)

			Savings Banks.				Societies.				Total.
			£				£				£
1840	...	...	25,	...	...	...	5,	...	...	...	30,
1860	...	...	41,	...	...	...	10,	...	...	...	51,
1875	...	...	67,	...	...	...	20,	...	...	...	87,
1886	...	...	98,	...	...	...	62,	...	...	...	160,

1097. A return issued by the French Minister of Commerce shows that, at the end of 1884, there were 4,704,452 depositors in French savings banks, who had at their credit £81,011,200. In the previous twelve months the depositors had increased by 169,021, and the amount to the credit of depositors by £8,367,700; and in the last five years the former increased by 25 per cent., and the latter more than doubled.

1098. The substance of the following table, which embodies the returns for 1885 and 1886 of the Life Assurance Companies whose head offices are in the Australasian colonies, has been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.† It contains a summary of the results of twelve offices, one of which is the Government Life Insurance Department of New Zealand, the remainder being proprietary or mutual companies :—

* See Mulhall's *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 26.

† "Record" for January, 1887, page 45.

LIFE ASSURANCE RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1885 AND 1886.

Particulars.	1885.	1886.	Increase.*	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
New Policies during the Year †—				
Assurances and endowments No.	31,714	35,469	3,755	11·84
„ „ amount assured £	8,749,256	9,865,351	1,116,095	12·77
Annuities ‡ ... No.	24	35	11	45·83
„ „ amount per annum ‡ £	1,081	2,209	1,128	104·35
Premiums, single ... £	7,333	22,479	15,146	206·55
„ annual ... £	292,444	330,553	38,109	13·03
Funds at beginning of the year ... £	7,808,888	8,763,416	954,528	12·22
Receipts—				
New premiums ... £	254,543	282,016	27,473	10·79
Renewal „ ... £	1,366,091	1,504,687	138,596	10·15
Consideration for annuities £	7,506	17,166	9,660	128·70
Interest... £	497,716	565,801	68,085	13·68
Other ... £	14,186	1,774	—12,412	—87·49
Disbursements—				
Claims (with bonus additions) and endowments matured £	583,088	632,794	49,706	8·53
Surrenders ‡ § ... £	105,704	117,136	11,432	10·82
Annuities ... £	13,241	16,022	2,781	21·00
Bonuses and dividends ... £	88,924	45,728	—43,196	—48·58
Expenses ... £	394,557	422,853	28,296	7·17
Funds at end of the year ... £	8,763,416	9,900,327	1,136,911	12·96

Receipts and disbursements.

1099. The total receipts of these offices amounted to £2,140,042 in 1885, and to £2,371,444 in 1886, and the total disbursements to £1,185,514 and £1,234,533 respectively. The balance in favour of receipts thus amounted to £954,528 in the former and £1,136,911 in the latter year.

Working expenses.

1100. In 1885, the working expenses of the same offices amounted to $18\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in 1886 to $17\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., of the total receipts; and to $24\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively of the premium income.

Rate of interest realized.

1101. The average rate of interest realized in 1886 on the total funds standing to the credit of these institutions was 6·06 per cent., or slightly above the average of the last six years, the rates in which were as follow :—

* Where the minus sign (—) occurs a decrease has taken place.

† One of the companies did not furnish this information. Mr. T. S. Robertson estimated the whole number of policies in force in Australian offices in 1884 at 150,000, assuring £42,000,000.—See his paper read before the Insurance Institute of Victoria, 10th September, 1884.

‡ Information incomplete.

§ Including surrenders, advances reduced by surrender, and endowment premiums returned.

RATES OF INTEREST REALIZED ON FUNDS OF AUSTRALASIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.

						Per cent.
1881	...	...	...	...	...	6.29
1882	...	...	...	...	...	6.07
1883	...	...	...	...	...	5.61
1884	...	...	...	...	...	6.10
1885	...	...	...	...	...	6.00
1886	...	...	...	...	...	6.06

1102. The following statement of the assets and liabilities of the life assurance offices in the last two years has been taken from the same authority*:—

Liabilities
and assets
of life
offices.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF AUSTRALASIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES, 1885 AND 1886.

	1885.	1886.	Increase.†
LIABILITIES.	£	£	£
Life, endowment, and annuity funds ...	8,716,203	9,865,278	1,149,075
Investment fluctuation funds ...	38,140	37,239	- 901
Paid-up capital ...	100,000	90,000	- 10,000
Reserve funds ...	126,663	129,000	2,337
Deposits and interest ...	68,731	56,214	- 12,517
Profit and loss balances ...	167,411	177,340	9,929
Outstanding claims, annuities, and surrenders	157,765	169,762	11,997
Outstanding accounts ...	44,671	36,068	- 8,603
Total ...	9,419,584	10,560,901	1,141,317
ASSETS.			
Mortgages ...	5,303,667	5,911,387	607,720
Loans on policies and on personal security ...	1,099,368	1,365,222	265,854
Government securities ...	1,002,262	1,198,966	196,704
Debentures ...	180,258	210,950	30,692
Shares ...	104,143	119,819	15,676
Cash on deposit ...	632,862	276,908	- 355,954
Cash on hand and on current account ...	60,113	86,961	26,848
Freehold and leasehold property ...	701,037	1,026,789	325,752
Agents' balances ...	33,293	21,676	- 11,617
Outstanding premiums ...	171,751	187,372	15,621
Outstanding and accrued interest ...	78,165	99,830	21,665
Sundries ...	52,665	55,021	2,356
Total ...	9,419,584	10,560,901	1,141,317

1103. The following is a statement of the capital and reserves of 28 fire and marine insurance companies doing business in Australasia in 1886 ‡:—

Capital of
fire and
marine in-
surance
companies.

* *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for January, 1887, page 45.

† When the minus sign (—) occurs a decrease has taken place.

‡ The figures relating to these companies have been rearranged from figure statements contained in tables at pages 304 and 305 of the *Insurance and Banking Record* for May, 1887.

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CAPITAL AND RESERVES, 1886.

Colony in which Head Office is situated.	Number of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Funds and Unappropriated Profits.	Total Paid-up Capital and Reserves.
		£	£	£
Victoria	9	295,139	432,071	727,210
New South Wales	8	137,500	269,776	407,276
South Australia	4	185,000	248,549	433,549
New Zealand	7	666,909	588,140	1,255,049
Total	28	1,284,548	1,538,536	2,823,084

Large proportion of capital in New Zealand companies.

1104. It will be noticed that the amount of capital and reserves of the seven New Zealand companies is nearly equal to that of the 21 companies having their head offices in Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia.

Profits of fire and marine insurance companies.

1105. The profits, losses, dividends, &c., of the same companies in 1886, and of 30 companies in the two previous years were as follow :—

PROFITS, ETC., OF AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1884 TO 1886.

Profits, Losses, Dividends, &c.	1884. (30 companies)	1885. (30 companies.)	1886. (28 companies.)
	£	£	£
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	1,820,847	1,719,863	1,463,527
Interest, rents, and fees	165,326	188,432	157,192
Total	1,986,173	1,908,295	1,620,719
Losses	1,308,334	1,327,539	1,032,477
Expenses and commission	414,021	462,714	443,471
Total	1,722,355	1,790,253	1,475,948
Net profits	263,818	118,042	144,771
Dividends paid	188,039	205,913	181,418
Proportion of losses and expenses to premium income	Per cent. 94·59	Per cent. 104·09	Per cent. 100·85

Dividends compared with profits of fire and marine companies.

1106. Whilst the net profits exceeded the dividends paid by £75,779 in 1884, the dividends paid exceeded the net profits by £87,871 in 1885, and by £36,647 in 1866 ; the losses and expenses, moreover, were less than the premium income by 5·41 per cent. in 1884, but exceeded it by 4·09 per cent. in 1885, and by ·85 per cent. in 1886.

1107. In the returns of sixteen of these companies in 1884, of nine- Fire and
teen in 1885, and of seventeen in 1886, the premiums and losses on marine
fire business were distinguished from those on marine business, with the business in
following result :— certain
companies.

PROFITS, ETC., OF CERTAIN AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1884 TO 1886.

(Fire Business distinguished from Marine Business.)

—	1884. (16 companies.)	1885. (19 companies.)	1886. (17 companies.)
FIRE ASSURANCE.	£	£	£
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	285,343	380,563	313,080
Losses	188,070	269,921	226,917
Premiums in excess of losses ...	97,273	110,642	86,163
MARINE ASSURANCE.			
Premiums, less reassurances and returns	304,575	267,130	239,800
Losses	225,485	169,842	158,207
Premiums in excess of losses ...	79,090	97,288	81,593
FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE.			
Premiums in excess of losses (as above)	176,363	207,930	167,756
Interest, rents, and fees	68,640	85,081	75,111
Expenses and commission	245,003 148,162	293,011 172,348	242,867 165,298
Net profits	96,841	120,663	77,569

1108. An Imperial Blue Book for 1884 contains the balance-sheets Life assur-
of 104 life assurance companies doing business in the United Kingdom, ance in the
from which it is ascertained that during the year the receipts of these United
companies amounted to £21,857,000, of which £5,857,000 was from Kingdom.
investments, £15,364,000 from premiums, and £636,000 from sales of
annuities ; and that their working expenses amounted to £3,000,000, or
13 per cent. of the receipts. Of the working expenses, £1,400,000 is
set down to commissions, and £1,600,000 to management.

1109. According to *Westgarth's Circular*, the following are the Price of
prices at four periods of 1886 and similar periods of 1887 of debentures debentures
payable in London* ; the lower price indicates that at or about which in London.
sales might be effected, and the higher that at which purchases might
be made :—

* See also tables following paragraphs 355 and 369 *ante*.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES IN LONDON, 1886 AND 1887.

Interest.		Outstanding Debentures and Stock.		Price per £100 Bond.			
Rate per annum.	When Payable.	Amount.*	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
1886.							
6	Jan. 1 & July 1	850,000	1891	108-110	109-111	108-110	108-110
5	" "	2,107,000	1894	107-109	108-109	108-110	108-110
4	" "	4,500,000	1899-1901	102-103	103½-104½	104-105	104-105
4½	" "	5,000,000	1904	107-109	109-110	108-109	108-110
4	" "	4,000,000	1907	104-105	104½-105½	104½-104¾	105-105¼
4	April 1 & Oct. 1	2,000,000	1908	103½-104½	104½-104¾	105¾-105¾	105-105¼
4	" "	4,000,000	1913	103½-104½	104½-104¾	105¾-105¾	106½-106¾
4	" "	4,000,000	1919	103½-104½	104½-104¾	105¾-105¾	106½-106¾
4	Jan. 1 & July 1	1,500,000	1920	...	105½-105½	104½-104¾	104¾-105
Total ...		27,957,000					
1887.							
6	Jan. 1 & July 1	850,000	1891	106-108	108-110	105-107	106-108
5	" "	2,107,000	1894	106-108	107-109	106-108	106-108
4	" "	4,500,000	1899-1901	102-103	105½-106½	104-106	104-106
4½	" "	5,000,000	1904	106-108	108½-109½	109-110	108-110
4	" "	4,000,000	1907	104½-104¾	106¾-105	106-107	107-108
4	April 1 & Oct. 1	2,000,000	1908	105½-105¾	105½-105¾	106½-107½	106-108
4	" "	4,000,000	1913	105½-105¾	105½-105¾	106½-107½	106-108
4	" "	4,000,000	1919	105½-105¾	104½-105	106½-107½	106½-107¼
4	Jan. 1 & July 1	4,500,000†	1920	104½-104¾	106¾-106¾	105½-106½	107¾-107¾
Total ...		30,957,000					

NOTE.—When the figures appear in a column and line wherein the month of the quotation and one of the months in which the interest is payable correspond, the price is exclusive of interest; in other cases the deduction of about a quarter's interest will give the net price.

Increased
value of
Victorian
debentures
in London.

1110. A marked increase, commencing about the middle of 1885, appears to have taken place in the value of Victorian securities on the London market. Thus the price per £100 bond *ex* interest, of the last two four million loans, rose from 98½ in April, 1885, to 104¾ in April, 1886, and to 105¾ in April, 1887; being equivalent to an increase in 2 years of 7¼ per cent. Further evidence of this great improvement in the credit of the colony is to be found in the remarkably high price obtained for the Victorian 4 per cent. loan floated in London on the 2nd February, 1886, viz.—£105 6s. 6d. per £100 net, exclusive of accrued interest. Not only is this by far the highest price ever realized for a 4 per cent. loan of any Australasian colony, but the loan in question was the first Victorian loan floated above *par*.† It may be mentioned that this improvement has not been confined to Victorian securities, but has extended to those of the neighbouring colonies, whose recent loans have also been disposed of with marked success; thus, a 3½ per cent. loan of New South Wales was floated on the 16th July, 1886, at £93 7s. 3d. per £100 (equivalent to a 4 per cent.

* The first four amounts in this column are debentures, and the last five are stock, or debentures inscribable as stock.

† Of this amount £3,000,000 was floated on the 20th January, 1887.—See paragraph 365 *ante*.

‡ See paragraphs 365 to 371, *ante*.

loan* at £104 11s.); a 4 per cent. loan of Queensland was disposed of on 11th March, 1886, for £102 17s. 9d.; one of South Australia on the 30th April, 1886, for £99 5s.; and one of Tasmania on the 12th July, 1886, for £99 4s. 6d. All these are the net prices, *ex* accrued interest.

1111. The following, according to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, were the prices in Melbourne of Victorian debentures payable thereat, and of Victorian stock, at the dates named†:—

Price of debentures and stock, Melbourne.

PRICE OF VICTORIAN DEBENTURES AND STOCK IN MELBOURNE, 1886 AND 1887.

Interest.		Outstanding Debt.		Closing Price per £100.			
Rate per annum.	When payable.	Amount.	When due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
1886.							
6	April 1 and Oct. 1	130,000	1888	...	...	...	106
6	Jan. 1 and July 1	276,000	1889	107-	107-	106½-107½	...
5	Jan. 1 and July 1	312,900	1894	108-	108½-	106½-	...
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	720,987†	Inter-minable	-101½	100-101	100-101	100-101
Total ...		1,439,887					
1887.							
6	April 1 and Oct. 1	130,000	1888	...	...	...	...
6	May 1 and Nov. 1	276,100	1889	...	...	...	...
5	Jan. 1 and July 1	312,900	1894	105-	-105½	-105½	-105½
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	794,035†	Inter-minable	100-101	99-101	98-100	98-100
Total ...		1,513,035					

NOTE.—See note to last table. The debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company are not included.

1112. The following figures, showing the highest and lowest prices quoted in London, of New South Wales and New Zealand Government stocks during 1886 and previous years, have been taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence* for 1887.‡ Strange to say the prices of Victorian stocks were not given:—

Prices of New South Wales and New Zealand stocks.

PRICES IN LONDON OF 4 PER CENT. GOVERNMENT STOCKS OF NEW SOUTH WALES AND NEW ZEALAND.

Year.			New South Wales. (Prices per £100.)		New Zealand. (Prices per £100.)	
			Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
1877	...	...	102½	98½	...	...
1878	...	...	103½	95¾	...	...
1879	...	...	101¾	95½	...	...
1880	...	...	105½	95¾	...	...
1881	...	...	105¾	99¾	99	88½
1882	...	...	105½	99½	101¾	94
1883	...	...	104	99½	102½	98½
1884	...	...	105¾	99½	104½	99
1885	...	...	106¾	99	101	93¾
1886	...	...	107	102	103¾	95½

* Allowance being made for the currency of the loan, viz., 50 years.

† See also table following paragraph 355 *ante*.

Government stock. The figures in the other lines represent debentures.

‡ Page 1138.

Value of
Colonial
Govern-
ment
securities
in London.

1113. It is calculated* that the par value of all British Colonial Government securities dealt with on the London Stock Exchange amounts to £70,791,000, but that about the end of July, 1887, the market value of these was £73,457,000, or £2,666,000 in excess of the par value.

Mortgages,
liens, and
releases.

1114. The following table contains a statement of the number and amount of mortgages on land and live stock, and of preferable liens on wool and growing crops, effected during 1886, also the number and amount of releases registered in that year:—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, AND RELEASES, 1886.

Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
Land under Transfer of Land Statute	8,936	8,555,307	5,645	4,116,716
„ under old system...	2,033	2,990,756	1,195	914,773
Live stock	1,123	392,754	58	121,846
Wool	374	146,971	...	...
Crops	1,081	139,204	...	...
Total	13,547	12,224,992	6,898	5,153,335

Mortgages
and liens,
1870 to 1886.

1115. The number of registered mortgages and liens of all descriptions, and the amounts advanced in respect thereof, during each of the seventeen years ended with 1886 were as follow:—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1870 TO 1886.

Year.		Number of Transactions.	Amount.	Year.		Number of Transactions.	Amount.
			£				£
1870	...	4,410	4,203,743	1879	...	12,063	7,358,952
1871	...	4,849	4,278,197	1880	...	10,722	5,615,401
1872	...	5,151	4,076,229	1881	...	10,636	6,672,733
1873	...	5,155	5,248,365	1882	...	9,416	6,985,689
1874	...	5,929	6,019,904	1883	...	9,023	6,021,120
1875	...	6,035	4,542,569	1884	...	9,236	7,139,774
1876	...	6,417	5,081,387	1885	...	10,738	9,476,724
1877	...	6,510	4,706,138	1886	...	13,547	12,224,992
1878	...	9,655	6,233,752				

* See *Bankers' Magazine*, 1887, page 709.

1116. It will be observed that the number of mortgages increased from 9,200 in 1884 to 13,500 in 1886, or by nearly 50 per cent. in the two years; and the amount secured increased from a little over seven millions sterling to nearly twelve and a quarter millions, or by over 70 per cent. in the same period. The only year in which the number of mortgages showed any approach to that in 1886 was 1879, one of the years of the financial and commercial depression, which commenced in 1878 and extended to 1881; but even then the amount advanced on mortgage was only two-thirds of that so advanced in 1886. The increase referred to was almost entirely confined to transactions in land, and is doubtless the result of the large amount of land sold on credit consequent upon the extensive land speculations which have taken place chiefly in Melbourne and its suburbs. It should be mentioned that the increase in the amount advanced on mortgages of land in the last two years has been accompanied by a large increase in the paying-off and release of such mortgages, the amount for which releases were granted in those two years having exceeded by considerably more than a third the similar amount in the previous two years.

Mortgages
and liens,
1886 and
former
years.

1117. In 1886 the number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to about 62 and 44 per cent. respectively of the number of mortgages effected and the amounts lent thereon, as compared with only 80 and 42 per cent. respectively in the previous year. The number of releases of live stock is small as compared with the number of mortgages, and of liens on wool and crops not one release was registered; the reason being, in regard to these descriptions of property, that, although the mortgage or lien may be paid off, the mortgagor seldom takes the trouble to protect himself by a registered release.

Proportion
of releases
to mort-
gages.

1118. The live stock mortgaged in 1886 consisted of 490,460 sheep, 17,919 head of cattle, 3,768 horses, and 431 pigs. The fleeces on which preferable liens were granted numbered 802,900. The live stock released consisted of 172,849 sheep, 2,131 cattle, and 403 horses; but no releases of liens on wool were registered.

Live stock
and wool
mortgaged.

1119. During the twenty-six years ended with 1886, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property amounted in the aggregate to £108,688,611, and the sums paid off amounted in all to £56,850,554. The balance is £51,838,057, or nearly half the amount originally advanced. Part of this balance represents the amount of mortgages still outstanding, and part the amount in default of payment of which properties have passed from the mortgagor either by foreclosure or sale.

Difference
between
mortgages
and releases,
1861 to 1886.

1120. In 1886, the number of bills of sale filed was more numerous than in any year since 1878, and the amount secured under such

Bills of sale.

instruments was higher than in any year since 1882. The following are the numbers and amounts of those filed and satisfied in each of the last thirteen years :—

BILLS OF SALE, 1874 TO 1886.

Year.			Bills of Sale Filed.		Bills of Sale Satisfied.	
			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
				£		£
1874	...	...	3,207	727,370	251	98,492
1875	...	...	3,182	788,339	189	85,477
1876	...	...	3,330	747,717	194	56,318
1877	...	...	1,063	288,015	131	79,746
1878	...	...	1,117	348,319	76	28,710
1879	...	...	849	239,793	59	42,459
1880	...	...	752	593,857	47	25,628
1881	...	...	842	432,251	65	56,739
1882	...	...	812	461,710	68	51,804
1883	...	...	839	253,863	40	24,385
1884	...	...	866	248,768	36	30,761
1885	...	...	954	379,864	51	38,882
1886	...	...	980	436,900	48	32,724

1121. The decrease in the number and amount of bills of sale filed since 1876 is chiefly owing to the law relating to such securities having been made more stringent under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, which came into force during 1877, as it is now necessary to give 15 days' notice to the Registrar-General previous to any bill of sale being filed, during which period any creditor can lodge a caveat against its registration.

1122. The contracts for sale and amount secured thereby, also the contracts for letting, and extremes within which the rent named therein ranged, filed with the Registrar-General under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, during the last ten years, were as follow :—

CONTRACTS FOR SALE AND LETTING, 1877 TO 1886.

Year.			Contracts for Sale Filed.		Contracts for Letting Filed.	
			Number.	Amount.	Number.	Average Rents.
				£		Per Week.
1877	605	47,720	668	} 2/6 to £5
1878	...	...	1,074	83,608	1,074
1879	...	...	1,803	142,809	1,802
1880	...	...	1,828	137,959	1,829
1881	...	...	1,730	90,699	1,730
1882	...	...	1,612	73,892	1,611
1883	...	...	1,472	63,434	1,472
1884	...	...	1,495	57,061	1,495
1885	...	...	1,617	49,221	1,617
1886	...	...	1,703	50,769	1,703

1123. It would seem that contracts for sale and letting appeared at first to be more convenient for the security of the creditor without injuring the credit of the person giving the security than bills of sale, as they increased very rapidly from 1877, that being the year in which the Act legalizing their registration came into operation, until 1880, whilst the bills of sale largely decreased. In the last two years there has been an increase in the number of both kinds of contracts; although prior to those two years there had been a falling-off in their number since 1880, and in the amount of contracts for sale since 1879, when it was nearly three times as large as in 1886.

Increase in
contracts
for sale and
letting.

1124. Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the colony's history, and much success both to borrowers and investors has attended their operations. Sixty such institutions sent in returns during 1886, as against 62 in 1885, 54 in 1884, 48 in 1882 and 1883, and 49 in 1881. The following are the principal items furnished for the years 1885 and 1886. It should be mentioned that the returns of some of the societies were not perfect:—

Building
societies.

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1886.

Number of societies	...	...	...	...	60
Number of investing members	...	...	...	...	19,907
Number of borrowers	...	...	...	...	16,250
Paid-up capital	...	...	...	...	£2,502,799
Value of landed property	...	...	...	...	£391,698
Subscriptions on investing shares during the year	...	...	...	...	£318,045
Advances under periodical repayments during the year	...	...	...	...	£2,358,729
Repayments by instalments during the year	...	...	...	...	£1,526,221
Working expenses during the year	...	...	...	...	£62,369
Bank overdraft at end of the year	...	...	...	...	£262,192
Deposits at end of the year	...	...	...	...	£2,910,792

1125. In 1886, the business done by building societies, as measured by the advances made, exceeded by £285,500, or 14 per cent., that in 1885, which exceeded by over £600,000, or 41 per cent., that in 1884. Moreover, since 1883 the advances have more than doubled. The advances made by these institutions during the last eleven years have been as follow:—

Advances by
building
societies,
1876-1886.

ADVANCES BY BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1876 TO 1886.

£			£		
1876	...	870,203	1882	...	1,040,965
1877	...	815,860	1883	...	1,089,480
1878	...	703,932	1884	...	1,469,542
1879	...	489,312	1885	...	2,073,189
1880	...	564,411	1886	...	2,358,729
1881	...	805,551			

1126. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys left with them for a period of twelve months generally ranged, in 1881 and 1882 from 3 to 6½ per cent.; in 1883 from 5 to 7 per cent.; in 1884 from 5½ to 7 per cent.; in 1885 and 1886 from 6 to 7 per cent.

Rates of
interest in
building
societies.

Some societies allowed as much as 5 per cent. on the daily balance on deposit in current account.

1127. The sums deposited with building societies at the end of 1886 amounted in the aggregate to £2,910,792, or nearly half a million more than was on deposit at the end of 1885. These deposits exceeded the advances during the year by £552,000.

1128. The following is a statement of the total amount of moneys on deposit at or about the end of each of the last five years with banks of issue, savings banks, and building societies. Other institutions, such as deposit banks, and some of the insurance companies, also receive deposits, but of these no returns are furnished:—

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT AT END OF YEARS 1882 TO 1886.

Amount deposited with—	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
	£	£	£	£	£
Banks	23,625,093	24,059,169	28,417,044	30,593,564	31,239,472
Savings banks ...	3,121,246	2,818,122	2,981,083	3,409,266	3,589,916
Building societies	1,038,034	1,336,956	1,793,992	2,466,256	2,910,792
Total	27,784,373	28,214,247	33,192,119	36,469,086	37,740,180

1129. According to the table, the moneys on deposit about the close of the last year amounted in the aggregate to thirty-seven and three-quarters millions sterling, or one million and a quarter more than in the previous year, and ten millions more than in 1882, four years previously. There is no doubt, however, that in all the years some of the savings banks' money, and a small portion of that deposited with building societies, is re-deposited with the banks, and thus counted twice over; but considering there are so many institutions for the receipt of deposits from which no returns are obtained, it is not at all likely that the whole amount at deposit is less than that stated in the table.

1130. The property left by deceased persons affords an indirect means of ascertaining approximately the wealth of the population, for it may be supposed that the average amount left by each person dying is equivalent to the average amount possessed by each person living. The result of such a calculation for the last three quinquennial periods is as follows:—

WEALTH OF THE POPULATION, 1872 TO 1886.

Years.	Property of Deceased Persons sworn under—	Total Number of Deaths.	Average Amount left by each Person dying.	Average Number of Persons living.	Total Wealth of the Population.
	£		£		£
1872-1876	11,699,757	63,402	185	776,052	143,569,620
1877-1881	13,732,848	61,552	223	836,677	186,578,971
1882-1886	21,175,139	69,461	305	936,157	285,527,885

1131. The national wealth is shown in the last column. It will be noticed that this amounted to nearly 144 millions sterling, or £185 per head, in the five years 1872 to 1876; to nearly 187 millions sterling, or £223 per head, in the five years 1877 to 1881; and to nearly 286 millions sterling, or £305 per head, in the five years 1882 to 1886. It should be explained that these figures represent only the property possessed by private individuals, no estimate being made of the value of Crown lands, Government or municipal buildings, churches, hospitals, libraries, museums, mechanics' institutes, State schools, forts, artillery, lighthouses, war vessels, railways, telegraphs, &c.; also that the figures no doubt understate the truth, as a considerable amount of property is taken over by relatives without any declaration of value, or issue of probate or letters of administration, and that, in order to reduce as much as possible the amount to be paid as succession duty, the properties are habitually declared at less than their full value.

Total wealth
and wealth
per head.

1132. At the end of 1886 the public debt amounted to £30,114,203, equal to $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the value of property as above estimated; but it must not be forgotten that, as a set-off to the debt, there is public property of immense value which is not included in the above estimate, and that the amount which could be realized by the sale of the State railways alone—the original cost of which was about 28 millions—would probably be amply sufficient to extinguish the whole debt.

Wealth as
compared
with in-
debtedness.

1133. The following is an estimate, in millions sterling, of the wealth of the United Kingdom at three periods, extending over 47 years:—

Wealth of
the United
Kingdom.

WEALTH OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1840 TO 1887.*

(000,000 omitted.)

	1840.	1860.	1887.
	£	£	£
Railways	21,	348,	831,
Houses	770,	1,164,	2,640,
Furniture (half value of houses) ...	385,	582,	1,320,
Lands	1,680,	1,840,	1,542,
Cattle	380,	460,	414,
Shipping	23,	44,	130,
Merchandise	70,	190,	321,
Bullion	61,	105,	143,
Sundries (chiefly foreign loans) ...	710,	827,	1,869,
Total	<u>4,100,</u>	<u>5,560,</u>	<u>9,210,</u>

1134. Estimating the population of the United Kingdom at 26 millions at the first period, 29 millions at the second, and 37 millions at the third, the total wealth, as stated—which appears to include much public as well as all private property—would average at the respective periods £158, £192, and £249 per individual.

Wealth of
the United
Kingdom
per head.

* From Mulhall's *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 17.

1137. The returns of imports and exports, as given in the following pages, are arranged according to a system of classification recommended by the Statistical Conference of representatives of the Australasian colonies held in Tasmania in 1875,* the principle kept in view being that articles of a like nature should be classed together, and the form adopted that employed in the tabulation of the Victorian Census Return of Occupations, means being thereby afforded of making calculations in respect to the number of persons in the colony working at the various trades in connexion with which articles are manufactured similar to those imported into and exported from the colony. The year under review is the tenth in which this mode of classification has been used in Victoria. It has met with the approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere, but up to the present time has only been adopted by one of the other colonies represented at the Conference.

Imports and
exports
classified.

1138. The Customs valuations are made upon the following principle. In the case of the imports, goods on which *ad valorem* duties are payable are by law appraised at their fair market value at the principal markets of the country whence they were exported, with 10 per centum added.† Valuations of other goods may be practically said to be their cost price on landing, *i.e.*, their invoice values with the addition of freight and charges. In the case of the exports, the valuations are presumed to be the actual values in the local markets at the time of shipment. In the case of both imports and exports, the values are carefully checked by officers of the Customs Department and returned to the merchants for amendment if found incorrect.

Mode of
valuing im-
ports and
exports.

1139. In the following table, the rate of import duty is given, and the amount collected in connexion with each article. The quantities of the various articles are also given where possible, as well as the values, and, in addition, the excess of imports over exports, or the contrary, of each article.

Table of
imports and
exports.

1140. The table of imports and exports is preceded by the following summary of the headings adopted for the classification of articles; also by an alphabetical index, which will still further facilitate the discovery of the position of any article :—

Classifica-
tion and
index of
imports
and ex-
ports.

* See report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria (Parliamentary Paper No. 11, Session 1875), page 6, paragraph 16; page 9, resolution 6; and page 12, Appendix A; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraphs 96 to 99 and footnotes.

† This has been assumed by the Victorian authorities to be the average rate at which goods increase in value *in transitu* by reason of freight and other charges.

CLASSIFICATION OF ENTRIES OF ARTICLES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.

Order 1.	Books, &c.
„ 2.	Musical instruments
„ 3.	Prints, pictures, &c.
„ 4.	Carving, figures, &c.
„ 5.	Tackle for sports and games
„ 6.	Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.
„ 7.	Surgical instruments
„ 8.	Arms, ammunition, &c.
„ 9.	Machines, tools, and implements
„ 10.	Carriages, harness, &c.
„ 11.	Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith
„ 12.	Building materials
„ 13.	Furniture
„ 14.	Chemicals

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.

Order 15.	Wool and worsted manufactures
„ 16.	Silk manufactures
„ 17.	Cotton and flax manufactures
„ 18.	Drapery and haberdashery
„ 19.	Dress
„ 20.	Manufactures of fibrous materials

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

Order 21.	Animal food
„ 22.	Vegetable food
„ 23.	Drinks and stimulants

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Order 24.	Animal substances
„ 25.	Vegetable „
„ 26.	Oils *

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 27.	Articles connected with mining
„ 28.	Coal, &c.
„ 29.	Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass
„ 30.	Water
„ 31.	Gold, silver, specie, and precious stones
„ 32.	Metals other than gold and silver

CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.

Order 33.	Animals and birds
„ 34.	Plants

CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Order 35.	Miscellaneous articles of trade, &c.
„ 36.	Indefinite articles.

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Air-bricks ...	12	Bacon ...	21	Blasting powder ...	8
Ale and porter ...	23	Bagging ...	20	Blue ...	25
Alkali ...	14	Bags, sacks ...	20	Boats ...	11
Almond oil ...	26	„ paper ...	25	Boilers, steam ...	9
Almonds ...	22	Bark ...	25	Bolts and nuts ...	32
Alum ...	14	Barley ...	22	Bone-dust ...	24
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Animal food ...	21	Bass ...	25	Bonnets ...	19
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* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head.

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Caps, percussion ...	8	Currants ...	22	ware ...	32
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Carriages, carriage ma-		Drake ...	25	Gin ...	23
terials ...	10	Drapery ...	18	Ginger, ground ...	23
Cartridges, cartridge		Dress ...	19	Glass—bottles, plate,	
cases ...	8	Dried fruit ...	22	window, ware ...	29
Carts, waggons, &c. ...	10	Drinks and stimulants	23	Gloves ...	19
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Castor oil ...	26	Dyes ...	14	Glycerine ...	14
Cattle ...	33	Dynamite ...	8	Goat skins ...	24
Cement ...	12	Earthenware ...	29	Goats ...	33
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Chain cables ...	11	Electro-plated ware ...	32	cie ...	31
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China matting ...	20	Essences and essential		Grass seeds ...	25
„ ware ...	29	oils ...	14	Grates and stoves ...	32
Chinese oil ...	26	Explosives ...	8	Grease ...	24
Chocolate ...	23	Fancy goods ...	35	Greasy wool ...	24
Cider ...	23	Feathers ...	24	Grindery ...	35
Cigars, cigarettes ...	23	„ ornamental ...	19	Grindstones ...	29
Clay tobacco pipes ...	4	Felt—sheathing, &c. ...	20	Guano ...	14
Clocks ...	6	„ hoods ...	19	Gum ...	25
Clover seed ...	25	Fencing wire ...	32	Gun caps ...	8
Coal ...	28	Fibre ...	25	Gun cotton ...	8
Cocoa beans ...	23	Firearms ...	8	Gunny bags ...	20
Cocoanut fibre ...	25	Firebricks ...	12	Gunpowder ...	8
„ oil ...	26	Fireworks ...	5	Gutta-percha goods ...	25
Cocoanuts ...	22	Firewood ...	25	Haberdashery ...	18
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Hollowware ...	35	Manufactured articles of cotton, woollens, silks, &c. ...	18	Oils of all kinds ...	26
Honey ...	21	Manufactures of fibrous materials ...	20	„ in bottles ...	26
Hoofs ...	24	„ mixed metals ...	32	Olive oil ...	26
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Horses ...	33	Materials, building ...	12	Optical instruments ...	6
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				Pork, salted ...	21

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Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.	Entries.	Order.
Potatoes ...	22	Seed oil ...	26	Tarpaulins, linen ...	17
Poultry ...	33	Sewing machines ...	9	Tea ...	23
Powder — blasting,		Shale ...	28	Telegraphic materials	35
sporting ...	8	Sheep ...	33	" wire ...	32
Precious stones ...	31	" skins ...	24	Tents, linen ...	17
Preserved fish, meats	21	Shell—pearl, tortoise	24	Timber, all kinds ...	25
" milk ...	23	Shellfish ...	21	Tin—block, foil, ore,	
" vegetables... 22		Ships, boats, &c. ...	11	plates, ware ...	32
Preserves ...	22	Shoes ...	19	Tobacco ...	23
Printing ink ...	14	Shot ...	8	" pipes ...	4
" materials ...	35	Silk—manufactures,		Tools ...	9
" paper ...	25	mixtures; silks ...	16	Tortoise shell ...	24
Prints, pictures, &c. ...	3	Silver—plate, specie... 31		Toys ...	5
Provisions, preserved		Skins ...	24	Travellers' samples ...	35
and salted ...	21	Slate slabs ...	29	Turnery ...	4
Pulse ...	22	Slates, roofing ...	12	Turpentine ...	14
Pulu ...	25	Slops ...	19	Turtles ...	33
Pumice stone ...	29	Snuff ...	23	Tweeds ...	15
Putty ...	29	Soap ...	24	Twine ...	20
Quartz ...	31	Soda—ash, bicarbonate,		Umbrellas ...	19
Quicksilver ...	32	caustic, crystals, ni-		Unserviceable cordage	20
Rabbit skins ...	24	trate, silicate ...	14	Upholstery ...	13
Rags ...	25	Specie ...	31	Utensils ...	9
Railway rails, chairs, &c.	32	Specimens of natural		Varnish ...	25
Raisins ...	22	history ...	36	Vegetable food ...	22
Rape oil ...	26	Spelter ...	32	" oil ...	26
Rattans ...	25	Sperm oil ...	26	" substances	25
Raw cotton ...	25	Spices ...	23	Vegetables—fresh, pre-	
" sugar ...	22	Spinning and weaving		served ...	22
Refined sugar ...	22	machinery ...	9	Vermicelli ...	22
Regulus ...	32	Spirits, methylated ...	14	Vestas ...	14
Resin ...	25	" other ...	23	Vinegar ...	23
Ribbons ...	16	Split pease ...	22	Waggons ...	10
Rice ...	22	Sponges ...	24	Walnuts ...	22
Rock salt ...	23	Starch ...	25	Washed wool ...	24
Roots, medicinal ...	14	Stationery ...	1	Watches ...	6
Rope ...	20	Steam boilers, engines	9	Watchmakers' materials	6
Rugs ...	15	Stearine ...	24	Weaving and spinning	
Rum ...	23	Steel, cordage ...	32	machinery ...	9
Rye ...	22	Stimulants ...	23	Whalebone ...	24
Saccharum ...	22	Stone, clay, earthen-		Wheat ...	22
Sacks, bags ...	20	ware, and glass	29	Whiskey ...	23
Saddlery ...	10	" grind, mill, ware,		Whiting ...	29
Saddlers' ironmongery	10	&c. ...	29	Wicker and basket ware	25
Saddle-trees... 10		Stoves ...	32	Wine ...	23
Sago ...	22	Straw ...	25	" spirits of ...	23
Salad oil ...	26	" hats ...	19	Wire netting ...	32
Salt ...	23	Sugar—candy, raw, re-		Wooden tobacco pipes	4
Salted beef, pork, fish	21	fined ...	22	Woodenware ...	25
Saltpetre ...	23	Sulphur ...	14	Wool ...	24
Sashes ...	12	Surgical instruments... 7		" and worsted manu-	
Sauces ...	23	Tackle for sports and		factures ...	15
Sausage skins ...	24	games ...	5	Woollen piece goods ...	15
Scientific instruments	6	Tallow ...	24	Woolpacks ...	20
Scoured wool ...	24	" oil ...	26	Works of art ...	3
Screws ...	32	Tanks, iron... 32		Writing paper ...	25
Seal oil ...	26	Tapioca ...	22	Yarn ...	15
" skins ...	24	Tar ...	25	Zinc — ingots, sheet,	
Seeds—canary, clover,		Tares ...	25	perforated ...	32
grass ...	25				

IMPORTS, 1886.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.				
Order 1.—Books, &c.				
Free ...	...	Books, printed ...	...	194,236
3s. per doz. packs	1,501	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	9,764	3,231
20 per cent. and free	11,904	Stationery* ...	...	104,583
Order 2.—Musical Instruments.				
25 per cent.	73	Harmoniums... No.	33	511
" ...	2,085	Organs ...	731	9,160
" ...	20,485	Pianofortes ...	4,640	104,329
Free ...	...	Others, undescribed ...	...	13,917
Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.				
Free ...	...	Paintings and engravings ...	...	15,420
" ...	...	Works of art ...	...	3,064
Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c.				
25 per cent.	39	Mouldings, gilt ...	...	155
Free ...	...	" picture frame ...	...	7,606
25 per cent.	...	" other ...	...	...
" ...	207	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	9,563	777
" ...	438	" meerschaum ...	...	1,932
12s. $\frac{4}{p}$ gross	3,099	" wooden ... gross	4,973	20,129
25 per cent.	89	Turnery ...	...	376
Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.				
20 per cent.	328	Fireworks ...	...	1,619
Free ...	...	Toys ...	...	14,265
Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.				
20 per cent.	2,848	Clocks ...	...	14,021
Free ...	...	Instruments, optical ...	...	7,929
" ...	...	" scientific ...	...	25,080
20 per cent.	11,494	Watches ...	...	64,356
Free ...	...	Watchmakers' materials ...	...	4,207
Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.				
Free ...	...	Instruments, surgical ...	...	11,449

* See also "Paper," Order 25.

EXPORTS, 1886.

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

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.				
<i>Order 1.—Books, &c.</i>				
...	73,295	Books, printed ...	...	+ 120,941
1,303	587	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	+ 8,461	+ 2,644
...	34,958	Stationery * ...	...	+ 69,625
<i>Order 2.—Musical Instruments.</i>				
8	126	Harmoniums ... No.	+ 25	+ 385
151	2,506	Organs ...	+ 580	+ 6,654
567	16,178	Pianofortes ...	+ 4,073	+ 88,151
...	3,512	Others, undescribed ...	...	+ 10,405
<i>Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.</i>				
...	11,520	Paintings and engravings ...	...	+ 3,900
...	1,193	Works of art ...	...	+ 1,871
<i>Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c.</i>				
...	175	Mouldings, gilt ...	...	- 20
...	1,007	„ other ...	...	+ 6,599
833	204	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	+ 8,730	+ 573
...	1,201	„ „ meerschaum ...	...	+ 731
891	4,831	„ „ wooden ... gross	+ 4,082	+ 15,298
...	580	Turnery ...	...	- 204
<i>Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.</i>				
...	101	Fireworks ...	...	+ 1,518
...	1,107	Toys ...	...	+ 13,158
<i>Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.</i>				
...	2,353	Clocks ...	...	+ 11,668
...	1,787	Instruments, optical ...	...	+ 6,142
...	5,440	„ „ scientific ...	...	+ 19,640
...	14,469	Watches ...	...	+ 49,887
...	528	Watchmakers' materials ...	...	+ 3,679
<i>Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.</i>				
...	181	Instruments, surgical ...	...	+ 11,268

* See also "Paper" Order 25.

IMPORTS, 1886—continued.

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

Duty.			Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Quantity.		Value.	
	£			£	
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.					
Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.					
Free	...	Arms, military	...	No.	...
"	...	" pistols, &c.	...	"	1,433 882
"	...	" sporting	...	"	8,565 13,823
"	...	Ammunition, &c., caps	...	...	3,701
"	...	" cartridges	...	...	2,149
"	...	" cartridge cases	...	...	2,284
4d. per lb.	2,733	" dynamite	...	lbs. 216,300	15,988
1½d. per coil	769	" fuse	...	coils 115,131	3,419
5d. per lb.	2,125	" gelatine, blasting	...	lbs. 141,000	13,490
"	17	" dynamite	"	10,000	200
"	17	" gun cotton	"	3	4
1d. per lb.	...	" lithofracteur	"	...	...
"	3,941	" powder, blasting	"	935,070	20,394
3d. per lb.	1,180	" sporting	"	91,268	10,155
Free	...	" fine	"	78,460	2,478
1d. per lb.	475	" shot	...	103,893	808
Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.					
25 per cent.	...	Boilers, steam	...	No. 1	124
Free	...	Cutlery	...	...	29,272
25 per cent.	5,232	Engines, steam	...	No. 87	18,311
20 per cent.	3,259	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	...	15,841
Free	...	Machinery, agricultural	...	...	17,692
"	...	" spinning and weaving	...	...	4,331
"	...	" undescribed	...	...	33,571
25 per cent.	22,291	" "	...	...	111,069
Free	...	Sewing machines	...	No. 18,305	51,491
"	...	Tools and utensils	...	...	39,962
"	...	Cream separators	...	...	432
Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.					
10s. per arm	937	Axles and arms	...	No. 1,986	1,506
7s. per arm	687	" "	...	1,996	1,075
4s. 6d. p. arm	876	" mail patent	...	4,360	1,729
4s. 6d. p. arm	512	" common nut	...	1,346	475
3s. per arm	1,404	" "	...	11,753	1,765
25 per cent.	805	" common dray	...	5,309	3,268
"	38	Axle-boxes	...	1,744	149
Carriages and carts—					
£50 each	556	Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, &c.	"	11	1,654
£40 each	120	Omnibuses and coaches	"	3	350
£20 to £10 each, and 20 per cent.	835	All other kinds	"	131	3,070
25 per cent.	1,750	Carriage materials	...	...	6,999
Various	1,336	" wheels, poles, shafts, and bars, undergear	...	...	1,906
25 per cent.	1,415	Saddlery and harness	...	...	5,535
Free	...	Saddlers' ironmongery	...	...	9,437
10s. per doz.	36	Saddle-trees (harness)	...	doz. 63	114
20s. per doz.	133	" (riding)	...	138	471

EXPORTS, 1886—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS— <i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.</i>				
3	34	Arms, military ... No.	— 3	— 34
11	25	„ pistols, &c. ...	+ 1,422	+ 857
212	1,159	„ sporting ...	+ 8,353	+ 12,664
...	519	Ammunition, &c., caps ...	...	+ 3,182
...	184	„ cartridges ...	...	+ 1,965
...	5	„ cartridge cases ...	...	+ 2,279
136,150	10,065	„ dynamite lbs. ...	+ 80,150	+ 5,923
18,384	629	„ fuse ... coils	+ 96,747	+ 2,790
150	15	„ gelatine, blasting lbs. ...	+ 140,850	+ 13,475
...	...	„ „ dynamite „ ...	+ 10,000	+ 200
...	...	„ gun cotton „ ...	+ 3	+ 4
6,900	575	„ lithofracteur „ ...	— 6,900	— 575
36,699	1,007	„ powder, blasting „ ...	+ 898,371	+ 19,387
4,350	541	„ „ sporting „ ...	+ 86,918	+ 9,614
...	...	„ „ fine „ ...	+ 78,460	+ 2,478
24,976	338	„ shot ... „ ...	+ 78,917	+ 470
<i>Order 9.—Machines, Tools, & Implements.</i>				
6	3,323	Boilers, steam ... No.	— 5	— 3,199
...	2,129	Cutlery ...	...	+ 27,143
60	8,273	Engines, steam ... No.	+ 27	+ 10,038
...	16,974	Implements, agricultural, undescribed ...	...	— 1,133
...	15,185	Machinery, agricultural ...	...	+ 2,507
...	...	„ spinning and weaving ...	...	+ 4,331
...	52,677	„ undescribed ...	...	+ 91,963
6,637	22,573	Sewing machines ... No.	+ 11,668	+ 28,918
...	2,804	Tools and utensils ...	...	+ 37,158
...	...	Cream separators ...	...	+ 432
<i>Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.</i>				
1,515	980	Axles and arms ... No.	+ 25,235	+ 8,838
		„ „ ... „		
		„ mail patent ... „		
		„ common nut ... „		
240	31	„ common dray ... „	+ 1,504	+ 118
		Axle-boxes ... „		
225	7,007	Carriages and carts— Barouches, broughams, mail phaetons, drags, &c. Omnibuses and coaches ... All other kinds ...	— 80	— 1,933
...	1,031	Carriage materials ...		
...	...	„ wheels, poles, shafts, and bars		
...	10,749	Saddlery and harness ...		
...	142	Saddlers' ironmongery ...	...	+ 9,295
3	7	Saddle-trees (harness) ... doz.	+ 60	+ 107
17	110	„ (riding) ... „	+ 121	+ 361

IMPORTS, 1886—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.				Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.					Quantity.	Value.
	£						£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—continued.							
Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.							
Free	...	Anchors	...	No.	175	566	
"	...	Boats	...	"	5	141	
"	...	Chain cables...	...	tons	158	3,517	
"	...	Oars, ash	...	No.	694	93	
25 per cent.	6	" other	...	"	28	23	
Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29 post.)							
25 per cent.	142	Bricks, air	...	No.	40,194	567	
Free	...	" clay	...	"	33,200	88	
20s. ₤ 1,000	481	" fire	...	"	470,830	3,037	
Free	...	Cement	...	cwt.	549,987	85,135	
5s. each	4,241	Doors	...	No.	18,572	12,303	
Free	...	Lime	...	tons	151	389	
2s. per pair	2	Sashes, window	...	pairs	155	86	
Free	...	Slates, roofing	...	No.	7,190,067	59,169	
Order 13.—Furniture.							
25 per cent.	22,404	Furniture and upholstery	...	...	...	93,779
10 per cent.	81	Furniture springs	...	...	...	764
25 per cent.	752	Gasaliers and chandeliers	...	...	...	3,009
"	543	Lamps and lampware	...	...	...	2,174
Order 14.—Chemicals.							
3d. per lb...	846	Acid, acetic	...	lbs.	102,229	3,243	
6d. per gal.	62	" carbolic	...	galls.	2,467	499	
6d. per lb...	55	" " pure	...	lbs.	2,182	261	
2d. per lb...	164	" oxalic	...	"	17,696	366	
3d. per lb...	3	" picric	...	"	269	22	
5s. per cwt.	9	" undescribed	...	cwt.	37	96	
Free	...	" "	...	lbs.	162,440	12,774	
"	...	Alkali, potash	...	cwt.	...	...
"	...	" soda ash	...	"	10,236	3,711	
"	...	" " bicarbonate	...	"	5,997	2,719	
"	...	" " caustic	...	"	17,469	9,376	
40s. per ton	112	" " crystals	...	"	1,380	288	
Free	...	Alum	...	"	4,037	1,202	
"	...	Arsenic	...	"	322	211	
"	...	Asphalte	...	"	923	333	
"	...	Borax	...	"	1,163	607	
Various & free	696	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous	...	...	...	103,682
Free	...	Nitrate of soda	...	cwt.	3,560	2,434	
"	...	Silicate of soda	...	"	7,006	2,716	
"	...	Dyes	...	...	...	23,667
"	...	Essences and essential oils	...	...	...	7,009

EXPORTS, 1886—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (–).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS— <i>continued.</i>				
		<i>Order 11.—Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.</i>		
54	63	Anchors No.	+121	+503
10	326	Boats "	– 5	– 185
38	760	Chain cables tons	+120	+2,757
88	44	Oars, ash No.	+634	+72
		„ other "		
		<i>Order 12.—Building Materials. (See also Order 29, post.)</i>		
...	...	Bricks, air No.	+40,194	+567
22,280	57	„ clay "	+10,920	+31
12,449	107	„ fire "	+458,381	+2,930
4,557	1,113	Cement cwt.	+545,430	+84,022
656	573	Doors No.	+17,916	+11,730
226	644	Lime tons	– 75	– 255
477	396	Sashes, window pairs	– 322	– 310
32,185	300	Slates, roofing No.	+7,157,882	+58,869
		<i>Order 13.—Furniture.</i>		
...	32,421	Furniture and upholstery ... ..	...	+61,358
...	...	Furniture springs ... ..	...	+764
...	...	Gasaliers and chandeliers ... ..	...	+3,009
...	470	Lamps and lampware ... ..	...	+1,704
		<i>Order 14.—Chemicals.</i>		
15,188	338	Acid, acetic lbs.	+87,041	+2,905
263,809	3,849	„ carbolic	– 57,342	+10,169
		„ „ pure		
		„ oxalic		
		„ picric		
		„ undescribed		
303	442	Alkali, potash cwt.	– 303	– 442
175	104	„ soda ash "	+10,061	+3,607
163	208	„ „ bicarbonate "	+5,834	+2,511
1,171	831	„ „ caustic "	+16,298	+8,545
442	199	„ „ crystals "	+938	+89
31	23	Alum "	+4,006	+1,179
33	74	Arsenic "	+289	+137
...	...	Asphalte "	+923	+333
23	35	Borax "	+1,140	+572
...	24,825	Drugs and chemicals—miscel- laneous	...	+78,857
20	20	Nitrate of soda cwt.	+3,540	+2,414
533	280	Silicate of soda "	+6,473	+2,436
...	1,877	Dyes ... ..	...	+21,790
...	1,784	Essences and essential oils ... ..	...	+5,225

EXPORTS, 1886—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS— <i>continued.</i>				
Order 14.— <i>Chemicals</i> — <i>continued.</i>				
9,408	259	Glycerine, pure ... lbs.	+ 27,802	+ 603
468	2,357	" crude ... "	+ 1,773	+ 8,831
71,417	2,473	Guano ... tons	+ 179,053	+ 2,881
...	...	Ink, printing ... lbs.	+ 6,264	+ 709
...	59	" " coloured ... "	...	+ 2,332
1,848	24,579	" writing ... "	- 1,173	- 21,769
24,294	4,239	Manures, undescribed ... tons	+ 358,957	+ 44,412
...	15,537	Matches and vestas (wax) ... gross	...	+ 18,317
...	70	" wooden ... "	...	+ 80
38	11	Medicines, patent ... "	+ 4,062	+ 932
4,233	8,938	Medicinal roots ... "	+ 15,020	+ 32,713
4,190	7,202	Naphtha ... galls.	+ 43,063	+ 57,409
529	142	Opium, prepared ... lbs.	+ 6,302	+ 1,207
786	532	Paints and colours ... cwt.	+ 30,977	+ 9,585
1,940	294	" " mixed for use ... "	+ 55,425	+ 7,322
		" " ground in oil ... "		
		Spirits, methylated ... galls.		
		Sulphur ... cwt.		
		Turpentine ... galls.		
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.				
Order 15.— <i>Wool and Worsted Manufactures.</i>				
9,898	5,865	Blankets ... pairs	+ 102,622	+ 50,254
...	4,669	Carpeting and druggeting ... "	...	+ 89,590
...	3,093	Flannels, piece ... "	...	+ 40,989
...	3,365	" " " " " " " " " " " "	...	+ 6,619
...	26,714	Rugs, woollen ... "	...	+ 379,020
...	...	Woollen piece goods—	...	+ 335,776
...	43,957	Broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c. ... "	...	- 43,957
...	...	" " " " " " " " " " " "	...	+ 5,481
...	...	Dress goods, containing wool ... "	...	+ 17,379
...	122	" " women's, all wool ... "	...	+ 18,191
...	...	Shirtings ... "	...	+ 5,472
...	...	Undescribed ... "	...	
...	...	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	...	
...	...	Yarn ... lbs.	+ 481,819	
Order 16.— <i>Silk Manufactures.</i>				
...	28,834	Silks and satins, dress ... "	...	+ 236,137
...	...	" dress goods, mixed with other material	...	+ 6,183
...	534	" pongees ... "	...	+ 573
...	...	" ribbons ... "	...	+ 14,561
...	...	" velvets and crapes ... "	...	+ 3,171
...	2,499	" other manufactures of ... "	...	+ 20,236

IMPORTS, 1886—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.			Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.				Quantity.	Value.
	£					£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.						
Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.						
Free	...	Cotton piece goods (all cotton)	...	...	...	962,126
"	...	" manufactures, such as counterpanes, &c.	...	...	...	65,548
"	...	" waste ...	...	lbs.	826,073	7,820
"	...	" wick ...	...	"	59,138	4,012
"	...	Linen piece goods	...	...	...	38,161
"	...	" manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c.	...	...	...	3,863
20 per cent.	34	" tents and tarpaulins	...	...	...	136
Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.						
Free	...	Haberdashery	...	...	...	420,608
Order 19.—Dress.						
25 per cent.	82,497	Apparel and slops	...	...	...	342,396
30 per cent.	3,790	" "	...	...	...	12,754
Free	...	" "	...	...	...	34,664
25 per cent.	1,042	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed	...	...	...	4,101
4s. to 33s. p. doz. pairs and free	20,057	Boots and shoes	...	pairs	463,521	105,828
Free	...	Feathers, ornamental	...	...	...	14,082
"	...	Flowers, artificial	...	...	...	7,172
25 per cent.	3,761	Frillings and ruffings	...	...	...	15,991
"	...	Furs, dressed	...	...	...	...
Free	...	" undressed	...	...	...	177
20 per cent	22,125	Gloves	...	...	...	111,086
Hats and caps—						
48s. per doz.	638	Dress	...	No.	3,681	2,003
30s. per doz.	20	Boys' and youths', &c.	...	"	163	89
15s. per doz.	10,928	Men's felt, &c.	...	"	204,816	35,333
8s. per doz.	874	Boys' and youths', &c.	...	"	33,553	4,005
5s. per doz.	821	Felt hoods	...	"	56,184	3,483
Free	...	Straw, untrimmed	...	"	1,002,200	59,730
25 per cent.	3,377	Others unenumerated	...	"	116,559	13,633
	16,658	Total hats and caps	...	No.	1,417,156	118,276
Free	...	Hatters' materials	...	...	...	6,368
"	...	Hosiery	...	...	...	87,382
20 per cent.	9,038	"	...	...	...	44,810
...	...	Millinery	...	...	...	...
6d. to 1s. each	206	Umbrellas and parasols, cotton	...	No.	5,884	1,362
2s. 6d. each	1,323	" " silk	...	"	10,833	6,453
1s. each	226	" " fancy	...	"	4,208	867

EXPORTS, 1886—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS— <i>continued</i> .				
Order 17.—Cotton and Flax Manufactures.				
...	59,072	Cotton piece goods (all cotton) ...	...	+ 903,054
...	8,639	„ manufactures, such as counter- panes, &c.	...	+ 56,909
31,940	681	„ waste ... lbs.	+ 794,133	+ 7,139
7,114	538	„ wick ... „	+ 52,024	+ 3,474
...	1,943	Linen piece goods ...	...	+ 36,218
...	239	„ manufactures, such as table linen, towels, &c.	...	+ 3,624
...	...	„ tents and tarpaulins ...	...	+ 136
Order 18.—Drapery and Haberdashery.				
...	77,815	Haberdashery ...	...	+ 342,793
Order 19.—Dress.				
...	218,012	Apparel and slops ...	...	+ 171,802
...	487	„ „ ...	...	+ 3,614
168,854	49,260	Bonnets, fancy and trimmed ...	...	+ 56,568
...	2,780	Boots and shoes ... pairs	+ 294,667	
...	32	Feathers, ornamental ...	...	+ 11,302
...	3,717	Flowers, artificial ...	...	+ 7,140
...	1,502	Frillings and rufflings ...	...	+ 12,274
...	...	Furs, dressed ...	...	- 1,502
...	...	„ undressed ...	...	+ 177
...	12,622	Gloves ...	...	+ 98,464
...	...	Hats and caps—	...	
61,237	12,803	Dress ... No.	+ 1,341,878	+ 104,423
14,041	1,050	Boys' and youths', &c. ... „		
		Men's felt, &c. ... „		
		Boys' and youths', &c. ... „		
		Felt hoods ... „		
		Straw, untrimmed ... „		
		Others unenumerated ... „		
...	556	Hatters' materials ...	...	+ 5,812
...	5,899	Hosiery ...	...	+ 126,293
...	348	„ „ ...	...	- 348
...	1,664	Millinery ...	...
		Umbrellas and parasols, cotton No.	}	+ 7,018
		„ „ silk „		
		„ „ fancy „		

IMPORTS, 1886—continued.

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

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

CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—continued.

Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.

Free ...	...	Bagging ...	yards	...	...
6d. per doz.	1,493	Bags and sacks, bran bags	No.	855,684	14,215 }
Free ...	...	" " "	"	232,190	3,317 }
1s. per doz.	2,173	" " corn and flour sacks	"	148,798	2,993 }
Free ...	...	" " "	"	1,138,212	24,395 }
" ...	...	" " gunny bags	"	600,666	10,855 }
7s. per doz.	1,783	" " woolpacks	"	74,587	8,505 }
3s. per doz.	1,393	" " "	"	144,131	16,864 }
6d. per doz.	223	" " undescribed	"	107,924	1,399 }
Free ...	...	" " "	"	373,532	4,095 }
" ...	...	Boot webbing	yards	49,849	2,466 }
" ...	...	Canvas	"	...	13,407 }
5s. per cwt.	106	Cordage, coir	cwt.	563	585 }
11s. 3d. per cwt.	407	" hempen	"	1,657	4,774 }
28s. per cwt.	582	" white lines	"	409	3,224 }
Free ...	...	" unserviceable	tons	274	1,088 }
11s. 3d. per cwt.	13	Engine packing	cwt.	23	101 }
Free ...	...	Felt, sheathing	"	...	1,611 }
¼d. to ½d. per yard	2,963	Jute piece goods	yards	1,555,768	19,345 }
25 per cent.	606	Mats	"	...	2,781 }
20 per cent.	868	{ Matting, China	"	...	4,254 }
		{ " coir and other	"	...	
Free ...	...	Nets and netting	cwt.	89	2,292 }
20 per cent.	9,899	Oil and other floor cloths	"	...	51,164 }
1½d. per lb.	1,979	Twine and lines	lbs.	227,971	7,477 }
2¼d. "	362	" " "	"	144,058	5,183 }
Free ...	...	" sewing or seaming	"	339,305	11,539 }

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

Order 21.—Animal Food.

Free ...	...	Bêche de mer	cwt.	150	30
2d. per lb.	426	Butter	lbs.	61,369	2,619
" ...	...	Butterine	"	...	...
" ...	567	Cheese	"	120,271	4,139
Free ...	...	Eggs	No.	5,837,138	18,995
" ...	...	Fish, fresh	"	...	1,492
2d. per lb.	25,840	" preserved	lbs.	3,582,791	113,430
Free ...	...	" salted	cwt.	12,584	21,192
" ...	...	" shell	"	...	27,716
2d. per lb.	7	Honey	lbs.	2,885	47
10 per cent.	52	Isinglass	"	2,367	646 }
Free ...	...	"	"	19,573	2,776 }
" ...	...	Lard	"	7,481	126 }
" ...	...	Meats, fresh	cwt.	533	752 }
" ...	...	" frozen	"	...	...

EXPORTS, 1886—*continued.** * For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS— <i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 20.—Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.</i>				
17,724	347	Bagging yards	- 17,724	- 347
119,318	1,793	Bags and sacks, bran bags ... No.	+ 968,556	+ 15,739
1,329,135	28,693	„ „ corn and flour sacks „	- 42,125	- 1,305
24,460	483	„ „ gunny bags „	+ 576,206	+ 10,372
107,830	10,992	„ „ woolpacks ... „	+ 110,888	+ 14,377
251,974	2,970	„ „ undescribed „	+ 229,482	+ 2,524
...	595	Boot webbing ... ..	...	+ 1,871
...	1,504	Canvas ... ..	...	+ 11,903
4,171	11,006	Cordage, coir cwt.	- 1,542	- 2,423
		„ hempen		
		„ white lines		
		„ unserviceable tons		
42	178	Engine packing cwt.	- 19	- 77
...	138	Felt, sheathing ... ..	...	+ 1,473
...	2,099	Jute piece goods yards	...	+ 17,246
...	543	Mats ... ..	...	+ 2,238
...	59	Matting, China ... ..	...	+ 3,921
...	274	„ coir and other ... ..	...	+ 2,280
...	12	Nets and netting cwt.	...	+ 48,696
...	2,468	Oil and other floor cloths ... ..	...	+ 580,300
131,034	5,020	Twine and lines lbs.	+ 580,300	+ 19,179
		„ sewing or seaming		

CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.

Order 21.—Animal Food.

5	20	Bêche de mer cwt.	+ 145	+ 10
1,260,557	61,436	Butter lbs.	- 1,199,188	- 58,817
8,478	355	Butterine „	- 8,478	- 355
895,347	29,531	Cheese „	- 775,076	- 25,392
810,996	3,975	Eggs No.	+ 5,026,142	+ 15,020
...	152	Fish, fresh ... ..	...	+ 1,340
219,876	8,250	„ preserved lbs.	+ 3,362,915	+ 105,180
822	1,421	„ salted cwt.	+ 11,762	+ 19,771
...	44	„ shell ... ..	...	+ 27,672
20,266	419	Honey lbs.	- 17,381	- 372
11,153	1,795	Isinglass „	+ 10,787	+ 1,627
47,475	1,352	Lard „	- 39,994	- 1,226
529	719	Meats, fresh cwt.	+ 4	+ 33
39,384	70,319	„ frozen „	- 39,384	- 70,319

IMPORTS, 1886—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—continued.				
Order 21.—Animal Food—continued.				
2d. per lb.	810	Meats, preserved ... lbs.	125,884	8,627
" ...	86	" bacon... .. "	17,548	603
5s. per cwt.	31	" beef, salted ... cwt.	220	360
2d. per lb.	1,389	" hams ... lbs.	150,228	6,885
5s. per cwt.	24	" pork, salted ... cwt.	225	320
Order 22.—Vegetable Food.				
2d. per lb.	413	Arrowroot ... lbs.	36,521	998
" ...	72	Biscuit, fancy ... "	18,944	439
2d. per lb., and free	...	" ship and old ... "	12,992	53
Free ...	...	Cocoanuts ... No.	305,865	1,056
2d. per lb.	2,453	Confectionery ... lbs.	305,239	17,239
" ...	7	" sugar candy ... "	819	22
2s. p. cental	40	Flour ... centals	37,268	15,937
2d. per lb.	511	Fruit, bottled ... lbs.	61,979	1,948
" ...	6,099	" dried ... "	713,182	15,008
" ...	30,586	" " currants ... "	4,402,352	45,983
" ...	15,804	" " raisins ... "	2,239,135	40,320
9d. per bush.	10,254	" fresh ... bushels	273,133	102,274
2d. per lb.	...	" pulp ... lbs.	16	...
2s. p. cental	2,597	Grain and pulse, barley ... centals	25,421	9,344
5s. p. cental	27	" " " pearl ... "	90	52
2s. p. cental	143	" " " beans and pease ... "	1,282	1,473
" ...	3	" " " gram ... "	42	25
1s. p. cental	2,560	" " " maize ... "	48,782	19,075
3s. p. bushel	4,435	" " " malt ... bushels	46,538	18,742
2s. p. cental	16,185	" " " oats ... centals	206,803	76,456
" ...	251	" " " pease, split ... "	2,547	1,656
" ...	64	" " " peanuts ... "	643	689
6s. & 4s. per cental *	12,071	" " " rice ... "	136,634	84,007
cental *	7,985†			
2s. p. cental	...			
1s. p. cental	6	" " " paddy ... "	213	100
2s. p. cental	227	" " " rye ... "	58	10
2d. per lb.	2,872	" " " wheat ... "	85,177	26,237
Free ...	...	Jams and preserves ... lbs.	413,567	12,056
2d. per lb.	469	" " " peel drained‡	172,656	3,363
" ...	786	Liquorice ... "	105,367	3,455
" ...	3,653	Macaroni and vermicelli ... "	95,596	2,348
Free ...	...	Maizena and corn flour ... "	645,393	14,803
3s. per cwt.	1,284	Molasses ... cwt.	23,880	4,606
" ...	7	" refined ... "	5,108	4,103
2d. per lb....	946	" saccharum ... "	114	97
" ...	1,146	Nuts ... lbs.	111,796	2,427
" ...	328	" almonds ... "	142,206	4,844
6s. p. cental	23	" walnuts ... "	41,157	839
20s. per ton	7	Oatmeal ... centals	234	193
		Onions ... tons	6	67

* When dressed in bond, the smaller rate of 4s. is charged.

† Of which £7,985 was for rice dressed in bond.

‡ Previously included with jams and preserves subject to a duty of 2d. per lb

EXPORTS, 1886—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (-).	
Quantity.	Value. £		Quantity.	Value. £
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 21.—Animal Food—continued.</i>				
622,062	18,088	Meats, preserved ... lbs.	- 496,178	- 9,461
207,188	8,174	„ bacon ... „	- 189,640	- 7,571
1,613	2,030	„ beef, salted ... cwt.	- 1,393	- 1,670
32,745	1,507	„ hams ... lbs.	+ 117,483	+ 5,378
2,573	8,151	„ pork, salted ... cwt.	- 2,348	- 7,831
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food.</i>				
15,030	440	Arrowroot ... lbs.	+ 21,491	+ 558
1,401,248	37,689	Biscuit, fancy ... „	- 1,382,304	- 37,250
...	...	„ ship and old ... „	+ 12,992	+ 53
9,095	47	Cocoanuts ... No.	+ 296,770	+ 1,009
286,398	7,547	Confectionery ... lbs.	+ 18,841	+ 9,692
...	...	„ sugar candy... „	+ 819	+ 22
728,435	354,832	Flour ... centals	- 691,167	- 338,895
61,722	1,654	Fruit, bottled ... lbs.	+ 257	+ 294
246,004	5,600	„ dried ... „	+ 467,178	+ 9,408
967,436	17,601	„ „ currants ... „	+ 3,434,916	+ 28,382
515,403	12,904	„ „ raisins ... „	+ 1,723,732	+ 27,416
42,780	21,096	„ fresh ... bushels	+ 230,353	+ 81,178
...	...	„ pulp ... lbs.	+ 16	...
11,924	4,395	Grain and pulse, barley ... centals	+ 13,497	+ 4,949
890	818	„ „ „ pearl „	- 800	- 766
2,424	1,221	„ „ beans and pease „	- 1,142	+ 252
...	...	„ „ gram ... „	+ 42	+ 25
234	119	„ „ maize ... „	+ 48,548	+ 18,956
26,934	8,839	„ „ malt ... bushels	+ 19,604	+ 9,903
21,881	6,787	„ „ oats ... centals	+ 184,922	+ 69,669
248	241	„ „ pease, split „	+ 2,299	+ 1,415
...	...	„ „ peanuts ... „	+ 643	+ 689
26,662	19,410	„ „ rice ... „	+ 109,972	+ 64,597
...	...	„ „ „ paddy „	+ 213	+ 100
86	50	„ „ rye ... „	- 28	- 40
481,508	166,916	„ „ wheat ... „	- 396,331	- 140,679
786,470	16,307	Jams and preserves ... lbs.	- 200,247	- 888
16,538	493	Liquorice ... „	+ 88,829	+ 2,962
8,553	282	Macaroni and vermicelli ... „	+ 87,043	+ 2,066
39,014	1,161	Maizena and corn flour ... „	+ 606,379	+ 13,642
2,803	3,137	Molasses and treacle ... cwt.	+ 26,185	+ 5,572
...	...	„ saccharum ... „	+ 114	+ 97
4,853	144	Nuts ... lbs.	+ 106,943	+ 2,283
17,323	933	„ almonds ... „	+ 124,883	+ 3,911
...	...	„ walnuts ... „	+ 41,157	+ 839
31,666	25,222	Oatmeal ... centals	- 31,432	- 25,029
5,350	34,696	Onions ... tons	- 5,344	- 34,629

EXPORTS, 1886—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.— <i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.</i>				
32,420	120,532	Potatoes tons	— 32,334	— 120,170
33,809	297	Sago lbs.	+ 58,841	+ 459
...	...	Sugar, raw cwt.	+ 298,352	+ 337,459
136,561	140,481	„ refined „	+ 334,165	+ 360,723
1,061	1,013	„ glucose „	+ 6,635	+ 4,937
259,899	2,225	Tapioca lbs.	+ 808,768	+ 7,364
14,145	4,436	Vegetables, fresh cwt.	— 12,725	— 3,646
15,099	506	„ preserved lbs.	+ 19,104	+ 658
...	...	„ salted cwt.	+ 174	+ 239
<i>Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.</i>				
25,035	4,405	Aërated and mineral waters doz.	— 16,935	— 2,603
94,695	16,640	Beer (ale and porter) ... galls.	+ 1,135,235	+ 243,691
78,646	1,037	Chicory lbs.	— 53,559	— 682
41,125	3,324	Chocolate and cocoa ... „	+ 380,958	+ 27,602
52	13	Cider and perry galls.	+ 1,304	+ 306
21	74	Cocoa beans cwt.	+ 1,362	+ 6,217
507,368	23,959	Coffee lbs.	+ 1,092,064	+ 26,263
...	...	Ginger, ground „	+ 260	+ 8
21,106	799	„ other „	+ 145,079	+ 3,314
227,834	9,785	Hops „	+ 318,958	+ 13,500
6,450	1,254	Limejuice galls.	+ 15,669	+ 1,331
90,472	2,806	Milk, preserved lbs.	+ 933,474	+ 31,231
25,584	1,153	Mustard „	+ 303,550	+ 17,920
86,453	4,066	Pepper „	+ 463,285	+ 11,597
...	...	„ ground „	+ 997	+ 55
...	630	Perfumery* „	...	+ 5,910
2,039	1,794	Pickles (quarts) doz.	— 1,920	— 1,732
...	...	„ (pints) „	+ 28,088	+ 11,118
290	1,051	Salt tons	+ 9,617	+ 37,091
111	399	„ rock „	+ 328	+ 695
82	112	Saltpetre cwt.	+ 2,992	+ 2,192
2,839	2,184	Sauces doz. qts.	+ 2,772	+ 6,172
44,308	2,215	Spices, unenumerated ... lbs.	+ 420,628	+ 8,665
...	...	„ ground „	+ 8,961	+ 421
51,998	25,233	Spirits, brandy galls.	+ 212,725	+ 103,267
24,619	15,271	„ cordials and bitters... „	— 17,972	— 9,074
15,191	5,092	„ gin „	+ 106,046	+ 18,958
3,218	476	„ of wine „	+ 4,411	+ 481
530	1,026	„ perfumed „	+ 1,637	+ 6,092
11,147	3,000	„ rum „	+ 100,994	+ 17,454
83,632	31,616	„ whisky „	+ 445,302	+ 131,312
3,730	3,610	„ other, undescribed ... „	+ 66,150	+ 25,069

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

IMPORTS, 1886—continued.

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

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

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

Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants—continued.							
3d. per lb.	113,301	Tea	...	...	lbs.	11,968,252	668,472
3s. per lb.	119,022	Tobacco (manufactured)	...	...	"	1,950,096	157,599
1s. per lb.	18,441	" (unmanufactured)	...	...	"	792,965	28,954
6s. per lb.	30,079	" cigars	...	...	"	216,332	95,508
"	4,286	" cigarettes	...	...	"	16,942	8,658
3s. per lb.	606	" snuff	...	...	"	4,155	965
6d. per gal.	2,713	Vinegar	...	...	galls.	115,507	12,215
6s. per gal.	31,168	Wine, in wood and bottled	...	...	"	149,907	60,978
8s. per gal.	10,667	" sparkling	...	...	"	30,140	55,628

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

Order 24.—Animal Substances.							
Free	...	Beeswax	...	...	cwt.	43	239
"	...	Bones	...	...	tons	134	473
"	...	Bonedust	...	...	"	...	...
"	...	Bristles	...	...	lbs.	29,261	4,050
2d. per lb.	8,575	Candles	...	...	"	1,188,943	45,209
10 per cent.	634	Combs	...	...	...	...	6,317
Free	...	Feathers (not ornamental)	...	...	...	...	...
"	...	Flock	...	...	cwt.	120	100
2d. per lb.	607	Glue	...	...	lbs.	81,004	2,886
Free	...	" pieces	...	...	tons	...	...
10 per cent.	159	Grease	...	...	"	146	1,632
Free	...	Hair	...	...	lbs.	24,865	993
2d. per lb.	1,083	" curled	...	...	"	157,934	6,022
Free	...	" seating	...	...	...	...	4,763
"	...	Hides	...	...	No.	98,560	97,217
"	...	Horns and hoofs	...	...	cwt.	183	60
"	...	Leather	...	...	...	...	1,078
20 per cent.	3,156	"	...	...	cwt.	1,395	18,502
7½ per cent.	5,598	" calf and kid	...	...	"	2,927	75,833
20 per cent.	411	" cut into shapes	...	...	...	...	2,122
10 per cent.	2,905	" fancy, patent, &c.	...	...	...	...	28,769
Free	...	" imitation	...	...	...	...	5,433
25 per cent.	9,002	Leatherware	...	...	...	...	35,881
Free	...	Sausage skins	...	...	lbs.	65,842	3,636
"	...	Skins, kangaroo	...	...	No.	68,339	6,756
"	...	" opossum	...	...	"	73,815	1,184
"	...	" rabbit	...	...	"	110,974	1,273
"	...	" sheep, with wool	...	...	"	181,166	16,782
"	...	" " without wool	...	...	"	56,960	1,910
"	...	" undescribed	...	...	"	44,080	3,980
2d. per lb.	547	Soap, common	...	...	lbs.	34,199	477
4d. per lb.	1,191	" fancy, perfumed	...	...	"	72,352	5,316
Free	...	Sponges	...	...	"	8,642	3,864
...	...	Stearine	...	...	cwt.	...	...

EXPORTS, 1886—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of—	
Quantity.	Value.		Imports over Exports (+).	Exports over Imports (—).
	£		Quantity.	Value.
				£

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

		Order 23.— <i>Drinks and Stimulants—</i>			
		<i>continued.</i>			
5,230,207	322,299	Tea	lbs.	+6,738,045	+346,173
932,797	72,837	Tobacco (manufactured)	"	+1,017,299	+84,762
750	50	" (unmanufactured)	"	+792,215	+28,904
89,681	35,546	" cigars	"	+126,651	+59,962
5,900	3,155	" cigarettes	"	+11,042	+5,503
953	141	" snuff	"	+3,202	+824
16,541	1,581	Vinegar	galls.	+98,966	+10,634
155,021	49,954	Wine, in wood and bottled	"	—5,114	+11,024
3,437	6,297	" sparkling	"	+26,703	+49,331

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.

		Order 24.— <i>Animal Substances.</i>			
79	368	Beeswax	cwt.	—36	—1 ⁹
97	500	Bones	tons	+37	—27
1,728	9,674	Bonedust	"	—1,728	—9,674
465	185	Bristles	lbs.	+28,796	+3,865
528,042	16,460	Candles	"	+660,901	+28,749
...	565	Combs ... ..	...	...	+5,752
...	27	Feathers (not ornamental) ... ..	...	...	—27
507	523	Flock	cwt.	—387	—423
13,757	433	Glue	lbs.	+67,247	+2,453
141	1,783	" pieces	tons	—141	—1,783
7	163	Grease	"	+139	+1,469
85,204	1,276	Hair	lbs.	—60,339	—283
5,952	437	" curled	"	+151,982	+5,585
...	62	" seating ... ..	...	...	+4,701
11,768	9,581	Hides	No.	+86,792	+87,636
2,740	1,005	Horns and hoofs	cwt.	—2,557	—945
59,346	269,399	Leather	"	...	—249,819
...	...	" calf and kid	"	+2,927	+75,833
...	261	" cut into shapes ... ..	...	...	+1,861
...	3,792	" fancy, patent, &c. ... ..	...	...	+24,977
...	117	" imitation ... ..	...	...	+5,316
...	7,908	Leatherware ... ..	...	...	+27,973
88,735	3,352	Sausage skins	lbs.	—22,893	+284
125,320	11,737	Skins, kangaroo	No.	—56,981	—4,981
227,986	5,557	" opossum	"	—154,171	—4,373
910,609	6,800	" rabbit	"	—799,635	—5,527
494,516	71,683	" sheep, with wool	"	—313,350	—54,901
183,313	2,896	" " without wool	"	—126,353	—986
10,122	90	" undescribed	"	+33,958	+3,890
1,719,088	12,336	Soap, common	lbs.	—1,684,889	—11,859
38,979	1,409	" fancy, perfumed	"	+33,373	+3,907
182	121	Sponges	"	+8,460	+3,743
1	5	Stearine	cwt.	—1	—5

IMPORTS, 1886—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

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

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued*.

Order 24.—Animal Substances—continued.									
Free	...	...	Tallow	...	...	...	tons	478	9,647
"	...	...	Whalebone	...	...	...	lbs.	560	72
"	...	...	Wool,* greasy	...	...	...	"	42,328,769	1,651,945
"	...	...	" scoured	...	...	...	"	9,727,820	670,134
"	...	...	" washed	...	...	...	"	140,074	9,520
Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.									
Free	...	...	Bark	...	...	...	tons	3,912	33,069
"	...	...	Bass	...	...	...	cwt.	680	807
2d. per lb.	759	...	Blue	...	...	...	lbs.	89,650	2,597
2s. p. cental	7	...	Bran	...	...	...	centals	6,407	1,798
Free	...	...	Canes and rattans	...	...	...	...	...	3,035
25 per cent.	189	...	Casks	...	...	...	No.	1,588	755
Free	...	...	" empty	...	...	...	"	15,635	6,276
"	...	...	Copra	...	...	...	...	...	14
"	...	...	Cork	...	...	...	cwt.	540	883
4d. per lb.	3,621	...	" cut	...	...	...	lbs.	221,718	22,021
Free	...	...	Cotton, raw	...	...	...	"	332,402	4,167
"	...	...	Fibre, cocoanut	...	...	...	tons	11	147
"	...	...	" undescribed	...	...	...	"	1,660	26,066
"	...	...	Firewood	...	...	...	"	4,297	1,089
"	...	...	Flax, "Phormium," N. Z.	...	...	...	"	367	5,628
"	...	...	Gum	...	...	...	"	118	4,992
"	...	...	Gutta-percha goods	...	...	...	...	...	128
"	...	...	Hay and chaff	...	...	...	tons	1,209	4,920
"	...	...	Hemp	...	...	...	"	703	18,715
"	...	...	Indiarubber goods	...	...	...	...	...	36,985
"	...	...	Jute	...	...	...	tons	102	1,126
"	...	...	Meal, linseed	...	...	...	lbs.	...	...
"	...	...	Millet, broom corn, &c.	...	...	...	tons	252	7,609
"	...	...	Oakum	...	...	...	cwt.	...	...
10s. per cwt.	408	...	Paper bags	...	...	...	"	1,420	3,049
Free	...	...	" printing	...	...	...	"	110,248	178,856
4s. per cwt.	2,271	...	" wrapping	...	...	...	"	13,292	13,917
2d. per lb. ...	255	...	" writing	...	...	...	lbs.	30,357	1,392 }
Free	...	...	" " uncut	...	...	...	"	1,575,168	37,671 }
2d. per lb. ...	38	...	" undescribed, cut	...	...	...	"	4,548	241
4s. per cwt.	906	...	" " uncut	...	...	...	cwt.	4,794	15,404
25 per cent.	125	...	" and cardboard boxes	...	...	...	...	...	586
Free	...	...	Paperhangings	...	...	...	...	...	22,708
2d. per lb.	...	...	Paper patterns	...	...	...	...	...	...
Free	...	...	Pitch and tar	...	...	...	cwt.	7,050	3,319

* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 52,196,663 lbs., valued at £2,331,599, of which all but 12,058,385 lbs., valued at £465,570, was brought overland from New South Wales.

EXPORTS, 1886—*continued*.** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued*.

		<i>Order 24.—Animal Substances—contd.</i>				
5,893	121,900	Tallow	tons	— 5,415	— 112,253	
672	74	Whalebone	lbs.	— 112	— 2	
82,473,370	3,324,839	Wool,* greasy	"	— 40,144,601	— 1,672,894	
18,788,526	1,175,833	" scoured	"	— 9,060,706	— 505,699	
6,722,943	498,990	" washed	"	— 6,582,869	— 489,470	
		<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances.</i>				
3,302	30,782	Bark	tons	+ 610	+ 2,287	
53	132	Bass	cwt.	+ 627	+ 675	
40,041	1,351	Blue	lbs.	+ 49,609	+ 1,246	
79,296	21,988	Bran	centals	— 72,889	— 20,190	
...	153	Canes and rattans ... ..	...	...	+ 2,882	
...	...	Casks	No.	+ 1,588	+ 755	
4,996	2,940	" empty	"	+ 10,639	+ 3,336	
...	...	Copra ... ..	...	...	+ 14	
131	289	Cork	cwt.	+ 409	+ 594	
23,538	2,804	" cut	lbs.	+ 198,180	+ 19,217	
9,332	167	Cotton, raw	"	+ 323,070	+ 4,000	
13	221	Fibre, cocoanut	tons	— 2	— 74	
85	5,778	" undescribed	"	+ 1,575	+ 20,288	
...	...	Firewood... ..	"	+ 4,297	+ 1,089	
23	413	Flax, "Phormium," N. Z.	"	+ 344	+ 5,215	
5	595	Gum	"	+ 113	+ 4,397	
...	...	Gutta-percha goods ... ..	...	...	+ 128	
34,619	174,139	Hay and chaff	tons	— 33,410	— 169,219	
41	721	Hemp	"	+ 662	+ 17,994	
...	1,064	Indiarubber goods ... ..	...	...	+ 35,921	
...	...	Jute	tons	+ 102	+ 1,126	
4,362	40	Meal, linseed	lbs.	— 4,362	— 40	
4	162	Millet, broom corn, &c.	tons	+ 248	+ 7,447	
6	8	Oakum	cwt.	— 6	— 8	
1,959	4,475	Paper bags	"	— 539	— 1,426	
2,742	6,022	" printing	"	+ 107,506	+ 172,834	
2,681	4,729	" wrapping	"	+ 10,611	+ 9 188	
37,856	1,286	" writing	lbs.	+ 1,567,669	+ 37,777	
...	...	" undescribed, cut	"	+ 4,548	+ 241	
...	...	" " uncut	cwt.	+ 4,794	+ 15,404	
...	...	" and cardboard boxes ... ..	...	...	+ 586	
...	2,702	Paperhangings ... ..	...	...	+ 20,006	
...	6,232	Paper patterns ... ..	...	...	— 6,232	
827	490	Pitch and tar	cwt.	+ 6,223	+ 2,829	

* The quantity of wool exported amounted to 107,984,839 lbs., valued at £4,999,662, of which 17,052,301 lbs., valued at £693,310, was entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS, 1886—continued.

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

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

CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—continued.

		Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—contd.				
2s. p. cental	2	Pollard	...	...	centals	979 327
Free	...	Rags	...	...	tons	477 2,507
"	...	Resin	...	...	cwt.	17,505 7,099
10 per cent.	133	Seeds, canary	...	...	centals	2,489 1,392
Free	...	" clover	...	...	"	656 607
"	...	" grass	...	...	"	10,233 11,255
"	...	" undescribed	...	...	...	... 17,505
2d. per lb.	7,312	Starch	...	...	lbs.	1,048,689 16,136
2s p. cental	6	Tares	...	...	centals	61 31
Free	...	Timber, deals	...	...	feet	7,105,700 53,774
1/6 p. 100 s.f.	35,307	" dressed	...	...	"	47,075,149 410,254
Free	...	" undressed	...	...	"	64,389,441 453,990
1s. p. 100 s.f.	3,749	" " hardwood	...	...	"	7,713,645 36,138
1/6 p. 100 s.f.	9,560	" flooring boards	...	...	"	12,720,700 102,236
1s. per 1,000	864	" laths	...	...	No.	17,285,835 24,495
Free	...	" logs	...	...	feet	5,835,600 52,028
9d. per 100	403	" palings	...	...	No.	1,073,445 7,304
6d. per 100	373	" pickets	...	...	"	1,493,159 10,741
Free	...	" posts and rails	...	...	"	18,502 517
6d. per 1,000	4	" shingles	...	...	"	110,550 487
Free	...	" shooks and staves	...	...	"	99,475 1,871
"	...	" spars and piles	...	...	feet	1,558,400 13,212
6d. per 100	31	" spokes and felloes	...	...	No.	128,972 1,884
"	...	" other	...	...	...	... 1,608
	50,291	Total timber	...	...	...	... 1,170,539
2s. per gal.	3,431	Varnish	...	...	galls.	31,222 18,601
25 per cent.	711	Wicker and basket ware	...	...	...	... 2,814
"	13,598	Woodenware	...	...	...	... 55,662
Order 26.—Oils.*						
6d. per gal.	4	Almond	...	...	galls.	171 88
Free	...	Black	...	...	"	29,169 3,408
6d. per gal.	6,432	Castor	...	...	"	262,079 32,709
1s. doz. pts.	379	"	...	...	doz. pints	6,935 2,376
6d. per gal.	826	Chinese	...	...	galls.	35,188 5,230
Free	...	Cocoanut	...	...	"	29,425 3,253
"	...	Cod...	...	...	"	48,925 7,647
6d. per gal.	39	Codliver	...	...	"	1,749 393
1s. doz. pts.	40	"	...	...	doz. pints	802 1,353
6d. per gal.	534	Colza	...	...	galls.	20,414 2,746
"	...	Gasoline	...	...	"	16 2
"	34,517	Kerosene	...	...	"	1,711,243 82,729
"	226	Lard	...	...	"	103,362 6,850

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

EXPORTS, 1886—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES— <i>continued</i> .				
<i>Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—cntd.</i>				
21,952	6,092	Pollard centals	— 20,973	— 5,765
170	3,039	Rags tons	+ 307	— 532
580	188	Resin cwt.	+ 16,925	+ 6,911
85	78	Seeds, canary centals	+ 2,404	+ 1,314
31	127	„ clover „	+ 625	+ 480
226	402	„ grass „	+ 10,007	+ 10,853
...	6,195	„ undescribed... .. „	...	+ 11,310
98,579	1,619	Starch lbs.	+ 950,110	+ 14,517
...	...	Tares centals	+ 61	+ 31
61,450	546	Timber, deals feet	+ 7,044,250	+ 53,228
869,448	8,588	„ dressed „	+ 46,205,701	+ 401,666
1,154,395	8,956	„ undressed „	+ 70,948,691	+ 481,172
3,125	34	„ flooring boards „	+ 12,717,575	+ 102,202
107,900	220	„ laths No.	+ 17,177,935	+ 24,275
31,488	515	„ logs feet	+ 5,804,112	+ 51,513
87,121	680	„ palings No.	+ 986,324	+ 6,624
725	4	„ pickets „	+ 1,492,434	+ 10,737
15,376	700	„ posts and rails „	+ 3,126	— 183
5,200	14	„ shingles „	+ 105,350	+ 473
394	172	„ shooks and staves... .. „	+ 99,081	+ 1,699
...	...	„ spars and piles feet	+ 1,558,400	+ 13,212
3,955	194	„ spokes and felloes No.	+ 125,017	+ 1,690
...	713	„ other „	...	+ 895
...	21,336	Total timber ... ..	...	1,149,203
2,936	2,004	Varnish galls.	+ 28,286	+ 16,597
...	1,267	Wicker and basket ware ... ..	...	+ 1,547
...	12,344	Woodenware ... ..	...	+ 43,318
<i>Order 26.—Oils.*</i>				
...	...	Almond galls.	+ 171	+ 88
1,172	262	Black „	+ 27,997	+ 3,146
22,399	3,385	Castor „	+ 239,680	+ 29,324
...	...	„ doz. pints	+ 6,935	+ 2,376
7,932	1,270	Chinese galls.	+ 27,256	+ 3,960
1,511	223	Cocanut „	+ 27,914	+ 3,030
1,320	241	Cod „	+ 47,605	+ 7,406
39	19	Codliver „	+ 1,710	+ 374
...	...	„ doz. pints	+ 802	+ 1,353
2,567	485	Colza galls.	+ 17,847	+ 2,261
...	...	Gasoline „	+ 16	+ 2
125,582	8,046	Kerosene „	+ 1,585,661	+ 74,683
543	115	Lard „	+ 102,819	+ 6,735

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

IMPORTS, 1886—*continued.** * For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES— <i>continued.</i>				
Order 26.—Oils*— <i>continued.</i>				
6d. per gal.	7,032	Linseed galls.	285,259	34,618
" ...	726	Lubricating "	31,782	3,836
1s. doz. pts.	95	" doz. pints	1,892	529
6d. per gal.	8	Medicinal ... .. "	...	...
" ...	231	Mineral "	12,452	1,163
Free ...	...	" unrefined "	66,720	6,449
6d. per gal.	3	Mutton Bird... .. "	123	30
" ...	3	Neatsfoot "	100	22
Free ...	...	Nut "	6,746	711
6d. per gal.	457	Olive "	19,253	3,931
Free ...	...	Palm "	22,562	4,036
" ...	...	Paraffin "	3,822	421
6d. per gal.	1	Pine "	41	6
Free ...	10	Rape "	1,237	143
6d. per gal.	70	Resin "	2,807	210
1s. doz. pts.	1,363	Salad "	29,329	13,477
& 6d. p. gall.				
6d. per gal.	27	Seed "	1,097	132
" ...	35	Sperm "	1,412	248
1s. doz. pts.	4	" doz. pints	84	14
6d. per gal.	...	Tallow galls.	...	...
" ...	132	Vegetable "	5,270	852
Free ...	...	Oils undescribed "	936	73
6d. per gal.	6	" " "	240	6
	53,200	Total Oils	2,742,642	219,691

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†				
Order 28.—Coal, &c.				
Free ...	...	Coal tons	526,076	510,768
" ...	...	Coke, charcoal "	3,351	5,161
" ...	...	Kerosene shale "	5,169	8,633
Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.				
(See also Order 12 <i>ante</i> .)				
Free ...	...	Bricks, bath No.	77,761	497
20 per cent.	1,281	Brownware ... ..	...	6,433
2s. 6d. per	2,457	Chinaware and porcelain ... cub. feet	19,686	31,212
cub. foot				
1s. 4d. per	6,782	Earthenware "	101,892	67,615
cub. foot				
3d. & 6d. p. doz.,	20,508	Glass bottles ... ..	...	38,697
& 6d. p. cub. ft.				

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

† The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, &c., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

EXPORTS, 1886—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES— <i>continued</i> .				
Order 26.—Oils*— <i>continued</i> .				
20,373	3,214	Linseed galls.	+264,886	+31,404
...	...	Lubricating "	+31,782	+3,836
4,205	767	" "	-2,313	-238
...	...	Medicinal ... .. "	...	...
2,605	332	Mineral "	+9,847	+831
...	...	" unrefined... .. "	+66,720	+6,449
...	...	Mutton Bird "	+123	+30
1,545	279	Neatsfoot "	-1,445	-257
...	...	Nut "	+6,746	+711
2,260	684	Olive "	+16,993	+3,247
1,332	250	Palm "	+21,230	+3,786
...	...	Paraffin "	+3,822	+421
...	...	Pine "	+41	+6
...	...	Rape "	+1,237	+143
10	2	Resin "	+2,797	+208
3,098	1,520	Salad "	+26,231	+11,957
...	...	Seed "	+1,097	+132
343	111	Sperm "	+1,069	+137
...	...	" doz. pints	+84	+14
83,484	7,217	Tallow galls.	-83,484	-7,217
341	149	Vegetable "	+4,929	+703
...	...	Oils undescribed "	+936	+73
...	...	" " "	+240	+6
282,661	28,571	Total Oils	+2,459,981	+191,120

CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.

Order 27.—Articles connected with Mining.†

Order 28.—Coal, &c.				
194	312	Coal tons	+525,882	+510,456
368	482	Coke, charcoal "	+2,983	+4,679
...	...	Kerosene shale "	+5,169	+8,633
Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware and Glass.				
(See also Order 12 <i>ante</i> .)				
720	10	Bricks, bath No.	+77,041	+487
...	883	Brownware "	...	+5,550
...	3,649	Chinaware and porcelain ... cub. feet	...	+27,563
...	7,585	Earthenware "	...	+60,030
...	2,067	Glass bottles "	...	+36,630

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

† The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, &c., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

IMPORTS, 1886—continued.

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

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.				
Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—continued. (See also Order 12 ante.)				
Free ...	...	Glass, plate ...	feet 645,279	31,384
" ...	...	" window ...	" 2,459,327	38,032
2s. 6d. & 1s p. cub. ft.	4,246	Glassware ...	" ...	49,675
20 per cent.	1,305	Marble, wrought ...	...	6,514
Free ...	...	" unwrought ...	tons 1,085	8,273
" ...	...	Plaster of paris ...	cwt. 10,078	1,647
" ...	...	" American ...	" 44,581	8,907
" ...	...	Putty ...	" 3,563	1,917
" ...	...	Slate slabs ...	No. 943	550
" ...	...	Stones, grind ...	" 3,187	769
" ...	...	" mill ...	" 5	22
" ...	...	" unwrought ...	tons 3,295	9,619
20 per cent.	546	" wrought ...	" 120	3,125
" ...	...	Stoneware ...	...	...
Free ...	...	Whiting ...	tons 2,739	7,586
Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.				
Free ...	...	Gold, bullion...	ozs. 146,486	569,442
" ...	...	" specie ...	... ..	32,593
" ...	...	Silver, bullion ...	ozs. 16,171	3,321
" ...	...	" specie ...	... ..	30,889
" ...	...	" ore ...	tons 834	11,825
" ...	...	" amalgam ...	" ...	...
" ...	...	" and gold ...	ozs. ...	...
" ...	...	Copper, specie ...	... ..	2,503
10 per cent.	443	Gold-leaf ...	No. 2,117,600	4,311
20 per cent.	8,971	Jewellery ...	... ..	54,310
2s. per oz.	1,004	Plate, silver ...	ozs. 9,684	4,627
Free ...	...	Precious stones, cameos, &c., unset	... ..	804
" ...	...	Quartz ...	tons 68	1,542
Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.				
Free ...	...	Antimony, ore ...	tons 3	113
25 per cent.	1,457	Brassware ...	... ..	6,178
Free ...	...	" ...	... ..	23,039
" ...	...	Copper ...	tons 133	6,535
" ...	...	" ore ...	cwt. 180	91
" ...	...	" regulus ...	tons. ...	...
" ...	...	" sheet ...	cwt. 2,822	9,643
" ...	...	" wire ...	" 187	560
" ...	...	Copperware ...	... ..	3,144
25 per cent.	116	" ...	... ..	465
20 per cent.	5,556	Electro-plated ware ...	... ..	23,313
25 per cent.	859	Grates and stoves ...	No. 6,424	3,500

EXPORTS 1886—*continued*.*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of — Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS— <i>continued</i> .				
<i>Order 29.—Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—continued.</i> (See also Order 12 <i>ante</i> .)				
8,812	1,311	Glass, plate feet	+636,467	+30,073
173,983	3,103	„ window „	+2,285,344	+34,929
...	7,772	Glassware „	...	+41,903
...	3,099	Marble, wrought „	...	+3,415
22	161	„ unwrought tons	+1,063	+8,112
74	27	Plaster of paris cwt.	+10,004	+1,620
74	19	„ American „	+44,507	+8,888
101	68	Putty „	+3,462	+1,849
5	45	Slate slabs tons	+938	+505
79	105	Stones, grind No.	+3,108	+664
4	20	„ mill „	+1	+2
1,591	1,718	„ unwrought tons	+1,704	+7,901
6,996	19,724	„ wrought „	—6,876	—16,599
...	186	Stoneware „	...	—186
82	335	Whiting tons	+2,657	+7,251
<i>Order 31.—Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.</i>				
84,229	336,874	Gold, bullion ozs.	+62,257	+232,568
...	1,610,829	„ specie „	...	—1,578,236
88,308	17,337	Silver, bullion ozs.	—72,137	—14,016
...	6,623	„ specie „	...	+24,266
...	...	„ ore tons	+834	+11,825
223	9,880	„ amalgam „	—223	—9,880
15,171	9,600	„ and gold ozs.	—15,171	—9,600
...	130	Copper, specie „	...	+2,373
68,050	209	Gold-leaf No.	+2,049,550	+4,102
...	14,082	Jewellery „	...	+40,228
2,698	1,779	Plate, silver ozs.	+6,986	+2,848
...	180	Precious stones, cameos, &c., unset	...	+624
...	...	Quartz tons	+68	+1,542
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.</i>				
5	35	Antimony, ore tons	—2	+78
...	733	Brassware „	...	+28,484
23	758	Copper tons	+110	+5,777
4,500	8,730	„ ore cwt.	—4,320	—8,639
55	2,500	„ regulus tons	—55	—2,500
21	116	„ sheet cwt.	+2,801	+9,527
...	...	„ wire „	+187	+560
...	686	Copperware „	...	+2,923
...	...	Electro-plated ware „	...	+23,313
325	1,342	Grates and stoves No.	+6,099	+2,158

IMPORTS, 1886—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.		
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.	
	£			£	
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—continued.					
Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.					
Free ...	...	Iron, bar and rod ...	tons	15,015	99,337
25 per cent.	3,120	„ bolts and nuts ...	„	694	12,433
„ ...	3,553	„ castings ...	„	1,649	14,311
„ ...	54	„ galvanized buckets and tubs	No.	3,624	215
Free ...	...	„ „ cordage ...	tons	51	1,509
25 per cent.	...	„ „ guttering ...	...	...	...
Free ...	...	„ „ sheet ...	tons	16,955	249,926
„ ...	...	„ hoop ...	„	1,088	9,278
„ ...	...	„ ore ...	„	39	58
„ ...	...	„ pig ...	„	14,992	51,445
40s. per ton	13,060	„ pipes, cast ...	„	6,715	31,873
Free ...	...	„ „ wrought ...	„	4,117	46,500
„ ...	...	„ plate ...	„	5,067	36,180
„ ...	...	„ railway rails, &c.	„	25,741	160,971
„ ...	...	„ scrap ...	„	2,573	6,558
„ ...	...	„ sheet ...	„	1,812	18,059
„ ...	...	„ tanks ...	No.	3,696	10,694
„ ...	...	„ wire, fencing and undescribed	tons	10,608	94,110
„ ...	...	„ „ telegraphic ...	„	68	1,150
25 per cent.	48	Ironware, galvanized ...	„	9	193
Free ...	...	Lead, ore ...	„	228	655
„ ...	...	„ pig ...	„	1,116	18,269
2s. 6d. $\frac{1}{2}$ cwt.	16	„ pipe ...	cwt.	196	192
„ ...	878	„ sheet ...	„	6,913	4,932
25 per cent.	36,334	Metal, manufactures of ...	...	...	147,434
Free ...	...	„ yellow ...	cwt.	1,131	2,631
„ ...	...	Metals, undescribed ...	„	1,220	1,786
20 per cent.	2,772	Metalware, mixed ...	...	...	14,488
3s. per cwt.	7,631	Nails ...	cwt.	50,194	32,757
12s. per cwt.	1,205	„ horseshoe ...	„	2,698	5,007
Free ...	...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c.	tons	545	2,581
20 per cent.	5,391	Platedware ...	...	...	32,404
Free ...	...	Plumbago ...	cwt.	735	673
„ ...	...	Quicksilver ...	lbs.	13,383	1,008
„ ...	...	Screws ...	cwt.	3,738	7,242
„ ...	...	Spelter ...	„	60	117
„ ...	...	Steel ...	tons	3,398	39,736
„ ...	...	„ cordage ...	„	308	12,687
„ ...	...	Tin, block ...	cwt.	3,360	12,138
„ ...	...	„ foil ...	lbs.	70,072	1,757
„ ...	...	„ ore ...	tons	2	42
„ ...	...	„ „ black sand ...	cwt.	...	...
„ ...	...	„ plate ...	boxes	33,020	29,566
25 per cent.	1,166	Tinware ...	...	...	4,505
„ ...	1,291	Wire netting ...	...	...	4,728
Free ...	...	„ „ ...	...	...	1,905
„ ...	...	Zinc, ingots ...	cwt.	4,070	791
25 per cent.	171	„ perforated ...	...	...	1,322
Free ...	...	„ sheet ...	cwt.	2,506	2,596

EXPORTS, 1886—*continued.**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS— <i>continued.</i>				
<i>Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver—continued.</i>				
676	6,392	Iron, bar and rod ... tons	+14,339	+ 92,945
13	241	„ bolts and nuts ... „	+681	+12,192
73	1,902	„ castings ... „	+1,576	+12,409
2,235	334	„ galvanized buckets and tubs No.	+1,389	— 119
7	573	„ „ cordage ... tons	+44	+936
...	1,454	„ „ guttering ... „	...	— 1,454
613	11,851	„ „ sheet ... tons	+16,342	+238,075
77	827	„ hoop ... „	+1,011	+8,451
...	...	„ ore ... „	+39	+58
137	557	„ pig ... „	+14,855	+50,888
46	383	„ pipes, cast ... „	+6,669	+31,490
150	3,306	„ „ wrought ... „	+3,967	+43,194
50	522	„ plate ... „	+5,017	+35,658
1,473	4,677	„ railway rails, &c. ... „	+24,268	+156,294
...	...	„ scrap ... „	+2,573	+6,558
35	436	„ sheet ... „	+1,777	+17,623
217	787	„ tanks ... No.	+3,479	+9,907
1,023	12,740	„ wire, fencing and undescribed tons	+9,585	+81,370
2	59	„ „ telegraphic ... „	+66	+1,091
...	...	Ironware, galvanized ... „	+9	+193
...	...	Lead, ore ... tons	+228	+655
3	54	„ pig ... „	+1,113	+18,215
600	632	„ pipe ... cwt.	— 404	— 440
720	733	„ sheet ... „	+6,193	+4,199
...	37,127	Metal, manufactures of ... „	...	+110,307
480	723	„ yellow ... cwt.	+651	+1,908
38	560	Metals, undescribed ... „	+1,182	+1,226
...	1,713	Metalware, mixed ... „	...	+12,775
4,286	5,190	Nails ... cwt.	+45,908	+27,567
...	...	„ horseshoe ... „	+2,698	+5,007
315	10,945	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c. tons	+230	— 8,364
...	10,142	Platedware ... „	...	+22,262
12	14	Plumbago ... cwt.	+723	+659
2,401	226	Quicksilver ... lbs.	+10,982	+782
61	208	Screws ... cwt.	+3,677	+7,034
2,760	1,940	Spelter ... „	— 2,700	— 1,823
232	1,971	Steel ... tons	+3,166	+37,765
2	112	„ cordage ... „	+306	+12,575
520	2,554	Tin, block ... cwt.	+2,840	+9,584
2,200	91	„ foil ... lbs.	+67,872	+1,666
5	137	„ ore ... tons	— 3	— 95
310	425	„ „ black sand ... cwt.	— 310	— 425
895	873	„ plate ... boxes	+32,125	+28,693
...	7,284	Tinware ... „	...	— 2,779
...	235	Wire netting ... „	...	+4,493
...	...	„ „ ... „	...	+1,905
6	5	Zinc, ingots ... cwt.	+1,064	+786
...	...	„ perforated ... „	...	+1,322
18	27	„ sheet ... cwt.	+2,488	+2,569

IMPORTS, 1886—*continued.** * * For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Duty.			Articles.	Total Imports.		
Rate.	Amount Collected.	Quantity.		Value.		
	£			£		
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.						
Order 33.—Animals and Birds.						
Free	...	Birds	...	No.	5,525	970
"	...	Buffaloes	...	"	3	10
"	...	Calves	...	"	997	1,554
"	...	Deer	...	"	1	3
"	...	Dogs	...	"	11	83
"	...	Fish ova	...	...	...	10
5s. each	13,898	Horned cattle, overland	...	No.	57,275	328,571
		" seaward	...	"	609	14,321
"	1,291	Horses, overland	...	"	4,712	122,843
		" seaward	...	"	1,009	83,432
Free	...	Leeches	...	"	...	...
2s. each	63	Pigs	...	"	804	1,740
Free	...	Poultry	...	"	473	326
6d. each	28,145	Sheep, overland	...	"	1,131,149	372,619
		" seaward	...	"	2,969	3,425
Free	...	Other	...	"	982	567
Order 34.—Plants.						
Free	...	Plants	...	...	...	3,643
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.						
Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.						
25 per cent.	3,621	Brushware and brooms, hair	...	...	...	13,783
"	18	" undescribed	...	...	...	1,088
Free	...	Fancy goods	...	...	...	90,958
"	...	Grindery	...	...	...	24,080
"	...	Hardware and ironmongery, undescribed	...	...	...	226,204
"	...	Holloware	...	...	...	10,807
20 and 10 per cent.	4,696	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated...	...	...	...	30,035
Free	...	Ordnance stores	...	...	...	138,488
"	...	Photographic goods	...	...	...	7,687
"	...	Printing materials	...	...	...	18,703
"	...	Telegraphic materials (except wire)	...	...	...	12,805
"	...	Travellers' samples	...	...	...	62,544
Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.						
Free	...	Curiosities	...	...	...	131
"	...	Exhibits undescribed	...	...	...	...
"	...	Goods, manufactured	...	...	...	59,406
10 per cent.	13	" "	...	...	...	127
Free	...	Personal effects	...	...	...	50,476
"	...	Specimens of natural history	...	...	...	601
...	2,172,033	Total	...	...	...	18,530,575

NOTE.—The value of the overland imports included in this table was £2,873,902, consisting chiefly of wool and live stock.

EXPORTS, 1886—*continued*.* * For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (—).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.				
<i>Order 33.—Animals and Birds.</i>				
41	7	Birds No.	+5,484	+963
...	...	Buffaloes "	+3	+10
...	...	Calves "	+997	+1,554
...	...	Deer "	+1	+3
50	373	Dogs "	-39	-290
...	...	Fish ova "	...	+10
9,800	54,941	Horned cattle, overland ... No.	+47,475	+273,630
76	20,598	" seaward "	+533	-6,277
1,637	67,697	Horses, overland "	+3,075	+55,146
4,190	116,851	" seaward "	-3,181	-33,419
...	...	Leeches ... .. "	...	...
305	511	Pigs "	+499	+1,229
1,532	354	Poultry "	-1,059	-28
233,199	114,920	Sheep, overland "	+897,950	+257,699
19,903	17,998	" seaward "	-16,934	-14,573
72	28	Other "	+910	+539
<i>Order 34.—Plants.</i>				
...	5,664	Plants "	...	-2,021
CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.				
<i>Order 35.—Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.</i>				
...	2,462	Brushware and brooms, hair ...	...	+11,321
...	1,950	" " undescribed ...	...	-862
...	14,358	Fancy goods ... ..	...	+76,600
...	6,769	Grindery ... ..	...	+17,311
...	32,734	Hardware & ironmongery, undescribed ...	...	+193,470
...	183	Holloware ... ..	...	+10,624
...	18,277	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated ...	...	+11,758
...	...	Ordnance stores ... ..	...	+138,488
...	3,048	Photographic goods ... ..	...	+4,639
...	9,401	Printing materials ... ..	...	+9,302
...	1,052	Telegraphic materials (except wire) ...	...	+11,753
...	71,049	Travellers' samples ... ..	...	-8,505
<i>Order 36.—Indefinite Articles.</i>				
...	237	Curiosities ... ..	...	-106
...	28,202	Exhibits undescribed ... ..	...	-28,202
...	3,214	Goods, manufactured ... ..	...	+56,319
...	64,103	Personal effects ... ..	...	-13,627
...	225	Specimens of natural history ...	...	+376
...	11,795,321	Total ... ..	...	+6,735,254

NOTE.—The value of the overland exports included in this table was £893,770. Exports for drawback, valued at £748,135, are also included.

Imports,
exports,
and trade.

1141. In 1886, the total declared value of the imports having been £18,530,575, and that of the exports £11,795,321, the excess of imports over exports was £6,735,254, and the whole value of external trade was £30,325,896.

Imports and
exports last
two years.

1142. The value of imports was higher in 1886 than in 1885 by £485,971, or by about 3 per cent.; but as compared with the last-named year the value of exports was the subject of a serious falling-off, amounting to over $3\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling (£3,756,437), or 24 per cent. The value of the total trade was thus less than in the previous year by about £3,270,466.

Imports and
exports,
latest and
former
years.

1143. The imports in 1886, as indicated by their values, were higher than in any other year of the colony's history except 1884 and 1882; the exports, however, according to the same standard, were lower than in any year since 1854.*

Imports and
exports per
head, 1851-
1886.

1144. In the year under review, the value per head of imports was lower by 1s. 1d., but the value per head of exports was lower by as much as £4 5s. 6d., than in 1885. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each of the thirty-six years ended with 1886:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1886.

Year.	Value per Head of the Population † of—								
	Imports.			Exports.			Both.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1851	12	3	4	16	7	9	28	11	1
1852	30	12	5	56	1	4	86	13	9
1853	81	1	9	56	12	4	137	14	1
1854	66	0	11	44	0	10	110	1	9
1855	35	9	10	39	17	8	75	7	6
1856	39	5	6	40	13	3	79	18	9
1857	40	2	0	35	0	10	75	2	10
1858	31	4	6	28	18	3	60	2	9
1859	30	4	1	26	16	3	57	0	4
1860	28	5	3	22	5	5	50	10	8
1861	25	1	4	25	12	5	50	13	9
1862	24	12	2	23	15	7	48	7	9
1863	25	1	6	24	1	11	49	3	5
1864	25	10	8	23	13	11	49	4	7
1865	21	13	9	21	10	3	43	4	0
1866	23	9	7	20	9	9	43	19	4
1867	18	2	4	19	15	0	37	17	4
1868	20	1	9	23	10	4	43	12	1
1869	20	4	11	19	11	10	39	16	9
1870	17	9	3	17	9	8	34	18	11

* For value of imports and exports in each year, see first folding sheet *ante*.

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

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1851 TO 1886—*continued.*

Year.			Value per Head of the Population * of—								
			Imports.			Exports.			Both.		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1871	...	...	16	14	11	19	15	1	36	10	0
1872	...	...	18	3	6	18	8	4	36	11	10
1873	...	...	21	12	0	19	19	10	41	11	10
1874	...	...	21	16	0	19	17	2	41	13	2
1875	...	...	21	3	11	18	15	1	39	19	0
1876	...	...	19	14	4	17	16	6	37	10	10
1877	...	...	20	4	9	18	14	11	38	19	8
1878	...	...	19	13	6	18	3	5	37	16	11
1879	...	...	18	0	7	14	18	8	32	19	3
1880	...	...	17	2	5	18	15	3	35	17	8
1881†	...	...	19	4	10	18	14	1	37	18	11
1882†	...	...	21	1	2	18	3	9	39	4	11
1883†	...	...	19	9	7	18	0	0	37	9	7
1884†	...	...	20	11	3	17	3	9	37	15	0
1885†	...	...	18	16	6	16	4	6	35	1	0
1886	...	...	18	15	5	11	19	0	30	14	5

1145. It will be observed that in 1886 the value of imports per head was lower than in any of the last 14 years, except 1879 and 1880, and was also lower than in most of the previous years; also that the value of exports per head in 1886 was absolutely lower than in any other year since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales. Imports and exports per head.

1146. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are given in the following table for the different Australasian colonies; the returns being for each of the eleven years ended with 1885:— Imports and exports of Australasian colonies.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.†		Total Value.	Value per Head.†			
Victoria		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
	1875	16,685,874	21	3	10	14,766,974	18	15	1
	1876	15,705,354	19	14	4	14,196,487	17	16	5
	1877	16,362,304	20	4	8	15,157,687	18	14	11
	1878	16,161,880	19	13	6	14,925,707	18	3	5
	1879	15,035,538	18	0	7	12,454,170	14	18	8
	1880	14,556,894	17	2	4	15,954,559	18	15	3
	1881	16,718,521	19	4	10	16,252,103	18	14	1
	1882	18,748,081	21	1	2	16,193,579	18	3	9
	1883	17,743,846	19	9	7	16,398,863	18	0	0
	1884	19,201,633	20	11	3	16,050,465	17	3	9
1885	18,044,604	18	16	6	15,551,758	16	4	6	
Mean of 11 years	...	16,814,957	19	11	2	15,263,849	17	15	5

* See footnote (†) to preceding page.

† Figures altered since last publication, owing to amendment of estimates of population.

‡ The values per head have been altered since last publication, in the case of Victoria for the years 1881 to 1884; of New South Wales for all the years; and of Queensland and New Zealand for 1884, in consequence of amendment of estimates of population.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.*		Total Value.	Value per Head.*			
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
New South Wales	1875	13,490,200	23	1	6	13,671,580	23	7	8
	1876	13,672,776	22	12	7	13,003,941	21	10	5
	1877	14,606,594	23	4	6	13,125,819	20	17	5
	1878	14,768,873	22	9	0	12,965,879	19	14	3
	1879	14,198,847	20	11	2	13,086,819	18	18	11
	1880	13,950,075	19	4	6	15,525,138	21	7	11
	1881	17,409,326	22	18	0	16,049,503	21	2	3
	1882	21,281,130	26	15	5	16,716,961	21	0	8
	1883	20,960,157	25	2	6	19,886,018	23	16	9
	1884	22,826,985	25	18	4	18,251,506	20	14	5
	1885	23,365,196	25	2	0	16,541,745	17	15	4
Mean of 11 years	...	17,320,974	23	7	3	15,347,719	20	18	9
Queensland	1875	3,328,009	19	6	1	3,857,576	22	7	6
	1876	3,126,559	16	19	6	3,875,581	21	0	10
	1877	4,068,682	20	17	1	4,361,275	22	7	1
	1878	3,436,077	16	12	4	3,190,419	15	8	7
	1879	3,080,889	14	7	8	3,434,034	16	0	8
	1880	3,087,296	13	18	2	3,448,160	15	10	8
	1881	4,063,625	18	7	9	3,540,366	16	0	4
	1882	6,318,463	26	11	10	3,534,452	14	17	6
	1883	6,233,351	23	5	5	5,276,608	19	14	0
	1884	6,381,976	21	12	11	4,673,864	15	17	1
	1885	6,422,490	20	16	0	5,243,404	16	19	7
Mean of 11 years	...	4,504,311	19	6	10	4,039,612	17	16	9
South Australia†	1875	4,203,802	20	5	1	4,805,051	23	3	1
	1876	4,576,183	20	19	8	4,816,170	22	1	9
	1877	4,625,511	20	0	0	4,626,531	20	0	1
	1878	5,719,611	23	11	1	5,355,021	22	1	0
	1879	5,014,150	19	14	7	4,762,727	18	14	10
	1880	5,581,497	21	3	7	5,574,505	21	3	1
	1881	5,244,064	18	3	5	4,407,757	15	5	6
	1882	6,707,788	23	2	9	5,359,890	18	9	9
	1883	6,310,055	21	2	1	4,883,461	16	6	8
	1884	5,749,353	18	12	7	6,623,704	21	9	2
	1885	5,548,403	17	14	5	5,636,255	18	0	0
Mean of 11 years	...	5,389,129	20	8	1	5,168,279	19	14	1
Western Australia	1875	349,840	13	4	5	391,217	14	15	8
	1876	386,037	14	5	9	397,293	14	14	1
	1877	362,707	13	3	0	373,352	13	10	9
	1878	379,050	13	10	9	428,491	15	6	0
	1879	407,299	14	6	8	494,884	17	8	3
	1880	353,669	12	5	3	499,183	17	6	1
	1881	404,831	13	12	9	502,770	16	18	9
	1882	508,755	16	14	9	583,056	19	3	8
	1883	516,847	16	11	0	447,010	14	6	3
	1884	521,167	16	2	5	405,693	12	11	0
	1885	650,391	19	1	9	446,692	13	2	2
Mean of 11 years	...	440,054	14	16	3	451,785	15	7	6

* See footnote (†) to preceding page.

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

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.*			Total Value.	Value per Head.*		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Tasmania	1875	1,185,942	11	8	3	1,085,976	10	9	0
	1876	1,133,003	10	16	8	1,130,983	10	16	4
	1877	1,308,671	12	6	3	1,416,975	13	6	7
	1878	1,324,812	12	4	2	1,315,695	12	2	5
	1879	1,267,475	11	7	11	1,301,097	11	14	0
	1880	1,369,223	12	1	0	1,511,931	13	6	2
	1881	1,431,144	12	4	0	1,555,576	13	5	2
	1882	1,670,872	13	16	10	1,587,389	13	3	0
	1883	1,832,637	14	14	9	1,731,599	13	18	6
	1884	1,656,118	12	18	0	1,475,857	11	9	11
	1885	1,757,486	13	5	11	1,313,693	9	18	10
Mean of 11 years	...	1,448,400	12	9	5	1,402,434	12	2	9
New Zealand	1875	8,029,172	22	7	6	5,828,627	16	4	10
	1876	6,905,171	17	16	5	5,673,465	14	12	10
	1877	6,973,418	17	1	6	6,327,472	15	9	11
	1878	8,755,663	20	15	3	6,015,525	14	5	4
	1879	8,374,585	18	13	9	5,743,126	12	16	4
	1880	6,162,011	12	19	10	6,352,692	13	7	10
	1881	7,457,045	15	2	3	6,060,876	12	5	7
	1882	8,609,270	16	18	1	6,658,008	13	1	5
	1883	7,974,038	15	1	4	7,095,999	13	8	2
	1884	7,663,888	13	19	0	7,091,667	12	18	4
	1885	7,479,921	13	4	3	6,819,939	12	0	11
Mean of 11 years	...	7,671,307	16	14	6	6,343,399	13	13	9

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1886, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

1147. In 1885 the imports were above the average in all the colonies except New Zealand, and the exports were above the average in all except Western Australia and Tasmania. In New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia the imports were larger in that than in any previous year, but in not one of the colonies was this the case in regard to the exports. In New Zealand the imports show a considerable falling-off as compared with previous years, but the exports, although lower than in 1883 and 1884, were higher than in any other previous years.

1148. Per head of the population, the exports in 1885 were considerably below the average in all the colonies without exception, but the imports were above the average in all the colonies except Victoria, South Australia, and New Zealand, where they were much below it. In Western Australia the imports per head were higher in 1885 than in

* See footnote (†) on page 567 *ante*.

any of the other years named; in Tasmania in any except 2, in New South Wales than in any except 3, and in Queensland than in any except 4; whilst, on the other hand, in South Australia they were lower than in any of the other years named, in New Zealand than in any except 1, and in Victoria than in any except 2. The exports per head in 1885 were lower in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand than in any of the other years named, in Western Australia than in any but 1, in South Australia than in any but 2, and in Queensland than in any but 6 of those years.

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports.

1149. In 1879 the total value of exports, in 1881 the total value of imports, and in the last four years named in the table the total value of both imports and exports, was higher in New South Wales than in Victoria, but in all the other years the values were higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in regard to the total value of imports and exports in 1885 and in the eleven years 1875 to 1885 :—

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

Order in 1885.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.	2. Victoria.
3. New Zealand.	3. New Zealand.
4. Queensland.*	4. South Australia.
5. South Australia.	5. Queensland.
6. Tasmania.	6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.	7. Western Australia.

New South Wales wool passing through Victoria.

1150. In regard to the comparison of the trade of New South Wales with that of Victoria, it should be remembered that the Victorian returns of imports and exports are each year largely swelled by the value of wool brought to Melbourne from the neighbouring colonies for convenience of shipment.

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports per head.

1151. The value of imports per head in 1885 was greatest in New South Wales, but that of exports was greatest in South Australia, Victoria being fourth on the list in regard both to imports and exports. Over a series of years Victoria stood third in the case of imports per head, and fourth in the case of exports per head; whilst in both cases New South Wales was at the head of the list. Tasmania stood at the bottom of the list as regards both imports and exports per head both in 1885 and during a series of years. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard both to the imports and the exports per head during the year 1885, and in the whole period of eleven years :—

* Although the exports of Queensland were higher than those of South Australia, the reverse was the case in regard to the imports. The sum of the two was, however, the greater in South Australia, and therefore that colony has been assigned the higher position. In the previous year the positions were just reversed.

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

- Order in 1885.
1. New South Wales.
 2. Queensland.
 3. Western Australia.
 4. Victoria.
 5. South Australia.
 6. New Zealand.
 7. Tasmania.

- Order in a Series of Years.
1. New South Wales.
 2. South Australia.
 3. Victoria.
 4. Queensland.
 5. New Zealand.
 6. Western Australia.
 7. Tasmania.

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

- Order in 1885.
1. South Australia.
 2. New South Wales.
 3. Queensland.
 4. Victoria.
 5. Western Australia.
 6. New Zealand.
 7. Tasmania.

- Order in a Series of Years.
1. New South Wales.
 2. South Australia.
 3. Queensland.
 4. Victoria.
 5. Western Australia.
 6. New Zealand.
 7. Tasmania.

1152. The imports and exports of the colonies on the Australian continent, taken as a whole, also the imports and exports of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, will be found in the following table for each of the eleven years ended with 1885:—

External
trade in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA,
1875 TO 1885.

(Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

—	Year.	Imports.			Exports.				
		Total Value.	Value per Head.*			Total Value.	Value per Head.*		
		£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Continent of Aus- tralia ...	1875	38,057,725	21	8	0	37,492,398	21	0	6
	1876	37,466,909	20	9	6	36,289,472	19	16	7
	1877	40,025,798	21	3	3	37,644,664	19	18	1
	1878	40,465,491	20	13	7	36,865,517	18	16	9
	1879	37,736,723	18	13	4	34,232,634	16	18	8
	1880	37,529,431	17	19	9	41,001,545	19	12	4
	1881	43,840,367	20	4	4	40,752,499	18	16	0
	1882	53,564,217	23	17	8	42,387,938	18	17	11
	1883	51,764,256	22	0	11	46,891,960	20	0	2
	1884	54,681,114	22	6	3	46,005,232	18	15	6
	1885	54,031,084	21	4	6	43,419,854	17	1	2
Mean of 11 years	...	44,469,374	20	12	0	40,271,244	18	15	6
Continent of Aus- tralia, with Tas- mania and New Zealand ...	1875	47,272,839	21	1	10	44,407,001	19	16	3
	1876	45,505,083	19	11	1	43,093,920	18	11	2
	1877	48,307,887	20	1	6	45,389,111	18	17	3
	1878	50,545,966	20	6	6	44,196,737	17	15	5
	1879	47,378,783	18	7	2	41,276,857	15	19	11
	1880	45,060,665	16	16	6	48,866,168	18	4	10
	1881	52,728,556	18	19	5	48,368,941	17	8	0
	1882	63,844,359	22	4	6	50,633,335	17	12	6
	1883	61,570,931	20	10	11	55,719,558	18	18	6
	1884	64,001,120	20	9	3	54,572,756	17	8	11
	1885	63,268,491	19	10	1	51,553,486	15	17	10
Mean of 11 years	...	53,589,477	19	11	6	48,007,079	17	12	4

* Calculations amended since last publication.

1153. In regard to the Australian continent, it will be observed that the imports were higher than in any previous year except 1884, and the exports than in any except that year and 1883; also that the imports per head exceeded by 12s. 6d., whilst the exports per head were less by £1 14s. 4d., than the average of eleven years. As regards the continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the value of imports was greater than in any of the other years named except 1884 and 1882, and that of exports than in any except 1884 and 1883. The imports per head, however, were 1s. 5d., and the exports per head were £1 14s. 6d., below the average of the eleven years.

1154. It is pointed out by Mr. Mulhall* that the external trade of Australasia now exceeds that of the United Kingdom at the time of the Queen's Accession. The latter, during the years 1837-40, averaged 115 millions sterling per annum, whereas, according to the above table, the united trade of the Australasian colonies, during the years 1883-85, averaged 117 millions per annum.

1155. It must be borne in mind that in the last table the total imports and exports of each colony are dealt with; therefore the trade the colonies carry on with each other is included, as well as that with places outside the Australasian group. Hence the same merchandise may form part of the imports and exports of several colonies. The following table shows the extent of the intercolonial trade of each of the colonies during 1884 and 1885 :—

INTERCOLONIAL TRADE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884 AND 1885.†

Colony.			Imports.		Exports.	
			1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
			£	£	£	£
Victoria	...	...	6,475,915	5,652,169	5,826,826	5,633,247
New South Wales	...	...	8,173,268	8,415,704	8,382,539	6,856,910
Queensland	...	...	3,525,077	3,359,405	2,858,573	3,504,636
South Australia	...	...	1,846,126	2,047,331	1,865,916	1,836,215
Western Australia	...	...	254,121	321,173	66,508	65,239
Total	...	...	20,274,507	19,795,782	19,000,362	17,896,247
Tasmania	...	...	930,157	1,081,763	1,115,923	1,222,675
New Zealand	...	...	1,635,762	1,254,908	1,591,524	1,350,158
Grand Total	...	...	22,840,426	22,132,453	21,707,809	20,469,080

* *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 119.
† For later information, see Appendix A post.

1156. From the figures in the last two tables it is ascertained that the intercolonial import trade of the colonies on the Australian continent amounted to 37 per cent. of the whole import trade both in 1884 and 1885, and their intercolonial export trade amounted in both the same years to 41 per cent. of the whole export trade; but if the continental colonies be combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, these proportions would be reduced respectively to 36 and 40 per cent. for 1884, and to 35 and 39 per cent. for 1885.

Proportion
of inter-
colonial to
total trade.

1157. The intercolonial import trade showed a decrease in 1885, as compared with the previous year, of £708,000, and the intercolonial export trade a decrease of £1,339,000. The falling-off in the intercolonial import trade, however, was confined to Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; whilst a falling-off in the intercolonial export trade took place in all the colonies except Queensland and Tasmania. By far the largest decrease in the export trade occurred in New South Wales.

Decrease of
intercolonial
trade, 1885.

1158. With reference to the returns of imports, it may be remarked that there is strong reason to believe the values are considerably over-stated in some, if not all, the colonies. This probably arises from the fact that the price set down in the merchant's invoice is that upon which the Customs valuation is based, whereas the invoice price, on the basis of which sales are effected in the colony, is often purposely entered much above the actual value. It is believed that the exports are also over-valued, especially so far as the article wool is concerned, but that the total is not affected to the same extent as that of the imports. It may be remarked that, from the indefinite manner in which many articles are returned in the various colonies, *e.g.*, cotton, linen, silk, or woollen "manufactures"; "haberdashery and millinery"; "drapery," &c.; also from the fact of the number of packages being often given instead of the number, weight, or measurement of the articles, considerable difficulties lie in the way of arriving at accurate conclusions.*

Over-valuation
of
imports and
exports in
some colonies.

1159. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1885 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout the world. The figures have been taken from recent official documents, and the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

External
trade of
British
dominions.

* See *Victorian Year Book* 1885-6, paragraph 760.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1885.
(Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks (*) are marked.)

Country or Colony.	Imports.			Exports.				
	Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
EUROPE.								
United Kingdom* ...	£ 370,967,955	£	s.	d.	£ 271,403,694	£	s.	d.
Malta* ...	18,157,263†	115	17	2	17,409,029‡	111	2	3
ASIA.								
India ...	69,591,270	0	7	0	85,225,922	0	8	7
Ceylon ...	4,231,156	1	9	11	3,354,600	1	3	8
Straits Settlements §	18,636,695	31	3	4	16,922,234	28	5	11
AFRICA.								
Mauritius ...	2,278,873	6	6	1	3,469,539	9	12	0
Natal* ...	1,518,557	3	8	3	877,483	1	19	7
Cape of Good Hope	4,991,688	3	18	1	3,734,602	2	19	8
St. Helena*	51,911	10	4	2	11,922	2	6	10
Lagos ...	542,564	6	4	6	614,181	7	0	11
Gold Coast ...	466,424	0	14	3	496,318	0	15	2
Sierra Leone ...	318,505	5	5	2	326,932	5	7	11
Gambia ...	97,685	6	18	1	119,385	8	8	8
AMERICA.								
Canada ...	22,385,237	4	17	9	18,336,649	4	0	1
Newfoundland ...	1,395,521	7	4	6	984,710	5	2	0
Bermuda* ...	237,839	15	17	0	84,596	5	12	6
Honduras* ...	254,856	9	5	8	244,280	8	17	11
British Guiana ...	1,467,382	5	8	8	1,800,823	6	13	4
West Indies—								
Bahamas ...	235,060	5	8	0	180,279	4	2	10
Turk's Island ...	27,858	5	17	9	30,853	6	10	4
Jamaica ...	1,456,373||	2	8	6	1,413,722	2	7	5
St. Lucia* ...	93,739	2	5	4	121,261	2	18	7
St. Vincent* ...	101,032	2	6	11	130,342	3	0	6
Barbados* ...	890,690	5	3	8	1,003,894	5	16	10
Grenada* ...	138,105	2	19	3	178,178	3	16	9
Tobago* ...	30,758	1	11	9	38,437	1	19	8
Virgin Islands* ...	14,846	2	16	2	4,917	0	18	7
St. Christopher* ...	152,874	3	14	7	199,074	4	17	1
Nevis* ...								
Antigua* ...	144,444	4	2	7	158,980	4	10	11
Montserrat* ...	20,636	1	17	2	16,285	1	9	4
Dominica* ...	50,205	1	14	8	52,486	1	16	4
Trinidad ...	2,241,478	13	0	9	2,246,664	13	1	4
AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.								
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ¶	63,268,491	19	10	1	51,553,486	15	17	10
Fiji* ...	294,585	2	6	0	326,750	2	11	1
Falkland Islands* ...	101,338	65	5	1	97,846	63	0	1
Total ...	586,853,893	2	6	6	483,170,353	1	18	4

* The figures for the United Kingdom are exclusive of bullion and specie. In other cases where asterisks occur the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns.

† Imports of dutiable articles only, but including goods intended for exportation in the same vessels or for transshipment.

‡ Exports of dutiable articles only, but including goods previously imported in the same vessels or transhipped.

§ Exclusive of the trade between the Settlements.

|| Imports for consumption.

¶ Including Intercolonial trade. For imports and exports of the different Australasian colonies see tables following paragraphs 1146 and 1155 *ante*.

1160. On comparing the totals in this table with the corresponding ones for the previous year, a decrease is observed in the total value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of nearly twenty millions sterling, or about 3 per cent., and a decrease in the value of the exports of over thirty millions sterling, or about 6 per cent. The falling-off in the import trade was made up of a decrease of over nineteen millions—or $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.—in that of the United Kingdom, and a small decrease—of about one-third of a million—in that of other British possessions; whilst the decrease in the export trade consisted of a decrease of twenty-four millions—or 8 per cent.—in the trade of the United Kingdom, and of six millions—or 3 per cent.—in that of her various possessions. From a comparison of the figures for a period of ten years, it appears that the total trade of the British dominions in 1885 was smaller than in the three preceding years, but larger than in any other previous year. The total trade of the British colonies and other possessions has increased by nearly 40 per cent. during the period, and now amounts to between four hundred and twenty-five and four hundred and fifty millions sterling per annum; whilst the trade of the United Kingdom (merchandise only) has also largely increased, having risen from an average of six hundred and twenty-six millions in the first four years of the decade to six hundred and ninety-five millions in the last four years. The following is a summary for the nine years referred to of the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, other British possessions, and of the whole British Empire:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER
BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1876 TO 1885 (000's OMITTED).

Year.	Value of Imports from all places to—			Value of Exports to all places from—		
	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.	Total.	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1876 ...	375,155,	158,507,	553,662,	256,777,	166,074,	422,851,
1877 ...	394,420,	164,360,	558,780,	252,346,	171,645,	423,991,
1878 ...	368,770,	185,009,	553,779,	245,484,	179,760,	425,244,
1879 ...	362,992,	172,866,	535,858,	248,783,	177,984,	426,767,
1880 ...	411,229,	172,636,	583,865,	286,414,	188,191,	474,605,
1881 ...	307,022,	201,669,	508,691,	297,083,	199,889,	496,972,
1882 ...	413,020,	223,580,	636,600,	306,661,	222,148,	528,809,
1883 ...	426,892,	225,466,	652,358,	305,437,	228,096,	533,533,
1884 ...	390,019,	216,257,	606,276,	295,968,	217,901,	513,869,
1885 ...	370,968,	215,886,	586,854,	271,404,	211,767,	483,171,

* Exclusive of bullion and specie.

Victorian
trade com-
pared with
other
British
possessions.

Australasian
trade com-
pared with
other
British
possessions.

Inter-British
Imperial
trade.

1161. The total value of the external trade of Victoria is greater than that of any other British possession except British India, Canada, Malta, New South Wales, Straits Settlements, and the United Kingdom itself.

1162. The total value of the external trade of the Australasian colonies, taken as a whole, is less than that of the United Kingdom and of India, but nearly three times as large as that of Canada, and also much larger than that of any other possession.

1163. Mr. Howard Vincent, a member of the British House of Commons, with the assistance of Mr. Stephen Bourne, an officer attached to Her Majesty's Customs, London, has recently prepared the following table, with the view of "showing in round numbers the mutual trade between the principal possessions of the British people, and demonstrating the commercial value of the several portions of the empire to the whole":—

EXTERNAL TRADE (EXCLUSIVE OF TRADE WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES)
OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND HER VARIOUS POSSESSIONS.
(000's omitted.)

Name of Possession.	Imports.		Exports.		Total Inter-British Imperial Trade.||
	From United Kingdom.*	From other British Possessions.†	To United Kingdom.‡	To other British Possessions.§	
	£	£	£	£	£
Aden	210,	...	220,	...	430,
Ascension	2,	...	3,	...	5,
Bahamas	37,	...	36,	...	73,
Barbados	460,	200,	480,	440,	1,580,
Bermudas	75,	...	6,	...	81,
Canada	9,100,	600,	10,390,	860,	20,950,
Cape Colony	4,020,	730,	5,300,	100,	10,150,
Ceylon	1,320,	3,260,	2,370,	560,	7,510,
Falkland Islands	61,	...	100,	...	161,
Fiji	130,	300,	40,	230,	700,
Gibraltar	800,	...	23,	...	823,
Gold Coast	600,	...	840,	...	1,440,
Guiana	1,100,	490,	2,380,	140,	4,110,
Honduras	130,	...	280,	...	410,
Hong Kong	3,590,	...	1,050,	...	4,640,
India	42,930,	5,380,	36,970,	17,720,	103,000,
Jamaica	910,	210,	640,	250,	2,010,
Lagos	340,	1,	250,	2,	593,
Malta	1,150,	...	180,	...	1,330,
Mauritius	690,	1,340,	510,	3,050,	5,590,
Natal	1,310,	200,	720,	200,	2,430,

* Purchases of the Colonial and Indian peoples from the mother country.
† External purchases of the Colonial and Indian peoples under separate local governments with each other.
‡ Purchases of the mother country from the Colonial and Indian peoples.
§ External sales of the Colonial and Indian peoples under separate local governments to each other.
|| Total mutual external trade between the subjects of the British Empire.

EXTERNAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND HER VARIOUS POSSESSIONS—*continued.*

(000's omitted.)

Name of Possession.	Imports.		Exports.		Total Inter-British Imperial Trade.||
	From United Kingdom.*	From other British Possessions.†	To United Kingdom.‡	To other British Possessions.§	
	£	£	£	£	£
Newfoundland ...	640,	520,	650,	120,	1,930,
New South Wales ...	11,420,	7,030,	9,000,	4,670,	32,120,
New Zealand ...	4,930,	1,880,	6,000,	1,600,	14,410,
Queensland... ..	2,520,	3,300,	1,720,	2,450,	9,990,
St. Helena	28,	...	1,	...	29,
Sierra Leone	410,	...	260,	...	670.
South Australia ...	2,980,	2,240,	4,080,	2,360,	11,660,
Straits Settlements ...	4,280,	4,910,	4,610,	2,460,	16,260,
Tasmania	640,	990,	370,	1,120,	3,120,
Trinidad	890,	250,	860,	90,	2,090,
Victoria	9,150,	7,840,	7,750,	6,860,	31,600,
Western Australia ...	220,	280,	280,	90,	870,
Other West Indian Islands	420,	...	470,	...	890,
Total ...	107,493,	41,951,	98,839,	45,372,	293,655,

NOTE.—“The mutual trade between the Possessions of the British people embraces every single article required for food, clothing, education, commerce, manufacture, or agriculture, and for all the pursuits, avocations, and pleasures of every class of the people; and is capable of such limitless expansion, by reason of the diversities of climates and geological conditions, as to make the British Empire—with a due commercial understanding between its several local Governments—absolutely independent of the productions of every other country in the world. The foregoing table is compiled from the various official annual statements issued in the United Kingdom, and the values are in almost all cases those at which the articles are appraised on importation, which include the freight and cost of transport. These statements are deficient in many of the particulars needed for full information, as may be seen by the many *blanks*, and the absence of many Possessions, denoting that there are no available returns. It must be taken, therefore, as but an approximation, though a close one, to complete accuracy. So far as the inter-colonial trade is concerned, most of the figures which make up the 2nd column as imports *into* the one possession are again included in column 4 as exports *from* another. The grand total, therefore, in column 5 is swollen through this duplication by about £43,000,000, but it falls short by many smaller amounts, of which there are no returns. It may be approximately stated that the whole mutual trade of the empire is to the value of between £250,000,000 and £300,000,000.”

1164. Victoria, as regards what Mr. Vincent terms the “Inter-British Imperial Trade,” appears by the figures in the last column of this table to be nearly equal to New South Wales, to be 50 per cent. in advance of Canada, and to be very much further in advance of every other British Possession, except India.

Victoria
compared
with other
possessions.

1165. The value of imports per head in Victoria, and in most of the other Australasian colonies, is nearly twice as large, and the value of exports per head is more than twice as large, as in the United Kingdom.

External
trade of
foreign
countries.

* Purchases of the Colonial and Indian peoples from the mother country.

† External purchases of the Colonial and Indian peoples under separate local governments with each other.

‡ Purchases of the mother country from the Colonial and Indian peoples.

§ External sales of the Colonial and Indian peoples under separate local governments to each other.

|| Total mutual external trade between the subjects of the British Empire.

Moreover, omitting the small colonies of Malta (where transhipments are included), and the Falkland Islands, the value per head of Victorian imports and exports is greater than that of the imports and exports of any British colony outside of Australasia, except the Straits Settlements.

Trade per
head com-
pared with
other
British
possessions.

1166. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal Foreign countries during 1885 is given in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents :—

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

Countries.				Imports.			Exports.				
				Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.			Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.		
EUROPE.				£	£	s.	d.	£	£	s.	d.
Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	72,885,	1	15	9	82,396,	2	0	6
Belgium	...	...	...	107,131,	18	6	1	101,920,	17	8	3
Denmark	...	...	...	15,511,	7	17	6	10,089,	5	2	6
France	...	...	...	219,339,	5	14	9	174,748,	4	11	5
German Empire	...	...	...	218,700,	4	7	6	216,100,	4	8	6
Greece	...	...	...	6,673,	3	7	5	3,426,	1	14	7
Holland	...	...	...	81,913,*	18	17	10	74,255,†	17	2	6
Italy	...	...	...	65,804,	2	4	4	48,167,	1	12	5
Portugal	...	...	...	9,291,	2	3	2	5,809,	1	7	0
Roumania	...	...	...	11,799,	2	5	7	7,365,	1	8	6
Russia	...	...	...	44,219,*	0	11	3‡	54,720,†	0	13	11‡
Spain	...	...	...	30,591,	1	16	1	27,918,	1	12	11
Sweden and Norway	...	...	...	26,246,	3	9	5	18,941,	2	17	3
ASIA.											
China §	...	...	...	23,656,||	0	1	3	17,519,||	0	0	11
Japan	...	...	...	7,341,	0	3	11	7,931,	0	4	3
Persia	...	...	...	1,000,	0	2	7	500,	0	1	4
AFRICA.											
Egypt §	...	...	...	9,581,*	1	8	2	12,232,†	1	15	11
Morocco	...	...	...	774,	0	2	6	1,759,	0	5	9
AMERICA.											
Argentine Confederation	...	...	...	19,705,*	6	8	3	18,465,†	6	0	2
Brazil	...	...	...	18,586,	1	9	0	19,550,	1	10	6
Chili	...	...	...	8,744,	3	9	5	10,958,	4	7	0
Mexico	...	...	...	7,467,	0	14	3	9,698,	0	18	6
United States	...	...	...	129,327,	2	6	7	163,421,	2	18	10
Uruguay	...	...	...	5,266,*	9	8	1	5,261,†	9	7	11
Total	...	...	...	1,141,549,	1	8	2	1,093,148,	1	7	0

NOTE.—The figures for Persia are only estimates; those for Greece and Morocco are for 1882; those for Brazil are for 1883; those for Denmark, Sweden, and Japan are for 1884; all the rest are for 1885. In the cases of the Argentine Confederation, Chili, and Uruguay, the official values are given, which are said to be 25 per cent. below the real values.

* Imports for home consumption only.

† Exports of home produce only.

‡ These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe. The imports are in the proportion of 8s. 6d. and the exports of 10s. 8d. to the population of the whole Russian Empire.

§ Exclusive of bullion and specie.

|| Exclusive of the trade carried on in native vessels

1167. It will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom in 1885,* even exclusive of bullion and specie, represent a far higher value than those of any other country in the world, and that those of Germany come next, and France next, in this respect ; then follow in succession, according to their total trade, the United States, Belgium, Holland, Austria-Hungary, and India, which are the only other countries possessing a larger external trade than the Australasian colonies taken collectively.* The external commerce of Victoria† is much larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Portugal, or Roumania, but is not so extensive as that of Sweden and Norway or Spain ; it is also somewhat less than that of the Argentine Confederation, Brazil, or China, but it is larger than that of the other extra-European countries shown in the table.

Trade in Australasia and other countries compared.

1168. The external trade of the United Kingdom,* as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population, is larger than that of any Foreign country named except Holland, Belgium, and Uruguay. The external trade of every one of the Australasian colonies,† as similarly expressed, is larger than that of the United Kingdom ; whilst that of Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia is nearly as large as that of Belgium, and that of New South Wales and of Queensland is much larger than that of either Belgium or Holland.

Trade per head in Australasia and other countries compared.

1169. The value of the imports into Victoria of articles entered as being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, of other British dominions, and of Foreign states, and the value of the exports from Victoria of articles entered as the produce or manufacture of the same countries and of the colony itself, also the percentage of such values to the total values of imports and exports in 1886, will be found in the following table :—

Imports and exports the produce of various countries.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1886.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria ... ..	...	...	9,054,687	76·77
The United Kingdom ...	8,741,275	47·17	1,020,218	8·65
Other British possessions ...	6,567,403	35·44	1,079,665	9·15
Foreign States	3,221,897	17·39	640,751	5·43
Total	18,530,575	100·00	11,795,321	100·00

* See table following paragraph 1159 ante. † See table following paragraph 1146 ante.

Exports of
Victorian
produce.

1170. The following table gives the total value and value per head of articles of Victorian produce exported, and their proportion to the total exports, in each of the last twenty years :—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE, 1867 TO 1886.

Year.			Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in Victoria.		
			Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
			£	£ s. d.	
1867	...	...	9,972,333	15 9 7	78·37
1868	...	...	11,697,893	17 12 10	75·02
1869	...	...	9,539,816	13 17 8	70·85
1870	...	...	9,103,323	12 15 3	73·00
1871	...	...	11,151,622	15 2 7	76·60
1872	...	...	10,758,658	14 5 8	77·56
1873	...	...	11,876,707	15 10 4	77·61
1874	...	...	11,352,515	14 12 0	73·52
1875	...	...	10,571,806	13 8 6	71·59
1876	...	...	10,155,916	12 15 0	71·54
1877	...	...	11,269,086	13 18 9	74·35
1878	...	...	10,676,499	12 19 11	71·53
1879	...	...	8,069,857	9 13 6	64·80
1880	...	...	11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
1881	...	...	12,480,567	14 7 3*	76·79
1882	...	...	12,570,788	14 2 5*	77·63
1883	...	...	13,292,294	14 11 9*	81·06
1884	...	...	13,155,484	14 1 9*	81·96
1885	...	...	12,452,245	12 19 10*	80·06
1886	...	...	9,054,687	9 3 5	76·77

Decrease of
exports of
Victorian
products.

1171. It should be pointed out that the returns of articles set down as produced or manufactured in Victoria are not always reliable, there being no other evidence as to the origin of such articles than the statements of the shippers, which, it is known, are sometimes made very loosely. According to the table the value of exports of local productions was lower in 1886 than in any of the previous nineteen years, except 1879, whilst the value of such exports per head was absolutely the lowest in the vicennium. The proportion of such exports to the total exports was lower than in any of the five previous

* Figures altered since last publication, in consequence of amendments in the population estimates.

years, or than in 1872 and 1873, was almost identical with that in 1881, and was above that in any of the other years.

1172. The following are the values of goods entered as the produce or manufacture of Victoria during each of the years forming the septennial period ended with 1886, the names of all the most important articles being given :—

Exports of
Victorian
products
1880 to 1886.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF VICTORIA, 1880 TO 1886.

(See Index following paragraph 1140 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ...	20,084	19,441	21,891	23,387	22,113	17,949	14,395
9	Agricultural implements	8,476	14,198	15,592	14,119	10,347	11,017	11,732
"	Machinery ...	54,995	82,166	123,180	138,407	98,468	73,227	48,034
10	Saddlery and harness	14,649	21,383	22,883	22,417	14,260	13,105	9,866
13	Furniture and upholstery	29,015	31,282	37,651	46,832	43,734	39,143	24,109
14	Manure ...	11,171	13,206	16,111	27,869	21,987	19,780	24,579
"	Drugs and chemicals	4,916	6,212	7,725	15,400	12,398	17,144	13,164
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	12,213	6,947	15,692	12,546	10,633	4,189	2,751
19	Apparel & slops	178,308	226,203	258,393	245,998	257,269	242,617	155,358
"	Boots and shoes	54,131	45,856	47,250	39,958	36,916	25,482	20,926
20	Cordage ...	15,038	16,879	26,721	27,613	29,312	20,695	9,195
21	Butter & cheese	82,490	100,987	113,852	117,835	145,484	103,365	90,221
"	Hams, bacon, and lard	15,007	16,155	12,195	15,422	17,232	13,061	10,343
"	Beef and pork, salted	10,779	14,073	24,509	26,901	33,072	18,905	9,951
"	Preserved meats	142,368	102,306	49,674	76,015	116,903	99,861	88,187
22	Confectionery	14,440	17,749	20,621	15,712	13,062	11,290	6,703
"	Biscuit ...	27,656	30,237	32,031	27,663	40,370	45,015	37,689
"	Flour ...	244,693	206,932	286,627	250,674	277,556	303,305	313,709
"	Grain & pulse—							
"	Wheat ... }	597,382	668,234	631,473	353,309	1,426,905	407,668	165,391
"	Other * ... }				17,275	23,316	8,307	10,387
"	Fruit ...	11,753	6,804	12,724	18,573	38,021	23,662	21,967
"	Jams and preserves	12,513	6,778	7,328	23,276	28,515	15,932	14,678
"	Oatmeal ...	8,800	12,368	19,673	22,512	28,540	29,550	25,222
"	Onions ...	11,238	20,364	35,398	31,599	38,710	31,868	34,696
"	Potatoes ..	58,307	57,091	110,544	110,885	148,929	103,644	120,532
"	Sugar, refined, and molasses	166,963	208,782	214,777	216,501	106,483	52,048	32,462
"	Vegetables ...	4,646	4,258	4,565	30,706	99,031	17,480	4,436
23	Wine ...	4,558	5,388	11,894	11,493	13,450	15,362	27,094
24	Bones ...	2,037	1,630	2,319	1,287	1,951	1,211	500
"	Bone-dust ...	15,131	12,144	12,503	8,900	11,380	14,458	9,674
"	Candles ...	1,090	1,331	480	341	3,655	7,163	5,561

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

* Not including malt.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF VICTORIA, 1880 TO 1886—*continued.*

(See Index following paragraph 1140 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
24	Glue pieces ...	1,524	1,112	1,819	667	1,055	1,400	1,783
"	Hides ...	9,953	6,239	6,838	4,118	8,696	10,284	9,581
"	Horns and hoofs	3,314	1,118	2,586	1,673	1,174	678	1,005
"	Leather ...	294,043	297,427	329,146	359,870	338,029	342,252	254,597
"	Skins — sheep, &c.	85,554	104,352	129,267	117,538	139,942	92,149	98,763
"	Soap ...	11,661	11,596	15,229	12,709	15,559	18,189	13,354
"	Stearine ...	42,431	48,626	32,213	13,486	6,247	...	5
"	Tallow ...	192,394	247,372	186,484	232,400	256,686	155,918	121,900
"	Wool * ...	4,234,045	4,070,589	4,792,084	5,213,198	5,707,668	4,428,231	4,306,352
25	Bark and timber	59,840	35,917	43,471	50,239	33,472	32,782	37,481
"	Bran and pollard	15,785	9,426	4,182	11,487	16,102	9,598	23,010
"	Hay and chaff	52,879	81,196	146,199	125,919	194,393	84,825	174,139
"	Seeds ...	10,815	14,097	13,894	2,083	13,722	9,699	6,227
26	Oil—neatsfoot, and ex tallow	12,378	17,575	18,568	8,209	9,016	7,634	7,478
31	Gold—bullion	772,212	1,588,738	1,381,088	1,569,819	760,875	353,362	336,874
"	" specie	2,919,610	3,090,999	2,208,221	2,251,278	1,249,420	3,956,173	1,610,829
32	Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	65,550	62,847	45,280	75,846	31,858	25,716	32,393
33	Horned cattle	49,066	83,110	131,035	193,188	235,019	101,935	57,604
"	Horses ...	182,553	185,295	299,874	268,911	171,732	170,926	133,691
"	Sheep ...	96,690	184,126	163,458	327,598	307,609	426,149	101,232
34	Plants ...	5,001	6,170	7,261	8,736	7,561	7,343	5,664
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	25,268	31,292	69,415	28,057	24,911	19,405	20,834
"	Oilmen's stores	10,121	11,497	12,795	13,133	15,421	14,400	11,898
...	All other articles	232,933	312,467	334,105	410,707	439,315	375,694	324,481
	Total ...	11,220,467	12,480,567	12,570,788	13,292,294	13,155,484	12,452,245	9,054,687

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

Increase or decrease of exports of articles of home produce.

1173. The whole falling-off in the exports of 1886 as compared with 1885, was £3,756,437, as already stated. Of this decrease, £3,397,558, or about nine-tenths was in articles of home produce or manufacture, the other tenth being made up of £233,020 in the produce of the United Kingdom, £7,604 in that of other British possessions, £118,255 in that of foreign countries. The decrease in exports of home produce was spread over 39 articles, the total falling-off of which amounted to £3,569,864; as against this, there was an increase of £172,306 spread over 16 articles of home produce, the net falling-off being thus, £3,397,558, as stated. The following table gives the names of the

* It is believed that a portion of this wool was produced outside Victoria.

articles and the amount of increase or falling-off in the exports of each article :—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF ARTICLES OF HOME
PRODUCE, 1886.

Increase 1886, as compared with 1885.		Decrease 1886, as compared with 1885.	
Articles.	Amount of Increase.	Articles.	Amount of Decrease.
	£		£
Agricultural implements ...	715	Stationery ...	3,554
Manure ...	4,799	Machinery ...	25,193
Flour ...	10,404	Saddlery and harness ...	3,239
Grain (not wheat) ...	2,080	Furniture and upholstery...	15,034
Onions ...	2,828	Drugs and chemicals ...	3,980
Potatoes ...	16,888	Woollens and woollen piece goods	1,438
Wine ...	11,732	Apparel and slops ...	87,259
Glue pieces ...	383	Boots and shoes ...	4,556
Horns and hoofs ...	327	Cordage ...	11,500
Skins—sheep, &c. ...	6,614	Butter and cheese ...	13,144
Stearine ...	5	Hams, bacon, and lard ...	2,718
Bark and timber ...	4,699	Beef and pork, salted ...	8,954
Bran and pollard ...	13,412	Preserved meats ...	11,674
Hay and chaff ...	89,314	Confectionery ...	4,587
Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	6,677	Biscuit ...	7,326
Hardware and manufactures of metals	1,429	Wheat ...	242,277
		Fruit ...	1,695
		Jams and preserves ...	1,254
		Oatmeal ...	4,328
		Sugar, refined, and molasses	19,586
		Vegetables ...	13,044
		Bones ...	711
		Bone-dust ...	4,784
		Candles ...	1,602
		Hides ...	703
		Leather ...	87,655
		Soap ...	4,835
		Tallow ...	34,018
		Wool ...	121,879
		Seeds ...	3,472
		Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	156
		Gold—bullion ...	16,488
		„ specie ...	2,345,344
		Horned cattle ...	44,331
		Horses ...	37,235
		Sheep ...	324,917
		Plants ...	1,679
		Oilmen's stores ...	2,502
		All other articles ...	51,213
Total increase ...	172,306	Total decrease ...	3,569,864
		Deduct increase ...	172,306
		Net decrease ...	3,397,558

Articles showing increase and decrease.

1174. By reference to the table it will be found that by far the largest falling-off in the exports of home produce, amounting in value to £2,361,832, or two-thirds of the whole decrease, was in gold bullion and specie, and the next was in live stock, the falling-off in which was £406,483. Exports of home produced wheat and biscuit fell off by £249,603, which was to a small extent counterbalanced by an increase of £10,404 in exports of home produced flour. Of other articles showing falling-off, amongst the most important were wool (£121,879), leather (£87,655), and apparel and slops (£87,259). The only important item of home produce of which the exports were greater in 1886 than in 1885 was hay and chaff, the value of which, sent away in 1886, exceeded by £89,314 that in the previous year.

Exports of home produce from Australasian colonies.

1175. The next table shows the total value and value per head of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the Australasian colonies during the ten years 1876 to 1885, also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports :—

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1876 TO 1885.

Colony	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.*	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria	1876	10,155,916	12 15 0	71·54
	1877	11,269,086	13 18 9	74·35
	1878	10,676,499	12 19 11	71·53
	1879	8,069,857	9 13 6	64·80
	1880	11,220,467	13 3 11	70·33
	1881	12,480,567	14 7 3	76·79
	1882	12,570,788	14 2 5	77·63
	1883	13,292,294	14 11 9	81·06
	1884	13,155,484	14 1 8	81·96
	1885	12,452,245	12 19 10	80·06
New South Wales	1876	10,691,953	17 13 10	82·22
	1877	10,704,758	17 0 4	81·55
	1878	10,716,511	16 5 9	82·65
	1879	10,775,644	15 12 0	82·34
	1880	12,679,782	17 9 5	81·67
	1881	12,895,493	16 19 2	80·35
	1882	13,208,459	16 12 4	79·01
	1883	16,129,867	19 6 8	81·11
	1884	14,595,736	16 11 4	79·97
	1885	12,957,881	13 18 5	78·33

* Some of the calculations in this column have been amended since last publication, owing to alterations in the estimates of population.

EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,
1876 TO 1885—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles Produced or Manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.*	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
Queensland	1876	3,807,974	20 13 6	98·26
	1877	4,278,122	21 18 7	98·09
	1878	3,083,441	14 18 2	96·65
	1879	3,259,613	15 4 5	94·92
	1880	3,150,151	14 3 10	91·36
	1881	3,289,253	14 17 8	92·91
	1882	3,183,947	13 8 0	90·01
	1883	5,156,835	19 5 1	97·73
	1884	4,553,477	15 8 11	97·43
	1885	5,116,293	16 11 5	97·58
South Australia	1876	4,338,959	19 17 11	90·09
	1877	3,922,962	16 19 3	84·79
	1878	4,198,034	17 5 9	78·39
	1879	3,957,854	15 11 6	83·10
	1880	4,829,577	18 6 6	86·64
	1881	3,643,402	12 12 6	82·66
	1882	4,187,840	14 8 11	78·13
	1883	3,487,827	11 13 3	71·42
	1884	5,292,222	17 2 11	79·90
	1885	4,385,599	14 0 2	77·81
Western Australia	1876	394,553	14 12 1	99·31
	1877	371,246	13 9 2	99·44
	1878	427,268	15 5 2	99·71
	1879	492,707	17 6 9	99·56
	1880	496,408	17 4 2	99·44
	1881	498,634	16 14 1	99·18
	1882	580,765	19 2 2	99·61
	1883	444,764	14 4 10	99·50
	1884	404,000	12 9 11	99·58
	1885	445,208	13 1 4	99·67
Tasmania	1876	1,117,584	10 13 9	98·82
	1877	1,403,580	13 4 1	99·05
	1878	1,288,011	11 17 4	97·90
	1879	1,289,395	11 11 11	99·10
	1880	1,481,330	13 0 9	97·98
	1881	1,548,116	13 3 11	99·52
	1882	1,578,517	13 1 6	99·44
	1883	1,698,334	13 13 2	98·08
	1884	1,448,714	11 5 8	98·16
	1885	1,299,011	9 16 7	98·88
New Zealand	1876	5,488,901	14 3 4	96·75
	1877	6,078,484	14 17 8	96·06
	1878	5,780,508	13 14 2	96·09
	1879	5,563,455	12 8 4	96·87
	1880	6,102,400	12 17 4	96·06
	1881	5,762,250	11 13 5	95·07
	1882	6,253,350	12 5 7	93·94
	1883	6,855,244	12 19 0	96·61
	1884	6,942,486	12 12 10	97·90
	1885	6,591,911	11 12 10	96·66

* Some of the calculations in this column have been amended since last publication, owing to alterations in the estimates of population.

Exports of
home pro-
duce 1884
and 1885.

1176. According to its total value and its value per head, the home produce exported in 1885 was less than 1884 in all the colonies except Queensland and Western Australia. The proportion of exports of home produce to the total exports was also lower than in the previous year in all the colonies except the same two with the addition of Tasmania. It should be mentioned that the same circumstance which makes the returns of Victorian home produce exported not absolutely reliable, as has been already stated,* may probably also operate against the truthfulness of the returns in the other colonies; consequently, some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

Order of
colonies in
respect to
exports of
home pro-
duce.

1177. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to raise a very large quantity of wool and other pastoral produce, which is only partially counterbalanced by the larger quantities of grain and gold produced in Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former has generally, of late years, been in excess of that from the latter. This was the case in all the years shown except 1877, but the difference in favour of New South Wales in 1885 was only half a million sterling. Victoria is, however, far in advance of every Australasian colony except New South Wales in regard to the value of home produce exported. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect according to the returns of 1885:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1885.

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

Order of
colonies in
respect to
exports of
home pro-
duce per
head.

1178. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1885, Victoria stood fifth on the list, at the top of which stood Queensland, and at the bottom Tasmania. The following was the order of the colonies in this particular:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1885.

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

Order of
colonies in
respect to
proportion
of home
products to
total ex-
ports.

1179. In Victoria, during the same year, the value of articles of domestic produce bore a slightly larger proportion to that of the total exports than in New South Wales or South Australia, but a much smaller

* See paragraph 1171 *ante*.

proportion than in any other colony. It is probable, however, that the proportion in Victoria would have been still smaller but for the total exports being so much swelled by the exportation of wool produced in the adjacent colonies and imported over the frontiers. The colonies in this respect stood in the following order in 1885:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1885.

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

1180. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian colonies amounted in 1885 to £43,248,148, or nearly 84 per cent. of the total exports, as compared with 46 millions, or 85 per cent. of the whole exports in 1884. During the last nine years the exports of home produce have varied from 33 millions in 1879 to 47 millions in 1883; and the proportion to the total exports has ranged from 81 to 85 per cent. Exports of Australasian produce.

1181. In 1886, according to value, nearly half of the Victorian imports were from, and more than half of the exports were to, the United Kingdom. About 34 per cent. of the former, and 35 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. Ceylon was given as the destination of 2 per cent. of the exports, which is a much smaller proportion than in former years, the articles being chiefly gold and specie sent by the mail steamers, intended generally, no doubt, for further shipment to the United Kingdom. In regard to Foreign countries, the imports therefrom amounted to $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total imports, and the exports thereto to nearly 6 per cent. of the total exports. The value of the imports from and the exports to the principal British and Foreign countries, and the percentage of such values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table:— Trade with various countries, 1886.

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1886.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	8,851,801	47·77	6,566,118	55·67
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	4,350,871	23·48	2,624,713	22·25
Queensland ...	366,318	1·98	181,454	1·54
South Australia ...	467,816	2·52	390,022	3·30
Western Australia ...	12,072	·07	130,846	1·11
Tasmania ...	312,188	1·68	500,413	4·24
New Zealand ...	745,128	4·02	281,309	2·38

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES,
1886—*continued.*

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage	Value.	Percentage.
BRITISH COUNTRIES— <i>continued.</i>	£		£	
Fiji	35,643	·19	23,794	·20
Mauritius	293,660	1·58	37,631	·32
Hong Kong	221,171	1·19	22,562	·19
India	201,152	1·09	123,644	1·05
Ceylon	45,408	·25	222,332	2·00
Straits Settlements	41,135	·22	800	...
Canada	22,728	·12	...	...
British Columbia	53,311	·29	...	...
Other British possessions	20,090	·11	2,431	·02
Total	16,040,492	86·56	11,108,069	94·17
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium	131,727	·71	289,906	2·46
France	170,043	·92	135,878	1·15
Germany	258,364	1·39	65,495	·56
Sweden and Norway	506,361	2·73	...	...
Java	25,376	·14	1,998	·02
Philippine Islands	6,448	·04	53,136	·45
China	588,425	3·17	...	...
United States	755,895	4·08	132,603	1·12
Others	47,444	·26	8,236	·07
Total	2,490,083	13·44	687,252	5·83
Grand Total	18,530,575	100·00	11,795,321	100·00

Increase or
decrease of
exports
to each
country.

1182. Of the total falling-off in the Victorian exports in 1886 as compared with 1885, although stated to have amounted in value to £3,756,437, as much as £1,593,017, or 42 per cent., was in exports to the United Kingdom, and as much as £1,181,861, or 30 per cent., was in exports to New South Wales. There were also considerable decreases in the exports to South Australia (£367,313), New Zealand (£90,103), and Tasmania (£77,124), as well as to Ceylon (£437,138) and to France (£392,755). The only Australasian colonies to which the goods exported in 1886 exceeded those in 1885 were Queensland (£160,490), Western Australia (£31,421), and Fiji (£1,532). The only other important increases in the exports were in those to Belgium (£165,099) and to Germany (£35,276). The following table gives the names of the countries to which goods were exported and the amount of increase or or decrease in the value of goods sent to each country in 1886 as compared with that in the previous year:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF VICTORIAN EXPORTS TO EACH COUNTRY, 1886.

Increase 1886 as compared with 1885.			Decrease 1886 as compared with 1885.		
Countries.		Amount of Increase.	Countries.		Amount of Decrease.
		£			£
Queensland ...	...	160,490	The United Kingdom ...	...	1,593,017
Western Australia ...	...	31,421	New South Wales ...	...	1,181,861
Fiji ...	...	1,532	South Australia ...	...	367,313
Hong Kong ...	...	21,955	Tasmania ...	...	77,124
India ...	...	3,392	New Zealand ...	...	90,103
Straits Settlements ...	...	755	Mauritius ...	...	3,928
Other British possessions ...	...	544	Ceylon... ..	...	437,138
Belgium ...	...	165,099	British Columbia ...	...	28
Germany ...	...	35,276	France... ..	...	392,755
			Java ... ..	...	102
			Philippine Islands ...	...	5,420
			United States ...	...	26,232
			Other Foreign countries		1,880
Total Increase ...		420,464	Total Decrease ...		4,176,901
			Deduct Increase ...		420,464
			Net Decrease ...		3,756,437

1183. All the other Australasian colonies, except Western Australia and Tasmania, and with the single exception of Ceylon—to which, as has been explained, a considerable portion of the gold and specie intended to be sent to England by the mail steamers is entered as an export—all British colonies and possessions out of Australasia in 1886 sent to Victoria much more largely than they received therefrom; this being especially the case in regard to Mauritius, Hong Kong, and India. With the exception of Belgium and the Philippine Islands, the same circumstance occurs in regard to all the Foreign countries, especially Germany, Sweden and Norway, Java, China, and the United States.

Imports from in excess of exports to certain countries.

1184. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to different countries in 1886 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia :—

Trade with various countries at three periods.

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1876, 1881, AND 1886.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1876.	1881.	1886.	1876.	1881.	1886.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
BRITISH COUNTRIES.						
The United Kingdom	7,303,271	7,518,095	8,851,801	7,128,841	7,784,025	6,566,118
Australasia—						
New South Wales	4,094,414	4,552,771	4,350,871	1,987,199	2,464,657	2,624,713
Queensland ...	21,573	17,728	366,318	62,166	27,422	181,454
South Australia ...	403,118	261,662	467,816	454,072	782,740	390,022
Western Australia	10,939	10,938	12,072	49,265	77,656	130,846
Tasmania ...	251,255	393,855	312,188	420,132	581,500	500,413
New Zealand ...	696,448	712,776	745,128	838,251	802,467	281,309

IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1876,
1881, AND 1886—*continued.*

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1876.	1881.	1886.	1876.	1881.	1886.
BRITISH COUNTRIES— <i>continued.</i>	£	£	£	£	£	£
Fiji	7,996	10,967	35,643	2,160	31,832	23,794
Mauritius	554,654	610,702	293,660	12,283	14,695	37,631
Hong Kong	105,933	244,210	221,171	5,094	8,951	22,562
India	164,862	393,584	201,152	54,808	62,914	123,644
Ceylon	392,289	67,639	45,408	3,060,121	2,928,009	222,332
Straits Settlements...	19,809	29,436	41,135	14	227	800
Canada	11,374	25,865	22,728	...	...	...
British Columbia...	24,164	29,023	53,311	...	...	...
Other British posses- sions	19,363	3,410	20,090	1,685	14,665	2,431
Total ...	14,081,462	14,882,661	16,040,492	14,076,091	15,581,760	11,108,069
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Belgium	2	5,101	131,727	...	96,586	289,906
France	27,067	69,549	170,043	...	81,912	135,878
Germany ... ..	...	81,924	258,364	...	53,823	65,495
Sweden and Norway	81,373	164,510	506,361	...	...	...
Java (Dutch posses- sions)	451,798	257,022	25,376	187	10,107	1,998
Philippine Islands ...	57,993	10,218	6,448	4,917	200,392	53,136
China	533,743	755,628	588,425	...	...	...
United States	414,996	471,572	755,895	113,832	75,186	132,603
Others	56,920	20,336	47,444	1,460	152,337	8,236
Total ...	1,623,892	1,835,860	2,490,083	120,396	670,343	687,252
Grand total	15,705,354	16,718,521	18,530,575	14,196,487	16,252,103	11,795,321

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

1185. It will be observed that the value of imports from the United Kingdom at the last period was considerably greater than at either of the former periods, but that as compared with both the former periods there was a considerable falling-off in the value of exports to the United Kingdom; also that the value of imports from Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and New Zealand was higher at the last than at either of the previous periods; and the value of exports to New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia was higher, and to South Australia and New Zealand was considerably lower at the last than at either of the previous periods, whilst the value of exports to Tasmania was higher at the last than at the first, but lower than at the middle period. The trade with Foreign States generally shows marked increase, especially in the case of Belgium, France, Germany, Sweden and Norway, and the United States, with the first three of which countries an extensive trade has only recently sprung into existence. In the case of British possessions an increase is noticed in the import trade from Fiji, Straits Settlements, and British Columbia, and in the export trade to Fiji, Mauritius, Hong

Trade at
three
periods
compared.

Kong, and India ; but a very considerable decrease in the total trade with Ceylon, which is in consequence of the fact that the P. & O. steamers leaving Australia now generally go right through to England, instead of changing at Ceylon, and therefore the gold shipped in these vessels is much oftener than formerly entered for the first-named country than for the latter.

1186. The value of imports to Victoria from the neighbouring colonies, was higher in 1886 than in any of the previous ten years, except 1880 and 1884. The value of the exports from Victoria to the neighbouring colonies, which had been steadily increasing since 1879, showed a slight falling-off in 1885 and a further but very considerable falling-off in 1886, when it was much lower than in any year since 1876, as will be seen by the following figures :—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN
COLONIES, 1876 TO 1886.

Year.	Imports from the Neighbouring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighbouring Colonies.	Excess in favour of	
			Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1876 ...	5,477,747	3,811,085	1,666,662	...
1877 ...	5,214,364	4,229,570	984,794	...
1878 ...	5,609,455	4,837,421	772,034	...
1879 ...	6,130,990	4,184,114	1,946,876	...
1880 ...	6,299,597	4,567,982	1,731,615	...
1881 ...	5,949,730	4,736,442	1,213,288	...
1882 ...	5,914,327	5,225,839	688,488	...
1883 ...	5,658,854	5,744,780	...	85,926
1884 ...	6,475,915	5,826,826	649,089	...
1885 ...	5,652,169	5,633,247	18,922	...
1886 ...	6,254,393	4,108,757	2,145,636	...

Trade with
neighbour
ing colo-
nies, 1876 to
1886.

1187. It will be observed that Victoria imported from the other colonies more than she exported thereto in all the years named except 1883. The figures in the last two columns show the net excess in favour of imports during the eleven years to have amounted to £11,731,478, or an average of about £1,066,500 per annum.

Imports
from other
colonies in
excess of
exports
thereto.

1188. In 1886, 83 per cent. of the imports were landed, and a somewhat larger proportion of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. About a seventh of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a fifteenth of the exports were sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports is Echuca, at which $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1886, $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. of the total exports were sent away. The following table gives the names of the various ports and the value and percentage of the goods imported and exported at each during that year :—

Imports and
exports at
each port.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1886.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	15,465,269	83·46	9,958,266	84·43
Geelong	170,717	·92	678,952	5·76
Portland	2,287	·01	162,322	1·38
Belfast	1,311	·01	58,462	·50
Warrnambool	17,089	·09	43,549	·37
Murray ports and places—				
Cowana	5,879	·03	4,800	·04
Echuca	1,783,783	9·63	140,010	1·19
Koondrook	2,223	·01	780	...
Narung	2,794	·02	100	...
Swan Hill	28,555	·15	14,632	·12
Tocumwall	61,141	·33	19,993	·16
Wahgunyah	241,680	1·30	59,151	·50
Wodonga	548,789	2·96	235,476	2·00
Tintaldra	48,887	·26	9,267	·09
Gooramadda	15,814	·09	7,297	·06
Yarrawonga	40,787	·22	7,558	·06
Ports unspecified ... ..	...	...	348,028*	2·95
Stations, Border, &c.	93,570	·51	46,678	·39
Total	18,530,575	100·00	11,795,321	100·00

Increase or decrease of exports at each port.

1189. Of the falling-off, according to value, in the goods exported in 1886, as compared with those in the previous year, 85 per cent. was at the Port of Melbourne. The net falling-off at the sea ports was £3,138,787, and that at the Murray ports was £617,650. The following table shows the amounts of increase or decrease at each port:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS FROM EACH PORT, 1886.

Increase 1886 as compared with 1885.		Decrease 1886 as compared with 1885.	
Ports.	Amount of Increase.	Ports.	Amount of Decrease.
	£		£
Geelong	3,452	Melbourne	3,201,935
Portland	55,183	Belfast	749
Warrnambool	5,262	Cowana	9,089
Swan Hill	1,167	Echuca and Koondrook	208,422
Gooramadda	2,363	Narung	3,417
Yarrawonga	1,154	Tocumwall	100,946
		Wahgunyah	53,352
		Wodonga and Tintaldra	91,586
		Ports unspecified	129,338
		Stations, &c.	26,184
Total increase	68,581	Total decrease	3,825,018
		Deduct increase	68,581
		Net decrease	3,756,437

* The goods represented by this value were entered in Melbourne for export overland across the Border, and were consequently not credited to the various Murray ports.

1190. Each port gets credit for the imports of such goods only as are landed thereat direct from other countries, or of goods on which the duty has not been paid elsewhere in Victoria, and in like manner a port gets credit for the export of such goods only as are shipped therefrom direct to other countries. Besides the foreign trade, however, there exists a coastwise traffic, by means of which the outports receive goods on which the duty has been paid in Melbourne, and send away goods to Melbourne for ultimate shipment there. No return was ever given of the imports coastwise at any of the ports, but the Customs returns for some years contained a statement of the exports coastwise from the ports of Warrnambool, Belfast, and Portland. The following are the results for the five years ended with 1880, since which year the information has not been collected :—

**VALUE OF EXPORTS COASTWISE FROM THE FOLLOWING PORTS,
1876 TO 1880.**

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Warrnambool ...	£298,971 ...	£277,465 ...	£283,315 ...	£266,391 ...	£287,906
Belfast ...	467,162 ...	365,203 ...	227,211 ...	157,621 ...	190,644
Portland ...	378,453 ...	320,587 ...	305,940 ...	192,497 ...	381,410

Exports coastwise from three ports.

1191. The chief item of coastwise exports in all the years was wool, the value of which, in 1880, shipped from Warrnambool was £135,623, from Belfast £163,118, and from Portland £213,803. After wool, the principal articles appearing in the coastwise export returns of 1880 were potatoes, butter and cheese, live stock, leather, woollens, tallow, and grain and pulse, from Warrnambool; potatoes, tallow, eggs, leather, butter and cheese, live stock, and grain, from Belfast; and grain, bark, skins, and leather, from Portland.

Chief articles exported coastwise.

1192. The values of sixty-three of the principal articles imported in 1886 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia are placed side by side in the following table :—

Imports of principal articles at three periods.

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1876, 1881, AND 1886.

(See Index following paragraph 1140 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1876.	1881.	1886.
		£	£	£
1	Books	155,525	198,288	194,236
	Stationery	58,292	83,455	104,583
2	Musical instruments	70,734	93,684	127,917
6	Watches, clocks, and watchmakers' materials	62,638	68,248	68,563
9	Cutlery	52,820	23,426	29,272
	Machinery	93,234	103,337	166,663

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1876, 1881, AND 1886—*continued*.(See Index following paragraph 1140 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1876.	1881.	1886.
		£	£	£
9	Sewing machines	50,479	83,224	51,491
	Tools and utensils	57,686	40,165	39,962
12	Building materials	71,212	58,340	160,774
13	Furniture and upholstery	54,311	55,226	93,779
14	Drugs and chemicals	65,608	76,316	104,584
	Matches and vestas	55,719	43,597	48,651
	Opium	104,561	54,820	41,651
	Paints and colours	37,259	51,133	64,611
15	Carpeting and druggeting	54,771	73,035	94,259
	Woollens and woollen piece goods	789,183	663,397	892,868
16	Silks	258,454	263,946	312,728
17	Cottons	648,697	872,691	1,027,674
	Linen piece goods	46,639	23,251	42,160
18	Haberdashery	203,161	326,394	420,608
19	Apparel and slops	304,044	279,767	389,814
	Boots and shoes	200,040	105,379	105,828
	Gloves	62,925	89,512	111,086
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	129,866	117,087	122,377
	Hosiery	135,243	105,124	132,192
	Millinery	16,239	... *	... *
20	Bags and sacks (including woolpacks)	161,226	208,169	86,638
21	Butter and cheese	2,022	813	6,758
	Fish	111,296	132,569	163,840
	Meats—fresh, preserved, and salted	13,001	8,826	17,547
	Fruit (including currants and raisins)	146,836	186,876	205,533
22	Flour and biscuit	8,282	3,536	16,429
	Grain—wheat	87,725	22,928	26,237
	„ oats	138,499	87,888	76,456
	„ other (including malt and rice)	370,974	235,699	135,173
	Sugar and molasses	1,086,251	1,004,869	853,399
23	Beer, cider, and perry	158,167	161,673	260,650
	Coffee	73,322	68,271	50,222
	Hops	82,793	42,332	23,285
	Spirits	507,341	426,864	380,232
	Tea	672,883	942,603	668,472
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	291,066	185,815	291,684
	Wine	179,167	131,426	116,606
24	Candles	28,435	57,327	45,209
	Hides, skins, and pelts	100,917	96,084	129,102
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	120,350	143,697	167,618
	Wool †	2,179,184	2,887,260	2,331,599
25	Paper (including paper bags)	168,430	188,275	250,530
	Timber	324,189	481,925	1,170,539
26	Oil of all kinds	148,683	203,760	219,691
28	Coal	277,531	313,581	510,768
29	Earthenware, brownware, & chinaware	85,978	83,013	105,260
	Glass and glassware	93,793	87,721	157,788
31	Gold (exclusive of specie)	553,821	790,243	569,442
	Specie—gold	10,000	40	32,593
	„ other	4,110	113,596	33,392

* In 1881 and 1886 articles formerly comprised under the head of Millinery were distributed under other headings.

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

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1876, 1881, AND 1886—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 1140 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles,	Value of Imports.		
		1876,	1881.	1886.
		£	£	£
31	Jewellery... ..	43,233	73,075	54,310
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	653,413	479,887	748,602
	Nails and screws	58,462	50,993	45,006
33	Live stock	1,203,650	757,276	928,505
35	Fancy goods	40,200	59,067	90,958
	Hardware and ironmongery ...	86,257	116,373	226,204
	Oilmen's stores	17,272	15,234	30,035
	Total	14,128,099	14,802,426	16,174,643
	All other articles	1,577,255	1,916,095	2,355,932
	Total Imports	15,705,354	16,718,521	18,530,575

1193. Of all the articles named in the table the most important, according to the values in 1886, are wool—including that brought overland from New South Wales—timber, cottons, live stock, woollens, sugar, iron and steel, tea, gold, and coal, in the order named, the values of which varied in 1886 from over two and a third millions sterling for wool to £511,000 for coal. The aggregate value of these ten items amounted in 1886 to over £9,734,000, or to more than half the total value of all the articles imported. It may be mentioned that the value of these articles in 1885 was £11,237,000, so that a falling-off of one million and a half took place in these items alone.

Ten chief
articles of
import,
1886.

1194. The total imports show an increased value in 1886, as compared with 1876, of over two and three-quarter millions, and as compared with 1881, of over one and three-quarter millions; whilst the imports of the articles named in the table have increased by two millions and about one and a half millions respectively. The only articles which showed marked decrease at the last period, as compared with either of the former ones, are cutlery, sewing machines, tools and utensils, matches and vestas, opium, boots and shoes, bags and sacks, grain of all kinds, sugar, coffee, hops, spirits, tea, wine, candles, wool, gold, specie other than gold, jewellery, nails and screws, live stock, and "all other articles"; but an increase took place in most of the other items. The falling-off in two of the articles, viz., wool and gold, deserves special notice; the imports of the former being less by over half a million than in 1881, but more by £160,000 than in 1876; and those of the latter being less by £190,000 than in 1881, but greater by

Imports
of three
periods
compared.

£40,000 than in 1876; the decrease in wool was doubtless mainly due to the reduced value placed upon that article in 1886.* The large falling-off in the imports of sugar is attributable to the cessation of refining operations in the colony, a large proportion of refined sugar having been formerly exported. The decrease in the imports of many of the other articles just enumerated is in all probability chiefly owing to the increased production of the articles in the colony. Of the numerous items which show considerable increase, as compared with either of the former periods, the more important are stationery, musical instruments, machinery, building materials, furniture and upholstery, drugs and chemicals, paints and colors, carpeting, silks, cottons, haberdashery, apparel and slops, gloves, fish, meats, fruit, beer, leather, &c., paper, timber, coal, earthenware, chinaware and glass, iron and steel, fancy goods, hardware and ironmongery, and oilmen's stores. The increase was most particularly marked in the case of cottons, timber, and coal.

1195. The exports of forty-one of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years:—

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1876, 1881, AND 1886.

(See Index following paragraph 1140 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1876.	1881.	1886.
		£	£	£
1	Books	42,611	80,324	73,295
	Stationery	49,032	39,396	34,958
9	Machinery	75,692	122,464	67,862
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods ...	98,611	92,492	79,751
19	Apparel and slops	205,837	278,756	218,012
	Boots and shoes	82,496	93,012	49,260
21	Butter and cheese	54,113	100,987	91,322
	Meats—fresh and preserved ...	166,586	113,426	89,126
	„ salted (including hams and bacon)	7,390	29,117	19,862
22	Flour and biscuit	40,064	241,386	392,521
	Grain—wheat	478	689,254	166,916
	„ oats	26,069	12,964	6,787
	„ other (including malt and rice)	72,893	104,451	35,093
	Potatoes	65,242	57,091	120,532
	Sugar and molasses	245,475	277,562	144,631
23	Coffee	30,884	32,480	23,959
	Spirits	136,681	110,012	85,324
	Tea	251,116	292,606	322,299
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ...	212,874	154,545	111,729
	Wine	68,576	42,964	56,251
24	Bones and bone-dust	16,521	13,774	10,174
	Candles	62,161	11,690	16,460
	Horns and hoofs	3,733	1,118	1,005

* See paragraphs 1198 to 1201 *post*.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1876, 1881, AND 1886—*continued.*(See Index following paragraph 1140 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1876.	1881.	1886.
		£	£	£
24	Hides	2,996	6,239	9,581
	Skins and pelts	56,056	108,664	98,763
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	199,592	329,006	281,477
	Soap	6,951	12,496	13,745
	Tallow	174,507	247,372	120,900
	Wool *	6,413,754	5,450,066	4,999,662
25	Bark	60,386	21,163	30,782
	Hay, straw, and chaff	56,524	81,196	174,139
	Timber	36,191	37,774	21,336
26	Oil of all kinds	78,760	68,192	28,571
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) † ...	2,103,591	1,646,930	336,874
	Specie—gold †	1,587,104	3,090,999	1,610,829
	„ silver	7,239	480	6,623
32	Antimony ore, regulus, &c. ...	41,733	14,284	35
	Copper ore, regulus, &c.	533	15,975	12,104
	Tin, tin ore, and black sand ...	5,844	2,518	4,080
33	Live stock	153,024	459,254	393,516
35	Hardware and ironmongery ...	46,556	70,739	32,734
	Total	13,046,476	14,655,218	10,392,880
	All other articles	1,150,011	1,596,885	1,402,441
	Total Exports	14,196,487	16,252,103	11,795,321

1196. It appears from this table that the chief articles of Victorian export are wool—of which the value in 1886 was £4,999,662, and gold (inclusive of specie) valued at £1,947,703—which two articles alone contributed 59 per cent. to the total value of exports of all articles; next in order in 1886 were breadstuffs, £559,437, and live stock, £393,516; then tea, leather, apparel and slops, hay straw and chaff, sugar, tallow, and potatoes, in the order named—the values of which varied in 1886 between £322,000 and £121,000. It will be noticed, however, that, of these, sugar (excepting the process of refining) and tea are not produced in Victoria, and are merely re-exports. The value of the eleven articles just named amounted in 1886 to 9 millions sterling, which leaves the balance of $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions distributed over all the other heads.

Nine chief
articles of
export,
1886

1197. The value of the total exports in 1886 was less by nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling than the value in 1881, and less by nearly $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions than the value in 1876. The only articles of export showing increase as against both the former periods are potatoes, tea, hides, soap, and hay and straw; besides these, wine, candles, bark, and tin ore show an increase as compared with 1881, but a falling-off as compared

Exports
of three
periods
compared.

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

† The export of gold was affected by the opening of the Melbourne Mint, which took place in 1872.

with 1876 ; and books, apparel and slops, butter and cheese, breadstuffs, skins and pelts, leather, copper ore, and live stock show an increase as compared with 1876, but a falling-off as compared with 1881. All the other articles named show a falling-off as compared with both the former periods.

Falling-off
in exports
of sugar
and wool.

1198. With reference to the falling-off in the declared values of sugar and wool exported, it should be pointed out that this has partially arisen from the reduced value of those articles and not altogether from a diminution of the quantities. This is made plain by the following figures :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF SUGAR AND WOOL,
1875-1886.

Year.		Refined Sugar and Molasses.			Wool.		
		Quantity.	Declared Value.		Quantity.	Declared Value.	
			Total.	Per cwt.		Total.	Per lb.
		cwt.	£	£	lbs.	£	d.
1875	...	216,098	331,122	1·53	85,064,952	6,096,958	17·2
1880	...	155,469	254,219	1·63	112,486,206	6,417,466	13·7
1884	...	170,800	232,474	1·36	119,502,407	6,342,887	12 7
1885	...	156,125	173,774	1·11	106,278,038	5,028,011	11·4
1886	...	140,425	144,631	1·03	107,984,839	4,999,662	11·1

Falling-off
more in
value than
quantity.

1199. It will be noticed that whilst the declared value of sugar exported was greater in 1880 than in 1886 by £110,000, or by 50 per cent., the quantity exported was less by only £15,000, or not quite 10 per cent. ; also, that whilst the declared value of wool exported in 1875 exceeded that in 1886 by over a million sterling, the wool exported in the latter exceeded that in the former by nearly 23 million pounds weight. The figures show that the average price of sugar has fallen off nearly 40 per cent. since 1880, and that of wool by nearly a similar proportion since 1875, the fall being very marked from period to period.

Exports
of greasy
wool.

1200. With reference to the wool, however, it should be pointed out that lately a much larger proportion of greasy wool has been exported than formerly,* showing a reduced value, it is true, but one of much less extent than when the wool is considered as a whole without reference to its condition when exported. The following table shows the quantity and declared value of greasy wool exported in the same five years†:—

* The proportion of greasy to all kinds of wool exported was 49 per cent. in 1875, 68 per cent. in 1880, 78 per cent. in 1884, 79 per cent. in 1885, and 76 per cent. in 1886.

† For average prices of different classes of wool in Melbourne and London, see paragraphs 933 to 938 *ante*.

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF EXPORTS OF GREASY WOOL, 1875-1886.

Year.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	
		Total.	Per lb.
	lbs.	£	d.
1875 ...	41,926,875	2,318,765	13·3
1880 ...	76,808,471	3,616,981	11·3
1884 ...	93,226,346	4,353,578	11·2
1885 ...	83,927,788	3,478,404	9·9
1886 ...	82,473,370	3,324,839	9·7

1201. The quantity of greasy wool, it will be observed, exported in 1880 was less than in 1886 by over $5\frac{1}{2}$ million pounds weight; yet, at the same time, the declared value was higher by nearly £300,000 at the former than at the latter period. It will, moreover, be remarked that the average fall per lb. in 1886 as compared with 1884 (1·5d.) is nearly the same, as was shown in the previous table, when the wool was considered as a whole.

Falling-off
in value
of greasy
wool.

1202. In thirty-one out of the fifty years ended with 1886 the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in the other nineteen years the value of exports was the greater. The following is a statement of the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports in those years in which the excess was in favour of the former, and the amounts by which the exports exceeded the imports in those years in which the excess was in the opposite direction; also the net excess of imports during the whole period:—

Excess of
imports
over ex-
ports, &c.,
1837 to
1886.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1886.

Year.				Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.
				£	£
1837	...	...	...	103,201	...
1838	...	...	...	45,232	...
1839	...	...	...	127,038	...
1840	...	...	...	306,507	...
1841	...	...	...	164,094	...
1842	...	...	...	78,644	...
1843	...	...	...	...	66,446
1844	...	...	...	...	105,785
1845	...	...	...	...	215,304
1846	...	...	...	...	109,640
1847	...	...	...	...	230,815
1848	...	...	...	...	301,683
1849	...	...	...	...	275,495
1850	...	...	...	...	296,871
1851	...	...	...	...	366,472
1852	...	...	...	...	3,381,807
1853	...	...	...	4,781,093	...

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO
1886—*continued.*

Year.				Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.
				£	£
1854	...	...	..	5,883,847	...
1855	...	...	...	...	1,485,399
1856	...	...	...	...	527,491
1857	...	...	...	2,176,697	...
1858	...	...	...	1,119,040	...
1859	...	...	...	1,755,032	...
1860	...	...	...	2,131,026	...
1861	...	...	...	...	296,154
1862	...	...	...	448,365	...
1863	...	...	...	552,431	...
1864	...	...	...	1,076,431	...
1865	...	...	...	106,789	...
1866	...	...	...	1,882,165	...
1867	...	...	...	...	1,050,347
1868	...	...	...	...	2,273,328
1869	...	...	...	444,636	...
1870	...	...	...	...	14,256
1871	...	...	...	...	2,215,825
1872	...	...	...	...	179,873
1873	...	...	...	1,231,402	...
1874	...	...	...	1,512,876	...
1875	...	...	...	1,918,900	...
1876	...	...	...	1,508,867	...
1877	...	...	...	1,204,617	...
1878	...	...	...	1,236,173	...
1879	...	...	...	2,581,368	...
1880	...	...	...	...	1,397,665
1881	...	...	...	466,418	...
1882	...	...	...	2,554,502	...
1883	...	...	...	1,344,983	...
1884	...	...	...	3,151,168	...
1885	...	...	...	2,492,846	...
1886	...	...	...	6,735,254	...
Total ...				51,121,642	14,790,656
Deduct excess of exports ...				14,790,656	...
Net excess of imports ...				36,330,986	...

Balance of
trade in
fifty years.

1203. It will be observed that in the fifty years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by over £36,300,000, or an average of over £726,000 per annum, which excess, it should be mentioned, would be added to if the value of the British and Foreign built ships placed on the register of Victoria were included with the imports, but diminished if freight, which is included in the value of imports, were also added to the exports.

1204. The imports exceeded the exports by the largest amount in the year under review, when such excess was greater than in 1854 by £851,407, greater than in 1853 by £1,954,161, and greater than in 1884 by £3,584,086, which years follow next in order in respect of excess of imports over exports. The excess of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, next in 1871, next in 1855, and next in 1880; the last mentioned year being the only one during the last 14 years in which the exports were in excess of the imports. In connexion with the large excess of imports in the last three years, it should be stated that a new loan of nearly £1,400,000 was raised in London in 1884, one of £819,000 in 1885, and one of £1,500,000 in 1886*; besides numerous municipal and private loans, and capital brought out in other forms for investment in Victoria as well as the neighbouring colonies. These sums must gradually find their way into the imports, and the annual interest payable thereon into the exports.

Years in which excess of imports or exports was highest.

1205. In 1885 the imports exceeded the exports in all the Australasian colonies, except South Australia. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria and New Zealand in each of the last eleven years, except one; also in New South Wales with two, in Tasmania with four, and in South Australia and Queensland, with five, exceptions; but in Western Australia in all the years but three the exports were the greater. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the eleven years ended with 1885, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

Excess of imports, &c., in Australasian colonies.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1875 TO 1885.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria ...	1875	1,918,900	...	17,062,177	...
	1876	1,508,867	...		
	1877	1,204,617	...		
	1878	1,236,173	...		
	1879	2,581,368	...		
	1880	...	1,397,665		
	1881	466,418	...		
	1882	2,554,502	...		
	1883	1,344,983	...		
	1884	3,151,168	...		
	1885	2,492,846	...		

* Exclusive of over £5,800,000 of redemption loans during the same period. A further loan of £3,000,000 was floated in the early part of 1887.

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1875 TO 1885—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	1875	...	181,380	21,705,250	...
	1876	668,835	...		
	1877	1,480,775	...		
	1878	1,802,994	...		
	1879	1,112,028	...		
	1880	...	1,575,063		
	1881	1,359,823	...		
	1882	4,564,169	...		
	1883	1,074,139	...		
	1884	4,575,479	...		
	1885	6,823,451	...		
Queensland ...	1875	...	529,567	5,111,678	...
	1876	...	749,022		
	1877	...	292,593		
	1878	245,658	...		
	1879	...	353,145		
	1880	...	360,864		
	1881	523,259	...		
	1882	2,784,011	...		
	1883	956,743	...		
	1884	1,708,112	...		
	1885	1,179,086	...		
South Australia ...	1875	...	601,249	2,429,345	...
	1876	...	239,987		
	1877	...	1,020		
	1878	364,590	...		
	1879	251,423	...		
	1880	6,992	...		
	1881	836,307	...		
	1882	1,347,898	...		
	1883	1,426,594	...		
	1884	...	874,351		
	1885	...	87,852		
Western Australia ...	1875	...	41,377	...	129,048
	1876	...	11,256		
	1877	...	10,645		
	1878	...	49,441		
	1879	...	87,585		
	1880	...	145,514		
	1881	...	97,939		
	1882	...	74,301		
	1883	69,837	...		
	1884	115,474	...		
	1885	203,699	...		

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1875 TO 1885—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of—	
				Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
		£	£	£	£
Tasmania ...	1875	99,966	...	510,612	...
	1876	2,020	...		
	1877	...	108,304		
	1878	9,117	...		
	1879	...	33,622		
	1880	...	142,708		
	1881	...	124,432		
	1882	83,483	...		
	1883	101,038	...		
	1884	180,261	...		
	1885	443,793	...		
New Zealand ...	1875	2,200,545	...	14,716,796	...
	1876	1,231,706	...		
	1877	645,946	...		
	1878	2,740,138	...		
	1879	2,631,459	...		
	1880	...	190,681		
	1881	1,396,179	...		
	1882	1,951,262	...		
	1883	878,039	...		
	1884	572,221	...		
	1885	659,982	...		
Total	69,768,373	8,361,563	61,535,858	129,048
Deduct excess of exports	8,361,563	...	129,048	...
Net excess of imports	61,406,810	...	61,406,810	...

1206. It will be observed that during the eleven years to which the table relates goods to the value of over 17 millions sterling were received by Victoria, of nearly 22 millions by New South Wales, of over 5 millions by Queensland, of nearly 2½ millions by South Australia, of half a million by Tasmania, and of nearly 15 millions by New Zealand, in excess of the values of the goods sent away ; but that goods to the value of £129,000 were sent away by Western Australia above the value of the goods received.

1207. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of nearly £46,200,000 more than it exported, whereas the surplus received by the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over £61,400,000.

1208. In regard to this large balance of trade, it will be borne in mind that the colonies borrow largely from London ; thus, the Government

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

Imports in excess of exports, &c., in Australia and Australasia.

Effect of borrowings on imports and exports

debt of Australasia at the end of 1885, amounting to 141* millions sterling, nearly all represents English capital. As a set-off against this, however, an annual return has to be made, as interest, which averages about 4·2 per cent. This item alone would be represented in the annual exports at the present time by a value amounting to about £5,900,000 annually.

Excess of
imports in
United
Kingdom.

1209. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely exceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1875, this excess is calculated to have amounted in the aggregate to no less than 1,200 millions sterling.† In the year 1875 the excess of imports over exports was 98 millions; in 1876, 126 millions; in 1877, 139 millions; in 1878, 129 millions; in 1879, 110 millions; in 1880, 122 millions; in 1881, 94 millions; in 1882, 109 millions; in 1883, 122 millions; in 1884, 92 millions; and in 1885, 101 millions. In all these cases bullion and specie are included.

British
possessions
in which
imports
exceed
exports,
&c., 1885.

1210. The following are the British possessions in which in 1885 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary‡:—

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS, 1885, EXCEEDED EXPORTS,
AND THE CONTRARY.

Imports exceeded Exports in—		Exports exceeded Imports in—	
United Kingdom,	Bermuda,	India,	Barbadoes,
Malta,	Honduras,	Mauritius,	Grenada,
Ceylon,	Bahamas,	Lagos,	Tobago,
Straits Settlements,	Jamaica,	Gold Coast,	St. Christopher,
Natal,	Virgin Islands,	Sierra Leone,	Nevis,
Cape of Good Hope,	Montserrat,	Gambia,	Antigua,
St. Helena,	Australasia,	British Guiana,	Dominica,
Canada,	Falkland Islands.	Turk's Island,	Trinidad,
Newfoundland,		St. Lucia,	Fiji.
		St. Vincent,	

Excess of im-
ports over
exports in
British
dominions.

1211. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1885 exceeded the exports in the same year by £103,684,000; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the excess in favour of imports will be found to have been only £4,120,000. It should be mentioned that bullion and specie are excluded from the returns of the United Kingdom, but are generally included in the returns of other British dominions.

Excess of im-
ports over
exports in
Foreign
countries.

1212. During 1885, the imports of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table§ exceeded the exports, with the exception of Austria-Hungary, and Russia, but in seven of the eleven Foreign countries out of Europe the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of Foreign countries exceeded the exports by 48 millions sterling, or by 4½ per cent.

* This shows an increase, as compared with 1884, of nearly 15 millions. By the end of 1886, the debt had increased to nearly 153½ millions.

† See the paper of Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S.; *Journal of the Statistical Society*, vol. xl., part i., p. 28. London: Stanford, 55 Charing Cross, S.W. 1877.

‡ See table following paragraph 1159 *ante*.

§ See table following paragraph 1166 *ante*.

1213. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the seventeen years ended with 1886. These goods are not included in the lists of imports and exports :—

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1870 TO 1886.*

Value of Transhipments.				Value of Transhipments.			
1870	...	...	£1,145,882	1879	...	...	£1,914,884
1871	...	...	1,191,169	1880	...	...	1,432,327
1872	...	...	1,292,656	1881	...	...	1,946,804
1873	...	...	1,827,842	1882	...	...	1,334,137
1874	...	...	3,527,461	1883	...	...	1,059,427
1875	...	...	4,280,798	1884	...	...	876,527
1876	...	...	3,193,644	1885	...	...	861,427
1877	...	...	3,398,207	1886	...	...	724,792
1878	...	...	3,318,219				

Transshipments, 1870 to 1886.

1214. It will be observed that the transhipments were greatest during the five years 1874 to 1878, and least in the last three years. The large decrease, commencing in 1879, is attributed to the falling-off in the quantities of gold coin and bullion received from New South Wales for transshipment, consequent upon the mail steamers on the Suez route, the terminus of which had previously been Melbourne, going on to Sydney.

Falling-off of transshipments.

1215. The countries from which goods were received for transshipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1886, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table :—

Transshipments to various countries

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1886.

Countries or Settlements.				Value of Goods.	
				Received therefrom for Transshipment.	Transhipped thereto.
				£	£
United Kingdom	...	...	...	164,098	213,557
Australasia—					
New South Wales	...	...	...	149,744	191,809
New Zealand	...	...	...	48,115	49,874
Queensland	...	...	...	7,462	14,709
South Australia	...	...	...	81,238	95,988
Tasmania	...	...	...	137,575	116,080
Western Australia	...	...	...	626	14,544
Other British Possessions—					
Fiji ...	...	...	...	8,798	2,570
Burrard's Inlet	...	...	...	407	...
Mauritius	...	...	...	13,053	377
Natal	...	...	...	837	...
Hong Kong	...	...	...	30,699	39
India	...	...	...	15,952	2,790
Ceylon	...	...	...	1,655	555

* The full values of the transshipments in the later years are not represented by the figures given, in consequence of a number of packages not having any values assigned to them. In 1885 the number of such packages was 60,970, and in 1886, 232,942.

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1886—
continued.

Countries or Settlements.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
Other British Possessions—	£	£
Singapore	1,634	...
Malden Island	2,300	56
Quebec	3	...
Foreign States—		
Belgium	3,138	105
France	7,964	2,951
Germany	10,740	729
Norway	91	...
Sweden	7	...
Port Said	1,498	...
Réunion	1,572	...
China	10,916	...
Guam	80	2,929
Japan ... ..	...	...
Java	1,455	1,709
Manilla	4	3
New Caledonia ... ..	...	...
South America ... ..	...	99
United States	23,131	13,319
Total	724,792	724,792

NOTE.—In addition to the goods represented by the above values, there were 232,942 package without any value assigned to them. These were chiefly received from Tasmania, the United Kingdom, and Calcutta.

1216. The Customs revenue was larger in 1886 than in 1885 by nearly £129,000. This excess results from an increase of £133,000 under the head of import duties—of which £35,700 was under the head of spirits, of £5,000 under the head of wharfage rates, and of £5,800 under certain other heads, less a decrease of £9,000 under the head of excise duty on spirits, of £5,400 under excise on tobacco, and of £400 under fees. The rates of duty on imported and colonial made spirits were increased by 2s. per gallon in July, 1884, but since then no alteration was made in the tariff until July, 1886, when an additional 5 per cent. was added to the *ad valorem* duties on woollen piece goods and apparel and slops, also an extra duty on twine; but considerable reductions and remissions were effected in the duties on bags and sacks, and wire netting. The additional annual taxation imposed by these alterations is estimated at about £27,400, and the remissions or reductions at £13,200, thus resulting in a net increase of £14,200. Of the increase in the revenue from import duties in 1886, however, only a net amount of £1,400 can be attributed to increased duties. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the last two years:—

Customs
revenue.

CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1885 AND 1886.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1885.	1886.
	£	£
Import duties	2,038,527	2,172,033
Wharfage and harbour rates*	33,172	37,969
Excise duties on—		
Spirits	69,414	60,125
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff †	74,983	69,543
Tonnage and pilotage ‡	32,093	34,570
Fees	7,440	7,059
Fines and forfeitures	267	735
Miscellaneous	7,078	9,988
Total	2,262,974	2,392,022

1217. The import duties received amounted to over 11 per cent. of the total value of imports in 1885, and to nearly 12 per cent. in 1886. § Taxation on imports.

1218. The pilotage rates collected by the Customs on account of the Pilot Board, but not included in the Customs revenue, amounted in 1885 to £28,732, and in 1886 to £32,694. Pilotage rates.

1219. The following is a statement of the total revenue and revenue per head received from the import and excise duties on spirits, wine, and beer, during the last 22½ years:— Revenue from spirits, wine, and beer.

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER, 1865 TO 1887.

Year.	Revenue received from—					Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	Import duties on—			Spirits distilled in Victoria.	Beer made in Victoria.		
	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.				
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.
1865	...	503,346	46,509	34,847	16,821	...	601,523 0 19 8
1866	...	452,439	40,493	30,621	29,147	...	552,700 0 17 7
1867	...	596,294	40,886	31,474	28,603	...	697,257 1 1 8
1868	...	353,899	40,355	28,429	48,180	...	470,863 0 14 2
1869	...	445,220	38,250	28,170	43,176	...	554,816 0 16 2
1870	...	455,925	28,107	23,209	34,877	...	542,118 0 15 2
1871 (six months)		224,700	17,574	12,283	14,445	...	269,002 0 7 4
1871-2	...	476,408	34,890	26,723	32,479	...	570,500 0 15 3
1872-3	...	476,859	26,048	28,954	31,036	...	562,897 0 14 10
1873-4	...	501,044	32,235	32,729	32,869	...	598,877 0 15 6
1874-5	...	507,631	36,012	32,100	32,475	...	608,218 0 15 6
1875-6	...	520,557	37,716	27,096	33,437	...	618,806 0 15 8
1876-7	...	499,568	39,139	30,352	34,768	...	603,827 0 15 1
1877-8	...	489,236	37,893	29,346	36,309	...	592,784 0 14 6
1878-9	...	455,157	31,462	27,143	36,088	...	549,850 0 13 3
1879-80	...	420,872	34,095	27,372	41,230	...	523,569 0 12 5
1880-81	...	430,909	43,171	29,721	52,232	62,557	618,590 0 14 5

* Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbour Trust, amounting to £30,136 in 1885, and £34,125 in 1886.

† Including licenses to sell and manufacture tobacco.

‡ The amounts in this line are made up of tonnage rates, at 1s. per ton, and pilotage at outports. The former amounted to £31,732 in 1885, and £34,314 in 1886; and the latter to £351 in 1885, and to £256 in 1886.

§ See also paragraph 290 *ante*.

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER, 1865 TO 1887—continued.

Year.		Revenue received from—					Total Amount.	Amount per Head.		
		Import duties on—			Spirits distilled in Victoria.	Beer made in Victoria.				
		Spirits.	Wine.	Beer.						
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	s.	d.
1881-2	...	443,431	45,112	29,770	52,620	98,955	669,888	0	15	3
1882-3	...	468,746	44,100	32,372	52,522	11,256	608,996	0	13	6
1883-4	...	472,259	39,096	33,845	53,638	...	598,838	0	12	11
1884-5	...	518,370	42,101	35,210	68,930	...	664,611	0	14	0
1885-6	...	545,170	41,086	37,904	67,250	...	691,410	0	14	2
1886-7 (approx.)		566,134	41,335	41,125	56,556	...	705,150	0	14	0

NOTE.—The duty on imported spirits is 12s. per gallon; on wine, 8s. for sparkling, and 6s. for other kinds; on beer, 9d. per gallon; and on spirits distilled in Victoria, from 8s. to 10s. per gallon, according to the material from which made.

1220. The total amount received during the 22½ years was £13,475,090, or an annual average of 15s. 1d. per head of the population. It will be noticed that the amounts per head vary from £1 1s. 8d. in 1867 to 12s. 5d. in 1879-80; also that the amount per head received in 1886-7 was the same as in 1884-5, 1s. 1d. more than in 1883-4, 1s. 7d. more than in 1879-80, and 9d. more than in 1878-9, but was less than in any of the other years named.

1221. The system of allowing drawbacks on the re-export of imported goods on which duty has been paid was first introduced in 1872. Such re-exports are included in the returns of general exports. In 1886, although the value of the goods was exceeded in several previous years, the amount paid as drawback was larger than in any previous year except 1885. This will be seen by the following figures :—

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1872 TO 1886.

Year.				Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.
				£	£
1872	...	...	...	461,559	29,083
1873	...	...	...	522,752	43,685
1874	...	...	...	753,033	62,895
1875	...	...	...	831,799	79,055
1876	...	...	...	832,292	81,915
1877	...	...	...	854,509	87,021
1878	...	...	...	573,454	69,168
1879	...	...	...	493,816	59,933
1880	...	...	...	606,055	68,018
1881	...	...	...	725,957	92,412
1882	...	...	...	784,806	93,414
1883	...	...	...	765,342	95,241
1884	...	...	...	863,163	113,087
1885	...	...	...	934,620	122,342
1886	...	...	...	748,135	114,646

1222. Drawbacks are paid not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. In 1886, goods to the value of £95,000, or 13 per cent. of the exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amount paid as drawback on such goods was £6,000, or about 5 per cent. of the whole. The following are the goods referred to, also the values and amounts paid :—

Drawbacks
on Victorian
manufac-
tured goods.

**DRAWBACKS ON EXPORT OF GOODS MANUFACTURED IN VICTORIA
FROM IMPORTED MATERIALS, 1886.**

Articles.	Value.	Amount paid as Drawback.
	£	£
Apparel and slops	58,881	4,479
Boots and shoes	2,481	54
Confectionery	5,724	430
Jams and preserves	13,632	402
Meats, preserved	6,812	94
Paper bags	2,985	242
Rice (Victorian dressed)	847	192
Saddles and harness	3,583	205
Total	94,945	6,098

1223. The following is a statement of the goods in the various bonded warehouses of the colony at the end of 1886. It is to be regretted that in so many instances the weight or quantity of the articles is not given, but merely the number of cases, bales, packages, &c., also that the values are not given :—

Stocks in
bond.

STOCKS IN BOND.

Article.	Quantity.
Brandy	4,226 hhds., 20,532 cases
Rum	1,753 hhds., 1,146 cases
Geneva	14 hhds., 16,066 cases
Gin, Sweetened	24 hhds., 2,402 cases
Whisky	3,867 hhds., 30,603 cases
Cordials	1,285 cases
Spirits of Wine	275 casks
Other Spirits	121 hhds., 6,915 cases
Wine	1,984 hhds., 19,413 cases
Beer	245 hhds., 32,491 cases and casks
Tobacco, Manufactured	2 half-tierces, 25 qr.-tierces, 530 $\frac{3}{4}$ -boxes and boxes, 5,817 cases
„ Unmanufactured	439 tierces, hhds., and casks, 410 cases, 360 bales, 618 boxes
Cigars	1,451 cases
Candles	142 chests and cases, 4,087 boxes

STOCKS IN BOND—continued.

Article	Quantity.
Kerosene	73,515 cases
Cocoa and Chocolate ...	541 packages
Coffee	1,530 bags, 1 tierce, 41 casks, 75 cases, 217 barrels
Chicory	1,458 packages
Opium	142 packages
Oats	10,537 bags
Hops	865 packages
Rice	19,655 bags, 79 tons
Salt	41,960 bags
Vinegar	865 casks, 1,564 cases
Tea	3,061 chests, 142,689 half-chests, 110,482 boxes
Sugar, Mauritius	11,703 bags, 61 pockets
„ Réunion	1,777 bags, 1,783 mats
„ Other	15,101 baskets, 24,206 bags, 18,523 mats
„ Refinery	4,894 cases and casks

Vessels inwards and outwards.

1224. The tonnage of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports was greater in 1886 than in any former year; the number, however, was exceeded in 1869 by 23, but the average burden of these was only 312 tons, whereas in 1886 the average burden was 807 tons. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels inwards and outwards during the nineteen years ended with 1886:—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1868 TO 1886.

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.			Total Entered and Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.
1868 ...	2,067	653,362	33,613	2,172	685,207	35,332	4,239	1,338,569
1869 ...	2,320	721,274	35,628	2,334	730,961	35,696	4,654	1,452,235
1870 ...	2,093	663,764	32,838	2,187	681,098	33,836	4,280	1,344,862
1871 ...	2,137	663,002	33,789	2,257	692,023	35,050	4,394	1,355,025
1872 ...	2,104	666,336	33,551	2,234	694,426	35,353	4,338	1,360,762
1873 ...	2,187	756,103	36,307	2,226	762,912	36,216	4,413	1,519,015
1874 ...	2,100	777,110	36,834	2,122	792,509	36,472	4,222	1,569,619
1875 ...	2,171	840,386	38,681	2,223	833,499	38,454	4,394	1,673,885
1876 ...	2,086	810,062	38,960	2,150	847,026	39,600	4,236	1,657,088
1877 ...	2,192	939,661	43,928	2,219	935,324	43,786	4,411	1,874,985
1878 ...	2,119	951,750	43,082	2,173	961,677	43,391	4,292	1,913,427
1879 ...	2,084	963,087	43,676	2,083	977,135	43,648	4,167	1,940,222
1880 ...	2,076	1,078,885	51,585	2,115	1,101,014	52,153	4,191	2,179,899
1881 ...	2,125	1,219,231	54,792	2,123	1,192,671	54,521	4,248	2,411,902
1882 ...	2,089	1,349,093	55,814	2,079	1,341,791	54,855	4,168	2,690,884
1883 ...	2,023	1,464,752	61,630	2,064	1,499,579	61,969	4,087	2,964,331
1884 ...	1,986	1,569,162	64,488	1,989	1,582,425	64,546	3,975	3,151,587
1885 ...	2,154	1,631,266	66,624	2,119	1,628,892	66,201	4,273	3,260,158
1886 ...	2,307	1,848,058	73,949	2,324	1,887,329	73,908	4,631	3,735,387

1225. Some idea of the extension of Victorian commerce may be formed from the circumstance that, although the population of the colony increased by less than one-half during the sixteen years ended with 1886, the tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in the last as compared with the first year of that period increased nearly three-fold; also, that whilst the population in the six years ended with 1886 increased only 19 per cent., the tonnage in 1886 as compared with that in 1880 increased 55 per cent. Increase in shipping.

1226. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1886, 74 per cent., embracing 52 per cent. of the tonnage, were Colonial; 17 per cent., embracing 35 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 9 per cent., embracing 13 per cent. of the tonnage, were Foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year, 54 per cent. were attached to Colonial, 35 per cent. to British, and 11 per cent. to Foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived :— Nationality of vessels.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1886.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,684	958,833	39,493	1,721	983,295	40,711
British ...	407	648,026	26,159	382	661,833	24,954
Foreign ...	216	241,199	8,297	221	242,201	8,243
Total ...	2,307	1,848,058	73,949	2,324	1,887,329	73,908

1227. The following are the nationalities of the Foreign vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1886 being shown. Of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports in that year the greatest number were Norwegian, the next German, the next American, and the next French. In the previous year the American or the French vessels were more numerous than either the German or the Norwegian:— Foreign vessels.

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1886.

Country.			Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
Germany ...	...	...	58	57	115
Norway ...	...	...	60	63	123
United States ...	...	...	39	46	85
France ...	...	...	33	35	68
Sweden ...	...	...	22	18	40
Spain ...	...	...	2	1	3
Hawaii ...	...	...	1	1	2
Austria ...	...	...	1	...	1
Total ...	...	...	216	221	437

Crews, and
proportion
to tonnage.

1228. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage in Colonial, British, and Foreign vessels during the last five years. It will be observed that Colonial vessels are, numerically, the best manned, and Foreign vessels the worst; although in the last four years the latter appear to have much improved in this respect. It is to be remembered, however, that most of the Colonial and many of the British vessels are steamers, whilst a larger proportion of the Foreign ones are sailing vessels; and as steamers must have one crew to attend to the engines and another to look after the sails and cargo, they necessarily carry more hands in the aggregate than sailing vessels:—

	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to	21 tons	22 tons	23 tons	23 tons	24 tons
British " "	26 "	25 "	25 "	26 "	26 "
Foreign " "	48 "	27 "	28 "	28 "	29 "
All " "	24 tons	24 tons	24 tons	25 tons	25 tons

Steam
and sailing
vessels.

1229. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left Victorian ports in 1886, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow:—

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1886.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
INWARDS.			
Steamers 	1,666	1,451,315	65,386
Sailing vessels	641	396,743	8,563
Total 	2,307	1,848,058	73,949
OUTWARDS.			
Steamers 	1,668	1,465,715	65,486
Sailing vessels 	656	421,614	8,422
Total 	2,324	1,887,329	73,908

Crews in
steam and
sailing
vessels.

1230. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 22 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 48 tons.

Vessels with
cargoes and
in ballast.

1231. Ninety-seven per cent. of the vessels, embracing 99 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1886, arrived with cargoes. In the same year, 73 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 76 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The latter proportions differ but little from those in 1885, but show a considerable falling off as compared with 1884, when as many as 81 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 85 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The following are the numbers and percentage of

the vessels and of their tonnage which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast during the year:—

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1886.

State of Vessels.	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
INWARDS.				
With cargoes ...	2,239	97·05	1,829,327	98·99
In ballast ...	68	2·95	18,731	1·01
Total ...	2,307	100·00	1,848,058	100·00
OUTWARDS.				
With cargoes ...	1,699	73·11	1,428,009	75·66
In ballast ...	625	26·89	459,320	24·34
Total ...	2,324	100·00	1,887,329	100·00

1232. In the same year, 82 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing Vessels at each port. 93 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 82 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 92 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, the largest number of vessels was entered and cleared at Swan Hill and Echuca, on the River Murray, but the largest amount of tonnage was that of vessels entered and cleared at Geelong. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in Victoria during the year:—

SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1886.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne ...	1,892	1,719,487	1,904	1,735,269
Geelong ...	75	60,185	82	71,186
Portland ...	27	8,223	9	9,063
Belfast ...	11	3,278	20	8,013
Warrnambool ...	41	13,222	58	22,610
Murray ports—				
Wahgunyah ...	1	50	1	50
Echuca ...	112	19,359	102	16,884
Swan Hill ...	128	21,550	128	21,550
Cowana ...	20	2,704	20	2,704
Total ...	2,307	1,848,058	2,324	1,887,329

Shipping at
Murray
ports.

1233. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 512 vessels, or a ninth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 74,851 tons, or a fiftieth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared.

Shipping in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

1234. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during the years named* :—

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	1874	2,100	777,110	2,122	792,509	4,222	1,569,619
	1878	2,119	951,750	2,173	961,677	4,292	1,913,427
	1882	2,089	1,349,093	2,079	1,341,791	4,168	2,690,884
	1883	2,023	1,464,752	2,064	1,499,579	4,087	2,964,331
	1884	1,986	1,569,162	1,989	1,582,425	3,975	3,151,587
	1885	2,154	1,631,266	2,119	1,628,892	4,273	3,260,158
New South Wales†	1874	2,217	1,016,369	2,168	974,525	4,385	1,990,894
	1878	2,469	1,267,374	2,307	1,192,130	4,776	2,459,504
	1882	2,437	1,686,620	2,340	1,610,045	4,777	3,296,665
	1883	2,587	1,935,189	2,774	2,071,048	5,361	4,006,237
	1884	2,935	2,284,517	3,010	2,376,441	5,945	4,660,958
	1885	2,601	2,088,307	2,583	2,044,770	5,184	4,133,077
Queensland ‡	1874	713	302,825	657	269,925	1,370	572,750
	1878	1,111	541,850	1,117	524,908	2,228	1,066,758
	1882	1,492	962,600	1,467	917,991	2,959	1,880,591
	1883	936	455,985	867	426,506	1,803	† 882,491
	1884	1,042	572,124	1,061	579,988	2,103	1,152,112
	1885	920	496,277	967	532,904	1,887	1,029,181
South Australia...	1874	720	265,899	720	268,651	1,440	534,550
	1878	1,026	452,738	1,035	453,535	2,061	906,273
	1882	1,113	675,441	1,099	661,777	2,212	1,337,218
	1883	1,062	748,926	1,074	755,839	2,136	1,504,765
	1884	1,120	909,335	1,111	925,197	2,231	1,834,532
	1885	1,072	893,092	1,091	913,950	2,163	1,807,042
Western Australia	1874	144	65,351	153	67,476	297	132,827
	1878	155	80,655	161	82,098	316	162,753
	1882	202	172,698	201	171,549	403	344,247
	1883	219	194,273	212	194,829	431	389,102
	1884	231	227,881	211	215,005	442	442,886
	1885	232	231,761	229	236,274	461	468,035

* For later information, and information respecting other years, see third folding sheet *ante* and Appendix A *post*.

† In consequence of vessels with cargoes on board which call at Sydney and Newcastle being counted at both ports, the figures for New South Wales somewhat overstate the truth. It is understood that this practice has been discontinued since 1884.

‡ The figures of Queensland for the last three years named are not comparable with those for previous years, inasmuch as in those years the ships arriving from abroad and calling at several ports of the colony were counted at one port, viz., the final port of arrival and departure, instead of at each port, as in previous years.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—continued.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Tasmania	1874	607	119,706	620	119,801	1,227	239,507
	1878	693	159,063	688	156,791	1,381	315,854
	1882	733	208,934	718	208,484	1,451	417,418
	1883	657	230,092	648	241,630	1,305	471,722
	1884	676	304,574	664	309,624	1,340	614,198
	1885	689	342,745	669	335,061	1,358	677,806
New Zealand	1874	856	399,296	822	385,533	1,678	784,829
	1878	926	456,490	886	428,493	1,812	884,983
	1882	795	461,285	769	438,551	1,564	899,836
	1883	805	494,926	851	507,565	1,656	1,002,491
	1884	852	529,188	872	534,242	1,724	1,063,430
	1885	786	519,700	780	513,000	1,566	1,032,700

1235. It will be noticed that in Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, the tonnage of vessels inwards and outwards was considerably greater in the last than in any previous year named, but a falling-off, as compared with 1884, took place in the other colonies. For reasons given in a footnote, however, the falling-off may be only apparent in the case of New South Wales. In consequence of the larger size of the vessels now employed in the Australian trade, the number of vessels in all the colonies, except Western Australia, was exceeded in some of the years.

Shipping in colonies in 1885 and former years.

1236. Of late years the vessels trading to New South Wales have exceeded those to Victoria, both in number and aggregate tonnage, which is no doubt chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of the former colony, but also to the fact that the P. and O. mail steamers now go on from Melbourne to Sydney, whilst the San Francisco mail steamers do not come on from Sydney to Melbourne; but, with this exception, Victoria has always been in advance of all the Australasian colonies. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the amount of shipping trading to and from their ports in the last year named in the table. The number of ships and their tonnage do not cause any variation in the positions of the respective colonies on the list:—

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF SHIPPING
ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1885.

1. New South Wales.

2. Victoria.

3. South Australia.

4. Queensland.
5. New Zealand.

6. Tasmania.

7. Western Australia.

Shipping in
Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

1237. The number and tonnage of the vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the colonies situated upon the Australian continent taken as a whole, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are given in the following table for each of the twelve years ended with 1885 :—

SHIPPING* IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Vessels Entered and Cleared in—			
	Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1874	11,714	4,800,640	14,619	5,824,976
1875	12,702	5,351,796	15,863	6,448,552
1876	12,764	5,545,611	15,763	6,609,609
1877	13,174	5,893,719	16,192	7,002,413
1878	13,673	6,508,715	16,866	7,709,552
1879	13,921	6,840,268	17,151	8,171,855
1880	13,277	7,319,587	16,102	8,552,606
1881	13,789	8,286,747	16,699	9,504,130
1882	14,519	9,549,605	17,534	10,866,859
1883	13,818	9,746,926	16,779	11,221,139
1884	14,696	11,242,075	17,760	12,919,703
1885	13,968	10,697,493	16,892	12,407,999

Increase in
tonnage
and vessels
to Australia
and Aus-
tralasia.

1238. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading to the Australasian colonies is usually observable from year to year. This was, however, not the case in 1885, when the tonnage showed a decrease of about 4 per cent. as compared with 1884 ; it was, however, much greater than in any previous year, both in regard to the Australian continent and to that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. The number of vessels was larger in 1885 than in any previous years, except 1879, 1882, and 1884.

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

1239. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1885. The information is derived entirely from official documents:—

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1885.

(Exclusive of Coasting trade.)

Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
EUROPE.		AMERICA—continued.	
	Tons.		Tons.
United Kingdom ...	64,281,642	British Guiana... ..	634,203
Gibraltar	8,029,972	West Indies—	
Malta	10,525,863	Bahamas	227,249
		Turk's Island	263,776
		Jamaica	945,281
		St. Lucia	431,073
		St. Vincent	184,056
		Barbados	914,687
		Grenada	250,327
		Tobago	102,043
		Virgin Islands	12,046
		St. Christopher	} 387,901
		Nevis	
		Dominica	273,446
		Montserrat	217,620
		Antigua	388,467
		Trinidad	1,069,121
		AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
		Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand * ...	12,407,999
		Fiji	109,948
		Falkland Islands ...	29,543
		Total	140,083,752

1240. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria exceeds that to any British possession outside Australasia except the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage to Australasia exceeds that to any other British possession, and is more than half as much again as that to India or Canada.

1241. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal Foreign countries. The information has been derived from the latest official documents:—

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 1234 ante.

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
		Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation ...	1885	3,601,309	3,349,661	6,950,970
Anstria	"	5,944,824	5,952,092	11,896,916
Belgium	"	4,072,048	4,040,301	8,112,349
Chile	"	1,735,435	1,653,605	3,389,040
China	"	2,179,733	2,144,078	4,323,811
Denmark	"	3,105,719	3,071,056	6,176,775
France	"	12,792,291	13,227,502	26,019,793
Germany	"	8,254,359	8,295,575	16,549,934
Holland	"	4,137,065	4,089,838	8,226,903
Italy	"	5,902,982	5,668,973	11,571,955
Japan	1883	1,098,772	1,098,772	2,197,544
Portugal	1885	3,412,428	3,638,053	7,050,481
Russia	"	5,403,444	5,389,450	10,792,894
Spain	"	7,468,680	9,613,124	17,081,804
Sweden and Norway ...	1884-5	6,703,459	6,710,550	13,414,009
United States * ...	1885	12,287,492	12,496,275	24,783,767
Total ... ..	...	88,100,040	90,438,905	178,538,945

Suez Canal:
Traffic and
receipts,
1869-1886.

1242. The following is a statement of the number and tonnage of vessels which have passed through the Suez Canal, also of the canal transit receipts during each year from that of its opening to the end of 1886:—

SUEZ CANAL.—TRAFFIC AND RECEIPTS, 1869 TO 1886.

Year.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage† of Vessels.	Transit Receipts. (000's omitted.)
			£
1869	10	6,576	2,
1870	486	436,609	206,
1871	765	761,467	360,
1872	1,082	1,160,744	656,
1873	1,173	1,367,768	916,
1874	1,264	1,631,650	994,
1875	1,494	2,009,984	1,155,
1876	1,457	2,096,772	1,199,
1877	1,663	2,355,448	1,311,
1878	1,593	2,269,678	1,244,
1879	1,477	2,263,332	1,187,
1880	2,026	3,057,422	1,594,
1881	2,727	4,136,780	2,051,
1882	3,198	5,074,809	2,422,
1883	3,307	5,775,862	2,634,
1884	3,284	5,871,501	2,488,
1885	3,624	6,335,753	2,488,
1886	3,100	5,767,656	2,261,

* Exclusive of the Lake trade between the United States and Canada.

† Net tonnage. The gross tonnage generally exceeds this by about 40 per cent.

1243. According to the figures, the largest number of vessels and the greatest amount of tonnage passed through the canal in 1885; but the receipts were highest in 1883. A falling-off under all heads will be noticed in 1886, the vessels being fewer, the tonnage being less, and the receipts smaller than in any one of the previous three years.

Suez Canal:
Falling-off
in traffic.

1244. By the following statement of the number and tonnage of vessels and the proportion of each nationality which passed through the canal in 1886, it is shown that fully three-fourths of such vessels and tonnage were British, whilst less than a thirteenth of the vessels and only about a twelfth of the tonnage were French:—

Suez Canal:
Nationality
of vessels,
1886.

SUEZ CANAL.—NATIONALITY OF VESSELS, 1886.

Flag.	Vessels.		Tons.*	
	Number.	Proportions per cent.	Number.	Proportions per cent.
British	2,331	75·19	4,436,688	76·92
French	227	7·32	476,165	8·25
Dutch	127	4·10	229,818	3·98
German	161	5·19	210,831	3·69
Austro-Hungarian ...	77	2·48	137,293	2·38
Italian	69	2·23	124,606	2·16
Spanish	26	·84	61,631	1·07
Russian	24	·78	36,189	·63
Norwegian	28	·90	35,348	·61
American	7	·23	6,348	·11
Japanese	4	·13	4,742	·08
Turkish	6	·19	2,215	·04
Portuguese	5	·16	1,946	·03
Egyptian	4	·13	1,930	·03
Belgian	1	·03	946	·01
Danish	1	·03	864	·01
Samos	2	·07	96	...
Total	3,100	100·00	5,767,656	100·00

1245. Three small steamers, of the average burden of 131 tons, and 1 small sailing vessel of 28 tons burden, were the only vessels built in Victoria during 1886. The vessels registered numbered 21, of an average burden of 353 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels:—

Vessels built
and regis-
tered.

* Net tonnage. The total gross tonnage which passed through the canal in 1886 was 8,183,813, of which 6,254,418 was British.

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1886.

Vessels Built.			Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.	Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Steamers ...	3	392	Steamers ...	6	3,167	95
Sailing vessels ...	1	28	Ships ...	2	2,500	21
			Barques ...	3	1,362	3
			Schooners ...	3	164	11
			Ketches ...	4	159	16
			Cutters ...	3	63	4
Total ...	4	420	Total ...	21	7,415	150

Vessels on the register.

1246. The vessels on the register at the end of 1886 numbered 352, viz., 103 steamers and 249 sailing vessels. The former, in the aggregate, measured 25,564 tons, and the latter 46,382 tons. The total number of men employed was 2,594.

Shipping owned in Australasian colonies.

1247. The following table* shows the number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels owned in the Australasian colonies and in Fiji. The figures for Victoria are brought down to the 31st December, and those for the other colonies to the 30th June, 1885:—

SHIPPING OWNED IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885.

Colony in which Owned.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.	Number.	Net Tonnage.
Victoria ...	100	25,273	236	42,244	336	67,517
New South Wales ...	430	49,170	617	73,123	1,047	122,293
Queensland ...	64	3,985	87	6,966	151	10,951
South Australia ...	89	10,804	230	27,604	319	38,408
Western Australia ...	7	207	109	7,311	116	7,518
Tasmania ...	27	5,207	180	13,230	207	18,437
New Zealand ...	163	35,545	429	60,156	592	95,701
Fiji ...	1	19	17	790	18	809
Total ...	881	130,210	1,905	231,424	2,786	361,634

Shipping owned in various countries.

1248. The material for the following table, which shows the number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels owned in different countries at the beginning of 1886, has been obtained from an official publication entitled *Navigation Maritime*, published by the Central Bureau of

* This table was compiled by Mr. A. W. Musgrove, Secretary for Trade and Customs in Victoria, and published in *Naval Defences*, page 57, Parliamentary Paper No. 81, Session 1886.

Statistics of the kingdom of Norway.* The figures for Australasia, it will be noticed, are slightly in excess of those in the last table, as might be expected, since they refer to a period of six months' later date :—

SHIPPING OWNED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons. (00's omitted.)	Number.	Tons. (00's omitted.)	Number.	Tons. (00's omitted.)
United Kingdom	6,644	4,450,3	17,018	3,456,6	23,662	7,906,9
British possessions in Europe ...	26	6,9	174	15,5	200	22,4
„ „ Asia ...	176	53,0	707	89,8	883	142,8
„ „ Africa ...	24	1,2	248	14,3	272	15,5
„ „ America ...	572	83,2	8,559	1,123,3	9,131	1,206,5
„ „ Australasia ...	909	151,8	1,940	233,8	2,849	385,6
Total under British flag ...	8,351	4,746,4	28,646	4,933,3	36,997	9,679,7
France	589	535,6	3,388	402,9	3,977	938,5
French possessions in Africa ...	25	2,0	161	5,3	186	7,3
„ „ America ...	1	0,7	140	9,6	141	10,3
Total under French flag ...	615	538,3	3,689	417,8	4,304	956,1
Russia in Europe	347	88,1	3,174	261,0	3,521	349,1
„ „ Asia	15	20,0	...	...	15	20,0
Total under Russian flag...	362	108,1	3,174	261,0	3,536	369,1
Holland	106	113,8	634	188,9	740	302,7
Dutch possessions in Asia ...	65	31,9	327	55,2	392	87,1
„ „ America ...	1	...	36	1,9	37	1,9
Total under Dutch flag ...	172	145,7	997	246,0	1,169	391,7
Spain	345	244,5	3,118	210,4	3,463	454,9
Spanish possessions in Asia ...	52	17,0	741	39,1	793	56,1
„ „ America ...	45	25,9	582	32,6	627	58,5
Total under Spanish flag ...	442	287,4	4,441	282,1	4,883	569,5
Portugal	34	15,2	379	55,7	413	70,9
Portugese possessions in Asia...	...	...	7	7	7	7
„ „ Africa ...	4	6	55	5,9	59	6,5
Total under Portugese flag	38	15,8	441	62,3	479	78,1
Germany	664	4,206	3,471	861,8	4,135	1,282,4
Belgium	53	79,5	11	5,1	64	84,6
Norway	510	114,1	7,154	1,448,9	7,664	1,563,0
Sweden	690	96,8	2,729	397,4	3,419	494,2
Finland	141	10,9	1,110	213,4	1,251	224,3
Denmark	281	94,3	3,046	188,9	3,327	283,2
Italy	225	139,6	7,111	828,8	7,336	968,4

* Aschehong and Company, Christiania, 1887, page 7 et seq.

SHIPPING OWNED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES—continued.

Country.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons. (00's omitted.)	Number.	Tons. (00's omitted.)	Number.	Tons. (00's omitted.)
Austria	143	94,1	2,052	211,0	2,195	305,1
Greece	70	35,0	3,141	225,2	3,211	260,2
Turkey	14	6,6	415	67,6	429	74,2
Montenegro ... ..	...	...	2	3	2	3
Roumania	3	1,2	19	3,4	22	4,6
Japan	412	52,3	16,829	323,0	17,241	375,3
Siam	2	4	15	6,4	17	6,8
Egypt	31	23,7	...	...	31	23,7
Tunis	2	1,3	3	3	5	1,6
Zanzibar	2	1,8	...	...	2	1,8
United States	3,075	686,3	15,210	1,987,3	18,285	2,664,6
Mexico	13	12,2	44	8,1	57	20,3
Central America	2	4	55	19,4	57	19,8
Haiti and St. Domingo	6	2,8	22	3,9	28	6,7
Peru	6	4,9	32	21,6	38	26,5
Chile	22	16,3	131	62,2	153	78,5
Argentine Republic	27	7,8	433	13,3	460	21,1
Brazil	82	32,3	108	20,0	190	61,3
Other South American States... ..	8	2,5	58	17,5	66	20,0
Hawaii	9	2,8	25	9,3	34	12,1
Grand Total	16,473	7,782,2	104,614	13,146,6	121,087	20,928,8

Value of
ships
trading to
Victoria.

1249. The next table * shows the tonnage and estimated value of British, colonial, and Foreign owned vessels which entered Victorian ports during the year 1885:—

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

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

Lighters and
boats.

1250. The licences issued in 1886 to lighters numbered 145, and to boats 468. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes.

* Compiled by Mr. A. W. Musgrove, Secretary for Trade and Customs in Victoria, and published in *Naval Defences*, page 57, Parliamentary Paper No. 81, Session 1886.

1251. The subject of improved harbour accommodation for the Port of Melbourne engaged, for a number of years, a large share of attention from the mercantile community, and, after numerous appeals to successive Governments, they succeeded, in 1876, in securing the passing of an Act* for the establishment of a Harbour Trust, which came into force on the 1st January, 1877, and was afterwards amended by an Act† which came into operation in April, 1883.

Melbourne
Harbour
Trust.

1252. Under the Melbourne Harbour Trust Act, Commissioners were appointed, their principal objects being—(1) to connect Melbourne with Hobson's Bay by the most approved method; (2) to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra, so as to enable vessels of the largest class to discharge and take in cargo at Melbourne; (3) to improve the wharfage accommodation; (4) to prevent the silting up of Hobson's Bay and the river, which has "gone on uninterruptedly at a rate variously estimated at between 225,000 and 500,000 yards per annum," and which would, it was stated, "necessitate dredging on a scale hitherto unknown in these waters."‡ To carry out the more important of these designs, the services of Sir John Coode, C.E., one of the most eminent authorities of the day on the subject of dock and harbour works, were secured from England, who submitted a general and comprehensive scheme for the permanent improvement of the port. The following is a brief summary of the cost of improvements completed and in progress at the end of 1886 § :—

Objects of
Trust.

					Cost to 31st December, 1886.
Wharves and approaches...	...	...	...	...	£407,171
Harbour improvements	...	...	...	...	227,436
Reclamations	...	...	...	...	17,112
Dredging and landing silt	...	...	...	...	439,639
Plant	...	...	...	...	323,158

1253. In the general scheme of harbour improvement submitted by Sir John Coode, it was recommended, for the purpose of enabling vessels of a large class to come to Melbourne, in preference to a direct canal, to widen and deepen the channel of the River Yarra throughout, with the exception of a portion called the Fisherman's Bend, which is avoided by cutting through the bank a channel which re-unites with the river lower down. This materially straightens the river's course, and reduces the distance from the wharves at Melbourne to its mouth from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles. It was originally estimated that the quantity of dredgings it would be necessary to remove from the river for this purpose would

Improve-
ments re-
commended
by Sir John
Coode.

* The Melbourne Harbour Trust Act 1876 (40 Vict. No. 552).

† The Melbourne Harbour Trust Amendment Act 1883 (46 Vict. No. 749).

‡ See "Report of the Melbourne Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year 1877," page 21.

§ For receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbour Trust, see table following paragraph 337 ante.

amount to 4,194,130* cubic yards, and the quantity of earth to be excavated to 1,597,079 cubic yards, making a total of 5,791,209 cubic yards, which would be available for raising the low-lying lands bordering upon the river, as also would a further quantity of silt and earth, estimated at about 6,000,000 cubic yards, to be raised from the Bay, which it was proposed in parts to deepen extensively by dredging. Sir John Coode's scheme also contemplates the construction of a dock at Melbourne, admitting of extension by the formation of additional basins if required.

Proposal to
construct a
second
channel to
Melbourne.

1254. The question of constructing a second and more direct channel from the River Yarra to Hobson's Bay was submitted for the consideration of Sir John Coode by the Harbour Trust Commissioners in September 1885, and in a report by Sir John Coode dated 31st May 1886, he expresses himself as decidedly opposed to such a project in the following terms :—

“As to the practicability of keeping open a second channel from the Yarra to Hobson's Bay, I have only to remark that I can see no reason for modifying the views expressed thereon in my report of the 17th February 1879. The question was then regarded as one of such importance that it received my most careful and mature consideration before I arrived at the conclusions given. It was stated in that report that, for the reasons adduced, I unhesitatingly gave a preference to the improvement of the existing river course. The making of a second channel on or near the line known as the ‘straight cut’ in addition to the new cut just completed, is an idea that, in my opinion, ought not to be seriously entertained. I could only look upon such a project as suicidal, so far as regards the maintenance of a sufficiently navigable depth of water between Hobson's Bay and Melbourne.”

Fisherman's
Bend
cutting.

1255. The canal at Fisherman's Bend is of a total length of 6,006 feet or 1 mile and 11 chains, having a total width at the upper level of the paved slope of 308 feet, a surface width at low water of 266 feet, a depth at low water of 20 feet and at high water of 22 feet, and a width in bottom of 146 feet. The work was first commenced on the 31st March, 1880, and was carried on by either the Trust or the Government—the latter of which required material for raising low-lying lands—until the 19th February, 1884, when the Trust accepted a contract for the completion of the work (excepting a length of 400 feet at each end) within 18 months, at a cost of £65,060. This contract, however, was not completed until August, 1886, on the 11th of which month the ceremony of letting the water into the canal was performed by His Excellency the Governor. The canal was finally opened for the passage of vessels on the 27th July 1887.

Excavations,
&c., and
cost of
canal.

1256. The total quantity of excavation made in constructing the canal was 1,325,000 cubic yards, and 200,000 cubic yards more in opening

* In October, 1885, the estimated quantity of dredging required to deepen the river channel to 20 feet was only 2,735,000 cubic yards; which work could be executed by the available dredges in about 2½ years. See “Report of the Harbour Trust Commissioners for the year 1885,” page 38.

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

1257. The estimated total cost of the works recommended by Sir John Coode including a fair margin for contingencies and superintendence, is, Total cost of
works re-
commended. if the river be deepened to 20 feet, £1,163,200; or, if it be deepened to 25 feet, £1,246,000. At present, vessels of 1,000 tons, drawing 16 feet 6 inches, commonly get to the Melbourne wharves at ordinary tides, and those drawing over 17 feet at spring tides; whilst several sailing vessels have arrived drawing 17 feet 6 inches, and steamers up to 18 feet 6 inches.* The depth of the river has been altogether increased by 3 feet since the formation of the Trust, and the minimum depth at low water spring tides is now 14 feet 6 inches.

1258. In 1886, the Trust possessed twelve dredges, six of which are Dredges. capable of a nominal lifting power of 900, 400, 400, 170, 120, and 120 tons per hour respectively. One of the dredges in the possession of the Trust, *The Melbourne*, has the largest dredging capacity of any dredge existing, but not being a hopper dredge, is not the largest in size. The length of this dredge is 151 feet; its burden 356 tons; it has two pairs of engines each of 90 horse power nominal, but capable, when combined, of working up to 500 horse power; each of the buckets has a capacity of 22 cubic feet; and the dredge can, under ordinary circumstances lift about 900 tons per hour from a depth of 35 feet. She can steam with her twin screws 7 knots per hour; besides her main engines, she has 8 subsidiary engines for performing work which in other dredges is done by the main engine. This dredge, which arrived in the colony on the 5th November 1885, was constructed by Messrs. W. Simons and Company, of Renfrew, Scotland.

1259. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1886 amounted Silt raised. to 1,409,311 cubic yards, viz., 352,991 cubic yards from the Bay, and 1,056,320 cubic yards from the river. Since the establishment of the Trust, the total river dredgings have amounted to 4,177,414 cubic yards, and the Bay dredgings to 3,732,450 cubic yards, together making a total of 7,909,864 cubic yards. Of this quantity, 3,762,911 cubic yards were deposited in the sea, and 4,146,953 cubic yards were landed for roads and reclamation works. The average cost of dredging in 1886 was $4\frac{1}{3}$ d. per cubic yard, and of landing silt, $9\frac{1}{4}$ d. per cubic yard.

Postal
returns.

1260. The following figures show the number of post offices throughout the colony, and the number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them in the last two years. A satisfactory increase is to be observed in all the items :—

POSTAL RETURNS,* 1885 AND 1886.

Year.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—			
		Letters.†	Newspapers.	Packets.	Total.
1885 ...	1,384	36,061,880	16,277,108	6,489,618	58,828,606
1886 ...	1,429	38,392,414	17,482,490	6,926,525	62,801,429
Increase ...	45	2,330,534	1,205,382	436,907	3,972,823

Proportion of
letters per
head.

1261. The letters despatched and received were, to each head of the population, in the proportion of 37·0 in 1885, and of 38·8 in 1886.

Registered
letters.

1262. In 1886, as compared with the previous year, an increase of 6 per cent. took place in the letters registered. The following were the numbers in the two years :—

REGISTERED LETTERS.

1885 ...	...	...	...	585,482
1886 ...	...	...	...	620,611
Increase	...	...	...	35,129

Dead letters
&c.

1263. The dead and irregularly-posted letters numbered, in 1885, 199,778, or 1 in every 180, and in 1886, 286,450, or 1 in every 134 of the total number received. In the former year 4,206, and in the latter year 2,494, contained articles of value. The total value of notes, cheques, cash, &c., included, in 1885, was £15,829, for £15,439 of which, or 97 per cent., owners were found during the year; and in 1886, £18,149, for £16,381 of which, or 90 per cent., owners were found. In 1885, 5,363, or 1 in every 6,274 letters posted, and in 1886, 13,325, or 1 in every 2,881, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. Of these, 242 in 1885, and 279 in 1886, were envelopes without correspondence, covering cash, cheques, &c., to the value of over £4,000 and £3,000 respectively. As many as 40 letters in 1885, but only 26 letters in 1886, bore obscene or libellous addresses, and were detained for that reason. In 1885, nearly 4,000 letters, and in 1886, nearly 4,500 letters, were refused by the persons to whom addressed, chiefly on account of postal charges, which were, however, subsequently recovered in most cases

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

† Including post cards. These were first issued on the 1st April, 1876. The number issued in 1886 was 2,804,850, as against 2,528,474 in 1885.

from the senders. In compliance with the provisions of the Post Office Act 1883, 1,923 letters in 1884, 725 in 1885, but only 559 in 1886, having been unclaimed at hotels to which they were addressed, were forwarded to the Dead Letter Office. Under the powers given by the same Act, 68 letters in 1885, and 54 letters in 1886, intended for promoters of lotteries, &c., were detained during the year.* Thirty-three letters in 1885, and 27 letters in 1886, bore obliterated or defaced stamps. Besides letters, 24,703 packets and 31,924 newspapers were received at the Dead Letter Office during the year 1886; most of the former were returned, delivered, &c., but most of the latter were destroyed.

1264. The dead and irregularly-posted letters were dealt with as follow in the two years :—

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY-POSTED LETTERS,
1885 AND 1886.

			1885.		1886.
Returned, delivered, &c.	...	...	187,475	...	272,187
Destroyed or on hand	...	...	12,303	...	14,263
Total	...	...	199,778	...	286,450

1265. Of the total number of letters, newspapers, and packets, which passed through the Victorian Post Office during 1886, 81 per cent. were posted for delivery within the colony, 12 per cent. were despatched for or received from the neighbouring colonies, and 7 per cent. were despatched for or received from British or foreign countries. The following table shows the number under each of these heads :—

INLAND, INTERCOLONIAL, AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, 1886.

Nature of Correspondence.	Inland (Posted).	Intercolonial.		British and Foreign.	
		Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.	Received.
Letters and post cards	32,500,000	1,901,498	2,438,091	699,642	853,183
Newspapers ...	12,250,000	1,446,163	1,294,259	876,760	1,615,308
Packets ...	6,000,000	319,439	240,950	88,872	277,264
Total ...	50,750,000	3,667,100	3,973,300	1,665,274	2,745,755

1266. Within the colony of Victoria, or to any of the other Australasian colonies, the postage on letters is 2d. per oz. or fraction thereof. To the United Kingdom the postage on letters is 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. or fraction thereof. Post cards available for transmission to places within

* During 1885, directions were issued prohibiting deliveries of correspondence addressed to fifteen persons, eleven of whom were carrying on business as fortune-tellers, and two as racing "sweep" promoters.

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

1267. The postal returns of the various Australasian colonies during the year 1885 are given in the following table :—

POSTAL RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885.*

Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Letters Despatched and Received.		Newspapers Despatched and Received.	
		Total Number.	Number per Head.	Total Number.	Number per Head.
Victoria	1,384	36,061,880	37·62	16,277,108	16·98
New South Wales ...	1,115	39,351,200	42·27	25,567,400	27·46
Queensland	623	9,776,407	31·66	8,794,633	28·48
South Australia ...	555	13,158,626	42·03	6,070,227	19·39
Western Australia	80	1,440,600	42·28	1,034,400	30·36
Total	3,757	99,788,713	39·20	57,743,768	22·68
Tasmania	246	4,472,506	33·84	3,560,367	26·94
New Zealand	1,011	37,149,788	65·62	14,233,878	25·14
Grand Total	5,014	141,411,007	43·59	75,538,013	23·29

1268. Although the letters despatched and received in New South Wales exceed those in Victoria by a tenth, and the newspapers by one half, the post offices in the latter exceed those in the former by about 270, or nearly a fourth. Indeed, Victoria, so far as the establishment of post offices is concerned, appears to afford much greater facilities to correspondents than any other colony in the group. This is made plain by the following figures :—

Victoria has a post-office to every 64 square miles.			
New Zealand	”	103	”
Tasmania	”	107	”
New South Wales	”	277	”
Queensland	”	1,073	”
South Australia	”	1,628	”
Western Australia	”	12,199	”

1269. In regard to the number of letters per head, Victoria stands above Tasmania and Queensland, but below all the other colonies ; but in regard to the newspapers per head, Victoria is very much below any of the others. The following is the position of the colonies in these respects :—

* For further information, see Appendix A *post*.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS TO THE POPULATION.

Order according to Letters per Head.	Order according to Newspapers per Head.
1. New Zealand	1. Western Australia
2. Western Australia	2. Queensland.
3. New South Wales	3. New South Wales
4. South Australia	4. Tasmania.
5. Victoria	5. New Zealand
6. Tasmania	6. South Australia
7. Queensland.	7. Victoria.

1270. In making the returns of newspapers despatched and received, it is probable that some, if not all, of the neighbouring colonies may have included packets, and this may to a certain extent account for the extremely low position Victoria occupies in regard to the number per head. Should packets be combined with newspapers in the Victorian returns, the total number in 1885 would be 22,766,726, or 23·75 per head, which proportion is not much lower than that obtaining in some of the other colonies.

1271. It may be remarked that, in consequence of the facilities existing in Victoria for communication with the interior by means of railways, newspapers are to a large extent transmitted by rail in parcels, in preference to being posted. It must also be remembered that in this colony there is a postage fee on newspapers, whereas, subject to certain exceptions and restrictions, newspapers posted in New South Wales and Queensland for places within the Australasian colonies, and in Western Australia and Tasmania for all places, are carried free. The fact of a fee being charged, no doubt acts as a check on the posting of newspapers, and is probably the chief reason why the number here compares unfavorably with the numbers in those colonies in which they are carried free of charge.

1272. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1885 :—

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1885.*

Country.	Millions delivered in 1885 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales ...	1,187,	402,	1,589,
Scotland	126,	54,	180,
Ireland	90,	34,	124,
Total United Kingdom	1,403, †	490,	1,893, †

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1885, and ended with the first quarter of 1886.
† Exclusive of 172 millions of post cards.

Proportion of
letters to
population
of United
Kingdom.

1273. Per head of population, 43·13 letters (exclusive of post cards) were delivered in England and Wales, 32·24 in Scotland, and 18·28 in Ireland, during 1885. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 38·62 to each inhabitant. If post cards are included, the proportion for the United Kingdom would be 43·35 to each inhabitant.

Letters per
head in
various
countries.

1274. By the following table, the figures in which, with the exception of those for the United Kingdom and Australasia have been extracted from *l'Almanach de Gotha*,* showing the number of letters per head in the principal countries of the world, it appears that Australasia, in regard to the extent of her correspondence, heads the list with a proportion slightly higher than that in Great Britain, but more than twice as high as that in any other country named—except Switzerland and the United States:—

LETTERS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Number of Letters † per Head.	Country.	Number of Letters † per Head.
Australasia ... (1885)	43·59	Algeria ...	3·3
United Kingdom „	43·35	Argentine Republic	3·3
Switzerland ...	29·5	Brazil ...	3·0
United States ...	21·8	Uruguay ...	2·4
Belgium ...	21·1	Roumania ...	2·1
Germany ...	19·3	Japan ...	2·0
Holland ...	18·8	Greece ...	2·0
Luxemburg ...	17·5	Finland ...	1·9
France ...	16·7	Peru ...	1·8
Denmark ...	16·0	Russia ...	1·7
Canada ...	15·6	Egypt ...	·8
Austria-Hungary ...	10·7	British India	·7
Norway ...	9·3	Servia ...	·7
Sweden ...	9·2	Bulgaria ...	·6
Italy ...	5·3	Mexico ...	·4
Spain ...	5·0	Turkey ...	·4
Hawaii ...	4·8	Netherlands India	·2
Chili ...	4·5	Columbia ...	·2
Portugal ...	4·2	Persia ...	·05

Foreign mail
service.

1275. The following information respecting the contract mail lines conveying mails between Australia and Europe has been supplied for this work by Mr. James Smibert, Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria:—

- (a.) The fortnightly service conducted, since the 1st February, 1880, by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company *via* Ceylon and Brindisi, the company being subsidized by Victoria to the extent of £85,000 per annum, other colonies and countries paying Victoria fixed transit rates for the carriage of their mails. The contract with this company will expire, two years' notice having been previously given, on the 31st January, 1888.

* *Almanach de Gotha*, 1884, page 1088. Gotha: Justus Perthes.

† Including post cards in the case of Australasia and the United Kingdom, but it is not stated whether post cards are included for the other countries.

- (b.) The monthly service *viâ* Torres Straits, carried out between Queensland and Great Britain by the British-India Company, who receive a subsidy of £55,000 per annum from Queensland, but are required—in consideration of the subsidy—to carry immigrants for £16 per head.
- (c.) The fortnightly service performed by the Orient Company, who receive no direct subsidy, but are paid fixed transit rates for the various classes of mail matter conveyed by their vessels. The contract for this service was made by New South Wales with the Orient Company.
- (d.) The monthly service between Sydney and San Francisco, undertaken by the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, between Sydney and Honolulu, and between Honolulu and San Francisco by a local company. The total subsidy is £37,000 per annum. Of this sum the United States contribute £3,000, and of the balance New Zealand pays two-thirds and New South Wales one-third.
- (e.) The monthly service carried out by the Messageries Maritimes Company, subsidized by the French Government (the vessels of the company running between Marseilles and New Caledonia by way of the principal Australian ports).
- (f.) In addition to the foregoing, a four-weekly service, subsidized by the German Government, runs between Brindisi and Australia.

1276. The average time and the fastest time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London, and *vice versa*, by means of these routes, except the last-named, during the past year were as follow :—

Time occupied by mail services.

TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1886.

Service.	London to Australia.		Australia to London.	
	Average Time.	Quickest Time.	Average Time.	Quickest Time.
	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Ceylon* (P. & O. steamers)	36 18½	35 20¾	39 5¾	37 22
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi or Naples (Orient steamers)	36 21½	33 0	36 10	34 0
Melbourne, <i>viâ</i> Suez (French steamers)	42 1¾	40 0	38 7¼	37 0
Sydney, <i>viâ</i> San Francisco (Pacific steamers)	42 16½	41 0	41 3½	38 0
Brisbane, <i>viâ</i> Brindisi and Torres Straits (British-India steamers) ...	43 23	42 13	47 3¾	44 0

1277. According to the present arrangements with the P. and O. Company, the time allowed for conveying letters from Melbourne to London is 42 days and 11 hours during the period of the south-west monsoon, and 40 days and 11 hours at all other periods ; and the time allowed from London to Melbourne is 39 days and 18½ hours at all seasons.*

Contract time of P. and O. Company.

1278. It will be remarked that the mails sent by the Orient steamers are usually delivered in quicker time than those by the P. and O. Orient mails quicker than P. & O.

* The Australian mails should reach London 57½ hours after their arrival at Brindisi ; and the English mails should leave Brindisi 55¾ hours after their departure from London.

steamers. The chief reason of this is that the former call neither at Ceylon nor at Western Australia, which the latter are required to do; this is estimated to make a difference of nearly 2 days in the passage.

Time
occupied
1885 and
1886 com-
pared.

1279. On comparing the times of delivery of Victorian mails by the P. and O. route with those in the previous year, it appears that in their conveyance from the United Kingdom the average time occupied was shorter by 14 hours, and in their conveyance to the United Kingdom it was shorter by 19 hours, than in 1885. The shortest time occupied in the transmission of mails from Melbourne to London was 38 days and 5 hours in 1885, and 37 days and 32 hours in 1886; but from London to Melbourne the shortest time was 35 days and 22 hours in 1885, and 35 days and 21 hours in 1886.

Time
occupied by
German mail
service.

1280. The average time in 1886 occupied in the transit of mails from Berlin to Melbourne by the German line of steamers was 37 days 9 hours and 36 minutes, and the quickest time was 36 days. During the same year the average time of the mails between Melbourne and Berlin was about 40 days and the quickest time was 37 days.

Proposals
for convey-
ance of
mails to
Europe.

1281. The requisite two years' notice having been duly given to the P. and O. Company, the present contract for the conveyance of mails will expire on the 31st January, 1888, in view of which, proposals have been made by the Imperial Post Office authorities to the Australasian colonies for the acceptance of a new contract. The matter was energetically taken in hand by the Honorable R. C. Baker, of South Australia, who succeeded in negotiating a provisional agreement between Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, the principal features of which are as follow*:

1. The continuance of weekly mail communication with Europe on a Federal basis.
2. Greater expedition in the conveyance of mails.
3. The substitution of payment by weight for fixed subsidies.
4. Reduction in the duration of contracts.
5. The establishment of the principle that the despatching country should defray the whole cost of conveying mails to destination.

Tenders
invited for
ocean mail
service.

1282. Accordingly, at the request of the Australian colonies, tenders were invited by the Imperial Government, on the 1st February, 1886, for the performance, during a period of 5 years, of a weekly or fortnightly mail service between Brindisi, Naples, or some other port in Europe (to be selected by the contractor subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General), and Adelaide, calling at King George's Sound,† the steamers to continue their voyage to Melbourne and Sydney, with

* See Report upon the affairs of the Post Office and Telegraph Department for the year 1885, Parliamentary Paper No. 55, session 1886, page 12.

† But omitting the détour to Ceylon, which occupies from a day to a day and a half additional.

or without mails on board ; payment to be made on the net weight of correspondence carried instead of by a fixed subsidy, and the time not to exceed 628 hours or 26 days and 4 hours. In response to this invitation, the two following tenders were received * :—

1. P. and O. Company.—Weekly service.—Term of contract, 10 years ; subsidy, £100,000 per annum. Fortnightly service—Term of contract, 7 years ; subsidy, £115,000 per annum. Time between Brindisi and Adelaide, 32½ days.

2. Orient Company.—Term of contract, 10 years ; subsidy, £750 per voyage, and payment by weight—letters 12s. per lb. ; other matter 6d. per lb. Time between Naples and Adelaide, 32 days.

1283. As neither of these tenders complied with the published conditions of the contract, it became necessary that the whole matter should be reconsidered by the Government. The decision arrived at and the action taken thereon are thus described by the Deputy Postmaster-General :—

Tenders not according to conditions.

With regard to the new services for European mails, to commence on the 1st February, 1888, an offer was made to the companies of a lump sum for the services, abandoning the principle introduced into the previous call for tenders, of payment for the weight of mail matter carried. The time originally named for duration of the contracts was offered to be increased by two years. The proposals first made were rejected, but, after protracted negotiations, the companies agreed to accept £85,000 per annum each for alternative fortnightly services between Brindisi or Naples and Adelaide *via* King George's Sound, for 7 years, without premiums and with penalties. The time for the run between the terminal points to be, in the case of the Orient line, 32 days ; and in that of the Peninsular and Oriental, 32½ days ; the vessels of the latter company making a detour by way of Colombo. The steamers will come on to Melbourne and Sydney after delivering their mails in Adelaide. Endeavours are being made to arrange for correspondence to be carried by sea between Australia and the respective ports of arrival and departure of the vessels in England. By this course, letters, the quick delivery of which is of no moment, could be carried without loss at a lower rate than those sent by the more rapid service *via* Brindisi, as they would not be subjected to the high transit charges levied on mails carried by the accelerated train service through Italy and France. But, under the present agreement between England and the countries named, all the British correspondence exchanged with places beyond Suez on the Eastern route must be sent by the service mentioned, therefore the consent of Italy and France must be obtained before the proposal can be adopted. This has been sought, and, it is hoped, will eventually be obtained.

1284. Since the above was written, intelligence has come to hand that the Imperial Government has made an arrangement with the P. and O. and Orient lines of steamers for the payment to them of a subsidy of £170,000 per annum, in consideration of a fortnightly mail service between the United Kingdom and the Australasian colonies being provided by the two companies. Of this annual contribution, £85,000 was to be paid by the British Government and £75,000 by the

New mail contract.

* See "Report of the Post Office and Telegraph Department" for the year 1885, pp. 12 and 35.

colonies of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia. The new contract is to come into operation on the 1st February, 1888.

Postal
Union.

1285. A congress of the countries taking part in the Postal Union, the provisions of which have been explained in previous issues of this work,* was held in Lisbon during the month of February, 1885. The Australian colonies appointed representatives to attend this congress, who, however, were not admitted to the meetings of the members of the Union. Upon the subject of the Australian colonies taking part in the Union, the Congress was unanimous, with the exception of the representatives of England, in declining to permit more than one vote to be granted to the whole of Australia, which determination has been regarded as so unsatisfactory by this colony that it has been decided to take no further steps at present towards obtaining admission to the Union.

Parcel post.

1286. A parcel post, by means of which parcels of larger dimensions and greater weight than are admissible for transmission by the ordinary post are received and delivered, was established between Victoria and British India on the 1st January, 1885, between Victoria and the United Kingdom on the 1st July, 1886, and between places situated within the colony of Victoria on the 1st July, 1887. The weight of a parcel to the United Kingdom and India is limited to 11 lbs., and to places in Victoria 7 lbs., except where mails are conveyed on horseback, when the maximum weight allowed is 3 lbs. To all these places the maximum size of parcels is limited to 3 feet 6 inches in length, or 6 feet in girth and length combined. The charge for transmission to India is 1s. for 1 lb. or less, and 1s. for every additional pound; to the United Kingdom, 2s. for 2 lbs. or less, and 1s. for every additional pound; and inland, 9d. for 2 lbs. or less, and 3d. for every additional pound. Parcels are also sent and received *viâ* London to all places with which the Imperial Post Office has an exchange of parcels, the rates from Victoria being in most cases the charge of a parcel to England and the charge on to its destination. The sender of a parcel is required to sign a declaration as to its contents, which must not be of a dangerous or offensive character; neither will opium be forwarded to India. The following further information on the subject of the parcel post has been supplied by the Post Office authorities:—

Arrangements were completed for the establishment of an Inland Parcel Post, which came into operation on the 1st of July, 1887. One serious consideration

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 369; same work, 1882-3, page 490; and same work 1881-2, page 318.

which prevented the system being previously introduced was the fact that no provision with regard to parcels had been made in the contracts for conveyance of mails; and, if the contractors had been compelled to carry parcels, extra remuneration for the additional work would doubtless have been demanded, and high postage had to be charged, or the business carried on at a heavy loss. As the contracts, which were for three years, expired by effluxion of time on the 30th June, advantage was taken of the opportunity, when fresh tenders for the mail services were invited, to insert in the calls conditions to the effect that contractors for services by which mails were to be conveyed by coach would have to carry parcels not exceeding 7 lbs., while those for horseback services would be bound to take parcels of the same weight as the present limit of packets, viz., 3 lbs. On examination of the tenders, it has not been found that these conditions have increased the present cost of the services, but, at the same time, it cannot be said whether the innovation has caused the tenders to be higher than they otherwise would have been—there being, however, a reduction in the total amount of the postal contracts.

The postage upon the parcels has been fixed at the rate of 9d. for 2 lbs. or under, and 3d. for every additional pound up to 7 lbs., which is the limit of weight. Provision has been made for registration, upon payment of the usual fee (4d.), also for senders of parcels registered to have, immediately after their delivery, receipts from the addressees by means of registered post cards. For this additional convenience, the small fee of 2d. will be charged. Unclaimed parcels will, in ordinary course, be retained at the offices to which they may be addressed for one month, but any bearing an endorsement requesting their earlier return will be dealt with as desired. When a parcel is returned to the sender, or re-directed in a post office, an extra fee of 6d. will be charged upon delivery.

Parcels for Melbourne and the suburbs, and some of the principal cities in the country, will be delivered by parcel express under contract at a fixed rate per parcel, while those for other places will be delivered by letter-carrier, or on application at the post office, according to the practice ruling with regard to letters at such places.

Intercolonial Parcels.

The question of an Intercolonial Parcel Post was brought forward at a conference of representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia, who met in Melbourne in November, 1885, primarily to discuss the question of Ocean Mail Services, but no action was taken in the matter.

British, Colonial, and Foreign.

The Parcel Post system between the United Kingdom and Victoria came into operation on the 1st July, 1886. It has been fairly successful, and appears, so far as developed, to have met a reasonable public requirement.

Very many of the parcels covered enclosures which came within the provisions of the Customs tariff as dutiable goods, the aggregate value of which amounted to £828 3s., yielding to the Customs revenue a total of £201 19s. 3d., or nearly 25 per cent. During the six months ended December, 1886, 664 parcels were sent to, and 2,281 received from, the United Kingdom, the total weight of which was 7,309 lbs., but the business with countries on the continent of Europe has been quite nominal.

The Victorian share of postage on British and Foreign parcels amounted to £231 14s. 2d.

1287. The electric telegraphs being incorporated with the Post Office, the expenditure accounts of the two departments are combined. The revenue accounts are, however, kept separate. The following are the figures of revenue and expenditure in the last two years:—

Post Office
revenue and
expendi-
ture.

POST AND TELEGRAPH REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE,
1885 AND 1886.

Year.	Net Revenue of the—			Expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Offices.†
	Post Office (Estimated).*	Electric Telegraphs.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
1885 ...	290,838	87,802	378,640	488,067
1886 ...	308,643	93,490	402,133	514,399
Increase ...	17,805	5,688	23,493	26,332

Excess of
expenditure
over
revenue.

1288. The expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department exceeded the revenue by £109,427 in 1885, and by £112,266 in 1886, or a proportionate excess of about 29 per cent. in the former and nearly 28 per cent. in the latter year; whereas the average annual loss in the ten years ended with 1886 was £103,144. As a set-off against these deficits, it is pointed out that the following special items, which are more properly a charge on the general revenue than on the revenue of the Postal and Telegraph Department, are included in the expenditure, viz., the subsidy paid towards the duplication of the telegraph cable between Penang, Singapore, Banjoewangie, and Port Darwin, amounting in 1886 to £14,519; the loss on mails by P. & O. and Orient steamers, amounting in 1886 to £35,403;‡ and expenditure in connexion with the Post Office Savings Banks, amounting to about £7,600 per annum; which items make a total of about £57,500; and that the balance of the deficit, amounting to £54,766, is accounted for by the value of unpaid telegrams sent on the Government service, amounting in 1885 to £7,000, and of unpaid postage for the transmission of official correspondence, which in 1884 was estimated to amount to about £45,000.

Defective
accounts of
postal
revenue.

1289. In the latest Post Office Report it is admitted that it is now impossible to show the postal revenue with any degree of certainty, in consequence of the stamps hitherto used to denote postage, fees under the Stamp Statute, and duties payable under the Stamp Duties Act, being made interchangeable since the 1st January, 1884. It appears that the attempt to estimate the probable amount from the records of the correspondence posted at the various post offices has proved a failure. Alterations are liable to be made from time to time in the rates

* See paragraph 1289 *post.* Commission on money orders and postal notes is included, amounting in 1885 to £8,990, and in 1886 to £9,885.

† The cost of construction and repairs of electric telegraph lines, amounting to £19,525 in 1885, and £12,868 in 1886, is not included in this column, it being, for the most part, charged against the capital cost.

‡ See paragraph 1291 *post.*

of postage, and it is important to ascertain the effect of such charges on the revenue, which cannot be done without a reversion to the old system of using separate kinds of stamps. The following remarks on this subject appear in the latest Postal Report * :—

“Although the amalgamation of stamps has been a public convenience, it may be doubted whether the public interest would not have been better served if distinctive stamps for postage had continued in use. No difficulty is experienced in arriving at the actual telegraph receipts, inasmuch as the value of the stamps on telegrams is brought to account against each office; but, in regard to postage, the amalgamation of the stamps has deprived the department of the only reliable means of ascertaining the revenue, as the statistics of postal business are too unreliable to be of any practical use. The postal rates are likely to be altered from time to time, and it is of great, if not paramount, importance that the public should be made aware of the loss or gain to the revenue which may result; but it is not now possible to analyze a surplus or deficit in the ‘Sale of Stamps’ in such a way as to indicate to which item or items of revenue any increase or decrease may be attributed. The total stamp revenue for 1886 was £620,613 as against £596,475 for 1885, showing an increase of £24,138, or about 4 per cent. In 1885 the increase was $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in 1884, 8 per cent. There has, therefore, been a falling off in the annual increase in comparison with that of the two previous years; but it is not possible to show whether this is due to postage or stamp duties or fee stamps. If separate stamps for postage had continued to be used, the exact postal revenue could have been stated. It is also a question of import whether the revenue from stamp duties, being direct taxation, should not therefore be distinguishable from post office services. But, apart from the general public interest which may attach to a clear statement of Post Office receipts, considerable departmental inconvenience is experienced, from the difficulty of knowing the actual postal revenue of a given office. Inquiries have been instituted with a view of formulating a method by which a reliable estimate of revenue may be obtained, but it is not apparent that any satisfactory means apart from distinctive stamps can be adopted. It is estimated that the increase in postal business during 1886 was at the rate of 6 per cent., which would give an increase of £16,910. The commission on money orders and postal notes shows an increase of 10 per cent. The telegraph revenue shows an increase of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.”

1290. The cost of steam postal communication with Great Britain *via* Suez, San Francisco, and Torres Straits, which is included in the expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department, has been fast increasing for some years past, owing to the necessity of paying for the carriage of letters by lines of steamers not subsidized by Victoria. It amounted in 1886 to £67,205, as against £63,887 in 1885, £58,769 in 1884, but only £41,923 in 1883.

Cost of mail services to United Kingdom.

1291. As a set-off against the cost of steam postal communication with the United Kingdom in 1886, it is estimated that £26,528 was collected in Victoria for postages. The net cost to the colony in that year was thus £40,677 as against £38,737 in 1885, £35,238 in 1884, and £23,542 in 1883. The net cost was thus increased during the last three years by over £17,000, or nearly three-fourths. This is chiefly attributed to the extensive use made of the Orient line by all the colonies since a contract with that company was entered into by the

Net cost of mail services.

* See Report of the Post Office and Telegraph Department for the year 1886, page 9.

Government of New South Wales for a fortnightly service, alternating with the P. & O. service of Victoria. The net cost for 1886, 1885, and 1883 was distributed as follows amongst the five mail services :—

COST OF STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

Lines of Steamers.	Net Cost to Victoria.		
	1883.	1885.	1886.
	£	£	£
P. & O. Service (Victorian Subsidized Line) ...	20,255	30,824	31,722
Orient "	nil	3,437	3,681
San Francisco Service	3,243	4,178	5,011
Torres Straits "	44	48	29
French Service (Messageries Maritimes) ...	...	250	234
Total	23,542	38,737	40,677

Increased
cost of mail
service *via*
Ceylon.

1292. A comparison of the cost of the Victorian subsidized mail service (P. & O. steamers) with the United Kingdom, under the four-weekly contract in existence during 1879 and under the present fortnightly contract, in the last three years, is shown in the following table :—

COST OF MAIL SERVICE VIA CEYLON, 1879 AND 1884 TO 1886.

Items of Receipt and Payment.	1879.	1884.	1885.	1886.
PAYMENTS.				
	£	£	£	£
Total amount of subsidy	90,000	85,000	85,000	85,000
Premiums for early arrival of mails ...	2,050	1,750	2,150	2,550
Cost of landing and shipping mails ...	242	357	135	170
Amount due to Great Britain ... ..	...	241	...	105
Total	92,292	87,348	87,285	87,825
RECEIPTS.				
Postages collected in Victoria	15,261	18,066	18,501	17,893
Amount chargeable to Great Britain ...	14,741	...	130	...
" " New South Wales	13,236	14,577	15,739	16,352
" " South Australia	18,321	9,223	8,291	7,290
" " Tasmania	3,866	3,570	3,061	3,012
" " Queensland	1,602	3,784	5,196	5,257
" " Western Australia	2,336	2,811	3,128	3,793
" " New Zealand	9,094	4,600	2,302	1,956
" " Fiji	80	190	113	76
" " France	1,100	...	...	...
" " Italy ... ..	...	...	...	474
Penalty for late arrival of mails ... ..	...	100	...	...
Total	79,637	56,921	56,461	56,103
Net cost to Victoria	12,655	30,427	30,824	31,722

1293. Comparing 1886 with 1879, it will be observed that although the expenditure has fallen off from £92,000 to £88,000, and the postages collected in Victoria have increased, as have also the amounts chargeable to New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, yet the amounts chargeable to Great Britain, South Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, Fiji, and France have so fallen off that the net cost to the colony is more than two and a half times greater—or by over £19,000—in the latter than in the former year. This is the additional amount the colony has to pay annually for the advantage of a fortnightly in lieu of a four-weekly service. It must also be remembered that, under the present contract, the colony suffers by the P. & O. steamers being permitted to make Sydney the terminus of their line, whilst under the previous four-weekly contract they were obliged to make Melbourne the terminus. Sydney being also the terminus of the Orient steamers, it would seem reasonable as well as convenient that Melbourne should be made the terminus of those of the line to Honolulu, and perhaps also of those proceeding by the way of Torres Straits.

Increased
cost of P. &
O. mail
service.

1294. In the United Kingdom, communications addressed to Victoria are sent by the first steamer, without reference to whether it belongs to the P. & O. or the Orient line, therefore the letters, packets, and newspapers received in this colony by the latter are in number not far short of those received by the former, but communications posted in Victoria—unless specially addressed to go by the Orient line—are kept until the next P. & O. steamer starts, and that line consequently takes away more than half the letters and packets, and more than two-thirds of the newspapers, sent from Victoria to Europe. The following table shows the amount of correspondence carried by each of these lines of steamers in 1886 :—

Correspond-
ence per
P. & O. and
Orient
steamers.

VICTORIAN CORRESPONDENCE BY THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL
AND ORIENT STEAMERS, 1886.

Correspondence.			P. & O. Steamers (Victorian Mail Service).	Orient Steamers.
RECEIVED.				
Letters	...	...	445,431	374,257
Packets	...	...	135,445	118,325
Newspapers	...	...	768,365	717,705
Total	...	...	1,349,241	1,210,287
DESPATCHED.				
Letters	...	...	447,992	204,609
Packets	...	...	58,832	25,194
Newspapers	...	...	689,886	187,123
Total	...	...	1,196,710	416,926

Cost of inland mail service.

1295. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1886 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £114,516, of which £48,301 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 4,226,923 by road, and 2,360,706 by rail, or 6,587,629 in all. Whence it follows that the average cost per mile of conveying mails by road was nearly 3¾d., and by rail nearly 5d., resulting in a mean of 4½d. Moreover, if the total cost be compared with the whole number of inland letters, post cards, newspapers, and packets, it will be found that the average cost of transmitting each such item of correspondence was a fraction less than one halfpenny (·44d.). The total length of the inland mail services is 17,291 miles.

Stamps issued.

1296. Since the 1st January, 1884, only one kind of stamp (the duty stamp) has been used for the payment of postage, fees, and stamp duty, also—since the 1st July, 1884—for telegrams. An accurate account is kept of the value of paid telegrams transmitted; but in other respects it is impossible to say what proportion is actually used for each of the other purposes indicated.* The following are the nominal values of duty stamps, also of railway freight stamps, issued from the General Post Office in the last two years:—

STAMPS ISSUED, 1885 AND 1886.

Description.	Number.		Nominal Value.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
			£	£
Adhesive	51,868,327	55,551,349	588,049	603,184
Impressed on Cheques and Receipts	7,455,986	7,809,721	31,067	32,540
„ on Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes, Transfers of Freeholds, Conveyances, Mortgages, Drafts, &c.	2,904	2,933	14,683	3,098
Railway Freight Stamps	1,550,098	1,663,305	32,314	34,689
Total	60,877,315	65,027,308	666,113	673,511

Commission on sale of stamps.

1297. The value of commission paid in stamps to bank managers and licensed vendors of duty stamps (or those they replace) was £7,843 in 1885, and £8,386 in 1886, and that to licensed vendors of freight stamps was £262 in 1885, and £278 in 1886. The total value of commission paid on the sale of stamps was thus £8,105 in 1885, and £8,664 in 1886.

* See also paragraph 1289 ante.

1298. Money order offices in Victoria in connexion with the Post Office had been established in 362 places up to the end of 1886. Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favour of Victoria, and Victorian orders are paid at places in Great Britain and Ireland, the various Australasian colonies, Ceylon, India, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Canada, the United States, Germany, China, and Japan; and, through the London Post Office, at nearly all the countries and colonies with which the British Post Office has an arrangement for exchange of money orders. In consequence of the introduction of postal notes,* in January, 1885, a falling-off of over 6 per cent. took place in the number of money orders issued and paid, and a slight falling-off in the amount of orders paid, but the improvement in 1886 was so great that all the figures are higher than in 1884, except those relating to the number of orders paid. The following is a comparative statement of the business in the last two years:—

MONEY ORDERS, 1885 AND 1886.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
			£		£
1885 ...	353	189,685	577,273	197,355	614,789
1886 ...	362	206,305	626,376	204,914	629,340
Increase	9	16,620	49,103	7,559	14,551

1299. The commission on money orders for sums not exceeding £5 is sixpence to places in Victoria, and one shilling to places in the other Australasian colonies. For sums over £5 and under £10, the commission is one shilling to places in Victoria, and two shillings to places in the other colonies. To the United Kingdom and the other countries named above, the scale is as follows:—Not exceeding £2, one shilling; from £2 to £5, two shillings and sixpence; from £5 to £7, three shillings and sixpence; from £7 to £10, five shillings. Money orders may be made payable in some of the Australasian colonies *by telegraph* at the following rates:—Under £5, to places in Victoria, one shilling and sixpence; South Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania, three shillings; Queensland, four shillings. For sums over £5 and under £10, to places in Victoria, two shillings; South Australia, New South

Rates of
commission
on money
orders.

* See paragraph 1306 post

Wales, and Tasmania, four shillings ; Queensland, five shillings. Money orders are not granted for sums exceeding £10.

Money or-
ders.—Net
transactions
with United
Kingdom
and neigh-
bouring
colonies.

1300. The number and value of money orders issued in favour of the United Kingdom have always been much greater than the number and value of those received therefrom ; but the reverse has been the case with orders between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies. The net amount remitted to the United Kingdom by this means in 1886 was nearly half as large again as in 1881, and nearly twice as large again as in 1876 ; but the net amount received from the neighbouring colonies appears to have fallen off since 1881. The following table shows the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies during 1886 and the first year of the two previous quinquennia :—

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, 1876, 1881, AND 1886.

Year.	Money Orders sent to, in excess of those received from, the United Kingdom.		Money Orders received from, in excess of those sent to, the Neighbouring Colonies.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1876	12,778	39,279	15,310	63,132
1881	14,409	46,670	32,439	120,487
1886	19,465	64,274	19,869	76,130

Money
orders in
New South
Wales.

1301. In New South Wales there were 456 money order offices in 1886—or 94 more than in Victoria. The money orders issued numbered 345,825, and were of a total value of £1,134,955; those paid numbered 309,576, and were of a total value of £982,336. Comparing these figures with those of Victoria, it appears that in 1886 the money orders issued and paid in New South Wales exceeded those in this colony by 59 per cent. in number, and by 69 per cent. in value.

Average
value of
money
orders.

1302. The average value of money orders issued in Victoria was £3 0s. 10d. in 1885 and £3 0s. 9d. in 1886. The average value of those issued in New South Wales in 1886 was £3 5s. 8d., or 4s. 11d. above the average value of those in Victoria during the same year.

Money
orders in
United
Kingdom.

1303. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1885 were of the following number and amount :—

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1885.

Country.	Money Orders Issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
		£
England and Wales	8,931,834	18,979,977
Scotland	1,112,329	2,133,523
Ireland	659,157	1,150,399
Total United Kingdom	10,703,320	22,263,899

1304. The average value of each money order issued during 1885 in England was £2 2s. 6d., in Scotland £1 18s. 5d., and in Ireland £1 14s. 10d., or in the United Kingdom £2 1s. 7d. By reference to a previous paragraph,† it will be found that during 1886 the average value of money orders issued exceeded by 19s. 2d. in Victoria, and by £1 4s. 1d. in New South Wales, the average value of those issued in the United Kingdom.

Average
value of
money
orders in
United
Kingdom.

1305. To every 100 of the population, 19 money orders were issued in Victoria during 1885, and 21 during 1886, which latter proportion was, notwithstanding the introduction of postal notes, as high as in 1884, or the year before they were first issued. To every 100 of the population, 35 money orders were issued in New South Wales in 1886; and 32 in England and Scotland, and 16 in Ireland, in 1885.

Proportion
of money
orders to
population.

1306. Postal notes were first issued on the 1st January, 1885. These notes are for various amounts, £1 being the maximum, and their denominations have been so arranged that any sum of shillings and sixpences up to £1 may be remitted by not more than two notes. Should it be desired to add thereto broken sums of pence, uncanceled stamps to the value of 5d. may be affixed to the back of a note, in which case the amount of the note and stamps will be paid. The notes, if left blank as issued by the Department, are payable to bearer at any money order office in Victoria; but if the sender or holder so desire, he can make them payable to any person named, at any such office, by inserting the particulars in spaces reserved for the purpose on the face of the notes. The poundage or price charged is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for notes of the value of 1s. and 1s. 6d.; 1d. for notes from 2s. to 4s. 6d. in value; 2d. for notes of the value of 5s. and 7s. 6d.; and 3d. for notes from 10s. to 20s. in value. As the charge is 6d. for money orders under £5, it may be expected that such orders will be supplanted by

Postal notes.

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 269,257, of the value of £722,969.

† See paragraph 1302 ante.

postal notes so far as remittances up to £2 are concerned. The number of postal notes issued in 1886 was greater than in 1885 by 44,661, or by nearly 47 per cent., and the aggregate amount was greater by £18,885, or by nearly 45 per cent. The following are the numbers and denominations of postal notes paid during the year 1886:—

POSTAL NOTES PAID, 1886.

Denomination.		Number.	Nominal Value.		
s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1	0	4,582	229	2	0
1	6	2,892	216	18	0
2	0	6,702	670	4	0
2	6	6,955	869	7	6
3	0	8,718	1,307	14	0
3	6	5,495	961	12	6
4	0	10,343	2,068	12	0
4	6	5,507	1,239	1	6
5	0	17,749	4,437	5	0
7	6	7,794	2,922	15	0
10	0	24,979	12,489	10	0
10	6	4,909	2,577	4	6
15	0	9,923	7,442	5	0
20	0	23,643	23,643	0	0
Total	...	140,191	61,074	11	0

Postal orders
in United
Kingdom.

1307. The “postal orders” issued in the United Kingdom appear to be similar to the postal notes issued in Victoria. In 1885, these numbered 24,085,015, of a total value of £10,096,770. Since the first issue of postal orders by the Imperial Government in 1881 they have, as in the case of the postal notes in Victoria, to a large extent supplanted the use of money orders for the remittance of small sums of money.

Electric
telegraphs.

1308. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 420 stations within her own borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and New Zealand ; also with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with Western Australia, the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America ; also with a submarine cable to Tasmania. During 1886, the lines were extended by 145 miles, and the length of wire was added to by 494 miles ; a considerable increase also occurred in the number of telegrams consequent on a reduction of the rates in 1885, the total increase since 1884 being no less than 71 per cent.* The number of stations, the length of lines and wire, and the amount of business done in the last two years are given in the following table:—

* See next paragraph.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1885 AND 1886.

Year.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of—		Number of Telegrams.		
		Line (poles).	Wire.	Paid.	Unpaid.*	Total.
1885 ...	411	3,949	9,617	1,544,422	90,244	1,634,666
1886 ...	420	4,094	10,111	1,938,049	85,809	2,023,858
Increase	9	145	494	393,627	...	389,192
Decrease	...	...	...	...	4,435	...

1309. Besides the above, there were in operation 136 miles of line and about 1,848½ miles of wire for private wires and telephone lines.† There were also nearly 11 miles of aerial cable, having a length of wire of 222 miles; moreover, 1 mile and 73 yards of underground cable had been laid, giving a length of wire of 38 miles and 945 yards.

Additional lines and wires.

1310. On the 1st July, 1885, a reduction was made in the rates chargeable on telegrams transmitted to places within the colony from 1s. for 10 words or less to 6d. for 6 words or less, 1d. being charged for each extra word; and in order to provide for the increase of business consequent on such reduction some additional lines were erected, and quadruplex instruments, by which the carrying capacity of the lines is increased fourfold, were worked on the main lines. From the 1st January, 1885, a reduction was also made in the rate to New South Wales from 2s. to 1s. for 10 words. On the 1st July, 1886, the rates upon telegrams between Europe and Victoria were reduced from 10s. 8d. per word for private and 6s. 5d. for press messages to 9s. 4d. and 2s. 9d. per word respectively. The charges upon messages from this colony to New Zealand have also been reduced from 8s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. for a ten-word message. The charge upon messages to places in New South Wales is 1s. for 10 words, and 2d. for each extra word; to places in South Australia and Tasmania, 2s. for 10 words, and 2d. for each extra word; and to places in Queensland and Western Australia, 3s. for 10 words, and 3d. for each extra word. In the case of telegrams to places on the Australian Continent, names and addresses are not charged for; to places in Tasmania they are not charged for unless they exceed ten words, but all words above that number are charged for as part of the message. In the case of telegrams to New Zealand, England, the Continent of Europe, India, and the United States, the names and addresses of both sender and receiver are charged for as part of the message.

Telegraph charges.

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

† The telephone exchanges at Melbourne, Ballarat, and Sandhurst were purchased by the Government, in September, 1887, for the sum of £40,000.

Telegrams
to and from
Europe.

1311. During 1886, the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to European and Asiatic countries, and *vice versa*, was 14,670, and the cost to the senders was £82,873; which figures show a decrease of 393 and £2,933 respectively as compared with 1885. Taking the Australasian colonies as a whole, the telegrams to and from the same places numbered 46,667, and were transmitted at a charge of £256,527. As compared with the previous year, the former shows a decrease of over 1 per cent., and the latter a decrease of nearly 8 per cent.

Course of a
telegram to
London.

1312. The course of a telegram along the 13,695 miles of wire over which it travels between Melbourne and London is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length of the portion in Australia is 2,704 miles, or about a fifth of the whole distance:—

AUSTRALIAN AND EUROPEAN TELEGRAMS—COURSE BETWEEN
MELBOURNE AND LONDON.

Points of Connexion and Repetition.				Number of Miles of—		
				Cable.	Land Line.	Total.
Melbourne—Mount Gambier	...	...	...	...	300	300
Mount Gambier—Adelaide	...	...	...	...	270	270
Adelaide—Port Augusta	...	...	...	...	200	200
Port Augusta—Alice Springs	...	...	...	...	1,036	1,036
Alice Springs—Port Darwin	...	...	...	...	898	898
Port Darwin—Banjoewangie	...	...	...	1,150	...	1,150
Banjoewangie—Batavia	...	...	...	...	480	480
Batavia—Singapore	...	...	...	553	...	553
Singapore—Penang	...	...	...	399	...	399
Penang—Madras	...	...	...	1,280	...	1,280
Madras—Bombay	...	...	...	...	650	650
Bombay—Aden	...	...	...	1,662	...	1,662
Aden—Suez	...	...	...	1,346	...	1,346
Suez—Alexandria	...	...	...	...	224	224
Alexandria—Malta	...	...	...	828	...	828
Malta—Gibraltar	...	...	...	1,008	...	1,008
Gibraltar—Falmouth	...	...	...	1,061	...	1,061
Falmouth—London	...	...	...	...	350	350
Total	...	...	...	9,287	4,408	13,695

Proposals
respecting
telegraphic
communi-
cation with
Europe.

1313. A proposal has been received for providing telegraphic communication with America and Europe by means of a cable to be laid in the Pacific Ocean. Moreover, a suggestion has been made by Sir Julius Vogel, late Treasurer of New Zealand, that the Governments of the Australasian colonies should themselves take the responsibility of telegraphic connexion with the other parts of the world, by the laying of cables on their own account, and, if possible, by the purchase of certain lines. The Eastern Extension Telegraph Company has also submitted a scheme, under which, by a guarantee of revenue for a

certain term, the charge for messages between Europe and Australia will be reduced to 4s. per word. These questions, as well as that of subsidies to the cables in connexion with Australia, were still under consideration at the time of going to press.

1314. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open, with their proportion to area and population, in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of the years named :—

Telegraphs
in Austral-
asian colo-
nies

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Miles of Line.	
		Line.	Wire.	Per 1,000 Square Miles.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria ...	1875	2,629	4,510	29·9	332
	1880	3,215	6,019	36·6	374
	1883	3,660	7,271	41·7	397†
	1884	3,715	8,850	42·3	393†
	1885	3,949	9,617	44·9	407
New South Wales*...	1875	4,926	8,012	15·9	812
	1880	7,956	13,188	25·7	1,076
	1883	9,315	17,272	30·1	1,072
	1884	9,755	18,681	31·5	1,059
	1885	10,351	19,864	33·4	1,080
Queensland ...	1875	3,956	...	5·9	2,182
	1880	5,768	8,150	8·6	2,551
	1883	6,654	10,618	10·0	2,315
	1884	6,979	11,300	10·4	2,310†
	1885	7,533	12,290	11·3	2,387
South Australia* ...	1875	3,147	3,904	3·5	1,495
	1880	4,754	6,904	5·3	1,777
	1883	5,278	8,824	5·8	1,733
	1884	5,230	7,833	5·8	1,672
	1885	5,346	9,378	5·9	1,750
Western Australia ...	1875	766	...	·8	2,868
	1880	1,555	1,593	1·6	5,359
	1883	1,585	1,609	1·6	5,000
	1884	1,885	1,897	1·9	5,719
	1885	2,234	2,288	2·3	6,349
Tasmania ...	1875	396	468	15·0	382
	1880	878	1,096	33·3	765
	1883	1,273	1,543	48·3	1,009
	1884	1,313	1,716	49·8	1,006
	1885	1,635	2,071	61·9	1,222
New Zealand ...	1875	3,156	...	30·3	840
	1880	3,706	9,401	35·6	764
	1883	4,074	10,037	39·2	753
	1884	4,264	10,474	41·0	765†
	1885	4,463	10,931	42·8	776

NOTE.—For number of miles of electric telegraph open in each colony at the end of 1886, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

* The miles of telegraph line in South Australia and in New South Wales in 1875 have been estimated from the miles of wire, which alone were returned.

† Calculations altered since last publication owing to amendment of the estimates of population.

Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

1315. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1885 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each. The order was the same as in the preceding ten years :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1885.

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

Order of colonies in respect to ratio of telegraphs to area and population.

1316. In proportion to area, Victoria had, in 1885, a larger extent of telegraph line than any other colony except Tasmania ; but in proportion to population, Victoria was at the bottom of the list. The order of the colonies in regard to the proportion of telegraph line to area is almost the reverse of that to population, as will be observed by the following lists :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO RATIO OF TELEGRAPH LINE TO AREA AND POPULATION, 1885.

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

Length of telegraphs in Australia and Australasia.

1317. On the continent of Australia there were 29,413 miles, and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 35,511 miles, of telegraph line open at the end of 1885. At the same date at least 53,437 miles of wire were in work on the Australian continent, and 66,439 on the continent with Tasmania and New Zealand added. In Australia there was a proportion of 9·9 miles of line, and in the whole of Australasia a proportion of 11·6 miles, to every 1,000 square miles of territory. To every 100,000 of the population in the former there were 1,134 miles and in the latter 1,075 miles of line.

Messages in Australasian colonies.

1318. From the following figures, which show the extent to which electric telegraphy is made use of in the different colonies, it would appear that most messages by far are transmitted in New South Wales, the next largest number in New Zealand, and the next in Victoria :—

TELEGRAPHIC MESSAGES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885.

				Number of Messages.
1. New South Wales	...	...	...	2,625,992
2. New Zealand	...	...	...	1,774,273
3. Victoria	...	...	...	1,624,666
4. Queensland	...	...	...	1,222,191
5. South Australia	...	...	...	713,379
6. Tasmania	...	...	...	218,155
7. Western Australia	...	...	...	116,977
Total				8,295,633

1319. The lengths of telegraph line open and number of messages transmitted in the United Kingdom and such British possessions as the information is available for are as follow, according to the latest information:—

Telegraphs
in British
dominions.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Country or Colony.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
		Line.	Wire.	
United Kingdom	1885	30,276	170,195	39,235,
Australasia	"	35,511	66,439	8,296,
Canada	"	24,100	47,288	3,896,
Cape of Good Hope	"	4,329	...	798,
Ceylon	"	1,857	...	...
India	"	25,387	74,973	2,018,
West Indies	"	3,200	...	200,

1320. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and wire open, and the number of messages sent, in some of the principal Foreign countries, according to the latest returns. The information, where possible, has been drawn from official sources:—

Telegraphs
in Foreign
countries.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
		Line.	Wire.	
Algeria	...	4,300	8,678	800,
Argentine Confederation	1885	11,730	21,070	497,
Austria-Hungary	1884	33,750	99,182	10,966,
Belgium	1885	3,773	17,600	4,211,
Bosnia	1883	1,730	2,995	297,
Brazil	1885	6,440	11,258	368,
Bulgaria	1884	1,520	2,175	444,
Central America	...	7,219	...	483,
Chili	1884	7,625	...	522,
Cochin-China	...	1,200	...	100,
Denmark	1884	2,346	6,588	1,252,
Egypt	1886	2,701	5,221	700,
France	1884	56,545	205,470	29,452,
Germany	1884-5-6	49,717	179,546	20,124,
Greece	1884	3,720	4,570	628,
Holland	1885	2,919	10,420	3,445,

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph Open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted)..
		Line.	Wire.	
Italy	1885	18,646	66,295	7,068,
Japan	1885	5,546	15,040	2,558,
Java	1885	5,766	...	399,
Luxemburg ... ..	...	210	816	85,
Mexico	1886	12,700	...	700,
Persia	1886	3,824	6,124	83,
Peru	1878	1,382	...	100,
Portugal	1884	3,112	7,332	1,214,
Roumania	1885	3,256	6,800	1,224,
Russia	1884	68,238	154,443	10,484,
Servia	1885	1,633	2,023	411,
Spain	1885	11,078	26,890	3,323,
Sweden and Norway	1885	9,889	21,491	2,032,
Switzerland	1885	4,321	10,412	2,910,
Turkey	1884	14,617	26,060	1,259,
United States	1885	145,500	462,283	42,096,

1321. According to *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887* the number of miles of telegraph and the number of messages in each of the great continents of the world were as follow in 1884-5. To these the figures for the Australasian colonies in 1885 have been added :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN EACH CONTINENT.

Continent.	Miles of Line.	Messages (000's omitted).
Australasia	35,511	8,296,
Europe	326,709	138,634,
America	245,215	50,212,
Asia	42,148	5,029,
Africa	17,981	1,221,
Cables	103,096	...
The World	770,660	203,392,

1322. According to Mr. McCarty† (with a correction of the figures for Australasia), the length of telegraph lines in 1885-6 throughout the principal countries of the world was 737,667 miles, and that of telegraph wire 2,126,284 miles. It will be observed that the former is less than the total length of line given in the table by nearly 33,000 miles ; but, as an explanation of this discrepancy, McCarty distinctly states that his figures are exclusive of lines in course of construction—estimated at 30,000 miles—whereas these are probably included in the other figures.

* Page 1061. The lengths have been reduced from kilometres to miles, on the assumption that a mile is equal to 621 kilometres.
† *Annual Statistician*, San Francisco, 1887, page 409.

1323. All the railways in Victoria are the property of the State. Under the Victorian Railways Commissioners Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 767), which came into force on the 1st February, 1884, the railways are vested in three commissioners, who are a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and hold office for a term of seven years, at the expiration of which they are eligible for re-appointment, if the Governor in Council should so determine. The annual salaries appropriated to the commissioners are £3,000 for the chairman, and £1,500 for each of the other two. None of the commissioners can be removed from office unless an address praying for such removal be presented to the Governor by both Houses of Parliament in the same session of Parliament, or by the Legislative Assembly alone in two consecutive sessions. The commissioners are charged with the duty of constructing such lines of railway as are authorized by Parliament, and of maintaining, working, controlling, and managing all the lines of railway, subject, in some respects, to the approval of the Governor in Council. They are required by the Act to furnish reports to the Minister of Railways quarterly; also reports of their proceedings, and of all moneys received and expended by them, to Parliament in September of each year.

1324. The number of miles of railway open on the 30th June, 1887, was 1,880; consisting of 1,643½ miles of single and 236½ of double line. The following table shows the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during the year ended 30th June, 1887:—

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED.

Names of Lines.	Length Open on 30th June, 1887.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double Line.	Single Line.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
<i>Northern System.</i>	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Miles.
Melbourne to Sandhurst ...	100¾	...	100¾	4,700,426†	46,654	}
Sandhurst to Echuca	55¼	55¼	675,634†	12,229	
Lancefield Junction to Lancefield	...	14½	14½	62,280	4,295	
Carlsruhe to Daylesford	22¾	22¾	158,174	6,953	} §
Castlemaine to Dunolly	47½	47½	300,369	6,324	
Dunolly to St. Arnaud	33	33	159,530	4,834	
St. Arnaud to Donald	23¾	23¾	93,801	3,950	
Castlemaine to Maldon	10¼	10¼	56,700	5,532	
Ballarat to Maryborough	42½	42½	267,047	6,283	}
Ballarat Racecourse (Branch line)	...	2	2	6,972	3,486	

* Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction, &c. See footnote (§) on page 653 *post*.

† Excluding the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, which cost £303,239.

‡ Including a bridge over the Murray at Echuca, constructed conjointly by Victoria and New South Wales, the proportion paid by Victoria being £49,232.

§ For distance travelled, see next page.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Names of Lines.	Length Open on 30th June, 1887.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double Line.	Single Line.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
<i>Northern System—continued.</i>	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Miles.
Maryborough to Avoca	15	15	60,946	4,063	1,936,059
Sandhurst to Inglewood	30	30	155,650	5,188	
Inglewood to Charlton	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	42 $\frac{3}{4}$	165,661	3,875	
Eaglehawk to Kerang	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	73 $\frac{3}{4}$	278,834	3,781	
Charlton to Wycheproof	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	83,193	5,042	
Korong Vale to Boort	18	18	69,866	3,881	
Creswick to Daylesford	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	139,100	5,919	
Wedderburn Junction to Wedderburn	...	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	16,850	3,547	
Total ...	100 $\frac{3}{4}$	475 $\frac{3}{4}$	576 $\frac{1}{2}$	7,451,033	12,925	
<i>Western System.</i>						
Footscray Junction to Williamstown	6	...	6	475,647†	79,274	2,260,663
Newport to Geelong (including line to Wharf and Williamstown Racecourse line)	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	39 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,120,278‡	28,278	
North Geelong to Ballarat ...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,778,560	33,244
Geelong to Queenscliff	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	110,459	5,323	
Geelong and Colac (including Racecourse branch)	...	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	52 $\frac{1}{2}$	312,342	5,949	
Colac to Camperdown	28	28	124,252	4,438	
Camperdown to Terang	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	63,687 ||	...	
Warrenheip to Gordons	13	13	85,665	6,590	
Gordons to Bacchus Marsh §	...	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	7 $\frac{1}{4}$	90,714 ||	...	
Ballarat to Ararat	57	57	335,941	5,894	
Ararat to Stawell	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	18 $\frac{3}{4}$	124,634	6,647	
Stawell to Horsham	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	53 $\frac{1}{2}$	255,500	4,776	
Horsham to Dimboola	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	21 $\frac{1}{4}$	74,815	3,521	
Ballarat to Scarsdale	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	13 $\frac{1}{4}$	58,304	4,400	
Ararat to Hamilton	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	313,392	4,713	
Hamilton to Portland (including line to Portland wharf)	...	54	54	277,365	5,136	
Bransholme to Casterton	32	32	173,275	5,415	
Braybrook Junction to Bacchus Marsh	...	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	24 $\frac{1}{4}$	241,479	9,958	
Lal Lal Racecourse	2	2	11,187	5,593	
Murtoa to Warracknabeal	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	31 $\frac{1}{4}$	124,736	3,992	
Ballarat Cattle Yards Branch	3	3	11,815	3,938	
Dimboola to South Australian Border	...	62	62¶	295,619	4,674	
Lubeck to Rupanyup	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	33,009	3,386	
Total ...	61 $\frac{1}{4}$	621 $\frac{1}{4}$	682 $\frac{1}{2}$	6,492,675	9,455	

* Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction, &c. See footnote (§) on next page.

† Including the pier and breakwater, and western pier, which cost £174,424.

‡ Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

§ Completed portion only between Gordons and Ballan. For particulars of incomplete section of this line, see next table.

|| Approximate only.

¶ Exclusive of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ mile on disputed territory near the border, constructed by the Victorian Government.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Names of Lines.	Length Open on 30th June, 1887.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance Travelled during the Year.
	Double Line.	Single Line.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
<i>North-Eastern System.</i>	Miles	Miles	Miles	£	£	Miles.
Essendon Junction to Essendon (including Racecourse line)	5	...	5	124,882	24,976	1,744,283
Essendon to Wodonga ...	43 $\frac{3}{4}$	138 $\frac{1}{4}$	182	1,926,208	10,584	
Wodonga to Murray River ...	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	35,847	15,932
Tallaroek to Yea ...	...	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	23 $\frac{3}{4}$	148,271	6,243
Mangalore to Shepparton ...	...	45	45	239,322	5,318
Shepparton to Numurkah ...	...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	66,142	3,226
Toolamba to Tatura ...	...	7	7	27,270	3,896
Benalla to St. James ...	...	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	73,013	3,562
Wangaratta to Beechworth ...	...	23	23	157,953	6,868
Everton to Myrtleford ...	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	73,546	4,457
Springs to Wahgunyah ...	...	14	14	67,561	4,826
North Melbourne to Coburg	$\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	140,177	28,035	
St. James to Yarrawonga ...	...	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	84,260	4,236
Total ...	49 $\frac{1}{4}$	335	384 $\frac{1}{4}$	3,164,452	8,235	
<i>Eastern System.</i>						
Spencer and Flinders streets Junction	...	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	7,166	9,555	1,224,971
South Yarra to Oakleigh ...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	...	6 $\frac{3}{4}$	244,856	36,275
Oakleigh to Sale ...	...	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	118 $\frac{1}{4}$	802,017	6,782
Traralgon to Heyfield (including one mile to Traralgon Junction)	...	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	23 $\frac{1}{4}$	112,209	4,826	
Heyfield to Bairnsdale † ...	...	11	11	32,450	...
Morwell to Mirboo ...	...	20	20	143,650	7,182
Hawthorn to Lilydale ...	2	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	20 $\frac{1}{4}$	214,020	10,569	825,402
Caulfield to Frankston ...	...	20	20	127,060	6,353
Hobson's Bay Suburban ...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,668,214†	50,552
Total ...	25 $\frac{1}{4}$	211 $\frac{1}{2}$	236 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,351,642	14,157	
Grand Total	236 $\frac{1}{2}$	1643 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,880	20,459,802§	10,835	7,991,378

1325. Under the Railway Construction Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 821), which came into operation on the 12th December, 1884, 62 new lines, of an aggregate length of about 1,200 miles, were authorized, at a total estimated cost of nearly 6 millions sterling. Of these lines, 54, Railways in progress.

* Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction, &c. See footnote (§).

† Completed portion as far as Maffra only. The expenditure on this portion is only approximate. For particulars of incomplete section of this line, see next table.

‡ Including expenditure on works, &c., between Prince's-bridge station (Melbourne) and Windsor, not yet apportioned, amounting to £195,563.

§ The total cost of the railways opened to the 30th June, 1887, was £25,297,534, viz., £20,459,802 as shown above, £3,019,143 on rolling-stock, £803,239 on the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, £707,753 on general construction (such as sheds, workshops, machinery, &c.), and £307,597 cost of floating loans. See paragraphs 1335 and 1336 *post*.

of a total length of 1,167 miles, were country, and 8, of a total length of $28\frac{1}{2}$ miles, were suburban lines. The expenditure authorized for the country lines, including stations, but not including permanent-way materials or rolling-stock, was £3,960 per mile; and for suburban lines, including stations and permanent-way material, but not including rolling-stock, £14,294 per mile. The gross additional amount authorized for rolling-stock is £178,000, and for permanent-way material (on country lines only) £415,000. Of the 1,200 miles authorized under the Act, 188 had been completed and opened for traffic on the 30th June, 1887, whilst 337 miles were in progress, and the remaining 675 miles had not been commenced. The following is a statement of the proposed lengths of the railways in progress, and of the amounts expended thereon to the 30th June, 1887:—

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, JUNE, 1887.

Names of Lines.	Approximate Length.	Expenditure to 30th June, 1887.
COUNTRY LINES.		
	Miles.	£
Braybrook Junction to Newport	$4\frac{3}{4}$	24,610
Dandenong to Leongatha (section, Dandenong to White-law's Track)*	49	63,329
Hamilton to Coleraine	23	8,283
Heyfield to Bairnsdale (section, Maffra to Bairnsdale)*	$38\frac{3}{4}$	119,886
Horsham to Natimuk	$20\frac{1}{4}$	66,452
Lilydale to Healesville (<i>via</i> Yarra Flats)	$15\frac{1}{4}$	124,111
Moe to Narracan	11	75,142
Numurkah to Cobram	$21\frac{1}{4}$	3,358
Numurkah to Nathalia	14	1,575
Sale to Stratford	$8\frac{1}{2}$	16,735
Shepparton to Dookie	$14\frac{3}{4}$	2,292
Tatura to Echuca	$34\frac{3}{4}$	119,410
Wandong, Heathcote to Sandhurst (section, Wandong to Kilmore, Sandhurst to Heathcote)*	38	52,784
Wodonga to Tallangatta (section, Wodonga to Huon's Lake)*	$14\frac{1}{4}$	20,200
Yea to Mansfield (section, Yea to Catkin and Alexandra Branch)*	$17\frac{3}{4}$	9,118
Total	$325\frac{1}{4}$	707,285
SUBURBAN LINES.		
Alphington to Heidelberg	$2\frac{1}{4}$	37,710
Heidelberg Road to Alphington	$2\frac{1}{4}$	39,636
Johnston-street to Heidelberg Road	1	40,074
Brighton to Picnic Point	2	52,828
Hawthorn to Kew	1	31,526
Fitzroy Branch	1	69,423
Royal Park to Clifton Hill	$2\frac{1}{4}$	105,455
Total	$11\frac{3}{4}$	376,652
Lines authorized but not let up to 30th June, 1887 ... ..	...	97,735
Grand Total	337	1,181,672

* For particulars of the sections opened for traffic, see last table; and for those (if any) not yet commenced, see next table.

1326. The following is a list of the lines, or sections of lines, Railways authorized, but not commenced up to the 30th June, 1887, together with a statement of their proposed lengths and authorized cost:—

RAILWAYS AUTHORIZED BUT NOT COMMENCED, 30TH JUNE, 1887.

Names of Lines.	Approximate Length.	Authorized Cost.*
COUNTRY LINES.		
Avoca and Ararat ...	38 $\frac{3}{4}$ Miles.	£ 167,159
†Bacchus Marsh and Gordons (section, Ballan to Maddingley) ...	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	75,495
Ballarat East and Buninyong ...	8	34,510
Ballarat Racecourse and Springs ...	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	59,315
Birregurra and Cape Otway Forest ...	20	86,276
Camperdown and Curdie's River ...	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	85,197
Coburg and Somerton ...	7	30,197
†Dandenong and Leongatha (section, Whitelaw's Track to Leongatha) ...	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	89,512
Fitzroy and Whittlesea ...	20 $\frac{3}{4}$	89,512
Frankston and Crib Point ...	19	81,962
Mornington Railway ...	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	33,432
Frankston Cemetery ...	$\frac{3}{4}$	3,236
Inglewood and Dunolly ...	24	103,532
Kerang and Swan Hill ...	36	155,297
Koroit and Belfast ...	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	53,922
Koroit Railway, <i>via</i> Penshurst ...	47 $\frac{3}{4}$	205,983
Hamilton and Penshurst ...	17	73,335
Koroit and Warrnambool ...	10 $\frac{3}{4}$	47,451
Kyneton and Redesdale ...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$	71,177
Lancefield and Kilmore ...	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	59,315
Leongatha and Port Albert ...	50 $\frac{1}{4}$	216,767
Maffra and Briagolong ...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	42,060
Maldon and Laanecoorie ...	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	50,687
Mount Moriac and Forest... ..	11	47,452
Murchison and Rushworth ...	13	56,079
Myrtleford and Bright ...	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	79,805
Ondit and Beac ...	8	34,510
Ringwood and Ferntree Gully ...	7 $\frac{3}{4}$	33,432
Scarsdale and Linton's ...	8 $\frac{1}{4}$	35,589
Terang and Mortlake ...	13	56,079
†Camperdown and Warrnambool (section, Terang and Warrnambool) ...	29 $\frac{3}{4}$	128,340
†Wandong, Heathcote, and Sandhurst (section, Heathcote to Kilmore) ...	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	141,280
Warragul and Neerim ...	10	43,138
Wodonga and Tallangatta (section, Huon's Lake to Tallangatta) ...	11	47,452
Yackandandah and Beechworth ...	13	57,158
†Yea and Mansfield (section, Catkin to Mansfield) ...	38	163,938
Total ...	658	2,839,581
SUBURBAN LINES.		
Burnley to Junction with Outer Circle ...	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	89,340
Outer Circle Railway—Oakleigh, <i>via</i> Camberwell to Richmond and Alphington ...	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	150,090
Total ...	16 $\frac{3}{4}$	239,430
Grand Total ...	674 $\frac{3}{4}$	3,079,011

* Exclusive of rolling-stock. The amounts given are only rough approximations. There is no definite amount authorized for the construction of any one line.

† For portion of these lines, in progress or completed, see last two tables.

Rolling-
stock.

1327. The quantity and description of rolling-stock, and its total cost, were as follow on the 30th June, 1886 and 1887. An increase will be noticed in the number of locomotives, goods trucks, and guard vans, &c., at a cost of nearly £200,000 :—

ROLLING-STOCK, 1886 AND 1887.

Year ended 30th June.			Number of—						Total Cost of Rolling- stock.
			Loco- motives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggons, &c.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
1886	...	...	350	454	288	499	4,712	397	£ 2,821,528
1887	...	...	366	447	288	498	5,799	411	3,019,143
Increase			16	...	...	...	1,087	14	197,615
Decrease			...	7	...	1	...	...	...

Passenger
rates.

1328. The passenger rates are somewhat higher on country lines than on the lines connecting Melbourne with its suburbs, which are now defined to be those within a radius of 15 miles from the heart of the city. The following are the respective rates per mile :—

PASSENGER RATES (SINGLE) PER MILE.

			<i>d.</i>		<i>d.</i>
First class, country lines	...	2	|	Second class, country lines	1½
„ suburban lines	...	1	|	„ suburban lines	...

Miles
open and
travelled.

1329. By the following statement of the number of miles open and the number of train miles travelled, and of the passengers and goods carried during the financial years 1885-6 and 1886-7, it is shown that a considerable increase took place in all the items, the train mileage and goods traffic having increased by about 10 per cent., and the passengers carried by 16 per cent. It must be borne in mind that in both years only a portion of the extent set down as open was so during the whole year* :—

* The following lines were opened for traffic during the year 1885-6, at the dates named :—8th September, 1885, portion of the Morwell and Mirboo line, between Boolarra and Darlimurla, 4½ miles, and on to Mirboo North, 3½ miles, on 7th January, 1886; 1st January, 1886, the Lal Lal Racecourse line, 2 miles; 1st April, 1886, portion of the Braybrook Junction and Bacchus Marsh line, between Melton and Parwan, 6½ miles; 6th May, 1886, St James to Yarrawonga, 19¾ miles; 12th May, 1886, Murtoa to Warracknabeal, 31½ miles. During the year 1886-7, the following lines or portions of lines were opened for traffic on the dates named :—15th November, 1886, Ballarat Cattle Yards branch, 3 miles; 22nd December, 1886, Gordons to Ballan, 7½ miles; 19th January, 1887, Dimboola to South Australian Border, 62 miles, and Creswick to Rocky Lead, 12¾ miles; 16th February, 1887, Parwan to Bacchus Marsh, 2½ miles; 18th March, Heyfield to Maffra, 11 miles; 21st April, Wedderburn Junction to Wedderburn, 4¾ miles; 23rd April, Camperdown to Terang, 13¾ miles; 1st June, Rocky Lead to Daylesford, 10¾ miles, and Lubeck to Rupanyup, 9½ miles.

**RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS
AND GOODS CARRIED, 1885-6 AND 1886-7.**

Year.	Extent Opened.	Train Mileage.	Passengers.*	Goods and Live Stock.
	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.
1885-6	1,742½	7,256,703	42,511,014	2,724,095
1886-7	1,880	7,991,378	49,219,857	2,972,761
Increase	137½	734,675	6,708,843	248,666

1330. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses Receipts and working expenses. during the last two financial years :—

**RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1885-6 AND
1886-7.**

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.				Working Expenses.	Net Income.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods and Live Stock.	Sundries.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
1886	1,014,424	1,141,578	173,124	2,329,126	1,310,537	1,018,589	56·26
1887	1,078,693	1,193,582	180,803†	2,453,078	1,427,116	1,025,962	58·18
Increase	64,269	52,004	7,679	123,952	116,579	7,373	1·92

1331. It will be observed that, although the average extent of railway lines open for traffic was 6 per cent. greater in 1886-7 than in 1885-6, the net income increased by only £7,400 ; for although the gross receipts were larger by £124,000, nearly the whole of this amount was absorbed by the additional working expenses, the proportion of which to the receipts increased by nearly 2 per cent. This result is attributed by the Railway Commissioners to concessions made on passenger fares and merchandise rates, which in addition to those in the preceding year make a gross reduction since the passing of the *Railway Commissioners Act* of £250,000, which is equivalent to 10·2 per cent. of the gross railway revenue of 1886-7. On this subject the Railway Commissioners make the following remarks‡ :—

No department controlling State-owned railways can expect to be allowed to realize more than a small margin beyond the amount required to pay the interest upon the capital invested, as immediately that point has been reached the public

* In order to compute the number of passengers, the single tickets sold have been added to 720 for each yearly, 360 for each half-yearly, and 60 for each monthly ticket issued to adults ; 120 for each quarterly and 40 for each monthly ticket issued to youths ; 90 for each quarterly and 30 for each monthly ticket issued to boys ; and 2 for each day-return ticket issued ; an addition of 138,380 has also been made each year for the estimated number of free journeys made.

† This amount is made up of parcels, &c., £66,220 ; horses, carriages, and dogs, £15,571 ; mails, £46,976 ; rents, £35,359 ; miscellaneous, £16,677.

‡ See Report of the Victorian Railways Commissioners, page xv. Parliamentary paper No. 87, Session 1887.

request and insist upon concessions in rates, or increased facilities, both of which are practically an amelioration of taxation. The difference between a State and a private railway is that, as the business develops in the one case, the public get immediate benefit from lower charges and greater facilities ; and, in the other, the shareholders obtain a larger dividend at the end of each year's working. This will generally account for the State-owned railways not showing an increase on the net result, which is obtainable under the other system ; but so far as the result to those who use the railways and the shareholders respectively it is the same.

Earnings and expenses per mile.

1332. The following table shows the average extent of Government railways open, the gross earnings and expenses, and the net profits per mile open, in each of the last fourteen years :—

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN,
1873-4 TO 1886-7.

Year.	Average Number of Miles Open.	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Expenses per Mile.	Net Profits per Mile.
		£	£	£
1873-4	414	2,056	905	1,151
1874-5	541	1,701	890	811
1875-6	608	1,636	821	815
1877	787	1,443	753	690
1878	967	1,258	647	611
1879	1,091	1,120	587	533
1880	1,194	1,250	682	568*
1881	1,215	1,371	752	619*
1882	1,300	1,370	845	525
1883	1,432	1,326	890	436
1884 (6 months)	1,598	701	425	276
1884-5	1,655	1,318	772	546
1885-6	1,691	1,377	775	602
1886-7	1,791	1,370	797	573

Decrease of net profits per mile.

1333. It will be observed that in 1873-4, when only 400 miles were open, the net profits averaged over £1,100 per mile, but they fell off as the lines were extended to only £533 per mile (or less than half) in 1879, by which time the length open had increased to two and a-half times that in 1873-4 ; but from 1879 to the present time, notwithstanding the length open has increased by about 70 per cent., the net profits per mile have been tolerably uniform, varying—with one exception, viz., £436 in 1883—within the narrow limits £533 to £619. The average profits seem to have reached a minimum in 1883, but since then to have made considerable progress, and have been higher in the last two years than in any previous year since 1878, except 1881.

Railway debt.

1334. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of June, 1887, inclusive of the debentures of the

* The increases in these years were in consequence of the transactions of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines—on which the net profits per mile are naturally larger than on the country lines—being included for the first time in those years.

late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, was £25,300,706, of which £2,223,059 was raised during the year 1886-7.* As, however, the net cost of floating the loans amounted to £307,597, the net proceeds available for railway construction was only £24,993,109.

1335. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £2,759,647, have also been available for railway construction, viz., £2,355,725 derived from the alienation of Crown lands† and £403,922 from the consolidated revenue. The total expenditure on the construction of railways had amounted, at the end of June, 1887, to £26,479,206, and at the same period the balance at credit was £1,581,147. The following is a statement of the railway capital account to that date:—

Capital
account of
railways.

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO 30TH JUNE, 1887.

RECEIPTS.

Total amount of loans, exclusive of redemption loans	...	...	...	£25,300,706
Railway loan liquidation and construction account †	...	...	...	2,200,000
Railway construction account	...	...	...	155,725
From consolidated revenue	...	...	...	403,922
Total receipts	...	...	...	£28,060,353

EXPENDITURE.

Construction of completed lines	...	...	£20,459,802 ‡
Rolling-stock, general construction, &c.	...	...	4,837,732 §
Construction of lines in progress	...	...	1,083,937 ‡
Preliminary surveys	...	...	97,735 ‡
Total expenditure	...	...	£26,479,206
Balance unexpended	...	...	£1,581,147

Net income
and cost of
railways
compared.

1336. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £25,297,534, may be considered to represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic at the end of the year 1886-7, whilst the mean for the year may be set down at £24,600,700. The net income of the Victorian Railways in 1886-7 has already been stated || to have been £1,025,962. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 4.170 per cent., equal to £4 3s. 5d. per £100, as compared with a proportion of 4.356 or £4 7s. 1d. per £100 in 1885-6.

* The difference between the two amounts referred to is the amount shown in table following paragraph 350 *ante*.

† See footnote (*) on page 138 *ante*.

‡ For the particulars of the expenditure, see tables following paragraphs 1324 and 1325 *ante*.

§ Includes net cost of floating the loans, £307,597; and cost Melbourne station, £803,239. See also footnote (§) on page 653 *ante*. For cost of rolling stock only, see paragraph 1327 *ante*.

|| See table following paragraph 1330 *ante*.

It should be mentioned that the nominal rate of interest payable on the borrowed capital now averages 4·25 per cent., or £4 5s. per £100.* Formerly the rate was as high as 4½ per cent., but, owing to the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures and the issue during the years 1883 to 1885 of 4 per cent. debentures in lieu thereof, a reduction of £158,292, upon a total of £482,677, was effected in the annual interest payable.†

Proportion of
income to
capital cost.

1337. The following is a statement of the proportion which the net earnings of the railways have borne to their capital cost during each of the last six full financial years :—

							Percentage of Capital Cost.
1881	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·083
1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·512
1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·958
1884-5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·068
1885-6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·356
1886-7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·170

Purchase by
the State of
private
railways.

1338. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, formerly consisting of 6¼ miles of single and 9¼ miles of double line—or of 16½ miles in all—between Melbourne and the principal suburbs on the south side of the Yarra, were purchased by the Government on the 1st July, 1878. For the first twelve months after their purchase they were worked by the company for the State, but have since been under immediate Government control. The lines now are double throughout. The cost to the 30th June, 1887, including rolling-stock, was £1,923,214.

Rates of
interest on
debentures
of purchased
railways.

1339. Six per cent. Hobson's Bay Railway debentures of the value of £281,200, and 3½ per cent. debentures of the value of £200, were redeemed prior to the 30th June, 1886. The debentures now outstanding bear 5 per cent. interest, and represent a total value of £183,900.

Hobson's
Bay lines
before and
after
purchase.

1340. Dating from the period at which the Hobson's Bay lines were purchased by the State, there had been until the end of 1883 a large falling-off in the net income derivable therefrom, whilst in one year (1882) the working expenses actually exceeded the receipts by nearly £72,000. Since the railways have been placed under the control of Commissioners, however, there has been a marked improvement, and in the last two financial years the percentage of the net gain to the capital cost was even higher than it was before the railways were purchased from the company. The following table has been designed with the object of giving a comparative view of the profits or losses on working

* See table following paragraph 360 *ante*.

† See Return to an Order of the Legislative Assembly, dated 1st September, 1887. No. 17, Session 1887.

these lines before and since their purchase, and shows for each year their capital cost and the interest payable thereon, the net income and its percentage on the capital cost, also the amount and percentage of gain or loss on the working of the lines :—

HOBSON'S BAY LINES BEFORE AND AFTER PURCHASE BY THE STATE.

Year.	Capital Cost of Lines.*	Interest payable on Capital Cost.		Net Income. (Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.)		Net Gain (+) or Loss (−) on working Lines after payment of Interest.	
		Amount.	Average annual rate per cent.†	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.†	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.†
1873 to 1876 (annual average)	£ 1,000,000	£ 56,500‡	5·65	£ 82,627	8·26	+ 26,127	+ 2·61
1877-8 ...	1,015,011	57,348‡	5·65	81,152	8·00	+ 23,804	+ 2·35
1878-9 ...	1,337,128	65,093	4·87	43,728	3·27	− 21,365	− 1·60
1879 (6 months) ...	1,337,128	32,546	4·87	34,700	5·18	+ 2,154	+ ·31
1880 ...	1,362,316	65,476	4·81	61,317	4·50	− 4,159	− ·31
1881 ...	1,392,975	65,660	4·73	19,414	1·39	− 46,246	− 3·32
1882 ...	1,460,195	68,085	4·66	− 71,828§	− 4·92§	− 139,913	− 9·58
1883 ...	1,576,520	72,413	4·59	23,579	1·50	− 48,834	− 3·10
1884 (6 months) ...	1,647,150	37,380	4·54	45,995	5·59	+ 8,615	+ 1·05
1884-5 ...	1,715,460	77,490	4·52	113,731	6·63	+ 36,241	+ 2·11
1885-6 ...	1,808,450	80,750	4·46	129,709	7·17	+ 48,959	+ 2·71
1886-7 ...	1,886,200	82,940	4·40	141,748	7·52	+ 58,808	+ 3·12

NOTE.—The lines were purchased by the State on the 1st July, 1878.

1341. It will be observed that prior to their purchase by the State the net income of the lines represented a return of about 8 per cent. upon the capital, which probably included the accumulated reserve funds; and if interest be allowed on the whole at the same rate as was paid upon the debenture capital, the net gain, after payment of interest on capital, will be found to have been from $2\frac{1}{3}$ to $2\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. After the purchase, taking into account the interest upon the capital cost, there was an actual loss on the lines during each period shown except the last six months of 1879 and the three years and a-half ended with 1886-7. During the most recent financial year, the net income was equivalent to nearly $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum on the capital

Loss on working Hobson's Bay lines.

* The figures in this column represent the capital cost about the middle of the year or period named. On the 30th June, 1886, the capital cost was £1,849,178; and on the 30th June, 1887, £1,923,214, as stated in paragraph 1338 *ante*.

† Rate during periods of six months doubled for purposes of comparison with whole years.

‡ These amounts have been calculated by charging interest upon the whole capital at the same rate as the average of that payable upon the debenture capital.

§ The minus sign (−) indicates that the working expenses exceeded the receipts.

cost, which was more than 3 per cent. higher than the average rate at which the capital was borrowed ; whilst the net amount gained during the year was nearly £59,000. This satisfactory result is no doubt largely attributable to the increased settlement which has recently sprung up in the more distant suburbs of Melbourne. It will be borne in mind that the railways were placed under the control of the Commissioners on the 1st February, 1884.

Loss on working Hobson's Bay lines in 9 years.

1342. The figures in the fifth column (net income) show that during the 9 years between the purchase of the lines and the end of June, 1887, the receipts exceeded the working expenses by £542,093 ; but the figures in the last column but one show that, notwithstanding this, the total loss upon working the lines in the same period amounted, after paying interest on capital, to £105,740.

Compensation for railway accidents.

1343. The falling-off in the net income of the Hobson's Bay lines during the years 1881, 1882, and 1883 was largely due to the heavy compensation it was necessary to pay to sufferers from accidents which occurred thereon during the years 1881 and 1882. The amount of compensation payable on account of accidents on the other lines during the last 8½ years has been not much more than half that upon the Hobson's Bay lines. The following table shows the amount payable during that period, the Hobson's Bay lines being distinguished from those embraced in the other railway systems :—

COMPENSATION FOR RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, ETC.,* 1879 TO 1886-7.

Year.			Amount of Compensation payable.		
			Hobson's Bay lines.	Other lines.	Total.
			£	£	£
1879	...	...	936	5,310	6,246
1880	...	...	76	3,010	3,086
1881	...	...	45,160	19,835	64,995
1882	...	...	114,587†	17,141	131,728
1883	...	...	25,802	27,737	53,539
1884 (first 6 months)			1,630	30,098	31,728
1884-5	...	...	1,042	4,774	5,816
1885-6	...	...	647	4,875	5,522
1886-7‡	...	...	784	5,871	6,655
Total	...		190,664	118,651	309,315

Windsor railway accident.

1344. A serious railway accident occurred upon the Hobson's Bay lines on the 11th May, 1887, when the 5.30 passenger train to

* Compensation payable on account of goods damaged, lost, &c., is included prior to 1884-5, up to which date no separate account was kept, but in 1884-5, and subsequent years, the amount paid for personal damage only is included.
† This represents the amount set down as estimated to be payable when the accounts of the year were closed. It was subsequently found, however, that the liability had been under-estimated by about £25,000, which amount is therefore included in the accounts for the succeeding year.
‡ Exclusive of the Windsor accident; see next paragraph.

Elsternwick having been brought to a standstill in a deep curve between the Prahran and Windsor stations owing to an injury to the brake, was run into by the 5.40 Brighton express, which resulted in the death of 6 persons and the injury of 248. The sum of £85,000 has been placed on the Further Additional Estimates for 1887-8 to provide for compensation to the sufferers or their families, but it is believed that the total amount payable will not be less than £120,000.

1345. Upon the subject of compensation for railway accidents in general, and this accident in particular, the Railways Commissioners make the following remarks:—

Railways
Commis-
sioners.

We have always felt anxiety as to meeting special liabilities, which are inherent to railway working. Until the recent Windsor accident, the Victorian Railways for the past four years have been comparatively free from trouble of this kind, and they will in this respect compare favourably with the railway working of any other country. Risk and loss are taken into account by private railway companies and business firms as a matter of course; and in all well-conducted establishments provision is made for meeting such contingencies by the establishment of a reserve fund. In the case of State income, every penny received is absorbed by being placed to the credit of the Consolidated Revenue. The Victorian Railways contributed to that fund over £8,000,000 during the period referred to, without having any exceptional expenditure to meet until the recent Windsor accident; but, as it has been the rule to make no provision for such a contingency, the Department is suddenly called upon to face the pecuniary liability arising out of that accident. If only one per cent. of the amount received had been reserved, a considerable fund would have been formed. We know that such a fund cannot be established without legislation, and, in its absence, it should be clearly understood that the Department may occasionally have to meet an extraordinary expenditure out of an ordinary income—a position in which no private company would place itself. We also think that the extent to which the State should be liable for personal injury to the public using the railways deserves the most serious consideration. The fact already referred to, namely, that the increased earning power of the railways means a reduction in charge to the public for the services rendered by the Department, clearly indicates that the Department can at no time hope to get more than the bare cost of such service plus the actual interest payable upon the money borrowed for constructing the railways. As, therefore, all those who use the Railways participate in the benefits derivable from a service given at a minimum cost, the liability of the Department should bear some reasonable relation to the consideration it receives. It has been said that if railway carriers had not an indefinite liability attaching to them, less care would be used in conducting the traffic, and accidents would be more frequent; but this needs no denial from those associated with the conduct of the business, and daily conversant with the anxieties connected therewith. It can scarcely be logically contended that, given a consideration of say 3d., a liability to an unlimited amount should be involved. The consideration paid should have some reasonable relation to the risk taken, and, except in the case of railways, this is the invariable principle acted upon. It is quite feasible to establish a system that would work equitably without prejudicially affecting travellers. Let a maximum liability, say of £1,000, be fixed, and adopt a system of insurance, at a scale of rates sufficient only to cover the increased liability then taken, with the utmost facility for effecting such insurance, by means of which any person not content with the maximum established could secure an insurance for any amount that might be deemed necessary. The proceeds of such insurance would very soon establish a fund sufficient for special contingencies, and its necessity is the more evident when it is stated that no less than 254 claims have been the outcrop of the Windsor accident.

Return on capital cost of each railway system.

1346. The revenue returned in 1886-7 in proportion to the cost of construction (including rolling-stock of the lines open) was as high as 6 per cent. on the North-Eastern system—which carries the Sydney traffic—or 1½ per cent. less than on the Hobson's Bay lines; but varied from nearly 3 per cent. to 4 per cent. on the other lines. In proportion to the capital cost, the net returns on all the systems, except the North-Eastern and Hobson's Bay lines, show a falling-off in 1886-7 as compared with the previous year. The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems during the three financial years ended with 1886-7, as calculated in the department of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1884-5 TO 1886-7.

				1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.
				Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Northern system	...	...	...	3·19	3·25	2·91
Western system	...	...	...	3·93	4·29	4·08
North-Eastern system	...	...	...	6·18	6·11	6·17
Eastern system (exclusive of Hobson's Bay lines)	...	...	...	2·25	3·24	2·81
Hobson's Bay lines	...	...	...	6·63	7·17	7·52
All lines	...	...	...	4·07	4·36	4·17

Railways in Australasian colonies.

1347. The following table shows the number of miles of railway open, and the proportion that the extent of lines bore to area and population, in each of the Australasian colonies at the end of every fifth year from 1870 to 1880, and for the years 1883, 1884, and 1885 :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open on 31st December.		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria	1870	274	31	38
	1875	617	70	78
	1880	1,199	136	139
	1883	1,562	178	169
	1884	1,663	189	176
	1885	1,676	191	173
New South Wales	1870	335	11	67
	1875	437	14	74
	1880	850	28	115
	1883	1,365	44	159
	1884	1,665	54	184
	1885	1,777	57	186

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open on 31st December.		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants
Queensland ...	1870	206	3	178
	1875	265	4	146
	1880	633	9	280
	1883	1,038	16	361
	1884	1,207	18	400
	1885	1,434	21	455
South Australia ...	1870	133	1	72
	1875	274	3	130
	1880	667	7	249
	1883	988	11	324
	1884	1,059	12	339
	1885	1,063	12	339
Western Australia ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	38	...	142
	1880	72	...	248
	1883	115	1	363
	1884	118	1	358
	1885	184	2	523
Tasmania ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	150	57	145
	1880	172	65	150
	1883	167	63	132
	1884	215	82	165
	1885	257	97	192
New Zealand ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	542	52	144
	1880	1,258	121	259
	1883	1,480	142	274
	1884	1,570	151	282
	1885	1,654	159	288

NOTE.—For miles of railway open in each colony at the end of 1886, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*; also Appendix A *post*.

1348. At the end of 1885, the lines of Victoria extended over 22 more miles than those of New Zealand, but 101 miles less than those of New South Wales, which colony increased the length of her lines in two years by over 400 miles. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood, in 1885, in regard to the length of their lines of railway:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.
3. New Zealand.
4. Queensland.

5. South Australia.
6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to length of railways.

Order of colonies in respect to length of railway to area and population.

1349. In regard to the extent of railways open in proportion to area, Victoria was much in advance of the other colonies ; but, in proportion to population, it occupied the lowest position on the list. The following is the order of the colonies in 1885 in these respects :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPORTION OF LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

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

Railways in Australia and Australasia.

1350. The progress of railway extension on the continent of Australia, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, between 1870 and 1885, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length in 1885 in Australia was six and a-half times, and in Australasia eight and a-half times, as great as it was at the commencement of the period :—

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1870 	948	948
1873 	1,309	1,499
1874 	1,527	1,781
1875 	1,631	2,323
1876 	1,892	2,783
1877 	2,346	3,472
1878 	2,736	3,978
1879 	2,995	4,339
1880 	3,421	4,852
1881 	4,012	5,471
1882 	4,575	6,207
1883 	5,068	6,715
1884 	5,712	7,497
1885 	6,134	8,045

Railways in Australasia in proportion to area and population.

1351. In 1885, there were on the continent of Australia an average of 2·1 miles of railway to every 1,000 square miles, or 237 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants ; and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 2·6 miles to every 1,000 square miles, or 244 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants.

1352. All the Victorian lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, which is also the national gauge in South Australia, but has not been adhered to in that colony, as 715 out of 1,059 miles have been constructed upon a 3 feet 6 inches gauge. In New South Wales, a 4 feet 8½ inches gauge has been adopted, but the private line of railway between Moama and Deniliquin, which is connected with the Victorian line from Sandhurst to Echuca, has been constructed upon a 5 feet 3 inches gauge. In Queensland, Western Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania, all the railways have been constructed upon a gauge of 3 feet 6 inches; but in the last named colony 45 miles of the lines have been constructed upon a gauge of 5 feet 3 inches, as well as the usual one of 3 feet 6 inches.

Gauges of
lines in
Australasia.

1353. The following is a statement of the length, capital cost, receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of the railways in each Australasian colony during the year 1885:—

Length,
cost, and
revenue of
railways in
each colony

LENGTH, CAPITAL COST, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF
RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1885.*

Colony.	At end of the Year.		During the Year. †		
	Number of Miles Open. †	Capital Cost. ‡	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria	1,676	22,851,141	2,181,932	1,277,425	904,507
New South Wales	1,777	20,772,769	2,174,368	1,458,153	716,215
Queensland	1,434	9,484,654§	691,541	444,140	247,401
South Australia	1,063	7,295,102	643,850	407,248	236,602
Western Australia	184	500,750§	27,179	28,188	-1,009
Total	6,134	60,904,416	5,718,870	3,615,154	2,103,716
Tasmania	257	2,009,712	126,905	111,167	15,738
New Zealand	1,654	12,349,082	1,047,418	690,340	357,078
Grand Total ..	8,045	75,263,210	6,893,193	4,416,661	2,476,532

1354. The average cost of railways per mile, as deduced from the figures in the above table, ranges from £13,634 in Victoria to £4,038 in Western Australia. The following are the figures for each colony:—

Cost per
mile of rail-
ways in
each colony

* The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June, 1885, those for New Zealand for the year ended 31st March, 1886, and those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1885. For later information respecting the railways in the various colonies, see Appendix A *post*.

† The following lengths of private railways are included, viz., 45 miles in New South Wales; 60 miles in Western Australia; 48 miles in Tasmania; and 41 miles in New Zealand.

‡ Except in regard to Tasmania, the cost and receipts, &c., of private railways are not included.

§ Including expenditure on lines in progress.

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN EACH COLONY.*

(At the end of 1885.)					£
1. Victoria	...	...	...	...	13,634
2. New South Wales	...	...	...	...	11,994
3. Tasmania	...	...	...	...	7,820
4. New Zealand	...	...	...	...	7,656
5. South Australia	...	...	...	...	6,862
6. Queensland	...	...	...	...	6,614†
7. Western Australia	...	...	...	...	4,038†

Cost of rail-
ways per
mile in
various
countries.

1355. According to the following figures, the capital cost of railways per mile is not so high in Victoria as in any of the following countries except the United States, and in all the other colonies the capital cost has been even less than in that country:—

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.†

					Cost per mile. £
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	49,984
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	42,512
Belgium	...	...	...	...	36,522
France...	...	...	...	...	27,698
Germany	...	...	...	...	21,192
Russia and Austria	...	...	...	...	19,968
United States	...	...	...	...	12,496

Proportion
of railway
revenue to
cost in each
colony.

1356. The net railway revenue bears a higher proportion to the capital cost in Victoria and New South Wales than in any of the other colonies, the proportion being in favour of the former by one-half per cent. This will be observed from the following figures, which also show that the railways of Western Australia are worked at a loss; and those of Tasmania pay less than 1 per cent., whilst those of the other colonies pay 3 per cent. or over upon their capital cost:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN EACH COLONY.§

					Per Cent.
1. Victoria	...	...	...	...	4·07
2. New South Wales	...	...	...	...	3·51
3. South Australia	...	...	...	...	3·25
4. New Zealand	...	...	...	...	2·96
5. Queensland	...	...	...	...	2·73 ||
6. Tasmania	...	...	...	...	·83
7. Western Australia	...	...	...	...	— ·23 ¶

Average
cost and
profits of
railways in
Australia
and Aus-
tralias.

1357. Taking the continent of Australia as a whole, the capital cost of railways averaged £10,102 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue

* For later information see Appendix A post.

† Including expenditure on lines in progress.

‡ The figures have been taken from a paper entitled "The Economics of European Railways," J. S. Jeans. *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique*, tome I., 3ème et 4ème livraisons, page 117, there given in francs per kilometre.

§ For later information see Appendix A post.

|| This is below the true proportion, as the capital cost on which the rate is based includes expenditure on lines in progress, and therefore unproductive.

¶ The minus sign indicates a net loss.

to cost was 3·53 per cent. Combining the Australian continent with Tasmania and New Zealand, the capital cost averaged £9,528 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3·36 per cent.

1358. The following figures compared with those relating to the Australasian colonies show the proportion of net revenue to capital cost to have been higher in Victoria than in Belgium, Austria-Hungary, Italy, or Switzerland, though not so high as in the United Kingdom, France, or Germany; whilst in all the other colonies, the proportion was lower than in any of the countries named :—

Proportion
of railway
revenue to
cost in
various
countries.

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN
VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

	Per cent.
Germany	4·68
France	4·65
United Kingdom	4·12
Belgium	4·03
Austria-Hungary	3·98
Italy (State lines only)	3·70
Switzerland	3·67

1359. Some engineers contend that the first cost of a railway should not exceed ten times its annual gross receipts, the latter being termed its “theoretical cost.” The following figures show that in all the Australasian colonies, except New South Wales, the theoretical cost was greatly exceeded by the actual cost. This, however, is to be expected in new and thinly peopled countries, and upon recently constructed lines where the railway traffic is not yet fully developed :—

Actual and
theoretical
cost of
Austral-
asian rail-
ways.

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten times the Annual Receipts).	Actual in Excess of Theoretical Cost.	Actual less than Theo- retical Cost.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	22,851,141	21,819,320	1,031,821	...
New South Wales	20,772,769	21,743,680	...	970,911
Queensland	9,484,654	6,915,410	2,569,244	...
South Australia	7,295,102	6,438,500	856,602	...
Western Australia	500,750	271,790	228,960	...
Total	60,904,416	57,188,700	3,715,716†	...
Tasmania	2,009,712	1,269,050	740,662	...
New Zealand	12,349,082	10,474,180	1,874,902	...
Grand total	75,263,210	68,931,930	6,331,280	...

* See J. S. Jeans' paper, page 121.

† Net figures.

Actual and theoretical cost of railways in various countries.

1360. The actual has been less than the theoretical cost of constructing the railways in British India, Belgium, Russia, and the United States ; but the reverse has been the case in the rest of the following countries :—

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF CONSTRUCTING RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

Country.	Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten times the Annual Receipts).	Actual in Excess of Theoretical Cost.	Actual less than Theoretical Cost.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	784,921,000	682,100,000	102,821,000	...
British India ...	143,000,000	173,000,000	...	30,000,000
Canada ...	525,210,000	466,210,000	59,000,000	...
Germany ...	471,239,120	451,298,000	19,941,120	...
France ...	461,509,120	439,011,200	22,497,920	...
Italy ...	111,480,880	75,011,200	36,469,680	...
Belgium ...	52,735,120	53,538,000	...	802,880
Russia ...	241,021,000	335,246,400	...	94,225,400
United States ...	1,599,250,000	1,605,000,000	...	5,750,000

Railways in United Kingdom.

1361. In 1885 the length of lines open in Ireland and Scotland together was about 600 miles less than on the Australian continent, whilst the length open on that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand was considerably more than half that in England and Wales. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the working expenses were in the proportion of nearly 53 per cent. of the receipts, or a considerably lower proportion than that obtaining in Victoria; whilst the net receipts amounted to 4 per cent. of the capital cost.† The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for that year :—

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1885.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.	Paid-up Capital (Shares, Loans, &c.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales	13,612	677,180,162	622,169,944	59,320,905	31,474,849
Scotland ...	2,982	103,080,304	55,922,425	7,433,337	3,762,215
Ireland ...	2,575	35,597,589	19,120,662	2,801,532	1,550,893
Total United Kingdom }	19,169	815,858,055	697,213,031	69,555,774	36,787,957

* See J. S. Jeans' paper, page 118 ; cost there given in francs.
† See table following paragraph 1330, and paragraph 1337, ante.

1362. The gross daily receipts of the Victorian railways per mile open averaged £3 15s. 5d. in 1885-6, and £3 15s. 1d. in 1886-7. These amounts are much larger than the average receipts upon any of the British railways, except the Metropolitan, as shown by the following figures:—

**GROSS DAILY RECEIPTS OF BRITISH RAILWAYS PER MILE
CONSTRUCTED.***

					Average Receipts per Mile per Day.		
					£	s.	d.
Metropolitan ...	...	...	...	...	11	9	1
London and Yorkshire ...	...	...	...	...	2	19	7
London, Chatham, and Dover ...	...	...	...	...	2	13	9
London and North-Western ...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
London, Brighton, and Southern Counties ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	6
Midland ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5
Great Northern ...	...	...	...	...	1	15	5
London and South-Western ...	...	...	...	...	1	12	11
North-Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	1	12	4
Great Eastern ...	...	...	...	...	1	7	1
Great Western ...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
Caledonian ...	...	...	...	...	1	6	7
North British ...	...	...	...	...	1	0	1
Average ...					1	14	6

1363. Imperial official statistics contain particulars respecting the railways in but few British possessions outside the Australasian colonies. The following are the latest particulars respecting the length of lines open in such possessions as the information is available for:—

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1885.

Miles of Railway Open.			Miles of Railway Open.		
British India ...	...	12,376	Canada ...	...	10,733
Ceylon ...	...	178	Jamaica ...	...	67
Mauritius ...	...	92	Trinidad ...	...	51
Natal ...	...	174	British Guiana ...	...	21
Cape of Good Hope ...	...	1,599†			

1364. In 1878, Canada had only 5,915, the Cape of Good Hope had only 547, and Natal had only 5 miles of railway open; since then the increase in the first has been 4,818 miles, in the second 1,052 miles, and in the third 169 miles. It is probable the construction of railways in the last two was advanced for the purpose of facilitating military operations.

1365. In India, in 1886, there were 4,575 miles of guaranteed and assisted, and 7,801 miles of State railways, open, or 12,376 miles in all. The capital expended on Indian railways to the end of 1885 was £166,146,651; whilst the gross receipts for 1885 amounted to

* See J. S. Jean's paper, page 122.

† Including private lines.

£17,989,625, and the working expenses to £8,770,196. The proportion of working expenses to receipts in 1885 on all the lines was 49 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The number of passengers carried in the year was 80,865,000; and the weight of goods carried was 18,925,400 tons, in addition to about 1,000,000 head of live stock.

Railways in
Australasia,
Canada,
and India
compared.

1366. The railways in the Dominion of Canada extend over a greater length by one-fourth than, and the railways in British India extend over one and a half times the length of, all the lines in the Australasian colonies.

Railways in
Foreign
countries.

1367. From the latest official statistics, the following information respecting the railways of the various Foreign countries throughout the world has been extracted. Germany and the United States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom :—

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction. (000's omitted.)	Annual Number of Passengers carried. (000's omitted)	Annual Receipts. (000's omitted).	Annual Expenses. (000's omitted).
EUROPE.						
Austria-Hungary ...	1884	13,502	£ 275,518,	58,817,	£ 20,299,	£ 12,287,
Belgium ...	1885	2,740	70,052,	65,552,	6,280,	3,641,
Denmark ...	1883-4	997	...	7,984,	725,	513,
France ...	1884	17,836	492,787,	211,893,	43,849,	24,357,
German Empire ...	1884-5	22,640	480,615,	272,570,	50,735,	29,058,
Greece ...	1885	325	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1885	1,496	26,952,	19,500,	2,109,	1,205,
Italy ...	1884	6,158	115,002,	36,358,	8,429,	6,345,
Portugal ...	1884	947	...	2,581,	865,	354,
Russia ...	1885	15,934	...	36,962,	23,017,	14,744,
Spain ...	1884	5,380	...	...	...	...
Sweden and Norway	1884-5	5,069	32,881,	11,529,	2,554,	1,524,
Switzerland ...	1884-5	1,795	35,917,	23,488,	2,865,	1,541,
Turkey in Europe ...	1884	865	...	...	...	...
ASIA.						
China ...	1885	8	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	1884	249	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ...	1885	347	...	...	...	...
AMERICA.						
Argentine Confederation	1885	3,635	...	...	...	...
Brazil ...	1884	3,800	...	...	...	...
Chili ...	1884	1,414	...	...	...	...
Mexico ...	1884	3,388	...	...	...	...
Peru ...	1884	1,151	...	...	...	...
United States ...	1885	127,729	1,633,861,	351,427,	160,952,	104,780,
Uruguay ...	1884	268	...	...	...	...
Venezuela ...	"	102	...	...	...	...

1368. In proportion to population, all the Australasian colonies would appear to be better provided with railway accommodation than any of the European countries named below; but, in proportion to area, worse provided than any except Russia; Victoria, New Zealand, and Tasmania, being in this respect, however, better provided than that country:—

Australasian and European railways in proportion to population and area.

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.*

Countries.	Year.	Number of Inhabitants per Mile of Railway.
Queensland ...	1885	220
Western Australia ...	"	291
South Australia ...	"	295
New Zealand ...	"	348
Tasmania ...	"	521
New South Wales ...	"	539
Victoria ...	"	579
Switzerland ...	1882	1,620
United Kingdom ...	"	1,910
Germany ...	"	2,061
France ...	"	2,121
Belgium ...	"	2,378
Austria-Hungary ...	"	3,101
Spain ...	"	3,134
Portugal ...	"	4,427
Italy ...	"	5,010
Russia in Europe ...	"	6,077

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO AREA IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.†

Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.
Belgium ...	1882	4.9
United Kingdom ...	"	8.5
Switzerland ...	"	9.1
Germany ...	"	9.5
France ...	"	11.5
Italy ...	"	19.4
Austria-Hungary ...	"	19.7
Portugal ...	"	36.5
Spain ...	"	36.8
Victoria ...	1885	52.4
New Zealand ...	"	63.0
Tasmania ...	"	102.3
Russia in Europe ...	1882	136.7
New South Wales ...	1885	174.0
Queensland ...	"	466.0
South Australia ...	"	850.0
Western Australia ...	"	5,303.9

* See J. S. Jean's paper, page 116. Length of lines there given in kilometres.

† See J. S. Jean's paper, page 116. Length of lines and area there given in kilometres and square kilometres.

Receipts per
mile open
in various
countries.

1369. In proportion to the mileage open, the following figures show the gross railway receipts to be higher in Victoria than in Italy, but lower than in all the other European countries named ; whilst those in all the other Australasian colonies are lower than in any of those countries :—

GROSS RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES
AND VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.*

					Annual Receipts per Mile open.
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	£3,698
Belgium	...	...	...	...	2,500
France	...	...	...	...	2,459
Russia	...	...	...	...	2,327
Germany	...	...	...	...	2,056
Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	...	1,890
Victoria, 1885-6	...	...	...	...	1,377
Italy	...	...	...	...	1,320
New Zealand, 1885	...	...	...	...	1,314
New South Wales „	...	...	...	...	1,224
Australia „	...	...	...	...	942
Australasia „	...	...	...	...	857
South Australia „	...	...	...	...	606
Tasmania „	...	...	...	...	494
Queensland „	...	...	...	...	482
Western Australia „	...	...	...	...	148

Receipts per
train mile
in various
countries.

1370. By the following figures it would appear that the gross daily receipts of the Victorian Railways per train mile are higher than those of the railways of any of the European countries named :—

GROSS DAILY RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES
PER TRAIN MILE.†

					Receipts per Train Mile per Day.	
					s.	d.
Victoria—State lines	...	...	...	...	6	5
Austria-Hungary—Companies' lines	...	...	...	...	5	1
Russia—Companies' lines	...	...	...	...	4	7
France—Companies' lines	...	...	...	...	4	3
Austria-Hungary—Private lines worked by the State	...	...	...	...	4	3
Italy—State lines	...	...	...	...	4	2
Russia—State lines	...	...	...	...	3	9
Austria-Hungary—State lines	...	...	...	...	3	6
Germany—Private lines worked by the State	...	...	...	...	3	6
„ Companies' lines	...	...	...	...	3	0
Belgium—Companies' lines	...	...	...	...	2	9
„ State lines	...	...	...	...	2	3
France—State lines	...	...	...	...	2	2

Receipts per
ton on Vic-
torian and
European
railways.

1371. The Victorian railways received on the average about 8s. 5d. in 1885-6, and about 8s. in 1886-7, per ton of goods carried. According

* For the figures relating to European countries, see J. S. Jean's paper, page 119, there given in francs per kilometre open.
† For figures relating to European countries see J. S. Jean's paper, page 123, there given in francs per kilometre.

to the following figures, these tonnage rates are higher than those prevailing in any of the undermentioned countries except Russia:—

**AVERAGE RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES
PER TON OF GOODS CARRIED.***

						Receipts per Ton Carried.
						s. d.
Russia ...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11
Victoria ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 3
Roumania ...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2
Italy ...	...	...	...	...	...	7 6
France ...	...	...	...	...	...	6 3
Austria-Hungary ...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1
Denmark ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 7
Switzerland ...	...	...	...	...	...	4 7
Norway ...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6
Germany ...	...	...	...	...	...	3 3
Holland ...	...	...	...	...	...	3 1
Belgium ...	...	...	...	...	...	2 8
Luxemburg ...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11

1372. According to *l'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887,† the following was the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of decennial or quinquennial periods, from 1830 to 1885; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one:—

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 to 1885.†

Year	Total Length at end of years named.	Average Annual Increase between periods named.
	Miles	Miles.
1830 ...	206	
1840 ...	5,335	513
1850 ...	23,612	1,828
1855 ...	42,320	3,742
1860 ...	66,376	4,812
1865 ...	90,116	4,748
1870 ...	137,850	9,547
1875 ...	183,681	9,166
1880 ...	221,718	7,607
1885 ...	302,778	16,212

1373. By the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 765), passed on the 12th October, 1883, the company were authorized to construct tramways in the streets of Melbourne and suburbs. It was provided by the fourth schedule of that Act that the

* See J. S. Jean's paper, page 127, receipts there given in francs.

† Page 1060, where the length is given in *kilomètres*. A *kilomètre* has been assumed to be equal to .621 of an English mile.

† According to Mr. L. P. McCarty (*Annual Statistician*, 1886, p. 412), the length of the railways of the world in 1883 was 297,957 miles.

option of constructing the tramways should first be given to the municipalities interested, any two of which were required to notify to the company their intention of doing so before the expiration of three months from the passing of the Act ; but in case the municipalities should not elect to construct the tramways, the sole right was then to be vested in the company. All the municipalities, however, twelve in number, decided to exercise the power conferred upon them, and, the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body consists of seven delegates from the Melbourne City Council, and one from each of the other eleven municipalities, and has full power to construct tramways, and to borrow money for that purpose, secured on the municipal revenues. The Trust is required by the Act to complete the tramways by the 12th October, 1889, and to grant a 30 years' lease of the tramways to the company, dating from the 1st July, 1884, when the liability for interest commences. The company, on their part, are required to find all the rolling-stock, to keep the tramways and adjoining road, a total width of 17 feet, in complete repair ; to hand back the lines in thorough order to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, and to pay the Trust the annual interest on the moneys borrowed, not exceeding 5 per cent. ; also to contribute a further annual amount of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. during the first ten years, 2 per cent. during the next ten years, and 3 per cent. during the remainder of the term, so as to form a sinking fund towards the ultimate reduction or extinction of the loans. The expenses of the Trust during construction of the trams are to be defrayed out of the loan ; after that period one-half will be paid by the company, not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and the other half by the municipalities ; and the liability on account of loans is to be shared rateably amongst the different municipalities, according to the cost of the tramway within their municipal limits.* The total amount borrowed to the end of July, 1887, is £1,200,000, bearing interest at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The first loan of the Trust—for £500,000—was successfully floated in London on the 6th November, 1884 ; a second loan for a similar amount was floated in October, 1885, realizing, so far as the Trust was concerned, a net average price, exclusive of all expenses, of £101 15s.† ; and a third loan, amounting to £200,000, was floated in London in July, 1887, the average net price realized after deducting all expenses being £105 4s. ; and the construction of the lines is now

* Owing to the machinery provided in the original Act for floating the loan being defective, the Tramways Trust Act 1884 (48 Vict. No. 789) was subsequently passed, making the Trust's debentures a joint and several charge on the revenues of the various municipalities represented on the Trust.

† It should be stated that, in the first instance, the debentures for this loan were disposed of in Melbourne, at a premium of 35s., to two of the Banks, who undertook to pay all expenses of floating the loan in London. The loan was duly floated there on the 4th February, 1886, and realized as high an average price as £107 16s. 8d. This price includes a certain amount of accrued interest.

being rapidly proceeded with. The following account of the tramways, and proposed mode of working them, has been kindly furnished and brought on to the latest date by Mr. T. Hamilton, secretary to the Tramways Trust:—

The total length of tramways to be constructed amounts to $49\frac{1}{2}$ miles, of which $33\frac{1}{2}$ are to be worked by cables and stationary steam engines, and the remaining 16 miles by horses.

The cable lines will form one of the largest systems of this description of tramway in the world, and the method of construction adopted will combine all the best features and latest improvements of existing lines both in America and Europe.

The following short description will explain the principle of the construction and working:—

A double tunnel of Portland cement concrete extends from end to end of each line under the roadway; in these tunnels are placed, at intervals of about 4 feet apart, strong bent irons, called “yokes,” which have an opening at the top of about 4 inches. On each side of this opening, longitudinal angle-irons, $\frac{7}{8}$ inch apart, are bolted to the yokes, thus forming a continuous open groove or slot, leading into the tunnel and extending from end to end of the tramway. The rails on which the cars run are connected with these angle-irons by means of tie-rods, and are laid on a bed of concrete. In the tunnel are fixed, at intervals of 30 feet, iron pulleys, over which run the steel wire cables which are to work the cars. At the end of each line large horizontal pulleys are fixed between the two tunnels, over which the cable is placed, which thus runs up one tunnel and down the other. The motive power is supplied by stationary engines, placed in the most convenient spot available on the line.

Each passenger car is accompanied by a “dummy” car, on which the arrangements for working the car are fixed. A mechanical hand, called a “gripper,” fixed on the dummy, passes through the continuous groove above-mentioned, and on working a lever the gripper tightens on the rope, and the car proceeds on its course. To stop, the gripper is released and brakes are applied, by means of which, on level ground, the car can be brought to rest, without shock, in a few feet. The rate of travel of the cable will be about 7 miles an hour, which will give a mean rate for the cars, including stoppages, of about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It will be understood that the speed will be perfectly uniform, whether on the level or on ascending or descending hills. The methods of running round curves, of enabling one cable line to cross another, keeping the tension of the rope uniform, and of taking up automatically the slack caused by stretching, and by the diurnal variation of temperature, necessitate the application of various complicated and ingenious contrivances.

The cable lines and the horse line to Port Melbourne are to be paved with red-gum blocks; the other horse lines will be laid on wooden sleepers and be macadamized.

Great care has to be exercised in seeing that none but cement of the very highest quality is used in the tunnels. The tests prescribed are that not less than 90 per cent. shall pass through a sieve with 2,500 meshes to the square inch, and that small bricks of one inch square of pure cement shall, after having been immersed in water for 7 days, bear, without breaking, a strain of 350 lbs., applied by means of a testing machine.

A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince's-bridge Railway Stations, *via* Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d.

The line from Spencer-street Railway Station to Hawthorn-bridge, *via* Flinders-street, a length of 3 miles 5 furlongs, was opened for public traffic in November, 1885; that from Spencer-street Station, *via* Collins-street to the Merri-creek, Fitzroy, *via* Brunswick-street, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, on the 2nd October, 1886; and the Simpson's-road branch, 2 miles long, on the 22nd November, 1886; and thus the total extent open at the end of 1886 was 9 miles 1 furlong.

The line from Spencer-street, *via* Bourke-street and Nicholson-street to Park-street, with a branch along Gertrude street and Smith-street to the Merri Creek bridge at Clifton Hill—a total length of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles—was opened for traffic in August, 1887.

It is anticipated that the Brunswick line, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles long, will be opened in September, 1887, and the Carlton line, 3 miles long, in October, 1887.*

* The former line was subsequently opened on the 1st October, and the latter on the 21st December, 1887.

These will complete the cable system as at present proposed north of the Yarra, with the exception of the North Carlton branch, 1 mile long.

The St. Kilda, Prahran, and Toorak lines are also under construction; their completion will depend upon that of the Prince's Bridge.

Negotiations have been in progress during the year between the Melbourne Tramways Trust, the Tramways and Omnibus Company, and the Municipalities regarding the conversion of the proposed Hotham, South Melbourne, and Port Melbourne horse lines into cable tramways, but the question has not yet been decided.

The total expenditure to the end of 1886 was £662,764, including expenditure on lines in progress; and the total to the 9th September, 1887, was £952,000.

Tramway
passengers
and receipts.

1374. From information furnished by the Secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Co., it appears that the number of passengers carried on tramways during 1886 was 6,845,141, and the total receipts amounted to £74,340.

Tramway
accidents.

1375. During the first eighteen months the Melbourne street tramways were open, viz., from December, 1885, to June, 1887, 30 tramway accidents were recorded, resulting in the death of 7 persons, and the more or less serious injury of 23 others. The company have now, however, caused a protector, made of iron, extending round the front and sides, to be fastened to the dummy cars, and this it is expected will to a great extent obviate the danger of serious accidents in future.

Wages.

1376. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in respect to engagements made in Melbourne, in 1886, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia. It has been compiled from statements obtained from the best authorities, and is believed to be fairly representative of a state of affairs which must always be subject to some fluctuations. Throughout Victoria, the recognised working day for artisans and general labourers is eight hours :—

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1876, 1881, AND 1886.

Description of Labour.		1876.	1881.	1886.
1.—DOMESTIC SERVANTS.				
<i>Males.</i>				
Coachmen, foot-	} per week, with board and lodging }	15s. to 30s.	15s. to 25s.	20s. to 30s.
men, grooms, gardeners				
Butlers ...	... „ „	...	...	20s. to 40s.
<i>Females.</i>				
Cooks ...	... per annum, with board and lodging	£35 to £60	£35 to £60	£40 to £75
Laundresses	... „ „	£30 to £40	£35	£35 to £52
Housemaids	... „ „	£30 to £36	£30 to £35	£25 to £40
Nursemaids	... „ „	£25 to £35	£25 to £30	£20 to £40
General servants	... „ „	£26 to £36	£30 to £35	£25 to £40
Girls ...	... per week „	...	...	5s. to 8s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1876, 1881, AND 1886—continued.

Description of Labour.		1876.	1881.	1886.
2.—HOTEL SERVANTS.				
<i>Males.</i>				
Barmen ...	... per week, with board and lodging	25s. to 35s.	20s. to 40s.	30s. to 45s.
Waiters ...	... " "	25s. to 35s.	25s. to 35s.	20s. to 40s.
Boots ...	... " "	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Ostlers ...	... " "	15s. to 20s.	17s. 6d. to 20s.	17s. 6d. to 20s.
Cooks ...	... " "	20s. to 60s.	20s. to 60s.	20s. to 65s.
<i>Females.</i>				
Barmaids	... per week, with board and lodging	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
Waitresses	... " "	15s. to 20s.	12s 6d. to 15s.	15s. to 20s.
Housemaids	... per annum	£35 to £40	£30 to £35	£30 to £40
Cooks ...	... " "	£50 to £100	£50 to £80	£50 to £100
3.—FARM SERVANTS.				
<i>Males.</i>				
Ploughmen	... per week, and found	18s. to 22s.	20s.	20s. to 25s.
Farm labourers	... " "	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Milkmen for dairies	... " "	15s. to 20s.	20s.	15s. to 20s.
Cheesemakers	... " "	...	...	25s. to 40s.
Reapers *	... per acre, "	12s. to 15s.	7s. 6d. to 15s.	10s. to 15s.
Mowers *	... " "	4s. to 7s.	4s. to 6s.	4s. to 6s.
Threshers *	... per bushel, "	6d. to 1s.	5d. to 7d.	5d. to 7d.
Cooks ...	... per annum, "	£40 to £52	£50	£50 to £60
<i>Females.</i>				
Dairymaids	... per annum, with board and lodging	£30 to £40	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
Cooks ...	... " "	£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
General servants	... " "	£30 to £35	£30 to £35	£30 to £35
Married couples (generally useful)	... " "	£50 to £80	£60 to £70	£60 to £90
Hop-pickers	... per bushel ...	...	...	3½d. to 4½d.
Maize-pickers	... per bag ...	...	...	6d.
4.—STATION SERVANTS.				
<i>Males.</i>				
Boundary riders	... per annum, with rations	£30 to £50	£40 to £60	£40 to £60
Shepherds	... " "	£35 to £52	£36 to £52	£36 to £52
Stockmen	... " "	£40 to £65	£60 to £75	£50 to £75
Hutkeepers	... " "	£25 to £40	£26 to £40	£26 to £40
Cooks ...	... " "	£40 to £52	£45 to £55	£50 to £60
Labourers	... per week, "	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Drovers ...	... " "	25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.	25s. to 40s.
Sheepwashers	... " "	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
Shearers	... per 100 sheep shorn, with rations	11s. to 17s. 6d.	12s. to 15s.	12s. to 15s.
<i>Females.</i>				
Cooks ...	... per annum, with board and lodging	£45 to £55	£45 to £55	£30 to £50
General servants	... " "	£35 to £40	£20 to £40	£20 to £40
Married couples	... per annum, with rations	£50 to £80	£70 to £90	£60 to £90

* Of late years, the greater portion of the reaping, mowing, and threshing has been done by machinery.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1876, 1881, AND 1886—continued.

Description of Labour.				1876.	1881.	1886.
5.—WORKERS IN BOOKS, ETC.						
Printers ...	per 1,000	...	...	1s.	1s.	1s. 1d.
Lithographers ...	per week	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 15s.	£2 10s. to £3 15s.	£2 10s. to £3 15s.
Binders ...	"	...	...	£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£2 10s. to £3
Paper rulers ...	"	...	...	£3 to £3 10s.	£3 to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Sewers and folders (females)	"	...	...	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.	15s. to 25s.
6.—IN WATCHES, JEWELLERY, AND PRECIOUS METALS.						
Watchmakers ...	per week	...	...	£4	£3 10s. to £5	£3 to £4
Manufacturing jewellers	"	...	...	£2 15s. to £3 15s.	£2 15s. to £3 15s.	£2 15s. to £4
Enamellers ...	"	...	...	£6 to £8	£6 to £8	£3 to £4
7.—IN METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.						
Blacksmiths ...	per day	...	...	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 14s.
Farriers—Firemen	per week	...	...	£2 15s.	£2 15s.	£2 10s.
" Floormen	"	...	...	30s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.	35s. to 40s.
Hammermen ...	per day	...	...	7s. to 8s.	7s. to 8s.	7s. to 8s.
Fitters ...	"	...	...	9s. to 12s.	9s. to 12s.	9s. to 13s.
Turners ...	"	...	...	10s. to 13s.	10s.	10s. to 13s.
Boilermakers and platers	"	...	...	12s. to 13s.	11s. to 13s.	10s. to 14s.
Riveters ...	"	...	...	9s. to 11s.	9s. to 11s.	10s. to 11s.
Moulders ...	"	...	...	10s. to 13s.	10s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.
Brassfinishers, copersmiths	"	...	...	9s. to 12s.	9s. to 12s.	8s. to 11s.
Tinsmiths ...	per week	...	...	£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£2 to £3
Ironworkers ...	"	...	...	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3	£2 2s. to £3
Galvanizers ...	"	...	...	£3	£3	£2 10s. to £3
Plumbers, gasfitters	"	...	...	£3	£3	£3
8.—IN CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.						
Smiths ...	per week	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 5s.	£2 10s. to £3 5s.	£2 10s. to £4
Bodymakers ...	"	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £4
Wheelers ...	"	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3
Painters ...	per day	...	...	9s. to 10s.	8s. to 10s.	8s. to 11s.
Trimmers ...	per week	...	...	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.
Vycemen ...	"	...	...	30s. to 40s.	25s. to 30s.	30s. to 50s.
Saddlers ...	"	...	...	£1 15s. to £3 10s.	£2 15s.	£2 to £3
9.—WORKERS IN SHIPS AND BOATS.						
Sailors—						
Sailing vessels ...	per month, and found...	...	...	£5	£4 10s. to £5	£3 10s. to £5
Steamships ...	"	"	"	£6	£6	£7
Ship carpenters, shipwrights	per day	...	...	13s.	13s.	13s.
Stevedores' men, lumpers	per hour	...	...	1s.	1s.	1s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1876, 1881, AND 1886—*continued.*

Description of Labour.					1876.	1881.	1886.
10.—IN HOUSES AND BUILDINGS.							
Masons ...	per day	...	...	...	11s. to 12s.	10s.	10s. to 12s.
Plasterers ...	"	...	...	...	10s.	10s.	10s. to 12s.
Bricklayers ...	"	...	...	...	10s.	10s.	10s. to 12s.
Slaters ...	"	...	...	...	10s.	10s.	10s. to 12s.
Carpenters ...	"	...	...	...	10s.	10s.	10s. to 12s.
Labourers ...	"	...	...	...	7s	6s. 6d. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 8s.
Painters and glaziers	"	...	...	...	9s.	9s.	8s. to 10s.
11.—IN FURNITURE, ETC.							
Cabinetmakers ...	per week	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £4	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 to £3
Upholsterers ...	"	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £4	£2 5s. to £3
Polishers ...	"	...	...	...	£2 to £3	£2 to £3	£2 to £3
Coopers ...	per day	...	...	...	10s.	10s.	9s. to 10s.
12.—IN DRESS.							
Tailors ...	per hour	...	...	...	1s.	10d.	10d.
" ...	per week	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3	£2 10s. to £3
" in factories	"	...	...	...	£2	£2	£2 to £2 10s.
Mantlemakers ...	"	...	...	...	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	12s. to 25s.
Milliners—							
First class ...	"	...	...	...	£3 to £3 10s.	£3 10s.	£3 to £4
Second class ...	"	...	...	...	35s. to 50s.	35s.	20s. to 40s.
Dressmakers ...	"	...	...	...	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	12s. to 25s.
Needlewomen ...	"	...	...	...	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	10s. to 20s.
Bootmakers ...	riveting children's boots,				6d.	6d.	6d.
	per pair						
" ...	riveting boy's boots, per				10d.	10d.	10d.
	pair						
" ...	riveting women's boots,				10d. to 1s.	1s.	1s. to 1s. 6d.
	per pair						
" ...	riveting men's boots, per				1s. 1d. to 1s. 7d.	1s. 3d.	1s. 3d.
	pair						
" ...	making wellingtons to				10s.	10s.	10s.
	order						
" ...	making elastics to order				7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.	7s. 6d.
" Machinists	per week	...	...	...	30s.	15s. to 30s.	15s. to 30s.
Hatters—							
Bodymakers ...	per dozen	...	...	...	18s. to 20s.	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 22s.
Finishers ...	"	...	...	...	12s. to 24s.	12s. to 24s.	12s. to 24s.
Shapers ...	"	...	...	...	6s. to 12s.	4s. to 12s.	4s. to 12s.
Crown sewers ...	"	...	...	...	3s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. 6d. to 5s.
Trimmers ...	"	...	...	...	6s. to 8s.	6s.	6s. to 9s.
Clothing Factories—							
Tailoresses ...	per week	...	...	...	20s. to 30s.	20s. to 35s.	20s. to 35s.
Pressers ...	"	...	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 15s.	£2 to £2 15s.
Shirtmakers ...	"	...	...	...	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 20s.	12s. to 25s.
Machinists ...	"	...	...	...	15s. to 35s.	15s. to 30s.	20s. to 35s.
Drapers' assistants,							
carpet salesmen	"	...	...	...	£3 to £4	£2 10s. to £4	£3 to £5
13.—IN FOOD AND DRINK.							
Bakers—							
Foremen ...	per week	...	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£3	£3
Second hands ...	"	...	...	...	£2 to £2 2s.	£2 to £2 2s.	£2 10s.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1876, 1881, AND 1886—continued.

Description of Labour.					1876.	1881.	1886.
13.—IN FOOD AND DRINK—continued.							
Butchers—							
Shopmen	...	per week	...	...	35s. to 40s.	35s. to 40s.	30s. to 40s.
Slaughtermen	...	"	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.
Boys	...	"	with board	...	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.	15s. to 20s.
Small-goods men	...	"	"	...	£1 10s. to £2	£1 10s. to £2	£1 10s. to £2
Maltsters	...	"	...	...	...	...	£2 5s.
14.—IN ANIMAL SUBSTANCES.							
Curriers	...	per week	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Tanners	...	"	...	...	38s. to 45s.	38s. to 45s.	38s. to 40s.
Beamsmen	...	"	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 10s.	38s. to 45s.
Shedsmen	...	"	...	...	£2 2s. to £2 5s.	£2 2s. to £2 5s.	38s. to 50s.
Fellmongers	...	"	...	...	36s. to 60s.	36s. to 60s.	36s. to 60s.
15.—IN STONE, CLAY, ETC.							
Brickmakers	...	per 1,000	...	...	18s. to 20s.	18s. to 20s.	18s. to 20s.
Navvies	...	per day	...	...	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Quarrymen	...	"	...	...	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.	8s. to 12s.
Labourers	...	"	...	...	6s. to 7s.	6s. to 7s.	6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Stonebreakers	...	per cubic yard	..	..	1s. 8d. to 4s.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
16.—IN MINES.							
General managers	...	per week	...	...	£3 to £8	£2 10s to £12	£2 10s. to £12
Legal	"	"	...	...	£2 to £4	10s. to £5	10s. to £5
Mining	"	"	...	...	£3 to £5	£2 5s. to £8	£2 10s. to £7
Engineers	...	"	...	...	£2 10s. to £4	£2 to £6	£2 to £5
Engine-drivers	...	"	...	...	£2 to £3	£2 to £3 10s.	£2 to £3 10s.
Pitmen	...	"	..	..	£2 to £3	£1 16s. to £4	£2 to £4
Blacksmiths	...	"	...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.	£2 to £4	£1 15s. to £3
Carpenters	...	"	...	...	£2 5s. to £3	£2 2s. to £4	£2 to £3 10s.
Foremen of shift	...	"	...	...	£2 10s. to £3	£2 2s. to £3 10s.	£2 to £3
Miners	...	"	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	£2 to £2 5s.	£2 to £2 10s.
Surfacemen (labourers)	...	"	...	...	£2 to £2 10s.	£1 to £2 10s.	£1 10s. to £2 10s.
Boys	...	"	..	..	15s. to 30s.	10s. to £2	15s. to £1 16s.
Chinese	...	"	...	...	25s. to 36s.	10s. to £2	12s. to 40s.

Prices.

1377. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follows at the same three periods. In country districts, the cost of groceries, tobacco, imported wines, coal, &c., is naturally somewhat higher, and that of agricultural and grazing produce, firewood, &c., naturally somewhat lower, than in Melbourne:—

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1876, 1881, AND 1886.

Articles.					1876.	1881.	1886.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.							
Wheat	...	per bushel			4s. 9d. to 6s. 9d.	4s. 1d. to 5s. 6d.	3s. 10d. to 5s. 5d.
Barley	...	"			2s. 10d. to 5s. 6d.	2s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.	2s. 7d. to 4s.
Oats	...	"			2s. 7d to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 7d.	2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.
Maize	...	"			4s. 3d. to 5s. 4d.	3s. 9d. to 5s. 10d.	4s. 3d. to 4s. 7d.
Bran	...	"			1s. to 1s. 6d.	8½d. to 1s 3d.	1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.
Hay	...	per ton			£4 to £8	£2 10s. to £6	£3 10s. to £6
Flour, first quality	...	"			£11 10s. to £14	£9 to £11 15s.	£8 to £11 15s.
Bread	...	per 4lb. loaf			7d.	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 6d.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1876, 1881, AND 1886—continued.

Articles.	1876.	1881.	1886.
GRAZING PRODUCE.			
Horses—			
Draught... ... each	£14 to £48	£15 to £46	£23 to £49
Saddle and harness ,,	£5 to £45	£8 to £50	£10 to £25
Cattle—			
Fat each	£5 10s. to £19	£3 10s. to £14	£5 to £19
Milch cows ... ,,	£3 10s. to £12	£4 15s. to £10	£6 to £15
Sheep, fat ,,	3s. 6d. to 25s.	3s. 6d. to 21s.	5s. 6d. to 22s.
Lambs, fat ... ,,	2s. to 13s.	3s. to 12s.	4s. to 10s. 6d.
Butchers' meat—			
Beef, retail ... per lb.	4d. to 9d.	1½d. to 6d.	4d. to 10d.
Mutton,, ... ,,	1½d. to 6d.	1½d. to 4d.	1½d. to 5d.
Veal, ... ,,	5d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 8d.
Pork, ... ,,	8d. to 10d.	6d. to 8d.	6d. to 9d.
Lamb, ... per quarter	2s. to 2s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
DAIRY PRODUCE.			
Butter per lb.	10d. to 2s. 3d.	6d. to 2s.	1s. to 2s. 6d.
Cheese ,,	8d. to 1s. 2d.	5d. to 1s.	5d. to 1s.
Milk per quart	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	5d. to 6d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.			
Geese per couple	7s. to 10s.	6s. to 10s.	7s. to 12s.
Ducks ,,	3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.	4s. 6d. to 7s.	5s. to 8s.
Fowls ,,	4s. 6d. to 7s.	4s. to 7s.	3s. 6d. to 7s.
Rabbits ,,	1s. to 3s.	6d. to 1s.	6d. to 1s.
Pigeons ,,	1s. 6d. to 3s.	2s. to 3s.	2s. to 3s. 6d.
Turkeys each	5s. to 15s.	4s. to 15s.	7s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.
Sucking pigs ... ,,	10s. to 18s.	10s. to 12s.	10s. to 14s.
Bacon per lb.	10d. to 1s. 2d.	6d. to 1s.	8d. to 1s.
Ham ,,	1s. 1d. to 1s. 4d.	8d. to 1s. 2d.	10d. to 1s. 1d.
Eggs per doz.	1s. to 2s. 8d.	10d. to 2s. 9d.	1s. to 2s. 4d.
GARDEN PRODUCE.			
Potatoes—			
Wholesale ... per ton	£3 10s. to £5	£2 10s. to £7	£2 15s. to £5 7s. 6d.
Retail ... per cwt.	4s. to 6s. 6d.	3s. to 8s.	2s. 6d. to 6s.
Onions, dried ... ,,	3s. 9d. to 12s.	2s. 6d. to 18s.	4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Carrots ... per dozen bunches	4d. to 9d.	4d. to 8d.	6d. to 1s.
Turnips ... ,,	4d. to 1s.	2d. to 1s.	4d. to 1s.
Radishes ... ,,	4d. to 9d.	3d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Cabbages ... per doz.	6d. to 5s.	3d. to 5s.	6d. to 4s.
Cauliflowers ... ,,	1s. to 5s.	4d. to 3s.	1s. to 6s.
Lettuces ... ,,	3d. to 1s.	3d. to 1s.	4d. to 1s.
Green peas ... per lb.	1d. to 4d.	1d. to 4d.	1d. to 3d.
MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.			
Tea per lb.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.	1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d.
Coffee ,,	1s. 3d. to 2s.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.	1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.
Sugar ,,	3½d. to 5½d.	3d. to 5d.	2½d. to 3d.
Rice ,,	3d. to 4d.	3d. to 4d.	3d. to 4d.
Tobacco ,,	2s. 6d. to 5s.	2s. 6d. to 5s.	3s. to 6s.
Soap—Colonial ... ,,	2½d. to 3½d.	2d. to 3½d.	3d. to 4d.
Candles—			
Sperm ,,	9d. to 1s.	9d. to 1s.	9d. to 1s.
Tallow ,,	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.	4d. to 6d.
Salt ,,	1d.	1d.	1d.
Coals per ton	29s. to 35s.	22s. to 40s.	27s. to 38s.
Firewood ,,	13s.	8s. to 12s.	10s. to 14s. 6d.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1876, 1881, AND 1886—continued.

Articles.	1876.	1881.	1886.
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.			
Ale per doz.	7s. to 11s.	8s. to 11s.	8s. to 12s.
Porter „	7s. 6d. to 11s.	7s. to 10s. 6d.	8s. to 12s.
Brandy per gall.	21s. to 32s. 6d.	21s. to 33s.	22s. 6d. to 35s.
Rum „	15s. to 18s.	15s. to 18s.	15s. to 18s.
Whisky „	17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.	17s. 6d. to 27s. 6d.	18s. to 28s.
Geneva ... per case 15 bottles	58s. to 62s. 6d.	60s. to 62s. 6d.	60s. to 62s. 6d.
Port Wine... .. per doz.	35s. to 70s.	35s. to 70s.	33s. to 72s.
Sherry „	33s. to 65s.	35s. to 70s.	35s. to 75s.
Claret „	30s. to 60s.	30s. to 65s.	32s. 6d. to 70s.
Champagne „	75s. to 100s.	75s. to 100s.	70s. to 100s.
Colonial Wine „	12s. to 25s.	12s. to 28s.	12s. to 30s.

Price of gold. 1378. The price of gold in 1886 ranged from £3 5s. to £4 3s. 9d. per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1886 the lowest price quoted (£3 5s. per oz.) was in the Maryborough district, but the great bulk of the gold in the same district was stated to have realized from £3 18s. to as much as £4 2s. 6d. per oz. The highest averages were in the Ballarat and Castlemaine districts, in which the prices ranged from £3 17s. 6d. to £4 3s. 9d. and from £3 17s. to £4 2s. 6d. respectively.

Imports of live stock overland. 1379. The returns of live stock imported overland made by the inspectors of stock always differ more or less from those of the officers of the Customs. In 1886, the former showed much larger numbers as regards horses, but smaller numbers as regards cattle and sheep, than the latter. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities :—

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1886.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	5,772 ...	53,817 ...	977,937
„ „ Customs	... 4,712 ...	58,209 ...	1,131,149

Imports of pigs. 1380. According to the returns of the stock inspectors, the pigs imported overland in 1886 numbered 502. According to the Customs returns, the total number of pigs imported in the same year numbered 804, but it is not stated how many were imported by land and how many by sea.

Value of live stock overland. 1381. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock (exclusive of pigs) imported overland in 1885 was £814,523, and in 1886, £825,347.

PART VII.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

1382. The system whereby persons acquiring possession of land, either by transfer, inheritance, or other means, may receive a title thereto direct from the Crown, was introduced into Victoria in the year 1862, and continues in force to the present period.*

Transfer of
Land
Statute.

1383. All lands alienated from the Crown since the introduction of the system have come at once under its provisions; and lands alienated prior to its inauguration can be brought under them by application, provided a clear title be produced, or a title containing only a slight imperfection. In the latter case, the title is given subject to such imperfection, which is noted on the deed.

Lands under
the Statute.

1384. The assurance and indemnity fund established under the Transfer of Land Statute, to secure the Government against possible losses, is formed chiefly by the payment of an amount equal to one halfpenny in the pound of the value of all lands which become subject to its operation. The balance to the credit of this fund on the 30th June, 1886, was £37,578,† of which £35,743 had been invested in Government stock. Ten claims upon the fund, of which two for £332 and £172 respectively were made in 1885-6, have been substantiated since its first formation, and sums amounting in the aggregate to £3,380 have been paid to claimants.

Assurance
fund.

1385. In 1886, as compared with 1885, a large increase took place in the extent of land brought under the Transfer of Land Statute (29 Vict. No. 301) by application, but a decrease in that brought under it by purchase from the Crown; moreover, an increase took place in the number of transfers, mortgages, leases, &c., and of miscellaneous transactions, but a decrease in the number of certificates of title issued and in the fees received. The following were the transactions in the two years:—

Transac-
tions under
the Land
Statute,
1885 and
1886.

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE, 1885 AND 1886.

			1885.	1886.
Applications to bring land under the Act	... number		1,532	1,302
Extent of land included	... acres		55,463	42,622
Land brought under the Statute—				
By application	... acres		90,232	147,226
By grant and purchase from the Crown	... acres		427,093	354,587
By grant and purchase from the Crown	... purchase money		£519,422	£445,441
Certificates of title issued	... number		23,051	16,068
Transfers, mortgages, leases, releases, surrenders, &c.	..		33,343	38,732
Registering proprietors	...		16	14
Other transactions†	...		35,142	39,460
Forms and extras	...		597	292
Fees received	...		£49,685	£46,565

* This system was originated by the late Sir R. R. Torrens, whence it is commonly known as "Torrens's system." He first introduced it into South Australia, but it has since been adopted by all the Australasian colonies.

† The balance to the credit of this Fund on the 30th June, 1885, was £93,900, which was reduced in 1885-6 by £66,478, advanced towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office (under Act 49 Vict. No. 835), on which amount the Assurance Fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue.

‡ Not including copies of documents supplied.

Proportion of land under the Statute. 1386. The total quantity of land under the Transfer of Land Statute at the end of 1886 was 11,153,749 acres, the declared value of which, at the time it was placed under the Act, was £33,503,302. The land granted and sold up to the end of 1886 was 14,780,197 acres. It, therefore, follows that at that period about three-fourths of the alienated land in the colony was subject to the provisions of this Statute.

Land under Act by application and otherwise. 1387. Of the whole extent of land under the Statute, 1,143,845 acres, valued at about $20\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling, were brought thereunder by application, and the remainder, amounting to 10,009,904 acres, valued at $12\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling, came under its provisions by virtue of its having been purchased from or granted by the Crown since the Act was passed.*

Royal Commission on Land, Titles, and Surveys. 1388. In 1884 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the "amendment required in the Transfer of Land Statute, the working of the Titles Office, and the state of the Surveys," and their Report, dated the 10th June, 1885,† contains a number of recommendations for the amendment of the Act. One of the most important of these is to abolish the practice of issuing a fresh certificate of title on the transfer of an entire block or parcel of land, and, instead, for the Registrar to endorse the Crown grant or certificate to the new proprietor. Such transfers, it is stated, "might easily be registered within 24 hours, and the fee of £1 for every certificate, now payable, be saved to the public." Another important recommendation is, that power be given to the Registrar to adjust boundaries, overlaps, &c.; any person injured to have his remedy against the assurance fund. For the improved working of the Titles Office, and obviating the delays complained of as occurring therein, several practical suggestions are made. With regard to the state of the territorial surveys, the Commissioners found that "the surveys made in the early days of the colony were, for the most part, extremely faulty and unreliable; and that, as a rule, the dimensions of allotments as marked out by the surveyors on the ground differ from the dimensions of the same as given in the grants," the effect of which has been "the creation or development of endless complications and difficulties from the apparent overlapping of boundaries," &c. With the view of remedying these defects, it is, amongst other things, suggested, "that an Act should be passed declaring that the boundaries as originally set out on the ground, and that are represented by the original marks, buildings, fences, or other improvements, are the true boundaries of allotments, notwithstanding any discrepancies in the measurements that may be found to exist between the boundaries so marked and the description of same in the titles"; also, that a skeleton

* See paragraph 1383 *ante*.

† Parliamentary Paper No. 18, Session 1885.

survey, establishing permanent marks near the corners of all public streets and roads in Melbourne and suburbs, should be undertaken forthwith, so as to supply data for the accurate definition of properties, and for the preparation of proper record plans for the use of the Titles Office, as well as for the alignment of streets”; the cost to be defrayed out of the interest on the accumulated assurance fund.*

1389. In order to give effect to these recommendations, two Acts were passed in 1885, viz.:—The Survey Boundaries Act 1885,† and the Transfer of Land Statute Amendment Act.‡ The first of these provided for adjusting discrepancies between surveys and titles, and proving boundaries after the original survey marks had been removed or obliterated; and the second, amongst other matters, provided for the recovery of damages against the assurance fund by persons suffering loss by the inaccuracy of Crown surveys, and for transferring land by means of a simple endorsement made by the Registrar-General upon the certificate of title. Moreover, a model form of “General Conditions of Sale,” and an amended table of fees to be charged by the Titles Office, are given in schedules to the Act.

New Acts connected with titles to land.

1390. The business in Equity was very much lighter in 1886 than in the previous year, as will be seen by the following figures:—

Transactions in Equity.

TRANSACTIONS IN EQUITY, 1885 AND 1886.

	1885.	1886.
Suits by bill number	1	2
Petitions filed „	5	1
Decrees issued „	14	3
Orders issued „	71	51
Reports issued „	10	9
Rolls filed „	2	1

1391. In 1886, as compared with 1885, there was an increase of nearly 10 per cent. in the number of probates and letters of administration issued, and an increase of 5 per cent. in the value of property bequeathed. The average value of each estate in 1885 was £2,218, and in 1886, £2,131. The following are the figures for those years:—

Probates and letters of administration.

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1885 AND 1886.

Year.	Probates.		Letters of Administration. §		Both.	
	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—
		£		£		£
1885 ...	1,239	3,753,103	699	544,816	1,938	4,297,919
1886 ...	1,260	3,775,564	866	756,707	2,126	4,532,271
Increase	21	22,461	167	211,891	188	234,352

* See paragraph 1384 ante.

† Act 49 Vict. No. 855. Published as a supplement to the *Government Gazette* of the 24th December, 1885.

‡ Act 49 Vict. No. 872 came into operation on the 1st January, 1886.

§ Including those granted to the Curator of Intestate Estates.

Value of
property
bequeathed.

1392. During the twenty-two years ended with 1886, the value of the property respecting which probates and letters of administration were issued amounted to over fifty-two and a half millions sterling (£52,572,398). During the same period the total number of deaths in the colony was 269,930, so that the average value of property bequeathed by each person who died was £195. In 1885, the average value was £300, and in 1886, £303.*

Scale of
probate, &c.,
duties.

1393. According to the present law,† duties are levied in Victoria on the net value of real and personal estates of deceased persons within the colony upon the following scale (half duty only being paid by widows, children, or grandchildren) :—

SCALE OF DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

Estates of less than	£1,000 in value	...	1 per cent.
" £1,000 to £5,000	"	...	2 "
" £5,000 to £10,000	"	...	3 "
" £10,000 to £20,000	"	...	4 "
" £20,000 to £30,000	"	...	5 "
" £30,000 to £40,000	"	...	6 "
" £40,000 to £60,000	"	...	7 "
" £60,000 to £80,000	"	...	8 "
" £80,000 to £100,000	"	...	9 "
" £100,000 and upwards	"	...	10 "

Amount of
probate, &c.,
duties.

1394. The amount realized by the State in 1886 from duties on estates of deceased persons was more than in 1885 by £43,500, more than in 1884 by £3,782, and also much more than in any other previous year. The amounts fluctuate considerably from year to year, as will be observed by the following figures for the last sixteen years :—

DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1886.

	£		£
1871	17,069	1879	47,607
1872	37,643	1880	48,697
1873	39,026	1881	78,914
1874	67,998	1882	78,547
1875	50,057	1883	96,427
1876	33,638	1884	125,697
1877	82,201	1885	85,979
1878	45,470	1886	129,479

Intestate
estates.

1395. The number of new intestate estates dealt with by the Curator in 1885 numbered 224; those in 1886 numbered 254. The estimated value of such estates amounted to £34,698 in the former and to £46,057 in the latter year.‡ The sums received by the Curator on these estates

* See paragraphs 1130 and 1131 *ante*.

† The Acts relating to estates of deceased persons are 34 Vict. No. 388, 35 Vict. No. 403, 36 Vict. No. 427, and 39 Vict. No. 523

‡ These numbers and values are included in those given in the table following paragraph *ante*.

and on others remaining from former years were £44,668 in 1885 and £42,776 in 1886. In the sixteen years ended with 1886, the number of intestate estates dealt with was 3,578, and their estimated value £652,936. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the sixteen years was £665,233.

1396. Under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes there were 16 decrees for dissolution of marriage in 1886 as against 21 in 1885. No decree for judicial separation was pronounced in 1886, but there was 1 in 1885. The following was the business done in the two years :—

DIVORCE AND MATRIMONIAL, 1885 AND 1886.

		1885.	1886.
Petitions for dissolution of marriage	... number	34	34
„ judicial separation	... „	9	10
„ alimony	... „	4	3
Decrees for dissolution of marriage	... „	21	16
„ judicial separation	... „	1	—
„ alimony	... „	2	2

Divorce and matrimonial.

1397. Since the Act 25 Vict. No. 125—which first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria jurisdiction in matters matrimonial—came into operation in 1861, 224 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 43 decrees for judicial separation have been made.

Divorces in twenty-five years.

1398. As the marriages in 1886 numbered 7,737, the petitions for dissolution of marriage were in the proportion of 1 to every 228 marriages, and the decrees for dissolution of marriage were in the proportion of 1 to every 484 marriages. In the 15 years ended with 1885, the marriages numbered 83,373, the petitions for dissolution of marriage numbered 318, and the decrees for dissolution of marriage numbered 148. Thus, during the fifteen years referred to, there was 1 petition to dissolve marriage to every 262 marriages celebrated, and 1 marriage was dissolved to every 563 marriages celebrated.

Proportion of divorces to marriages.

1399. In proportion to the number of marriages, the petitions for dissolution of marriage are about twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Wales, the annual average per 1,000 marriages over a series of years being 3·81 in the former and 1·88 in the latter. The decrees for the dissolution of marriage are also, in proportion to the number of marriages, much more numerous in Victoria, the number per 10,000 being 17·8 as against 9·5 in England and Wales. The proportion of decrees to petitions is, however, somewhat higher in England and Wales than in Victoria, being 50 per cent. in the former, but not quite 47 per cent. in the latter.

Divorces in Victoria and England.

1400. The fees in Equity amounted in the aggregate to £646 in 1885, and to £660 in 1886; those on Probates amounted to £1,644 in 1885,

Fees in Equity, &c.

and to £1,671 in 1886; those in Divorce amounted to £161 in 1885, and to nil in 1886. The total amount of fees was thus £2,451 in 1885, and £2,331 in 1886.

Collections
in Lunacy.

1401. The moneys collected and appropriated in the department of the Master-in-Lunacy, on behalf of patients (including "percentage" and fees) increased from £15,273 in 1885 to £17,265 in 1886. It may be mentioned that the total expenditure in 1886 on Hospitals for the Insane was £97,276, so that, after allowing for moneys collected from private sources, the net cost to the State on account of lunatic patients in that year was about £80,000.

Insolvencies.

1402. In the nineteen years ended with 1886, thirteen thousand five hundred and sixty insolvencies took place in Victoria, with liabilities amounting to nearly 12 millions sterling, as against which assets were declared amounting to nearly 6¼ millions sterling. The following is a statement of the number of insolvencies in each year, also of the declared liabilities and assets of the estates, and of the amounts by which the latter were exceeded by the former:—

INSOLVENCIES, 1868 TO 1886.

Year.			Number of Insolvencies.	As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.		
				Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.
				£	£	£
1868	...	...	863	617,764	167,226	450,538
1869	...	...	818	653,614	194,251	459,363
1870	...	...	996	479,491	150,170	329,321
1871	...	...	631	444,117	217,841	226,276
1872	...	...	804	696,868	222,770	474,098
1873	...	...	672	330,337	188,351	141,986
1874	...	...	776	543,157	269,130	274,027
1875	...	...	773	641,390	389,330	252,060
1876	...	...	712	551,814	280,962	270,852
1877	...	...	715	462,651	272,720	189,931
1878	...	...	781	677,364	408,677	268,687
1879	...	...	1,007	1,655,485	1,204,051	451,434
1880	...	...	768	526,130	298,384	227,746
1881	...	...	620	303,892	161,386	142,506
1882	...	...	500	536,194	311,186	225,008
1883	...	...	603	782,116	423,528	358,588
1884	...	...	495	479,700	264,286	215,014
1885	...	...	467	591,957	282,502	309,455
1886	...	...	559	830,176	570,867	259,309
Total	...	...	13,560	11,804,217	6,277,618	5,526,199

Proportion
of liabilities
to assets.

1403. The proportion of the assets to the liabilities, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, fluctuates considerably from year to year. In the year under review, the former amounted to 69 per cent. of the latter;

in 1885 and 1884 to 48 per cent., in 1883 to 54 per cent., in 1882 to 58 per cent., in 1881 to 53 per cent., in 1880 to 57 per cent., and in 1879 to 70 per cent. In the whole period of nineteen years, the declared assets were in the proportion of about 53 per cent. to the declared liabilities.

1404. It will be observed that in 1886 insolvencies were more numerous by 92 than in 1885, but were fewer than in any previous year named, except 1882 and 1884; but, although the declared liabilities were greater by £240,000, the apparent deficiency was less by £50,000, in 1886 than in 1885, the former being greater than in any previous year except 1879, but the latter less than in nine of the other seventeen years named. Comparing the year under review with 1879, when insolvencies were at their maximum, the number has fallen off by 44 per cent., the declared liabilities by 50 per cent., and the apparent deficiency by 42 per cent.

Insolvencies,
1886 and
previous
years.

1405. According to statistics issued by Mr. Richard Seyd, F.G.S.,* the following are the number of failures in the United Kingdom during the seven years ended with 1886:—

Failures in
United
Kingdom.

FAILURES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1879–1886.

Year.	Number of Failures.		
	In Wholesale Trades.†	In Retail Trades.‡	Total.
1879	2,546	14,091	16,637
1880	1,478	11,669	13,147
1881	1,325	10,680	12,005
1882	1,314	9,705	11,019
1883	1,361	9,238	10,599
1884	607	3,787	4,394
1885	586	4,503	5,089
1886	533	5,181	5,714
Total	9,750	68,854	78,604

1406. It will be noticed that by far the largest number of failures occurred in 1879, but since then a considerable falling-off has taken place in each year, but most especially in the last three years, when the numbers were fewer by about 50 per cent. than that in any of the five preceding years. This experience was very similar to that recorded in Victoria, for during the last nineteen years the maximum number of

Insolvencies
in England
and Victoria
compared.

* See Annual Supplement to *The Statist*, 30th January, 1887, page 14.

† Embraces the "financial, wholesale, and manufacturing branches of trade."

‡ Consisting of "retail traders, professional men, builders, publicans, the working classes, &c."

insolvencies occurred in 1879; and in 1884 and 1885, notwithstanding the increase of population, the numbers were absolutely the lowest in the last nineteen years.

Registrar-General.

1407. Important duties in connexion with the registration of deeds and other documents, public companies, bills and contracts for sale; births, deaths, and marriages; and patents, copyrights, and trade-marks, are performed by the Registrar-General. In 1886, as compared with 1885, there was a large falling-off in the business connected with the Companies Statute, but an increase in that relating to bills and contracts for sale; on the whole there was a slight decrease in the number of transactions, as will be seen by the following table, which shows the number of transactions and the amount of fees received in the last two years:—

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TRANSACTIONS AND FEES, 1885 AND 1886.

Nature of Transaction.	Transactions.		Fees.	
	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.
			£	£
Registry	18,235	18,731	5,586	5,411
Companies Statute	7,629	5,923	1,623	1,506
Bills and contracts of sale	6,963	7,294	348	365
Births, deaths, and marriages certificates ...	3,005	3,533	739	872
Patents	*	*	1,012	1,096
Copyrights	567	*	73	152
Trade-marks	*	*	390	232
Searches in connexion with the above ...	17,533	16,386	1,433	1,372
Miscellaneous fees ... ..	...	...	73	45
Total	53,932	51,867	11,277	11,051

Offences reported.

1408. The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates during 1885 and 1886 is given in the following table; those offences being distinguished:—1. In respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons, but were never in custody. 2. In respect to which arrests were made by the police. 3. In respect to which no person had been arrested or brought before magistrates† up to the end of the month of March of the year following that in which the offence was reported. A marked increase will be observed in the number of apprehensions, also an increase in cases where the offenders were still

* Information not furnished.

† It does not follow that in the remaining instances the offender escaped altogether. He may have been arrested after the date at which the returns were made up, or on other charges, even prior to that period.

at large, but a decrease in the offences dealt with by summons, resulting in a net increase during the year in the total number of offences of 2,035, or about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.:—

OFFENCES REPORTED, 1885 AND 1886.

Offences in respect to which—	1885.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.
1. Persons were brought before magistrates on summons	23,711	22,350	...	1,361
2. „ „ apprehended by the police	28,855	32,011	3,156	...
3. The offenders were still at large* ...	3,879	4,119	240	...
Total	56,445	58,480	2,035†	...

1409. More than two-fifths of the offences dealt with consist of those in respect to which persons are brought before magistrates on summons but are not taken into custody. These must obviously be of a lighter character than those for which arrests are made, and therefore do not demand lengthened consideration. The offences in this category classed as against the person are principally assault cases resulting from petty quarrels ; those against property are chiefly cases of wilful damage to or illegal detention of property; and the remainder consist for the most part of breaches of the Education Act, the clause in the Public Works Statute relating to railways and water supply, the Local Government Act or municipal by-laws, the Masters and Servants or Wines and Spirits Statutes, &c. The following are the particulars given respecting those which were dealt with in 1885 and 1886:—

OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUMMONS, 1885 AND 1886. ‡

—	1885.	1886.	Increase.	Decrease.
Offences against the person	1,993	1,745	...	248
„ „ property	771	763	...	8
Other offences	20,947	19,842	...	1,105
Total	23,711	22,350	...	1,361†
Cases dismissed by magistrates	7,944	5,953	...	1,991
Offender summarily convicted or held to bail	15,767	16,397	630	...

* It should be pointed out that the offences for which arrests have and have not been made are not strictly comparable. They are reckoned in the former case according to the individual arrests effected, in the latter according to the offences reported, although in the perpetration of many of these more than one person may have been concerned.

† Net figures.

‡ This table does not embrace cases in which the offender was sentenced to imprisonment or was committed for trial. Although he might in the first instance have appeared before the magistrates on summons, such disposal would place him in custody of the police, and he would therefore be included in subsequent tables.

Charges
counted as
persons.

1410. Very full details are given of the offences which gave occasion for the apprehensions made by the police ; but, in making up the returns, a person arrested more than once during the year, or arrested at one time on several charges, is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest or charge, and this, except where the contrary is stated, must be borne in mind by those consulting the following paragraphs and tables.*

Arrests, 1885
and 1886.

1411. The persons† who were taken in charge by the Victorian police in 1886 numbered 32,011, as against 28,855 in 1885. The increase in one year was thus 3,156, or at the rate of 11 per cent.

Arrests, 1876,
1881, and
1886.

1412. The arrests in 1886, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, were as follow:—

PERSONS† ARRESTED, 1876, 1881, AND 1886. ‡

Number of Persons—	1876.	1881.	1886.
Taken into custody	25,281	25,346	32,011
Discharged by magistrates... ..	7,750	8,307	11,053
Summarily convicted or held to bail	16,851	16,448	20,202
Committed for trial	680	591	756

Arrests :
proportion
to popula-
tion.

1413. At the last period, it will be observed, arrests were much more numerous than at either of the two previous periods; and, if the numbers of the population be taken into account, the arrests at the last period will be found to have been much higher than at the middle period, and slightly higher than at the first period. The estimated average population in 1876 was 796,558 ; in 1881, 868,942 ; and in 1886, 987,094. The arrests were, therefore, in the proportion of 1 to every 32 persons living at the first period, of 1 to every 34 persons living at the second period, and of 1 to every 31 persons living at the third period.

Proportion
of times
charge was
sustained.

1414. The persons summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole number arrested, in the proportion of 69 per cent. at the first period, 67 per cent. at the second period, and of 65 per cent. at the third period.

Serious
offences.

1415. The diminution in the prevalence of serious offences is illustrated by the fact that, as compared with the arrests, the commitments for trial were fewer at the last two periods than at the first period.

* For 1884, a table was compiled showing the number of charges on which each individual was arrested. See paragraph 1440 *et seq. post.*

† See preceding paragraph.
‡ A statement showing, during a series of years, the numbers taken into custody, the numbers committed for trial, and the numbers convicted after commitment, will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

These were in the proportion of 1 to every 37 arrests at the first period, of 1 to every 43 arrests at the middle period, and of 1 to every 42 arrests at the third period.

1416. The sexes of the persons arrested, and of such of them as were discharged by magistrates, summarily dealt with, or sent for trial, were as follow at the same three periods :—

Males and females arrested.

MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1876, 1881, AND 1886.

	1876.		1881.		1886.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Taken into custody ...	19,528	5,753	19,840	5,506	25,841	6,170
Discharged by magistrates ...	5,887	1,863	6,432	1,875	8,989	2,064
Summarily convicted or held to bail ...	13,064	3,787	12,872	3,576	16,180	4,022
Committed for trial ...	577	103	536	55	672	84

1417. The males and females summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole numbers of the same sexes arrested, in the proportions respectively of 70 per cent. and 68 per cent. in 1876; of 68 per cent. and 66 per cent. in 1881; and of 65 per cent. and 67 per cent. in 1886.

Cases in which charge was sustained.

1418. The next table shows the relative proportions of males and females arrested, and of those of them who were discharged, summarily dealt with, or committed for trial at the same three periods :—

Relative proportions of male and female criminals.

MALES AND FEMALES.—RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED, 1876, 1881, AND 1886.

	Number of Females to 100 Males.		
	1876.	1881.	1886.
Taken into custody ...	29·46	27·75	23·88
Discharged by magistrates ...	31·64	29·15	22·96
Summarily convicted or held to bail ...	28·99	27·78	24·86
Committed for trial ...	17·85	10·26	12·50

1419. It will be observed that, relatively to the males taken into custody or summarily convicted, the proportion of females similarly dealt with was at the last period much lower than at either of the former

Relative proportions of male and female criminals at three periods.

* See paragraph 1410 ante.

periods. The proportion of females committed for trial, however, was somewhat higher than at the middle period, although not nearly so high as at the first period. At all the periods, the proportion of female to male criminals was much lower than the proportion that females bore to males in the total population; at the first period the females in the colony were in the proportion of 88, and at the second of 91, and at the third period of about 87, to every 100 males.

1420. A condensed statement of the offences for which arrests were made in the same three years, together with the numbers arrested for each offence, will be found in the following table:—

CAUSES OF ARREST, 1876, 1881, AND 1886.

Offence.	1876.	1881.	1886.
Murder and attempt at murder	17	16	23
Manslaughter	17	16	11
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	59	82	87
Assault	1,425	1,862	2,171
Rape and indecent assault on females ...	86	71	51
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	15	5	8
Other offences against the person	125	109	94
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c. ...	136	195	282
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c. ...	170	153	154
Other offences against property	3,458	3,385	3,577
Forgery and offences against the currency ...	98	58	87
Drunkenness	11,624	11,065	14,528
Other offences against good order	6,085	6,696	9,292
Offences relating to carrying out laws ...	374	361	193
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	66	33	78
Offences against public welfare	1,526	1,239	1,375
Total	25,281	25,346	32,011

1421. The causes in respect to which more arrests were made at the last period than at either of the former ones were murder and attempts to murder, shooting at or wounding with intent, assaults, robbery with violence or burglary, miscellaneous offences against property, drunkenness, and other offences against good order; smuggling and other offences against the revenue. But, for manslaughter, rape, and indecent assaults on females, minor offences against the person, and offences relating to carrying out laws, there were fewer arrests at the last than at either of the former periods. It is a noteworthy fact that in 1881 as well as in 1880, which years were preceded by the great commercial depression of 1879, although the total arrests and the

Causes of
arrest.

Offences at
last period

arrests for drunkenness were as few as at the first or last period, yet the arrests for some of the more serious offences, involving personal violence, such as shooting at or wounding, and robbery with violence, burglary, &c., were considerably higher than at the preceding period. At the first period arrests for manslaughter, rape and indecent assaults on females, horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, forgery, offences relating to carrying out laws, and offences against public welfare were more numerous than at either of the subsequent periods.

1422. The number of arrests for drunkenness affords ample evidence that the efforts of those who are seeking to suppress or mitigate the evil are not uncalled for. In many cases, no doubt, the same individual was arrested over and over again; but, supposing each arrest had represented a distinct individual, there would have been taken into custody for drunkenness—

In 1874, one person in every 71 living in Victoria.

„ 1875,	„	„	68	„	„
„ 1876,	„	„	69	„	„
„ 1877,	„	„	65	„	„
„ 1878,	„	„	69	„	„
„ 1879,	„	„	77	„	„
„ 1880,	„	„	85	„	„
„ 1881,	„	„	79	„	„
„ 1882,	„	„	76	„	„
„ 1883,	„	„	74	„	„
„ 1884,	„	„	73	„	„
„ 1885,	„	„	72	„	„
„ 1886,	„	„	68	„	„

1423. It will be observed that 1879, 1880, and 1881, embracing the year in which the colony was in a depressed condition, as already stated, and the two following years, drunkenness was less rife than at any preceding or subsequent period. Since 1880, however, as the colony has become more and more prosperous, arrests for drunkenness, in proportion to the population, have been steadily increasing, and in 1886 were 20 per cent. more numerous than in 1880.

1424. Mr. W. G. Brett, the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments and Gaols, in his Report for 1885,* page 8, mentions that “intemperance being a fertile source of crime, the favourable attention of the governors of gaols and the chaplains has been directed to encourage, in every gaol, prisoners taking the pledge before leaving the prison, and they can hardly render more effectual benefit in this direction than by persuading offenders to avoid, by total abstinence, the chief cause of downfall.” The result of this recommendation was that 374 prisoners out of 7,108 who were discharged to freedom in 1886

took the pledge upon their discharge. Moreover, the Church of England chaplain at Pentridge prison reports that, out of a total of 226 prisoners of his denomination discharged during the year, "90 took the total abstinence for longer or shorter periods, varying from life to three months, the latter to strengthen against the first temptation to indulgence, believing, if that period was passed over safely, the danger of lapse would be slight; several assured me of the non-necessity to them of a pledge, as the resolve of abstinence in the future from alcoholic drink had been already formed." The chaplain also states that, of the 226 persons referred to, "there were not 40 who did not attribute drunkenness, or the being 'worse for liquor,' as the direct or indirect cause of breakage of the law."

1425. As bearing upon the subject of drunkenness it should be mentioned that an Act for the better regulating and restricting the numbers of public-houses was passed in 1885,* and came into operation on the 1st February, 1886. The principal provisions of this Act are as follow :—

Licensing Districts are created of convenient area, each of which has a Licensing Court which is presided over, in the Metropolitan, Ballarat, and Sandhurst Districts, by a County Court Judge and two Police Magistrates, and in the other districts by three Police Magistrates. The number of public-houses which may be licensed in each district is limited to 1 to each full 250 of the first 1,000 inhabitants, and a further 1 to each subsequent 500 inhabitants. This is denominated the "statutory number." Licences which existed at the time of passing the Act are not affected, but no new licences are to be issued in any district unless the number existing is below the statutory number. In cases where the number of licences does not reach the standard, they may be increased. For the purposes of determining the statutory number for each licensing district, five times the number of ratepayers on the roll of the electoral division forming such district in the month of June preceding is considered to be the population, and one-fifth of these may petition for determination, by a poll, either for a reduction of licences to the statutory number or an increase to its limit. Grocers' licences follow the same rule, with the exception that no increase may exceed one for every 500 inhabitants, which, in the case of grocers' licences, is the statutory limit. The determination arrived at either with regard to the increase or decrease of licences is to be in force for three years, and thereafter until a fresh petition is presented. In every case of an application for a new licence the District Inspector has to furnish his report, containing full description of the premises, &c., the position and distance from other licensed premises, the fitness of the applicant, and the requirements of public convenience, &c. On Sunday, liquors are not permitted to be consumed on licensed premises by, or sold to, any except lodgers and *bonâ fide* travellers, under a penalty ranging from £2 to £10 for the first offence, from £10 to £20 for a second offence, and forfeiture of licence and disqualification to hold one for twelve months for a third offence. Travellers must reside not less than ten miles in a direct line from the licensed premises, and must have travelled the distance on the same day. The burden of proof as to the person served being either lodger or *bonâ fide* traveller is cast upon the licensee, but proof is allowed that reasonable precautions are taken by him to ascertain the *bona fides*. The licensed victualler is not compelled to serve any person on Sunday; and the bar

* *The Licensing Act 1885* (49 Vict. No. 857). A Bill for the amendment of this Act is now (November, 1887), under the consideration of Parliament.

of every licensed house is to be kept locked during prohibited hours. Only one bar is allowed on any licensed premises except under the sanction of the Licensing Court. No permit for the removal of spirit manufactured in Victoria for human consumption may be granted by any inspector of distilleries or other officer until a period of six months has elapsed from the date of manufacture, and no spirit imported into Victoria is allowed to go into consumption within six months from the date of first shipment. All spirits are subject to examination by an analytical chemist, and all beer by an inspector of liquor. All licence and other fees, fines, penalties, and forfeitures are to be paid to the Treasurer, and by him placed to the credit of a Trust Fund, called the "Licensing Act 1885 Fund," to be applied to the purposes of the Act, and, if insufficient, a special appropriation is to be made. The equivalent of licence fees payable to each municipal body under the previous Licensing Act* is to be paid to such municipalities out of this fund, during the month of March in each year, such sums being made a first charge thereupon.

FEES PAYABLE FOR LICENCES UNDER THE "LICENSING ACT 1885."

Victualler's Licence—					Per Annum.
In respect of premises assessed at the annual value of £50 ...					£15
Of more than £50 and up to £200 ...					25
Of more than £200 ...					50
Roadside licence ...					5
Packet licence ...					20
Grocer's licence ...					10
Colonial wine licence ...					5
Railway refreshment-room licence ...					25
Brewer's licence ...					25
Spirit merchant's licence ...					25
Billiard-table licence, for any number of tables not greater than four, per table ...					5
" " for any number of tables greater than four, for the whole number ...					20
Temporary licence ...					2

1426. Drunkenness, "other offences against property," "other offences against good order," and "offences against public welfare," although they may, and probably do, lead to more serious offences, may be considered as being, in themselves, comparatively speaking, minor offences, hardly amounting to crimes. Arrests for these numbered 22,693 in 1876, 22,385 in 1881, and 28,772 in 1886; and to the whole number of arrests were in the proportion of 90 per cent. at the first and last periods, and 88 per cent. at the middle period. Thus only 12 per cent. of the arrests at the middle period, and 10 per cent. at the first and last periods, were for crimes in the strict sense of the word.

1427. It is worthy of remark that, notwithstanding the inducement which high import duties might be supposed to offer to smugglers, offences against the revenue have never led to many arrests in Victoria. Only 78 persons were taken into custody for such offences in 1886, which, however, is somewhat more than the number in 1881 or in 1876.

1428. The ages of those taken into custody in 1886, and the degree of instruction possessed by them, are shown in the following table :—

* *The Licensing Act 1876* (40 Vict. No. 566).

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION AND AGE OF PERSONS* ARRESTED, 1886.

Ages.				Superior Instruction.	Read and Write well.	Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years	...	...	...	...	4	85	340	429
10 "	15	"	...	...	48	464	110	622
15 "	20	"	...	3	411	1,827	142	2,383
20 "	25	"	...	18	805	4,239	236	5,298
25 "	30	"	...	26	747	3,503	262	4,538
30 "	40	"	...	64	1,077	4,752	499	6,392
40 "	50	"	...	32	748	4,232	742	5,754
50 "	60	"	...	16	459	2,999	550	4,024
60 years and upwards				12	246	1,842	471	2,571
Total	...			171	4,545	23,943	3,352	32,011

Education of
children
arrested.

1429. The returns of those under 15 years of age taken in charge by the police embrace neglected and deserted children as well as criminals. The whole number in 1886, according to the table, was 1,051, and of these not one was possessed of superior instruction ; only 52, or 1 in 20, could read and write well ; and 450, or about three-sevenths, were unable to read. The number of children under 15 committed for trial was 3—2 males and 1 female—all of whom could read, and could also write more or less imperfectly.

Education of
adults.

1430. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 30,960, and of these, 4,664, or more than a seventh (including those possessed of superior instruction), could read and write well, and 2,902, or nearly a tenth, could not read. Those over 15 years of age committed for trial numbered 753, of whom 259, or less than a third, could read and write well, or were possessed of superior instruction, and 54, or a fourteenth, were unable to read. According to these figures, the persons charged with offences serious enough to call for their commitment for trial were somewhat better educated than the other arrested persons. Those arrested, whether committed for trial or otherwise dealt with, were on the average not nearly so well educated as the general population, for at the last census all over 15 years of age, except about a tenth, were returned as being able to read and write, and only an eighteenth were returned as entirely illiterate.

Birthplaces
and reli-
gions of
criminals.

1431. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in 1886, also the ratio of those of each country and sect to the estimated numbers of the same country and sect in the population :—

* See paragraph 1410 ante.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS * ARRESTED AND
COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1886.

Birthplace and Religion.	Persons Arrested.		Persons Committed for Trial.	
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 of the Population. †	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 in the Population. †
BIRTHPLACE.				
Victoria ...	9,598	16·25	259	·44
Other Australasian colonies ‡	1,877	39·76	70	1·48
Australian Aborigines ...	38	...	...	...
England and Wales ...	7,410	46·49	239	1·50
Scotland ...	2,855	55·00	47	·91
Ireland ...	8,005	86·16	65	·70
China ...	224	16·98	9	·68
Other countries ...	2,004	...	67	...
Total ...	32,011	32·43	756	·77
RELIGION.				
Protestants ...	17,599	24·86	489	·69
Roman Catholics ...	13,646	58·60	234	1·00
Jews ...	139	28·06	17	3·43
Buddhists, Confucians, &c. ...	162	12·57	8	·62
Others ...	465	...	8	...

1432. It is always found that fewer Victorians are arrested, and fewer are committed for trial, in proportion to their numbers in the population, than persons of any other nationality. This, without doubt, is mainly due to the fact of a very large proportion of children being embraced within their numbers; with the increasing ages of the Victorian-born population, however, the number arrested is becoming larger. In 1876, only 3,021, and in 1881, 6,231 persons of Victorian birth were taken into custody, whereas in the year under review the number had risen to 9,598. Of places outside Victoria, the country which supplies the largest number of arrested persons is Ireland. In 1886, those arrested of this nationality exceeded the English and Welsh arrested by 595, and this although natives of England and Wales in the population outnumbered the Irish by about 67,500, or over 70 per cent. The offences with which the Irish were charged, however, could not have been of so serious a nature as those in respect to which the English and Welsh were arrested, as the number of the latter committed for trial were more than twice as numerous in proportion to the numbers in the population; the proportion of Scotch arrested was also much above that of the English, but that of those committed for trial was below that of any others except Victorians, the Irish, and the Chinese. The proportion of Chinese arrested, and the proportion committed for trial, was below

Relative numbers of each birth-place.

* See paragraph 1410 *ante*.

† The estimated population of each birthplace and religion with which these calculations have been made will be found in the tables following paragraphs 61 and 74 *ante*.

‡ Exclusive of Aborigines.

that of persons of any other nationality except Victorians. Arrests of natives of other Australasian colonies were, in proportion to their numbers, the least numerous after those of Chinese and Victorians, but their commitments for trial were much more numerous than those of persons of any other nationality, except the English.

Relative
numbers of
persons of
each reli-
gion.

1433. In proportion to their numbers in the community, the Roman Catholics supplied nearly two and a half times as many arrested persons as the Protestants, more than twice as many as the Jews, and nearly five times as many as the Buddhists, Confucians, &c. In view of a similar proportion, the Roman Catholics committed for trial were nearly half as numerous again as the Protestants, but not nearly so numerous as the Jews. A statement of the offences which formed the grounds for arrest will be found in the next table but one.

Religions of
persons con-
victed and
sentenced.

1434. It is generally assumed that nearly every person sent to trial is guilty of the offence for which he was committed, and, although he may subsequently be acquitted, the probability is that a conviction would have been obtained if sufficient evidence had been available. On the other hand, it may be maintained that many of those discharged had been unjustly accused, and should not be classed as criminals. If the latter assumption be correct, it would appear by the following table—which shows the number of the various religions tried and the number convicted together with the percentage of convictions obtained—that in 1885 and 1886 a somewhat larger proportion of Roman Catholics were unjustly committed than of Protestants; which, however, is just the reverse of the experience of previous years; also that, as a rule, a smaller proportion of Jews, but a larger proportion of Pagans, Buddhists, Confucians, &c., are unjustly accused than in the case of either Protestants or Roman Catholics. It should, however, be pointed out that the number of Jews and Pagans committed for trial was so small that any proportions based thereon are but of little value:—

RELIGIONS OF PERSONS* TRIED† AND CONVICTED, 1886.

Religions.	Number Tried in 1886.†	Convictions in 1886.		Percentage in Year 1885.	Six Years, 1879-1884.
		Total Number.	Percentage of Number Tried.		
Protestants ...	477	329	69·0	67·1	65·3
Roman Catholics	231	140	60·6	64·3	68·4
Jews ...	17	11	64·7	100·0	73·9
Buddhists, Con- fucians, &c.	8	6	75·0	50·0	51·9
Others ...	8	6	...	...	...
Total ...	741	492	66·4	66·8	66·6

* See paragraph 1410 *ante*.

† Exclusive of those not prosecuted, who numbered 51 in 1886. The number "tried," moreover, differs from the number "committed for trial," since the former is inclusive of those awaiting trial at the beginning, but exclusive of those awaiting trial, at the end of the year.

1435. The religions of the persons* taken into custody in 1886 are given in the following table in connexion with their offences:—

Causes of
arrest, and
religions.

CAUSES OF ARREST AND RELIGIONS, 1886.

Offence.	Religions.					
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	Others.	Total.
Murder and attempt at murder	16	5	...	...	2	23
Manslaughter	6	4	...	...	1	11
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	52	32	1	1	1	87
Assault	1,094	1,026	8	12	31	2,171
Rape and indecent assault on females	34	17	...	...	...	51
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	5	3	...	...	...	8
Other offences against the person	64	25	1	1	3	94
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	133	143	2	2	2	282
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	81	72	...	...	1	154
Other offences against property	2,047	1,410	38	29	53	3,577
Forgery and offences against the currency	73	11	3	...	...	87
Drunkenness	8,063	6,224	37	4	200	14,528
Other offences against good order	4,943	4,092	40	83	134	9,292
Offences relating to the carrying out of laws	115	71	2	2	3	193
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	52	22	1	2	1	78
Offences against public welfare	821	489	6	26	33	1,375
Total	17,599	13,646	139	162	465	32,011

1436. It will be observed that 16 Protestants, 5 Roman Catholics, and 2 of other beliefs were arrested for murder and attempt at murder; 58 Protestants, 36 Roman Catholics, and 3 of other beliefs were arrested for manslaughter, shooting at, or seriously wounding; 39 Protestants and 20 Roman Catholics were arrested for sexual offences. Over 8,000 Protestants, over 6,200 Roman Catholics, 37 Jews, 4 Buddhists, &c., and 200 of unspecified religions were arrested for drunkenness. No Jew was arrested during the year for murder, manslaughter, or a sexual offence.

Causes of
arrest of
each sect
compared.

1437. Arrests for drunkenness and other offences against good order were in the proportion of 74 per cent. of the total arrests of Protestants, of 76 per cent. of those of Roman Catholics, of 55 per cent. of those of Jews, of 54 per cent. of those of Buddhists, Confucians, &c., and of 72 per cent. of those of persons of other beliefs. These proportions vary but little from year to year.

Religions of
drunkards.

* See paragraph 1410 *ante*.

Occupations
of persons
arrested.

1438. The next table shows the occupations of the males and females taken into custody in 1886:—

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1886.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
CLASS I.—GOVERNMENTAL AND PROFESSIONAL.		
Government officer	14	...
Police, penal officer	8	...
Officer of local body	8	...
Army, navy—officer, man	13	...
Clergyman	3	...
Lawyer	31	...
Others connected with law	2	...
Medical man, student	18	...
Dentist	2	...
Chemist and druggist	56	...
Others connected with medicine	6	...
Author, editor, reporter	12	...
Science, connected with	14	...
Education, engaged in	29	6
Fine arts, engaged in	17	...
Photographer	8	...
Music, teacher of, musician	35	3
Theatres and exhibitions, connected with	38	3
CLASS II.—ENGAGED IN ENTERTAINING AND SERVING.		
Hotelkeeper	61	4
Board and lodging, connected with	9	3
Domestic servant, cook	278	680
Hotel, boarding-house, &c., servant	90	5
Charitable institution servant	1	...
Nurse (not servant) ... ..	...	15
Attendance, engaged in	1	25
CLASS III.—COMMERCIAL PURSUITS.		
Auctioneer, &c.	2	...
Broker, agent, &c.	151	...
Commercial clerk, &c.	506	...
Commercial traveller, salesman	145	...
Other mercantile persons	26	...
Shopkeeper	57	4
Pawnbroker	3	...
Hawker, pedlar	358	22
General dealer	232	5
Railway service	11	...
Omnibus, cab—driver, owner	292	...
Drayman, carter, carrier	389	...
Others connected with conveyance	2	...
Ship—owner, master, officer, seaman (not navy)	1,122	...
Ship—servant, steward, &c.	36	...
Boatman, waterman, &c.	10	...
Stevedore, or otherwise connected with ships	5	...
Storage, engaged in	1	...
Messenger, porter, errand boy	11	...
Telegraph service	3	...

* See paragraph 1410 *ante*.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1886—*continued.*

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
CLASS IV.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.		
Farmer, market gardener, farm servant, labourer, &c. ...	706	8
Squatter, grazier, station servant, labourer, &c. ...	52	...
Land surveyor and assistants ...	22	...
Others connected with selection ...	2	...
Horse dealer, proprietor, &c. ...	13	...
Veterinary surgeon, farrier ...	5	...
Horse-breaker, groom, jockey ...	321	...
Animal dealer, keeper ...	2	...
Game, rabbit catcher ...	2	...
Fisherman ...	44	...
Drover and others engaged about animals ...	51	...
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL.		
Bookseller, newsvendor, &c. ...	57	...
Bookbinder ...	9	1
Printer ...	143	...
Musical instrument tuner ...	7	...
Prints and pictures, connected with ...	4	...
Carving and figures, connected with ...	15	...
Designs and medals, connected with ...	1	...
Watch and clock maker, dealer ...	38	...
Philosophical instrument maker, dealer ...	2	...
Gunsmith, &c. ...	2	...
Mechanical or undefined engineer ...	190	...
Toolmaker, cutler, &c. ...	18	...
Carriagemaker, wheelwright ...	65	...
Saddle, harness, and whip maker, dealer ...	78	...
Shipwright, rigger, boatbuilder ...	20	...
Sailmaker, shipchandler, &c....	23	...
Builder, contractor, architect...	76	...
Carpenter, joiner ...	751	...
Bricklayer, mason, plasterer, shingler, slater ...	694	...
Painter, paperhanger, plumber, &c. ...	399	...
Others connected with buildings ...	3	...
Cabinet, &c., maker, dealer ...	88	2
Undertaker ...	3	...
Chemicals, working or dealing in ...	4	...
Draper and assistants ...	99	...
Wool-classer ...	36	...
Textile fabrics, manufacturer of, weaver ...	14	...
Hairdresser, wigmaker, &c. ...	69	...
Hat and cap maker ...	24	4
Tailor, tailoress, dealer in clothing ...	228	35
Milliner, dressmaker ...	...	26
Clothing manufacture, engaged in, machinest ...	...	14
Boot and shoe maker ...	751	...
Shoeblack ...	1	...
Umbrella—maker, mender ...	14	...
Laundrywoman ...	...	1
Rope, mat, sack, maker ...	17	...
Tent, tarpaulin, maker, canvas dealer ...	4	...
Cowkeeper, dairyman, woman ...	10	...
Butcher, &c. ...	271	...
Poulterer, fishmonger ...	23	...

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES ARRESTED, 1886—*continued.*

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
CLASS V.—INDUSTRIAL— <i>continued.</i>		
Other dealers in animal food... ..	5	...
Miller, grain and flour dealer, and assistants	15	...
Baker, confectioner	213	...
Greengrocer, fruiterer	9	...
Jam, pickle, &c., maker	1	1
Others dealing in vegetable food	3	...
Brewing, connected with	13	...
Wine and spirit merchant	1	...
Gingerbeer and sodawater maker	9	...
Grocer and assistants	61	...
Tobacco manufacture, engaged in	39	3
Tobacconist	5	...
Soapboiler, candlemaker, tallowmelter	6	...
Tanner, fellmonger, currier	88	...
Leather articles, maker of	2	...
Brush and broom maker	4	...
Animal matters, working or dealing in	11	...
Japanner, french polisher	41	...
Firewood—dealer, chopper, splitter, fencer	43	...
Cooper, turner	48	...
Sawyer, sawmill owner, worker	29	...
Basketmaker	12	...
Papermaker	4	...
Rag and bottle gatherer	35	...
Billsticker	1	...
Vegetable matters, others working or dealing in	13	1
Mining, engaged in	702	...
Coal and charcoal, working or dealing in	6	...
Chimney sweep	8	...
Quarryman, limeburner, &c.	22	...
Brickmaker, potter	77	...
Navvy, platelayer	60	...
Nightman, scavenger	9	...
Earth, stone, glass, &c., others working or dealing in	69	...
Goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller	31	...
Ironfounder, blacksmith, locksmith	452	...
Ironmonger	26	...
Brassfounder, finisher, gasfitter	16	...
Other metals, working or dealing in	194	...
CLASS VI.—INDEFINITE AND NON-PRODUCTIVE.		
Labourer	11,971	...
Indefinite—Mechanic, manager, apprentice, &c.	179	...
Engine-driver, undescribed	115	...
Independent means	24	...
Beggar, pauper, vagrant	1	...
Prostitute, brothel-keeper ... ..	...	1,736
Gambler, gaminghouse-keeper	2	...
No stated occupation, over 15 years of age	833	3,326
" " under " " 	746	237
Total	25,841	6,170

1439. It will be observed that, of the males arrested, nearly half were labourers; and that, of other occupations, those most frequently arrested were sailors, shoemakers, carpenters, farmers and farm labourers, miners, and bricklayers, in the order named. No occupation was returned in 1,579 cases, but of these 746 were youths, and of the others it is probable that most of them belonged to the criminal classes. Of the females arrested, more than a fourth were set down as prostitutes or brothel-keepers. Nearly three-fifths, including 237 young girls, were of no specified occupation; and of the few returned as following regular occupations about three-fourths were domestic servants, and the bulk of the remainder were dressmakers and tailoresses.

Chief occupations of persons arrested.

1440. It has been already stated that, in making up the returns, a person arrested more than once is counted as a separate individual in respect to each arrest or charge,* but it is possible to ascertain approximately the actual numbers passing through the hands of the police by means of a close comparison of the names, ages, birthplaces, religions, occupations, residences, &c., of the individuals in question. This is too tedious and laborious—and consequently expensive—an investigation to be attempted every year, but it has been done for 1884, so far as the sexes and birthplaces of the persons arrested are concerned, and the result is given in the following table:—

Arrests of distinct individuals.

DISTINCT INDIVIDUALS ARRESTED, 1884.

Sex and Birthplace of Arrested Persons.			Number of Charges on which Arrests were made.	Number of Distinct Individuals Arrested.	Number of Charges on which Distinct Individuals were Arrested.																		
					1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	19	20	28
SEX.																							
Males	..	..	21,908	16,229	12,822	2,231	698	238	110	52	33	15	11	4	3	2	1	3	2	1	..	2	1
Females	..	..	5,595	3,628	2,682	518	191	118	38	34	13	13	9	2	2	..	2	2	1	2	1	..	..
Total	..	..	27,503	19,857	15,504	2,749	889	356	148	86	46	28	20	6	5	2	3	5	3	3	1	2	1
BIRTHPLACE.																							
Victoria	..	..	7,441	5,413	4,206	764	260	92	49	18	11	7	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..
Other Australasian Colonies	..	..	1,386	1,020	801	144	48	16	4	2	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
England and Wales	..	..	6,726	4,951	3,951	640	197	72	37	23	14	6	3	1	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	2	..
Scotland	..	..	2,607	1,883	1,460	274	82	40	10	6	1	2	4	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	7,538	5,180	3,931	752	250	119	46	32	20	10	10	3	1	1	1	..	..	2	1	..	1
Other British possessions	..	..	153	113	84	24	3	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
France	..	..	112	83	67	7	6	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	326	277	240	30	4	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States	..	..	363	266	209	36	13	5	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	..	..	195	169	152	10	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Countries and Unknown	..	..	656	502	403	68	21	5	1	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* See paragraph 1410 ante.

Individuals
arrested
more than
once.

1441. The total number of charges shown in the table (27,503) corresponds with the number of persons set down as arrested in the returns for 1884, but it is seen that only 19,857 were distinct individuals, or nearly a fourth less than that number. Of these, 15,504, or 78 per cent., were only arrested once; 2,749, or 14 per cent., were arrested or charged twice; 889, or 4 per cent., three times; 356, or 2 per cent., four times; and 359, or 2 per cent., more than four times; 2 having being arrested or charged as many as twenty, and 1 as many as twenty-eight times.

Sexes of
those
arrested
more than
once.

1442. It appears that the tendency of females to be arrested over and over again, or on several charges, is greater than that of males, for whereas, in 1884, only 21 per cent. of the males who fell into the hands of the police were apprehended more than once, or were charged with more than one offence, as many as 26 per cent. of the females who fell into the hands of the police were so apprehended or charged.

Countries
of those
arrested
more than
once.

1443. Twenty-six per cent. of the natives of British possessions outside of the United Kingdom and the Australasian Colonies were taken into custody or charged with an offence more than once during the year, as also were 24 per cent. of the Irish, 22 per cent. of the Victorians, the other Australians, and the Scotch, 21 per cent. of the Americans, 20 per cent. of the English, 19 per cent. of the French, 13 per cent. of the Germans, and 10 per cent. of the Chinese.

Individuals
arrested
more than
once for
drunken-
ness.

1444. The distinct persons taken into custody for drunkenness during 1884 numbered 10,287 and, of these 1,520, or 15 per cent., were apprehended more than once, viz. :—994 twice, 288 thrice, 112 four times, 51 five times, 25 six times, 19 seven times, 11 eight times, 7 nine times, 1 ten times, 4 eleven times, 1 twelve times, 2 thirteen times, 1 fourteen times, 2 fifteen times, 1 twenty times, and 1 twenty-six times.

Drunkards
charged
with other
offences.

1445. Whilst the number of individuals arrested for drunkenness was 10,287, the charges of drunkenness brought against them numbered 12,938; but these persons were charged with 2,622 other offences, so that the total number of charges of all kinds against drunkards was 15,560, as against 27,503 charges of all descriptions. Thus 57 per cent. of the offences for which persons were arrested, during 1884 were committed by persons who were arrested during the same year for drunkenness.

Results of
summary
disposal.

1446. The results of summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year 1886 were as follow :—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF ARRESTED PERSONS,* 1886.

Sentence.						Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
" 1 year and under 2 years	...	...	...	...	...	144	84
" 6 months and under 1 year	...	...	...	...	...	240	110
" 4 months	...	...	...	...	...	29	16
" 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	994	447
" 2 months and under 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	238	53
" 1 month and under 2 months	...	...	...	...	...	1,256	534
" 15 days and under 1 month	...	...	...	...	...	60	4
" 8 days and under 15 days	...	...	...	...	...	609	233
" 7 days and under	...	...	...	...	...	4,227	1,343
Fined	...	...	...	...	...	7,392	853
Ordered to find bail	...	...	...	...	...	359	46
Sent to lunatic asylum	...	...	...	...	...	252	148
Sent to industrial school or reformatory	...	...	...	...	...	280	149
Otherwise dealt with	...	...	...	...	...	88	2
Total sentenced	...	...	...	...	...	16,180	4,022
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	8,989	2,064
Total summarily disposed of	...	...	...	...	...	25,169	6,086

1447. Of the persons sentenced by magistrates during 1886, 46 per cent. of the males, and 21 per cent. of the females, were fined; 30 per cent. of the former, and 39 per cent. of the latter, were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms under a month, and 17 and 29 per cent., respectively, for periods varying from 1 to 12 months; about 1 per cent. of the males, and 2 per cent. of the females, were sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment or upwards; the balance, or 6 per cent. of the males and 9 per cent. of the females, were sent to Lunatic Asylums, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, ordered to find bail, or were otherwise disposed of. Sentences by magistrates

1448. Corporal punishment to males may be ordered by magistrates for certain offences. In such cases the offender may be sentenced to be whipped once, twice, or thrice, at the discretion of the bench. No offenders were so sentenced in any of the last three years; but in 1883 two offenders were so sentenced, one of whom was to receive one whipping of fourteen lashes, and the other two whippings of twenty-five lashes each. These were the only occasions during the last seven years that whipping was ordered by magistrates. Whipping ordered by magistrates.

1449. Mr. Inspector-General Brett in his report for 1885,† page 7, recommends the substitution of whipping for imprisonment in the case of juvenile offenders. The following are Mr. Brett's words:— Whipping recommended for youths.

"As to the most suitable punishment for juvenile offenders, the difficulty is greatly enhanced by the palpable and serious evils arising from the imprisonment of youths either together or with adults, even for short periods of time. The inevitable tendency is to sink the younger offenders to the level of the worst of those amongst whom they are confined. Punishment of a summary kind, in the shape of personal chastisement, would be the most efficacious, and should be

* See paragraph 1410 *ante*.

† Parliamentary Paper No. 50, Session 1886.

administered, not once only, but again and again for repeated offences, rather than to send youths to gaol. It should only be inflicted with a birch rod, never with the lash; and in no case should any sentence be for more than twenty-five stripes, all to be inflicted at one time, and in the prisoners' room of the court-house, or in the police lock-up, and the youthful offender discharged whilst smarting from the effects; or this punishment might be held over, and the youth allowed to go on probation, and be liable to undergo the chastisement on a future occasion, if brought up for a subsequent offence during the period of probation.

"It is a matter of vital importance to this colony how young offenders are managed, and when we have learned satisfactorily to dispose of such youths, there will be in the future a scarcity of adult criminals by natural consequence. An important step towards the solution of the problem may be found in making their offences appear contemptible and unpopular by the use of the birch rod, thus depriving crime of the halo which surrounds its exploits in the youth's mind."

1450. The results of the commitments for trial at the three periods already referred to were as follow :—

RESULTS OF COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1876, 1881, AND 1886.*					1876.	1881.	1886.
Number for trial					687*	567*	792*
Convicted and sentenced...					384	332	492
Acquitted					216	177	249
Not prosecuted					87	58	51

1451. Of those committed for trial, 600 were eventually tried in 1875, 509 in 1881, and 741 in 1886. At the first period 64 per cent., at the second period 65 per cent., and at the third period 66 per cent. of the trials resulted in convictions.

1452. The following are the sentences of the prisoners tried and convicted in superior courts during the year under review :—

SENTENCES OF PERSONS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1886.

Sentence.						Males.	Females.
Hard labour on roads or public works for 10 years and under							
15 years ...						5	...
" " " 7 years and under							
10 years ...						9	...
" " " 4 years and under							
7 years ...						31	1
Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years						84	6
" 1 year and under 2 years						133	3
" 6 months and under 1 year						84	11
" 1 month and under 6 months						75	9
" under 1 month						19	3
Fined						2	...
Recognizances estreated						2	...
To find bail to appear when called upon						5	1
Awaiting the pleasure of the Crown						1	5
Sent to lunatic asylum						3	...
Total tried and convicted						453	39

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

Results of
commitments
for trial.

Proportion
of convictions ob-
tained.

Sentences in
superior
courts.

1453. Of males convicted in superior courts, not one was sentenced to death in 1886, but 6 were so sentenced in the preceding year; all except 13 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, with or without hard labour; of those imprisoned, nearly three-fourths were sentenced for periods of less than two years, and only one-tenth to more than four years. Of the females, 10 were sentenced to over one, and 23 to under one, year's imprisonment. Five males were sentenced to be imprisoned for a longer period than ten years. One female was sentenced to a longer period than four years.

Length of sentences in superior courts.

1454. In addition to terms of imprisonment named in the foregoing table, 130 persons were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for periods varying from a few days to 12 weeks per annum during the whole sentence. Nine of these had been convicted of murder, attempt to murder, or manslaughter; 2 of assault; 6 of rape; 3 of unnatural offences; 27 of robbery under arms or burglary; 4 of horse stealing, &c.; 59 of other offences against property; 19 of forgery; and 1 of offences relating to carrying out laws. In some instances the sentences of this kind were very severe; thus, one offender convicted of rape, sentenced to between 4 and 7 years' imprisonment, was ordered to be placed in solitary confinement for the first fortnight of every alternate month, and to receive during the first six months two whippings of 15 lashes each; another, convicted of a similar offence sentenced to between 4 and 7 years' imprisonment, was ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for one week in every alternate month, and to receive one whipping of 15 lashes; another, convicted of robbery with violence, was sentenced to between 7 and 10 years' imprisonment, with solitary confinement for 12 periods of 14 days, and to pass the first year in irons.

Solitary confinement ordered by superior courts.

1455. Separate confinement, which is a modification of solitary confinement, is a punishment which is not awarded by the judges, but is administered under the gaol regulations to all prisoners for the initial period of a long sentence, and for the full term of a short one. The value of this system as a substitute for solitary confinement is well established both in this colony and in England, and is thus described by Mr. Inspector-General Brett in his report for 1885*:

Separate and solitary confinement

“By regulations of the Governor in Council, the separate system is applicable to all first convicted prisoners sentenced to a term of imprisonment not exceeding six months, and although limited in its operation (by want of a sufficient number

of separate cells to men of short sentences in the Melbourne Gaol, and not applied to the women there at all, for the same reason, but more extensively to both male and female prisoners in the country gaols), it is nevertheless a step towards the education of the officers in working this system, and the devices resorted to by first offenders to escape the punishment speaks well for its efficacy. The great drawback of separation in this colony is the want of profitable or suitable work for prisoners in separate cells, and the costly character of the system; but, as compared with association, and the many evils inseparable from it, the advantages are all in favour of the former, bearing in mind the primary objects of penal discipline, as tending to the diminution of crime. Solitary confinement differs so much from separate confinement, that the features of the two systems are distinctly and prominently brought forward. 'Solitary confinement' is a condition of as positive seclusion from human society as is practicable. The prisoner's diet is restricted to mere bread and water, and no employment of any kind interferes with the unbroken seclusion of his cell. The privations are both bodily and mental, the object being to punish by the operation of pain and fear, and not to effect a lasting moral benefit for himself, but to employ harsh measures to attain a temporary purpose. In 'separate confinement' the prisoner is provided with sufficient food and given employment in his cell and not consigned to torpor and other bad consequences of idleness, the permanent moral benefit of the prisoner is the object which he can plainly see the system has in view, because an appeal is made to his moral sense and understanding. Contrasting these two systems, it is worthy of consideration whether the separate system does not contain in itself the elements of penal and reformatory discipline judiciously combined, and in due proportions, being more humane and salutary on the whole, and in accord with the tendencies of the age, which demand that criminals are to be regarded as rational and responsible beings, and that those placed in authority over them are not merely their legal custodians, but responsible for using the most effectual means to punish and restore them to society as better and more useful members of the community."

1456. The council of judges of the Supreme Court in their report, dated 6th June, 1887,* express their opinion that power should be given to the court to award separate confinement in the following words :—

"We desire to give our opinion that it is expedient that the Criminal Law and Practice Statute 1864 should be amended, and power given to the court in its discretion to direct, by its sentence, that an offender shall be kept in separate confinement, and that the existing gaol regulations relating to separate confinement should be rescinded. The court at present possesses the power of awarding solitary confinement only. Separate confinement has a double purpose and effect. In the majority of cases it is a real aggravation of the punishment of imprisonment. It is both punitive and reformatory in its intention and effect; and it would, therefore, be properly applied as part of the judicial sentence in each individual case."

1457. The total number of offenders sentenced by superior courts to be whipped was 11. Rape or indecent assaults on females were the crimes of four of these, for one of whom 2 whippings of 15 lashes each, for two others 1 whipping of 15 lashes, and for another 1 whipping of 10 lashes, were ordered. Unnatural offence was the crime of two others, one of whom was to receive 2 whippings and the other 1 whipping of 15 lashes each. Robbery with violence was the crime of the five remaining offenders, each of whom was sentenced to receive 1 whipping of 20 lashes. Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions can sentence males to receive corporal punishment,

Judges on
separate
confinement.

Whippings
ordered by
superior
courts.

* Parliamentary Paper No. 58, Session 1887.

under Act 27 Vict. No. 233, for unnatural offences, attempts to choke in order to commit an offence, for robbery under arms, and, in the case of youths under sixteen, for several other offences; also, under Act 35 Vict. No. 399, for attempts to commit rape, or for rape itself where sentence of death is commuted. It is, moreover, recommended by the judges of the Supreme Court that power should be given to award this punishment for "all offences committed by adult males that are attended with violence to the person, except common assaults."* The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for one offence is three, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

1458. The number of individuals sentenced to corporal punishment in 1874 was 11, viz., 6 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; the number in 1875 was 5, viz., 2 by magistrates and 3 by superior courts; the number in 1876 was 11, viz., 1 by magistrates and 10 by superior courts; the number in 1877 was 11, viz., 5 by magistrates and 6 by superior courts; the number in 1878 was 17, viz., 2 by magistrates and 15 by superior courts; the number in 1879 was 9, viz., 4 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts; the number in 1880 was 5, 17 in 1881, 8 in 1882—all by superior courts; the number in 1883 was 14, viz., 2 by magistrates and 12 by superior courts; the number in 1884 was 17, the number in 1885 was 6—all by superior courts; and the number in 1886 was 11. The total number of whippings directed to be administered in the thirteen years was 200, of which 27 were ordered by magistrates and 173 by superior courts. The number of persons sentenced to be whipped in 1886 was thus exceeded in 4, and was equalled in 3, years since 1873. The average number of whippings per individual in the thirteen years was 1.5.

Whippings
ordered,
1874-1886.

1459. One criminal, a native of the United States of America, and claiming to be a member of the Wesleyan Church, was executed in 1886, for murder. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip, 141 criminals have been executed within the colony, of whom only one was a female. No execution took place in 1882, or in 1878, 1874, 1850, 1849, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, or any year prior to 1842, but one or more executions took place in all the other years. The following table shows the birth-places of the persons executed, the religions they professed, and the crimes they expiated on the scaffold:—

Executions.

* Report of the Council of Judges, dated 6th June, 1887. Parliamentary Paper No. 58, Session 1887.

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1842 TO 1886.

Birthplace, Religion, and Offence.								Number.
Total number executed								141
Birthplace—Victoria								4
" Other Australian colonies								6
" England								59
" Wales								2
" Ireland								41
" Scotland								7
" Belgium								1
" France								1
" Switzerland								1
" Germany								1
" Sweden								1
" Sicily								1
" United States of America								5
" West Indies								2
" China								8
" At sea								1
Religion—Church of England								32
" Presbyterian								5
" Wesleyan								8
" Baptist								1
" Lutheran								2
" Protestant undefined								30
" Roman Catholic								52
" Pagan								6
" No Religion								5*
Offence—Murder								105
" Attempt to murder								17
" Rape								9
" Unnatural offence on a child								1
" Robbery with violence								9

Executions
in United
Kingdom.

1460. It is stated† that from the accession of Queen Victoria to the period of Her Majesty's jubilee, 840 criminals were executed in the United Kingdom, or an average of 17 per annum. In 1837 there were no less than 13 crimes subject to capital punishment, and no fewer than 671 persons had been condemned to death in twelve months ; but since the Queen's accession a more humane code has prevailed, and few have been executed, except for murder.

Undetected
crime.

1461. The offences in respect to which no persons were apprehended numbered 4,119 in 1886, or 240 more than in 1885, and 70 more than in 1884, but less than in any of the nine years ended with 1883. As

* Aborigines.

† See *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 107.

compared with 1885, those against property increased by 160, those against the person by 32, and other offences by 48. The following are the undetected offences in the last twelve years :—

UNDETECTED CRIME, 1875 TO 1886.

Year.	Number of Offences.			
	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Other Offences.	Total.
1875	321	3,830	493	4,644
1876	381	3,968	378	4,727
1877	457	4,431	463	5,351
1878	496	4,011	385	4,892
1879	503	3,763	364	4,630
1880	613	3,935	350	4,898
1881	462	3,770	400	4,631
1882	571	3,980	433	4,985
1883	596	4,209	584	5,389
1884	450	3,249	350	4,049
1885	491	3,000	388	3,879
1886	523	3,160	364	4,119

1462. With reference to the offences set down as undetected, it should be remarked that in all probability the malefactors do not in all such cases escape entirely. The returns are made up in the month of April of the year following that in which the offence is reported, and he who committed it may be arrested after that date, or may even before that date be arrested, and perhaps punished, for other misdeeds. Offender perhaps arrested on other grounds.

1463. The next four tables, giving details of crime in the various Australasian colonies, have been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from their respective *Statistical Registers*. Crime in Australasian colonies. The first of these gives for each colony, and for the whole of Australasia, during each of the ten years 1876 to 1885, a statement of the number of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned, were summarily convicted or held to bail, were committed for trial, and were convicted after commitment. In the returns of the number of cases in respect to which persons were summoned, those so dealt with on account of matters coming under the head of civil jurisdiction are omitted in all the colonies :—

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1885.

Name of Colony.				Number of Offences for which Persons were—			
				Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
Victoria ...	...	...	1876	42,297	27,505	680	384
			1877	45,844	29,528	594	340
			1878	44,742	29,452	658	458
			1879	43,936	28,266	628	397
			1880	41,778	26,950	680	398
			1881	44,730	29,131	591	332
			1882	47,234	31,542	616	402
			1883	48,974	33,480	606	350
			1884	51,397	34,456	695	407
			1885	52,566	34,180	768	444
New South Wales †	...	...	1876	45,105	30,404	1,391	822
			1877	47,739	33,003	1,517	829
			1878	53,325	37,924	1,803	959
			1879	53,870	38,828	1,743	1,090
			1880	57,784	42,205	1,717	1,148
			1881	66,600	51,130	1,626	1,058
			1882	65,936	50,126	1,724	1,065
			1883	72,231	55,463	1,606	1,008
			1884	75,680	57,897	1,550	928
			1885	77,092	59,345	1,540	785
Queensland †	...	...	1876	10,180	6,126	285	132
			1877	9,929	6,444	312	177
			1878	9,563	6,153	344	197
			1879	9,058	5,762	377	185
			1880	9,133	6,051	316	170
			1881	10,063	7,253	264	126
			1882	11,649	8,025	308	144
			1883	13,804	9,788	427	193
			1884	15,518	11,620	555	274
			1885	15,763	11,451	538	267
South Australia ...	...	...	1876	9,375	7,929	239	129
			1877	10,314	8,696	240	156
			1878	13,682	11,685	369	229
			1879	12,843	10,970	384	223
			1880	15,063	12,814	353	199
			1881	15,347	13,258	342	213
			1882	14,672	12,634	339	211
			1883	13,104	11,378	305	166
			1884	11,988	10,425	293	127
			1885	10,406	8,091	240	133
Western Australia...	...	...	1876	7,509	5,847	95	47
			1877	6,855	5,272	83	27
			1878	6,126	4,552	102	45
			1879	6,471	4,853	85	53
			1880	5,577	4,221	50	25
			1881	5,460	4,134	109	61
			1882	5,089	3,683	90	46
			1883	4,739	3,450	72	46
			1884	4,831	3,477	64	40
			1885	4,900	3,436	86	51

* Not including civil cases.

† Cases brought up for lunacy are not included in the returns of New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania. In New South Wales, 567 lunatics in 1885, and 4,093 in the previous nine years; and in Queensland, 296 in 1885, and 3,379 during the previous nine years; and in Tasmania, 74 lunatics in 1885, and 65 in the previous year, were admitted to asylums. Probably four-fifths of these were apprehended by the police.

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1885—*continued*.

Name of Colony.				Number of Offences for which Persons were—			
				Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
Tasmania†	...	...	1876	7,523	5,659	96	51
			1877	6,606	5,140	102	49
			1878	6,644	5,131	113	54
			1879	7,184	5,641	110	67
			1880	6,908	5,418	117	73
			1881	6,229	4,799	90	51
			1882	7,615	5,942	93	36
			1883	8,039	5,394	88	33
			1884	6,273	4,843	70	39
			1885	5,983	4,876	71	31
New Zealand ‡	...	...	1876	22,141	16,100	414	249
			1877	21,953	16,293	405	250
			1878	22,237	16,370	415	292
			1879	22,492	16,088	734§	296
			1880	21,181	15,025	592	370
			1881	19,796	14,079	474	235
			1882	22,659	16,573	467	219
			1883	23,090	16,944	459	231
			1884	23,572	17,968	509	241
			1885	23,103	17,804	428	236
Australasia	...	...	1876	144,130	99,570	3,200	1,814
			1877	149,240	104,376	3,253	1,828
			1878	156,319	111,267	3,804	2,234
			1879	155,854	110,408	4,061	2,311
			1880	157,424	112,684	3,825	2,383
			1881	168,225	123,784	3,496	2,076
			1882	174,854	128,525	3,637	2,123
			1883	183,981	135,897	3,563	2,027
			1884	189,259	140,686	3,736	2,056
			1885	189,813	139,183	3,671	1,947

1464. By this table it would appear that crime is so much more prevalent in New South Wales than in Victoria that, notwithstanding the smaller population, there has been, in every year, under all the heads, larger numbers in the former colony than in the latter. This is particularly observable in regard to serious offences, the commitments for trial and convictions thereafter being in New South Wales, as a rule, considerably more than twice as numerous as in Victoria. Some

Large
amount of
crime in
New South
Wales.

* Not including civil cases.

† See footnote (†) preceding page. It is pointed out by Mr. R. M. Johnston, the Government Statistician of Tasmania, in his Report for 1886, page li, that, prior to 1884, a considerable proportion of purely civil cases, such as petty debts, non-payment of rates, &c. were improperly included in the returns of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned in that colony.

‡ Maoris are included. In 1884, the number of cases in which they were concerned was 467—in 296 of which summary convictions were obtained, in 113 cases the prisoner was discharged, and in 58 cases committed for trial.

§ This large increase appears to have been owing to Maori disturbances, as 202 of that race were committed for trial in 1879, as against only 18 in the previous year.

improvement, however, in regard to offences of this character has taken place in the former colony during the last three years. In 1885, the apprehensions and summonses in New South Wales exceeded those in Victoria by 47 per cent., and the summary convictions by 73 per cent. It must, moreover, be remembered that the returns of the latter are swelled by the apprehensions of lunatics, whilst these are not included in the returns of the former.

Proportion of crime in each colony. 1465. The position of the different colonies in respect to crime will be better ascertained by means of the next table, which shows the proportion that the number of apprehensions and summons cases,* of summary convictions, of commitments for trial, and of convictions after commitment, occurring in each colony during the last ten years, bore to the average population of the same colony; also, the proportion in each colony of summary convictions to apprehensions and summons cases, and of convictions after commitment to commitments:—

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, ETC., 1876 TO 1885.

Name of Colony.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population of †—		Proportion per 10,000 of the Population of †—		Proportion per Cent. of—	
		Apprehensions and Summons Cases.*	Summary Convictions.	Commitments for Trial.	Convictions after Commitment.	Summary Con- victions to Ap- prehensions and Summons Cases.*	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.
Victoria	1876	53·10	34·53	8·54	4·82	65·03	56·47
	1877	56·69	36·52	7·35	4·20	64·40	57·24
	1878	54·47	35·85	8·01	5·58	65·82	69·60
	1879	52·68	33·89	7·53	4·76	64·33	63·22
	1880	49·13	31·69	8·00	4·68	64·51	58·53
	1881	51·48	33·52	6·80	3·82	65·13	56·18
	1882	53·05	35·43	6·92	4·52	66·78	65·26
	1883	53·76	36·75	6·65	3·84	68·36	57·76
	1884	55·03	36·89	7·44	4·36	67·04	58·56
	1885	54·84	35·66	8·01	4·63	65·02	57·81
New South Wales	1876	74·64	50·32	23·02	13·60	67·40	59·10
	1877	75·90	52·52	24·12	13·18	69·13	54·65
	1878	81·07	57·66	27·41	14·58	71·12	53·19
	1879	78·00	56·23	25·24	15·78	72·08	62·54
	1880	79·63	58·16	23·66	15·83	73·04	66·86
	1881	87·60	67·25	21·39	13·92	76·77	65·07
	1882	82·96	63·07	21·69	13·40	76·02	61·77
	1883	86·59	66·48	19·25	12·08	76·79	62·76
	1884	85·92	65·73	17·60	10·53	76·50	59·87
	1885	82·81	63·75	16·54	8·43	76·98	53·51

* Not including civil cases.

† In consequence of the amendment of the population estimates, the calculations for Victoria for the years 1882 to 1884, those for New South Wales and Australasia for all the years, and those for Queensland and New Zealand for 1884, have been corrected since the last publication of this work.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, ETC., 1876 TO 1885—*continued.*

Name of Colony.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population of*—		Proportion per 10,000 of the Population of*—		Proportion per Cent. of—		
		Apprehensions and Summons Cases.	Summary Convictions.	Commitments for Trial.	Convictions after Commitment.	Summary Con- victions to Ap- prehensions and Summons Cases.	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.	
Queensland	...	1876	55·27	33·26	15·47	7·17	60·18	46·32
		1877	50·89	33·03	15·99	9·07	64·90	56·73
		1878	46·24	29·75	16·63	9·53	64·34	57·27
		1879	42·29	26·90	17·60	8·64	63·61	49·07
		1880	41·15	27·26	14·24	7·66	66·25	53·80
		1881	45·53	32·82	11·95	5·70	72·08	47·73
		1882	49·03	33·77	12·96	6·06	68·89	46·75
		1883	51·53	36·54	15·94	7·20	70·90	45·20
		1884	52·64	39·42	18·93	9·29	74·88	49·38
		1885	51·05	37·08	17·42	8·65	72·64	49·63
South Australia		1876	42·99	36·36	10·96	5·92	84·58	53·97
		1877	44·60	37·60	10·38	6·75	84·31	65·00
		1878	56·34	48·12	15·20	9·43	85·40	62·06
		1879	50·50	43·17	15·11	8·77	85·48	58·07
		1880	57·16	48·63	13·40	7·55	85·07	56·43
		1881	53·18	45·94	11·81	7·38	86·39	62·28
		1882	50·61	43·58	11·69	7·28	86·11	62·24
		1883	43·82	38·05	10·20	5·55	86·82	54·43
		1884	38·83	33·78	9·49	4·11	86·96	43·34
		1885	33·23	25·84	7·67	4·25	77·76	55·42
Western Australia		1876	277·95	216·43	35·17	17·40	77·87	49·47
		1877	248·55	191·16	30·09	9·79	76·90	32·53
		1878	218·77	162·56	36·43	16·07	74·31	44·11
		1879	227·72	170·78	29·91	18·65	75·00	62·35
		1880	193·35	146·34	17·33	8·67	75·69	50·00
		1881	182·93	138·50	36·52	20·44	75·71	55·96
		1882	167·46	121·19	29·62	15·14	72·37	51·11
		1883	151·73	110·46	23·05	14·72	72·80	63·89
		1884	149·43	107·55	19·80	12·37	71·97	62·50
		1885	143·81	100·85	25·27	14·97	70·12	59·30
Tasmania †	...	1876	71·94	54·11	9·18	4·88	78·29	53·12
		1877	62·15	48·37	9·60	4·61	79·97	48·04
		1878	61·22	47·28	10·41	4·98	79·00	47·78
		1879	64·60	50·73	9·89	6·02	81·08	60·91
		1880	60·80	47·69	10·30	6·43	80·19	62·40
		1881	53·11	40·91	7·67	4·35	78·64	56·67
		1882	63·09	49·23	7·70	2·98	78·73	38·71
		1883	64·65	43·37	7·08	2·65‡	80·80	37·50
		1884	48·86	37·72	5·45	3·04	77·20	55·71
		1885	45·27	36·89	5·37	2·35	81·50	43·66

* See footnote (†) on previous page.

† See footnote (†) on page 717 *ante*.

‡ This small proportion is in consequence of the large number of cases not prosecuted.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, ETC., 1876 TO 1885—*continued.*

Name of Colony.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population of*—		Proportion per 10,000 of the Population of*—		Proportion per Cent. of—	
		Apprehensions on Summons Cases.	Summary Convictions.	Commitments for Trial.	Convictions after Commitment.	Summary Con- victions to Ap- prehensions and Summons Cases.	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.
New Zealand ...	1876	57·14	41·55	10·68	6·43	72·72	60·14
	1877	53·76	39·90	9·92	6·12	74·22	61·73
	1878	52·74	38·82	9·84	6·92	73·62	70·36
	1879	50·19	35·90	16·38†	6·61	71·53	40·33‡
	1880	44·66	31·68	12·48	7·80	70·94	62·50
	1881	40·11	28·52	9·60	4·76	71·12	49·58
	1882	44·49	32·54	9·17	4·30	73·14	46·90
	1883	43·62	32·01	8·67	4·36	73·38	50·33
	1884	42·94	32·73	9·27	4·39	76·23	47·35
	1885	40·80	31·45	7·56	4·17	77·06	55·14
Total Australasia*	1876	62·06	42·87	13·78	7·81	69·35	56·70
	1877	62·02	43·37	13·51	7·49	70·10	56·19
	1878	62·73	44·73	15·29	8·98	71·32	58·73
	1879	60·39	42·77	15·73	8·94	71·06	56·91
	1880	58·77	42·07	14·28	8·89	71·73	62·30
	1881	60·52	44·53	12·57	7·46	73·68	59·38
	1882	60·86	44·73	12·65	7·38	73·57	58·37
	1883	61·38	45·34	11·88	6·76	74·50	56·80
	1884	60·47	44·97	11·94	6·57	74·33	55·06
	1885	58·51	42·91	11·09	6·00	73·32	54·12

Order of
colonies in
respect to
apprehen-
sions, &c.

1466. In regard to the proportion of offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued, Western Australia and New South Wales have stood at the head of the list throughout the ten years named, and Tasmania stood next until 1884,§ when Victoria and Queensland rose above that colony. New Zealand stood lowest on the list until 1884, since which year that place has been occupied by South Australia. The following is the order of the various colonies in this respect in 1885, the colony with the highest proportion of persons apprehended or summoned on criminal charges being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS APPREHENDED OR SUMMONED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1885.

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

* See footnote (†) on page 718 *ante*.

† See footnote (§) on page 717 *ante*.

‡ This small proportion of convictions is owing to the fact that the Maoris committed for disturbances of a political nature were leniently dealt with.

§ It is stated that, prior to 1884, some petty debt cases were improperly included in the returns of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned in Tasmania.

1467. As regards the persons summarily convicted, in proportion to population, Western Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania have hitherto been at the top of the list; but, in 1884 and 1885, the proportion in Queensland, where it had increased, was somewhat higher than in Tasmania, where it had considerably fallen off.* Victoria generally occupies the fifth position, showing a smaller proportion of summary convictions than the four colonies referred to. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this particular, the colony with the highest proportion of summary convictions being placed first and the rest in succession:—

Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO SUMMARY CONVICTIONS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1885.

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

1468. In every year prior to 1884 Victoria showed, relatively to population, a much smaller number of persons committed for trial than any other colony, but in 1884 the proportion was higher than in Tasmania, and in 1885 it was higher than in either Tasmania, New Zealand, or South Australia. Western Australia has been at the head of the list throughout the period, and New South Wales stood second until 1884, when, for the first time, Queensland rose above it. In respect to the proportion of commitments for trial to population, the colonies stood in the following order in 1885:—

Order of colonies in respect to commitments for trial.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1885.

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

1469. In respect to convictions in superior courts, Victoria has usually had the smallest number in proportion to population, with the exception of Tasmania; but, in 1885, New Zealand and South Australia also stood below Victoria. Western Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales were at the top of the list, a position they have occupied during most of the ten years:—

Order of colonies in respect to convictions in superior courts.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1885.

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

* See footnote (†) on page 717 ante.

Order of colonies in respect to summary conviction obtained.

1470. Either more persons are apprehended unjustly in Victoria than in the other colonies, or punishment for minor offences does not follow their commission with such certainty in the former as in the latter, since the number of summary convictions obtained in proportion to the apprehensions is lower in this colony than in any of the others. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to convictions of this kind in 1885, the colony in which the rate of summary convictions to apprehensions is highest being placed first, and that in which it is lowest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS TO ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES, 1885.

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

Order of colonies in respect to convictions obtained in superior courts.

1471. In regard to the proportion of convictions to commitments for trial, Western Australia was at the head of the list in 1885, and Victoria stood second, whilst New South Wales, which in 1884 occupied the second place, fell, in 1885, to the fifth; and South Australia and New Zealand, which in 1884 were at the bottom of the list, rose, in 1885, to the third and fourth places. In the subjoined statement the colonies are placed in order, the one in which the convictions, in 1885, bore the highest proportion to commitments being placed first:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS TO COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1885.

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

Incomplete returns in some colonies.

1472. It is to be regretted that the information as to the offences for which persons are arrested or summoned is very incomplete in several of the colonies. In Queensland, the only specific offence mentioned in the returns is drunkenness, the balance being grouped as offences against the person, offences against property, or as other offences. This, except that drunkenness is not separated from "other offences," is likewise the grouping adopted in Western Australia, as also in Victoria in respect to the summons cases where the offender is never in custody of the police, the exact offence being entered only when an arrest takes place.

1473. Notwithstanding New South Wales has hitherto possessed a smaller population than Victoria, arrests for offences of all descriptions have always been much more numerous in the former colony than in the latter. Thus, in 1885, arrests for homicide in New South Wales numbered 50 against only 31 in Victoria; arrests for rape and other sexual offences numbered 115 against 57; arrests for other offences against the person numbered 9,353 against 4,071; arrests for horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c., numbered 403 against 149; arrests for other offences against property numbered 6,576 against 3,797; arrests for drunkenness numbered 27,493* against 13,580; and arrests for other offences numbered 32,872 against 30,594. A single exception occurred in 1885 in regard to arrests for robbery, burglary, &c., which numbered 230 in New South Wales as against 287 in Victoria; but, as a rule, these crimes also are much more prevalent in the former than in the latter. The following table shows the offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued in the various Australasian colonies during the ten years 1876 to 1885, so far as the information can be gathered from their respective *Statistical Registers* :—

Arrests, &c.,
for various
offences in
Austral-
asian
colonies.

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1885.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Arrests or Summonses for—							
		Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter.	Rape, and other Offences against Females.	Other Offences against the Person.	Robbery with Violence, Burglary, &c.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing, &c.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.*	Other Offences.
Victoria	1876	34	86	4,083	136	178	3,956	11,624	22,200
	1877	50	48	4,316	155	195	4,167	12,447	24,466
	1878	36	54	4,456	187	173	4,274	11,825	23,737
	1879	29	60	4,174	203	154	4,160	10,859	24,297
	1880	36	81	4,376	245	171	3,880	10,056	22,933
	1881	32	71	4,526	195	153	4,383	11,065	24,305
	1882	33	66	4,340	206	169	4,853	11,749	25,818
	1883	38	52	3,785	262	158	4,146	12,408	28,125
	1884	39	70	3,539	205	130	4,038	12,938	30,438
	1885	31	57	4,071	287	149	3,797	13,580	30,594

* Contrary to statements which have frequently appeared in the press of an adjacent colony, the law relating to drunkenness is the same in Victoria as in New South Wales. In both colonies a drunken person is liable to be arrested even although not guilty of disorderly conduct.

**APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1885—continued.**

Colony.	Year.	Number of Arrests or Summonses for—							
		Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter.	Rape, and other Offences against Females.	Other Offences against the Person.	Robbery with Violence, Burglary, &c.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing, &c.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.*	Other Offences.
New South Wales	1876	7,578			5,898			16,171	15,458
	1877	8,539			6,130			16,696	16,374
	1878	9,398			6,807			17,224	19,896
	1879	63	85	9,102	266	472	6,126	17,713	20,043
	1880	75	95	9,364	245	469	6,154	18,777	22,605
	1881	68	104	9,031	231	465	6,237	22,560	27,904
	1882	54	110	9,080	274	529	6,643	22,280	26,966
	1883	76	109	10,484	203	348	6,343	23,178	31,490
	1884	98	119	9,842	263	482	6,415	25,428	33,033
	1885	50	115	9,353	230	403	6,576	27,493	32,872
Queensland	1876	1,226			1,238			3,679	4,037
	1877	1,550			1,201			3,019	4,159
	1878	1,273			1,191			3,215	3,884
	1879	1,238			1,175			2,997	3,648
	1880	1,320			1,186			2,867	3,760
	1881	1,304			1,146			3,275	4,338
	1882	1,532			1,140			3,771	5,206
	1883	2,369			1,327			4,505	5,603
	1884	2,543			1,687			5,117	6,171
	1885	2,230			1,748			5,508	6,277
South Australia	1876	5	19	735	30	27	544	2,837	5,178
	1877	11	31	810	24	31	636	2,890	5,881
	1878	10	32	941	50	12	824	4,166	7,647
	1879	5	29	857	46	15	890	3,840	7,161
	1880	13	37	1,026	52	51	971	4,325	8,588
	1881	7	33	862	45	23	1,009	5,298	8,070
	1882	5	16	934	55	19	963	4,713	7,967
	1883	5	17	767	61	15	652	4,533	7,054
	1884	24	41	711	45	13	653	3,938	6,563
	1885	9	36	598	28	19	708	3,361	5,647
Western Australia	1876	515			537			6,457	
	1877	470			493			5,892	
	1878	619			515			4,992	
	1879	462			387			5,622	
	1880	331			355			4,891	
	1881	418			354			4,688	
	1882	365			459			4,265	
	1883	455			372			3,912	
	1884	410			335			4,086	
	1885	403			323			4,174	

* See footnote to preceding page.

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE
AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1885—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Arrests or Summonses for—							
		Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter.	Rape, and other Offences against Females.	Other Offences against the Person.	Robbery with Violence, Burglary, &c.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing, &c.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.*	Other Offences.
Tasmania †	1876	13	11	876	61	18	903	1,807	3,834
	1877	25	16	636	58	26	854	1,345	3,646
	1878	6	30	693	60	35	862	1,374	3,584
	1879	2	54	616	45	35	998	1,504	3,930
	1880	2	14	651	103	37	723	1,543	3,835
	1881	5	8	528	35	17	691	1,446	3,499
	1882	5	20	621	36	27	842	1,827	4,237
	1883	2	17	701	25	28	702	1,890	4,674
	1884	3	21	533	22	25	616	1,577	3,476
	1885	3	13	544	34	22	565	1,470	3,332
New Zealand	1876	31	51	1,743	54	43	1,776	7,153	11,290
	1877	18	41	1,899	66	61	1,855	7,429	10,564
	1878	16	43	1,890	38	44	1,684	7,105	11,417
	1879	14	51	1,869	100	67	2,563	6,672	11,156
	1880	29	56	1,909	99	65	2,272	6,371	10,380
	1881	13	59	1,937	73	85	2,146	5,770	9,713
	1882	10	47	1,920	93	62	2,226	6,996	11,305
	1883	16	46	1,605	71	50	2,358	7,494	11,450
	1884	25	35	1,652	102	66	2,270	7,154	12,268
	1885	21	30	1,734	94	60	2,044	7,012	12,108

1474. Subjoined is a statement of the proportion of the various offences, grouped under four heads, to the population of each colony during the same ten years:—

Ratio of each group of offences to population of each colony.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH
AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1876 TO 1885.

Colony.	Year.	Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunken- ness.*	Other Offences.
Victoria ...	1876	5·28	5·36	14·60	27·87
	1877	5·46	5·59	15·39	30·26
	1878	5·53	5·64	14·40	28·90
	1879	5·11	5·42	13·02	29·13
	1880	5·28	5·05	11·83	26·97
	1881	5·33	5·44	12·73	27·97
	1882	4·99	5·87	13·20	29·00
	1883	4·25	5·01	13·62	30·87
	1884	3·91	4·68	13·85	32·59
	1885	4·34	4·42	14·17	31·92

* See footnote on page 723 *ante*.

† The figures for Tasmania in the last column differ from those given last year. See footnote (†) on page 717 *ante*.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH
AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1876 TO 1885—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunken- ness.*	Other Offences.
New South Wales ...	1876	12·54	9·76	26·76	25·58
	1877	13·58	9·75	26·55	26·03
	1878	14·29	10·35	26·18	30·25
	1879	13·40	9·94	25·65	29·02
	1880	13·14	9·46	25·88	31·15
	1881	12·10	9·12	29·67	36·70
	1882	11·63	9·37	28·03	33·93
	1883	12·79	8·26	27·78	37·74
	1884	11·42	8·13	28·87	37·50
	1885	10·22	7·74	29·53	35·31
Queensland ...	1876	6·66	6·72	19·97	21·92
	1877	7·94	6·16	15·47	21·32
	1878	6·16	5·76	15·55	18·78
	1879	5·78	5·49	13·99	17·03
	1880	5·95	5·34	12·92	16·94
	1881	5·90	5·19	14·82	19·63
	1882	6·45	4·80	15·87	21·91
	1883	8·84	4·95	16·81	20·92
	1884	8·63	5·72	17·36	20·94
	1885	7·22	5·66	17·84	20·33
South Australia ...	1876	3·48	2·76	13·01	23·75
	1877	3·68	2·99	12·50	25·43
	1878	4·05	3·65	17·16	31·49
	1879	3·54	3·74	15·11	28·14
	1880	4·08	4·08	16·41	32·59
	1881	3·12	3·66	18·36	27·97
	1882	3·29	3·58	16·26	27·48
	1883	2·64	2·44	15·16	23·59
	1884	2·51	2·30	12·76	21·26
	1885	2·10	2·41	10·73	18·03
Western Australia ...	1876	19·06	19·88	239·01	
	1877	17·04	17·87	213·63	
	1878	22·13	18·39	178·27	
	1879	16·26	13·62	197·84	
	1880	11·48	12·31	169·57	
	1881	14·00	11·86	157·06	
	1882	12·01	15·10	140·34	
	1883	14·57	11·91	125·25	
	1884	12·68	10·36	126·39	
	1885	11·83	9·48	122·53	
Tasmania † ...	1876	8·60	9·39	17·28	36·67
	1877	6·37	8·82	12·65	34·31
	1878	6·72	9·00	12·66	33·02
	1879	6·04	9·69	13·52	35·35
	1880	5·87	7·60	13·58	33·75
	1881	4·61	6·33	12·32	29·83
	1882	5·35	7·50	15·14	35·10
	1883	5·79	6·07	15·20	37·59
	1884	4·34	5·16	12·28	27·08
	1885	4·24	4·70	11·12	25·21

* See footnote on page 723 *ante*.

† The figures for Tasmania in the last column differ from those given last year. See footnote (†) on page 717 *ante*.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH
AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1876 TO 1885—*continued*.

Colony.	Year.	Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunken- ness.*	Other Offences.
New Zealand	1876	4·70	4·84	18·46	29·14
	1877	4·79	4·85	18·19	25·87
	1878	4·62	4·19	16·85	27·08
	1879	4·32	6·09	14·88	24·89
	1880	4·20	5·13	13·41	21·86
	1881	4·07	4·67	11·68	19·68
	1882	3·88	4·67	13·74	22·19
	1883	3·15	4·68	14·16	21·63
	1884	3·12	4·44	13·03	22·35
	1885	3·15	3·88	12·39	21·39

1475. It will be observed that, according to population, arrests or summonses for offences against the person were, in all the years, much more numerous in Western Australia and New South Wales than in any other colony; in the former of which they were—in the year 1885—three times, and in the latter two and a-half times, as numerous as in Victoria. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect during 1885, the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first and that in which it was lowest last:—

Order of colonies as to offences against the person.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR
OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, 1885.

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

1476. In 1885, arrests for offences against property in Western Australia were more than two and a-half times, and in New South Wales not quite twice as numerous, in proportion to population as they were in Victoria. In this respect, the order of the colonies was as follows, the colony with the largest proportion of such arrests being placed first, and the rest in succession:—

Order of colonies as to offences against property.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR
OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, 1885.

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

* See footnote on page 723 ante.

Order of colonies as to drunkenness.

1477. In the matter of drunkenness, New South Wales far outstrips all the other colonies of the group in which the offence is distinguished*—the arrests for drunkenness there in the last six years having been proportionately more than twice as numerous as in Victoria,† in which colony, prior to 1884, the proportion of arrests for drunkenness was lower than in any of the other colonies; but, in 1884 and 1885, the proportion in three of the other colonies was lower than in Victoria. In the following list, the colony in which the largest number of inebriates was brought before magistrates in 1885 is placed first, and that in which the number was smallest last :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO APPREHENSIONS FOR
DRUNKENNESS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1885.

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

Order of colonies as to "other offences."

1478. "Other offences," which embrace breaches of corporation by-laws, Wines and Spirits Statute, &c., are rather violations of good order than actual crimes, and are consequently generally dealt with by summons. Relatively to population, they are usually most numerous in Tasmania, and in recent years have been also much more numerous in New South Wales than in Victoria; in 1884 and 1885, however, the proportion in Tasmania was lower than that in either Victoria or New South Wales. In Western Australia, drunkenness is included with these offences, and, consequently, the figures are not comparable with those of the other colonies. Omitting Western Australia, therefore, the following is the order of the colonies in respect to irregularities of this description, the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first and that in which it was lowest last :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR
"OTHER OFFENCES," 1885.

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

Crime in United Kingdom.

1479. The statistics at hand relating to the United Kingdom give the commitments for trial and convictions in the superior courts, but do not afford any information respecting the cases dealt with in courts of petty sessions. The following table shows the number of commitments and convictions and their respective proportions to the population of each division of the United Kingdom, also the proportion of commitments to convictions, during the ten years ended with 1885 :—

* The only colony in which drunkenness is not distinguished is Western Australia.
† Both in Victoria and New South Wales, a drunken person is liable to be arrested even although not disorderly.

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1876 TO 1885.

Country.		Estimated Population.	Commit- ments for Trial.	Con- victions.	Proportion of—		
					Commit- ments to Population.	Convic- tions to Population.	Convic- tions to Commit- ments.
					per 10,000.	per 10,000.	per cent.
England and Wales	1876	24,244,010	16,078	12,195	6·63	5·03	75·85
	1877	24,547,309	15,890	11,942	6·47	4·86	75·15
	1878	24,854,397	16,372	12,473	6·59	5·02	76·18
	1879	25,165,336	16,388	12,525	6·51	4·98	76·43
	1880	25,480,161	14,770	11,214	5·80	4·40	75·92
	1881	26,055,406	14,786	11,353	5·67	4·36	76·78
	1882	26,406,820	15,260	11,699	5·78	4·43	76·66
	1883	26,770,744	14,659	11,347	5·49	4·24	77·41
	1884	27,132,449	14,407	11,134	5·31	4·10	77·28
	1885	27,499,041	13,586	10,500	4·94	3·82	77·28
Scotland ...	1876	3,527,811	2,716	2,051	7·70	5·81	75·51
	1877	3,560,715	2,684	2,009	7·54	5·64	74·85
	1878	3,593,929	2,922	2,273	8·13	6·32	77·79
	1879	3,627,453	2,780	2,091	7·44	5·76	77·44
	1880	3,661,292	2,583	2,046	7·05	5·59	79·21
	1881	3,744,323	2,444	1,832	6·53	4·89	74·96
	1882	3,785,400	2,469	1,943	6·52	5·13	78·70
	1883	3,825,744	2,567	1,916	6·70	5·00	74·68
	1884	3,866,521	2,610	2,085	6·72	5·37	79·88
	1885	3,907,736	2,537	1,956	6·49	5·01	77·10
Ireland ...	1876	5,321,618	4,146	2,343	7·79	4·40	56·54
	1877	5,338,906	3,870	2,300	7·25	4·31	59·49
	1878	5,351,060	4,183	2,293	7·82	4·28	54·81
	1879	5,362,337	4,363	2,207	8·14	4·12	50·58
	1880	5,327,099	4,716	2,383	8·85	4·47	50·53
	1881	5,129,950	5,311	2,698	10·35	5·26	50·80
	1882	5,097,730	4,301	2,255	8·44	4·42	52·43
	1883	5,015,328	3,025	1,740	6·03	3·46	57·52
	1884	4,962,693	2,925	1,546	5·89	3·12	52·85
	1885	4,924,342	2,850	1,573	5·79	3·19	55·19
Total ...	1876	33,093,439	22,940	16,589	6·93	5·01	72·31
	1877	33,446,930	22,444	16,251	6·71	4·86	72·44
	1878	33,799,386	23,477	17,039	6·95	5·04	72·57
	1879	34,155,126	23,451	16,823	6·87	4·93	71·74
	1880	34,468,552	22,069	15,643	6·40	4·54	70·88
	1881	34,929,679	22,541	15,883	6·45	4·55	70·46
	1882	35,289,950	22,030	15,897	6·24	4·50	72·16
	1883	35,611,816	20,247	15,001	5·69	4·21	74·09
	1884	35,961,663	19,942	14,765	5·54	4·10	74·04
	1885	36,331,119	18,973	14,029	5·22	3·86	73·94

1480. Taking the mean of the ten years given in the table, it will be found that, in proportion to population, the commitments for trial in the United Kingdom, taken as a whole, are less than in Victoria, and considerably less than in any of the other Australasian colonies; also, that the same holds good for England and Scotland, except that the proportion in Victoria is about equal to that in the latter; but in

Crime in
United
Kingdom
and
Australasia
compared.

Ireland the proportion has, on the whole, been slightly higher than in Victoria. Convictions after commitment are, relatively to population, generally as numerous in Victoria as in the United Kingdom or England and Wales, more numerous than in Ireland, but less than in Scotland.

Convictions
in United
Kingdom
and
Australasia
compared.

1481. The convictions obtained in proportion to the commitments are, according to the figures, more numerous in England and Scotland than in any of the Australasian colonies, but the proportion in Ireland in 1885 differed but little from that in Victoria, New South Wales, Western Australia, and New Zealand during the same year.

Drunkenness
in England
and
Victoria.

1482. No return is available of the arrests for drunkenness in the United Kingdom or any of its divisions, but Mr. Mulhall* states that, per 1,000 inhabitants of England and Wales, 7·1 were fined for drunkenness in the four years 1881 to 1884, and 6·7 in the year 1885. The proportion of persons summarily convicted for drunkenness in Victoria—who were probably also fined—during the ten years ended with 1886 was 8·6 per 1,000 living, or a higher proportion than that said to have obtained in England and Wales during the years named.

Arrests for
drunkenness
show extent
of that vice.

1483. In well-policed countries, such as are most, if not all, the Australasian colonies, where a drunken man showing himself in public is sure to be speedily apprehended, the arrests for drunkenness doubtless afford the most reliable indication of the extent to which that vice prevails.

Drink
consumed
not a true
index of
drunken-
ness.

1484. Less valuable in this direction is the quantity of liquor consumed, as in some countries, where there is but little drunkenness, the consumption of intoxicants is high from the fact of wine or beer being the common drink at meal times, whilst in other countries, where there is a vast amount of drunkenness, the consumption of intoxicants is comparatively low from the fact that the common beverage at meals is tea, coffee, or water. It is possible to conceive that in the former case the major portion of the community may be moderate drinkers, with but few total abstainers and few drunkards; whilst, in the latter case, with a fair proportion of moderate drinkers and some total abstainers, there may also be a considerable number of drunkards. It will, however, be interesting to compare countries in respect to the amount of strong drink they severally consume, and, in order to do this, after having found the quantity of malt liquor, wine, and spirits drunk in each country, it obviously becomes desirable to reduce these liquids to a common standard of strength; but here a difficulty presents itself, inasmuch as the potency of the different beverages varies greatly in different countries, the *vins ordinaires* of France and the pure natural wines of the Australian colonies not being nearly so strong as the

* See *Fifty Years of National Progress*, page 94.

highly fortified ports and sherries drunk in the United Kingdom, colonial beer also being much weaker than London or Dublin stout or than Scotch ale; whilst on the other hand, it may be assumed that the gin commonly retailed in England contains less alcohol than the whisky and brandy drunk in Australia.

1485. It has been laid down by authority* that a glass of gin (two and a-half ounces) is equal in alcoholic strength to a pint and a-half of English beer (thirty ounces), or to four glasses of sherry (ten ounces); whence it follows that one gallon of beer, one-third of a gallon of sherry, and one-twelfth of a gallon of gin are equivalent quantities.

Cassell's standard.

1486. The superior strength of the wines and beers consumed in some countries being set off against the superior strength of the spirits consumed in others, the reduction to a common standard of the quantity consumed per head, upon the principle just referred to may, perhaps, in the absence of accurate information, afford the basis for a tolerably fair comparison between the quantities of intoxicants consumed in the following countries. At any rate the comparison will not be greatly wrong so far as the Australasian colonies are concerned, as the beers, wines, and spirits consumed in the different colonies vary but little in character and strength. The equivalent in beer of the different drinks consumed is given in the last column, and the countries are arranged in order according to the numbers in this column:—

Consumption of drink in various countries.

CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOLIC DRINKS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Average Annual Consumption per Head.			
	Beer.	Wine.	Spirits.	Equivalent in Beer.†
	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.	Gallons.
France	4.53	16.52	.85	64.29
Holland	19.05	.49	2.08	45.48
United Kingdom	28.74	.43	.59	37.11
New South Wales	16.70	.74	1.39	35.60
Germany	19.38	1.32	.95	34.74
Queensland	9.55	.69	1.85	33.82
Victoria	16.41	1.01	1.12	32.88
Austria-Hungary	6.83	4.84	.63	28.91
United States	10.74	.37	1.34	27.93
Switzerland	8.15	2.11	1.04	26.96
New Zealand	9.31	.27	.92	21.16
Tasmania	10.00	.24	.69	19.00
Sweden	2.52	.20	1.27	18.36

* See *Cassell's Family Physician*, volume IV., page 936. It is there stated that beer contains from 5 to 6 per cent. of alcohol; sherry from 14 to 16 per cent.; wines generally from 8 to 19 per cent., although some contain as little as 6 per cent.; and others as much as 25 per cent.; brandy and whiskey contain from 50 to 60 per cent., and rum from 60 to 77 per cent.

† The figures in this column are based on the assumption that one gallon of beer, one-third of a gallon of wine, and a-twelfth of a gallon of spirits are equivalent quantities. Those disagreeing with this assumption have it in their power, by means of the proportions given in the three preceding columns, to calculate the equivalents upon any principle they may deem more correct.

Consumption
of drink in
various
countries
compared.

1487. The fallacy involved in considering the average consumption of alcoholic drink to be a measure of the drunkenness prevailing in a community is strikingly shown by the figures in the last column, as, by these, France would appear to be the most drunken country in the world, the consumption of intoxicants being nearly twice as great there as in Victoria, and more than three times as great as in New Zealand or Tasmania, and yet it is questionable whether France is not less inebriate than any of these colonies. France is almost certainly less inebriate than Holland, where, according to the figures, the consumption is less than in France by nearly a third. Taking the figures for what they may be worth, however, Victoria stands below New South Wales or Queensland, the annual consumption per head, reduced to its equivalent in beer, being $2\frac{3}{4}$ gallons less than that of the former, and about a gallon less than that of the latter. On the other hand, Victoria appears to consume per head nearly 12 gallons more than New Zealand, and nearly 14 gallons more than Tasmania, but it should be mentioned that the figures relating to these two colonies are not absolutely reliable, as their published statistics contain no account of any distilleries, or of spirits made. If it should turn out that spirits are made in Tasmania or New Zealand, the figures relating thereto would obviously understate the truth.

Countries
consuming
most beer,
wine, and
spirits.

1488. Turning to the earlier columns, it will be noticed that, according to population, most beer is consumed in the United Kingdom, most wine in France, and most spirits in Holland; also that, in point of consumption of spirits, Queensland comes next to Holland, next to which comes New South Wales, then the United States, and then Victoria. The small quantities set down for New Zealand and Tasmania raise doubts as to the accuracy of the figures, as has been already stated.

Mode of
obtaining
Austral-
asian drink
returns.

1489. It should be mentioned that the quantities of each kind of drink consumed in the Australasian colonies have been obtained by taking the excess, during the three years ended with 1886, of imports over exports of wine, beer, and spirits, and adding thereto the quantities returned as having been made in the colony during the same three years.

Prostitution
in Austra-
lian capitals.

1490. A phase of crime, respecting which it is difficult to obtain accurate information, is female prostitution. Mr. H. M. Chomley, the Chief Commissioner of the Victorian police, however, by means of the force at his disposal and by correspondence with the police authorities of the neighbouring colonies, about four years since obtained some figures relating to the prostitution existing in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, which will be found in the following table:—

PROSTITUTION IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITALS.

Capital Cities.			Population (Census of 1881).	Number of Prostitutes.	Prostitutes per 10,000 of Population.
Melbourne	...	...	282,947	597	21·10
Sydney	...	...	224,211	613	27·34
Brisbane	...	...	31,109	99	31·82
Adelaide	...	...	67,954	500	73·58

1491. According to the figures in the last column, Melbourne was much freer from prostitution than any one of the metropolitan cities named. It will be observed that even in actual numbers the prostitutes in Melbourne were fewer than in Sydney, although the latter has the smaller population. An enormous amount of prostitution appears to exist in Adelaide, but the figures being given in round numbers must be regarded with suspicion. Results compared.

1492. From an estimate made in 1886, upon which Mr. Chomley states considerable care was expended, the number of prostitutes in Melbourne and suburbs had become reduced to 403. At the same time the population had increased to 372,000, so that the proportion of prostitutes per 10,000 of the population had fallen from 21 to less than 11. Prostitutes in Melbourne, 1886.

1493. The Victorian police force is an admirably organized body of men, and, although smaller in numbers than the police force of New South Wales by 146, or a tenth, and smaller in proportion to population than the police force of either New South Wales, South Australia, or Queensland, their efficiency, combined with the orderly character of the population, is such that serious offences, as has been already shown,* are usually much less rife in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. The following figures show the number of police and their proportion to the population in each colony:— Police in Australasian colonies.

POLICE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886.†

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1. Victoria | has 1,316 police, or 1 to 774 persons. |
| 2. South Australia | " 424 " " 738 " |
| 3. New South Wales | " 1,462 " " 722 " |
| 4. Queensland | " 911 " " 384 " |

1494. Mr. Chomley supplies the following figures to show that one policeman keeps in order and protects considerably more persons in Police in Australian capitals.

* See paragraph 1468 *ante*.

† In 1883, the New Zealand police numbered 741, or 1 to every 783 persons living. No later returns are at hand respecting that colony.

Melbourne than one is found able to do in Sydney, Adelaide, or Brisbane:—

POLICE IN AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1886.

1. Melbourne	has	574	police,	or	1	to	648	persons.
2. Sydney		501					614	
3. Adelaide		225					571	
4. Brisbane		172					300	

1495. The number of criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court at the various places throughout the colony where sittings were held in 1886 was 466, of which 324 were for felony, and 142 for misdemeanors. The convictions for felony numbered 205, and for misdemeanors 81. The number of places where sittings were held was 18, the number of sittings was 62, and the total duration of sittings was 208 days.

1496. Sittings may be held at the same number of places to try civil cases, but no causes were entered at 9 out of the 18 places in 1886. The number of causes entered for trial during the year was 329; but the number of causes tried was only 191, of which 56 were tried by juries of six, 14 by juries of twelve, and 121 by a judge alone. All but 3 of these were defended. The damages laid in the declarations amounted in the aggregate to £200,461. Verdicts were returned in 192 instances, and there were no nonsuits. Of the verdicts, 133, or about 69 per cent., were for the plaintiff. The aggregate amount awarded by the juries was £17,520, or 9 per cent. of the damages laid. In the ten years ended with 1885, the damages sued for in these or similar courts amounted to £2,215,727, and the sums awarded by juries to £434,991, or to about 17 per cent. of the damages sued for.

1497. Courts of General Sessions have jurisdiction in criminal cases within certain limitations, and have also appellate jurisdiction in civil cases from petty sessions. The places at which such courts were held in 1886 numbered 26, and the number of courts held 62, extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 114 days. The number of cases tried was 242, in 185 of which, or 76 per cent., convictions were obtained. The number of appeals heard was 52. In the ten years prior to 1886, 2,533 cases were tried in Courts of General Sessions, and 1,653 convictions were obtained; thus the latter were to the former in the proportion of 65 per cent.

1498. County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £250. The number of places at which they were held in 1886 was 64, and the number of courts held was 193, extending over 440 days. The total number of causes tried was 7,299, the amount sued for was £178,589, and the amount recovered £69,884, or only 39 per cent. of the amount

Supreme
Court
Criminal
Sittings.

Supreme
Court civil
sittings.

Courts of
General
Sessions.

County
Courts.

sued for. The costs awarded to the plaintiff amounted to £9,756, and the costs awarded to the defendant to £2,970. During the ten years prior to the year under review the aggregate amount sued for in County Courts was £2,919,929, and the aggregate amount awarded was £901,102, or 31 per cent. of the amount sued for.

1499. Courts of Mines have jurisdiction concerning all questions or disputes which may arise out of mining on Crown lands. The places at which they were held in 1886 numbered 17, and the courts held numbered 48, occupying 12 days. The total number of suits was 5, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, £250. The amount of costs awarded to the plaintiffs was £15, and to the defendants *nil*. These figures do not include all the mining disputes which took place during the year, as those of minor importance are adjudicated on by the wardens of the gold-fields. In the ten years prior to 1886, the value sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £23,144. The business has fallen off very considerably for several years past.

Courts of Mines.

1500. The cases of indictable offences heard at Petty Sessions during 1886 numbered 1,885, which resulted in 756 commitments for trial. Commitments were thus obtained in 40 per cent. of the cases. The offences summarily dealt with numbered 52,476, in 36,597 of which, or 70 per cent., the offender was convicted.

Courts of Petty Sessions: criminal cases.

1501. Courts of Petty Sessions have jurisdiction in ordinary civil cases up to £20,* and in master and servant cases up to £50. Such courts were held at 227 places during the year. The civil cases heard numbered 20,019, in which the total amount of debts or damages claimed was £113,160, and the total amount awarded was £75,488, or 67 per cent. of the amount claimed. In the ten years ended with 1885, the debts or damages claimed in these courts amounted in all to £777,610, and the sums awarded to £496,156, or to 64 per cent. of the amounts claimed.

Courts of Petty Sessions: civil cases.

1502. The net results of the civil cases tried in 1886 may be gathered from the following table, which shows the total amount of debts and damages sued for in the various courts, and the aggregate value of the awards, also the percentage of the latter to the former, in 1886 and the previous decennium. It will be noticed that the whole amount at stake was nearly half a million sterling, and that less than a third was recovered; also, that whilst the proportion recovered in the Supreme Court appears to have been equal to less than half † the

Debts sued for and awarded.

* In a Bill now before Parliament, it is proposed to increase this to £50.

† The amounts claimed and awarded, especially in the Supreme Court, are not strictly comparable, for whereas the amount claimed is set down for every case entered whether tried or not, the amount awarded obviously only applies to cases actually tried. In the Supreme Court, only about two-thirds of the cases entered are actually tried, whereas in 1886 only about three-fifths were tried during the year.

average, that in the Courts of Petty Sessions and County Courts was somewhat above the average:—

DEBTS AND DAMAGES CLAIMED AND AWARDED.*

Name of Court.	Amount of Debts and Damages, 1886.		Proportion of Debts and Damages recovered.	
	Claimed.	Awarded.	1886.	Average of Previous 10 Years.
	£	£	Per cent.	Per cent.
Supreme Court	200,461	17,520	9	20
County Courts	178,589	69,884	39	31
Courts of Petty Sessions ..	113,160	75,488	67	64
Total	492,210	162,892	33	31

Writs. 1503. The number of writs issued in 1886, in the six bailiwicks into which the colony is divided, was 1,534, of which 31 were Queen's writs against both person and property, 21 were subjects' writs against the person alone, and 1,482 were subjects' writs against property alone. In 1886, writs numbered 403 more than in 1885, and were far more numerous than in any year since 1880, in which and the preceding years the writs issued were unusually numerous.

Gaols and penal establishments. 1504. Places for the reception of prisoners in Victoria are of three kinds: ordinary gaols, police gaols, and penal establishments. The ordinary gaols are both houses of correction and debtors' prisons;† the penal establishments are houses of correction only. The police gaols are used for the detention of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, or awaiting trial or transfer to some other gaol or penal establishment, or to a lunatic asylum.

Probation system. 1505. Mr. Brett, in his report for 1885, page 6, has the following remarks respecting the probation system for first offenders, which has already been introduced into New Zealand,‡ but has not yet been adopted in Victoria:—

“ With regard to the probation system for first offenders, which had its origin in the State of Massachusetts, and which has been so fully discussed in the press, it had become necessary to submit for consideration some means of cutting off the supply of such prisoners to the gaols, by affording an opportunity of reforming whilst in the possession of freedom, the only restraint being the certainty of punishment on a second conviction, both for the original offence and the subsequent one; and, as a tentative measure, too much should not be expected at the outset from the introduction of an entirely new departure in the treatment of first offenders, should Parliament sanction the experiment. To whatever degree of perfection the discipline of prisons may ultimately be brought, it is obviously far more for the interests of the community, and the first offender, that the latter

* See footnote (†) on previous page.
† Imprisonment for debt in Victoria, except in cases of fraud, was abolished by Act 29 Vict. No. 284.
‡ It is stated that out of 59 persons dealt with during the first nine months the system was in operation in New Zealand, only two failed to comply with the conditions of their probation.

should be at large upon proper conditions, than become the inmate of a gaol. The moral atmosphere of a prison is replete with so much injury to character that, independently of the corruption arising from the companionship of the hardened and depraved, acquaintance with the interior of a prison produces impressions most unfavorable to reformation, while there attaches to the person who has once been confined in an ordinary gaol a disgrace which adheres through life. It is therefore of great importance that first offenders be allowed to work out their deliverance from such a fate by their own exertions, whilst exposed to the temptations and vicissitudes of every-day life. Alteration for the better, under such circumstances, would be the growth of natural conditions of life, and the genuineness and stability of the change put to the proof. For these reasons, among others, it is desirable a first offender, under certain circumstances, should be a legitimate subject for probationary treatment; the leniency extended must be consistent with moral welfare and happiness, the effect of example, the demands of justice, and the protection of the interests of society at large. If judiciously applied with discrimination, within the limits prescribed by law, and the probation officers be well chosen, the system will be another valuable agency towards the reclamation of many who have taken the first downward step in crime. Those first offenders who may not be considered eligible for such leniency in the first instance should be subjected to separate confinement, and when the progressive stage for employment in association is arrived at, all intercourse or communication with old criminals should be strictly prohibited. The attainment of this most desirable object depends, however, upon the buildings available, the character of the accommodation provided therein, and the nature of the work that can be found for the isolation of this class of prisoners. All that is possible at present to lessen the evils of association must be done by judicious classification and vigilant supervision."

1506. Approval of this system is expressed in the following words by the Council of Judges of the Supreme Court in their report, dated June, 1887, already alluded to :— Judges on the probation system.

"We desire to state that we fully approve of a suggestion that has been made by the Inspector-General of Penal Establishments, recommending the adoption on trial in Victoria of what is known as the Massachusetts probation system, under which certain prisoners are allowed, after conviction and sentence, to go free on certain terms and subject to the inspection of a probationary officer."

1507. The gross, distinct, and average number of prisoners detained in each description of prison during 1886 will be found in the following table, males and females being distinguished :— Gaols and prisoners.

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1886.

Description of Prison.	Number of Institutions.	Prisoners detained during the Year.								
		Gross Number.*			Distinct Individuals.†			Average at One Time.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Gaols ...	9	6,732	2,770	9,502	7,452	1,810	9,262	602	336	938
Penal establishments	1‡	1,235	...	1,235				551	...	551
Police gaols ...	10	549	75	624	440	45	485	22	1	23
Total ...	20	8,516	2,845	11,361	7,892	1,855	9,747	1,175	337	1,512

* Exclusive of prisoners transferred from one institution to another. The numbers here given represent imprisonments, each person being counted afresh every time imprisoned.

† See table following paragraph 1513 *post*.

‡ Formerly there were two, but one of them—a hulk lying off Williamstown—was abandoned on the 7th March, 1886.

Increase of
distinct
prisoners.

1508. According to this table, the number of individual prisoners detained during the whole or some portion of 1886 in the gaols and penal establishments of the colony was 9,747, viz., 7,892 males and 1,855 females. In the previous year, the number of distinct prisoners was 8,989—viz., 6,877 males and 2,112 females; thus showing an increase of 758 during the year under review, resulting from an increase of 1,015 in the male, less a decrease of 257 in the female prisoners.

Proportion of
distinct pri-
soners to
population.

1509. Comparing the figures for 1886 with those showing the mean population of that year, it appears that 1 person in every 101 persons in the colony, or 1 male in every 66 males, and 1 female in every 251 females, passed some portion of the year in prison; whereas the proportion in 1885 was 1 person in every 108 persons in the colony, or 1 male in every 75 males, and 1 female in every 216 females. In these estimates no account is taken of persons lodged temporarily in watch-houses, &c., pending examination before magistrates, the prisoners here referred to being only those detained in regular gaols or penal establishments.

Proportion of
distinct to
gross
prisoners.

1510. If a comparison be made between the gross number of prisoners and the distinct prisoners, it will be found that only 85·80 per cent. of the prisoners dealt with in 1886—viz., 92·68 per cent. in the case of males, and 65·20 per cent. in the case of females—were distinct individuals. In the previous year the proportions were:—Total, 86·81 per cent.; males, 89·78 per cent.; females, 78·74 per cent.

Proportion of
prisoners to
population.

1511. If the figures in the table showing the average number of prisoners are compared with the mean population, it follows that 1 person in every 653 persons living was constantly in prison during 1886; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during that year, 1 male in every 444 males living, and 1 female in every 1,380 females living, were constantly in detention. By the following table, which gives the figures for the last eleven years, it will be seen that the proportion of prisoners to the population decreases from year to year, and in 1886 it was lower—with two exceptions in the case of males, and one exception in the case of females—than in any previous year named, the reason being the smaller amount of serious crime which exists in the community, in view of which the terms of imprisonment to which prisoners have been sentenced by the judges have been of diminished duration:—

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS TO POPULATION, 1876 TO 1886.

Year.			Of the Total Population One Person was constantly in Prison to every—		
			Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1876	...	...	323	1,142	487
1877	...	...	345	1,183	518
1878	...	...	356	1,397	549
1879	...	...	351	1,267	534
1880	...	...	348	1,274	532
1881	...	...	353	1,349	543
1882	...	...	391	1,416	596
1883	...	...	429	1,346	633
1884	...	...	446	1,347	650
1885	...	...	466	1,357	670
1886	...	...	444	1,380	653

1512. Quoting from the report of the Comptroller-General of Prisons in New South Wales for the year 1886, Mr. Brett states that there were 2,500 prisoners in confinement in that colony at the end of the year. Mr. Brett adds—"In Victoria, the numbers were 1,532. Estimating that the two colonies have a population of one million each, the proportion of prisoners to each thousand of the population would be—in Victoria, 1·53; in New South Wales, 2·50."*

Prisoners in Victoria and New South Wales.

1513. In Mr. Brett's annual reports a return appears showing the number of times each individual was imprisoned during the year. The following are the particulars for 1886,† also the proportions per cent.:—

Number of times individuals were in prison.

DISTINCT PRISONERS, 1886.
(Exclusive of those in Police Gaols.)

Number of Times Imprisoned during Year.	Distinct Prisoners, 1886.					
	Number.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Once ...	5,756	1,180	6,936	77·24	65·20	74·89
Twice ...	664	288	952	8·91	15·91	10·28
Three times ...	196	109	305	2·63	6·02	3·29
Four times ...	45	47	92	·60	2·60	·99
Five times ...	20	23	43	·27	1·27	·47
Six times and upwards ...	11	32	43‡	·15	1·77	·46
Total received ...	6,692	1,679	8,371	89·80	92·77	90·38
In detention at commencement of year § ...	760	131	891	10·20	7·23	9·62
Grand Total ...	7,452	1,810	9,262	100·00	100·00	100·00

* See Inspector-General's Report, page 8.
† Ibid., page 13.
‡ Six males admitted seven times and 1 twelve times. Six females admitted seven, 4 eight, and 1 thirteen times.
§ Exclusive of those discharged and re-admitted during the year, who numbered 525, they being included with the figures in the previous line.

Persons
imprisoned
more than
once.

1514. Adding the numbers at the commencement of the year to those in the first line of the table, it is found that 85 per cent. of the distinct prisoners in 1886 were imprisoned only once during the year, and consequently 15 per cent. were imprisoned more than once. In the case of males, the proportions were $87\frac{1}{2}$ and $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and in the case of females, $72\frac{1}{2}$ and $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively. The tendency of females to be imprisoned over and over again is greater than that of males; thus, during the year, over $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the whole number of females were imprisoned three times or upwards, and over $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. four times or upwards; whereas little more than $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the males were imprisoned more than twice, and about 1 per cent. more than three times.

Prisoners
previously
convicted.

1515. Out of a total of 1,532 prisoners in detention on the 31st December, 1886, 800, or about 52 per cent., had been previously imprisoned under sentence in the colony—viz., 251, or 16 per cent., once; 154, or 10 per cent., twice; 83, or 6 per cent., three times; and as many as 312, or 20 per cent., four times or oftener. Of the total number, 32 had also been convicted in other countries, including 13 “Imperialists” and 2 colonials.

Grounds of
imprison-
ment.

1516. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1886, according to the grounds in respect to which they were detained. It will be noticed that 83 were untried; also that more than half the males, but only a sixth of the females, had been convicted of felony:—

GROUNDS FOR DETENTION OF PRISONERS, 1886.

Grounds for Detention.	Gaols.		Police Gaols.		Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Felony, tried ...	208	50	3	1	431	642	51	693
„ untried ...	30	6	2	...	...	32	6	38
Misdemeanors, tried ...	165	109	3	...	85	253	109	362
„ untried ...	21	10	2	...	...	23	10	33
Other offences, tried ...	221	144	7	...	40	268	144	412
„ untried ...	8	4	...	...	...	8	4	12
Total ...	653	323	17	1	556	1,226	324	1,550

Destitution
a cause of
imprison-
ment.

1517. The total number of prisoners admitted in 1886 was 9,299, and of these, 262, viz., 187 males and 75 females, were imprisoned on charges of vagrancy, but really for medical purposes; and 482, viz., 337 males and 145 females, were received for shelter. There were thus 744 persons who were admitted on account of their destitute condition, and went to swell the ranks of the prison population, instead of being otherwise provided for as objects of charity. If these destitute prisoners

be deducted from the total number of admissions, the balance, viz., 8,555, will more correctly represent the criminal admissions during the year.*

1518. The cases in which prisoners were absent from work during the year on account of sickness, which numbered 1,801,† were in the proportion of 1 case to every 5 individual prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners incapacitated from labour by reason of sickness was 105, or 1 in every 14 of the average number constantly employed. Sickness in prisons.

1519. Sixty-nine deaths (excluding 3 deaths of criminals executed) occurred in prison during 1885, and 60 deaths in 1886. These deaths were in the proportion of 1 to every 130 in the former year, and 1 to every 162 in the latter year, of the estimated individual prisoners; or in the proportion of 1 to every 21 in the former year, and 1 to every 25 in the latter year, of the daily average number of prisoners detained. The death rate was thus much lower in the year under review than in the previous one. Deaths in prisons.

1520. In 1885, only one prisoner absconded, but he was recaptured during the year, viz., from the Ararat gaol. In 1886, one prisoner escaped from the custody of the police whilst being transferred, but was retaken, and two others made unsuccessful attempts to escape from prison. Prisoners absconding.

1521. Of prisoners who had been sentenced to imprisonment for life, there have been 34 altogether in the colony, and of these, 18 have been discharged under the operation of regulations in force since February, 1878, as to prisoners under commuted sentences to terms of life, 1 by special commutation, 1 to a lunatic asylum, and 2 by death; whilst 12—viz., 9 males and 3 females—still remain in custody. Prisoners under life sentences.

1522. An abstract of the estimated population, at various ages, of the average number of prisoners at the same ages, and the proportion of the latter to the former, will be found in the following table:— Ages of prisoners.

AGES OF PRISONERS, 1886.

Ages.	Estimated Population.	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Under 20 years ...	457,828	163	3·56
20 to 30 „ ...	203,477	534	26·24
30 „ 40 „ ...	100,333	290	28·90
40 „ 50 „ ...	89,422	230	25·72
50 „ 60 „ ...	84,105	164	19·50
60 years and upwards...	51,929	131	25·23
Total ...	987,094	1,512	15·32

* See Inspector-General's Report, page 8.

† The cases of sickness in gaols were set down as 801 in Part Vital Statistics, paragraph 755 *ante*. In that return the sickness which occurred in police gaols was not included.

Proportion
of prisoners
at various
ages.

1523. It appears from this table that, in 1886, the proportion of prisoners constantly detained to the population was greatest between the ages of 20 and 50. Of persons over 20 living in Victoria, 1 in every 400; of those between 20 and 40, 1 in every 369; of those over 40, 1 in every 429; and of those over 60, 1 in every 400, were constantly in prison throughout the year.

Birthplaces
and reli-
gions of
prisoners.

1524. The birthplaces and religions of the prisoners constantly detained during the year, deduced from the total numbers of each nationality and religion returned as passing through the institutions, also the estimated totals of the same nationality and religion, are compared in the following table:—

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1886.

Native Country and Religion.	Estimated Population.	Average Number of Prisoners constantly detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
NATIVE COUNTRY.			
Australasian Colonies ...	637,837	633	9·92
England and Wales ...	159,386	343	21·52
Scotland ...	51,909	106	20·42
Ireland ...	92,913	308	33·15
China ...	13,194	21	15·93
Other countries ...	31,855	101	31·71
Total ...	987,094	1,512	15·32
RELIGION.			
Protestants ...	707,809	835	11·80
Roman Catholics ...	232,849	642	27·57
Jews ...	4,953	7	14·13
Pagans ...	12,892	21	16·29
Others ...	28,591	7	2·45

Relative
numbers
of each
country and
sect.

1525. It will be observed that, in view of their respective numbers in the population, natives of the Australasian colonies contributed much less, and natives of China slightly more, than their share to the number of inmates of prisons, but the natives of Scotland contributed 33 per cent. more, natives of England and Wales 40 per cent. more, and natives of Ireland 116 per cent. more, than their share to that number. Also, that of the religious denominations shown, Protestants contributed much less, and Jews slightly less, than their share; but Roman Catholics 80 per cent. more than their share to the number of such inmates.

1526. Mr. Brett gives the following figures to show the state of Education of prisoners. education of prisoners at various periods since 1873, and the increased proportion of those able to read and write, and the diminished proportion of the grossly illiterate section. It, however, appears that in 1886 the proportion of educated prisoners was not so high as at the previous three periods :—

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS, 1873 TO 1886.

Period.		Numbers in every 100—		
		Able to Read and Write.	Able to Read only.	Unable to Read.
1873 to 1876	...	64	18	18
1877 to 1880	...	74	8	18
1881 to 1883	...	83	6	11
1884	... ..	84	6	10
1885	... ..	86	7	7
1886	... ..	81	5	14

1527. The following cases of punishment for offences committed within Gaol punish- the prison took place in 1886. It will be observed that solitary ments. confinement, which is said to be more dreaded by prisoners than any other punishment, was prescribed in more than half the cases. The “other punishments” includes “separate confinement,” which is gradu- ally taking the place of solitary confinement ; but do not include whip- ping, as corporal punishment is not administered in Victoria for any breach of prison regulations :—

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES WITHIN PRISONS, 1886.

Nature of Punishment.		Gaols.			Penal Establishments.	Total.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	M.	F.	Total.
Hard labour ...	...	9	...	9	4	13	...	13
Solitary confinement ...	...	208	74	282	374	582	74	656
Other punishments ...	...	109	56	165	370	479	56	535
Total	...	326	130	456	748	1,074	130	1,204

Proportion of
prisoners
punished.

1528. The punishments for offences within the prison, as detailed in the last table, were in the proportion of 1 to every 8 individual prisoners, 1 punishment of a male to every 7 individual male prisoners, 1 punishment of a female to every 14 individual female prisoners. According to the daily average number of prisoners, there was about two punishments to every 3 prisoners; or not quite one punishment to every male, and not quite two punishments to every 5 females.

Cost and
earnings of
prisoners.

1529. The following is a statement of the cost* and earnings of prisoners in detention during the year 1886 :—

COST OF PRISONERS.*

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and wages	34,950	4	5
Contingencies	22,877	6	6
Extra guard for municipal and other bodies ...	743	19	3
Clothing, materials, implements, and other gaol requirements	25,701	12	11
Total cost	£84,273	3	1

EARNINGS OF PRISONERS.

	£	s.	d.
Work for other departments, municipalities, &c.—			
Paid for in cash †	7,995	3	1
Value of time not paid for	5,887	18	5
Manufacture of clothing, implements, &c., for gaol purposes	10,142	13	5
Other gaol requirements	15,558	19	6
Total earnings	£39,584	14	5

Cost and
earnings
per head.

1530. The gross cost of prisoners in 1886 (£84,273) was in the proportion of £56 11s. 11d. per head of the average number of prisoners detained (1,107). The difference between the gross cost and the earnings of prisoners is £44,688, or £30 0s. 3d. per head. The earnings of prisoners in the year (£39,585) amounted to £35 15s. 2d. per head, which is equivalent to 2s. 3d. per head per diem for the 307 working days the year contained.

Expenditure
on police,
gaols, &c.

1531. The following table shows the total amounts and the amounts per head expended in connexion with the police and the penal

* Including the cost of the head office, but exclusive of any allowance for interest on the cost of gaol buildings, or for such repairs to gaol buildings as were effected by the Public Works Department.

† This amount was paid into the Treasury.

establishments and gaols during the 21½ years ended with 1885-6. The cost of buildings is not included, the figures relating to maintenance only:—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE, GAOLS, ETC., 1865 TO 1885-6.

Year.	Amount Expended* on—			Amount per Head of Population.	
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Total.		
	£	£	£	s.	d.
1865	187,962	62,629	250,591	8	2
1866	194,189	72,522	266,711	8	6
1867	138,226	52,972	191,198	5	11
1868	201,000	71,285	272,285	8	2
1869	157,563	50,913	208,476	6	1
1870	198,027	56,503	254,530	7	2
1871 (six months) ...	95,363	27,101	122,464	3	4
1871-2	190,711	57,855	248,566	6	8
1872-3	187,101	56,017	243,118	6	5
1873-4	194,329	61,787	256,116	6	8
1874-5	198,312	60,469	258,781	6	7
1875-6	199,738	61,051	260,789	6	7
1876-7	197,371	60,008	257,379	6	5
1877-8	207,119	58,132	265,251	6	6
1878-9	209,041	58,442	267,483	6	5
1879-80	233,732	56,636	290,368	6	11
1880-1	207,674	53,565	261,239	6	1
1881-2	201,063	53,032	254,095	5	9
1882-3	204,561	57,128	261,689	5	9
1883-4	216,973	55,836	272,809	5	10
1884-5	217,684	57,311	274,995	5	9
1885-6	224,237	60,644	284,881	5	9
Total	4,261,976	1,261,838	5,523,814	6	4

1532. By the figures in the last column it will be observed that the police and gaols expenditure ranged from 8s. 6d. per head in 1866 to about 5s. 9d. in the last five years, during which period the rate remained almost uniform. Expenditure per head.

1533. The inquests held in 1886 numbered 1,639, as against 1,608 in 1885. In 841 instances the death was found to have resulted from disease or natural causes; in 32 cases, from intemperance; in 705 cases, from violence; in 49 cases, from doubtful causes; and in 12 cases a verdict of "still-born" was returned. Of the deaths set down to violence, the verdict in 505 cases was to the effect that the death had resulted from accident; in 20, from homicide; in 104, from suicide; 1 from execution; and in 75 that the cause of the violent death was doubtful. The practice of holding inquests in cases of other than violent deaths was

* Exclusive of the cost of buildings.

not so common in 1886 as in the majority of the previous ten years. In 1876, the proportion which verdicts of "death from disease or natural causes" bore to the total number of verdicts given was 53 per cent.; in 1877, 54 per cent.; in 1878, 52 per cent.; in 1879, 50 per cent.; in 1880, 52 per cent.; in 1881, 51 per cent.; in 1882, 53 per cent.; in 1883, 49 per cent.; and in 1884 and 1885, 55 per cent.; and in 1886, 51 per cent. Inquests in cases of death occurring under suspicious circumstances are held at the discretion of the coroner of the district within which the death takes place, subject to instructions issued by the Governor in Council under the 3rd section of the Coroners Statute 1865 (28 Vict. No. 253).

Fire
inquests.

1534. Four fire inquests were held in 1886, 9 in both 1885 and 1884, 4 in 1883, 5 in 1882, 4 in 1881, 5 in 1880, and 10 in 1879. Under the Amending Coroners Statute (33 Vict. No. 338), which came into operation on the 19th August, 1869, fire inquests may be held at the request of any individual who lodges with his application a fee of £5 5s., or in pursuance of Ministerial authority, which is only given when circumstances appear sufficiently suspicious to warrant action being taken.

PART VIII.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

Abolition of
State aid to
religion.

1535. It was provided by the Constitution Act that, for the advancement of the Christian religion in Victoria, the sum of £50,000 should be set apart each year from the general revenue to promote the erection of buildings for public worship and the maintenance of ministers of religion, which sum should be apportioned to each denomination according to the number of its members at the preceding census. This provision was, however, repealed by an Act (34 Vict. No. 391) which came into operation on the 31st December, 1875. Since that date no further State assistance to religion has been given.

Difficulty in
obtaining
statistics of
religious
bodies.

1536. Great difficulty exists in obtaining accurate statistics from several of the religious bodies. In the instances referred to, the returns are not furnished until after repeated applications, and even then they are often forwarded in so manifestly incorrect a condition that it is necessary to send them back for correction, frequently more than once. It is surprising that a matter which must be of interest to every member of these denominations should not receive more attention at the hands of their clergy or other recognised heads.

1537. The following table contains a statement of the number of clergy in 1886, and the approximate number of religious services performed in connexion with each denomination during the last two years :—

CLERGY AND SERVICES PERFORMED*.

Religious Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c., 1886.	Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
		1885.	1886.	Increase (+) Decrease(-)
Church of England ...	201	44,785	46,143	+1,358
Presbyterians ...	203	44,442	47,066	+ 2,624
Methodists ...	200	108,390	103,318	- 5,072
Bible Christians ...	38	10,955	11,805	+ 850
Independents ...	54	14,000	14,000	...
Baptists ...	47	8,734	8,777	+ 43
Evangelical Lutherans	14	3,350	2,554	- 796
Welsh Calvinists ...	5	1,166	1,166	...
Church of Christ ...	21	6,100	6,400	+ 300
Society of Friends ...	2	208	344	+ 136
Moravians ...	3	1,430	1,354	- 76
Protestants unattached	10	1,956	2,200	+ 244
Roman Catholics ...	129	66,820	66,262	- 558
Unitarians ...	1	104	104	...
Swedenborgians ...	1	118	118	...
Catholic Apostolic ...	16	1,360	1,288	- 72
Christian Israelites ...	1	157	157	...
Salvation Army ...	129	48,620	48,620	...
Spiritualists ...	...	71	52	- 19
Jews ...	8	1,408	1,350	- 58
Total ...	1,083	364,174	363,078	- 1,096

1538. In 1886, as compared with 1885, increases in the number of services performed will be observed in the case of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Bible Christians, the Baptists, the Church of Christ, Society of Friends, and the Protestants unattached ; and decreases in the case of the Methodists, the Evangelical Lutherans, the Moravians, the Roman Catholics, the Catholic Apostolic Church, the Spiritualists, and the Jews.

1539. The next table shows for the same two years the number of churches or other buildings used for public worship, the number of persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending at the principal services on the Sabbath :—

* The information in this and the next two tables was obtained from the heads or clergy of the different denominations. In most cases where blanks occur in the column for increase or decrease, no returns have been received for 1886, and the figures for the previous year have been repeated.

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION, AND ATTENDANCE.*

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is Accommodation.			Average Attendance at Principal Service.		
	1885.	1886.	Inc. + Dec. -	1885.	1886.	Inc. + Dec. -	1885.	1886.	Inc. + Dec. -
Church of England	841	883	+ 42	96,926	103,185	+ 6,259	58,104	58,862	+ 758
Presbyterians ...	904	945	+ 41	90,435	93,495	+ 3,060	74,252	77,297	+ 3,045
Methodists ...	1,157	1,067	- 90	137,902	143,834	+ 5,932	66,800	68,880	+ 2,080
Bible Christians...	142	155	+ 13	14,885	17,016	+ 2,131	7,097	7,376	+ 279
Independents ...	76	76	...	17,400	17,400	...	9,000	9,000	...
Baptists ...	116	95	- 21	15,995	13,850	- 2,145	9,335	8,672	- 663
Evangelical Lu- therans ...	49	46	- 3	4,870	4,180	- 690	2,860	2,930	+ 70
Welsh Calvinists	5	6	+ 1	1,120	1,150	+ 30	600	600	...
Church of Christ	65	67	+ 2	8,150	8,450	+ 300	3,600	3,850	+ 250
Society of Friends	2	3	+ 1	200	200	...	56	57	+ 1
Moravians ...	3	3	...	315	292	- 23	136	136	...
Protestants unat- tached ...	23	21	- 2	6,450	5,520	- 930	4,910	4,115	- 795
Roman Catholics	580	564	- 16	112,975	112,511	- 464	86,776	85,816	- 960
Unitarians ...	1	1	...	300	300	...	300	300	...
Swedenborgians...	2	2	...	230	230	...	90	90	...
Catholic Apostolic	5	5	...	460	460	...	200	200	...
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	200	200	...	85	85	...
Salvation Army	149	149	...	25,240	25,240	...	21,540	21,540	...
Spiritualists ...	2	2	...	660	2,000	+ 1,340	359	640	+ 281
Jews ...	8	7	- 1	2,220	2,370	+ 150	474	615	+ 141
Total ...	4,131	4,098	- 33	536,933	551,883	+ 14,950	346,574	351,061	+ 4,487

Increase or
decrease of
churches of
different
sects.

1540. It will be seen that the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Bible Christians, the Welsh Calvinists, the Church of Christ, and the Society of Friends returned more, and the Methodists, the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Protestants unattached, the Roman Catholics, and the Jews returned fewer, church edifices in 1886 than in 1885; that the only denominations which returned less accommodation were the Baptists, the Lutherans, the Moravians, the Protestants unattached, and the Roman Catholics, and that the only denomination which returned a smaller attendance at its principal services was the Roman Catholic Church. The fact of some sects returning fewer buildings and less accommodation in the latter year than in the former may perhaps be accounted for—irrespective of the general unreliability already alluded to† of the statistics obtained from religious bodies—by the circumstance that halls, schoolhouses, and even private dwellings in which services are held are sometimes returned as church buildings, but disappear from the totals on such services being discontinued.

Total in-
crease or
decrease in
churches,
&c.

1541. As compared with the number in 1885, there was a decrease of 33 in the number of church buildings, and of 1,096 in the number of

* See note on previous page.

† See paragraph 1536 *ante*.

services performed; but an increase of 14,950 in the accommodation, and of 4,497 in average church attendance.

1542. The number of Sunday schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars, were returned as follow for 1885 and 1886:—

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS.*

Religious Denominations.	Sunday Schools.			Teachers.			Average Attendance of Scholars.		
	1885.	1886.	In-crease + De-crease -	1885.	1886.	In-crease + De-crease -	1885.	1886.	In-crease + De-crease -
Church of England	431	451	+20	3,480	3,599	+119	27,903	28,311	+408
Presbyterians ...	395	415	+20	2,689	3,109	+420	29,710	30,238	+528
Methodists ...	692	626	-66	6,390	6,120	-270	39,675	39,430	-245
Bible Christians ...	87	89	+2	821	823	+2	4,835	3,512	-1,323
Independents ...	82	82	...	770	770	...	7,400	7,400	...
Baptists ...	69	66	-3	663	692	+29	4,981	5,004	+23
Evangelical Lu- therans ...	19	17	-2	66	64	-2	747	691	-56
Welsh Calvinists...	5	4	-1	46	36	-10	322	232	-90
Church of Christ...	40	42	+2	312	317	+5	2,300	2,618	+318
Moravians ...	2	2	...	4	4	...	61	46	-15
Protestants unat- tached ...	12	12	...	181	151	-30	1,627	1,684	+57
Roman Catholics...	312	285	-27	1,385	1,389	+4	23,751	22,118	-1,633
Swedenborgians ...	2	2	...	10	8	-2	50	42	-8
Christian Israelites	1	1	...	2	4	+2	25	34	+9
Spiritualists ...	3	3	...	35	36	+1	204	216	+12
Jews † ...	5	6	+1	15	19	+4	175	205	+30
Total ...	2,157	2,103	-54	16,869	17,141	+272	143,766	141,781	-1,985

1543. As compared with the numbers in 1885, whilst the Sunday schools decreased by 54, and the scholars in average attendance by 1,985, the teachers increased by 272. An increase in schools, teachers, and scholars took place in the case of the Church of England, the Presbyterians, the Church of Christ, and the Jews; but a falling-off occurred in the number of the schools, teachers, and scholars in the case of the Methodists, the Lutherans, the Welsh Calvinists, in the number of schools and scholars in the case of the Roman Catholics, and of the teachers and scholars in the case of the Swedenborgians.

1544. An effort was made on this occasion to get a return of the ages of the children attending Sunday schools, but in most instances the forms were sent back, the religious bodies expressing themselves as

* See footnote to table following paragraph 1537 ante.

† Schools held on Saturday, the Jewish Sabbath.

unable to supply the information. They generally promised, however, to make an attempt to do so next year. Many of the children, no doubt, are below, whilst a few may be above, the school age, or that between 6 and 15 years; but comparing the number of Sunday scholars with the estimated numbers at the school age in the population, amounting to 200,853, the proportion would be 71 per cent., or the same as in 1885.

Melbourne
University

1545. The Melbourne University was established under a special Act of the Victorian Legislature (16 Vict. No. 34), which was assented to on the 22nd January, 1853. This Act, as amended by the University Act 1881 (44 Vict. No. 691), which came into force on the 7th June, 1881, provides for the endowment of the University by the payment of £9,000* annually out of the general revenue; also, that no religious test shall be administered to any one to entitle him to be admitted to the rights and privileges of the institution; also for the constitution of a senate, to consist of all male persons who had been admitted to the degree of master or doctor, and for the election by them annually, or after the occurrence of a vacancy, of one of their body as warden as soon as such superior degrees should amount to not less than 100, which number having been reached in 1867, the senate was constituted on the 14th of June of that year; also for the election by the senate of a council consisting of twenty members (all males), of whom not more than three may be members of the teaching staff, and for the election by them out of their own body of a chancellor and a vice-chancellor. The council are empowered by these Statutes to grant in any faculty except divinity, any degree, diploma, certificate, or licence which can be conferred in any University in the British dominions. The recent Act also gives power to the senate to amend Statutes or regulations sent to them by the council; and it also reduces the tenure of office of members of council from life to five years.

University
ranks with
British Uni-
versities.

1546. Royal letters patent, under the sign manual of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, were issued on the 14th March, 1859, declaring that the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts, and Bachelor and Doctor of Medicine, Laws, and Music, which had been granted or might thereafter be granted by the Melbourne University should be recognised as academic distinctions and rewards of merit, and should be entitled to rank, precedence, and consideration in the United Kingdom, and in British colonies and possessions throughout the world, just as fully as if they had been granted by any University in the United Kingdom.

* Besides this amount, an additional grant of £2,000 was voted by Parliament in 1884-5 £11,500 in 1885-6, and £10,500 in 1886-7, including allowances for building and apparatus.

1547. The foundation stone of the University was laid on the 3rd July, 1854, by His Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B., the then Governor of Victoria, and the building was opened on the 3rd October of the following year. Date of
founding
University.

1548. On the 22nd March, 1880, the University was thrown open to females, and they can now be admitted to all its corporate privileges, except as regards the study of medicine, from which they are restricted until special provision has been made for their instruction in that subject. University
thrown
open to
females.

1549. The following is a statement of the fees payable at the Melbourne University:— University
fees.

FOR MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

	£	s.	d.
For admission to examination at any matriculation examination ...	0	10	0
For each subject of examination selected by the candidate at any such examination	0	5	0

BY MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

For attendance on any number of courses of lectures, except as is hereinafter provided, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course—for each course	3	0	0
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Students who pay for four courses the fee above prescribed may, without further payment, attend two other such courses, but not more, and be in like manner examined in the subjects thereof.

For the fourth year for the degree of Bachelor of Civil Engineering	24	0	0
For attendance on any course of lectures on Pharmacy and Pharmaceutical Chemistry	6	6	0
For attendance on any course of lectures presented for degrees in medicine only—for certificate of such attendance and for examination in the subjects thereof, within six months from the conclusion of the course	6	6	0
For a course of dissections and for certificate thereof	4	4	0
For attendance upon any course of lectures by any lecturer in law or engineering, and for examination in the subjects thereof within six months from the conclusion of the course	12	0	0
For examination in any subject in which the candidate has not paid the fee for attendance on a course of lectures concluded within six months of that examination, same fee as would have been payable for attendance on the lectures.			
For each year for the degree of LL.B.	24	0	0

These fees shall include the examinations for such degrees in the October Term of such year and in the next following February Term, and all lectures in such year upon the subjects of such examinations, and shall be payable, at the option of the candidate, either in one sum or in three equal instalments, at such times as the council shall from time to time direct.

For examination for the degree of LL.D.	12	0	0
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BY NON-MATRICULATED STUDENTS.

For any attendance on lectures, or for any examination other than the matriculation examination, the fee payable in the like case by matriculated students with the addition of one-fourth.

FOR CERTIFICATES AND DEGREES.							£	s.	d.
For matriculation and certificate thereof ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	0
For certificate of Civil Service examination ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	6
For any other certificate of examination, with or without attendance on lectures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	6
For any degree of Bachelor ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
For any higher degree ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
For admission <i>ad eundem gradum</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
For admission <i>ad eundem statum</i> ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0

Wilson Hall. 1550. The memorial stone of the University Hall, called the "Wilson Hall," was laid on the 2nd October, 1879, in the presence of His Excellency the Marquis of Normanby and a large concourse of spectators, by Sir Samuel Wilson, Knt., then a Member of the Legislative Council, who, by his munificent gift of £30,000 (which by interest had increased to £37,000 before the University authorities were in a position to expend it), was the means of the Hall being erected. The building, which, except the organ loft, is now completed, is of the perpendicular Gothic style of architecture, in length 140 feet; breadth 47 feet; height of walls 45 feet, and of apex of roof 84 feet. Its cost has exceeded £40,000.

Affiliated colleges. 1551. Provision had been made in the Act of Incorporation for the establishment of affiliated colleges in connexion with the four principal religious denominations, and ground for the erection of such colleges was reserved near the University. Up to the present period this privilege has been taken advantage of by the Church of England, Presbyterians, and the Wesleyans. Their colleges are named respectively Trinity, Ormond, and Queen's. The last-named college is in course of erection, and will probably be finished in 1888.

Trinity College. 1552. The following information respecting Trinity College has been supplied for this work* :—

"Trinity College, which, though connected with the Anglican Church, extends its advantages of residence and training to members of all religious denominations whatever, stands in a section of the University reserve facing the Sydney road. It was founded in 1870, and was for several years the only University College in Victoria. From the time of its affiliation to the University the progress of the college has been rapid and uninterrupted. Before the end of 1877 a considerable increase in the accommodation for students was required, and a large pile of buildings was consequently erected. Three years later the additional rooms thus provided were all occupied, and the building of another wing was rendered necessary. Through the munificence of Sir Wm. Clarke, Mr. Joseph Clarke, and other friends of the college, the council was in the year 1882 placed in a position to erect the new structure. These additional rooms were speedily occupied, and the buildings were further extended in 1887. The existing buildings, in addition to apartments for the warden, tutors, and students, contain a chapel, dining hall, lecture rooms, billiard room, chemical and biological laboratories, libraries, &c. The college, while maintaining its primary character as a place of residence and

* Further particulars will be found in the *Calendar of Trinity College* for 1887-8, which can be obtained from the Warden.

education, both religious and secular, for University students belonging to the various professional schools, has also, since the year 1878, served as the Theological Training-school for the Diocese of Melbourne.

"Lectures on the subjects of the Arts, Law, Science, Engineering, and Medical courses are regularly delivered at the college during term. Most of these lectures are given in the evening or early morning, in order to meet the requirements of bank-clerks, teachers, and others who may be prevented, by the nature of their employment, from attending lectures at the University. The college lectures are intended to be ancillary to those delivered in the University, and are given with a view to preparing students for both the ordinary and Honour University Examinations. The college provides students with extra private tuition in any subject in which they may require special assistance. All the lectures are open to lady students, and a large number have already availed themselves of this privilege.

"The college offers exceptional facilities for the study of the subjects of the University Medical course and the course for the degree of Bachelor of Science in its chemical and biological laboratories.

"Special attention is devoted by the Science Lecturers to the preparation of First Year Medical Students in the subjects of Natural Philosophy, Biology, and Chemistry (both practical and medical).

"Practical demonstrations are regularly given in Biology, Physiological Chemistry, and Histology, and form an important feature of the college teaching. The use of microscopes, &c., is allowed to the students without extra charge.

"Abundant means for recreation have been provided, including two asphalted tennis courts, a billiard room, and a reading room supplied with the best English and Australian newspapers and periodicals. A special feature of the college is its library, containing about six thousand volumes, which comprise many rare and valuable works. The buildings of the college represent an outlay of about £30,000, the whole of which has been derived from the liberality of Victorian churchmen. Nearly 300 names have already been entered on the college books, and in 1887 there were between 80 and 90 students residing or attending lectures. There are a number of valuable scholarships, open without restriction as to religion, age, or profession, for which examinations are held annually in the beginning of March. The fees payable to the college for residence and commons are £50 per annum (first term, £18; second, £12; third, £20); and for tuition, £2 2s. per course per term. In the case of students who have not yet entered upon residence, the payment of the enrolment fee (£2 2s.) secures a grant of rooms upon the first vacancy occurring. Each student is provided with a separate bedroom. The sitting-rooms are for the most part jointly occupied by two students, but a separate sitting-room can be arranged for, if desired.

"A hall or hostel, connected with Trinity College and under its control, has been established in the immediate neighbourhood of the college buildings for the residence of lady students attending the college lectures. A principal presides over it, who undertakes the religious and moral supervision of the students.

"No religious test or disability is imposed upon the students of the college or hostel, and attendance at the services in chapel is not required in cases where conscientious objections are felt."

1553. Ormond College was erected at a total cost to the present date (including furniture, fencing, &c.) of £41,417, four-fifths of which amount, or £33,248 in all, was contributed by its generous founder, the Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C., after whom the college has been named. It is estimated that when completed in its quadrangular form the total cost of the building, the third wing of which is to be commenced immediately, will be £65,000. Mr. Ormond has promised to increase his contribution to a total of £35,000, and £15,000 has already been obtained from the public towards the maintenance of the

Ormond
College.

institution and the foundation of scholarships. Although allied to the Presbyterian body, it is open to members of all religious denominations. The following account of this institution has been supplied by the Master of the college :—

“The foundation stone of the college, which is built on a section of the University reserve, was laid by the Marquis of Normanby on the 14th November, 1879; and the college was opened by His Excellency on the 18th March, 1881, and affiliated to the University on the 17th May of the same year. In 1884, owing to the number of applicants for admission, it was found necessary to enlarge the buildings. A new wing containing students’ bedrooms, sitting-rooms, bath-rooms, students’ common-room, &c., was erected and formally opened by Mrs. Ormond on the 23rd December, 1885. At the opening of the session, 1886, this additional accommodation was all taken up, and now Mr. Ormond is adding a fourth side to the quadrangle, which is to be called the Victoria wing, in commemoration of Her Majesty’s jubilee. This will be finished before the close of 1888.

“Tutorial assistance is provided by the college for students in preparing for the University lectures and examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine, and Engineering, and the college lectures are open to both resident and non-resident students.

“Many of the college lectures take place in the early morning and in the evening, so that those who are engaged at other employments throughout the day have an opportunity of preparing themselves for the University Examinations, and of ultimately taking a degree, as the University does not make attendance at its own lectures compulsory, except in the case of Medical students.

“All the classes in Arts and Medicine are open to ladies.

“A chemical laboratory has been fitted up by the Council with all the necessary appliances, and classes for Practical Chemistry meet three times a week.

“The college has also a supply of microscopes for the use of students in the Biology Class, and great attention is paid to practical work in this class.

“A reading room, billiard room, and lawn-tennis court have been provided by the college, and handed over to the management of the students. A flourishing debating society meets in the college once a fortnight, and is open to all members of the University.

“During the session 1887, there were in all upwards of 90 students attending the college lectures.

“An examination for entrance scholarships and exhibitions, each of which is of the value of either £18 18s. or £50, is held at the beginning of March in each year, and is open to all, irrespective of age or creed. The total yearly cost for tuition and residence varies from a maximum of £80 13s. to £61 15s., according to the number of subjects in which a student receives tuition; but special arrangements are made either in the case of clergymen’s sons or in the case of students studying for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church—these pay about half fees for residence. Breakfast, luncheon, and dinner are provided in hall by the college, so that a student need have no extra expenses except his laundry bill. The lectures in connexion with the Theological Hall of the Presbyterian Church are delivered in Ormond College by two Professors appointed by the General Assembly. The number of students attending these classes during the session 1887 was 23.”*

1554. A Chair of Music has been established in connexion with the University, for the endowment of which the Hon. Francis Ormond has contributed the sum of £20,000. Besides this, about £5,000 has been raised by public subscription in aid of the object, of which about £700 was the proceeds of a concert held in the Melbourne Town Hall. A commission has been appointed in England to select a professor,

* For further particulars respecting Ormond College, see *Melbourne University Calendar* and *Ormond College Calendar*.

towards defraying the travelling expenses of whom to this colony Mr. Ormond has promised a further sum of £200. It is anticipated that lectures in this course will be commenced before the close of the present year.

1555. The matriculation examination of the Melbourne University is at present held three times a year, viz., at the beginning and end of the February term, and at the end of the October term; but no person is admitted to the first of these unless he gives a guarantee of his intention to matriculate and to continue his studies at the University. The subjects of examination are fourteen in number, viz., Greek, Latin, algebra, geometry,* English, history, French, German, arithmetic, geography, elementary chemistry, elementary physics, elementary physiology, and elementary botany. In the first eight of these, honour as well as pass papers are set, but the candidate must decide before entering for the examination which he intends to present himself for. The last four are called science subjects, any two, but not more, of which may be selected. To pass the matriculation course it is necessary, at one and the same examination, either to pass in six subjects, or obtaining honours in one subject to pass in four others, or obtaining honours in two subjects to pass in two others.

Matricula-
tion exami-
nation.

1556. In addition to the lists published after every matriculation examination, containing a record of honours, pass, or failure in each subject presented by the various candidates, four class lists are published of those who have passed creditably the honour papers set in—(a) Classics (Greek and Latin); (b) Mathematics (algebra, geometry, and trigonometry); (c) English and history; (d) Modern languages (French and German). In these lists the names of candidates are arranged in two classes—those in the first class being placed in order of merit, those in the second in alphabetical order.

Matricula-
tion class
lists.

1557. At the matriculation examination in the October term in each year, four exhibitions of the value of £25 each are awarded to the candidates who, being under 21 years of age, severally stand highest in the first class of the four class lists published after that examination.

Exhibitions
at matricu-
lation.

1558. During the year 1886, the total number of candidates at matriculation was 959, viz., 684 males and 275 females; but of these, only 605 males and 252 females presented themselves for the matriculation. Of the males, 249, or 41 per cent., and of the females, 123, or 49 per cent., passed that examination. Of those who passed, 30

Candidates
at matricu-
lation ex-
amination.

* Trigonometry as well as geometry is set in the honour papers, but geometry only in the pass papers.

males and 38 females obtained honours ;* viz., 7 males and 23 females in one subject, 10 males and 9 females in two subjects, 5 males and 5 females in three subjects, 7 males and 1 female in four subjects, and 1 male in five subjects.

Matriculated students.

1559. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further, and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary to go through a formal ceremony, which involves making a declaration and signing the matriculation book—the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Although 372 persons passed the matriculation examination in 1886, only 154 matriculated, as against the same number in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1886, the total number who matriculated was 2,395. In accordance with the privilege already referred to,† 18 of the persons who matriculated in 1886 were females.

Attendance at lectures.

1560. In 1886, 450 students attended lectures, as against 444 in 1885, and only 178 ten years previously. The numbers in the year under review attending lectures in the different subjects taught at the University were as follow :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS, 1886.

Course of Lectures.	Number of Students attending Lectures.		
	Matriculated.	Non-matriculated.	Total.
Arts	166	...	166
Laws	61	...	61
Engineering	9	...	9
Medicine	212	2	214
Total	448	2	450

Graduates.

1561. In 1886, the number of graduates was 124, of whom 103 took direct and 21 *ad eundem* degrees. The direct graduates numbered 80 in 1885, 80 in 1884, and 64 in 1883. The *ad eundem* graduates numbered 10 in 1885, 11 in 1884, and 10 in 1883. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1886, also those in the year 1886 :—

* See paragraph 1556 ante.

† See paragraph 1548 ante.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES,* 1855 TO 1886.

Degrees.	Prior to 1886.			During 1886.			Total.		
	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.	Direct.	<i>Ad eundem.</i>	Total.
Bachelor of Arts	254	67	321	25	3	28	279	70	349
Master of Arts ...	126	102	228	16	9	25	142	111	253
Bachelor of Medicine	138	9	147	20	1	21	158	10	168
Doctor of Medicine	25	70	95	1	5	6	26	75	101
Master of Surgery	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	..	2
Bachelor of Surgery	91	1	92	20	1	21	111	2	113
Bachelor of Laws	114	6	120	6	...	6	120	6	126
Master of Laws ...	12	...	12	8	...	8	20	...	20
Doctor of Laws ...	7	14	21	...	2	2	7	16	23
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bachelor of En- gineering ...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
Master of En- gineering ...	5	...	5	6	...	6	11	...	11
Total ...	774	271	1,045	103	21	124	877	292	1,169

1562. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the University in the last two years, including the amounts received for and expended on buildings. An increase took place in the expenditure, but a decrease in the revenue from all sources, except Government aid :—

University
receipts and
expendi-
ture.

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,
1885 AND 1886.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Govern- ment. †	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
1885 ...	£ 20,500	£ 12,009	£ 4,967	£ 37,476	£ 25,581
1886 ...	21,750	11,867	100	33,717	32,372
Increase ...	1,250	...	...	...	6,791
Decrease ...	...	142	4,867	3,759	...

1563. Through the instrumentality, and mainly owing to the liber-ality, of the Hon. Francis Ormond, M.L.C.—whose name has been

Working
Men's Col-
lege.

* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuals. The total number of graduates was about 750.
† Including an additional grant of £9,500 in 1885, and £12,750 in 1886. The former amount included £6,000 for apparatus, and the latter £5,000 for buildings.

already mentioned in connexion with the Ormond College and the Chair of Music—a Working Men's College has been established in Melbourne.* The following account of this Institution has been supplied for this work by Mr. F. A. Campbell, Secretary to the College:—

The Working Men's College, Melbourne, is centrally situated, in Latrobe street, opposite the Public Library. Only the back portion, about one half of the building, has been at present erected. When the front, which carries a handsome tower at the corner, is completed, it will present an imposing appearance, and add greatly to the architectural adornment of this part of the city.

The present portion of the structure has cost £11,000, and a similar sum will be required to complete it. The initiation of this institution is due to the Hon. F. Ormond, M.L.C., who subscribed £5,500 towards the building, a like sum being obtained by public subscription. The site was granted by Government, as well as a vote of £3,000 for fitting up and maintaining the institution for the current year. It is governed by a Council of eighteen members, consisting of the founder, and representatives of the founder, the Government, the University, the Public Library, the Trades Hall Council, subscribers of £1 and upwards, and subscribers of from 2s. 6d. to £1 sterling. A subscription of from 2s. 6d. upwards annually gives the privilege of a vote for members of the Council.

The College is intended to improve the general and technical education of the working classes; but is open to all, women as well as men. The class work is carried on almost entirely in the evenings, between the hours of 7.30 and 10.15 p.m.

There are 39 weeks of lectures in the year, divided into three terms of about equal length. Two terms have now been completed, the opening of the institution having taken place on the 7th of June, 1887, with an attendance of 300 students. At the close of last term there were 985 students on the roll; these were entered for the following subjects, all of which are taught in the College:—

Algebra	54	Geometry (plane) ...	47
Arithmetic	249	„ (practical) ...	64
Bookkeeping	55	Handrailing and staircase	
Carpentry	66	building	17
Carriage drafting ...	36	Geography	17
Cookery	22	Latin	31
Architectural drawing	125	Modelling	18
Mechanical drawing ...	74	Applied mechanics ...	38
Freehand drawing ...	61	Mensuration	28
Elocution	57	Photography	28
French	54	Shorthand	101
German	22	Trigonometry	24
English grammar ...	140	Writing and correspondence	123

The fees have been fixed at a very low rate, so as to be within the reach of all, young apprentices having been especially considered.

During the coming year it is intended to initiate examinations, and issue certificates to successful students. Saturday morning lectures in science, for the special benefit of State-school teachers, are also being arranged for.

The future development of this young, but vigorous, institution depends very much upon obtaining additional land upon which to erect workshops. The Government have been applied to for an adjoining allotment, and a favourable answer is anticipated. The College has now passed from the region of experiment to an unprecedented success, and it is evident that it will prove an important and valuable link in the educational system of the colony.

1564. The present Education Act (36 Vict. No. 447), providing free instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but

* The total amount contributed by Mr. Ormond to the three institutions has been £60,700, viz., £35,000 to the Ormond College, £20,200 to the Chair of Music, and £5,500 to the Working Men's College.

prescribing that, whether willing to accept State education or not, all children must be educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January, 1873. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for the year prior to and for each of the years which have elapsed since that period :—

STATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1886.

Year.		Number of Schools.*	Number of Instructors.†	Number of Scholars.		
				Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (esti- mated).‡
1872	...	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1873	...	1,107	3,149	209,406	99,536	174,236
1874	...	1,167	3,715	221,164	106,886	184,010
1875	...	1,320	3,826	220,533	101,495§	183,484
1876	...	1,498	3,772	231,560	106,758§	192,658
1877	...	1,626	3,860	234,519	116,015	194,994
1878 ||	...	1,664	3,906	231,169	116,608	189,455
1879	...	1,713	4,130	227,775	119,259	193,588
1880	...	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1881	...	1,757	4,303	231,423	121,250	195,526
1882	...	1,762	4,162	222,945	118,279	187,390
1883	...	1,777	4,169	222,428	118,328	188,949
1884	...	1,803	4,199	222,054	120,701	188,238
1885	...	1,826	4,050	224,685	119,488	189,637
1886	...	1,870	4,175	230,576	123,550	190,223

1565. In 1886, as compared with the previous year, the number of schools increased by 44, and the number of instructors by 125 ; the number of scholars on the rolls increased by 5,891, the number of distinct scholars by 586, and the number in average attendance by 4,062. Schools, teachers, and scholars, 1885 and 1886.

1566. The net increase of schools during the year, amounting to 44, as just stated, is made up of 80 new schools opened, less 36 schools closed. Net increase of schools.

* In accordance with the principle followed in the Education Department, each night school as well as each day school (although both kinds of schools may be carried on in the same building) is considered as a separate school, and is included as such in this column. There was only 1 night school in 1872, there were 29 in 1873, 56 in 1874, 117 in 1875, 181 in 1876, 216 in 1877, 208 in 1878, 180 in 1879, 186 in 1880, 41 in 1881, 35 in 1882, 27 in 1883, 30 in 1884, 23 in 1885, and 24 in 1886.

† Including workmistresses, who in 1886 numbered 521.

‡ The figures in this column are derived from estimates formed by the Education Department, the principle adopted being to reduce the numbers on the rolls by the following percentages in the years named :—1872 to 1877, 16·8 per cent. on all descriptions of schools ; 1878 and 1879, 16·163 per cent. for day schools and 43·65 per cent. for night schools ; 1880, 13·6 per cent. for day schools and 33·0 per cent. for night schools ; 1881, 14·48 per cent. for day schools and 49·42 per cent. for night schools ; 1882, 15·1 per cent. for day schools and 47·14 per cent. for night schools ; 1883, 14·55 for day schools and 36·81 for night schools ; 1884, 14·45 for day schools, and 47·26 for night schools ; 1885, 14·98 for day schools, and 43·10 for night schools ; 1886, 17·06 for day schools, and 39·88 for night schools.

§ The average attendance was affected in 1875, and to a certain extent also in 1876, by the prevalence of epidemics of scarlatina and measles.

|| With the commencement of 1878 capitation grants were abolished, the consequence being that 30 schools, which in 1877 had been receiving such grants, ceased to be connected with the State.

Increase in
State
schools,
1872-86.

1567. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 1564 *ante*, it will be ascertained that, during the period the present Education Act has been in force,* the following increases have taken place in, and in connexion with, the schools supported by the State :—

STATE SCHOOLS.—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1886.

				Number.	Percentage.
Schools ...	...	...	...	821	78·27
Instructors ...	...	...	...	1,759	72·81
Scholars on the rolls ...	...	...	...	94,521	69·47
„ in average attendance ...	...	...	...	55,094	80·48
Distinct children attending (estimated)				77,026	68·05

Teachers,
1885 and
1886.

1568. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant teachers, and pupil-teachers and work-mistresses. According to the following table, there was a falling-off during the year of 4 in the male, but an increase of 129 in the female teachers, the figures showing an increase in the female teachers of all grades except workmistresses, and an increase in the masters and male assistants, a but more than corresponding decrease in the male pupil-teachers :—

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1885 AND 1886.

Year.		Males.				Females.				
		Masters.	Assistant†	Pupil-teachers.	Total.	Mistresses.	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil-teachers.	Total.
1885 ...	...	1,304	184	226	1,714	388	581	521	846	2,336
1886 ...	...	1,311	209	190	1,710	451	607	521	886	2,465
Increase ...	...	7	25	...	...	63	26	...	40	129
Decrease ...	...	...	...	36	4	...	...	...	...	...

State educa-
tion systems
of Austral-
asian colo-
nies.

1569. In every one of the Australasian colonies the State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular). Western Australia, however, grants some assistance to private denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand ; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies in the different colonies—in Victoria, it is from 6 to 15 years ; in New South Wales, from 6 to

* During this period the number of children at school age in the colony increased by 16 per cent., and the total population by about 36 per cent.
† Including 15 relieving teachers in 1885, and 33 in 1886.

14; in Queensland, from 6 to 12; in South Australia, from 7 to 13; in Tasmania, from 7 to 14; and in New Zealand, from 7 to 13 years.*

1570. The following table shows the number of State schools, teachers, and scholars in each Australasian colony during the year 1886; also the proportion of scholars in average attendance to population :—

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886.

Colony.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.†	Scholars in Average Attendance.	
			Number.	Number per 100 of the population.
Victoria	1,870	4,175	123,550	12·52
New South Wales	2,170	3,756	105,538	10·77
Queensland	479	1,382	32,250	9·70
South Australia	504	1,081	28,000	8·94
Western Australia	89	150	3,344	8·99
Total	5,112	10,544	292,682	11·05
Tasmania	209	390	7,866	5·81
New Zealand	1,054	2,721	80,737	13·87‡
Grand total	6,375	13,655	381,285	11·32

Schools, teachers, and scholars in Australasian colonies.

1571. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, the average attendance at State schools is larger in Victoria than in any other of the Australasian colonies except New Zealand, where, however, the proportion is swelled by Maori children being included amongst the scholars, whereas they are not included in the population. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list, which, however, may be explained by the circumstance that in Tasmania the proportion of children to the population is smaller than in the other colonies :—

Order of colonies in respect to State school scholars.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.

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

1572. By the figures in the last column of the following table it is shown that in proportion to the total number of children enrolled in

School attendance in Australasian colonies.

* For a full account of the education systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1880-1, Appendix B, page 431 *et seq.*

† It is believed that workmistresses are included in the returns of all the colonies.

‡ This high proportion is partly accounted for by the circumstance that Maoris are included amongst the scholars, but excluded from the population.

State schools, the average number attending is greater in Victoria than in Tasmania, but less than in any of the other Australasian colonies:—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886.

Colony.	Number of Scholars—		Percentage of Average Attendance to Enrolment.
	Enrolled during Year.	In Average Attendance.	
1. Western Australia ...	4,508	3,344	74·17
2. South Australia ...	49,922	28,000	63·05
3. New South Wales ...	204,534	105,538	56·70
4. New Zealand ...	144,555	80,737	55·85
5. Queensland ...	58,939	32,250	54·75
6. Victoria ...	230,576	123,550	53·58
7. Tasmania ...	16,014	7,866	49·12

Ages of State school scholars.

1573. Of the gross number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1886, 226,197 or nearly 98 per cent., were in day, and 4,379 or a little over 2 per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the numbers of such children, at each age, placed side by side with the estimated numbers living at the same ages :—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1886.

Ages.	Number of Children Enrolled.			Estimated population at each Age.
	In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.	
3 years ...	2,809	...	2,809	22,769
4 „ ...	9,708	...	9,708	22,558
5 „ ...	16,428	...	16,428	22,430
6 „ ...	21,148	...	21,148	22,043
7 „ ...	22,865	...	22,865	21,770
8 „ ...	23,380	...	23,380	21,754
9 „ ...	22,644	...	22,644	22,303
10 „ ...	23,162	...	23,162	23,294
11 „ ...	22,457	...	22,457	22,004
12 „ ...	20,319	...	20,319	23,126
13 „ ...	17,979	733	18,712	22,520
14 „ ...	13,348	1,314	14,662	21,702
15 „ ...	7,045	972	8,017	21,882
16 to 18 years ...	2,840	713	3,553	44,336*
Unspecified ...	65	647	712	...
Total ...	226,197	4,379	230,576	334,491
Total, 6 to 15 years	187,302	2,047	189,349	200,516

School attendance at various ages.

1574. It will be observed that the difference at the school age (6 to 15 years) between the enrolments and the numbers living is more than 11,000 ; also, that between the ages of 6 and 13 years the enrolments do not fall far short of the numbers living at the same ages, but that below the age of 6 and above that of 14 the difference is considerable.

* Age 16 to 17 only.

The close agreement between the enrolments and the numbers living between 9 and 12 years will be readily noticed ; whilst at all the ages except 6, 10, and 12, the former even exceeded the latter. It must, however, be remembered that the gross annual enrolment is given, under which a child attending several schools in the year would be entered afresh at each school ; also that the population, although carefully estimated from the best information available, may possibly be more or less wide of the truth.

1575. Grouping the numbers in this table so as to distinguish the scholars below, at, and above the school age, and adopting the correction applied by the Education Department—already alluded to*—to allow for children who attended at more than one school in the year, the following results, showing the probable number of distinct children who attended State schools in the year, are obtained :—

Ages of
distinct
children in
State
schools.

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1886.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	24,012	12·80	...	...	24,012	12·62
6 to 15 " ...	155,379	82·83	1,444	54·86	156,823	82·44
15 years and upwards...	8,200	4·37	1,188	45·14	9,388	4·94
Total ...	187,591	100·00	2,632	100·00	190,223	100·00

1576. In the State schools, boys exceed girls ; and the proportion, viz.—92 of the latter to every 100 of the former—has not varied in the last two years. In 1886 there was an increase in the average attendance of scholars of both sexes, as is shown in the following table :—

Sexes of
scholars in
State
schools.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1885 AND 1886.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1885 ...	62,196	57,292	119,488
1886 ...	64,390	59,160	123,550
Increase ...	2,194	1,868	4,062

1577. The 13th section of the Education Act prescribes that the parents of children between the ages of 6 and 15 shall cause such children to attend school for at least 60 days in each half-year, unless there is some valid reason to prevent them from so doing. The returns,

State school
attendance.

* See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 1564 *ante*.

which are made up quarterly, show that in 1886 those who completed a 30 days' attendance ranged from 72 to 73 per cent. of those attending in the March, June, and December quarters to 77 per cent. of the whole number attending in the September quarter; the mean 30 days' attendance for the whole year being $73\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., as compared with barely 73 per cent. in the previous year. The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1886; also the average for the year :—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1886.

Quarter ended—	Number who Attended School.		Percentage who Completed 30 days' Attendance.
	Total in each Quarter.	For at least 30 days in each Quarter.	
31st March	177,235	128,398	72·44
30th June	180,091	130,687	72·56
30th September	178,869	137,482	76·86
31st December	175,151	126,831	72·41
Average	177,836	130,849	73·57

Reasons for non-attendance.

1578. It should be mentioned that a considerable proportion of those who attended less than 30 days in all the quarters were exempt or excusable for various reasons. During the last quarter of the year, for example, 48,320 of the enrolled children attended for less than 30 days; but to 11,395 of these the compulsory provisions of the Statute did not apply, as they were either above or below the school age; 7,942 were exempt on account of living beyond the prescribed distance (from 2 to 3 miles) from a State school, and 4,201 on account of having been educated up to the standard; whilst 8,083 were excusable on account of sickness, and 11,302 entered late in the quarter or left before its termination; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 5,397, or to 3·1 per cent. of the number enrolled. Taking the year as a whole, the defaulters who had no reasonable excuse averaged only 2·5 per cent.

Pupils who have passed the standard.

1579. In 1886, the children who passed the examination qualifying for the certificate of exemption from further attendance at school numbered 8,293, or more by 626 than in 1885. The numbers who passed in the last three years were not so high as in the five years ended with 1883, the alleged reason being the increased stringency with which the examinations were conducted. During the 14 years which have elapsed since the passing of the present Education Act, 92,188 children passed this examination; some of these, however, were above the school age.

Prosecutions for non-attendance at school.

1580. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 6,193 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1886, with the

result that 5,555 convictions were obtained, whilst in 427 other instances the case was withdrawn or not proceeded with, and in 211 instances the case was dismissed. The total amount of fines inflicted was £1,684, also costs amounting to £323. Nearly four-fifths of the prosecutions were instituted by the Boards of Advice.

1581. In 1886, military drill was taught in 202 schools to 12,637 ^{Free} pupils, and in 7 of these schools instruction in gymnastics was also ^{subjects.} given to 485 pupils; singing was taught in 243 schools, by 28 visiting teachers and 101 members of the ordinary staff, to 34,212 pupils; and drawing was taught, in 190 schools, to 22,469 pupils. All these are free subjects.

1582. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in ^{Extra} 1886 was 164, as against as many as 185 in 1885, and the amount ^{subjects.} paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £3,549, as against £3,749 in 1885. As compared with the previous year, there was a marked decrease in the pupils being instructed in most of the important subjects, such as French, Latin, algebra, history, and physical geography; those studying the last two having decreased from 56 each to 7 and 9 respectively. The falling-off in the three first-named subjects is probably accounted for by the circumstance that these subjects are now no longer required of scholars competing for exhibitions.* Some of the other subjects also are now taught to a certain extent in the ordinary course under the revised programme.† The following is a list of the subjects and the number of pupils instructed in each subject in 1885 and 1886 :—

EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1885 AND 1886.

				1885. Pupils.		1886. Pupils.
Advanced English	...	...	...	8	...	9
French	...	...	...	769	...	717
German	...	...	...	39	...	35
Latin	...	...	...	894	...	837
Greek	...	...	...	5	...	...
Euclid	...	...	...	806	...	835
Geometry	...	...	...	1	...	...
Algebra	...	...	...	1,212	...	1,051
Mensuration	...	...	...	83	...	72
Bookkeeping	...	...	...	1,978	...	1,753
History	...	...	...	56	...	7
Natural Science	...	...	...	8	...	...
Physiology	...	...	...	55	...	51
Physics	...	...	...	53	...	44
Physical Geography	...	...	...	56	...	9
Shorthand	...	...	...	27	...	24
Ornamental Printing	...	...	...	20	...	33
Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	22
Painting	...	...	...	...	...	42

* See next paragraph.

† See Education Report, 1885-6, Parliamentary Paper No. 81, Session 1887, page xiv.

State school
exhibitions.

1583. Eleven exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £35, are annually awarded for competition to scholars under 15 years of age attending State schools. Each exhibition is tenable for six years—two of which may be passed at a grammar school approved of by the Minister of Public Instruction, and the remainder must be spent at the University. The subjects for examination formerly included Latin or French, together with Euclid and algebra, which subjects, not being included in the ordinary school course, could only be taught as extra subjects; but now the subjects of examination for exhibitions are those of the free programme only, so that all children attending State schools are placed on an equal footing.* In 1886 there were 45 candidates for the State school exhibitions; and of the successful candidates only 2 were from Melbourne and suburbs, as many as 5 from Geelong, and the remainder from other country towns. During the same year there were 31 exhibitioners attending at the University, and 27 at various approved grammar schools; 14 of the latter number being in Melbourne and suburbs, 6 in Geelong, and 5 in Ballarat.

State school
scholarships.

1584. In addition to the eleven exhibitions, 200 scholarships are now annually awarded to pupils of State schools, to be selected in accordance with the results of competitive examinations, all being under 15 years of age. Each scholarship is of the value of £10, tenable for three years, on condition that the scholar attends at, and obtains favorable reports annually from the authorities of, one of the public grammar schools, one of the Schools of Mines at Ballarat, Sandhurst, or Geelong, one of the Agricultural Colleges, or some other school to be approved by the Minister. If the scholar does not live within three miles from the approved place of education, the Minister may allow him such sum as will cover his cost of transit to and fro, or may commute the scholarship for one of £40 tenable for one year. The subjects for competitive examination are spelling, composition, penmanship, arithmetic, grammar, and geography; and to these, history and elementary science were added in 1887. These scholarships were instituted in 1886, and of the successful candidates in that year 74 were from Melbourne and suburbs, 96 from country towns, and 30 from outlying rural districts. In September, 1887, the number in existence was 193, of which 120 were at £10 per annum, 12 at £10 with travelling allowance, and 61 had been commuted; 115 of the scholars were attending approved schools in Melbourne and suburbs, 16 in Geelong, 13 in Sandhurst, 11 in Ballarat, and the remainder in other parts of the colony.

Expenditure
on State
education.

1585. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all sources on State education during the financial years 1885-6 and

* See Education Report, 1884-5, page xiv.

1886-7. The amounts on the lowest line were paid by parents, all the remainder by the State :—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1885-6 AND 1886-7.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1885-6.	1886-7.		
	£	£	£	£
Office staff * ...	16,922	19,979	3,057	...
Inspection † ...	17,457	18,084	627	...
Teachers' salaries ...	335,155	332,326	...	2,829
„ payments on results	120,897	123,241	2,344	...
Singing ...	7,026	6,990	...	36
Drawing ...	4,255	4,427	172	...
Drill and gymnastics ...	2,941	3,042	101	...
Bonuses ...	4,773	4,411	...	362
Training Institute ‡ ...	3,546	4,010	464	...
Stores, books, and requisites	4,818	5,826	1,008	...
Maintenance expenses of schools	32,811	35,009	2,198	...
Compulsory clause ...	8,228	3,000	...	5,228
Exhibitions and High School Scholarships	1,837	3,631	1,794	...
Purchase of carbines and encouragement of rifle shooting	154	66	...	88
Boards of Advice ...	843	555	...	288
Compensation, retiring allowances, gratuities, &c.	13,235	17,011	3,776	...
Rent of buildings, &c. ...	2,700	2,981	281	...
Maintenance of buildings	19,949	15,449	...	4,500
Other expenditure § ...	2,738	6,218	3,480	...
Extra subjects || ...	3,749	3,549	...	200
Total exclusive of cost of buildings	604,034	609,805	5,771 ¶	...
Buildings—towards cost of erection	53,602	49,748	...	3,854
Grand Total ...	657,635	659,553	1,917 ¶	...

1886. It will be observed that the total expenditure on public instruction in 1886-7 was £659,553, of which only £3,549 was paid by parents. The amount paid by the State (£656,004) was made up of £570,815 cost of management, inspection, and instruction; of £17,011 for retiring allowances, gratuities, &c.; to £18,430 for maintenance and rents for private buildings; and £49,748—derived from loans—on the erection of buildings. The following are the amounts expended under each of these heads during the last eight years :—

Expenditure on State Education, 1880 to 1887.

* Including temporary clerical assistance.

† Including travelling expenses.

‡ Including allowance for board of students.

§ Consisting of teachers' travelling expenses and expenses of examiners in singing, drawing, and science, which amounted in 1885-6 to £2,588 and £150 respectively; and in 1886-7 to £3,755 and £139.

|| This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1885 and 1886.

¶ Net increase.

STATE EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION, 1880-87.

Financial Year.		Cost of Management, Inspection, and Instruction (exclusive of expenditure on buildings).	Retiring Allowances, Gratuities, Compensations, &c.	Expenditure on Buildings.		
				From Revenue.		From Loans (Cost of erection of Schools).
				Maintenance.	Rents.	
		£	£	£	£	£
1879-80	...	503,923	10,365	10,000	5,899	...
1880-1	...	515,651	6,726	14,930	4,864	...
1881-2	...	526,398	8,321	19,604	4,487	2,127
1882-3	...	517,848	9,167	20,000	3,725	...
1883-4	...	522,063	9,849	19,887	2,970	...
1884-5	...	524,226	13,036	19,900†	2,400	...
1885-6	...	564,401*	13,235	19,949	2,700	...
1886-7	...	570,815	17,011	15,449	2,981	...

Amount paid for extra subjects.

1587. In view of the large sums the State expends upon elementary education, the amount parents are willing to pay to have extra subjects taught their children appears extremely small. If the whole sum so expended be divided by the number of children in average attendance, the proportion per child would be about 7d. per annum; and if it be divided by the number of distinct children enrolled, the proportion per child would be less than 4½d.

Cost of instruction in Australasian colonies.

1588. The following table shows the cost of public instruction in all the Australasian colonies during the year ended 31st December, 1886, the amount paid by scholars being given separately from that contributed by the State. It is believed that the expenditure on the construction of school buildings is excluded, but that the departmental expenses are, in all cases, included :—

COST OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION† IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886.

Colony.	Amount contributed by the State.	Fees paid by Scholars, &c.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victoria ...	538,035	3,549§	541,584§
New South Wales ...	591,246	63,165	654,411
Queensland ...	130,349	...	130,349
South Australia ...	90,768	23,736	114,504
Western Australia ...	8,920	1,424	10,344
Total ...	1,359,318	91,874	1,451,192
Tasmania ...	27,306	8,458	35,764
New Zealand ...	346,408||	333	346,741
Grand Total ...	1,733,032	100,665	1,833,697

* The Public Service Act 1883 came into operation about the middle of the financial year, i.e., at the commencement of 1885, hence the increased cost of instruction in this year.

† Approximate.

‡ Exclusive of cost of erection of State school buildings.

§ The figures relate to the calendar, not the financial, year.

|| Including £29,605 from Education reserves.

1589. The large amount paid by New South Wales, as compared with the other colonies, will be at once noticed. Although the average number of scholars under instruction in that colony was fewer by 18,012, or nearly 15 per cent., than the number in Victoria (as was shown in a previous table*), the cost of instructing them is here shown to have been more by £112,827, or by 21 per cent.

Large amount paid in New South Wales.

1590. Exclusive of expenditure on the erection of State school buildings, the total cost in 1886 per scholar in average attendance at State schools ranged from £4 to £4 11s. in all the colonies except Western Australia and New South Wales ; it being as low as £3 2s. in the former and as high as £6 4s. in the latter colony. In Victoria it was £4 7s. 8d. per scholar, or £1 16s. 4d. lower than in New South Wales, slightly lower than in Tasmania, but higher than in any of the other colonies. Of the total cost, as much as £1 1s. 6d. per head was derived from school fees in Tasmania, 16s. 11d. in South Australia, 12s. in New South Wales, and 8s. 6d. in Western Australia; on the other hand, in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand practically the whole amount was provided direct from the public funds. In New Zealand about one-twelfth of the State expenditure on education was derived from Education reserves. The following table shows the average cost of instruction per scholar, distinguishing the proportions defrayed by the State and by parents or otherwise, in each colony:—

Cost of instruction per scholar in each colony.

COST OF INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886.

Colony.		Cost of Instruction per Scholar in average attendance.								
		Paid by State.			Paid by Parents, &c.			Total.		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. New South Wales	...	5	12	1	0	11	11	6	4	0
2. Tasmania	...	3	9	5	1	1	6	4	10	11
3. Victoria	...	4	7	1	0	0	7	4	7	8
4. New Zealand	...	4	5	10†	0	0	1†	4	5	11
5. South Australia	...	3	4	10	0	16	11	4	1	9
6. Queensland	...	4	0	10	...			4	0	10
7. Western Australia	...	2	13	4	0	8	6	3	1	10

* See table following paragraph 1570 ante.
† For extra subjects only.
‡ Of this about 7s. 2d. was derived from Education reserves. See footnote (||) on previous page.

Order of colonies in respect to cost per head.

1591. In regard to the net cost to the State of instruction per head of population, New South Wales still stands at the head of the list, the amount being 13s. 4d., and Tasmania stands at the bottom with only 5s. 3d. Victoria occupies the second place, the amount per head being 12s. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO COST TO STATE OF INSTRUCTION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.

					Amount paid per head of Population.	
					s.	d.
1. New South Wales	...	...	...	...	13	4
2. Victoria	...	...	...	...	12	0
3. New Zealand...	...	...	...	...	11	11
4. Queensland	...	...	...	...	7	10
5. South Australia	...	...	...	...	7	4
6. Western Australia	...	...	...	...	5	7
7. Tasmania	...	...	...	...	5	3

Cost per scholar and per head in Australia and Australasia.

1592. In Australia, taken as a whole, the cost per scholar in average attendance is £4 19s. 2d., and the cost per head of population is 11s. In Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the cost per scholar is £4 16s. 2d., and the cost per head of population is 10s. 11d.

Success of education system greatest in Victoria.

1593. Notwithstanding the proportionate amounts in Victoria devoted to public instruction are much smaller than in one of the other colonies, it is gratifying to note that the result, so far as children's education is concerned, is much superior to that achieved elsewhere, the last census having shown that, in respect to the education of children, Victoria was much in advance of any of her neighbours, whilst she was only behind one of them in respect to the education of adults. The census figures relating to these matters will be given later on.*

State school buildings held in fee simple.

1594. About the middle of 1887 the Department of Education possessed 1,884 school-houses, having accommodation for 176,157 children; also 1,378 teachers' residences. Of the latter, 1,042 were attached to, and 336 were detached from, the school-houses. The following is a classification of the buildings and of the accommodation they afforded according to the material of which they are constructed :—

* See tables following paragraph 1618 *et seq. post.*

SCHOOL BUILDINGS BELONGING TO THE STATE, 1887.

Materials.	School-houses.		Number of Teachers' Residences.
	Number.	Accommodation.	
Brick or stone	461	102,516	86
Wood or other light material ...	1,404	66,874	1,280
Part brick or stone, part wood ...	19	6,767*	12
Total	1,884	176,157	1,378

1595. Under the Public Service Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 773), State schools are classified as follows, according to the number of pupils in average attendance at each :—

CLASSIFICATION OF SCHOOLS.

	Average Attendance of Scholars.			
First Class	Over 700
Second Class	400 to 700
Third Class (Subdivision A)	250 to 400
(Subdivision B)	150 to 250
Fourth Class	50 to 150
Fifth Class	Under 50

1596. Under the same Act, the teachers are classified and salaried according to the honours or certificates they hold and the schools in which they officiate. Subjoined is a statement of the basis upon which the classification is regulated :—

CLASSIFICATION AND SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

First-class teachers.—Male teachers who are certificated, and are classified in First Honours, or hold a degree of the University of Melbourne, and also are in charge of first-class schools. Minimum fixed salary, £280 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £330.

Second-class teachers.—Male teachers who are certificated, and are classified in Second Honours, and also are in charge of second-class schools ; also certificated female teachers who are first assistants in first-class schools, and are classified in First or Second Honours, or hold a degree of the University of Melbourne. Minimum fixed salary for males, £220 per annum, rising by five annual increments of £10 to a maximum of £270.

Third-class teachers.—Teachers who are certificated, and have also passed the matriculation examination ; or are certificated, and hold two of the department's science certificates ; or have obtained the trained teacher's certificate subsequently to 31st December, 1875 ; or obtained a trained teacher's certificate of first or second class under the Board of Education ; or possess a certificate of competency

* Of which 4,853 was the accommodation of the brick or stone portion, and 1,914 of the wooden portion.

alone in the case of teachers employed at the passing of this Act. And, in addition to possessing any such qualification, also hold one of the following positions, that is to say:—As head teachers of third-class schools, subdivision A, or as first female assistants in first-class schools; or as head teachers of third-class schools, subdivision B, or as first male assistants in first-class schools. Minimum fixed salary for males, £152 per annum, rising by seven annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £208 in the case of teachers holding either of the first two positions hereinbefore mentioned; and by four annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £184 in the case of teachers holding other positions.

Fourth-class teachers.—Teachers who are certificated, and also are in charge of fourth-class schools, or hold positions as first male or first female assistants in second-class schools, or as first female assistants in subdivision A of third-class schools. Minimum fixed salary for males, £112 per annum, rising by four annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £144.

Fifth-class teachers.—Teachers who are licensed to teach, and also are in charge of fifth-class schools, or hold other assistantships than those specified above, or act as relieving teachers. Minimum fixed salary for males, £80 per annum, rising by three annual increments of £8 to a maximum of £104; but teachers employed as “junior assistants” receive no increment.

Female teachers.—The salaries of female teachers are one-fifth less than those of male teachers, as above stated, but under no circumstances can a female teacher be paid the salary of a second-class until she have in regular course attained the maximum salary of the third-class, or unless she was receiving such salary at the passing of the Act.

Pupil-teachers, Class I.—Salary, Males £50; Females £40 per annum.

“ “ II. “ “ 40; “ 32 “
 “ “ III. “ “ 30; “ 24 “
 “ “ IV. “ “ 20; “ 16 “

Sewing Mistresses—Salary, £30 per annum.

NOTE.—In addition to the fixed salary, a sum equal to one-half the amount of such salary is obtainable by way of results. Relieving teachers are paid an amount equal to one-half the amount of the fixed salary in lieu of results.

Teachers of
each class.

1597. The following is a statement of the number of male and female teachers of each class at the end of 1886, and their classification under the Public Service Act 1883 :—

TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS, 1886.

Classification.			Head Teachers.		Assistants.		Pupil-teachers.	
			Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
First class	...	...	34	...	...	...	50	242
Second class	...	...	38	...	...	28	45	222
Third class	...	...	84	...	37	6	24	142
Fourth class	...	...	324	6	33	78	71	280
Fifth class	...	...	831	445	100*	243†	...	...
Juniors	...	...	...	...	39	252	...	...
Total	...	...	1,311	451	209	607	190	886

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 521 sewing-mistresses.

* Including 33 relieving teachers.

† Including 6 relieving teachers.

1598. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of the fourteen years, 1873 to 1887 :—

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1873 TO 1887.

Year.*			Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.†
1873	...	...	888	1,841	24,781
1874	...	...	653	1,446	18,428
1875	...	...	610	1,509	22,448
1876	...	...	565	1,511	27,481
1877	...	...	645	1,646	28,847
1878	...	...	530	1,457	28,422
1879	...	...	585	1,656	35,873
1880	...	...	568	1,587	34,824
1881 (Census)	...	...	643	1,516	28,134
1882	...	...	645	1,553	34,062
1883	...	...	655	1,551	34,443
1884	...	...	670	1,638	35,773
1885	...	...	655	1,635	35,115
1886	...	...	665	1,645	34,787
1887 ‡	...	...	691	1,680	35,811

1599. The figures in the first line of the table relate to the early part of the year in which the Education Act came into operation. Since then there appears to have been a falling-off of 197 in the number of private schools, and of 161 in the number of instructors, but an increase of 11,000 in the number of scholars.

1600. For the last eleven years a column has been placed in the schedule used for collecting the returns of private schools for the purpose of ascertaining to what religious sect, if any, each school was attached. This column was on each occasion filled, in a considerable number of instances, with the name of some denomination ; but it is believed that this entry was frequently meant to indicate merely the religion of the principal teacher or proprietor of the school, and perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was recognised as connected with his church, or was subordinate to the clergy thereof. The exceptions to this are believed to be most of the schools returned as Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Jewish, and a few

* The statistics of private schools are generally collected in February and March. See next footnote.

† The numbers for 1881 are those returned by the census sub-enumerators as actually attending school on the 4th April of that year. The numbers given for other years are, or ought to be, those upon the school rolls at the time of the collector's visit, which is generally in February or March.

‡ The Education Report for 1886-7 gives a return of 707 private schools, and in these there were said to be 44,059 scholars, or 8,248 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. The difference in the number of schools is accounted for by the fact that 16 of the schools appearing in the returns of the Education Department have been reported by the municipal collectors of statistics as *closed*. It is probable they were in existence for only a portion of the year. With reference to the scholars, it is likely that the figures in the Report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year.

as of the Church of England, but scarcely any connected with other denominations. The following are the returns of the eleven years :—

RELIGIOUS SECTS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1877 TO 1887.

Year ended March.	Total.	Religious Denomination.									
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any, or not stated.
SCHOOLS.											
1877	645	41	4	2	1	3	9	111	2	...	472
1878	530	47	4	7	...	3	7	115	4	...	343
1879	585	62	7	6	1	4	1	179	3	2	320
1880	568	75	6	5	1	3	1	163	2	2	310
1881 (Census)...	643	57	10	5	1	10	17	187	3	1	352
1882	645	58	8	3	...	3	14	180	2	2	375
1883	655	61	8	4	...	5	...	175	2	4	396
1884	670	56	13	2	1	5	...	182	2	3	406
1885	655	48	11	3	2	4	...	172	2	2	411
1886	665	40	5	3	2	4	...	182	2	3	424
1887	691	27	5	3	1	4	...	175	2	2	472
TEACHERS.											
1877	1,646	159	46	12	1	4	27	338	10	...	1,049
1878	1,457	210	32	19	...	4	10	345	13	...	824
1879	1,656	242	43	18	1	4	1	539	11	2	795
1880	1,587	270	50	18	2	3	2	473	7	4	758
1881 (Census)...	1,516	146	50	18	1	9	33	544	13	3	699
1882	1,553	161	43	12	...	3	25	537	8	3	761
1883	1,551	185	46	22	...	5	...	527	10	7	749
1884	1,638	177	52	20	2	5	...	555	9	7	811
1885	1,635	154	51	22	2	4	...	514	11	5	872
1886	1,645	162	35	24	4	4	...	527	11	5	873
1887	1,680	97	40	26	2	5	...	536	6	4	964
SCHOLARS.											
1877	28,847	1,491	612	221	20	68	338	13,430	270	...	12,397
1878	28,422	1,730	638	333	...	142	123	15,631	293	...	9,532
1879	35,873	2,055	744	314	22	183	57	23,225	231	30	9,012
1880	34,824	2,200	793	327	23	108	69	22,514	190	56	8,544
1881 (Census)...	28,134	1,582	836	248	13	206	449	16,430	276	26	8,068
1882	34,062	1,596	947	199	...	121	380	20,377	196	65	10,181
1883	34,443	2,061	914	319	...	170	...	20,340	178	113	10,348
1884	35,773	1,996	1,010	288	18	142	...	21,019	180	87	11,033
1885	35,115	1,728	1,019	363	28	126	...	20,369	173	93	11,216
1886	34,787	1,466	799	387	39	129	...	20,315	133	118	11,401
1887	35,811	1,301	751	389	33	128	...	20,854	93	105	12,157

* Including, in 1879, 2 Baptist schools, with 2 teachers and 30 scholars; in 1880, 1 Unitarian school, with 2 teachers and 16 scholars, and 1 Moravian school, with 2 teachers and 40 scholars; in 1881, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 26 scholars; in 1882, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 2 teachers and 52 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 13 scholars; in 1883, 2 Baptist schools, with 4 teachers and 45 scholars, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 2 teachers and 52 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 16 scholars; in 1884, 1 Baptist school, with 2 teachers and 18 scholars; 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 4 teachers and 55 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 14 scholars; in 1885, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 4 teachers and 77 scholars, and 1 school connected with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 16 scholars; in 1886, 1 school connected with the Bible Christians, with 1 teacher and 5 scholars, 1 school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 95 scholars, and 1 Moravian school, with 1 teacher and 18 scholars; in 1887, a school connected with the "Brethren," with 3 teachers and 83 scholars; and 1 with the Moravians, with 1 teacher and 22 scholars.

1601. By the figures relating to 1887 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 219 private schools or 32 per cent., employing 716 instructors or 43 per cent., and educating 23,654 children or 66 per cent., of the total numbers claimed to be connected with some religious denomination; also that 20,854 children, or about 58 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 88 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious sect, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

Proportion of denominational schools.

1602. The number of children at the school age belonging to each religious denomination was ascertained from the census returns, and the amount of rudimentary education they respectively possessed will shortly be referred to.* In the following table the numbers are collated with the numbers who attended the schools connected with the same denomination on the census day, and the proportion of the latter to the former is also shown :—

Proportion of other children educated by each sect.

CHILDREN OF EACH SECT ATTENDING PRIVATE DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS ON CENSUS DAY, 1881.

Religious Denomination.	Children at School Age (6 to 15 years).		
	Total Number of each Denomination living (3rd April, 1881).	Attending Denominational Schools on School Census Day (4th April, 1881).	
		Number.	Percentage of Total Number living.
Church of England ...	68,202	988	1·45
Presbyterian ...	29,848	491	1·65
Wesleyan ...	24,270	138	·57
Independent ...	4,431	13	·29
Lutheran ...	1,816	199	10·96
Roman Catholic...	49,982	13,442	26·89
Jewish ...	1,000	248	24·80

1603. Judging from the results of the census enumeration, it appears that, so far as children at the school age are concerned, the Roman Catholics educate in their own schools nearly 27 per cent., the Jews nearly 25 per cent., and the Lutherans nearly 11 per cent., of the whole numbers belonging to their respective denominations. Compared with these, the proportions of their children educated by the other denominations are very small indeed.

Proportions educated by Roman Catholics, Jews, and Lutherans.

1604. The male teachers in private schools returned in 1887 were fewer by 21, but the female teachers were more numerous by 56, than

Teachers in private schools.

* See paragraph 1622 et seq. post.

those in 1886, the result being a net increase of 35. The number and sexes of the teachers returned in the year under review and the previous one are compared in the following table :—

TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1886 AND 1887.

Year.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1886	...	...	...	429	1,216	1,645
1887	...	...	...	408	1,272	1,680
Increase				...	56	35
Decrease				21	...	...

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

1605. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally larger than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1887 :—

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 33 scholars.
 „ not attached „ „ „ 13 „

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different sects.

1606. The authorities of the different religious bodies vary greatly in regard to the number of scholars they deem it expedient to entrust to each instructor. Thus, whilst in the Church of England schools the average is 13 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 39 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different sects :—

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 13 scholars.

„ Jews „ „ 15 „
 „ Wesleyans „ „ 15 „
 „ Presbyterians „ „ 19 „
 „ Lutherans „ „ 26 „
 „ Roman Catholics „ „ 39 „

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

1607. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 30.* This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious sects except the Roman Catholics.

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

1608. In 1887, as compared with 1886, there was an increase of 415 in the number of boys, and an increase of 609 in the number of girls, in private schools. The following are the numbers according to the returns of the years referred to :—

* If workmistresses be excluded, this number would be increased to 34.

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1886 AND 1887.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1886	16,535	18,252	34,787
1887	16,950	18,861	35,811
Increase	415	609	1,024

1609. The number of girls educated in private schools is greater than that of boys. The proportion was 110 girls to every 100 boys in 1886, and 111 to every 100 in 1887. In State schools the reverse is the case, as has been already shown,* the proportion being only 92 girls to every 100 boys.

Proportion
of male to
female
scholars.

1610. The age prescribed by law as that at which children are to attend school, unless there be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 14 years last birthday, both inclusive. The following are the numbers in both descriptions of schools at, above, and below those ages during the past year :—

Ages of
scholars.

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1886.

Ages.	State Schools. (Distinct Children.)	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years ...	24,012	4,559	28,571
6 to 15 years (school age)	156,823	27,634	184,457
15 years and upwards ...	9,388	3,618	13,006
Total	190,223	35,811	226,034

1611. In public schools 82 per cent., and in private schools 77 per cent., of the scholars were at the school age. In the former 5 per cent., and in the latter 10 per cent., were above that age; whilst in both descriptions of schools 13 per cent. were below that age.

Proportion
of scholars
at school
age.

1612. The number of children of all ages receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1886 may be stated as follows :—

Scholars,
1886.

CHILDREN OF ALL AGES RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1886.

Being educated—

In State schools (distinct children)	190,223
In private schools	35,811
In Government industrial and reformatory schools	154
At home (census figures)	11,547
Total	237,735

* See paragraph 1576 *ante*.

Scholars at
school age.

1613. Of these children the following were at the school age :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1886.

Being educated—

In State schools	...	...	...	...	156,823
In private schools	...	...	...	...	27,634
In Government industrial and reformatory schools					83
At home (census figures)	...	...	...	...	5,800
Total	...	...	...	...	190,340

Children
receiving
and not
receiving
instruction.

1614. The estimated total number of children at the school age living in Victoria in 1886 was 200,853. The following, therefore, will be the number and percentage receiving and not receiving education :—

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING AND NOT RECEIVING
EDUCATION, 1886.

			Numbers.		Per cent.
Being educated	...	...	190,340	...	94·77
Not being educated	...	...	10,513	...	5·23
Total at school age	...	...	200,853	...	100·00

Proportion
of children
being
educated.

1615. By the foregoing figures it would appear that 190,340 children, or nearly 95 per cent. of the children at the school age living in Victoria, were being educated during some portion of the year, of whom 156,823, or 82 per cent., were at State schools. These are the “distinct children,” whose number it will be remembered has not been ascertained by actual counting but by an estimate made by the Education Department. If the number of children in average attendance be used in the computation instead of the estimated distinct children, the number of State school children at the school age would be reduced to about 101,300,* and the total number at that age receiving education in the whole colony would be reduced to 134,800, whilst the number of children not receiving education would be increased to 66,000.

Proportion
of children
not attend-
ing full
time.

1616. If the distinct children have been accurately estimated, the total number receiving education during some portion of the year would be correct also, but it should be clearly understood that the stay of some of these in the schools is so short that practically they are not being

* Eighty-two per cent. of the whole number attending have been assumed to be at the school age. This was the proportion of distinct children at the school age as estimated by the Education Department.

educated at all. It has already been shown that the prescribed number of days in each quarter, viz., 30, was not reached in the case of 26 per cent. of the children who attended State schools during some portion of one or more of the quarters of 1886.*

1617. Five of the schools included with the private schools are Colleges, called colleges or grammar schools. These at some former period grammar schools, &c. received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They receive male pupils only, and are all attached to some religious denomination; and in connexion with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest scholars to complete their education at the University. The following is a return, derived from statements furnished by the authorities, of these institutions for the year under review :—

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS,† 1886.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former Years.	Number of Masters.	Number of Scholars.
		£		
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	13,784	14	284
Scotch College, „	Presbyterian Church	6,445	10	292
Wesley „ „	Wesleyan Methodist	2,769	9	147
St. Patrick's „ „	Roman Catholic ...	10,002	7	125
St. Francis Xavier College, Kew	„ ...	...	13	128
Grammar School, Geelong ...	Church of England	7,000	8	94
	Total ...	40,000	61	1,070

* See paragraph 1577 *ante*.

† At the Melbourne Grammar School there are three Council scholarships of the annual value of £21 for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years; and two exhibitions of the annual value of £20, tenable for two years, open to the competition of boys proceeding to the Melbourne University, whose names have been for the two previous years on the school register, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit; the head master also offers every year for open competition two scholarships of the annual value of £30 and £25 respectively, and two exhibitions of the value of 15 and 10 guineas; and there is a Witherby scholarship, which entitles the holder to exemption from school fees for three years. In connexion with the Scotch College, the following scholarships were announced to be competed for early in February, 1887 :—Two scholarships of 20 guineas each, open, without restriction of any kind, to all boys who have passed the matriculation examination, tenable at the college for one year; two scholarships of 20 guineas each, open, without restriction of any kind, to all boys under 15 years of age who have not passed the matriculation examination, tenable at the college for one year; also scholarships of £10 each, open to any boys who may have gained one of the State-school scholarships in 1886. There are two scholarships, each of the value of 20 guineas, open to boys under 15, tenable at the college for one year; one scholarship of the value of 20 guineas, open to all boys who have passed the matriculation examination, tenable at the college for two years; one of the value of 20 guineas, open to all boys who have passed the matriculation examination, tenable at the college for one year; also one of the annual value of 20 guineas, tenable for two years, and one of the same value, tenable for one year, open to those boys only who have already passed the matriculation examination from the college. In connexion with the Wesley College there is a scholarship called the “Draper Scholarship”—established in memory of the late Rev. D. J. Draper, who perished in the *London*—of the value of £25, tenable for one year; two “Walter Powell Scholarships,” founded by Mrs. Powell, in memory of her late husband, of the value of £40 each, payable in two annual instalments of £20; also the “Waugh,” the “Eggleston,” and “Corrigan” scholarships, each of the value of 16 guineas, tenable for two years. At the Geelong Grammar School there is an exhibition, given by Mrs. F. W. Armytage, of the value of £60, tenable for two years on condition that the holder shall be a resident student of Trinity College, Melbourne, and shall have been for two years previously a pupil of the Grammar School; the head master also receives one son of a clergyman of the Church of England as a resident boarder, exempt from all school fees and cost of residence.

Education
at school
age, 1881.

1618. The returns of the census of 1881 showed 194,979 children at the school age, of whom 97,722 were boys and 97,257 were girls. The following are the numbers of these who could read, who could also write, and who could not read :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1881.

	Boys.			Girls.		
Could read	92,362	...	92,489
Could write	82,714	...	83,708
Could not read	5,360	...	4,768

Education
at school
age, 1871
and 1881.

1619. The present Education Act came into operation twenty-one months after the census of 1871 was taken, and thus the returns of that census and of the census of 1881 afford an opportunity of comparing the state of children's education before and since the passing of that Act. Such a comparison is made in the following table, the education of children being reduced to a common standard, the numbers per 10,000 being taken as such at both periods :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1871 AND 1881.

Educational Attainment.	Proportions per 10,000 living at the School Age (6 to 15 years).					
	Boys.		Girls.		Both.	
	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.	1871.	1881.
Could read ...	8,955	9,451	9,045	9,510	9,000	9,481
Could write ...	7,072	8,464	7,124	8,607	7,098	8,535
Could not read ...	1,045	549	955	490	1,000	519

Improve-
ment in ten
years.

1620. In 1881, as compared with 1871, an increase is observed in the numbers of both sexes able to read, but a much larger one in those able to write, the increase of the former (the returns of the two periods being reduced to a common standard) being about 5 per cent., whilst that of the latter was over 20 per cent. ; at the same time the decrease of those unable to read was 48 per cent.

Education
of boys and
girls.

1621. It will be noticed that at both periods rudimentary education was rather more common amongst girls than boys, the numbers of the former able to read and to write being greater, and the numbers unable to read being smaller, than those of the latter.

Education
of children
of different
denomina-
tions, 1881.

1622. The degree of education at the school age is found to differ according to the religious denomination. In the following table (which has been based upon the returns of the last census) the numbers of and

proportionate amount of primary instruction possessed by the children belonging to each of the principal sects are shown :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN OF DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS
DENOMINATIONS,* 1881.

Religious Denomination.	Numbers at the School Age who—			Proportions per 10,000 Living at the School Age who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
Church of England ...	63,211	57,431	3,327	9,500	8,631	500
Presbyterians ...	28,218	25,633	1,135	9,614	8,733	386
Methodists ...	25,808	23,664	949	9,645	8,844	355
Bible Christians ...	1,677	1,543	53	9,694	8,919	306
Independents ...	4,193	3,900	145	9,666	8,990	334
Baptists ...	4,219	3,913	160	9,635	8,936	365
Lutherans ...	1,658	1,529	115	9,352	8,624	648
Other Protestants ...	1,710	1,589	77	9,569	8,892	431
Total Protestants ...	130,694	119,202	5,961	9,564	8,723	436
Roman Catholics ...	45,630	40,053	3,306	9,325	8,185	675
Jews ...	954	920	33	9,666	9,321	334
Residue ...	3,310	2,953	257	9,280	8,279	720
Grand Total ...	180,588	163,128	9,557	9,500	8,577	500

1623. According to the table, the children of the Bible Christians, in proportion to their numbers, stood higher than those of the members of any of the other denominations, so far as the ability to read was concerned ; but the children of the Jews stood the highest in reference to the ability to write, in which respect the children of the Independents and Baptists also surpassed those of the Bible Christians. The children of the Roman Catholics were apparently less instructed, both in reading and writing, than any of the others ; the next less instructed being the children of the Lutherans, and then those of the members of the Church of England.

Denomina-
tions
compared.

1624. The school age prescribed by law differs in the various Australasian colonies.† In scarcely one of them, strange to say, were the census returns compiled in such a manner that the state of education at its own school age could be ascertained from the published tables, much less compared with that obtaining at the school age of this

Education
of children
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

* This table includes the few Chinese and Aborigines who were at the school age, but is exclusive of those whose education was unspecified. The latter numbered as follow :—Members of the Church of England, 1,664 ; Presbyterians, 495 ; Methodists, 511 ; Bible Christians, 46 ; Independents, 93 ; Baptists, 101 ; Lutherans, 43 ; Other Protestants, 48 ; Roman Catholics, 1,043 ; Jews, 13 ; Residue, 252. Total, 4,309.

† The prescribed school age is in Victoria from 6 to 15 years, in New South Wales from 6 to 14 years, in Queensland from 6 to 12 years, in South Australia from 7 to 13 years, in Tasmania from 7 to 14 years, and in New Zealand from 7 to 13 years.

colony. All of the colonies, however, published their education returns in quinquennial periods, so the period from 5 to 15 years is adopted for Victoria, as well as for the others, as an age at which the success of the respective educational systems can be conveniently judged. The following figures measure the education of the children of each colony at that age, the colonies being arranged in order :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Proportions per 10,000 Children (5 to 15 years) Living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. Victoria	9,088	7,977	912
2. New Zealand	8,254	6,851	1,746
3. South Australia	8,138	6,956	1,862
4. Queensland	8,082	6,676	1,918
5. New South Wales	7,832	6,495	2,168
6. Western Australia	7,809	6,075	2,191
7. Tasmania	7,632	6,160	2,368

Colonies
compared.

1625. It will be observed that Victoria stood easily at the head of the list, being much in advance of all the other colonies, both as regards reading and writing. As the arrangement is in accordance with the numbers able to read, South Australia is placed below New Zealand, and Tasmania below Western Australia; but the order in these cases would have been reversed had the arrangement been in accordance with the numbers able to write, as the proportion of such was greater in South Australia than in New Zealand, and greater in Tasmania than in Western Australia.

Adult
education,
1881.

1626. The persons above the school age may be designated adults. The following are the numbers of those of either sex returned as able to read, as able also to write, and as uninstructed :—

EDUCATION OF ADULTS (15 YEARS AND UPWARDS), 1881.

	Males.	Females.
Could read	263,830	236,380
Could write	256,315	223,901
Could not read	9,238	8,867

Adult
education
in Austral-
asian
colonies.

1627. In compiling their census returns of education, most of the colonies of this group excluded the Aborigines, but several of them did not separate the Chinese, or distinguish their educational attainments so as to admit of their being accurately deducted from the remainder of the

population : and as the Chinese were set down as illiterate if not able to read English, which few of them were able to do, the view which such colonies gave of the state of adult education within their borders was not so favorable as it should have been. To rectify this, and to enable fair comparison to be made between the different colonies, it has been assumed in these cases that the bulk of the Chinese are included amongst the adults unable to read, and they have been deducted therefrom accordingly, so that the state of adult education in all the colonies is given, as nearly as possible, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. Upon the number so obtained, the following proportions have been based :—

EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881.

Colony.	Proportions per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards) Living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. New Zealand	9,699	9,390	301
2. Victoria	9,651	9,265	349
3. South Australia	9,619	9,179	381
4. Queensland	9,446	8,918	554
5. New South Wales	9,298	8,747	702
6. Western Australia	9,004	8,362	996
7. Tasmania	8,897	8,153	1,103

1628. Victoria, it will be observed, is no longer at the top of the list, but is below New Zealand, although only slightly so; South Australia, in like manner, being slightly below Victoria. New South Wales, as in the case of the education of children, occupies the fifth place on the list, and stands below all the other colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania.

Colonies compared.

1629. Mr. Andrew Carnegie draws attention to the large amount spent annually by European States upon armaments as compared with the much smaller amounts they spend upon education, and points out to what a remarkable extent this contrasts with the practice in the United States, where much less is spent on the former than on the latter. The contrast with the Victorian practice is even more marked, as the amount spent on armaments in proportion to that spent on education is much less here than in the United States. The following are Mr. Carnegie's figures,* to which the figures for Victoria for the average of the five years ended with 1886 have been added :—

Expenditure on armaments and education in various countries.

* See *Triumphant Democracy*, by Andrew Carnegie, page 96 ; Sampson Low & Co., London, 1887.

EXPENDITURE ON ARMAMENTS AND ON EDUCATION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.					Annual Expenditure on—	
					Armaments.	Education.
					£	£
United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	28,900,000	6,685,000
France	...	...	...	...	35,000,000	3,200,000
Germany	...	...	...	...	20,000,000	6,900,000
Russia	...	...	...	...	33,000,000	1,000,000
Austria	...	...	...	...	13,400,000	2,900,000
Italy	...	...	...	...	18,900,000	1,100,000
Spain	...	...	...	...	6,300,000	1,200,000
Other European States	...	...	...	...	8,300,000	2,100,000
United States	...	...	...	...	9,400,000	18,600,000
Victoria	...	...	...	...	204,000	618,000

Relative proportions spent on armaments and education.

1630. It will be found, from the figures in this table, that whilst Russia spends 33 times, Italy 17 times, France 11 times, Spain $5\frac{1}{4}$ times, Austria $4\frac{2}{3}$ times, the United Kingdom $4\frac{1}{3}$ times, Germany nearly 3 times, and other European States 4 times as much on armaments as on education ; the United States spends twice, and Victoria no less than three times as much upon education as upon armaments.

School of Mines, Sandhurst.

1631. Schools of Mines have been established at Sandhurst and Ballarat. The following account of the former has been supplied for this work by Professor J. B. Lillie Mackay, A.K.C.L., F.C.S., Scientific Director of the School and Curator of the Museum :—

“The School of Mines and Industries, Sandhurst, has now been established about fifteen years (having been formally opened in April, 1873), and although the buildings are extensive and imposing, the institution has outgrown its accommodation, and efforts are being made to secure an adjacent site for the purpose of erecting enlarged premises. New lecture theatres, class-rooms, and more thoroughly equipped and commodious laboratories, are urgently needed, and are in contemplation. The valuation of the buildings and effects amount to £13,087. The institution receives a Government grant of £3,000 per annum for maintenance, and this sum is materially supplemented by class fees, as well as assays and analyses which are conducted for the public. There is a large teaching staff (numbering twelve); and although prominence is given to subjects connected with mining pursuits, such as geology, mineralogy, chemistry, metallurgy, mechanics, and surveying, yet other subjects of natural and physical science are taught for the benefit of the community, besides mechanical, geometrical, and architectural drawing, and some extra subjects. There are workshops for practical instruction in the mechanical arts and trades, *e.g.*, modelling, wood carving, carpentry, engineering, smith and iron work, brass casting, and metal work generally. Here there is a steam engine to drive lathes, grindstone, &c., and a good forge with bellows. The chemical and metallurgical laboratories are open every day for instruction and practice in gold and other assays and analytical practice. There is a large telegraphy class, the Sandhurst school being one of the main feeders for telegraphic operator positions in the colonies ; while the art classes in connexion with the School of Design are numerous attended. Altogether there are 450 students on the roll, of whom 416 are regularly attending, some coming from

great distances, *e.g.*, Queensland. Special facilities are given to country school-teachers, who are enabled to travel by rail at nominal fares. There are periodical examinations conducted by honorary examiners, and certificates of proficiency, as well as medals, are granted to distinguished students.

"A meteorological observatory is attached to the school, from which observations on the fluctuations of temperature and pressure, direction and force of the wind, the amount of rainfall, cloud, &c., are despatched every morning by telegram to the Government Astronomer (R. J. Ellery, Esq., F.R.S.). Daily weather reports and prognostications are also sent to the three local papers. The instruments are placed in a clear space in the gardens, and observations are taken four times a day, *viz.*, at 9 a.m., 12 noon, 3 p.m., and 9 p.m. The Director of the School has charge of this department. There is likewise a valuable museum in connexion with the school, of which a brief notice is appended.

"In the Museum attached to the School of Mines there is a good collection of Natural History objects—Mammals, birds, reptiles, insects, crustaceans, echinoderms, recent shells, sponges, &c.; and a large number of specimens of rocks, minerals, ores, and gems, as well as fossils typical of the different geological strata. Besides these, thousands of specimens illustrative of the geology, mineralogy, and the living and fossil flora and fauna of the globe. There are some valuable examples of the arts of the aborigines of Australia and the islands of the Pacific, and a great variety of native weapons from Fiji, New Guinea, and Western Australia. The walls are hung with geological maps, and sections and sketches of scenery, exhibiting some of the striking features of the rock formations in Australia. One department is of more than common interest, including, as it does, models of mining machinery and mining plant, showing to scale the methods of timbering shafts, &c., &c., the application of contrivances to prevent over-winding, the action of safety cages, &c. Numerous fac-similes of gold nuggets and cubes representing the yield of gold from the various mines in the district are exhibited; besides plans and photographs of reefs extension, crushing works, &c.

"It is intended by the Administrative Council to materially enlarge the Museum accommodation as soon as the necessary space is available.

"The average attendance of visitors to the Museum during the half-year ended June, 1887, has been about 1,200 per month, and since then 1,500 per month, or about 50 persons per day, which shows a genuine appreciation of the collection.

"The Curator will be glad to receive donations to the Museum of animals, curios, or any objects of interest; or to effect exchanges with other museums, there being an abundance of graptolites in the rocks of the neighbourhood. In 1886, there were about 200 specimens presented by 146 donors.

"The Museum is open daily from Monday until Friday, inclusive, from 10 a.m. until 6 p.m.; and every Saturday, from 10 a.m. until 9 p.m.

"The institution is chiefly controlled by an Administrative Council, which includes a President, Vice-President, and ten other members. The visitor for the time being is His Excellency Sir Henry Brougham Loch, Governor of the colony. There is a Registrar to transact the business of the institution, while the whole school is under the supervision of a Director appointed by the Administrative Council.

"Popular science lectures are given monthly, or more frequently, during the autumn and winter (admission free), and the attendance on some occasions is very large. The lectures on geology, mineralogy, and mining are delivered by the Director."

1632. Mr. Andrew Berry, Registrar of the School of Mines at Ballarat, has supplied the following account of that institution :—

School of
Mines,
Ballarat.

"The School of Mines, Ballarat, was opened on the 26th October, 1870*. Through the liberality of Parliament, this school is in a position to supply technical instruction on an extended scale. Classes, conducted by eleven lecturers, including two

* It is now an integral part of the University of Melbourne. A Statute for the affiliation of the School to the University was passed by the Senate in April, 1887, which provided that only matriculated students of the University of Melbourne shall be admitted to the privileges conferred by the affiliation.

professors, are formed in mathematics, mining, land, and engineering surveying; applied mechanics and mechanical engineering; mechanical, freehand, architectural, and model drawing; metallurgy, and assaying; mineralogy, and geology; natural philosophy; elementary, inorganic, organic, applied, analytical, and pharmaceutical chemistry; botany, materia medica, pharmacy, physiology, telegraphy, and astronomy; at a cost to the student of from five shillings to three guineas per term of ten weeks for ordinary evening and day classes respectively. Provision is made for students whose means are such as to prevent them from paying even the small fees mentioned; and for those who can afford to devote their whole time to instruction, arrangements are made for training indentured students for the scientific professions. The academical year is divided into four terms, each of ten weeks' duration, and at the end of each term examinations, by means of printed questions and otherwise, are held at the school in scientific and technical subjects, both theoretical and practical. Any person, whether or not a student at the school, may present for examination, and if the report of the examiners be favorable, the council grant a certificate. Up to the end of the year 1886, 482 certificates had been thus awarded, embracing the subjects of mathematics, chemistry, geology, mineralogy, materia medica, botany, &c., also testifying to the competency of the successful candidates as captains of shifts, managers in mines, assayers, telegraphists, engineers, and engine-drivers. The museum contains collections of minerals, rocks, and technological products, shells, stuffed birds, &c.; geological maps, plans, and sections of mines, &c. The library, accessible to students, contains books of reference, and is kept supplied with current numbers of selected technical English, continental, and American journals. The museum and library are open to the public daily, free. The school possesses the most complete apparatus in the southern hemisphere for testing vacuum and steam pressure-gauges. A meteorological station has been established at the school, and the usual daily observations of rainfall, temperature, atmospheric pressure, &c., are regularly recorded and forwarded to the Government Astronomer. A commencement has been made in the erection of a local observatory on a site granted for the purpose by the Government, a 12½-inch Newtonian reflector telescope being already in position. A second instrument, with a disk of 26 inches, will shortly be added, a building 60 x 25 feet has been erected for its reception. Standing at an elevation of 1,420 feet above sea level, the meteorological and astronomical observations will, it is expected, prove useful auxiliaries to Melbourne work. During the year 1886 the numbers of students attending at the several terms were, respectively, 586, 560, 677, and 731. Free science classes in elementary, agricultural, and industrial chemistry, botany, physics, mineralogy, geology, physiology, and astronomy, are now established in connexion with the State schools; teachers attending lectures on Friday evenings and Saturdays, and scholars on Wednesdays. Half-yearly examinations of these pupil classes are held, and free instruction scholarships, tenable for one year, are awarded to such as distinguish themselves. The total receipts from all sources for the year were £3,238 2s. 9d., of which the sum of £2,000 was from the Government; and the expenditure amounted to £3,220 14s."

Schools of
Design.

1633. Thirty-seven Schools of Design have been established at various places in Victoria in connexion with a Royal Commission for promoting technological and industrial instruction. The subjects taught comprise practical geometry; mechanical and architectural drawing; isometrical, perspective, and free-hand drawing; figure drawing; ornamental drawing from models, flat examples, and from nature. Each school receives two shillings and sixpence from Government for every pupil who attends at least eight times in one quarter, besides which, fees, varying from 2s. to 5s. per quarter for one lesson a week, are paid by pupils. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st December, 1886, was 2,238, of whom 1,783, or about four-fifths, had attended eight or more times during the

quarter ended with that day. An exhibition of the works of pupils is held yearly in Melbourne, and local exhibitions are held in other towns.

1634. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £111,604, and are still unfinished. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £416,839, of which £10,861 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., have amounted in all to 320,471, of which 167,992 were presented to the institution, and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £19,893. The total number of volumes, pamphlets, &c., in the library at the end of 1886 was 193,526. It is open to the public, without payment, on week days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year by 395,701 persons. A dictionary catalogue, which it is hoped will greatly aid readers to find the books they want with ease and certainty, has been compiled by the librarian and his assistants.

Melbourne
Public
Library.

1635. The National Gallery, at the end of 1886, contained 14,034 works of art, viz., 143 oil paintings, 913 objects of statuary, &c., and 12,978 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at noon and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. The school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 12 male and 18 female students, and the school of design by 45 male and 112 female students.

National
Gallery.

1636. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains 1,524 publications, 45,102 specimens, and 161 drawings. It is open on the same days and during the same hours as the National Gallery. Class lectures, given in 1886, on chemistry and mineralogy, were attended by 27, on engineering by 40, and on telegraphy by 119 students, of whom all but 4 were females. Some interesting experiments with kaolin and other natural products of Victoria suitable for the manufacture of ceramic ware are being made at the institution, and it is reported that the results obtained so far are very encouraging.

Industrial
Museum.

1637. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of stuffed animals and birds, insects, specimens of minerals, and other objects of curiosity. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1886 was visited by 124,353 persons. During the

National
Museum.

same year, besides presentations of value and interest made to the institution, purchases were made to the extent of £868. The payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,550. The total amount of aid from Government during the year was £2,418.

Patent
Office
Library.

1638. There is a free library in connexion with the Patent Office, attached to the Registrar-General's Office, Melbourne. This contains about 3,000 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, Italy, Germany, &c., and other works. Here also are on view about 300 models of patented or protected inventions, and 152 models of designs under the Copyright Act. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £250. The library is open to the public on each week day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

Supreme
Court
Library.

1639. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has seventeen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1886 was 16,698. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £23,363, of which £1,372 was spent in 1886.

Free
libraries,
&c.

1640. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes, in most of the towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. Three hundred and two* furnished returns for 1886 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that their total receipts in that year amounted to £43,783, of which £15,485 was contributed by Government, and £28,298 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 373,978, and that during the year 2,233,549 visits were paid to 182 of them which kept attendance-books. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1886 must have amounted to fully 3,700,000.

Public
reserves in
Greater
Melbourne.

1641. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks (mostly permanent), the total area of which is 5,088 acres. Of these reserves, 1,745 acres are in Melbourne city, 634 in Kew, 474 in South Melbourne, 433 in Williamstown, 195½ in Richmond, 77½ in Port Melbourne, 166½ in Brighton, 230 in St. Kilda, 23 in Prahran, 43 in Footscray, 49 in Fitzroy, 29 in Collingwood, 53¾ in Essendon, 14½ in Northcote, 15 in Hawthorn, 9 in North Melbourne, 306¾ in Flemington and Kensington, and 589 outside urban municipalities.

* Exclusive of the Melbourne Public Library, for which see paragraph 1634 *ante*.

1642. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

Public
reserves.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1887.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.						Area.
							Acres.
Melbourne City	...	Royal Park	...	...	...	...	444
"	...	Yarra	"	...	...	...	157
"	...	Prince's	"	...	...	...	97
"	...	Fawkner	"	...	...	...	102
"	...	Flinders	"	...	...	...	44
"	...	Park (Model Farm)	...	...	...	...	81
"	...	Botanic Garden and Domain	...	...	...	...	235
"	...	Zoological	"	...	...	...	55
"	...	Carlton	"	...	...	...	63
"	...	Fitzroy	"	...	...	...	64
"	...	Spring	"	...	...	...	21
"	...	Flagstaff Garden	...	...	...	...	18
"	...	Argyle Square	...	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	...	Curtain	"	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	Darling	"	...	...	...	2
"	...	Lincoln	"	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$
"	...	Macarthur	"	...	...	...	1
"	...	Murchison	"	...	...	...	1
"	...	University Square	...	...	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	University Grounds	...	...	...	...	106
"	...	Friendly Societies' Grounds	...	...	...	...	33
"	...	Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depôt	...	...	...	...	47
"	...	Melbourne Cricket Ground	...	...	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	East Melbourne	"	...	...	...	7
"	...	Scotch College	"	...	...	...	7
"	...	Richmond	"	...	...	...	6
"	...	Carlton	"	...	...	...	5
"	...	Parliament Reserve	...	...	...	...	10
"	...	Ornamental Plantations	...	...	...	...	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	General Cemetery	...	...	...	...	101
"	...	Old Cemetery	...	...	...	...	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	Military Parade Ground	...	...	...	...	5
North Melbourne Town	...	Recreation	...	...	...	...	9 $\frac{1}{4}$
Fitzroy City	...	Edinburgh Park	...	...	...	...	42
"	...	Recreation	...	...	...	...	7
Collingwood City	...	Mayor's Park	...	...	...	...	6
"	...	Recreation	...	...	...	...	7
"	...	Darling Gardens	...	...	...	...	16
Richmond City	...	Richmond Park	...	...	...	...	155
"	...	Horticultural Gardens	...	...	...	...	33 $\frac{1}{2}$
"	...	Barkly Square	...	...	...	...	7
Northcote Borough	...	Jika Park	...	...	...	...	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
South Melbourne City	...	Albert Park (part of)	...	...	...	...	464
"	"	St. Vincent Gardens	...	...	...	...	7 $\frac{7}{8}$
"	"	Ornamental Plantations	...	...	...	...	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Port Melbourne Borough	...	Cricket Ground	...	...	...	...	5
"	...	Park and Garden	...	...	...	...	56
"	...	Ornamental Plantations	...	...	...	...	16 $\frac{1}{2}$
Prahran City	...	Recreation	...	...	...	...	23
St. Kilda Borough	...	St. Kilda Gardens	...	...	...	...	16

* A description of the most important of these reserves, as well as of the Botanic and other public gardens in several of the country towns, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1883-4, following paragraph 1315.

interesting description of it from his pen appears in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1881-2.*

1644. The gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of the Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the Brunswick tram cars, which pass within a short distance of the gardens every few minutes. The ground enclosed contains fifty acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a Zoological Garden and the rest in deer paddocks. An interesting account of the operations of this society was contributed to the *Victorian Year-Book* 1882-3† by the Director of the Gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef.

Zoological and Acclimatisation Gardens.

1645. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,‡ and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of the year ended 30th June, 1886, was available for indoor patients :—

Accommodation of charities.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1885-6.§

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Inmate.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic Feet.		
General hospitals || ...	38	340	3,005,356	2,336	1,287
Women's Hospital ...	1	21	61,608	51	1,208
Children's Hospital ...	1	7	39,669	53	748
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	6	33,322	43	775
Hospitals for the Insane ...	5	846	1,934,142	3,188	607
Benevolent asylums ...	5	140	928,441	1,330	698
Immigrants' Home ¶ ...	1	17	307,662	497	619
Blind Asylum ...	1	5	78,658	104	756
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	73,765	74	997
Orphan asylums ...	7	61	476,885	935	510
Industrial Schools ...	5	18	224,469	350	641
Reformatory Schools ...	3	12	209,274	208	1,006
Infant Asylum ...	1	5	18,407	52	354
Female refuges ...	5	98	278,670	379	735
Total ...	75	1,580	7,670,328	9,600	799

1646. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital, or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of

Cubic space in wards.

* See that work, paragraph 1170.
† See that work, paragraph 1248.
‡ For a complete account of the various Charitable Institutions, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1874, paragraph 565 *et seq.*
§ Except in the case of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, for which the returns, both in this and the following tables, are for the year ended 31st December, 1886.
|| A list of the general hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 743 *ante.*
¶ The name of this institution is misleading ; it is really a benevolent asylum

the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not attained in the case of any of the institutions, except the general hospitals and the women's hospital. It may be remarked that one important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. The late Dr. Paley, in his report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,* mentioned 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of Information concerning the Colony of Victoria," prepared some years since, under the editorship of the present writer, for the Intelligence Department of the Imperial War Office, gave it as his opinion that, whilst 600 feet of cubic space is sufficient for each person in a well-ventilated sleeping room, as much as from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet ought to be allowed in hospital wards.

Inmates and
deaths in
charities.

1647. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1886; also the number of deaths, and the proportion of deaths to inmates. It will be noticed that no death occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1885-6.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during Year.	Daily Average.		
General hospitals	16,016†	1,758·0	1,719	Per Cent. 10·73
Women's Hospital, &c. ‡	945	41·5	36	3·81
Children's Hospital	548	44·5	35	6·39
Eye and Ear Hospital	484	35·5	2	·41
Hospitals for the Insane	3,888	3,305·5	199	5·12
Benevolent asylums	1,799	1,209·5	198	11·01
Immigrants' Home	2,259	643·5	99	4·38
Blind Asylum	116	103·5	2	1·72
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	81	70·5	...	...
Orphan asylums	1,368	1,100·5	3	·22
Industrial and Reformatory Schools §	3,660	3,234·5	37	1·01
Infant Asylum || ... ..	72	46·0	14	19·44
Female refuges	646	332·0	3	·47
Total	31,882	11,925·0	2,347	7·36

* Parliamentary Paper No. 36, Session 1879.

† In table following paragraph 743 *ante*, the total number of inmates of hospitals was set down as 15,987. Later information, however, respecting two of the hospitals has shown the true total to be as here stated, or 29 in excess of that previously given.

‡ Exclusive of infants.

§ Including those boarded-out and sent to service from Industrial Schools as well as the inmates of the institution.

|| Exclusive of mothers, who are also admitted to the asylum; the number of mothers during the year was 44, and 20 remained at the end of the year.

1648. With reference to the over-crowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Hospitals for the Insane, the Immigrants' Home, and the Orphan asylums; and it would appear that in the case of the Blind Asylum the accommodation is also somewhat strained. The children attached to the Industrial and Reformatory Schools greatly outnumber the beds, but as the majority of these are boarded-out,* the institutions are not over-crowded.

1649. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarized in the following table, and the totals are compared with the estimated numbers of the same birthplaces in the population:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1885-6.

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Other Countries Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	5,894	4,441	1,159	3,050	299	1,173	16,016
Women's Hospital ...	630	154	35	102	...	24	945
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	215	153	16	84	3	13	484
Hospitals for the Insane ...	536	883	352	1,158	106	853	3,888
Benevolent asylums ...	149	763	158	532	46	151	1,799
Immigrants' Home ...	364	914	268	573	2	138	2,259
Blind Asylum ...	95	13	3	3	...	2	116
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	75	4	...	...	...	2	81
Orphan asylums ...	1,258	21	3	22	...	64	1,368
Industrial and Reformatory Schools †	303	5	...	3	...	20	331
Total ...	9,519	7,351	1,994	5,527	456	2,440	27,287
Proportions per 1,000 of population ‡ ...	14·92	46·12	38·41	59·49	34·56	76·6	27·64

1650. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the estimated living population of each sect:—

* See paragraph 1670 *post*.

† The figures in this line represent the number of inmates of Industrial and Reformatory Schools (exclusive of those boarded-out, &c.) at the end of the year. The total number under the control of the institution during some portion of the year was 3,660.

‡ For numbers of each birthplace, see table following paragraph 61 *ante*.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1885-6.

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Pagans.	Of other Sects, of no Sect, and Unknown.	Total.
General hospitals ...	10,664	4,862	46	247	197	16,016
Women's Hospital ...	628	298	11	...	8	945
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	314	165	...	2	3	484
Hospitals for the Insane ...	2,047	1,246	15	93	487	3,888
Benevolent asylums ...	1,161	520	9	23	86	1,799
Immigrants' Home ...	1,553	700	1	1	4	2,259
Blind Asylum ...	89	26	1	...	...	116
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	71	10	...	...	...	81
Orphan asylums ...	688	680	...	...	...	1,368
Industrial and Reformatory Schools *	120	211	...	...	...	331
Total ...	17,335	8,718	83	366	785	27,287
Proportions per 1,000 of population† ...	24·49	37·44	16·76	28·39	27·46	27·64

Ages of inmates of charities.

1651. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow ; also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the numbers at the same age in the population :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1885-6.

Description of Institution.	Ages.										Total.
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Unknown.	
General hospitals ..	139	422	812	3,412	2,367	2,000	2,488	2,173	2,189	14	16,016
Women's Hospital ..	..	..	6	506	289	85	49	7	3	..	945
Eye and Ear Hospital ..	..	48	55	86	87	45	76	56	31	..	484
Hospitals for the Insane ..	..	27	45	350	671	832	894	507	196	366	3,888
Benevolent asylums ..	63	..	1	59	41	48	125	284	1,163	15	1,799
Immigrants' Home ..	102	60	11	185	399	497	411	341	253	..	2,259
Blind Asylum ..	..	4	14	55	35	5	2	1	..	..	116
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ..	..	13	44	23	..	..	..	1	..	..	81
Orphan Asylum ..	120	542	657	46	3	..	..	..	..	..	1,368
Industrial and Reformatory Schools*	7	40	194	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	331
Infant Asylum ..	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
Female refuges ..	..	..	1	282	121	115	95	32	..	..	646
Total ..	503	1,156	1,840	5,094	4,013	3,627	4,140	3,402	3,835	395	28,005
Proportions per 1,000 of population ‡	4·13	10·22	16·68	22·76	27·04	41·11	45·64	55·83	128·42	..	28·36

* See footnote (†) to table following paragraph 1649 ante.
† For numbers of each sect, see table following paragraph 74 ante.
‡ For numbers of each age, see table following paragraph 79 ante.

1652. The total receipts of these institutions in 1885-6 amounted to **Receipts and expenditure.** £346,649, of which £230,172, or nearly two-thirds, was contributed by Government; and the expenditure amounted to £346,649. Of the Government contribution, £121,275 was expended on the Hospitals for the Insane and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, which are Government institutions; and the balance (£108,897) was distributed as grants in aid to the other institutions. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year of the Charitable Institutions is given in the following table:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1885-6.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General hospitals	60,507	49,241	109,748	121,265
Women's Hospital...	2,250	2,599	4,849	4,786
Children's Hospital	250	2,620	2,870	2,993
Eye and Ear Hospital	500	1,417	1,917	1,816
Hospitals for the Insane	80,011	17,265*	97,276	97,276
Benevolent asylums	22,540	11,020	33,560	29,184
Immigrants' Home	6,950	2,293	9,243	8,055
Blind Asylum	2,500	3,728	6,228	5,934
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	1,600	1,696	3,296	3,189
Orphan asylums	9,950	12,418	22,368	22,243
Industrial and Reformatory Schools...	41,264	1,546†	42,810	42,810
Infant Asylum	250	756	1,006	1,215
Female refugees	1,600	9,878	11,478	11,856
Total	230,172	116,477	346,649	352,622

1653. The following table gives a statement of the average number **Average cost per inmate.** of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1886, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate:—

* This represents the amount paid into the Treasury in 1886 by the Master-in-Lunacy on account of the maintenance of lunatic patients; and it is entered in this table as being a set-off against the total cost to Government of these institutions.

† Of this amount, £1,187 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, and £359 was derived from the sale of articles produced, making a total of £1,546. No information is furnished of the amounts received from private sources by the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1885-6.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance.*	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.		
			£	s.	d.
General hospitals	1,758·0	96,861	55	1	11
Women's Hospital	41·5	4,357	104	19	9
Children's Hospital	44·5	2,993	67	5	2
Eye and Ear Hospital	35·5	1,730	48	14	7
Hospitals for the Insane	3,305·5	97,276	29	8	7
Benevolent asylums	1,209·5	21,973	18	3	4
Immigrants' Home	643·5	7,668	11	18	4
Blind Asylum	103·5	4,955	47	17	6
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	70·5	3,069	43	10	8
Orphan asylums	1,100·5	17,790	16	3	5
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	3,234·5	42,810 †	13	4	9
Infant Asylum	46·0	1,215	26	8	3
Female refugees	332·0	11,856	35	14	2
Total	11,925·0	314,553	26	7	7

Expenditure per inmate.

1654. In 1885-6 the average cost per inmate was greatest in the Women's Hospital (£105), and the next in the Children's Hospital (£67). The general hospitals followed, with an average per inmate of £55; then the Eye and Ear Hospital, with £49; the Blind Asylum, with £48; and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, with £44 per inmate. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Immigrants' Home, with an average of £12; the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, with an average of £13; and the Orphan asylums, with an average of £16, per inmate. The children of the first and last named institutions are, however, for the most part, not resident in the Schools, but are boarded out or licensed.

Hospital Saturday and Sunday

1655. In Melbourne and suburbs, during the month of October of each year, the last Saturday and Sunday are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The movement is taken up warmly by the clergy of all denominations, who, on Hospital Sunday, preach sermons in aid thereof, and devote thereto all the offerings collected in their churches. Superintendents of Sunday and head masters of State schools, and the proprietors and persons employed in many places of business, also render important assistance in the collection of funds. The following are the amounts collected in each year since the movement was inaugurated:—

* The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions less the cost of building and repairs and of out-door relief.

† Cost to the State only. The assisted schools, which receive annually about £5,000 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions.

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AMOUNTS COLLECTED,
1873 to 1886.

						£
1873	...	...	...	...	...	4,219
1874	...	...	...	...	...	5,542
1875	...	...	...	...	...	5,493
1876	...	...	...	...	...	5,171
1877	...	...	...	...	...	6,195
1878	...	...	...	...	...	6,203
1879	...	...	...	...	...	5,583
1880	...	...	...	...	...	6,053
1881	...	...	...	...	...	6,984
1882	...	...	...	...	...	7,022
1883	...	...	...	...	...	7,091
1884	...	...	...	...	...	8,253
1885	...	...	...	...	...	9,516
1886	...	...	...	...	...	9,222
Total						£92,547

1656. The following table shows the distribution of the amounts collected and the extent to which the respective charitable institutions have profited thereby:—

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FUND,
1873 to 1886.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1885.	1886.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital	30,153	2,807	32,960
Alfred Hospital	11,163	1,450	12,613
Benevolent Asylum	9,312	897	10,209
Women's Hospital	7,105	781	7,886
Hospital for Sick Children	7,635	854	8,489
Eye and Ear Hospital	3,830	522	4,352
Homœopathic Hospital	2,418	400	2,818
Immigrants' Aid Society	3,504	340	3,844
Richmond Dispensary	650	50	700
Collingwood Dispensary	875	50	925
Austin Hospital for Incurables	2,020	521	2,541
Convalescent Home for Women	...	30	30
" " for Men	...	25	25
Total distributed	78,665	8,727	87,392
Total collected	83,325	9,222	92,547

1657. The proportion of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Lunatic Asylums (Hospitals for the Insane) was lower in 1886 than in previous years, the proportion having been 4,084 per 10,000 as against an average since 1868 of 4,311. The following are the proportions in England and Wales and five of the Australasian colonies:—

Recoveries
of lunatics,
Australia
and
England.

RECOVERIES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

Country.	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.*		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1. South Australia	5,680	6,380	5,980
2. England and Wales	3,814	4,556	4,199
3. Queensland	4,172	4,143	4,163
4. New South Wales	4,467	3,624	4,126
5. Victoria	3,843	4,389	4,084
6. New Zealand	3,231	4,750	3,766

Recoveries
of male
and female
lunatics.

1658. It will be noticed that in South Australia, England and Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, the proportion of recoveries of female patients is greater than that of male patients; but in Queensland and New South Wales the reverse was the case, the proportion of recoveries of males in these colonies having been greater than that of females.

Deaths of
lunatics,
Australia
and
England.

1659. In proportion to the numbers resident, during 1886, the mortality in the Victorian Asylums was less than that in the asylums of the other countries named, except New Zealand, as is thus shown:—

MORTALITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

Country.	Deaths per 10,000 Patients Resident.†		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1. England and Wales	1,070	824	937
2. New South Wales	761	497	658
3. Queensland	712	572	657
4. South Australia	700	560	640
5. Victoria	737	527	638
6. New Zealand	756	416	636

Deaths of
male and
female
lunatics.

1660. It will be noticed that the proportion of deaths of female patients was in all cases smaller than that of male patients; also that although the total mortality of lunatic patients was less in Victoria than in New South Wales, the mortality of female patients was higher in the former than in the latter; and although the total mortality of

* Figures from page 14 of Report of Inspector of Lunatic Asylums 1886. Parliamentary Paper No. 15, Session 1887.

† Figures from page 15 of Report of Inspector of Lunatic Asylums 1886.

lunatic patients was greater in Victoria than in New Zealand; the mortality of male patients was less in the former than in the latter.

1661. In his report for 1886 Dr. Dick, the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, mentions that the asylums are much overcrowded,* and says that so long as they continue in that state full justice cannot be done to the patients. He adds—"Such a condition, it must be evident, is attended with many serious drawbacks. Amongst others, it prevents the distribution of patients according to their requirements, and necessitates the association of the noisy and even dangerous patients with the quiet and convalescent, disturbing their tranquillity in the day time and their rest at night, as well as endangering their safety. It is, therefore, imperative that the increased accommodation question should receive serious consideration."

Overcrowding of lunatic asylums.

1662. The following are stated to be the probable or predisposing causes of insanity in the male and female patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylums of Victoria in the last two years :—

Causes of insanity, 1884, 1885, and 1886.

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1884, 1885, AND 1886.

Probable Causes.	Number of Admissions.							
	Males.				Females.			
	1884.	1885.	1886.	Total.	1884.	1885.	1886.	Total.
MORAL.								
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	11	10	3	24	11	21	5	37
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties)	17	10	5	32	4	12	...	16
Mental anxiety and worry (not included above)	9	9	7	25	12	13	...	25
Religious excitement ...	19	8	3	30	20	13	4	37
Love affairs (including seduction) ...	1	3	...	4	2	3	1	6
Fright and nervous shock ...	1	4	...	5	3	2	2	7
PHYSICAL.								
Intemperance in drink ...	67	52	13	132	25	21	10	56
" sexual ...	3	...	...	3	4	...	...	4
Self-abuse ...	27	31	4	62	...	...	...	...
Venereal disease ...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Over exertion ...	...	4	...	4	1	...	1	2
Sunstroke ...	11	12	1	24	1	...	1	2
Accident or injury ...	17	8	7	32	...	...	1	1
Pregnancy ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3
Parturition and the puerperal state ...	...	...	...	...	13	13	10	36
Lactation ...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	6
Uterine and ovarian disorders ...	...	...	...	...	16	9	5	30

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1884, 1885,
AND 1886—continued.

Probable Causes.	Number of Admissions.							
	Males.				Females.			
	1884.	1885.	1886.	Total.	1884.	1885.	1886.	Total.
PHYSICAL—continued.								
Puberty ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Fevers ... ..	...	...	4	4	...	4	2	6
Privation and starvation	9	1	1	11	2	1	...	3
Old age	21	7	...	28	15	1	2	18
Change of life ... ..	...	...	...	...	6	5	2	13
Other bodily diseases or disorders	22	28	1	51	8	7	1	16
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral)	17	11	6	34	6	16	5	27
Congenital defect ascertained	10	10	3	23	12	10	7	29
Blood poisoning ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Cerebral disease	4	...	...	4	3	...	...	3
Epilepsy	9	1	...	10	7	1	1	9
Too large dose of chloral ... ..	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Other ascertained causes	10	2	2	14	1	...	2	3
Unknown	71	142	60	273	22	93	38	153
Previous attacks	48	11	...	59	43	39	11	93
	408	364	120	892	245	288	112	645

Blind
Asylum.

1663. The following information respecting the Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind has been supplied by the Rev. William Moss, secretary and superintendent of the institution :—

“The Victorian Asylum and School for the Blind was founded in November, 1866.

“The building in which its operations are conducted is situated on the St. Kilda road, within the boundaries of the city of Melbourne, and within about 2½ miles from the central Post Office. It is of the Italian style of architecture, built of bluestone with white brick facings, and covers an area of 176 x 64 feet. The middle portion is three stories high, and has a tower, the latter rising 80 feet. On each side there is a wing of two stories, comprising school-room, dormitories, girls’ work-room and play-room, laundries, &c. The dining-hall is in the quadrangle, and measures about 50 x 30 feet. This hall is also used at present for concerts and religious services. Three substantial stone workshops have been built, a short distance from the main building, measuring in the aggregate 200 x 22 feet. A play-shed, sitting-room, and cottage hospital have also been recently erected for the use of the inmates. Accommodation is afforded for 106 blind, viz., 60 males and 46 females.

“The land, in the centre of which the main building has been erected, consists of four acres, three of which were granted by Government, and the other acre was purchased by the committee. The entire cost of the premises, including land, is about £12,500.

“The objects of the institution are the instruction of the blind in the ordinary branches of an English education, including music, both vocal and instrumental, and in such trades and modes of obtaining a living as the blind are capable of learning. The principal method of instruction employed in the school is the Braille system. All the scholars are likewise taught to read Moon’s type, as

being more adapted to those whose sense of touch has become less sensitive through manual labour. The trades at present taught are brush, mat, and basket making. The boys are also instructed in netting and the girls in knitting. The latter also assist in the laundry and general household work.

"Since the establishment of the institution there have been discharged from it 86, who returned to their parents or friends, having been instructed in the ordinary branches of a plain English education, most of whom were also taught some industrial pursuit. Forty-five men have also been discharged as capable of earning their own living as basketmakers, and with few exceptions have succeeded in doing so. Nine others have been trained as teachers of the piano and music generally, in which occupation 7 are now maintaining themselves respectably in various parts of Victoria, viz., 2 in Prahran, and 1 in each of the following places:—Kyneton, Ballarat, Hamilton, Warrnambool, and Maryborough; 1 in Invercargill, New Zealand; and 1 was for some time a teacher of music at the Perkins' Institute for the Blind, Boston, America.

"At the close of the year ending 30th June, 1887, the number of inmates was 99. During that year 13 were received, 16 discharged, and 1 died. In the industrial department, 15 were being taught basketmaking, 16 brushmaking, 3 mat-making, and 16 woolwork. In the musical department, 21 were being taught the piano, 6 the organ, and 12 various stringed instruments. The general school work had progressed satisfactorily, and the class for the study of the higher branches of education had been continued with an encouraging amount of success. During the year a gymnasium was erected for the girls in addition to the one already in existence for the boys, a complete set of gymnastic apparatus was purchased, and a teacher of gymnastics engaged. The total income for the year amounted to £5,684, viz., Government grant, £2,000; municipal grants, £295; private subscriptions, £646; net profits of concerts and band performances, £779; church collections, £88; legacies, £635; payments in aid of maintenance and education, £329; proceeds of sale of manufactures, £866; other sources, £46. The total expenditure for the year amounted to £5,731.

"The average number of inmates for the year was 100, and by deducting the amounts expended which do not come under the heading of maintenance, viz., £325 11s. 8d. for building, £144 5s. interest on overdraft, £100 transferred to the endowment fund, and taking into account the earnings of the inmates, amounting in the aggregate to £1,644 7s. 9d., the cost per inmate for the year, including maintenance and education, was £35 3s. 3½d."

1664. The committee of the Victorian Deaf and Dumb Institution Deaf and
Dumb
Institution.
have supplied the following information for this work :—

This institution has now been in existence for upwards a quarter of a century, the committee having quite recently issued their Twenty-fifth Annual Report. During that period, the work of the institution has been steadily and successfully carried on. The total number of deaf mutes received since its establishment is 267. Of this number 203 have been discharged, most of whom are, in a variety of ways and in various localities, earning their own living and conducting themselves as intelligent and respectable members of society. There are now 64 children under training in the school. During the year the health of the pupils and some of the teachers suffered severely. First, the school was visited by an attack of measles; then four of the boys were attacked by typhoid fever, the disease in one case proving fatal; three met with severe accidents, and a number of the pupils and teachers were assailed by less serious ailments.

Owing to the untoward circumstances above-mentioned, the committee were compelled to carry out without delay a project long contemplated, viz., that of providing a small cottage hospital in which the sick might be isolated from the rest of the inmates. In addition to this new building, a complete system of surface drainage has been substituted for that underground hitherto in use. Fresh arrangements have likewise been made for supplying hot water to the laundry and baths; and the whole of the premises, both exterior and interior, have been put in thorough repair. The aggregate cost of these erections and alterations amounted to £2,126.

The receipts for the year, including the Government grants of £1,600 to the maintenance account and £500 to the building account, amounted in the aggregate to £4,120, and the expenditure to £4,988. The liabilities on the 30th June were £1,177, and the assets £75, thus leaving a deficit of £1,102. Legacies have been received during the year amounting to £635, which sum has been added to the endowment fund, making a total to that account of £1,646.

A diploma and commemorative medal have been received from the Commissioners of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, London, for the exhibit of school work, &c., sent home last year.

The committee again commend the institution to the charitable public of the colony as one well worthy of their continued and liberal support, and they confidently hope that its future will be marked by increasing prosperity and usefulness.

Eye and Ear
Hospital.

1665. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It received 454 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1886, making, with 30 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 484 treated. The patients discharged numbered 441, of whom 440 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 1 to be incurable; and 2 died. The number of out-patients during the year was 14,306.

Children's
Hospital.

1666. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 45 in-door patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1886, 548 patients were admitted; and 514 were discharged, 35 died, and 44 remained at its close.

Victorian
Infant
Asylum.

1667. The objects of the Victorian Infant Asylum are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother, or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. During the year ended 30th June, 1886, the number of infants admitted was 34, besides which 48 were in the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 14, and 44 were remaining at its close. Besides the infants, there were 44 mothers in the institution during the year, and 20 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,006, of which £250 was from Government, and £756 from private sources; and the expenditure was £1,215.

Royal
Humane
Society of
Australia.

1668. A Humane Society was established in 1874, under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society," for the purpose of circulating information respecting the most effectual methods of, and providing

suitable apparatus for, restoring persons apparently drowned or dead, and of bestowing rewards on those who risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. In April, 1883, Her Majesty's permission having been first obtained, the society assumed the title of "The Royal Humane Society," and in 1885 it was incorporated as "The Royal Humane Society of Australasia." The following information respecting this society has been supplied by its secretary, Captain C. B. Payne, R.N.:—

"In 1881, the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold or silver medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society. Since its establishment, it has dealt with 644 cases, and made 554 awards. During the year ended 30th June, 1887, 116 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 21 certificates, 55 bronze medals, 10 silver medals, and the Clarke gold medal, were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,275 10s. 6d., and the expenditure to £698 19s. 3d. The institution has placed and maintains 282 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australasian colonies (its operations extend throughout the Australasian colonies) and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1887, 30 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 18 for similar acts in New South Wales, 9 in Queensland, 27 in New Zealand, 1 in Tasmania, and 1 in South Australia. The society has 173 honorary correspondents, residing as follows, viz.:—36 in New South Wales, 30 in New Zealand, 31 in Queensland, 10 in Tasmania, 3 in South Australia, 6 in Western Australia, and 65 in Victoria. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout the colonies, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other colonies. Renewed exertion is being made to induce both the Imperial and Australasian Governments to amend the law for the protection of life and property at sea, by introducing provisions respecting the carriage on board ship of suitable life-saving apparatus, to meet the numerous cases of shipwreck (which so often occur even to the best constructed and appointed ships, by collision, stranding, or foundering), and which alone can prevent or avert the lamentable loss of human life which, under the inadequacy of the present law, so often happens. The views of the society on this subject have been embodied in a letter transmitted for the consideration of the members of the Royal Commission on 'Loss of Life at Sea,' and the subject was again brought under the notice of the Imperial Conference which recently sat in London. Instructions for saving life from drowning, sunstroke, snake-bites, &c., are taught in the State schools throughout the colony, but this year the directors of this society are urging that something more is now required; and, to give practical effect to their views, have determined to award bronze medallions for proficiency in swimming exercise, with reference to saving life; the competition to be open to the scholars at all public and private schools throughout Australasia. Efforts are being made to induce the Education departments of the other colonies to adopt the plan followed in Victoria by making the instructions for saving life, &c., a part of the curriculum in the public schools."

1669. Since 1873 a society has been in existence in Melbourne for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessities, and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior

Victorian
Discharged
Prisoners'
Aid Society.

or to leave the colony. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The number of individuals relieved in 1885-6 was 415, of whom 390 were males and 25 females. The receipts in the same year amounted to £965, viz., £432 from the Penal Department, and £523 from private sources, and the expenditure to £1,042.

Industrial
Schools.

1670. There are 5 Industrial Schools in the colony, of which 2 are wholly and 3 partly maintained by the State; 2 of the latter are in connexion with the Roman Catholic denomination, and 1 is a Servants' Training School. The two Government schools are merely receiving depôts, it being the policy of the department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, either to the farm or nursery just alluded to, or to the assisted schools or foster-homes. The Government Experimental Farm at Dookie* and the Macedon State Nursery were formerly, but are not now, included with the Industrial Schools. The number of Industrial School children at the end of 1886 was 2,905, viz., 1,534 males and 1,371 females. Of these, only 49 were in the Government receiving depôts and 157 in assisted schools; of the remainder, 2,015† were boarded-out or adopted, and 684‡ were at service. The children committed to the Industrial Schools in 1886 numbered 336, viz., 202 boys and 134 girls. They were placed in the schools for the following reasons:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Neglected	194	133
Having committed a punishable offence ...	1	...
Uncontrollable	7	1
Total	<u>202</u>	<u>134</u>

Discharges
from
Industrial
Schools.

1671. The number of distinct children who left the control of the Industrial Schools during the year was 312. These were discharged as follow:—

	Boys.	Girls.
From schools and boarded-out homes	22	25
From situations on expiration of term	71	157
Died (in schools, 10; while boarded-out, 26; at service, 1)	17	20
Total	<u>110</u>	<u>202</u>

Children
boarded-out
&c., from
Industrial
Schools.

1672. Children are boarded-out from the Industrial Schools from the time they are weaned to that at which they are able to earn their own living, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Industrial Schools,

* For particulars of this farm, see paragraph 863 *ante*.

† Of these 204 were boarded-out to parents, on probation, without pay.

‡ Of these 60 were licensed to parents, on probation, without wages.

Department. The rate paid by the Government to persons in charge of the boarded-out and adopted children is five shillings per week for each child. The number of such children at the end of 1886 was 2,015,* or 71 more than at the end of the previous year. In addition to these, 684† children at the end of 1886, as against 682 at the end of 1885, were at service or apprenticed.

1673. According to the figures, the number of children boarded out amounts to about two-thirds of the whole. It is stated by Mr. George Guillaume, the Secretary to the Victorian Industrial Schools Department, that in Scotland only about 1 in 6, and in England no more than 1 in 40 of the non-criminal State-maintained children are boarded out.‡

Children boarded out in Victoria, England, and Scotland.

1674. Under the same management and control as the Industrial Schools, there are also 3 Reformatory Schools, one of which is a Roman Catholic institution. These schools are intended for children who have been convicted of crime; and criminal children committed by magistrates to industrial schools may be transferred thereto, and, in like manner, children not of sufficiently depraved habits to warrant their being detained in reformatories may be transferred to the Industrial Schools. The number of children belonging to reformatories at the commencement of the year 1886 was 370, and during the year there were 73 new committals, thus making a total of 443. Of these, 130 were discharged, viz., 28 at the request of relatives, and 102 on expiration of term. At the end of the year 313 children—220 boys and 93 girls—remained in connexion with the institutions. Of the boys, 69 were in the reformatory at Ballarat, and 151 were at service; and of the girls, 36 were in the reformatory at Coburg, 20 were in the assisted reformatory school maintained under the supervision of the nuns at Oakleigh, and 37 were at service.

Reformatories.

Inmates of reformatories.

1675. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of industrial and reformatory school children amounted in 1886 to £42,810, as against which £1,187 was received for maintenance from parents, and £359 was derived from the sale of farm produce, &c., or £1,546 in all, which leaves £41,264 as the net amount expended by Government. The mean number of children maintained was 3,234; and the average net cost of each to the State was thus £12 15s. 2d.

Cost of maintenance of industrial and reformatory children.

1676. Of the 646 females who were inmates of Refuges during the year ended 30th June, 1886, 180 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 339 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 73 at

Refuges for fallen women.

* Of these, 204 were boarded-out to parents, on probation, without pay.

† Of these, 60 were licensed to parents, on probation, without wages.

‡ See Industrial and Reformatory Schools Report, 1885, page 13.

the Melbourne Refuge; 32 at the Ballarat, and 22 at the Geelong, Refuge. Of the 180 fallen women in the Collingwood Home, 133 were in a state of pregnancy, and, in due time, were sent to the Lying-in Hospital, and besides these there were about 500 merely friendless women who were admitted for short periods; and, in addition to the women, 46 children were allowed to accompany their mothers to the Melbourne Refuge, and 7 to the Ballarat, and 4 to the Geelong Refuge. From the Magdalen Asylum 4, and from the Ballarat Refuge 1, were discharged for misconduct; and 1 in the Magdalen Asylum, and 2 in the Temporary Home, died. Besides these numbers, 208 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends, 85 left voluntarily, and 3 (*viz.*, 2 at the Temporary Home and 1 at the Ballarat Refuge) were married. At the end of the year, the number remaining in the institutions was 334, of whom 262 were in the Magdalen Asylum.

Inebriate
Retreat.

1677. Thirty-eight patients — *viz.*, 30 males and 8 females — were received into the Inebriate Retreat in 1886, as against 36 males and 9 females in 1885. Of those admitted in 1886, 29 entered voluntarily and 9 compulsorily; 30 had been constant and 8 periodical drinkers; 30 had had delirium tremens; 27 had been accustomed to use tobacco, and 6 are known to have had intemperate parents.* Thirty-six patients were discharged during the year, including several ill-disposed patients who were expelled, and 10 remained in the institution at its close. This institution at present receives no pecuniary aid from the Government.

Governesses'
Institute
and Mel-
bourne
Home.

1678. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 12 sleeping-rooms, having 27,354 feet of cubic space, and makes up 35 beds. The inmates in 1886 numbered 142, of whom 96 were needle-women and servants, and 46 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £689, and the expenditure to £675.

Sailors'
Home.

1679. The Melbourne Sailors' Home contains 3 wards, divided into 95 separate rooms, each containing one bed. The total number of cubic feet in the wards is 42,156. The total number of inmates in 1886 was 1,660. No aid was received from Government during the year. The receipts from private sources amounted to £6,347, and the expenditure to £6,132.

Free dispen-
saries.

1680. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1885-6. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1886, numbered 4,556, *viz.*, 1,767 males and

* It is said that some patients are unwilling to acknowledge parental intemperance, and, consequently, this number is understated.

2,789 females. The visits to or by these persons numbered 16,965. The total receipts amounted to £818, of which £350 was from Government and £468 from private sources. The total expenditure was £639.

1681. Forty-three benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1886. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of three of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. The persons relieved during the year numbered 7,227; the receipts amounted to £14,788, of which £5,295 was from Government and £9,493 from private sources, and the expenditure to £13,633. Benevolent
Societies.

1682. Friendly Societies are associations chiefly of working men, whose object is, by means of small periodical payments, to provide for medical and monetary relief in sickness, and for payments to the families of members at the death of themselves and their wives. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished respecting the Victorian societies for 1878 and the last three years :— Friendly
Societies.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

—	1878.	1884.	1885.	1886.
Number of societies	34	31	31	31
Number of branches	759	788	814	853
Average number of members ...	45,552	58,859	62,253	66,892
Number of members sick	8,207	9,286	10,920	10,177
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	55,289	71,907	78,508	80,621
Number of deaths of members ...	467	640	631	706
Number of deaths of registered wives	291	326	353	363
Income of benefit fund	£78,863	£112,940	£122,102	£133,563
Income of incidental fund	£83,016	£112,727	£112,356	£125,408
Total income	£161,879	£225,667	£234,458	£258,971
Expenditure of benefit fund	£59,325	£73,781	£80,451	£84,068
Expenditure of incidental fund ...	£80,725	£108,250	£110,361	£122,732
Total expenditure	£140,050	£182,031	£190,812	£206,800
Amount to credit of benefit fund...	£372,598	£535,952	£577,603	£627,098
Amount to credit of incidental fund	£16,310	£34,001	£35,996	£38,672
Amount of benefit fund invested...	...	£491,123	£533,448	£589,275
Amount of incidental fund invested	...	£22,106	£23,989	£27,384
Total amount invested	£348,429	£513,229	£557,437	£616,659

1683. From the figures in this table it may be ascertained that whilst during the eight years ended with 1886 the number of members, and the total annual expenditure increased by 47 per cent., the total annual Growth of
Friendly
Societies.

income of the benefit fund increased by as much as 60 per cent.; also that no less a sum than £254,500 was added to the benefit fund in the same period, or an increase of 61 per cent. on the amount (£372,598), standing to its credit at the end of 1878.

Sickness and
death rates.

1684. In proportion to the number of members of Friendly Societies, the average amount of sickness remains tolerably steady from year to year. The days per member for which aliment was allowed numbered 7·3 in 1878, 7·8 in 1879, 7·5 in 1880, 7·9 in 1881, 7·6 in 1882, 7·7 in 1883, 7·3 in 1884, 7·7 in 1885, and 7·2 in 1886. The death rate shows more fluctuation than the sick rate, as deaths per 1,000 members numbered 10·25 in 1878, 9·93 in 1879, 9·26 in 1880, 11·92 in 1881, 11·87 in 1882, 10·77 in 1883, 10·87 in 1884, 10·14 in 1885, and 10·56 in 1886.

Valuations
of Friendly
Societies.

1685. Friendly Societies are regulated under the Friendly Societies Act 1877 (41 Vict. No. 590), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As, in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some of them, which would have occasioned delay and caused trouble and expense to the societies, a qualified actuary has been appointed to that department, and the valuations are effected by him. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact, they very rarely do so, and nearly all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner.

PART IX.—DEFENCES.

Land forces.

1686. The Land Forces of Victoria in 1886 consisted of Permanent Forces and Volunteer Militia, the former being made up of the Head Quarters Staff and of paid Artillery and Section Torpedo Corps; and the latter of the Cavalry, Nordenfelt Battery, Field and Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Mounted and Foot Rifle, and Medical arms of the service. The following table shows the designation, strength, and establishment of the various corps on the 31st December of the year named:—

LAND FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT, 1886.*

Branch of Service.	Strength, 31st December, 1886.					Want- ing to Com- plete.	Estab- lishment.
	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Ser- geants.	Rank and File.	Total.		
Permanent Forces—							
Head Quarters Staff ...	5	11	22	...	38	...	37
Victorian Artillery ...	5	2	10	140	157	23	180
Section Torpedo Corps ...	...	2	4	15	21	...	20
Volunteer Militia—							
Cavalry... ...	3	...	4	45	52	19	71
Nordenfelt Battery ...	1	...	3	17	21	5	26
Field Artillery ...	16	1	25	213	255	11	266
Garrison Artillery ...	25	1	31	670	727	42	769
Engineers ...	7	...	9	137	153	8	161
Mounted Rifles ...	40	...	33	718	791	210	1,001
Infantry ...	69	4	79	1,503	1,655	153	1,808
Medical... ...	15	...	...	...	15	1	16
Total ...	186	21	220	3,458	3,885	470†	4,355
Unattached List ...	56	...	...	...	56	...	...
„ Medical Staff ...	12	...	...	...	12	...	...

1687. At the end of 1886, the military establishment, exclusive of unattached officers, being 4,355, its strength was 3,885, or 470 less. The strength of the Permanent Forces was less than the establishment by 21, and the strength of the Volunteer Militia was less than the establishment by 449.

1688. Martini-Henry rifles and carbines are those in general use amongst the Military Forces; the number in possession and their distribution amongst the various corps at the end of 1886 were as follow:—

RIFLES AND CARBINES IN POSSESSION OF LAND FORCES.

Branch of Service.				Rifles.	Carbines.	Total.
Permanent Forces ...	...	...	...	16	180	196
Cavalry ...	...	...	...	...	66	66
Nordenfelt Battery ...	...	...	...	...	11	11
Field Artillery ...	...	...	...	...	36	36
Garrison Artillery ...	...	...	...	742	...	742
Engineers ...	...	...	...	154	...	154
Mounted Rifles ...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000
Rifles ...	...	...	...	1,708	...	1,708
Total ...	...	...	...	3,620	293	3,913

* The strength at the end of 1887 was 3,964, and the establishment 4,384.

† Allowing for two supernumeraries.

Guns of land
forces.

1689. The following is a statement of the number and calibre of the guns in possession of the Land Forces :—

				Number.
Garrison guns ...	{	Breech-loading rifled, 8in., of 12 tons	...	3
		" " 6in., of 5 tons	...	1
		" " 6in., of 4 tons	...	1
		" " 5in., of 2 tons	...	4
Guns of position	{	Muzzle-loading " 9in., of 12 tons	...	6
		" " 80-pr., 81 cwt.	...	23
		Breech-loading rifled, 40-pr., 35 cwt.	...	6
Field guns ...	{	" " 12½-pr. ...	...	18
		" " 12-pr. (old type)	...	6
		" " 6-pr. ...	...	6
		Muzzle-loading " 3-pr. (old type)	...	6
Machine guns ...	{	Nordenfelt 10 barrel rifle calibre	...	6
		" 5 " "	...	1
Smooth-bored 68-pr. guns		...	...	18
Total	...	...	...	105

Strength and
establish-
ment of
naval forces.

1690. The strength and establishment of the Naval Forces at the end of 1886 were as follow:—

NAVAL FORCES.—STRENGTH AND ESTABLISHMENT, 1886.

Ship or Corps.	Strength, 31st December, 1886.				Wanted to Complete.	Establishment.
	Officers.	Petty Officers and Men.	Boys.	Total.		
H.M.V. Naval Forces ...	24	157	8	189	17	206
Naval Brigade ...	14	289	...	303	3	306*
Total... ..	38	446	8	492	20	512

Guns of
naval
forces.

1691. The following guns were in possession of the Naval Forces at the end of 1886 :—

H.M.V.S. <i>Cerberus</i> .—Woolwich, 10-in., 400-pr.	...	4
" " Nordenfelt	...	4
H.M.V.S. <i>Nelson</i> .—Woolwich, 7-in., 115-pr. ...	...	2
" " Shunt, 58 cwt., 64-pr. ...	...	20
<i>Victoria</i> .—B.L. Gun, 10-in., 25 ton	...	1
" " 12½-pr. ...	...	2
" " Nordenfelt	...	2
<i>Albert</i> .—B.L. Gun, 8-in., 12 ton	...	1
" " 6-in., 4 ton	...	1
" " 9-pr. ...	...	2
" " Nordenfelt	...	2
<i>Childers</i> .—Hotchkiss, 1½-in. ...	...	2
<i>Batman</i> .—B.L. Gun, 6-in., 4 ton	...	1
<i>Fawkner</i> .— " 6-in., 4 ton	...	1
<i>Gannet</i> .— " 6-in., 4 ton	...	1
<i>Lion</i> .— " 6-pr. ...	...	1
<i>Spray</i> .— " 6-pr. ...	...	1
<i>Gordon</i> .—Nordenfelt, 1-in. ...	...	3
Naval Brigade.—Smooth-bore, 32-pr.	...	28
" " Howitzer, 12-pr. ...	...	2
Total	...	81

* Including 304 officers and men, and 2 permanent instructors.

1692. The rifles in possession of the Naval Forces at the same period numbered 493. The total number of revolvers was 228. Small arms
of naval
forces.

1693. Important changes in the system of Victorian defences were made in 1883 and 1884 by the passing of the Discipline Act 1883 (47 Vict. No. 777), which came into operation on the 3rd November of that year, by the importation of British Naval and Military officers, and by the addition of several vessels to the Victorian fleet. The following account of the new system has been specially prepared for this work by the Defence Department :— New system
of defences.

The Discipline Act of 1883 provides for the establishment of a paid Militia force; for a special appropriation of £110,000 per annum for five years; a Council of Defence—consisting of the Minister of Defence (President), the Naval Commandant, the Military Commandant, the Officer Commanding the Naval Reserve, the Senior Officer of Metropolitan Infantry, and the Officer Commanding the Field Artillery Brigade; free railway travelling for Militia men in uniform on carrying a rifle; priority of appointment to the non-clerical division of the Public Service to Militia men who have served five years, &c.

The Victorian fleet consists of the following vessels:—*Cerberus*, double-screw iron armour-plated turret-ship, 3,480 tons, 1,660 h.p.; four 10-inch 18-ton M.L. guns, four Nordenfelt guns. *Nelson*, frigate, 2,730 tons, 500 h.p.; two 7-inch M.L.R. guns, twenty 64-pr. rifled shunt guns, 1 Gatling gun. *Victoria*, gunboat, steel, 530 tons, 800 h.p.; one 25-ton B.L. gun, two 13-pr. B.L. guns, two Nordenfelt guns. *Albert*, gunboat, steel, 350 tons, 400 h.p.; one 12-ton B.L. gun, one 4-ton B.L. gun, two 9-pr. B.L. guns, two Nordenfelt guns. *Childers*, 1st class torpedo-boat, steel, 63 tons, 800 h.p.; four 15-inch Whitehead torpedoes; two 1½-inch Hotchkiss guns. *Nepean*, 2nd class torpedo-boat, galvanized steel, 12½ tons, 150 h.p.; two 14-inch Whitehead torpedoes; also fitted with spar torpedoes. *Lonsdale*, 2nd class torpedo boat, galvanized steel, 12½ tons, 150 h.p.; two 14-inch Whitehead torpedoes; also fitted with spar torpedoes. *Batman*, Harbour Trust steam hopper barge, iron, 387 tons, 350 h.p.; one 6-inch 4-ton B.L. gun, two Nordenfelt guns. *Faulkner*, Harbour Trust steam hopper barge, iron, 387 tons, 350 h.p.; one 6-inch 4-ton B.L. gun, two Gatling guns. *Gannet*, Harbour Trust tug-boat, iron, 346 tons, 500 h.p.; one 6-inch 4-ton B.L. gun, two Nordenfelt guns. *Commissioner*, torpedo launch, fitted with spar torpedoes and dropping gear for two 14-inch Whitehead torpedoes. *Customs No. 1*, torpedo launch, fitted with spar torpedoes and dropping gear for two 14-inch Whitehead torpedoes. *Gordon*, torpedo launch, two 14-inch Whitehead torpedoes, one Nordenfelt gun. *Lady Loch*, steel screw steamer, 400 tons; one 6-inch 4-ton R.B.L. gun, two Nordenfelt guns.

It is intended to make arrangements with the owners of suitable local or intercolonial steamers to have several vessels strengthened to carry one heavy gun forward.

The Harbour Trust steamers have been so strengthened, and the one now being built for the Customs Department will be similarly treated.

Arrangements have been entered into with the Admiralty for the loan for a period of three years of one Captain and one Lieutenant R.N., together with several warrant officers.

These officers have arrived and are at present engaged with the local Naval officers in drafting the new scheme of Naval Defence.

This will provide for a considerable increase in the establishment of both the Permanent Force and the Naval Reserve, frequent drills afloat, classes for instruction in torpedo work, &c.

The cost of the gun and torpedo boats, with guns and ammunition, was close upon £86,500, distributed as follows :—

COST OF GUN AND TORPEDO BOATS.

Particulars.	Amount.
	£ s. d.
Cost of <i>Victoria</i> , with armament, 530 tons, 180 h.p. (nominal) ...	40,093 15 0
„ <i>Albert</i> , „ „ 350 tons, 80 h.p. (nominal) ...	27,731 15 0
„ <i>Childers</i> , 60 tons, 216 h.p. (nominal) ...	11,156 12 9
„ <i>Nepean</i> and <i>Lonsdale</i> ...	7,500 0 0
Total ...	£86,482 2 9

These amounts include guns of the following patterns:—

1	breech-loading,	10-inch, 25-ton.
1	"	8-inch, 11½-ton.
1	"	6-inch, 4-ton.
2	"	12-pounders.
2	"	9-pounders.

Also, a supply of ammunition, small arms, spare stores, &c., as provided for vessels of a like character in the Imperial Navy.

To this must be added the cost of bringing the vessels out to the colony, amounting, with some extras, to £16,500.

The following is a return of the strength and establishment of the Victorian Land Forces brought down to the 31st October, 1887:—

LAND FORCES.

Branch of Service.	Establishment.	Strength.
PERMANENT.		
Head-Quarters Staff	5	5
Permanent Staff (Warrant and N.C. officers) ...	32	32
Victorian Artillery	200	197
Permanent Section, Corps of Engineers	21	21
MILITIA.		
Mounted Rifles	11	11
Cadet Corps Staff	2	2
Head Quarters Staff	2	2
Cavalry	71	52
Nordenfelt Battery	26	24
Field Artillery Brigade	266	260
Garrison Artillery, 1st Brigade	420	385
" " 2nd "	327	300
Submarine Mining Company Corps of Engineers ...	62	61
Field Company Corps of Engineers	99	92
Victorian Rifles, 1st Battalion	501	451
" " 2nd Battalion	501	477
" " 3rd "	403	389
" " 4th "	403	350
Medical Department	15	15
Ambulance Corps*	(40)	...
Ordnance Corps†	(23)	...
Unattached List ... ..	...	64
" " Medical Department ... ..	...	17
Chaplains ... ..	...	16
Victorian Mounted Rifles	990	864
Total	4,357	4,087

NOTE.—Numbers in parenthesis not included in general totals.

GIFT OF £500.

A sum of £500 has been presented by the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., to be competed for by the naval and military forces of the colony. Regulations providing for spreading the expenditure of the amount over three years have been framed, prizes being offered not only for shooting, but for proficiency in drill and exercise, and for an essay on military subjects.

* Surgeon-major included with Medical Staff; staff sergeant included with Victorian Artillery; non-commissioned officers and men included in Metropolitan Infantry.

† Non-commissioned officers and men included with Garrison Artillery.

RIFLE CLUBS.

The facilities granted to persons in districts where Militia Corps have not been established for the formation of Rifle Clubs have caused these associations to spring up very rapidly. In all, 167 clubs have been formed, consisting of 4,962 members, to whom 1,893 M.-H. rifles have been sold, and 3,200 muzzle-loading rifles have been lent. The rifles are sold at less than the cost to the Government, and ammunition is supplied at half the actual cost; 714,550 rounds have been purchased by clubs during the current year (1887).

In order to encourage the practice of rifle shooting, Parliament voted the sum of £500 for prizes to Rifle Clubs. The Victorian Rifle Association set apart a similar amount for the same purpose, and the Hon. Colonel Sargood, C.M.G., presented a shield, valued at £40, for competition amongst these clubs; also a trophy of the same value for competition by mounted rifles only. At the request of the Hon. the Minister of Defence, the Railway Commissioners agreed to carry arms and ammunition for clubs free of charge, and also granted the privilege of travelling free throughout the year to members of clubs proceeding to drill musters and rifle competitions. As already stated, these concessions have caused numerous clubs to spring up, and the movement is rapidly growing all over the colony.

MOUNTED RIFLES.

A force of 1,000 Mounted Rifles has been raised, consisting of nine companies; they are drilled by intinerant sergeants-major. The formation of many detachments has been refused on account of distance from centres of district. The men, on being passed into the ranks, get M.-H. rifles and all accoutrements and horse gear free, with the exception of saddle, which each member supplies. Engagement is for a period of three years; but members may be re-engaged. After passing into the ranks, members must undergo a minimum of 12 drills per annum. An annual course of musketry is carried out. Officers and non-commissioned officers, on passing the required examination, are appointed on probation for six months, when those who pass the final practical and theoretical test are confirmed in their appointments. Over 300 attended the Easter encampment. The force is very popular.

CADET CORPS.

The encouragement of drilling and rifle-shooting in the schools of the colony has led to the establishment of Cadet Corps. Cadet Companies may be formed in any school in detachments of not less than 20. The Cadets are principally armed with Francotte rifles lent by the Government, and ammunition is issued at half price, the same as to the Rifle Clubs.

The uniform of the State School corps is a simple and inexpensive one, varying in the different battalions, and is worn as the ordinary school dress. Accoutrements, waist-belt and pouch, no cross-belt.

The Drill Instructors of the Victorian Military Forces are permitted, at such times as they are not required for their ordinary duties, to drill Cadet companies, for which they are paid 2s. 6d. for each drill.

To stimulate the movement, Col. Sargood has presented a handsome shield for competition by the Cadets. This trophy must be won three times before becoming the property of the winners. It has been already three times shot for. In March, 1884, it was won by the Hawthorn Grammar School; in December of the same year by the East Sandhurst State School; in December 1885 by the Chiltern State School; in 1886, by N. Williamstown State School; and in 1887 by the Kensington State School.

Within the last twelve months the Cadet Corps have increased considerably in number. There are now 98 corps established (numbering upwards of 3,300 Cadets), all provided with uniform at their own expense, in various parts of the colony. Each corps, under the regulations, must undergo drill for one hour per week, but, from returns furnished, the drill is far in excess of that demanded.

A trophy is offered for the best drilled corps in Melbourne and suburbs, which trophy must be won three times, not necessarily consecutively, before becoming finally the property of any corps. This trophy was won in 1885 by State School No. 1,479, St. Kilda, in 1886 by the Scotch College, and in 1887 by the La Trobe-street State School (No. 1,274).

Recently the various Cadet Corps have been formed into battalions, as follow:—

No. 1 Battalion.—Comprising corps in the Sandhurst, Elmore, Eaglehawk, Echuca, and Kangaroo Flat districts.

No. 2 Battalion.—The Grammar Schools, Colleges, and State Schools south of the Yarra, &c.

No. 3 Battalion.—Geelong district—Colac, and Queenscliff Colleges, Grammar and State Schools.

No. 4 Battalion.—Caulfield, South Yarra and Prahran, and Richmond—Colleges, Grammar and State Schools.

No. 5 Battalion.—Ballarat, Maryborough, Ararat, Stawell—Colleges, Grammar and State Schools.

No. 6 Battalion.—The Scotch and Wesley Colleges, the Try and Improvement Class, Toorak.

No. 7 Battalion.—The State and Grammar Schools and Colleges in the Carlton District.

No. 8 Battalion.—The State Schools at Footscray, Kensington, Brunswick, Williamstown, St. Kilda, West Melbourne, and Hotham.

No. 9 Battalion.—The State Schools, Colleges, and Grammar Schools of Hamilton, Warrnambool, Casterton, Coleraine, Portland, and Heywood.

No. 10.—The State Schools in Castlemaine, Maldon, and Taradale, and Kyneton Academy.

No. 11.—The Grammar and State Schools in the North-Eastern district.

No. 12.—The Grammar and State Schools in the Gippsland district.

On the 14th, 15th, 16th, and 17th December, 1887, a camp of instruction was held at Elsternwick, at which over 1,800 officers and Cadets attended. The annual rifle matches, under the auspices of the Victorian Rifle Association, were fired on the 16th December, the senior teams firing at North Williamstown ranges and the juniors at Elwood.

Ammunition is issued "free" annually, at the rate of 150 rounds Francotte ball cartridges and 50 rounds of blank cartridges for every boy regularly enrolled in a Cadet Corps.

The battalions are commanded by an officer with the rank of captain, and to the other Cadet officers a lieutenant's commission is issued by the Governor in Council upon their passing the prescribed examinations.

The following are the salaries and allowances of the Naval and Military officers and non-commissioned officers who have come out from England for service in Victoria :—

NAVAL OFFICERS.

Rank.	Pay from 1st July 1886.			Minimum.			Maximum.	Increment.
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	
Officer in command of Naval Forces	800	0	0	800	0	0	800	Nil.
Commander	440	0	0	400	0	0	600	£15 per ann.
Lieutenant	400	0	0	400	0	0	400	Nil.
Lieutenant	350	0	0	350	0	0	350	Nil.
Chief Engineer	380	10	0	330	0	0	450	£10 10s. per annum.
Engineer	297	10	0	200	0	0	300	£7 10s. "
Engineer	252	10	0	200	0	0	300	£7 10s. "
Engineer	234	10	0	200	0	0	300	£7 10s. "
Engineer	227	10	0	200	0	0	300	£7 10s. "
Engineer	214	10	0	200	0	0	300	£7 10s. "
Staff Surgeon	200	0	0	200	0	0	200	Nil.
Assistant Paymaster	240	0	0	220	0	0	350	£10 per ann.
Clerk	90	0	0	80	0	0	200	£10 "
Chief Gunner	240	0	0	225	0	0	240	£5 "
Chief Boatswain	240	0	0	225	0	0	240	£5 "
Gunner, 1st Class	225	0	0	200	0	0	225	£5 "
Gunner, 1st Class	225	0	0	200	0	0	225	£5 "
Chief Torpedo Gunner	225	0	0	225	0	0	240	£5 "
Gunner, 2nd Class	192	10	0	182	10	0	200	£5 "
Gunner, 2nd Class	192	10	0	182	10	0	200	£5 "
Gunner, 2nd Class	160	2	6	155	2	6	200	£5 "
Gunner, 2nd Class	160	2	6	155	2	6	200	£5 "
Carpenter, 2nd Class	160	2	6	155	2	6	200	£5 "

MILITARY OFFICERS.

Grade.	Salaries.	Allowances.		
		Quarters, or Allowance in lieu.	Forage.	Other Allowances
<i>Land Forces.</i>	£	£ s. d.	£	
Colonel	1,000	200 0 0	150	...
Lieutenant-Colonel	800	Quarters	75	...
Ditto	700	150 0 0	75	...
Major	700	150 0 0	75	...
Ditto	700	Quarters	75	...
Captain	600	100 0 0	75	...
Sergeant-Major	180	36 10 0	...	Clothing
Ditto	180	36 10 0	...	"
Ditto	180	36 10 0	...	"
Ditto	180	Quarters	...	"
Ditto	180	"	...	"
Ditto	180	"	...	"
Ditto	180	"	...	"
Torpedo Artificer... ..	150	54 15 0	...	"
Ditto	90	41 15 0	...	"
Total	6,000	806 0 0	525	

The Defence scheme submitted to Parliament provided, for the Naval Forces, two officers and six non-commissioned officers—total, eight; and for the Land Forces, six officers, and thirteen non-commissioned officers and privates—total, nineteen. It will therefore be seen the numbers given in the scheme have not been reached.

The cost of bringing out from England the Military officers and non-commissioned officers and their wives and families was £1,706; and the cost of bringing out the wives and families of the Naval non-commissioned officers was £250—total, £1,956.

1694. Batteries for the defence of Melbourne were constructed in 1861–2 at Williamstown, Sandridge, and Queenscliff; but the battery at Sandridge is now set aside as unsuited to the requirements of modern warfare, which rendered it absolutely necessary to make the first line of defence of Port Phillip at the Heads. Lieutenant-General Sir W. F. D. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B., who visited the colony in 1877, suggested a plan for defending the channel between the Heads of Port Phillip, which he modified in March, 1879, in consequence of his having found when in England, during the year 1878, that great improvements had been made in the manufacture of, and modes of mounting, ordnance.

1695. The Government adopted the plan of Sir William Jervois, and the construction of the works was commenced under the supervision of the late Major-General Sir P. H. Scratchley, R.E., K.C.M.G., and is now being carried out under that of Major Rhodes, R.E. The principal works are batteries at Queenscliff, Swan Island, and Point Nepean, and a fort placed upon a shoal on the north side of the South Channel. For the further protection of this channel, a fort has been erected on

Point Franklin. During the last two years, a large sum of money has been spent on the various batteries, and these are now approaching completion. Both the artillery and torpedo defences have been considerably increased and a number of breech-loading guns have been mounted at selected points along the coast line.

General
Schaw on
Victorian
defences.

1696. Major-General Schaw, R.E., who was visiting the colonies in the early part of 1887, was asked by the Victorian Government to give his opinion upon the defences of Port Phillip, and in his report, dated 24th May, 1887, he states, as follows :—

“The result of my inspection has impressed me with the good judgment in selecting sites, and the skill in designing and carrying out the works, which have been shown in the existing defences. Improvements in defences must inevitably be made from time to time, as improvements in the powers of weapons and in methods of warfare are introduced; but the improvements needed in the defences of Port Phillip are very slight compared with those now required in the defences of many of the military ports of the mother country. The Victorian Government may well be proud of the forward state of the defences of the colony, and they may be very well satisfied with the excellent work done by their defence officers. A comparatively small expenditure will now place their defences in a thoroughly satisfactory condition.”

Expenditure
on defences,
1885-6.

1697. The following table shows the expenditure on military and naval defences for the financial year ended 30th June, 1886. The amounts expended under the heads “Victorian Artillery,” “Militia,” and “Naval Reserve,” give an average cost per man per annum in each division respectively as £117 1s. 1d., £13 19s. 3d., and £18 14s. 8d.*:—

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1885-6.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.						£	£
Head Office ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,014
Head Quarters Staff—Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	5,255	
” ” Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	1,635	6,890
Victorian Artillery—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	...	12,490	
” Allowances	...	...	...	...	...	5,419	17,909†
Militia—Effective allowance	...	...	...	...	...	6,778	
” Pay of Cavalry	...	...	...	...	...	651	
” ” Artillery and Nordenfelt Battery	...	...	...	...	...	9,387	
” ” Rifles	...	...	...	...	...	13,372	
” ” Engineers and Torpedo, incidental	...	...	...	...	...	4,438	
” ” Medical officers	...	...	...	...	...	668	
” Drill instructors—Salaries and allowances	...	...	...	...	...	4,715	
” Horsing guns and forage	...	...	...	...	...	2,437	
” Travelling expenses	...	...	...	...	...	448	
” Allowance for bands	...	...	...	...	...	100	
” Incidentals	...	...	...	...	...	2,258	
” Extra men for 12 months—Pay	...	...	...	...	...	15,924	
” ” ” Contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	10,937	72,113

* These calculations have been reckoned from the strength on the 31st December, 1885, viz., 153 Artillery Corps, 5,165 Volunteer Militia, and 307 Naval Reserve.

† Including £4,887 for extra officers and men.

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1885-6—*continued*.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE— <i>continued</i> .					£	£
Volunteer Corps for 6 months	...	...	...	...	...	600
Cadet Corps	...	...	...	...	...	422
Mounted Rifles—Pay and contingencies	...	...	...	...	...	2,480
Ordnance Branch—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	3,447	
„ Warlike stores	...	...	...	...	4,773	
„ Great coats, accoutrements, &c.	...	...	...	...	1,579	
„ Railway transport	...	...	...	...	1,275	11,074
Purchase of Ammunition	...	...	...	...	2,500	
„ Rifles and warlike stores	...	...	...	...	9,335	11,835
Grant to Victorian Rifle and Artillery Association	...	...	...	...	...	1,200
Prizes to rifle clubs and Queen's prize (£100)	...	...	...	...	...	600
Defence works and buildings	...	...	...	...	...	149,975
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	3,980
Total	...	...	...	...	...	281,092
NAVAL EXPENDITURE.						
Naval Forces—Salaries and wages	...	...	...	...	19,672	
„ Allowances	...	...	...	...	3,174	
„ Stores, materials, repairs, &c.	...	...	...	...	2,664	
„ Extra officers and men for 6 months—						
Pay	...	...	...	...	5,049	
Contingencies	...	...	...	...	1,576	32,135
Naval Reserve—Salaries and retainer fees	...	...	...	...	5,075	
„ Clothing and incidentals	...	...	...	...	532	
„ Extra men for 6 months—Pay	...	...	...	...	144	
						5,751
Total	...	...	...	...	...	37,886
Grand Total	...	...	...	...	...	318,978

NOTE.—In 1886-7, the total expenditure on defences was £310,893, of which £272,569 was on the Land Forces and £38,324 on the Naval Forces.

1698. A statement of the expenditure on the establishment and maintenance of defences during the last thirty-two years and a half will be found in the following table :—

Expenditure
on defences,
1854 to
1886.

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF
DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1885-6.

Year.				Military Expenditure (including Buildings and Works of Defence).	Naval Expenditure.	Total.*
				£	£	£
1854 and 1855	...	...	...	287,973	...	287,973
1856 to 1864	...	...	...	758,000	123,000	881,000
1865	...	...	...	38,434	7,743	46,177
1866	...	...	...	47,647	14,453	62,100

* These figures, which are derived from the Departmental accounts, do not exactly agree in all cases with those taken from the Treasurer's Finance Statement and shown on page 136 *ante*, owing to the closing of the accounts not being exactly simultaneous. For expenditure for 1886-7, see note *supra*.

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF
DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1885-6—*continued.*

Year.					Military Expenditure (including Buildings and Works of Defence.)	Naval Expenditure.	Total.*
					£	£	£
1867	...	...	...	...	64,606	17,243	81,849
1868	...	...	...	...	58,873	19,061	77,934
1869	...	...	...	...	34,200	12,672	46,872
1870	...	...	...	...	37,102	10,570	47,672
1871 (6 months)	...	...	...	...	21,014	6,305	27,319
1871-2	...	...	...	...	38,634	19,604	58,238
1872-3	...	...	...	...	35,367	18,641	54,008
1873-4	...	...	...	...	41,050	17,643	58,693
1874-5	...	...	...	...	37,847	17,135	54,982
1875-6	...	...	...	...	40,698	17,536	58,234
1876-7	...	...	...	...	54,599	19,421	74,020
1877-8	...	...	...	...	62,842	58,424	121,266
1878-9	...	...	...	...	82,917	35,205	118,122
1879-80	...	...	...	...	60,420	33,359	93,779
1880-81	...	...	...	...	57,117	21,616	78,733
1881-2	...	...	...	...	59,589	21,845	81,434
1882-3	...	...	...	...	145,064	41,344	186,408
1883-4	...	...	...	...	205,596	25,442	231,038
1884-5	...	...	...	...	157,929	29,639	187,568
1885-6	...	...	...	...	281,092	37,886	318,978
Towards cost of <i>Cerberus</i> and <i>Nelson</i> †					...	101,966	101,966
Total					2,708,610	727,753	3,436,363
Arms, ammunition, and stores for defences generally ‡							47,408
Value of land certificates granted to Volunteers, including Naval Brigade, computed at £1 per acre							139,683
Grand Total							3,623,454

Small expenditure on establishing defences.

1699. It is to be specially noted that the total expenditure recorded includes not only the cost of establishing the military and naval defences but also the annual outlay incurred for their maintenance, which annual outlay was estimated by the late General Scratchley to represent close upon seven-eighths of the total expenditure. The annual expenditure from 1854 to 1864 was unusually large, in consequence of Imperial troops serving in the colony ; the last detachment of these was withdrawn in 1870. In 1885-6 the military expenditure was considerably

* See footnote to preceding page.

† The figures in this line do not represent the total cost of the vessels, but only so much of it as cannot now be apportioned to particular years.

‡ The figures in this line do not represent the total cost of the arms, ammunition, and stores, but only so much of it as cannot now be apportioned to particular years.

larger than in any other year; the excess, as compared with the previous year, being £123,000, chiefly accounted for by an increased expenditure of £70,000 on defence works and buildings, of £36,000 on the militia, and of £5,500 on the Victorian Artillery. The naval expenditure in 1885-6 was £8,200 more than in 1884-5, and was larger than in any previous year, except 1882-3 and 1877-8.

1700. One cadetship at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, England, is allocated annually to students of each university in the Australasian colonies to which a charter by letters patent has been granted. This includes the Melbourne University, as well as the universities of Sydney, Adelaide, and New Zealand. A candidate who is recommended for a cadetship must be within the limits of 17 and 22 years of age at the date of his joining the Royal Military College; he is required to enter the college within six months of his passing the requisite qualifying examination, otherwise his claim to a cadetship will lapse; and at least one month before the date of his entering, certificates of his age and moral character, together with a recommendation by the proper university authority, must be forwarded to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards.*

Military
cadetships.

1701. In the case of colonial candidates for commissions in the army who are not members of any university, an arrangement has been made whereby the ordinary preliminary examination held in London by the Civil Service Commissioners is dispensed with (except as regards geometrical drawing) upon the candidate producing a certificate of his having passed an equivalent examination in the colonies.*

Colonial
candidates
for the
army.

1702. Four nominations to naval cadetships are placed annually at the disposal of the Secretary of State for distribution to sons of gentlemen in certain colonies.† The Governor in any of such colonies has the right of submitting an application in favour of a candidate, with any recommendation he may think fit. The qualifications of a candidate are—that he must be a colonist in the strict sense of the term, must not be less than 12 or more than 13½ years of age, must be in good health and perfectly free from any physical defect or disease, and must be able

Naval
cadetships.

* For despatches respecting military cadetships and colonial candidates for army commissions, see *Government Gazettes* of the 22nd October, 1880, and 26th August, 1881.

† The colonies from which nominations will, in the first instance, be received, are—each of the Australasian colonies, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbados, British Guiana, Trinidad, Cape Colony, Natal, Malta, Ceylon, and Mauritius; but should all the four nominations not be applied for by the end of the first quarter in each year, the balance will be made available for applications which may be received from other colonies.

to pass a preliminary examination in English, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, French, and Scripture History, obtaining not less than two-fifths of the whole number of marks assigned in each subject ; and a second examination in any two of the following subjects, viz., Elementary Mathematics, Latin, Geography, and the outlines of English History. When a cadet is entered, he will be required to pay annually the sum of £70 for a period of two years, to be spent on board the *Britannia* training ship, besides expenses of outfit and of all necessary books and instruments, during which time he must pass four examinations in seamanship and study. He is subsequently to pay £50 per annum until he passes his final examination for the rank of lieutenant.*

* For despatches respecting military cadetships and colonial candidates for army commissions, see *Government Gazettes* of the 22nd October, 1880, and 26th August, 1881.

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APPENDIX A.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1886.

TABLE I.—POPULATION, 1886.

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

Name of Colony.	Area in Square Miles. ¹	Estimated Population on 31st December.			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total. ²		
Victoria ³ ..	87,884	531,452	471,591	1,003,043	88·74	11·413
New South Wales ³ ..	309,175	551,343	450,623	1,001,966	81·73	3·241
Queensland ³ ..	668,224	201,024	141,590	342,614 ⁴	70·43	·513
South Australia ..	903,425	162,980	149,778	312,758	91·89	·346
Western Australia ..	975,920	23,044	16,540	39,584	71·78	·041
Total ..	2,944,628	1,469,843	1,230,122	2,699,965	83·70	·917
Tasmania ..	26,375	73,323	63,888	137,211	87·13	5·202
New Zealand ³ ..	104,235	317,646	271,740	589,386 ⁵	85·55	5·654
Grand Total ..	3,075,238	1,860,812	1,565,750	3,426,562	84·14	1·114

¹ The areas here given, except in the case of New Zealand, are the results of planimetric calculations made in the office of the Surveyor-General, Melbourne. Except in the case of Western Australia, the area of which differs from the official estimate by 84,000 square miles, these results agree closely with the figures furnished officially by the various colonies.

² On the 30th September, 1887, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,027,749; on the 30th June, 1887, that of New South Wales was 1,022,767; on the 1st September, 1887, that of South Australia was 316,660.

³ In making up the estimates of population in Victoria and New South Wales, allowance has been made for unrecorded emigration since the census of 1881—the date of the last census. If this had not been done, the population of Victoria would have been set down as 1,033,043; and that of New South Wales as 1,030,901. Moreover, in the early part of 1886, censuses were taken in New Zealand and Queensland; the populations of those colonies have, therefore, been corrected on the basis of the results then obtained.

⁴ On the 1st May, 1886, the enumerated population of Queensland, with an allowance of 2½ per cent. for persons supposed to have been overlooked in the collection, was 330,924, viz., 195,102 males and 135,822 females.

⁵ On the 28th March, 1886, the enumerated population of New Zealand, exclusive of Maoris, was 578,482, viz., 312,221 males and 266,261 females; the Maoris at the same time numbered 41,828, viz., 22,868 males and 18,960 females. On the 30th June, 1887, the estimated population of New Zealand was 595,613.

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 1886.

Name of Colony.	Births of—			Deaths of—			Marriages. ¹	Per 1,000 of Mean Population Number of—			Excess of Births over Deaths.	
	Males.	Fem.	Total.	Males.	Fem.	Total.		Births.	Deaths.	Marriages. ¹	Numerical.	Per cent.
Victoria ..	15,753	15,071	30,824	8,575	6,377	14,952	7,737	31·23	15·15	7·84	15,872	106·15
New South Wales ..	18,700	17,584	36,284	8,501	6,086	14,587	7,811	37·03	14·89	7·97	21,697	148·74
Queensland ..	6,369	6,213	12,582	3,556	2,019	5,575	2,785	37·84	16·77	8·38	7,007	125·69
South Australia ..	5,711	5,466	11,177	2,349	1,885	4,234	1,976	35·70	13·52	6·31	6,943	163·98
Western Australia ..	787	679	1,466	525	281	806	297	39·43	21·67	7·99	660	81·89
Total ..	47,320	45,013	92,333	23,506	16,648	40,154	20,606	34·85	15·15	7·78	52,179	129·95
Tasmania ..	2,413	2,214	4,627	1,145	831	1,976	985	34·15	14·58	7·27	2,651	134·16
New Zealand ..	9,872	9,427	19,299	3,516	2,619	6,135	3,489	33·15	10·54	5·99	13,164	214·57
Grand Total ..	59,605	56,654	116,259	28,167	20,098	48,265	25,080	34·52	14·33	7·45	67,994	140·88

¹ The numbers in these two columns doubled give the total number of *persons* married and the number married in proportion to every 1,000 of the mean population.

TABLE III.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1886.

Name of Colony.	Number of Immigrants.			Number of Emigrants. ¹			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants. ²		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.
Victoria	65,946	27,458	93,404	47,382	20,720	68,102	18,564	6,738	25,302
New South Wales ..	50,234	20,154	70,388	30,994	10,902	41,896	19,240	9,252	28,492
Queensland	24,555	9,546	34,101	16,287	4,624	20,911	8,268	4,922	13,190
South Australia ..	13,485	4,138	17,623	17,508	7,723	25,231	- 4,023	- 3,585	- 7,608
Western Australia ..	4,300	1,315	5,615	1,507	370	1,877	2,793	945	3,738
Total	158,520	62,611	221,131	113,678	44,339	158,017	44,842	18,272	63,114
Tasmania	10,229	5,170	15,399	9,255	5,375	14,630	974	- 20 ⁵	769
New Zealand	11,068	5,033	16,101	10,442	4,595	15,037	626	43 ⁸	1,064
Grand Total	179,817	72,814	252,631	133,375	54,309	187,684	46,442	18,505	64,947 ³

NOTE.—The immigration and emigration in this table is by sea only. No account is, or can be, taken of persons going from colony to colony overland. The numbers of assisted and free immigrants included in the total numbers were as follow:—Victoria, *nil*; New South Wales, 4,081; Queensland, 10,451; South Australia, *nil*; Western Australia, 1,556; Tasmania, 168; New Zealand, 542; total, 16,798.

¹ The figures in these columns understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

² In consequence of the emigration returns being defective, as stated in the last footnote, the figures in these columns are too high. Where the minus sign (–) appears it indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed.

³ According to Imperial returns, the number of persons who left the United Kingdom for the Australasian colonies in 1886 was 44,055, and the number who returned to the United Kingdom from these colonies was 9,366. The excess in favour of departures was thus 34,689, or little more than half the excess of immigrants over emigrants shown in the table.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1886.
(Exclusive of Revenue from Loans.)

Name of Colony.	Public Revenue derived from—					Total Revenue.
	Taxation. ¹	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs	Other Sources.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	2,634,560	563,608	2,306,791	394,184 ²	581,878	6,481,021
New South Wales ..	2,611,835	1,643,955	2,389,138 ³	486,218	463,155	7,594,301 ⁴
Queensland	1,196,651	597,108	634,372	185,938	196,078	2,810,147
South Australia ..	585,123	227,145	542,142	182,709	438,150	1,975,269
Western Australia ..	184,999	104,377	35,896	20,729	42,563	388,564
Total	7,213,168	3,136,193	5,908,339	1,269,778	1,721,824	19,249,302
Tasmania	371,544	45,158	45,766	41,045	65,411	568,924
New Zealand	1,962,162	290,539 ⁵	1,001,113	234,681 ²	199,521	3,688,016
Grand Total	9,546,874	3,471,890	6,955,218	1,545,504	1,986,756	23,506,242

NOTE.—The figures of revenue and expenditure for Victoria are for the twelve months ended 30th June, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year. Refunds of revenue, drawbacks, and such similar entries, are rigidly excluded from the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Victoria, but are included in those of New South Wales and some of the other colonies. See also Notes 3 and 4.

¹ The amounts in this column are made up of Customs; Excise duties, including licenses imposed for revenue purposes; duties on bank notes; stamps, other than those for fees of office; legacy, succession, and probate duties; property and income taxes; and any other impost payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax; but excluding fees, licences, and charges for special services rendered.

² The proportion of the revenue of Victoria and New Zealand derived from “Other Taxes” and “Post and Telegraphs” has been partly estimated.

³ This amount includes £21,499 collected for traffic beyond Albury, but repayable to the Government of Victoria. Deducting this sum, which of course does not form part of the railway revenue of New South Wales, the net amount is reduced to £2,367,563, which includes £230,260 revenue from tramways.

⁴ Including revenue returned to the extent of at least £224,000—viz., £12,872 being repayments to credit of votes; £57,479 for drawbacks and refunds of duty; £21,499 railway revenue collected for the Victorian Government; £133,300 being other revenue returned; &c.

⁵ Exclusive of revenue from gold-fields.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1886—*continued*.

(Exclusive of Revenue from Loans.)

Name of Colony.	Proportion of Revenue derived from—					Amounts per Head.	
	Taxa- tion.	Crown Lands.	Rail- ways.	Post and Tele- graphs.	Other Sources.	Total Revenue.	Taxa- tion.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	40·66	8·70	35·59	6·08	8·97	6 13 6	2 14 3
New South Wales	34·39	21·65	31·46	6·40	6·10	7 15 0	2 13 4
Queensland	42·59	21·25	22·57	6·61	6·98	8 9 0	3 12 0
South Australia	29·62	11·50	27·45	9·25	22·18	6 6 0	1 17 5
Western Australia	47·61	26·87	9·24	5·33	10·95	10 9 0	4 19 6
Total	37·47	16·29	30·70	6·60	8·94	7 6 2	2 14 9
Tasmania	65·29	7·94	8·04	7·23	11·50	4 4 0	2 14 10
New Zealand	53·20	7·88	27·15	6·36	5·41	6 6 9	3 7 5
Grand Total	40·61	14·77	29·59	6·57	8·46	7 0 3	2 17 0

NOTE.—The figures of revenue and expenditure for Victoria are for the twelve months ended 30th June, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year. Refunds of revenue, drawbacks, and such similar entries, are rigidly excluded from the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Victoria, but are included in those of New South Wales and some of the other colonies. See also Notes 3 and 4.

TABLE V.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1886.

(Exclusive of Expenditure from Loans.)

Name of Colony.	Public Expenditure on—					Total Expenditure.
	Railways (Working Expenses).	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immi- gration.	Other Services.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	1,323,873	564,620	1,282,010	..	3,343,037	6,513,540
New South Wales	1,710,495 ¹	610,651	1,579,689	35,397	5,142,637	9,078,869 ²
Queensland	476,966	309,038	841,565	..	1,574,461	3,202,030
South Australia	372,787	180,288	683,564	22,789	974,967	2,234,395
Western Australia	44,580	31,112	59,780	11,000	248,203	394,675
Total	3,928,701	1,695,709	4,446,608	69,186	11,283,305	21,423,509
Tasmania	70,709	55,760	155,844	..	302,443	584,756
New Zealand	692,039	287,095	1,753,243	..	1,578,498	4,310,875
Grand Total	4,691,449	2,038,564	6,355,695	69,186	13,164,246	26,319,140

NOTE.—For periods to which the figures relate in each colony; and for remarks in reference to the practice of swelling the returns of some of the colonies by including refunds of revenue, &c., on both sides of the account, see Note to last table.

¹ Including £97,707 for Tramways, but exclusive of £20,682 collected for the Victorian Government for traffic beyond Albury.

² See footnote (4) to last table.

TABLE V.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1886—*continued.*

(Exclusive of Expenditure from Loans.)

Name of Colony.	Proportion of Total Expenditure expended on—					Total Expenditure per Head.
	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	20·32	8·67	19·68	..	51·33	6 14 2
New South Wales ..	18·84	6·73	17·40	·39	56·64	9 5 4
Queensland ..	14·90	9·65	26·28	..	49·17	9 12 7
South Australia ..	16·68	8·07	30·59	1·02	43·64	7 2 9
Western Australia ..	11·30	7·88	15·14	2·79	62·89	10 12 3
Total ..	18·34	7·92	20·76	·32	52·66	8 2 8
Tasmania ..	12·09	9·54	26·65	..	51·72	4 6 4
New Zealand ..	16·05	6·66	40·67	..	36·62	7 8 1
Grand Total ..	17·83	7·75	24·15	·26	50·01	7 17 1

NOTE.—For periods to which the figures relate in each colony; and for remarks in reference to the practice of swelling the returns of some of the colonies by including refunds of revenue, &c., on both sides of the account, see Note to last table.

TABLE VI.—EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS, 1886.

Name of Colony.	Expenditure from Loans on—						Total Expenditure from Loans.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Light-houses, &c.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	1,401,511	235,435	16,271	20,976	..	57,591 ¹	1,731,834
New South Wales ..	2,754,683	495,023	29,362	73,813	..	413,475	3,766,356
Queensland ..	1,379,322	39,195	11,250	139,119	178,610	281,729	2,029,225
South Australia ..	1,008,275	236,871	13,565	88,165	..	104,924 ²	1,451,800
Western Australia ..	103,297	1,540	51	10,029	..	19,230 ³	134,147
Total ..	6,647,088	1,008,114	70,499	332,102	178,610	876,949	9,113,362
Tasmania ..	266,014	..	..⁴	119,008 ⁴	3,808	95,459	484,289
New Zealand ..	502,864	..	284,011	137,519	4,589	654,740	1,583,723
Grand Total ..	7,415,966	1,008,114	354,510	588,629	187,007	1,627,148	11,181,374

Name of Colony.	Proportion Expended from Loans on—						Expenditure from Loans per Head.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbours, Rivers, Light-houses, &c.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.
Victoria ..	80·93	13·59	·94	1·21	..	3·33	1 15 8
New South Wales ..	73·15	13·14	·77	1·96	..	10·98	3 16 10
Queensland ..	67·98	1·93	·55	6·86	8·80	13·88	6 2 1
South Australia ..	69·45	16·32	·93	6·07	..	7·23	4 12 9
Western Australia ..	77·00	1·15	·04	7·48	..	14·33	3 12 2
Total ..	72·94	11·06	·77	3·64	1·97	9·62	3 9 2
Tasmania ..	54·93	..	..	24·57	·79	19·71	3 11 6
New Zealand ..	31·75	..	17·93	8·69	·29	41·34	2 14 5
Grand Total ..	66·33	9·02	3·17	5·26	1·67	14·55	3 6 9

NOTE.—For periods to which the figures relate, see Note to Table IV. *ante.*

¹ Including £45,438 on school buildings.

² Including £30,282 on Electric Telegraphs, £30,198 on Sewerage, and £11,924 on Defences, &c.

³ Including £8,423 on Electric Telegraphs.

⁴ In Tasmania, the expenditure on roads and bridges is included with that on "Harbours, &c."

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1886.

(On the 31st December.)

Name of Colony.	Public Debt contracted for—				
	Railways and Tramways.	Electric Telegraphs.	Water Supply and Sewerage.	Harbours and Rivers, Lighthouses and Docks, &c.	Roads and Bridges, Defences, and Other Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	23,079,747	..	4,327,930	626,018	2,080,508
New South Wales ..	28,541,582	663,295	3,149,288	1,577,259	2,052,753
Queensland ..	11,833,657	672,061	445,321	1,312,313	1,386,138
South Australia ..	10,878,530	825,375	2,402,675	1,363,395	2,154,555
Western Australia ..	704,003	138,644	..	..	113,050
Total ..	75,037,519	2,299,375	10,325,214	4,878,985	7,787,004
Tasmania ..	1,702,228	90,971	..	1,075,738	694,078
New Zealand ¹ ..	12,978,429	538,979	558,926	745,299	5,434,453
Grand Total ..	89,718,176	2,929,325	10,884,140	6,700,022	13,915,535

Name of Colony.	Public Debt contracted for—		Total Public Debt.			Proportion of Total Debt contracted for Railways and Telegraphs.
	Immigra- tion.	Other Services, &c. ²	Amount. ³	Average per Head.	Year's Revenue equal to—	
	£	£	£	£ s. d.		per cent.
Victoria ..	..	..	30,114,203	30 0 5	4·65	76·64
New South Wales ..	569,930	4,480,142	41,034,249	40 19 1	5·43	77·00
Queensland ..	2,228,007	2,943,353	20,820,850	60 15 5	7·41	66·14
South Australia ..	..	715,670	18,340,200	58 12 10	9·28	63·82
Western Australia ..	..	330,303	1,286,000	32 9 9	3·31	88·17
Total ..	2,797,937	8,469,468	111,595,502	41 6 11	5·80	72·78
Tasmania ..	232,814	230,891	4,026,720	29 6 11	7·08	44·53
New Zealand ¹ ..	2,118,071	15,213,619	37,587,776 ³	63 15 6 ³	10·20	54·93
Grand Total ..	5,148,822	23,913,978	153,209,998	44·14 3	6·52	68·70

NOTE.—On the 30th June, 1887, the public debt of Victoria was £33,119,164. The estimated population at that date was 1,019,106, and the approximate revenue of the financial year ended with that date was £6,733,867. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £32 10s., and the debt was equivalent to 4·92 years' revenue. During the first six months of 1887 Queensland floated a fresh loan in London for £2,500,000, and South Australia one for £850,000.

¹ The figures for New Zealand represent the net expenditure out of the "Public Works Fund" since 1870, the date of the first Immigration and Public Works Loan; it is, moreover, stated that, besides loan moneys, receipts in aid from Stamp duties, &c., contributed somewhat towards the total sum so expended. The balance required to make up the total debt at the end of 1886 has been entered as "unapportioned."

² Included in this column, in the line for New Zealand, are £1,075,614 to meet deficiencies in the revenue, and £1,159,433 for "Interest and Sinking Fund"; New South Wales, £1,335,230 for repayment of loans; also the following amounts, which had been unapportioned or unexpended:—New South Wales, £3,095,056; Queensland, £1,912,295; Western Australia, £330,305; New Zealand, £12,978,572. The last amount includes the old provincial loans of New Zealand (raised prior to the abolition of provinces in 1876), of which no particulars of the purposes for which they were applied are available.

³ As a set-off against the public debt, New Zealand possessed an accrued sinking fund amounting, on the 31st December, to £3,469,264; the net liability for that colony was, therefore, £34,118,512, or £57 17s. 9d. per head of population, and equal to 9·25 times the revenue. The sinking funds possessed by the other colonies were comparatively small, consisting of the following amounts:—Victoria, £52,038; Western Australia, £52,259; and Tasmania, £82,852.

TABLE VIII.—IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1886.

Name of Colony.	Total Value of—		Value per Head of—		Proportion of Total Imports from—		
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	The United Kingdom.	The Australasian Colonies.	Other Countries.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Victoria	18,530,575	11,795,321	18 15 5	11 19 0	47·77	33·75	18·48
New South Wales ..	20,973,548	15,556,213	21 8 1	15 17 6	49·80	36·93	13·27
Queensland	6,103,227	4,933,970	18 7 1	14 16 9	44·11	50·49	5·40
South Australia ..	4,852,750	4,439,008	15 10 0	14 6 9	40·68	49·35	9·97
Western Australia..	758,013	630,393	20 7 9	16 19 1	45·90	52·36	1·74
Total	51,218,113	37,404,905	19 6 7	14 2 4	47·47	38·80	13·73
Tasmania	1,756,567	1,331,540	12 19 3	9 16 6	36·53	61·72	1·75
New Zealand	6,759,013	6,672,791	11 12 3	11 9 3	66·30	19·49	14·21
Grand Total	59,733,693	45,409,236	17 14 9	13 9 8	49·28	37·29	13·43

Name of Colony.	Proportion of Total Exports to—			Exports of Home Produce.	
	The United Kingdom.	The Australasian Colonies.	Other Countries.	Total Value.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£	
Victoria	55·67	34·83	9·50	9,054,687	76·77
New South Wales ..	38·74	48·50	12·76	12,884,200	82·82
Queensland	26·12	70·69	3·19	4,813,092	97·55
South Australia ..	56·89	34·99	8·12	2,822,138	62·87
Western Australia ..	80·16	14·71	5·13	626,524	99·40
Total	45·29	44·92	9·79	30,200,641	80·74
Tasmania	18·59	81·38	·03	1,312,416	98·57
New Zealand	68·75	25·56	5·69	6,386,682	95·71
Grand Total	47·95	43·15	8·90	37,899,739	83·46

NOTE.—There is reason to believe that both imports and exports are over-valued in most of the colonies.

TABLE IX.—SHIPPING, 1886.

Name of Colony.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria ..	2,307	1,848,058	2,324	1,887,329	4,631	3,735,387
New South Wales ..	2,684	2,114,618	2,755	2,143,986	5,439	4,258,604
Queensland ¹ ..	918	557,026	977	563,453	1,895	1,120,479
South Australia ..	859	770,922	878	787,554	1,737	1,558,476
Western Australia ..	287	260,286	255	237,222	542	497,508
Total ..	7,055	5,550,910	7,189	5,619,544	14,244	11,170,454
Tasmania ..	690	343,656	715	348,773	1,405	692,429
New Zealand ..	725	502,572	707	488,331	1,432	990,903
Grand Total ..	8,470	6,397,138	8,611	6,456,648	17,081	12,853,786

¹ Direct trade only. Formerly the coastal trade carried on by vessels arriving from other countries was included. Had this been done for 1886 the number of vessels would have been swelled to 4,370, and the total tonnage to 3,275,437.

TABLE X.—RAILWAYS, 1886.

Name of Colony.	Length at End of Year.		Government Lines Open for Traffic.					
	Open. ¹	In course of Construction.	Capital Cost at end of Year.		Revenue Account for the Year.			Proportion of Net Receipts to Capital Cost. ²
			Total.	Average per Mile.	Receipts	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts	
miles.	miles.	£	£	£	£	£	per cent.	
Victoria	1,743	316	23,903,893	13,714	2,329,126	1,310,538	1,018,588	4·36
New South Wales ..	1,935	267	24,079,555	12,741	2,160,070	1,492,992	667,078	2·97
Queensland .. .	1,555	637 ³	10,716,352 ⁴	6,892	640,845	476,966	163,879	1·62 ⁵
South Australia ..	1,382	417	8,348,800	6,042	555,589	359,840	195,749	2·50
Western Australia ..	154	46	703,610 ⁴	4,569	35,896	41,388 ⁶	—5,492	—·91 ⁶
Total	6,769	1,683	67,752,210	10,076	5,721,526	3,681,724	2,039,802	3·17
Tasmania ⁷	303	138	2,060,648	8,081	114,872	106,750	8,122	·42
New Zealand .. .	1,809	171	13,017,567	7,564	998,768	699,072	299,696	2·36
Grand Total .. .	8,881	1,992	82,830,425	9,521	6,835,166	4,487,546	2,347,620	2·97

NOTE.—The figures are for the year ended 30th June, 1886, in Victoria, and for that ended 31st December in the other colonies. On the 30th June, 1887, the extent of lines open in Victoria had increased to 1,880 miles, and the cost of construction to £25,297,534; whilst the gross receipts for 1886-7 amounted to £2,453,078, the working expenses to £1,427,116, and the net receipts to £1,025,962. The latter was equivalent to 4·17 per cent. of the capital cost. In addition to the Victorian lines open, there were, on the 30th June, 1887, 337 miles in progress, and 675 miles authorized, but not commenced.

¹ Including private as well as Government lines. The following are the lengths of private lines:—New South Wales, 45; Tasmania, 48; New Zealand, 88 miles. Tramways are not included in the table. Of tramways open at the end of 1886, there were in Victoria 9 miles (cable), constructed by the Melbourne municipalities, but let to a private company; New South Wales, 35 miles, constructed by Government at a capital cost of £857,483, the gross receipts from which amounted in 1886 to £234,143, and the working expenses to £208,687; in Queensland, 664 miles; and in Western Australia, constructed by timber companies, 100 miles. The cost of construction of the cable tramways of Victoria (including expenditure on lines in progress), at the end of 1886, was £663,764, and the receipts during the year amounted to £74,340.

² The calculations in this column are based on the mean of the amounts of capital cost at the beginning and end of the year.

³ Including railways authorized.

⁴ Including expenditure on lines in progress.

⁵ This is below the true proportion, as the capital cost on which the rate is based includes expenditure on lines in progress, which were necessarily unproductive.

⁶ The minus sign (—) indicates a net loss, or excess of working expenses over receipts.

⁷ Included with the Government lines in Tasmania are 133 miles guaranteed by the State, constructed at a cost of £872,332. The other private lines in that colony cost £153,133; whilst the receipts during the year amounted to £17,063, and the working expenses to £7,956.

TABLE XI.—POSTAL RETURNS, 1886.

Name of Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Number Despatched and Received of—				Revenue. ²	Expenditure.
		Letters and Post Cards.		Newspapers. ¹			
		Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.		
						£	£
Victoria	1,429	38,392,414	39·00	17,482,490	17·71	308,643	514,399 ^s
New South Wales ..	1,157	42,849,900	43·73	29,532,400	30·14	330,591	396,710
Queensland	662	10,503,345	31·59	9,391,614	28·24	102,273	208,410
South Australia ..	568	13,129,921	41·94	6,672,013	21·31	102,662	179,412
Western Australia ..	80	1,847,694	49·69	1,153,892	31·03	13,305	31,112 ^s
Total	3,896	106,723,274	40·28	64,232,409	24·24	857,474	1,330,043
Tasmania	251	4,193,873	30·95	3,806,738	28·09	32,510	38,401
New Zealand	1,089	39,518,479	67·89	14,324,047	24·61	206,029	168,069
Grand Total	5,236	150,435,626	44·67	82,363,194	24·46	1,096,013	1,536,513

¹ Subject to certain regulations and restrictions, newspapers posted in New South Wales and Queensland travel free to any of the Australasian colonies, and those posted in Western Australia and Tasmania travel free to all places. In the other colonies a small postage fee is charged on newspapers.

² This probably includes commission on money orders in all the colonies.

³ Including expenditure on telegraphs.

TABLE XII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1886.

Name of Colony.	On the 31st December.					During the Year.	
	Miles of Lines (Poles).			Miles of Wire in Operation—		Telegrams Received and Despatched.	Amount Received.
	In operation.	In course of Construction.	Total.	Telegraph.	Telephone.		
Victoria	4,094	..	4,094	10,111	1,848	2,023,858	£ 93,490
New South Wales ..	10,618	198	10,816	20,797	*	2,661,126	158,128
Queensland	8,225	779	9,004	14,443	* ¹	1,450,567	82,958
South Australia ..	5,459	7	5,466	8,771	1,539	669,442	78,123
Western Australia ..	2,385	500	2,885	2,658	100	165,613	7,428
Total	30,781	1,484	32,265	56,780	*	6,970,606	420 127
Tasmania	1,772	26	1,798	2,353	178	214,738	19,793
New Zealand	4,546 ²	79	4,625 ²	11,178	1,105	1,836,266	106,638
Grand Total	37,099	1,589	38,688	70,311	*	9,021,610	546,558

* Where asterisks occur, the information was not furnished or is incomplete.

¹ In Queensland the number of telephones in use was 523; the length of wire has not been furnished.

² Including 359 miles of cable.

TABLE XIII.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED AND IN PROCESS OF ALIENATION, 1886.

Name of Colony.	During the Year 1886.					
	Sold by Auction, Private Contract, &c			Selected under System of Deferred Payments. ¹	Granted without Purchase.	Total Extent Wholly or Conditionally Alienated.
	Area.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Average Price per Acre.			
	acres.	£	£ s. d.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Victoria	19,281	100,997	5 4 9	188,196	1,120	208,597
New South Wales	288,038	439,322	1 10 6	954,560	11,100	1,253,698
Queensland ..	1,560	168,060	107 14 8	465,208 ²	737	467,505
South Australia ..	4,738	6,255	1 6 5	32,910 ³	..	37,648
Western Australia	38,945	34,274	0 17 7	66,778	929	106,652
Total ..	352,562	748,908	2 2 6	1,707,652	13,886	2,074,100
Tasmania	1,486	1,915	1 5 9	49,525	3,574	54,585
New Zealand ..	39,964	43,836	1 1 11	52,711	185,764 ⁴	278,439
Grand Total	394,012	794,659	2 0 4	1,809,888	203,224	2,407,124

Name of Colony.	Up to the End of 1886.—Extent—			At the End of 1886.—Extent—	
	Alienated in Fee Simple. ⁵		In Process of Alienation under System of Deferred Payments. ⁶	Alienated or in Process of Alienation.	Neither Alienated nor in Process of Alienation.
	Sold.	Granted without Purchase.			
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Victoria	14,766,771	13,426	7,709,186	22,489,383	33,756,377
New South Wales ⁷	22,016,501	3,104,773	16,164,190	41,285,464	156,586,536
Queensland ..	8,389,942	65,091	2,540,341	10,995,374	416,667,986
South Australia ..	7,297,638	370,000	3,611,306	11,278,944	566,913,056
Western Australia	1,813,265 ⁸	.. ⁸	342,630	2,155,895	622,432,905
Total ..	54,284,117	3,553,290	30,367,653	88,205,060	1,796,356,860
Tasmania	*	*	*	4,513,454	12,366,546
New Zealand ..	12,008,157	5,706,726 ⁹	516,002	19,130,885	47,579,435 ¹⁰
Grand Total	*	*	*	111,849,399	1,856,302,841

* Where asterisks occur the information has not been furnished or cannot be completed.

¹ The purchase money for selected land varies in the different colonies from 10s. to 30s. per acre, payable by annual instalments (often without interest) extending over a period of 10 or 20 years. For particulars of the terms and conditions under which such land is held, see page 389 *ante*.

² This represents the area leased, with option of purchase on certain conditions, under the Land Act of 1884.

³ Exclusive of surrendered lands re-selected under the Act of the 31st August, 1884.

⁴ Of this area, 107,567 acres were granted to Natives, or Europeans who purchased from them, under Native Land Acts.

⁵ Including only that of which the purchase has been completed.

⁶ Exclusive of the extent estimated to have been forfeited for non-fulfilment of conditions, &c.

⁷ The figures in this line have recently received a thorough revision, hence the apparent discrepancies in some cases when compared with the figures published last year.

⁸ In Western Australia, land granted without purchase is included with the area "Sold."

⁹ These figures relate partly to lands in respect to which Crown Grants have been issued either to the original Maori possessors, or to Europeans or Maoris who have purchased from them, under certain Native Land Acts.

¹⁰ Of this extent, about 16,000,000 acres belong to the Maoris, or to Europeans who have purchased from them; and 93,868 acres were held under "Perpetual Lease."

TABLE XIV.—STATE EDUCATION, 1886.

Name of Colony.	At the End of the Year.				Gross Enrolment during the Year.		
	Number of State Schools.	Number of Teachers.			Males.	Females.	Total.
		Males.	Females.	Total.			
Victoria	1,870	1,712	2,466	4,178 ¹	119,133	111,443	230,576
New South Wales ..	2,170	1,869	1,887	3,756	127,200 ²	77,334 ²	204,534
Queensland ..	479	640	742	1,382	30,902	28,037	58,939
South Australia ..	504	415	666	1,081	25,800 ²	24,122 ²	49,922
Western Australia ..	89	49	101	150	2,295	2,213	4,508
Total.. ..	5,112	4,685	5,862	10,547	305,330	243,149	548,479
Tasmania	209	157	233	390	8,742	7,272	16,014
New Zealand ..	1,054	1,206	1,515	2,721	75,825 ²	68,730 ²	144,555
Grand Total ..	6,375	6,048	7,610	13,658	389,897	319,151	709,048

Name of Colony.	Scholars in Average Attendance during the Year.			Estimated Number of Distinct Children Attending during the Year.	Cost of Instruction. ³			Cost of Instruction per Head of—	
	Total Number.	Number to each Teacher.	Percentage of Scholars on the Rolls.		Amount contributed by—		Total.	Mean Population.	Scholars in Average Attendance.
					State.	Parents, &c., in Fees.			
					£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	123,550	30	53·58	190,223	538,035	3,549 ⁴	541,584	0 12 0	4 7 8
New South Wales	105,538	28	56·70	186,126	591,246	63,165	654,411	0 13 4	6 4 0
Queensland ..	32,250	23	54·75	51,410 ²	130,349	..	130,349	0 7 10	4 0 10
South Australia..	28,000	26	63·05	44,405	90,768	23,736	114,504	0 7 4	4 1 9
Western Australia	3,344	22	74·17	4,822	8,920	1,424	10,344	0 5 7	3 1 10
Total	292,682	28	53·36	476,986	1,359,318	91,874	1,451,192	0 11 0	4 19 2
Tasmania	7,866	20	49·12	16,014	27,306	8,458	35,764	0 5 3	4 10 11
New Zealand ..	80,737	31	55·85	105,300	346,408 ⁵	333 ⁴	346,741	0 11 11	4 5 11
Grand Total ..	381,285	28	53·77	598,300	1,733,032	100,665	1,833,697	0 10 11	4 16 2

NOTE.—The State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular) in all the colonies, and Western Australia is now the only colony which grants assistance to denominational (private) schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, and New Zealand; but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age differs in the various colonies—in Victoria it is from 6 to 15 years, in New South Wales from 6 to 14, in Queensland from 6 to 12, in South Australia from 7 to 13, in Tasmania from 7 to 14, and in New Zealand from 7 to 13 years. For a complete account of the educational systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1880-81, pp. 431 to 459.

¹ Including 1,076 pupil-teachers, and 521 work-mistresses. In previous years, work-mistresses in Victorian schools were not included in this return.

² These figures have been estimated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.

³ Exclusive of expenditure towards capital cost of buildings, &c.

⁴ For extra subjects only.

⁵ Including £29,605 from Education Reserves.

TABLE XV.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1886-7.—LAND IN CULTIVATION.

* * The Agricultural Statistics in most of the colonies are collected in the months of February or March of each year. The present returns are for those months of 1887. In calculating the rates of tillage per head, the population at the 31st December, 1886, has been taken.

Name of Colony.	Number of Acres under Tillage.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.
Victoria.. ..	2,417,582	2·41
New South Wales	977,664	1·02
Queensland	221,843	·65
South Australia ^s	2,785,490	8·91
Western Australia	86,248	2·18
Total	6,488,827	2·40
Tasmania	446,391	3·25
New Zealand	1,372,219	2·33
Grand Total	8,307,437	2·42

Name of Colony.	Number of Acres under—									
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals. ¹	Pota- toes.	Hay.	Vines.	Green Forage. ²	Other Tillage. ³
Victoria	1,052,685	185,765	37,031	4,901	29,434	49,974	445,150	10,310	284,186	318,146 ⁴
New South Wales	337,730	23,947	6,079	146,957	1,522	17,322	223,470	5,840	165,820	48,977 ⁵
Queensland	6,787	138	768	75,566	887 ⁶	7,202	39,280	1,517	17,183	72,515 ⁷
South Australia ^s	1,942,453	7,264	15,697	..	4,601	5,666	308,429	4,590	33,296	463,494
Western Australia	24,043	1,766	5,185	171	628	356	25,718	649	1,075	26,657
Total	3,363,698	218,880	64,760	227,595	37,072	80,520	1,042,047	22,906	501,560	929,789
Tasmania	35,322	21,607	2,749	..	9,385	16,084	47,269	..	198,935	115,040 ⁸
New Zealand	253,025	387,228	21,535	4,720	10,217	27,683	57,938	.. ¹⁰	416,682 ¹¹	193,191 ¹²
Grand Total	3,652,045	627,715	89,044	232,315	56,674	124,287	1,147,254	22,906	1,117,177	1,238,020

NOTE.—Land in fallow is included in the total area under tillage in all the colonies, except New South Wales; but land under permanent artificial grasses is not included in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand. See also Notes 2, 3, and 11.

¹ Including beans and pease, except in the case of New South Wales.

² In addition to crops sown for the purpose of being cut green for cattle, this column contains the following areas laid down in permanent artificial grass in the colonies named:—Victoria, 276,291 acres; New South Wales, (not returned); Queensland (not returned); South Australia, 23,217 acres; Western Australia (not returned); Tasmania, 196,333 acres. For extent of such land in New Zealand, see Note 11.

³ In the returns of some of the colonies, this column embraces land in fallow as well as land under crop. The following are the areas in fallow included in the returns of such colonies:—Victoria, 277,788 acres; New South Wales (not returned); Queensland, 12,282 acres; South Australia, 450,536 acres; Western Australia, 1,845 acres; Tasmania, 21,678 acres; New Zealand, 163,241 acres.

⁴ Including 910 acres under turnips, carrots, parsnips, cabbage, and beet, which produced 7,158 tons; 1,257 acres under mangel wurzel, which produced 19,142 tons; 1,996 acres under onions, which produced 11,625 tons; 2,031 acres under tobacco, which produced 12,008 cwt.; 204 acres under chicory, which produced 1,472 tons; 730 acres under hops, which produced 5,023 cwt.; 2,942 acres under grass seeds, which produced about 61,490 bushels, &c.

⁵ Including 1,203 acres under tobacco, which produced 13,642 cwt.; 15,117 acres (of which 9,202 acres were unproductive) under sugar-cane, which produced 167,959 cwt. of sugar; 7,920 acres under oranges, which produced 6,376,868 dozen; and 18,605 acres under gardens and orchards.

⁶ Rice.

⁷ Including 54,010 acres under sugar-cane, of which 34,657 acres were productive, and yielded 58,545 tons of sugar; 255 acres under arrowroot, which produced 463,900 lbs.; 751 acres under oranges, which produced 451,777 dozen; 1,497 acres under bananas, which produced 3,180,375 dozen; 411 acres under pine apples, which produced 165,453 dozen; 90 acres under tobacco, which produced 636 cwt.

⁸ No agricultural statistics having been collected in South Australia in either of the last two years, the figures for 1884-5 have been again repeated for that colony.

⁹ Including 4,203 acres under turnips, which produced 38,357 tons; 829 acres under mangel wurzel, which yielded 12,167 tons; and 8,735 acres in gardens and orchards. The remainder consisted of fenced and cleared land, not strictly under tillage, and devoted to pastoral purposes.

¹⁰ No account taken.

¹¹ In the figures for New Zealand, the land under permanent artificial grass, amounting to 5,495,843 acres—of which about one half had been, and the other half had not been, previously ploughed—is not entered as green forage, nor is it included in the total area under tillage, as in the other colonies. Were the whole so placed, it would bring the land under tillage up to 6,868,062 acres, or to 11·65 acres per head of the population.

¹² Including 4,348 acres under mangolds, beet, carrots, parsnips, &c.; 528 acres under hops; 10 acres under tobacco; and 22,885 acres under gardens and orchards.

TABLE XVI.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1886-7.—PRODUCE OF CROPS.

Name of Colony.	Bushels raised of—					Tons raised of—	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals. ¹	Potatoes.	Hay.
Victoria	12,100,036	4,256,079	827,852	231,447	594,555	170,661	483,049
New South Wales ..	5,868,844	600,892	132,949	3,825,146	22,533	45,803	349,888
Queensland	21,221	1,438	18,483	1,709,673	24,876	26,967	75,371
South Australia ² ..	14,621,755	88,639	211,207	..	64,826	23,192	285,839
Western Australia ..	288,516	28,512	82,816	3,933	8,792*	1,071	25,718
Total	32,900,372	4,975,560	1,273,307	5,770,199	715,582	267,694	1,219,865
Tasmania	632,573	560,622	61,585	..	164,649	75,773	50,158
New Zealand	6,297,638	11,973,295	558,606	141,600*	224,774*	134,965	79,013
Grand Total ..	39,830,583	17,509,477	1,893,498	5,911,799	1,105,005	478,432	1,349,036

Name of Colony.	Gallons of Wine made.	Bushels per Acre of—					Tons per Acre of—	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Potatoes.	Hay.
Victoria	986,041	11·49	22·91	22·36	47·23	20·20	3·41	1·09
New South Wales ..	601,897	17·38	25·09	21·87	26·03	14·81	2·64	1·57
Queensland	147,410	3·13	10·42	24·07	22·63	28·04	3·74	1·92
South Australia ² ..	473,535	7·53	12·20	13·46	..	14·09	4·10	·93
Western Australia ..	98,350	12·00	16·14	15·97	23·00	..	3·01	1·00
Total	2,307,233	9·79	22·73	19·66	25·36	19·30	3·32	1·17
Tasmania .. ..	..	17·91	25·95	22·40	..	17·54	4·71	1·06
New Zealand .. ..	..	24·89	30·92	25·94	..	..	4·88	1·36
Grand Total ..	2,307,233	10·91	27·89	21·26	25·45	19·50	3·85	1·18

* Estimated.

¹ Including beans and pease, except in the case of New South Wales.² No agricultural statistics having been collected in South Australia in either of the last two years, the figures for 1884-5 have been given for that colony.

TABLE XVII.—LIVE STOCK, 1886-7.

** The Live Stock Statistics are collected in October in Western Australia, and in most of the other colonies simultaneously with the Agricultural Statistics, in the months of February and March.

Name of Colony.	Number of—				Total.
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	
Victoria	308,553	1,303,265	10,700,403	240,957	12,553,178
New South Wales	361,663	1,367,844	39,169,304	209,576	41,108,387
Queensland ..	278,694	4,071,563	9,690,445	61,861	14,102,563
South Australia ¹ ..	168,420	389,726	6,696,406	163,807	7,418,359
Western Australia	38,360	88,254	1,809,071	24,655	1,960,340
Total ..	1,155,690	7,220,652	68,065,629	700,856	77,142,827
Tasmania	29,684	148,665	1,608,946	73,118	1,860,413
New Zealand ² ..	187,382	895,461	16,677,445	369,992	18,130,280
Grand Total..	1,372,756	8,264,778	86,352,020	1,143,966	97,133,520

Name of Colony.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.
	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.
Victoria	3.51	31	14.83	130	122	1,067	2.74	24	143	1,252
New South Wales	1.17	36	4.42	137	127	3,909	.68	21	133	4,103
Queensland ..	.42	81	6.09	1,189	15	2,828	.09	18	21	4,116
South Australia ¹ ..	.19	54	.43	125	7	2,141	.18	52	8	2,372
Western Australia	.04	97	.09	223	2	4,570	.03	62	2	4,952
Total ..	.39	43	2.45	267	23	2,521	.24	26	26	2,857
Tasmania ..	1.13	22	5.64	108	61	1,173	2.77	53	71	1,356
New Zealand ..	1.80	32	8.59	152	160	2,829	3.55	63	174	3,076
Grand Total..	.45	40	2.69	241	28	2,520	.37	33	32	2,835

¹ No statistics of live stock having been collected in South Australia for either of the last two years, the figures for 1884-5 are given for that colony.

² The figures for New Zealand are those returned at the census of March, 1886. They include 42,103 cattle, 112,850 sheep, and 92,091 pigs, belonging to the Maoris.

TABLE XVIII.—WOOL PRODUCE, 1886.

Name of Colony.	Wool Imported.		Wool Exported.		Wool Manufactured in the Colony.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value, at 1s. 4d. per lb.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Victoria	59,196,663	2,331,599	107,984,839	4,999,662	1,651,458	110,097
New South Wales ..	7,800,721	279,686	178,650,611	7,201,976	378,540	25,236
Queensland ..	..	..	28,700,546	1,413,908	..	..
South Australia ..	17,602,167	734,867	58,493,555	1,955,207	100,000*	6,667*
Western Australia ..	..	..	6,139,917	332,519	..	..
Total ..	84,599,551	3,346,152	379,969,468	15,903,272	2,129,998	142,000
Tasmania ..	..	..	8,175,780	310,934	124,400	8,293
New Zealand ..	36,943	801	90,853,744	3,072,971	1,924,932	128,329
Grand Total ..	84,636,494	3,346,953	478,998,992	19,287,177	4,179,330	278,622

* Estimated.

TABLE XVIII.—WOOL PRODUCE, 1886.

Name of Colony.	Wool Production, 1886.				Proportion of Exports of Wool to Total General Exports.	Average Export Price per lb.
	Quantity. ¹		Value.			
	Total.	Average to each Sheep.	Total.	Average per Head of Population.		
	lbs.	lbs.	£	£ s. d.	per cent.	d.
Victoria	50,439,634	4·71	2,778,160	2 16 3	42·39	11
New South Wales ..	171,228,430	4·37	6,947,526	7 1 10	46·30	9 ³ / ₄
Queensland	28,700,546	2·96	1,413,908	4 5 1	28·66	11 ³ / ₄
South Australia ..	40,991,388	6·12	1,227,007	3 18 5	43·56	8
Western Australia ..	6,139,917	3·39	332,519	8 18 10	52·75	13
Total ..	297,499,915	4·37	12,699,120	4 15 10	42·52	10
Tasmania	8,300,180	5·16	319,227	2 7 1	23·35	9 ¹ / ₄
New Zealand ..	92,741,733	5·56	3,200,499	5 10 0	46·05	8
Grand Total ..	398,541,828	4·62	16,218,846	4 16 4	42·47	9 ³ / ₄

¹ The quantities of wool exported, set down as home produced, having been found to be unreliable, the figures in these columns have been made up of the sum of the total quantities exported from and used for manufactures in, less the quantities imported by, the respective colonies.

TABLE XIX.—GOLD PRODUCE.

Name of Colony.	Gold raised—					
	Prior to 1886.		During 1886.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value. ¹	Quantity.	Value. ¹	Quantity.	Value. ¹
	oz.	£	oz.	£	ozs.	£
Victoria ..	53,727,986	214,911,944	665,196	2,660,784	54,393,182	217,572,728
New South Wales ..	9,639,359	35,727,939	98,446	355,600	9,737,805	36,083,539
Queensland ..	4,885,647	17,099,764	340,998	1,193,493	5,226,645	18,293,257
South Australia ² ..	172,961	691,275	26,315	95,674	199,276	786,949
Total ..	68,425,953	268,430,922	1,130,955	4,305,551	69,556,908	272,736,473
Tasmania ..	419,656	1,608,929	31,014	117,250	450,670	1,726,179
New Zealand ..	10,789,650	42,297,252	227,079	903,569	11,016,729	43,200,821
Grand Total ..	79,635,259	312,337,103	1,389,048	5,326,370	81,024,307	317,663,473

NOTE.—The figures for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland express the quantity and value of all the gold known to have been raised in those colonies since the period of its first discovery in Australia in 1851; those for South Australia are estimated partly from the returns of the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, and partly from the export returns; those for New Zealand express the total exports of gold from the earliest period; and those for Tasmania express the quantity known to have been raised since 1866, there being no record of the gold raised prior to that period. There are no returns of the gold raised in Western Australia, although it is believed a considerable quantity was obtained on the Kimberley gold-fields of that colony during, and some prior to, 1886.

¹ In Victoria the average value of the gold raised is £4 per oz., and in Queensland £3 10s. per oz. The purity, and consequently the value, varies considerably in different districts. Standard gold is worth £3 17s. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., and pure gold £4 4s. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per oz.

² Including Northern Territory, whence the quantity exported in 1886 was 17,490 oz., valued at £63,139.

TABLE XX.—STATISTICS OF FIJI, 1878 TO 1886.

. Fiji consists of from 70 to 80 inhabited islands, the estimated area of which is 7,740 square miles. There are also a number of smaller islands uninhabited. The total area of the group is said to be 8,034 square miles.

Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Births. ¹	Deaths. ¹	Marriages ¹	Immigrants (Polyne- sians and Coolies only).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.				Males.	Females	Total.
1878	64,748	52,350	117,098	2,262	2,244	419	1,346	174	1,520
1879	67,697	52,962	120,659	3,654	3,532	1,356	2,098	288	2,386
1880	67,598	54,286	121,884	4,103	4,326	1,358	2,500	34	2,534
1881	71,323	57,148	128,511	4,321	4,411	1,056	1,100	58	1,158
1882	72,376	57,703	130,079	4,552	4,933	1,280	2,561	511	3,072
1883	71,540	58,354	129,894	4,649	5,310	1,097	2,013	546	2,559
1884	71,011	57,512	128,523	4,540	8,592	978	2,292	980	3,272
1885	69,860	57,419	127,279	4,319	5,775	1,133	1,422	736	2,158
1886	68,727	57,283	126,010	4,253	5,502	1,155	..	..	1,941

Year.	Emigrants (Poly- nesians only).			Public Revenue.			Public Expen- diture.	Public Debt.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Raised by Taxation.	Not raised by Taxation.	Total.				
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878	638	71	709	42,697	18,324	61,021	65,267	100,000	136,608	192,865
1879	313	32	345	46,260	21,511	67,771	71,108	120,000	142,213	169,040
1880	170	18	188	46,544	34,134	80,678	91,102	210,000	185,741	229,528
1881	860	24	884	49,606	37,837	87,443	89,960	254,025	276,040	174,146
1882	1,066	73	1,139	59,518	51,796	111,314	109,986	254,025	303,329	190,517
1883	1,251	94	1,345	74,805	32,009	106,814	88,277	254,025	450,595	351,998
1884	693	60	753	68,162	23,361	91,523	98,468	254,025	434,522	345,344
1885	1,681	265	1,946	62,985	13,684	76,669	92,209	264,025	294,585	326,750
1886 .. ..	..	..	2,113	51,882	12,692	64,574	78,133	264,695	230,742	283,496

Year.			Shipping.				Crown Lands Granted and Sold in each Year. ²	Live Stock. ³			
			Inwards.		Outwards.			Number of—			
			Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
							acres.				
1878	..	..	124	23,180	128	24,080	39,476	200	3,000	3,100	50,000
1879	..	..	131	28,967	125	28,085	23,559	300	4,000	3,771	50,000
1880	..	..	157	32,933	150	32,689	27,562	360	5,000	4,769	50,000
1881	..	..	164	35,542	160	35,230	75,627	400	5,000	4,769	50,000
1882	..	..	163	43,768	165	43,757	65,745	600	5,000	4,000	50,000
1883	..	..	198	68,530	193	69,322	31,665	600	5,324	5,373	50,000
1884	..	..	150	63,246	144	64,731	38,325	610	4,600	5,869	50,000
1885	..	..	124	54,056	135	55,892	26,368	650	5,953	6,350	50,000
1886	..	..	118	54,132	113	51,237	14,028	567	6,841	6,055	50,000

NOTE.—The following additional information has been supplied for the year 1886 :—*Immigration*—Assisted and free, 1,273. *Sources of Revenue*—Customs duties, £29,352; other taxes, £22,530; Crown lands, £877; other sources, £11,815. *Heads of Expenditure*—Post Office, £2,971; interest on public debt, £8,074; other expenditure, £67,088. *Public Debt*—Of the public debt only £150,000 bears interest. *Imports and Exports*—Of the total value of imports, £186,904 was from the Australasian Colonies, £17,770 from the United Kingdom, and £26,068 from other countries; and of the total value of exports, £238,920 was to Australasian Colonies, and £44,576 to other countries; 92 per cent. of the exports were of Fijian production. *Post Offices*—Number of offices, 33; letters, 285,761; newspapers, 252,081; revenue during the year, £2,971; expenditure, £2,325. *State Education*—Number of schools, 2; teachers, 5, viz., 2 males and 3 females; scholars on the rolls, 268, viz., 126 males and 142 females; fees paid by scholars, £288; and school rates, £923; cost, excluding buildings—contributed by State £650, by parents in fees and rates £1,211—total, £1,861. *Agriculture*—Land under cultivation, 32,905 acres.

¹ It is believed by the Registrar-General of Fiji that the births, deaths, and marriages here given are less than those which actually occurred.

² The total area alienated at the end of 1886 was 391,118 acres. The amount realized by the State to the end of 1885 was only £26,259, which, however, represents the price of but a small proportion of the acreage alienated. The majority of the grants issued were for lands acquired by whites and others previously to annexation, and these received their titles at the nominal price of one shilling.

³ In addition to the live stock referred to in these columns, about 11,400 angora goats were kept on the islands.

APPENDIX B.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF VICTORIA, 1885-6
TO 1887-8.(Taken from a preliminary statement presented to Members of the Legislative Assembly on the
26th July, 1887.)

REVENUE.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1885-6 AND 1886-7, AND ESTIMATED
REVENUE 1887-8.

Heads of Revenue.	Net Revenue.		
	1885-6	1886-7. (Approximate)	1887-8 (Estimated).
CUSTOMS.			
Spirits	£ 545,170	£ 566,134	£ 565,000
Wine	41,086	41,335	41,000
Beer and Cider	37,904	41,126	41,000
Tobacco and Snuff	121,476	151,892	151,000
Cigars	33,583	37,849	36,500
Tea	87,544	90,657	92,000
Sugar and Molasses	115,796	128,529	132,000
Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	16,990	16,788	18,000
Opium	15,266	15,042	13,000
Rice	19,710	20,269	20,000
Hops	4,455	8,955	6,000
Malt	3,633	4,655	5,000
Dried and Preserved Fruit and Vegetables	47,806	54,652	50,000
Import Duty on Live Stock	37,741	34,706	35,000
Articles subject to <i>ad valorem</i> duties	494,511	522,833	545,500
All other articles	345,968	358,934	356,700
Wharfage Rates	35,820	38,005	40,000
Total Customs	2,004,459	2,132,361	2,147,700
EXCISE AND INLAND REVENUE.			
Spirits distilled in Victoria	67,250	56,557	55,000
Auctioneers' Licences	12,678	12,621	13,000
Licences—Tobacco and Cigars	1,213	1,225	1,150
All other Licences	14,407	3,349	3,250
Percentage—Act 566	4,576	654	...
Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons	104,907	114,909	120,000
Duties on Bank Notes	28,770	28,104	29,000
Land Tax	126,770	124,742	128,000
Stamp Duty	*	*	*
Tobacco Duties	70,459	64,144	62,000
Total Excise and Inland Revenue	431,030	406,305	411,400
TERRITORIAL.			
Sales by auction	89,579	69,008	65,000
Alienation otherwise than by auction	376,371	436,532	401,050
Licences and Leases other than agricultural	30,755	32,897	29,500
Pastoral Occupation, &c.	48,387	32,603	39,650
Harbour Trust Contributions — Rents and Licences	1,441	1,477	1,600

* Included under "Fees." The amount derived from this duty was probably about £165,000 in 1885-6, and £149,400 in 1886-7. It is not possible, however, to state the amount with any degree of certainty.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1885-6 AND 1886-7, AND ESTIMATED
REVENUE 1887-8—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Net Revenue.		
	1885-6.	1886-7. (Approximate)	1887-8 (Estimated).
TERRITORIAL—<i>continued.</i>	£	£	£
Miners' Rights	5,331	5,311	5,200
Business Licences	320	245	250
Leases, Auriferous and Mineral Lands ...	9,058	6,532	6,000
Water-right and Searching Licences, &c. ...	870	1,098	950
Rents under Act 796—Mining on Private Property Act 1884	1,475	1,397	1,300
Total Territorial	563,607	587,100	550,500
PUBLIC WORKS.			
Railway Income	2,306,791	2,453,345	2,600,000
Water Supply—Yan Yean	139,058	155,355	165,000
" On the Gold-fields... ..	19,346	20,951	20,000
" Geelong	7,348	8,121	8,000
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip and Crane	3,364	3,367	3,000
Total Public Works	2,475,907	2,641,139	2,796,000
PORTS AND HARBOURS.			
Tonnage and Pilotage at Outports	32,710	34,921	34,000
POST AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.			
Post Office*	1,121	1,263	1,400
Commission on Money Orders	9,413	10,481	11,000
Electric Telegraph	5,694	5,662	7,250
Total Post and Telegraph Offices	16,228	17,406	19,650
FEES (including Stamps †)...	666,444	686,702	718,970
FINES	6,384	6,372	6,000
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Rents, exclusive of Lands	14,905	5,049	2,800
Government Printer	18,998	20,712	20,000
Penal Establishments	7,433	7,624	8,000
Education	243	297	300
Defence Department	3,246	2,229	2,500
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	1,474	1,409	1,650
Sale of Produce, Aboriginal Stations ...	1,066	1,377	1,050
Sale of Government Property	4,546	3,179	3,220
Lunatic Asylums	9,972	10,618	11,000
Mint Charges	11,705	11,058	12,000
Interest on Public Account, &c.	83,882	91,935	95,000
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies ...	25,063	32,483	35,666
Surplus Mint Subsidy	4,613	1,986	3,800
Contributions, Public Gardens	3,250	3,000	3,500
All other receipts	29,243	28,605	22,000
Total Miscellaneous	219,639	221,561	222,486
Grand Total	6,416,408	6,733,867‡	6,906,706

* The revenues from postage and telegrams are included under the heading of "Fees." The estimated revenue from postages was £290,000 in 1885-6, and £307,400 in 1886-7; revenue from telegrams was £87,956 in 1885-6, and £104,111 in 1886-7.

† Including postage, telegram, and duty stamps, &c.

‡ The final figures, which have been subsequently published, are £6,733,826.

EXPENDITURE.

EXPENDITURE 1885-6 AND 1886-7, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1887-8.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1885-6.	1886-7 (Approximate).	1887-8 (Estimated).
	£	£	£
His Excellency the Governor	10,000	10,000	10,000
The Ministers of the Crown	15,262	15,500	15,000
Clerks and Expenses of the Executive Council	1,482	1,500	1,500
Legislature :—			
Legislative Council	6,757	6,561	6,850
Legislative Assembly	10,645	10,993	11,496
Parliament Library	2,731	2,868	3,149
Refreshment Rooms	1,062	1,051	1,107
Victorian <i>Hansard</i>	2,225	2,200	2,225
Expenses of Members of Parliament ...	20,891	22,500	22,800
Electoral Expenses	20,327	11,500	12,000
	64,638	57,673	59,627
Civil Establishments :—			
Chief Secretary's Office	8,205	8,899	9,317
Shorthand Writer	2,669	2,340	2,442
Inspection of Officers in Charge of Stores ...	512	600	620
Inspection of Factories and Shops ... ..	...	2,792	2,879
Medical	500	500	500
Quarantine	5,894	8,043	8,794
Vaccination	5,488	5,500	5,500
Commissioners of Audit and Office ...	10,320	11,228	11,636
Treasury	30,864	31,270	33,240
Premier	7,949	8,501	8,461
Agent-General and Office	6,000	7,306	6,135
Public Service Board	6,425	6,676	7,243
Government Printer	58,650	59,348	68,709
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock ...	8,417	8,032	7,970
	151,893	161,035	173,446
Judicial and Legal :—			
Their Honors the Judges	21,690	23,565	23,829
Law Officers of the Crown	16,499	18,834	19,699
Crown Solicitor	7,659	7,684	7,471
Prothonotary	2,403	2,346	2,530
Master in Equity and Lunacy	5,718	5,527	6,101
Lands Titles	6,931	8,812	10,085
Court of Insolvency	2,413	1,099	1,179
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles...	33,773	34,126	36,914
Deputy Registrars	5,982	6,000	6,500
Sheriffs	25,318	25,554	26,284
County Courts, Courts of Mines, and General Sessions	22,394	22,845	25,058
Police Magistrates and Wardens	16,870	18,022	18,375
Clerks of Courts and Interpreters	20,896	20,661	21,496
Coroners	5,681	5,800	6,150
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ...	1,380	1,531	1,634
Expenses of carrying out the Land Tax Act	1,221	1,084	1,459
Miscellaneous	1,581	645	841
	198,409	204,135	215,605

EXPENDITURE 1885-6 AND 1886-7, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1887-8—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1885-6.	1886-7 (Approximate).	1887-8. (Estimated).
Public Instruction, Science, &c. :—	£	£	£
Education	566,126	580,656	621,379
University of Melbourne	20,500	19,500	19,500
The Observatory	4,938	4,793	6,261
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	19,951	20,591	24,741
Free Libraries, &c.	17,400	26,150	23,450
Schools of Mines	6,000	6,000	6,000
Government Statist	6,651	6,973	7,282
Government Botanist	2,458	2,526	2,748
Schools of Design	1,400	1,400	1,400
Miscellaneous	1,510	2,267	1,300
	646,934	670,856	716,061
Charitable Institutions :—			
Hospitals for the Insane	109,227	101,367	107,747
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	42,248	44,184	44,362
Inspection of Reformatory Schools	797	810	1,610
Charitable Institutions	108,975	114,000	114,558
	261,247	260,361	268,277
Mining :—			
Mining Department	20,870	21,883	22,766
Mining Boards	3,500	3,500	3,500
Prospecting	42,781	83,000	95,039
Miscellaneous	4,015	5,426	8,026
	71,116	113,809	129,331
Police	224,237	233,056	247,463
Gaols and Penal	60,644	61,707	67,089
Crown Lands and Survey :—			
Survey, Sale, and Management	67,728	75,423	75,599
Extirpation of Rabbits, &c.	34,115	33,922	30,822
Botanic, Domain, and Public Gardens and Parks	7,234	7,742	8,365
Parliament Gardens	330	546	833
Experimental Cultivation	712	200	300
Agriculture	1,135	1,909	2,109
Vine Diseases	2,439	1,596	1,600
Forests and Industries	5,743	6,575	7,878
Agricultural Societies	27,556	33,455	35,517
Public Parks, &c.	8,240	7,847	7,210
Bonus for Wire Fencing ... ..	...	2,000	...
Miscellaneous	2,343	8,007	5,769
	157,575	179,222	176,002

EXPENDITURE 1885-6 AND 1886-7, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE
1887-8—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1885-6.	1886-7 (Approximate).	1887-8 (Estimated).
Railways :—	£	£	£
Railways	1,317,802	1,357,900	1,480,900
Commissioners' Salaries	6,000	6,000	6,000
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	500	1,000
	1,323,802	1,364,400	1,487,900
Water Supply :—			
Melbourne	24,882	25,781	33,421
Geelong	9,621	16,186	18,750
Country ... ..	...	...	...
Water Trusts	995	...	...
	35,498	41,967	52,171
Public Works :—			
Department	51,631	55,757	56,709
Works and Buildings	318,129	317,635	447,702
Defence Works	150,000	138,500	148,000
Telegraph Lines	17,792	15,370	45,370
Road Works and Bridges	41,061	50,003	67,827
Endowment to Municipalities	310,000	310,562	310,300
	888,613	887,827	1,075,908
Customs :—			
Department	55,420	64,862	71,672
Distilleries, Immigration, Mercantile } Marine	15,929	18,625	16,665
Licensing Act	203	2,049	2,946
Miscellaneous ... ..	...	...	...
	71,552	85,536	91,283
Harbours, Lights, and Marine Survey	38,978	40,866	35,461
Defences	170,685	158,647	170,712
	170,685	158,647	170,712
Post and Telegraphs :—			
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels	2,534	2,000	2,500
Post and Telegraph Offices	307,404	330,434	365,052
Mail Service—Inland	110,739	116,000	110,000
" " Foreign	66,775	67,250	56,000
Duplicate Telegraph Cable	14,605	14,630	14,630
Miscellaneous	1,493	1,904	1,271
	503,550	532,218	549,453
Aborigines	10,514	10,584	11,036

EXPENDITURE 1885-6 AND 1886-7, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE,
1887-8—continued.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1885-6.	1886-7 (Approximate).	1887-8 (Estimated).
	£	£	£
Pensions, Compensations, Gratuities, &c. :—			
Under Constitution Act	6,335	7,306	7,601
" Civil Service Act	35,141	40,942	40,000
" Other Acts	31,924	33,800	36,467
Contribution to Police Superannuation Fund	2,000	2,000	2,000
Voted Annually	42,484	40,530	33,204
Grant to the Widow and Family of the } late Honorable J. M. Grant	3,000	...	...
	120,884	124,578	119,272
Redemption of Treasury Bonds, &c. ...	6,536	...	...
Interest :—			
On Loans	1,266,029	1,263,231	1,379,905
On Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway			
Debentures	9,445	9,360	9,360
On Post Office Savings Banks Deposits ...	43,029	46,233	50,000
Public Buildings Protection Act	1,072	3,036	3,000
	1,319,575	1,321,860	1,442,265
The Royal Mint	20,000	20,000	20,000
Railway Construction Account	88,667	67,058	65,000
Miscellaneous Services :—			
Transport	1,896	2,000	4,000
Advertising	5,349	5,368	5,398
Exhibitions	13,362	16,500	109,000
Imperial Pensions	393	400	400
Commissions of Inquiry	4,385	2,000	4,288
Contributions towards New Guinea	4,693	...	9,388
Reward for Apprehension of Offenders ...	5	100	300
Friendly Societies	405	420	420
Powder Magazines	1,238	1,575	3,038
Unforeseen Expenditure	2,612	5,000	5,000
All other	11,239	8,105	9,846
	45,577	41,468	151,078
Grand Total	6,507,919	6,665,863*	7,351,440

* The final result, according to the Treasurer's Finance Statement subsequently published, is £6,561,251.

APPENDIX C.

LABOUR REPORTS.

(Supplied by the Municipal Authorities in July and August, 1887.)

TOWN DISTRICTS.*

BALLARAT.—My impression is that Ballarat is well supplied with labour just now.

BROWN'S AND SCARSDALE.—The labour market very dull; no demand whatever.

CASTLEMAINE.—No demand for labour here, and mining dull.

CLUNES.—At present there is no demand for any of the ordinary kinds of labour, but in a mining community, as this is, new developments may at any time occur, and induce a demand for miners.

CRESWICK.—Business dull, and labour scarce; no immediate prospect of any demand for labour of any kind.

EAGLEHAWK.—There is no demand at present for labour in this borough.

GEELONG.—No demand, and not any prospect of a change. Numbers of tradesmen and labourers unable to find employment.

GEELONG WEST.—There is an abundant supply of labour of every kind; and, in my opinion there is no room for an additional supply; and I know of nothing likely to cause an increased demand.

HAMILTON.—There is no greater demand than the locality can supply, except as to the railway in course of construction.

HORSHAM.—There is no demand for labour of any description here.

KOROIT.—There is no scarcity of labour hands experienced here; and, except in the harvest season, very few extra hands would succeed in getting employment.

MAJORCA.—The demand in this district is principally mining. The demand for labour is equal to the supply at present. Mining is likely to be continuous; possibly an increase in the future rates of wages, minimum 45s. per week.

MARYBOROUGH.—Good general servants are required very badly in this town. Some of the best people are unable to get servants. This state of things is the rule nowadays, not the exception.

NORTHCOTE.—There are a great number of houses in course of erection, but I think the supply is equal to the demand for labour.

PORT MELBOURNE.—The demand for labour of all sorts in this district is steady, but limited. There are no indications at present of any increased demand. Could not state how many workers of each kind would be likely to find employment.

QUEENSCLIFF.—The demand for labour in this district is fully supplied. There is no market at Queenscliff.

RAYWOOD.—There is no demand for extra labourers here at present, except a few skilled miners.

RUTHERGLEN.—At present there is no demand for extra labourers in this municipality.

* Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.

STAWELL.—There is no demand for labour, and not likely to be.

ST. KILDA.—This is a fashionable suburb of Melbourne. Population chiefly merchants, bankers, squatters, &c., but few artisans and labouring people.

TARNAGULLA.—The only chance for an increase of labour here depends upon the prosperity of the mines.

TALBOT.—No demand for labour here.

WARRNAMBOOL.—Supply of all kinds of labour, except good female domestic servants, fully equal to demand. The town and immediate surrounding district is suffering unusual depression from the failure of the staple product, the potato crop, and the low prices which have been obtained. From this cause alone, the difference between this and the previous four or five years cannot be estimated at less than £100,000, and probably reaches more.

COUNTRY DISTRICTS.*

AVOCA.—Labour market well supplied.

BAIRNSDALE.—Labour market fully supplied.

BALLAN.—Supply of labour about equal to the demand, except at harvest, when there is always a scarcity.

BARRABOOL.—Good demand for female servants; also good agricultural labourers.

BULLA.—The district is fully supplied with labour, and there is no demand just now; but a few farm labourers are required during November and December for the harvest. The shearing is mostly done by the young men working in the district.

BULN BULN.—There is always a good demand for domestic servants; also for good all-round out-door labourers and boys, especially during summer.

BOROONDARA.—No demand whatever.

BRIGHT.—No demand for labourers.

BRAYBROOK.—The supply of labour at present just meets the demand.

BELLARINE.—Labour not plentiful in this district at present.

BULLEEN.—This district fully supplied with labourers at present.

CRESWICK.—There is no demand at present for any kind of labour.

COLAC.—The labour market in the district is fully supplied, but employment is likely to be plentiful during the ensuing summer in farm and road work.

CORIO.—The demand for all kinds of labour remains stationary. The pastoral holders have only a limited number of female domestics, and the station hands consist of one or two boundary riders and a couple of generally useful men at most, except at shearing time, when shearers are engaged. The farmers of the district mostly carry out the labour of the farm by aid of their own families; a few hands are employed at harvest time. Tradesmen are seldom employed, and there are no inducements whatever for additional hands here.

CHILTERN.—In this district there is no demand whatever for labour. The farms are small, and are generally worked by the occupier and family, except during harvest, when there is certainly a demand for a few hands. There is no difficulty in obtaining miners at the wages quoted. Excepting in mining, there is no enterprise shown which would lead to the employment of many men, even at low rates.

COBURG.—There is no demand for extra labour here at present.

DAREBIN.—There is no demand for any class of labour here. Farmers get supplied from the labour offices in Melbourne when required.

EUROA.—A large influx of labour would not find employment, as the demand is limited. Persons who have friends or relatives to come to would have the best chance.

FLINDERS AND KANGERONG.—Skilled labour only required occasionally. I am fully satisfied that about 30 generally useful agricultural hands would find constant and remunerative employment in this shire. This appears to me to be the only want felt.

GLENELG.—This district is mainly occupied by graziers, and the lands chiefly devoted to pastoral purposes. This industry employs very few hands during the year. Selectors employ scarcely any labour beyond their own families.

GORDON.—The demand for labour of all kinds is at present very small, especially with regard to mechanics. It is anticipated that, when the various irrigation schemes now in progress are completed, there will be a greatly increased area of land under cultivation, and consequently a demand for farm labourers, ploughmen, &c. These schemes are, however, not yet completed, so that some months must elapse before the demand is created.

KYNETON.—Good ploughmen and general farm servants are generally in good demand in this district; supply of mechanics is equal to demand; general female servants in great demand.

KORONG.—Supply of labour is fairly sufficient. There is no want of employment. Demand will increase at harvest; but, at present low prices of produce, farmers, who are the principal employers, cannot afford to pay wages.

KILMORE.—The trade and labour market is fully supplied in this district at present.

KEILOR.—No demand for any increased number of labourers in this district.

LEIGH.—There is little or no demand for labour in this shire, beyond what is supplied by its own inhabitants.

LOWAN.—Good farm labourers can find employment, for which there is a good demand.

MELTON.—There is no demand for labour here; the farmers and their own families do the work, and the elder children and grown-up sons and daughters supply any families about. There is plenty of work in the country for all, if they would only work, and clear out from the big towns. I have been all over the colony of Victoria, and can say this from experience.

MCIVOR.—I do not consider there is a special demand for labour of any kind here at present.

MINHAMITE.—This district is fully supplied with labour of all kinds; work not very plentiful.

MAFFRA.—There is a strong demand for general labourers throughout the year, but there is seldom a demand for any sudden influx. All tradesmen in the district are constantly employed (excepting masons); and, with the progress of the place, more would gradually find work, as the population is permanently increasing every year. New townships are springing up, and the older ones are extending.

MOORABBIN.—The labour market here is pretty well supplied at present. It being so near Melbourne, it is not difficult to get any labour required at a short notice. There is at present a considerable number from the suburbs employed in the building trade, that are accommodated by the railway morning and evening.

MOUNT FRANKLIN.—No demand for labour at present.

MOUNT ALEXANDER.—The supply of labour is equal to the demand in all classes, except female domestic servants.

NORTH OVENS.—Female servants generally get from 8s. to 12s. per week, and are mostly used to general work. There is frequently a demand for good farm labourers, used to the plough. I would not like to say how many could find constant employment, but steady industrious men of the above stamp would be almost sure to find work, if they would be content with a moderate wage—say 14s. per week and found.

NARRACAN.—Supply of labourers is about equal to the demand. Work for a considerable number of coal miners will be available, as the Moe mines are fast being opened up.

OAKLEIGH.—After careful inquiries, there are many more than are likely to find constant employment until the spring commences. I know of no one wanting servants.

OXLEY.—At present rates, there is no great demand for labour of any kind. General servants are always in demand, especially those who can milk cows.

PRESTON.—There is no demand for any labour of any kind.

PYALONG.—There is no demand for labour in this district, nor do I think it likely to increase.

PHILLIP ISLAND.—Unlimited demand for unskilled labour, which is constantly increasing.

PORTLAND.—There is no very great demand for labour, supply being always equal to demand.

RODNEY.—Farm labourers and ploughmen in demand at present.

ROSEDALE.—The wages of mechanics are high, but there is not constant employment; weeks, and even months, elapse when these cannot obtain employment. There are plenty of girls in the district, but they evince a strong dislike to domestic employment; dressmaking, shop attendance, barmaids, are the popular objects with these persons.

RUTHERGLEN.—No demand here.

STRATHFIELDSAYE.—Residents within the district say that a considerable amount of labour could be employed at from 12s. to 13s. per week for general farm hands, with board; but men here would rather join the ranks of the unemployed than work at these rates, and no employer would think of offering them, as he would be worse than boycotted. There is no such thing as rent within this shire; each person has his or her house, and the present Mining Regulations give great facilities for this mode of providing a house and garden.

ST. ARNAUD.—This shire is purely an agricultural and pastoral area. Labourers are, therefore, agricultural. These are principally required during harvest time; during remainder of year fewer are required.

SWAN HILL.—Labourers of all kinds find no difficulty in obtaining employment. In the harvest time, especially, farm labourers are very scarce. Only a very limited number of tradesmen are required.

SPRINGFIELD.—The demand for agricultural labour at present, owing to the dry season, is dull. Railway works are going on just outside shire boundary, and fair wages given—horse, dray, and man, 12s. per day, and men 6s. to 7s. per diem. Day labourers employed by this council generally receive 6s. 6d. per day, without rations.

SOUTH BARWON.—Good demand for female servants; also good agricultural labourers.

TOWONG.—There is no demand for skilled labourers whatever. The rates quoted are generally paid when such labour is required. There is no special demand for any class of labour, the land generally being devoted to stock raising—principally cattle—and the farms are generally worked by the owners. The mining industry is at present not of sufficient importance to employ many miners, and if at any time a demand should exist for that class of labour there is no difficulty in obtaining miners.

WODONGA.—The railway extension to Tallangatta, now in progress, is absorbing all the labour at present; beyond this, there is no local demand of any sort.

WANNON.—Labour supply is equal to demand. The only want not fully supplied is domestic servants.

WARRAGUL.—At the present time, the labour market is amply supplied.

YACKANDANDAH.—Plenty of labour in this district for all the work done.

APPENDIX D.

NOSOLOGICAL INDEX.

(By the Government Statist of Victoria.—See paragraph 640 *ante*.)

Table of Classes, Sub-Classes, and Diseases, showing the basis of the system to which the following Index refers.

CLASS I.—SPECIFIC FEBRILE OR ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

Sub-Class 1.—MIASMATIC DISEASES.

1. Small Pox { *a.* Vaccinated.
 b. Unvaccinated.
 c. Not stated.
2. Chicken Pox.
3. Measles.
4. Epidemic Rose Rash.
5. Scarlet Fever.
6. Typhus.
7. Relapsing Fever.
8. Influenza.
9. Whooping Cough.
10. Mumps.
11. Diphtheria.
12. Cerebro-Spinal Fever.
13. Simple Continued Fever.
14. Typhoid, Enteric Fever.
15. Others.*

Sub-Class 2.—DIARRHŒAL DISEASES.

1. Cholera, Sporadic (Simple).
- 1*a.* „ Epidemic (Asiatic).
2. Diarrhœa.
3. Dysentery.

Sub-Class 3.—MALARIAL DISEASES.

1. Remittent Fever.
2. Intermittent Fever (Ague).
3. Others.*

Sub-Class 4.—ZOOGENOUS DISEASES.

1. Hydrophobia.
2. Glanders.
3. Splenic Fever.
4. Cow-pox and other effects of Vaccination.

Sub-Class 5.—VENEREAL DISEASES.

1. Syphilis.
2. Gonorrhœa, Stricture of Urethra.

Sub-Class 6.—SEPTIC DISEASES.

1. Phagedæna.
2. Erysipelas.
3. Pyæmia, Septicæmia.
4. Puerperal Fever.

CLASS II.—PARASITIC DISEASES.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thrush. 2. Others from vegetable parasites. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Hydatids. 4. Others from animal parasites. |
|---|--|

CLASS III.—DIETIC DISEASES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Starvation, Want of Breast Milk. 2. Scurvy. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Intemperance { <i>a.</i> Chronic Alcoholism.
 <i>b.</i> Delirium Tremens. |
|---|---|

* In classifying complaints, the names of any placed under the head of "Others" should be noted.

CLASS IV.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Rheumatic Fever, Rheumatism of Heart. | 8. Phthisis. |
| 2. Rheumatism. | 9. Other forms of Tuberculosis, Scrofula, &c. |
| 3. Gout. | 10. Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis. |
| 4. Rickets. | 11. Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia. |
| 5. Cancer, Malignant Disease. | 12. Diabetes Mellitus. |
| 6. Tabes Mesenterica. | 13. Others.* |
| 7. Tubercular Meningitis (Acute Hydrocephalus). | |

CLASS V.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.

- | | |
|---------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Premature Birth. | 5. Imperforate Anus. |
| 2. Atelectasis. | 6. Cleft Palate, Harelip. |
| 3. Cyanosis. | 7. Other Congenital defects. |
| 4. Spina Bifida. | 8. Old Age. |

CLASS VI.—LOCAL DISEASES.

Sub-Class 1.—DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

1. Inflammation of Brain or its Membranes.
2. Apoplexy.
3. Softening of Brain.
4. Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis.
5. Paralysis (undefined).
6. Insanity (General Paralysis of Insane)
7. Chorea.
8. Epilepsy.
9. Convulsions.
10. Laryngismus Stridulus.
11. Idiopathic Tetanus.
12. Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord.
13. Others.*

Sub-Class 2.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF SPECIAL SENSE.

1. Otitis, Otorrhœa.
2. Epistaxis and Diseases of Nose.
3. Ophthalmia and Diseases of Eye.

Sub-Class 3.—DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.

1. Endocarditis, Valvular Disease.
2. Pericarditis.
3. Hypertrophy of Heart.
4. Angina Pectoris.
5. Syncope.
6. Aneurism.
7. Senile Gangrene.
8. Embolism, Thrombosis.
9. Phlebitis.
10. Varicose Veins.
11. Others.*

Sub-Class 4.—DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.

1. Laryngitis.
2. Croup.
3. Others of Larynx and Trachea.
4. Asthma, Emphysema.
5. Bronchitis.
6. Pneumonia.
- 6a. Congestion of Lungs.
7. Pleurisy.
8. Others.*

Sub-Class 5.—DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.

1. Stomatitis.
2. Dentition.
3. Sore Throat, Quinsy.
4. Dyspepsia.
5. Hæmatemesis.
6. Melæna.
7. Diseases of Stomach.
8. Enteritis.
9. Ulceration of Intestine.
10. Ileus, Obstruction of Intestine.
11. Stricture or Strangulation of Intestine.
12. Intussusception of Intestine.
13. Hernia.
14. Fistula.
15. Peritonitis.
16. Ascites.
17. Gall-stones.
18. Cirrhosis of Liver.
19. Other Diseases of Liver.
20. Others.*

* See footnote on previous page.

CLASS VI.—LOCAL DISEASES—*continued*.*Sub-Class 6.*—DISEASES OF THE LYMPHATIC SYSTEM AND DUCTLESS GLANDS.

1. Diseases of Lymphatic System.
2. Diseases of Spleen.
3. Bronchocele.
4. Addison's Disease.

Sub-Class 7.—DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.

1. Nephritis.
2. Bright's Disease (Nephria).
3. Uræmia.
4. Suppression of Urine.
5. Calculus.
6. Hæmaturia.
7. Diseases of Bladder and of Prostate.
8. Others.*

Sub-Class 8.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

1. Ovarian Disease.
2. Diseases of Uterus and Vagina.
3. Disorders of Menstruation.
4. Pelvic Abscess.
5. Perineal Abscess.
6. Diseases of Testes, Penis, Scrotum, &c.

Sub-Class 9.—DISEASES OF PARTURITION.

1. Abortion, Miscarriage.
2. Puerperal Mania.
3. Puerperal Convulsions.
4. Placenta Prævia, Flooding.
5. Phlegmasia Dolens.
6. Other Accidents of Childbirth.

Sub-Class 10.—DISEASES OF THE ORGANS OF LOCOMOTION.

1. Caries, Necrosis.
2. Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis.
3. Others.*

Sub-Class 11.—DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.

1. Carbuncle.
2. Phlegmon, Cellulitis.
3. Lupus.
4. Ulcer, Bedsore.
5. Eczema.
6. Pemphigus.
7. Others.*

CLASS VII.—VIOLENCE.

Sub-Class 1.—ACCIDENT OR NEGLIGENCE.

1. Fractures, Contusions.
2. Gunshot Wounds.
3. Cuts, &c.
4. Burn, Scald.
- 4a. Sunstroke.
- 4b. Lightning.
5. Poison.
- 5a. Bite of Snake or Insect.
6. Drowning.
7. Suffocation.
8. Otherwise.*

Sub-Class 2.—HOMICIDE.

1. Murder and Manslaughter.
2. Justifiable Homicide.

Sub-Class 3.—SUICIDE.

1. Gunshot Wounds.
2. Cut, Stab.
3. Poison.
4. Drowning.
5. Hanging.
6. Otherwise.*

Sub-Class 4.—EXECUTION.

Hanging.

CLASS VIII.—ILL-DEFINED AND NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Dropsy. 2. Debility, Atrophy, Inanition. 3. Mortification. 4. Tumour. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Abscess. 6. Hæmorrhage. 7. Sudden (cause unascertained). 8. Not specified or Ill-defined. |
|---|---|

* See footnote on page 850 *ante*.

NOSOLOGICAL INDEX.

** Some diseases will be found in this Index which are seldom, if ever, fatal. These have been inserted, however, as a guide to those whose duty it is to prepare returns of the cases of sickness as well as of the deaths occurring in hospitals and other public institutions.

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
A.			
Abdomen, Contusion of	VII.	1	1
Abdominal Abscess	VI.	5	20
Effusion (ascites)	VI.	5	16
Fistula	VI.	5	14
Hernia	VI.	5	13
Inflammation (either peritonitis or enteritis)	VI.	5	8
Ablactation (weaning from the breast); any specific disease?	III.	—	1
Ablepheron (malformation)	V.	—	7
Ablepsia (blindness)	VI.	2	3
Abortion (abortus)	VI.	9	1
Abrasion of Mucous Membranes of Stomach and Intestines	VII.	1	5
(from poisoning)			
(from ulceration)	VI.	5	9
of the Uterus	VI.	8	2
Abscess (abscessus); of what part? if chronic, state so	VIII.	—	5
Abdominal	VI.	5	20
Lumbar (psoas abscess); having reference to the loins	VI.	10	1
of the Air-tubes	VI.	4	8
Bladder	VI.	7	7
Brain	VI.	1	13
Breast (female breast); breast should not be used for chest	VI.	9	6
Groin (syphilis?)	I.	5	1
Liver	VI.	5	19
Lungs	VI.	4	8
Pelvis; from what cause?	VI.	8	4
Perineal	VI.	8	5
Pleura, or of the side (empyema)	VI.	4	7
Throat (quinsy)	VI.	5	3
Psoas (lumbar abscess)	VI.	10	1
Strumous (scrofula)	IV.	—	9
Absorbents, Inflammation of (scrofula?)	VI.	6	1
Absorption of Morbid Virus (necusia)	I.	6	3
Accidents, not defined	VII.	1	8
Achor (a species of scald head)	II.	—	4
Acne (pimples on the face)	VI.	11	7
Acrorheuma (rheumatism of the extremities)	IV.	—	2
Addison's disease	VI.	6	4
Adenalgia (pain in the gland)	VI.	6	1
Adenitis (inflammation of a gland)	VI.	6	1
(if from scrofula)	IV.	—	9
Adenocoele (tumour in the gland)	VI.	6	1
Adenoma	VI.	6	1

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Adenophyma (swelling in the gland)	VI.	6	1
Adynamia (want of strength)	VIII.	—	2
Ætas Crepita (old age)	V.	—	8
Age, Old (ætas crepita)	V.	—	8
Ageusia (a defect or loss of taste); it is either organic or atonic; it is sometimes caused by smoking or chewing tobacco	—	—	—
Ague (chronic intermittent fever)	I.	3	2
Air-tubes, Abscess in	VI.	4	8
Disease of (bronchitis)	VI.	4	5
Albuminuria, chronic (Bright's disease of the kidneys) ...	VI.	7	2
Alcoholism, chronic	III.	—	3 _a
Alphus (a species of leprosy)	VI.	11	7
Amaurosis (paralysis of retina or optic nerve)	VI.	2	3
Amblosis (abortion)	VI.	9	1
Ambustio (a burn or scald)	VII.	1	4
Amenorrhœa (suppression of menses)	VI.	8	3
Amputation (of what part? or, for what disease?), if undefined	VII.	1	3
Amyloid degeneration of Liver	VI.	5	19
Kidneys	VI.	7	8
Anæmia (exsanguinity); deficiency of blood	IV.	—	11
Anæsthesia (diminished or lost sense of feeling)	VI.	1	4
Anasarca (dropsy of the skin)	VIII.	—	1
Ancylolysis (stiff joint)	VI.	10	3
Aneurism (dilatation)	VI.	3	6
Angina Maligna (scarlatina maligna)	I.	1	5
Membranacea; a frequent name for diphtheria	I.	1	11
Pectoris (suffocative breast pang; neuralgia of heart)	VI.	3	4
Perniciosa (croup); seldom used	VI.	4	2
Polypsoa (croup); rarely used	VI.	4	2
Anorexy (want of appetite); generally symptomatic ...	VI.	5	20
Anthrax (carbuncle)	VI.	11	1
Antrum, Disease of	VI.	10	3
Anus, Imperforate (a malformation)	V.	—	5
Aorta, Disease of (aneurism?)	VI.	3	6
Aortitis (inflammation of the aorta)	VI.	3	6
Aorturisma (aneurism of the aorta)	VI.	3	6
Apepsia (indigestion)	VI.	5	4
Aphasia (speechlessness), from what cause? hemiplegia ...	VI.	1	4
Aphonia (dumbness); from what cause? deafness, paralysis, or malformation? tabulate accordingly	—	—	—
Aphrodisius Morbus (the venereal disease)	I.	5	1
Aphtha (thrush); small ulcers inside the mouth	II.	—	1
Apnœa (privation of air); a better term than asphyxia ...	VII.	1	7
Apoplexy (apoplexia)	VI.	1	2
Pulmonary	VI.	4	8
Arachnitis (inflammation of the arachnoid membrane) ...	VI.	1	1
Arteritis	VI.	3	11
Arthritis (inflammation of a joint; sometimes denoting gout)	VI.	10	2
,, Rheumatoid, or "deformans (osteo-arthritis, which see)	IV.	—	3
Ascarides (worms)	II.	—	4
Ascites (dropsy of the belly)	VI.	5	16
Asiatic Cholera (epidemic cholera)	I.	2	1 _a
Asphyxia from Caries of the Cervical Vertebrae	VI.	10	1
Choking	VII.	1	7
Drowning (accidental)	VII.	1	6
,, (suicidal)	VII.	3	4
Engorgement of the Lungs	VI.	4	8
Foul Air	VII.	1	7

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Asphyxia from Hanging (accidental)	VII.	1	7
" (judicial)	VII.	4	1
" (suicidal)	VII.	3	5
undefined	VII.	1	7
Asthénia (debility)	VIII.	—	2
Asthenic Fever (typhoid)	I.	1	14
Asthma, a disease characterised by difficulty of breathing ...	VI.	4	4
Grinders' (an asthma in consequence of the inhalation of particles of dust)	VI.	4	8
Hay (influenza ?)	I.	1	8
Ataxia (vague ; from what disease ?)	VI.	1	13
Atelectasis (imperfect dilatation of the lungs after birth) ...	V.	—	2
Atheroma (pap or pulp ; a kind of tumour)	VIII.	—	4
Athymia (despondency)	VI.	1	6
Atony (want of tone ; a vague term)	VI.	1	6
Atresia (imperforation, or absence of any natural opening)...	V.	—	5
Atrophia Cordis (atrophy of heart) ; a wasting of the organ	VI.	3	11
Mesenterica (tabes mesenterica)	IV.	—	6
Atrophy from want of Breast-milk	III.	—	1
of Infants, Children, and Adults under 65	VIII.	—	2
of Old People over 65	V.	—	8
of the Heart (atrophia cordis) ; a wasting of the organ	VI.	3	11
of the Liver	VI.	5	19
Attonitus Stupor (apoplexy)	VI.	1	2
Aurigo (aurum, gold ; jaundice)	VI.	5	19
B.			
Back, Contusion of	VII.	1	1
Inflammation of the (phlegmon ?)	VI.	11	2
Balanitis (gonorrhœa spuria)	VI.	8	6
Baptorrhœa ; see Gonorrhœa	I.	5	2
Barbados Leg (elephantiasis arabum), called so from its being endemic in the island of Barbadoes	VI.	11	7
Bastard Croup (laryngismus stridulus)	VI.	1	10
Bed Sores ; should state from what disease	VI.	11	4
Belly-ache (colic)	VI.	5	10
Inflammation of (enteritis ? peritonitis ?) vague ...	VI.	5	8 or 15
Beriberi (great weakness) ; a disease principally confined to India	I.	3	3
Bile (vague)	VI.	5	19
Overflow of	VI.	5	19
Biliary Calculi	VI.	5	17
Obstruction	VI.	5	19
Bilious Affection or Complaint (cholera ? or diarrhœa ?) ...	I.	2	1 or 2
Attack (vague)	VI.	5	19
Cholic (cholera)	I.	2	1
Fever (typhoid ? remittent fever ?)	I.	1 or 3	14 or 1
Vomiting ; cholera	I.	2	1
Bite of a Mad Dog (absorption of virus)	I.	4	1
Snake	VII.	1	5a
Insect	VII.	1	5a
Black Bile (melæna ?) vague	VI.	5	6
Cramp (cholera ?) ; a bad term	I.	2	1
Fever (typhus ?)	I.	1	6
Jaundice (jaundice)	VI.	5	19
Thrush (thrush)	II.	—	1
Vomit (yellow fever)	I.	3	1
Bladder, Distension of	VI.	7	7
Inflammation of the (cystitis)	VI.	7	7

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Bladder, Hernia of	VI.	7	7
Hypertrophy of	VI.	7	7
Rupture of, from violence	VII.	1	1
Blast (afflatus); erysipelas has been so called	I.	6	2
Bleeding at the Nose (epistaxis)	VI.	2	2
from the Bowels (hæmorrhoids?)	VI.	3	10
(hæmorrhage); where from?	VIII.	—	6
Blennadenitis (inflammation of the mucous follicles)	VI.	6	1
Blennorrhœa (discharge from the urethra); a better term than gonorrhœa	I.	5	2
Blight (a disease of the eyes)	VI.	2	3
Blister (inflammation, irritation, sloughing from)	VIII.	—	3
Pock (small pox?); a bad term	I.	1	1
Blood, discharge of; from what part?	VIII.	—	6
diseased state of the; (dropsy?)	VIII.	—	1
Bloodlessness (anæmia)	IV.	—	11
Bloody Dropsy (dropsy); vague	VIII.	—	1
Flux (dysentery?)	I.	2	3
Urine (hæmaturia)	VI.	7	6
Blue Disease (cyanosis), generally arises from a congenital malformation of the heart	V.	—	3
Boil	VI.	11	7
Bone, Death or Disease of; what bone? what disease?	VI.	10	1
Inflammation of, or rather of the Periosteum (periostitis)	VI.	10	2
Bowel Complaint (diarrhœa)	I.	2	2
Bowels, Bleeding from the (hæmorrhoids?)	VI.	3	10
Consumption of the (tabes mesenterica)	IV.	—	6
Disease of; what disease?	VI.	5	8
Hives of (tabes mesenterica); a bad term	IV.	—	6
Invagination of (intussusception)	VI.	5	12
Inflammation of (enteritis)	VI.	5	8
Obstruction of	VI.	5	10
Rupture of, from violence	VII.	1	1
Ulceration of	VI.	5	9
Brain, Concussion of; from what cause?	VII.	1	1
Congestion of	VI.	1	13
Disease, &c.	VI.	1	13
„ of the insane	VI.	1	6
Fever (meningitis?)	VI.	1	1
„ (typhoid, or undefined)	I.	1	14
Inflammation of (cephalitis)	VI.	1	1
Paralysis	VI.	1	4
Ramollissement or softening of	VI.	1	3
Tubercular disease of	IV.	—	7
Breast Abscess	VI.	9	6
Cancer of the	IV.	—	5
Disease of; cancer?	IV.	—	5
Inflammation of (mastitis)	VI.	9	6
Bright's Disease (nephria)	VI.	7	2
Brittleness of the Bones (fragilitas ossium)	VI.	10	3
Broken Heart (mental distress); a figurative expression	VI.	1	6
Neck; dislocation of the cervical vertebra	VII.	1	1
Bronchial Fever (bronchitis? influenza?); class accordingly	—	—	—
Phthisis	IV.	—	8
Bronchitis (inflammation of the mucous lining of bronchia)	VI.	4	5
Bronchocele (enlargement of thyroid gland), supposed to be caused by drinking snow-water; not fatal	VI.	6	3

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Bronchopneumonia	VI.	4	6
Bronchorrhœa (bronchial flux)	VI.	4	5
Bruise (contusio); on what part, and how caused? ...	VII.	1	1
Bubo (a swelling of a lymphatic gland, particularly of the groin), syphilitic	I.	5	1
sympathetic	VI.	6	1
Bubonocœle (rupture of the groin); how caused, if syphilitic?	I.	5	1
Burns and Scalds	VII.	1	4
Bursa, Inflammation of (synovitis)	VI.	10	2
Bursting a Blood Vessel (hæmorrhage); where? ...	VIII.	—	6
in lungs (phthisis)	IV.	—	8
a fallopian tube; how?	VI.	9	6
a varicose vein (hæmorrhage)	VI.	3	10
Bush, Lost in the (privation)	III.	—	1
C.			
Cachexia (a bad habit of body from scrofula or scurvy) ...	IV.	—	9
Cacoëthes (a malignant ulcer)	VI.	11	4
Cæcum (one of the large intestines), Stricture of ...	VI.	5	11
Cæruleus morbus (cyanosis)	V.	—	3
Cæsarian Operation (the operation of making an incision into the uterus to extract the child)	VI.	9	6
Calculus, Biliary (a gall-stone)	VI.	5	17
or Concretion, Intestinal (enterolithus); more common in the lower animals than in man	VI.	5	10
Urinary	VI.	7	5
Venous (phlebolite)	VI.	3	9
Vesical	VI.	7	5
Camp Fever (typhus)	I.	1	6
Cancer (carcinoma); where?	IV.	—	5
Cancrum Oris (noma)	VI.	5	1
Capillary bronchitis (when bronchitis affects the smaller tubes)	VI.	4	5
Carbo (carbuncle)	VI.	11	1
Carbuncle (carbunculus)	VI.	11	1
Carcinoma (cancer); of what part? state if melanotic, epithelial, schirrus, encephaloid, colloid, fungus hæmatodes, osteoid, hæmatoid, munditorum, &c.	IV.	—	5
Carcinus (cancer); where?	IV.	—	5
Cardiac Dropsy	VI.	3	1
Cardialgia (heartburn, gout of the heart)	VI.	3	4
Carditis (inflammation of muscular parts of the heart) ...	VI.	3	1
Caries (ulceration of the bone); this term is to bone what ulceration is to the soft parts	VI.	10	1
Castration (the removal of the testes); what disease rendered it advisable?	VI.	8	6
Catacausis (spontaneous combustion); state causes ...	VII.	1	4
Catalepsy (a form of hysteria)	VI.	1	8
Catalysis (paralysis); of what part? perhaps	VI.	1	4
Catamenia, Disordered (paramenia)	VI.	8	3
Suppression of the (amenorrhœa)	VI.	8	3
Cataract (an ocular disease), caused by opacity of the crystalline lens	VI.	2	3
Catarrh, Alcoholic	III.	—	3a
Gastric	VI.	5	7
Epidemic (influenza)	I.	1	8
of the Bladder (catarrhus vesicæ)	VI.	7	7
of the Lungs	VI.	4	5
Catarrhal Fever (influenza)	I.	1	8

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Catarrhus Epidemicus (influenza)	I.	1	8
Suffocativus (croup); very seldom used	VI.	4	2
Vesicæ (catarrh of the bladder)	VI.	7	7
Cauliflower	VI.	8	2
Cellular Dropsy (anasarca)	VIII.	—	1
Cellulitis	VI.	11	2
Cephalagra (gout in the head)	IV.	—	3
Cephalalgia (headache); from what cause? perhaps	VI.	5	4
Cephalitis (inflammation of the brain)	VI.	1	1
Cephalomalacia (softening of the head)	VI.	1	3
Cercosis (a polypus of the uterus)	VI.	8	2
Cerebritis (inflammation of the substance of the brain)	VI.	1	1
Cerebro-spinal Fever	I.	1	12
Meningitis	VI.	1	1
Meningitis, epidemic	I.	1	12
Chalk Gout (podagra)	IV.	—	3
Chancre, syphilitic	I.	5	1
Change of Life (paramenia)	VI.	8	3
Charbon (splenic fever)	I.	4	3
Charcoal, suffocation by (suicide?)	VII.	3	6
Cheekbone, Disease of	VI.	10	1
Chicken-pox (varicella), a modification of the small-pox	I.	1	2
Chilblain (pernio)	VI.	11	7
Childbirth (partus)	VI.	9	6
Chill (chill to the heart); a vague term	I.	1	8
Chimney Sweepers' Cancer	IV.	—	5
Chin-cough (pertussis), called so vulgarly	I.	1	9
Chloroform, inhalation of	VII.	1	7
Chlorosis (the green sickness)	IV.	—	11
Choking (asphyxia, by a mechanical constriction, causing closure of the glottis)	VII.	1	7
Cholæmia (presence of bile-pigment in the blood)	VI.	5	19
Cholera (Asiatic or epidemic)	I.	2	1 α
Sporadic (simple cholera, cholera nostras, cholera infantum)	I.	2	1
Cholic (ileus)	VI.	5	10
Chololithus (a gall-stone)	VI.	5	17
Chorea (St. Vitus's dance); a convulsive disease of the limbs	VI.	1	7
Cirrhosis of the Liver (granulated liver)	VI.	5	18
of the Kidneys	VI.	7	8
of the Lungs	VI.	4	8
Clap (gonorrhœa)	I.	5	2
Clavus (corn); rarely fatal	VI.	11	7
Cleft Palate	V.	—	6
Climacteric Disease of Females	VI.	8	3
Disease of Old Age	V.	—	8
Clonic Spasms (convulsions)	VI.	1	9
Cold, a vague term; was it bronchitis? pneumonia? influenza? if undefined (frigus); death from exposure to cold	I.	1	8
Colic (ileus)	III.	—	1
Colica Pictonum (lead colic)	VI.	5	10
Colitis (inflammation of the large intestine)	VII.	1	5
Colitis (inflammation of the large intestine)	VI.	5	8
Collapse; what was the cause? class accordingly	—	—	—
Collection of Fluid on the Brain; undefined (in an infant) (in an adult)	IV.	—	7
Colon, Disease of; what disease? cancer?	VI.	1	2
" " ulceration?	IV.	—	5
" " " "	VI.	5	9

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Colon, Inflammation of (colitis)	VI.	5	8
Colonial Fever " (dysentery)	I.	2	3
Colonial Pox	I.	1	14
Coma (a morbid state resembling sleep) ? from what disease	I.	1	2
Combustion (combustio); a burn or scald	VI.	1	13
Commotio Cerebri (concussion of the brain)	VII.	1	4
Complaint in Head, Throat, Windpipe, &c., &c., classify according to the part diseased	VII.	1	1
Complicated disease; what were the diseases?	—	—	—
Compression of the Brain; from a fracture of skull? during birth?	—	—	—
Concretion or Calculus Intestinal (enterolithus); more common in the lower animals than in man	VII.	1	1
Concussion (concussio), generally of the brain	VI.	5	10
Condolymata; fig warts in syphilis	VII.	1	1
Congenital Hernia	I.	5	1
Malformation of the heart; generally causes cyanosis	VI.	5	13
Congestion of the Brain	V.	—	3
of the Liver	VI.	1	13
of the Lungs (pulmonary apoplexy); from what cause? undefined, vague; of what part?	VI.	5	19
Consolidation of the Lung	VI.	4	6 _a
Constipation (costiveness)	—	—	—
Constitutional bleeding (hæmorrhagic diathesis)	VI.	4	8
Weakness (in children or young adults)	VI.	5	10
" (in old people over 65)	IV.	—	10
Constriction of the Brain; bad	VIII.	—	2
Consumption (phthisis, pulmonalis)	V.	—	8
of the Bowels (tabes mesenterica)	VI.	1	13
Contagion, the communication of a disease by personal contact with the sick; caused what disease?	IV.	—	8
Continued Fever	IV.	—	6
" " simple	—	—	—
Contraction of the Bowels (stricture of the intestines) ...	I.	1	14
Windpipe; from what cause? tubercles on the bronchial glands?	I.	1	13
Contractura Urethræ (stricture of the urethra)	VI.	5	11
Contusion (contusio)	—	—	—
Convolvulus (ileus)	I	5	2
Convulsions (convulsio)	VII.	1	1
Puerperal	VI.	5	10
Corn (clavus); rarely fatal	VI.	1	9
Coryza	VI.	9	3
Costiveness (constipation)	VI.	11	7
Cough (tussis, which see)	I.	1	8
Coup-de-soleil (sunstroke)	VI.	5	10
Courap, the vernacular name in India for skin diseases attended with itching	I.	1	8
Cow-pox	VII.	1	4 _a
Coxalgia (coxalgia)	VI.	11	7
Cramp in the Bowels (cholera)	I.	4	4
" (ileus)	IV.	—	9
when fatal, may be regarded as a form of tetanus	I.	2	1
Crepita Ætas (old age)	VI.	5	10
Cretinism, an endemic disease common in Switzerland (bronchocele)	VI.	1	11
Crick, if of a rheumatic character	V.	—	8
	VI.	6	3
	IV.	—	2

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Crick, if of a spasmodic character	VI.	1	9
Croak (croup?) ; bad term	VI.	4	2
(laryngitis?) ; bad term	VI.	4	1
Cross-birth (if an adult)	VI.	9	6
(if an infant)	VII.	1	8
Croup (cynanche trachealis)	VI.	4	2
Crural Phlebitis	VI.	9	6
Crusta Lactea (milk scab)	VI.	11	5
Cumberland Disease	—	—	—
Curvature of the Spine	VI.	10	3
Cutaneous Disease; of what nature?	VI.	11	7
Cuts (suicidal)	VII.	3	2
(accidental)	VII.	1	3
Cyanosis (the blue disease), generally arises from a congenital malformation of the heart	V.	—	3
Cynanche (sore throat)	VI.	5	3
Laryngea (croup)	VI.	4	2
Maligna (diphtheria)	I.	1	11
Parotidea (parotitis) ; a name given to the mumps	I.	1	10
Pharyngea (pharyngitis)	VI.	4	1
Stridula (croup) ; rarely used	VI.	4	2
Tonsillaris (quinsy)	VI.	5	3
Trachealis (croup)	VI.	4	2
Cyst of hydatids	II.	—	3
Cystirrhœa (catarrh of the bladder)	VI.	7	7
Cystitis (inflammation of the bladder)	VI.	7	7
Cystocele (hernia vesicalis)	VI.	7	7
D.			
Damp Clothes ; what disease was caused ?	—	—	—
Deafness or Depraved Hearing (paracusis)	VI.	2	1
Death of Bone (necrosis)	VI.	10	1
Debility (debilitas) ; infants and children, and adults under 65	VIII.	—	2
(debilitas) ; old people over 65	V.	—	8
Decay (atrophy?)	VIII.	—	2
(old age?)	V.	—	8
(phthisis?)	IV.	—	8
Decline (phthisis?)	IV.	—	8
Decrepita Ætas (old age)	V.	—	8
Defective powers of assimilation	VIII.	—	2
Deficiency of Bile	VI.	5	19
of Blood (anæmia)	IV.	—	11
Deformed Pelvis	VI.	9	6
Deformity, unspecified	V.	—	7
Delirium Tremens ; state whether caused by alcoholism, chloroform, opium, or tobacco ; if alcoholism	III.	—	36
Dementia (insanity)	VI.	1	6
Dengue (Break-bone fever)	I.	1	6
Dentition (dentitio, teething)	VI.	5	2
Derbyshire Neck (bronchocele)	VI.	6	3
Desquamation ; of the skin or bone? from what disease?	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus (an immoderate flow of urine)	IV.	—	12
Insipidus (Diuresis)	VI.	7	7
Diaphragmitis (inflammation of the diaphragm)	VI.	4	7
Diarrhœa (purging)	I.	2	2
Diathesis Hæmorrhagica	IV.	—	10
Scrofulosa	IV.	—	9
Difficult Labor (childbirth)	VI.	9	6
Difficult Menstruation (dysmenorrhœa)	VI.	8	3
Difficulty in discharging Urine (dysuria)	VI.	7	4
Digestion Fever (? dyspepsia)	VI.	5	4
Digestive Organs, Disease of (indefinite)	VI.	5	20
Organs, Inflammation of, which organ?	VI.	5	20
Dilatation of Heart	VI.	3	11

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Diphtheria (diphtheritis); a specific inflammation ...	I.	1	11
Diphtheritic Croup ...	VI.	4	2
Diphtheritis (diphtheria); a specific inflammation ...	I.	1	11
Dipsomania (excessive thirst) ...	III.	—	3a
Discharge of Blood (hæmorrhage); from what parts?	VIII.	—	6
Disease of the Heart or Cardiac Valves; this may mean ossification, contraction, &c.	VI.	3	11
Spinal Marrow ...	VI.	1	12
Supra-renal Capsules (Addison's disease) ...	VI.	6	4
The part affected is sometimes known while the nature of the disease cannot be ascertained; in such circumstances "Disease of" the part affected is properly applied.			
Dislocation (luxatio); accidental ...	VII.	1	1
Disordered Menstruation (paramenia) ...	VI.	8	3
Diuresis (diabetes insipidus; excessive secretion of urine) ...	VI.	7	7
Dropsy (hydrops); of what part? if undefined ...	VIII.	—	1
after Scarlet Fever ...	I.	1	5
of the Belly (ascites) ...	VI.	5	16
Brain (acute hydrocephalus) ...	IV.	—	7
" (chronic ") ...	VI.	—	13
Cardiac ...	VI.	—	11
Chest (hydrothorax) ...	VI.	—	7
Extremities (œdema) ...	VIII.	—	1
Heart (hydropericardium)? from what disease ...	VI.	3	11
Hepatic ...	VI.	5	19
Kidneys (renal), acute ...	VI.	7	1
Liver ...	VI.	5	19
Ovaries (hydrops ovarii) ...	VI.	8	1
Pericardium (hydropericardium) ...	VI.	3	11
Peritoneum (ascites) ...	VI.	5	16
Pleura (hydrothorax) ...	VI.	4	7
Spine (hydrorrhachitis) ...	V.	—	4
Womb (hydrometra) ...	VI.	8	2
Drowning (accidental) ...	VII.	1	6
(suicidal) ...	VII.	3	4
Drum-belly (tyimpanites)? from what cause ...	VI.	5	20
Drunkenness (intoxication) ...	III.	—	3b
Drunkard's Liver ...	III.	—	3a
Dry Gangrene ...	VIII.	—	3
Duodenitis (inflammation of the duodenum, one of the intestines)	VI.	5	8
Dyscrasia (a bad habit of body); what kind? ...	—	—	—
Dysecoia (deafness), diminished or destroyed hearing ...	VI.	2	1
Dysentery (dysenteria); bloody flux ...	I.	2	3
Dysmenorrhœa (difficult or painful menstruation) ...	VI.	8	3
Dyspnœa (difficult respiration) ...	VI.	4	4
Dyspepsia (indigestion) ...	VI.	5	4
Dystocia (difficult childbirth) ...	VI.	9	6
Dysuria (difficulty in discharging the urine); from what cause?	VI.	7	4
E.			
Ear, Diseases of the ...	VI.	2	1
Inflammation of (otitis) ...	VI.	2	1
Ebrietas (drunkenness) ...	III.	—	3a
Echinococcus disease ...	II.	—	3
Eclampsia, eclampsis (a term applied to the epilepsy of infants, the reason of which is not obvious)	VI.	1	8
Ecpiesmos (a disease of the eye) ...	VI.	2	3
Ecsarcoma (a fleshy excresence) ...	IV.	—	5
Ecthyma (an eruption of phlyzacious pustules) ...	VI.	11	7
Eczema (running scald) ...	VI.	11	5
Effusion on the Abdomen (ascites) ...	VI.	5	16
Brain of Blood (apoplexy?) ...	VI.	1	2
of Serum (in a child) ...	IV.	—	7

Diseases &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Effusion on the Brain of Serum (in an adult)	VI.	1	2
the result of violence	VII.	1	1
undefined (in an adult)	VI.	1	2
" (in an infant)	IV.	—	7
Chest (empyema)	VI.	4	7
Spinal Canal	VI.	1	12
Elephantiasis Arabum (or Barbados leg), a virulent cutaneous disease chiefly confined to warm climates	VI.	11	7
Graecorum (true leprosy) ; see also Leprosy	IV.	—	13
Emaciation (marasmus)	VIII.	—	2
Emansio Mensium (retention of the menses)	VI.	8	3
Embolism (stoppage of circulation from formation of clot of blood in a vein)	VI.	3	8
after childbirth	VI.	9	6
Embryotomy (operation for removal of the fœtus in cases of deformed pelvis)	VI.	9	6
Emphysema (pneumatosis), windy swelling	VI.	4	4
Emptysis (a discharge of blood from the mouth)	IV.	—	8
Empyema (purulent fluid within the pleura)	VI.	4	7
Empyomphalus (a collection of pus under the navel)	VIII.	—	5
Encephalitis (inflammation of the substance of the brain)	VI.	1	1
Encephalocele (hernia of the brain) ; from what cause ?	VII.	1	1
Encephaloid Tumour of Abdomen	VI.	5	20
Enchondroma (a species of tumour)	VIII.	—	4
Endocarditis (inflammation of the internal membrane of the heart)	VI.	3	1
Endometritis (inflammation of the womb)	VI.	8	2
after childbirth	VI.	9	6
English Cholera	I.	2	1
Enlargement of the Glands	VI.	6	1
" Lymphatic	VI.	6	1
" (? scrofula) ; what glands ?	IV.	—	9
" (? Addison's disease)	VI.	6	4
" of the Abdomen (? tabes mesenterica)	IV.	—	7
" of the Abdomen (tabes mesenterica)	IV.	—	6
" of the Throat (scrofula ?)	IV.	—	9
Heart (hypertrophy)	VI.	3	3
Liver, from congestion	VI.	5	19
Omentum (cancer ?)	IV.	—	5
" (scrofula ?)	IV.	—	9
Prostate Gland	VI.	7	7
Spleen, from ague ?	I.	3	2
" from other causes	VI.	6	2
Thyroid Gland (? bronchocele)	VI.	6	3
Enteric Fever (known also as typhoid, gastric, or pythogenic fever)	I.	1	14
Enteritis (inflammation of the intestines)	VI.	5	8
Enterocolitis	VI.	5	8
Enterodynia (gastralgia) ; morbid sensibility of stomach	VI.	5	7
Enterolithus (intestinal concretion or calculus) ; intestinal calculi are much more common in the lower animals than in man	VI.	5	10
Entozoa (worms)	II.	—	4
Enuresis (incontinence of urine) ; often the result of disease of the prostate gland	VI.	7	7
Ephemeral Fever (a mild form of milk fever)	VI.	9	6
Epidemic Catarrh (influenza)	I.	1	8
Cholera (Asiatic cholera)	I.	2	1a
Diarrhœa	I.	2	1
Rose Rash (rötheln or German Measles ; sometimes also called rubeola, rubella)	I.	1	4
Epilepsia e Plumbo (epilepsy from lead)	VII.	1	5

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Epilepsy (epilepsia) ...	VI.	1	8
Epinyctis (a fugacious kind of nettle-rash, appearing at night and disappearing in the morning) ...	VI.	11	7
Epiplocele (an omental hernia) ...	VI.	5	13
Epistaxis (hæmorrhage from the nose) ...	VI.	2	2
Epithelioma (epithelial cancer) ...	IV.	—	5
Equinia (glanders) ...	I.	4	2
Ergotism (a disease caused by secale cornutum) ...	II.	—	2
Erysipelas (ignis sacer); state whether simple or phlegmonous; also from what cause?	I.	6	2
after Childbirth ...	I.	6	4
Erythema (a rash without a fever); a lesser kind of erysipelas ...	VI.	11	7
Exangia Cyania (cyanosis) ...	V.	—	3
Execution (hanging); judicial ...	VII.	4	1
Exhaustion, from mania ...	VI.	1	6
from want and cold ...	III.	—	1
Exomphalos (hernia at or near the umbilicus) ...	VI.	5	13
Exostosis (the ossific tumour on a bone) ...	VI.	10	3
Explosion (accidental) ...	VII.	1	4
Exposure (privation) ...	III.	—	1
Exsanguinity (anæmia) ...	IV.	—	11
Extra-uterine Fætation ...	VI.	9	6
Extravasation of Blood; on what part? if from violence ...	VII.	1	1
of Urine ...	VI.	7	7
Extroversion of the Bladder (malformation) ...	V.	—	7
Eye, Diseases of the (ophthalmia, &c.) ...	VI.	—	3
F.			
Fainting (syncope); seldom, if ever, fatal, unless attended with disease of the heart ...	VI.	3	5
Fall, &c. (concussion, fracture, contusion, &c.); where from? ...	VII.	1	1
Falling Sickness (epilepsy) ...	VI.	1	8
Fallopian Tube, Rupture of (in childbearing?) ...	VI.	9	6
Fames, (hunger), which, to cause death, amounts to starvation ...	III.	1	1
Famine (relapsing) Fever ...	I.	1	7
Farcinoma, Farcy (glanders) ...	I.	4	2
Fatty Degeneration of Heart ...	VI.	3	11
Kidneys ...	VI.	7	2
Liver (adipose degeneration of the liver) ...	VI.	5	19
Fauces, Inflammation or Disease of (quinsy?) ...	VI.	5	3
Favus (porrigo); not a fatal disease ...	II.	—	2
Febricula (a variety of simple continued fever) ...	I.	1	13
Febris Anginosa (scarlet fever) ...	I.	1	5
Aphthosa (aphtha) ...	II.	—	1
Biliosa (bilious fever) ...	I.	1	14
Bullosa (pemphigus); an eruption consisting of vesicles of various sizes ...	VI.	11	6
Continua Simplex (simple continued fever) ...	I.	1	13
" (? enteric fever) ...	I.	1	14
Enterica ...	I.	1	14
Flava (yellow fever) ...	I.	1	15
Gastrica (gastric fever) ...	I.	1	14
Hectica (hectic fever, probably phthisis) ...	IV.	—	8
Intermittens (ague) ...	I.	3	2
Lactea (milk fever) ...	VI.	9	6
Lenta (slow fever) ...	I.	1	14
Nervosa (meningitis) ...	VI.	1	1
Putrida (typhus) ...	I.	1	6
Remittens (remittent fever) ...	I.	3	1
Rubra (a rash); vague term ...	VI.	11	7
Typhoides ...	I.	1	14

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Febris Typhus	I.	1	6
Verminosa	II.	—	4
Felo-de-se (suicide); manner unspecified	VII.	3	6
Felon (paronychia); a whitlow	VIII.	—	5
Female Debility (paramenia ?); vague	VI.	8	3
Fever, Asthenic (typhoid)	I.	1	14
Bilious	I.	1	14
Brain	VI.	1	1
Cerebro spinal	I.	1	12
Colonial	I.	1	14
Enteric (gastric, typhoid, or pythogenic)	I.	1	14
Ephemeral (a mild form of milk fever)	VI.	9	6
Famine (relapsing)	I.	1	7
Gastric (febris gastrica)	I.	1	14
Infantile remittent	I.	1	14
Inflammatory (continued fever)	I.	1	14
Intermittent (ague)	I.	3	2
Marsh	I.	3	2
Mixed (synochus)	I.	1	14
Nervous (meningitis)	VI.	1	1
Puerperal (metria)	I.	6	4
Pythogenic (enteric)	I.	1	14
Relapsing (famine fever)	I.	1	7
Remittent (febris remittens)	I.	3	1
Rheumatic	IV.	—	1
Scarlet	I.	1	5
Simple continued	I.	1	13
Splenic	I.	4	3
Typhoid (enteric fever)	I.	1	14
Typhus	I.	1	6
Worm	II.	—	4
Yellow	I.	1	15
(vague); its character should be stated	I.	1	14
Fibroid Degeneration of Liver	VI.	5	18
Tumour (if localized, class to organ affected)	VIII.	—	4
Fibrosis of Kidney (Bright's disease)	VI.	7	2
Fistula; if situated in any part of the digestive regions	VI.	5	14
Fit (apoplectic?)	VI.	1	2
(convulsion?)	VI.	1	9
(epileptic?)	VI.	1	8
(paralytic)	VI.	1	4
Flooding (uterine hæmorrhage)	VI.	9	4
Fluid on the Brain; what fluid?	IV.	—	7
Fluor Albus (paramenia)	VI.	8	3
(leucorrhœa)	VI.	8	3
Flux (dysentery)	I.	2	3
Fœtation, extra-uterine	VI.	9	6
Fog Fever	I.	1	8
Foramen ovale not closed	V.	—	7
Foul air, death by	VII.	1	7
Found dead (vague); perhaps	VII.	1	8
in water (vague)	VII.	1	6
Fractures (fracturæ); of what part and how caused?	VII.	1	1
Fragilitas Ossium (brittleness of the bone)	VI.	10	3
Frambæsia (the yaws), a disease endemical to the Antilles Islands and Africa; it appears with excrescences like mulberries on the skin	VI.	11	7
Fright	VI.	1	13
Frigus (cold); death from exposure to cold	VII.	1	8
Frostbite	VII.	1	8
Fungoid growth	IV.	—	5
Fungus Hæmatodes (soft cancer)	IV.	—	5
Furunculus	VI.	11	1

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
G.			
Gall-duct, stoppage of, by a gall-stone	VI.	5	17
Gall-stone (calculus biliosus)	VI.	5	17
Gangræna Nosocomialis (hospital gangrene)	I.	6	1
Oris (noma)	VI.	5	1
Senilis	VI.	3	7
Gangrene (mortification); not properly speaking interchangeable terms, as gangrene is that stage that precedes of Lungs; from what disease? if undefined	VIII.	—	3
Gas, escape of	VI.	4	8
Gastralgia (enterodynia)	VII.	1	7
Gastric Fever (enteric fever)	VI.	5	7
Gastritis (inflammation of the stomach)	I.	1	14
Gastrocele (hernia ventriculi); a ventral rupture caused by the stomach protruding through some part of the abdominal parietes	VI.	5	7
Gastrodynia	VI.	5	8
Gastro-enteritis (a complication of gastritis and enteritis); if an adult	VI.	5	8
Gastro Intestinal Catarrh	I.	2	2
Gathering; an old term for an abscess	VIII.	—	5
Glanders (farcinoma)	I.	4	2
Glands, disease of (scrofula)	IV.	—	9
other diseases of	VI.	6	1
Gleet (blennorrhœa chronica)	I.	5	2
Glossitis (inflammation of the tongue)	VI.	4	1
Glottis, Inflammation of (laryngitis)	VI.	4	1
Spasm of (laryngismus stridulus)	VI.	1	10
Goitre (bronchocele); not a fatal disease	VI.	6	3
Gonagra (gout in the knee)	IV.	—	3
Gonorrhœa (urethritis); an inappropriate name	I.	5	2
Gonorrhœal Rheumatism	I.	5	2
Gout (podagra)	IV.	—	3
Rheumatic	IV.	—	3
Gouty Kidney (Bright's disease)	VI.	7	2
Granular Disease of the Kidneys (Bright's disease)	VI.	7	2
Granulated Liver (cirrhosis)	VI.	5	18
Granulation Tumour	VI.	11	3
Gravel (calculus)	VI.	7	5
Green Sickness (chlorosis)	IV.	—	11
Grief	VI.	1	13
Grinder's Asthma (an asthma in consequence of the inhalation of particles of dust)	VI.	4	8
Gripes, Black (dysentery)	I.	2	3
Groin, Ulceration of (syphilis?)	I.	5	1
Gunshot Wounds (accidental)	VII.	1	2
(homicidal)	VII.	2	1
(suicidal)	VII.	3	1
Gutta Serena (amaurosis)	VI.	2	3
H.			
Hæmatemesis (a vomiting of blood in the stomach)	VI.	5	5
Hæmatitis (vague)	VI.	3	11
Hæmatocele in males	VI.	8	6
females	VI.	8	2
Hæmaturia (bloody discharge from uthera); often caused by stone in kidney	VI.	7	6
Hæmophilia (hæmorrhagic diathesis)	IV.	—	10
Hæmoptysis (spitting of blood)	IV.	—	8
Hæmorrhage from the Bowels (? from what cause)	VI.	5	8
Intestines (melæna)	VI.	5	6
Kidneys (hæmaturia)	VI.	7	6
Lungs (hæmoptysis)	IV.	—	8

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Hæmorrhage from the Navel	VII.	1	8
Nose (epistaxis)	VI.	2	2
Stomach (? melæna)	VI.	5	6
Womb (metrorrhagia)	VI.	9	6
undefined	VIII.	—	6
Hæmorrhagica Diathesis	IV.	—	10
Hæmorrhoids; a flow of blood literally, but understood to mean piles	VI.	3	10
Hanging (suspensio), judicial	VII.	4	1
suicidal	VII.	3	5
Harelip	V.	—	6
Hay Asthma, Fever	I.	1	8
Head, Disease of (brain ?)	VI.	1	13
Inflammation of; vague	VI.	1	1
Headache; from what cause? perhaps	VI.	5	7
Heart, Aneurism of the	VI.	3	6
Atrophy of (atrophia cordis); a wasting of the organ	VI.	3	11
Congenital Malformation of; generally causes cyanosis	V.	—	3
Dilatation of	VI.	3	3
Disease, &c., not otherwise defined	VI.	3	11
Hypertrophy of (hypertrophia cordis); a morbid increase of the organ	VI.	3	3
Inflammation of (endo-carditis)	VI.	3	1
(pericarditis)	VI.	3	2
Ossification of the valves of	VI.	3	1
Rheumatism in the	IV.	—	1
Rupture of; vague; bursting of auricle or ventricle, how?	VI.	3	6
Rupture of a blood vessel of the; vague	VI.	3	6
Spasms of	VI.	3	11
Valvular disease of	VI.	3	1
Heat-apoplexy	VII.	1	4a
Hectic Fever (febris hectica, which see)	IV.	—	8
Hemicrania; a pain affecting one side of the head	VI.	1	13
Hemipagia; a fixed pain on one side of the head	VI.	1	13
Hemiplegia (paralysis); a paralysis of one side of the body	VI.	1	4
Hepathyderus (dropsy of the liver)	VI.	5	19
Hepatic Abscess	VI.	5	19
Disease	VI.	5	19
Hepatirrhœa (a purging, with bilious evacuations)	VI.	5	19
Hepatisation of Lungs; the conversion of lung into a substance resembling liver	VI.	4	8
Hepatitis (inflammation of the liver)	VI.	5	19
Hernia (a rupture); state if congenital, and also whether femoral, inguinal, scrotal, umbilical, diaphragmatic, ischiatic, labial, perineal, vaginal, ventral, &c.	VI.	5	13
Cerebri; from what cause?	VII.	1	1
Vesicalis	VI.	7	8
Herpes (tetter)	VI.	11	7
Zoster (shingles)	VI.	11	7
Hiccough (singultus); a spasmodic affection of the diaphragm	VI.	1	13
Hieranosos (morbus sacer); this epilepsy was so called because supposed to be a disease that Jesus Christ cured	VI.	1	8
Hip Disease	IV.	—	9
Joint, disease of	VI.	10	3
Dislocation of	VII.	1	1
Inflammation of; arthritis (hip)	VI.	10	2
Hives; a variety of the chicken-pox	I.	1	2
Hodgkin's Disease (a form of scrofulous cachexia)	IV.	—	9
Homicide (justifiable)	VII.	2	2
Hooping-cough (pertussis); a convulsive cough, common to children	I.	1	9
Horrors (delirium tremens)	III.	—	3b

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Hospital Gangrene (gangrena nosocomialis) ...	I.	6	1
Hunger (fames); which, to cause death, amounts to starvation	III.	—	1
Hydarthrus (white swelling) ...	IV.	—	9
Hydatids (entozoa); where? ...	II.	—	3
Hydrarthrosis (accumulation of fluid in a joint) ...	VI.	10	3
Hydrocele (dropsy of the testicles); rarely fatal ...	VI.	8	6
Hydrocephalus (water on the brain) acute (tubercular meningitis)	IV.	—	7
Chronic ...	VI.	1	13
Hydrometra (dropsy of the womb) ...	VI.	8	2
Hydronephrosis (water on the kidneys) ...	VI.	7	8
Hydropericardium (dropsy of the heart sac) ...	VI.	3	2
Hydrophobia (madness induced by the bite of a rabid dog) ...	I.	4	1
Hydrops (dropsy) ...	VIII.	—	1
Abdominis (ascites) ...	VI.	5	16
Ovarii (ovarian dropsy) ...	VI.	8	1
Pectoris (dropsy of the chest) ...	VI.	4	7
Pericardium, as a sequel of pericarditis; classify thus...	VI.	3	2
Thoracis (dropsy of the chest) ...	VI.	4	7
Uteri (dropsy of the womb) ...	VI.	8	2
Hydrorrhachis (spina bifida), dropsy of the spine ...	V.	—	4
Hydrosarca (synonymous with anasarca) ...	VIII.	—	1
Hydrothorax (dropsy of the chest) ...	VI.	4	7
Hydrotic (synonymous with sudorific) Fever; miliaria? ...	VI.	11	6
Hyperæmia (congestion); vague? perhaps... ..	IV.	—	10
Hypercardia (hypertrophy of the heart) ...	VI.	3	3
Hyperlactation ...	VI.	9	6
Hypertrophy of heart (hypertrophica cordis); a morbid increase of the organ	VI.	3	3
Hypochondriasis (vapors, lowness of spirits) ...	VI.	1	6
Hysteria (hysterical fits) ...	VI.	1	8
Hysteritis (inflammation of the womb) ...	VI.	8	2
I.			
Ichthyosis (fish-skin disease) ...	VI.	11	7
Icterus (jaundice) ...	VI.	5	19
Ictus Solis (coup-de-soleil) ...	VII.	1	4 _a
Idiocy (idiotismus) ...	VI.	1	6
Idiopathic Tetanus (spasms, with rigidity) ...	VI.	1	11
Ignis Sacer (erysipelas) ...	I.	6	2
Ileus (colic) ...	VI.	5	10
Iliac Abscess (after childbirth?) ...	VI.	9	6
Passion (colic) ...	VI.	5	10
Imperforate Anus or Vagina (malformation) ...	V.	—	5
Impetigo (a term very often used for the itch) ...	II.	—	4
Imposthume (an abscess); a term corrupted from apostema, an abscess	VIII.	—	5
Inanition ...	VIII.	—	2
Incarceration (hernia intestina) ...	VI.	5	13
Incontinence of Urine (enuresis) ...	VI.	7	7
Indentation of Spine ...	VI.	10	3
Indigestion (dyspepsia) ...	VI.	5	4
Induration of Liver (cirrhosis) ...	VI.	5	18
Pylorus ...	VI.	5	7
Infancy, Disease of; what disease? ...	VIII.	—	2
Infanticide (the murder of an infant newly born) ...	VII.	2	1
Infantile Remittent Fever (enteric fever) ...	I.	1	14
Infants, inanition of ...	VIII.	—	2
Infection from a Glandered Horse (glanders) ...	I.	4	2
of the bowels; what disease? perhaps ...	I.	1	14
undefined (what infection?); bad term; perhaps ...	I.	6	3
Infiltration of Urine (calculus) ...	VI.	7	5
(paramenia) ...	VI.	8	3

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Infiltration of Urine (violence)	VII.	1	1
Inflammation in or on the Groin (syphilis?)	I.	5	1
of the Abdomen (either enteritis or peritonitis)	VI.	5	8 or 15
Absorbents (scrofula?)	IV.	—	9
„ (sympathetic)	VI.	6	1
Aorta (aortitis)	VI.	3	6
Back (phlegmon?)	VI.	11	2
Belly (peritonitis?)	VI.	5	15
Bladder (cystitis)	VI.	7	7
Bones (ostitis)	VI.	10	2
Bowels (enteritis)	VI.	5	8
Brain (cephalitis) or its membranes	VI.	1	1
Breast (mastitis), if after childbirth	VI.	9	6
Bronchi (bronchitis)	VI.	4	5
Bursæ (synovitis)	VI.	10	2
Cellular Tissue (phlegmon)	VI.	11	2
Chest (pneumonia)	VI.	4	6
Colon (colitis?)	VI.	5	8
„ (dysentery?)	I.	2	3
Diaphragm (diaphragmitis)	VI.	4	7
Ear (otitis)	VI.	2	1
Eye (ophthalmia)	VI.	2	3
Fauces (pharyngitis)	VI.	5	1
Glands	VI.	6	1
„ (scrofula?)	IV.	—	9
Glottis (laryngitis)	VI.	4	1
Gums (from teething?)	VI.	5	2
Head (cephalitis?)	VI.	1	1
Heart (carditis)	VI.	3	1
Internal Coats of the Stomach (gastritis)	VI.	5	7
„ Membrane of the Bowels (enteritis)	VI.	5	8
Intestines (enteritis)	VI.	5	8
Iris (iritis)	VI.	2	3
Joints (arthritis)	VI.	10	2
Kidneys, acute (nephritis)	VI.	7	1
„ chronic (Bright's disease)	VI.	7	2
Larynx (laryngitis)	VI.	4	1
Legs (arthritis?)	VI.	10	2
„ (phlegmon?)	VI.	11	2
„ (rheumatism?)	IV.	—	2
Lining Membrane of the Chest or Lungs (pleuritis)	VI.	4	7
Liver (hepatitis)	VI.	5	19
Loins (nephritis?)	VI.	7	1
„ (rheumatism?)	IV.	—	2
Lungs (pneumonia)	VI.	4	6
Membranes of the Brain (meningitis)	VI.	1	1
Milt (splenitis)	VI.	6	2
Mouth (stomatitis)	VI.	5	1
Muscles (myositis)	IV.	—	2
Œsophagus (œsophagitis)	VI.	5	7
Ovaries (after delivery?)	VI.	9	6
Pancreas (pancreatitis)	VI.	5	20
Parotid Gland (parotitis or mumps)	I.	1	10
Pericardium (pericarditis)	VI.	3	2
Periosteum (periostitis)	VI.	10	2
Peritonæum (peritonitis)	VI.	5	15
„ after childbirth	I.	6	4
Pharynx (pharyngitis)	VI.	5	1
Pleura (pleuritis)	VI.	4	7
Retina (retinitis)	VI.	2	3
Spinal Marrow (myelitis)	VI.	1	12
Spleen (splenitis)	VI.	6	2
Stomach (gastritis)	VI.	5	7

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Inflammation of the Substance of the Brain (cerebritis) ...	VI.	1	1
Testicle (orchitis) ...	VI.	8	6
Thorax (pneumonia?); vague ...	VI.	4	6
Throat (quinsy?) ...	VI.	5	3
Tongue (glossitis) ...	VI.	5	1
Tonsils (quinsy) ...	VI.	5	3
Trachea (tracheitis) ...	VI.	4	2
Uterus (hysteritis after childbirth?) ...	VI.	9	6
Vagina (if syphilitic) ...	I.	5	1
„ (if otherwise) ...	VI.	8	2
Veins (phlebitis); a rare occurrence, except as result of venesection ...	VI.	3	9
Visceral Glands (tabes mesenterica) ...	IV.	—	6
Windpipe (tracheitis) ...	VI.	4	5
Womb (hysteritis) ...	VI.	8	2
„ (hysteritis after childbirth?) ...	VI.	9	6
undefined; vague; the part affected should be stated...	—	—	—
Inflammatory Fever (synocha) ...	I.	1	14
Influenza (catarrh) ...	I.	1	8
Inhalation of Chloroform (suffocation) ...	VII.	1	7
Injuries at Birth ...	VII.	1	8
Inopia (want, need, &c.) ...	III.	—	1
Insanity (dementia) ...	VI.	1	6
Insolatio (sunstroke) ...	VII.	1	4 _a
Instrumental Delivery (vague) ...	VI.	9	6
Intemperance (alcoholism?) ...	III.	—	3 _a
Intermittent Fever (ague) ...	I.	3	2
Internal Catarrh ...	I.	2	2
Interruption of the Bowels (ileus) ...	VI.	5	10
Intestinal Concretion or Calculus (enterolithus); more common in the lower animals than in man	VI.	5	10
Irritation (diarrhœa?) ...	I.	2	2
„ (enteritis?) ...	VI.	5	8
Obstruction ...	VI.	5	10
Perforation ...	VI.	5	9
Stricture ...	VI.	5	11
Intoxication (alcoholism) ...	III.	—	3 _a
Introsusception (a portion of intestine slipping into another) ...	VI.	5	12
Introversion of the Bowel (intussusception) ...	VI.	5	12
Intussusception ...	VI.	5	12
Invagination of Bowel (intussusception) ...	VI.	5	12
Invermiation (worms); the most appropriate term for the disease	II.	—	4
Iritis (inflammation of the iris or septum, between the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye)	VI.	2	3
Irritation of the Bowels (diarrhœa?) ...	I.	2	2
„ (enteritis?) ...	VI.	5	8
Ischuria (a retention of urine) ...	VI.	7	4
Urethralis (stricture of the urethra?) ...	I.	5	2
Itch (scabies); not a fatal disease ...	II.	—	4
J.			
Jail Fever (typhus) ...	I.	1	6
Jaundice (icterus) ...	VI.	5	19
Joint Disease, &c. (not otherwise defined) ...	VI.	10	2
Inflammation of (arthritis) ...	VI.	10	2
Judicial Hanging ...	VII.	4	1
Jungle Fever ...	I.	3	2
Justifiable Homicide ...	VII.	2	2
K.			
Kibes or Chilblains (pernio) ...	VI.	11	7
Kidney, Bright's Disease of (nephria) ...	VI.	7	2

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Kidney Disease, &c. (not otherwise defined)	VI.	7	8
Granular Disease of (Bright's disease)	VI.	7	2
Acute Inflammation of (nephritis)	VI.	7	1
Chronic " (Bright's disease)	VI.	7	2
Kin-cough (pertussis); called so vulgarly	I.	1	9
King's Evil (scrofula)	IV.	—	9
L.			
Labour (parturition), difficult	VI.	9	6
Lactation (the suckling of a child); what disease did it cause?	—	—	—
Lactumen (milk scab)	VI.	11	7
Land Scurvy	III.	—	2
Lardaceous Disease (tissues turned into a lardy substance)	IV.	—	5
" " of the Kidney	VI.	7	2
Laryngismus Stridulus (spasm of the larynx); crowing disease	VI.	1	10
Laryngitis (inflammation of larynx)	VI.	4	1
Larynx, other diseases of	VI.	4	3
Lead Colic, Poisoning (colica pictonum)	VII.	1	5
Lead Palsy	VII.	1	5
Leipothymia (syncope); seldom, if ever, fatal, unless attended with disease of heart	VI.	3	5
Lepra Vera (elephantiasis græcorum, or true leprosy)	IV.	—	13
Vulgaris (a squamous eruption of the skin, commonly known also as psoriasis, which should not be confounded with leprosy)	VI.	11	7
Leprosy (elephantiasis græcorum, or true leprosy); this should not be confounded with elephantiasis arabum (Barbadoes leg), which is a different disease; there are two varieties, known as tubercular and anæsthetic	IV.	—	13
Leucocythæmia (deficiency of red particles in the blood)	IV.	—	11
Leucomia (deficiency of red particles in the blood)	IV.	—	11
Leucorrhœa (the whites)	VI.	8	3
Lichen (an extensive eruption of papulæ), vulgarly "prickly heat"	VI.	11	5
Lientery (diarrhœa)	I.	2	2
Lightning, Struck by	VII.	1	4b
Lithia (stone)	VI.	7	5
Lithotomy (an operation for stone in the bladder)	VI.	7	5
Liver, Abscess in	VI.	5	19
Congestion of	VI.	5	19
Disease of	VI.	5	19
Inflammation of (hepatitis)	VI.	5	19
Ramollissement of (softening of the liver)	VI.	5	19
Rupture of, from violence	VII.	1	1
Lobulated Liver (cirrhosis)	VI.	5	18
Locomotor Ataxy	VI.	1	12
Locked Jaw (trismus)	VI.	1	11
Lost in the Bush (privation)	III.	—	1
Low Fever (typhoid)	I.	1	14
Lues Venerea (syphilis)	I.	5	1
Lumbago	IV.	—	2
Lumbar Abscess (psoas abscess)	VI.	10	1
Inflammation (nephritis?)	VI.	7	1
" (rheumatism?)	IV.	—	2
Lung Disease, &c., not otherwise defined	VI.	4	8
Lungs, Gangrene of; not otherwise defined	VI.	4	8
Inflammation of (pneumonia)	VI.	4	6
Congestion of	VI.	4	6a
Hepatisation of (conversion of lungs into a substance like liver)	VI.	4	8
Lupus (noli me tangere); a corroding disease like cancer	VI.	11	3
Luxatio (dislocation); accidental?	VII.	1	8
Lymphadenoma	VI.	6	1

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Lymphangitis	VI.	8	2
Puerperal	I.	6	4
Lymphatics, diseases of	VI.	6	1
M.			
Madness (insanity)	VI.	1	6
Malacia (softening of brain, usually)	VI.	1	3
Malformation (of what nature?)	V.	—	7
Malignant Disease (cancer)	IV.	—	5
Fever (scarlatina, typhus?)	I.	1	5 or 6
Pustule (milzbrand), a disease of animals	I.	4	3
Sore Throat (tonsillitis maligna)	I.	1	11
Mal-nutrition (in an infant)	VIII.	—	2
" (in an adult)	VI.	5	4
Mammillated Liver (cirrhosis)	VI.	5	18
Mania (insanity)	VI.	1	6
a Potu	III.	—	3 ^b
Puerperal (childbirth)	VI.	9	2
Manslaughter	VII.	2	1
Marasmus (emaciation)	VIII.	—	2
Marcor (emaciation)	VIII.	—	2
Marsh Fever (ague)	I.	3	2
Mastitis (inflammation of the breast), if after childbirth	VI.	9	6
Measles (rubeola); an eruptive disease	I.	—	3
Medullary Sarcoma of the Uterus, &c. (cancer)	IV.	—	5
Tumour (cancer)	IV.	—	5
Megrim (hemicrania)	VI.	1	13
Melæna (discharge of black blood from intestines)	VI.	5	6
Melancholy	VI.	1	6
Melenosis, a species of morbid deposit, more common to horses than men	IV.	—	5
Melasma	VI.	11	7
Meningitis (inflammation of the membranes of the brain)	VI.	1	1
tubercular (acute hydrocephalus)	IV.	—	7
Menorrhagia (flooding), either of blood or menses	VI.	8	3
Menostasis (a suppression of menses)	VI.	8	3
Menses, Retention, suppression of (amenorrhœa)	VI.	8	3
Menstruation, Disordered (paramenia)	VI.	8	3
Mentagra, an eruption about the chin	VI.	11	7
Mephitic Gases, suffocation by	VII.	1	7
Mesenteric Disease (tabes mesenterica)	IV.	—	6
Metria (puerperal fever)	I.	6	4
Metritis (inflammation of the womb)	VI.	8	2
(inflammation of the womb after childbirth?)	VI.	9	6
Metro Peritonitis	VI.	9	6
Metrorrhagia (hæmorrhage from the womb)	VI.	9	4
Miliaria (miliary fever)	VI.	11	6
Milk Fever (febris lactea)	VI.	9	6
Scab (lactumen)	VI.	11	7
Milzbrand (a disease of cattle or sheep, sometimes communicated to man by inoculation)	I.	4	3
Miscarriage (abortion)	VI.	9	1
Mismenstruation (paramenia)	VI.	8	3
Mitral regurgitation	VI.	3	1
Mixed Fever (synochus)	I.	1	14
Moles (different productions or excretions from the uterus)	VI.	8	2
Mollities Cerebri	VI.	1	3
Ossium (softening of the bone)	VI.	10	3
Molluscum; a tubercular disease of the skin	VI.	11	7
Morbilli (measles); an eruptive disease	I.	1	3
Morbus Addisonii (supra-renal capsule disease)	VI.	6	4
Arquatus (jaundice)	VI.	5	19
Articulorum (disease of joints)	VI.	10	3

Diseases, &c.					Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Morbus Attonitus (apoplexy)	...	...	...	...	VI.	1	2
Caducus (epilepsy)	...	...	...	...	VI.	1	8
Cæruleus (cyanosis)	...	...	...	...	V.	—	3
Cholera	...	...	...	...	I.	2	1
Cordis (heart disease)	...	...	...	...	VI.	3	11
Coxarius or Coxæ (hip disease)	...	...	...	...	IV.	—	9
Cutaneus (skin disease)	...	...	...	...	VI.	11	7
Luteolus (jaundice)	...	...	...	...	VI.	5	19
Regius (jaundice)	...	...	...	...	VI.	5	19
Strangulatorius (croup); rarely used	...	...	...	...	VI.	4	2
Mortification (death of a part)	...	...	...	...	VIII.	—	3
Mucoenteritis	...	...	...	...	VI.	5	8
Mucous Membrane, Inflammation of (catarrh?)	...	...	...	...	I.	1	8
Muguet (aphthalactantium)	...	...	...	...	II.	—	1
Mumps (parotitis); an inflammation of the parotid gland	...	...	...	...	I.	1	10
Murder and Manslaughter	...	...	...	...	VII.	2	1
Myelitis (inflammation of spinal marrow)	...	...	...	...	VI.	1	12
Myositis (inflammation of a muscle)	...	...	...	...	IV.	—	2
Myxosarcoma (a tumour, partly mucous, partly fleshy)	...	...	...	...	VIII.	—	4
N.							
Nævi Materni (mother spots); aneurism by anastomosis, excision of them sometimes fatal	...	...	...	...	VII.	1	3
Nasal Polypus (a polypus in the nose)	...	...	...	...	VI.	2	2
Navel (or Umbilical) String, want of a ligature on; infanticide by omission	...	...	...	...	VII.	2	1
not properly tied	...	...	...	...	VII.	1	8
Necrencephalus	...	...	...	...	VI.	1	3
Necrosis (death of bone); this term is to bone what mortification is to the soft parts	...	...	...	...	VI.	10	1
Necusia (a disease produced by infection in dissection)	...	...	...	...	I.	6	3
Nephralgia (pain in the kidneys)	...	...	...	...	VI.	7	8
Nephrelcosis (ulceration of the kidneys)	...	...	...	...	VI.	7	8
Nephria (granular disease of the kidneys)	...	...	...	...	VI.	7	2
Nephritis (inflammation of the kidneys), undefined	...	...	...	...	VI.	7	1
acute	...	...	...	...	VI.	7	1
chronic (Bright's disease)	...	...	...	...	VI.	7	2
desquamative (Bright's disease)	...	...	...	...	VI.	7	2
Nervous Debility	...	...	...	...	VI.	1	6
Diseases (neuroses)	...	...	...	...	VI.	1	6
Fever (meningitis)	...	...	...	...	VI.	1	1
Nettle Fever, Rash (urticaria)	...	...	...	...	VI.	11	7
Neuralgia, Neuritis (pain in a nerve)	...	...	...	...	VI.	1	13
Node (a hard circumscribed tumour proceeding from a bone, caused by a swelling of the periosteum)	...	...	...	...	VI.	10	2
Noli me tangere (lupus); a corroding disease like cancer	...	...	...	...	VI.	11	3
Noma (? cancrum oris)	...	...	...	...	VI.	8	2
Pudendi (a species of ulcer that often attacks the cheek or vulva of young girls)	...	...	...	...	VI.	8	2
Non-viability (want of strength to support independent life)	...	...	...	...	VIII.	—	2
Nostalgia (home-sickness); a species of melancholy; the Swiss are very subject to it	...	...	...	...	VI.	1	13
Nostomania (the highest degree of nostalgia)	...	...	...	...	VI.	1	6
Nutmeg Liver (cirrhosis)	...	...	...	...	VI.	5	18
Nymphomania (violent desire for coition in women); a species of madness	...	...	...	...	VI.	8	2
O.							
Obstipation (costiveness); its character is more severe than costiveness	...	...	...	...	VI.	5	10
Obstruction of Bowels	...	...	...	...	VI.	5	10
Odontalgia (toothache)	...	...	...	...	VI.	1	13
Edema (anasarca); a minor kind of anasarca	...	...	...	...	VIII.	—	1

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Œdema Glottidis	VI.	4	3
of Lungs	VI.	4	7
Œsophagus, Stricture of	VI.	5	20
Œsophagitis (inflammation of the Œsophagus)	VI.	5	3
Old Age (crepita ætas)	V.	—	8
Oligotrophia (deficient nourishment)	III.	—	1
Openheart (? cyanosis)	V.	—	3
Operation; of what kind? and for what disease? if unspecified	VII.	1	3
Ophthalmia, Ophthalmitis (inflammation of the eye) ...	VI.	2	3
(purulent?)	I.	6	3
Opisthotonos (tetanus); that form of tetanus in which the body is bent backward	VI.	1	11
Orchitis (inflammation of the testicle)	VI.	8	6
Ossification of the Arteries	VI.	3	11
of the Valves of the Heart	VI.	3	1
Osteo-arthritis (known also as arthritis nodosa, arthritis deformans, and rheumatoid arthritis)	IV.	—	3
Osteo Sarcoma (cancer ossis)	IV.	—	5
Myelitis	VI.	1	1
Ostitis (inflammation of the bone)	VI.	10	2
Otitis (inflammation of the ear)	VI.	2	1
Otopyosis (a purulent discharge from the ear)	VI.	2	1
Otorrhœa (a discharge from the ear)	VI.	2	1
Ovarian Disease	VI.	8	1
Dropsy or Tumour (hydrops ovarii)	VI.	8	1
Ovariectomy	VI.	8	1
Overflow of Blood on the Brain (apoplexy?)	VI.	1	2
of the Gall or Bile	VI.	5	19
Overlying (as is frequently the case with infants), accidental?	VII.	1	7
Ozæna (ulcer in the nose)	VI.	2	2
P.			
Pachymeningitis	VI.	1	1
Painters' Colic (lead colic)	VI.	5	10
Palate, Cleft	V.	—	6
Palpitation of the Heart (a violent beating of the heart); not fatal unless arising from organic disease of the heart	VI.	3	11
Palsy (paralysis); of what part? if undefined	VI.	1	5
Panaris; a corruption of Paronychia, which see	VIII.	—	5
Pancreas Disease, &c., not otherwise defined	VI.	5	20
Pancreatitis (inflammation of the pancreas)	VI.	5	20
Paracentesis (tapping); for what disease? if undefined ...	VIII.	—	1
Paracusis (deafness or depraved hearing)	VI.	2	1
Paralysis Agitans	VI.	1	5
General of the insane	VI.	1	6
of the brain	VI.	1	4
of lower parts of body (paraplegia)	VI.	1	12
of one side of body (hemiplegia)	VI.	1	4
(undefined)	VI.	1	5
Paralytic Stroke (paralysis)	VI.	1	5
Paramenia (disordered menstruation)	VI.	8	3
Paraphimosis (a disease in which the prepuce cannot be returned over the glans penis, often the result of syphilis or gonorrhœa)	I.	5	1 or 2
Paraplegia (paralysis of either the superior or inferior extremity of the body)	VI.	1	12
Paresis (an imperfect palsy)	VI.	1	5
Paronychia (whitlow)	VIII.	—	5
Parotitis (mumps); an inflammation of the parotid gland ...	I.	1	10
Parturition, Partus (childbirth)	VI.	9	6
Pelvic Abscess	VI.	8	4
" " after childbirth	VI.	9	6

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Pelvic Cellulitis ...	VI.	8	2
" " after childbirth ...	VI.	9	6
" Peritonitis ...	VI.	8	2
" " after childbirth ...	I.	6	4
Pelvis, deformed ...	VI.	9	6
Inflammation of contents of (from childbirth?) ...	VI.	9	6
" " (after lithotomy?) ...	VI.	7	5
Pemphigus ("febris bullosa"); an eruption consisting of vesicles of various sizes	VI.	11	6
Penis, Ulceration of (syphilis?) ...	I.	5	1
Perforation of Bowels ...	VI.	5	9
Pericarditis (inflammation of the pericardium) ...	VI.	3	2
Perimetritis ...	VI.	9	6
Perinæum, Erysipelas in (after lithotomy?) ...	VI.	7	5
Perineal Abscess ...	VI.	8	5
Periostitis (inflammation of the periosteum or covering of bone) ...	VI.	10	2
Peripneumonia (inflammation of the lungs) ...	VI.	4	6
Peritonitis (inflammation of the peritoneum or serous membrane of the intestines)	VI.	5	15
Puerperal ...	I.	6	4
Tubercular (tabes mesenterica) ...	IV.	—	6
Perityphlitis (inflammation of cœcum) ...	VI.	5	8
Pernio (a kibe or chilblain) ...	VI.	11	7
Pertussis (whooping-cough) ...	I.	1	9
Pestilential Fever (typhus) ...	I.	1	6
Pestis (the plague). Although this disease is considered extinct, may not isolated cases occur and be confounded with typhus fever?	I.	1	6
Petechial Fever (typhus) ...	I.	1	6
Phagedæna (hospital gangrene); a species of ulcer that spreads very rapidly	I.	6	1
Pharyngitis (inflammation of the pharynx) ...	VI.	5	1
Phimosis; a disease in which the prepuce cannot be withdrawn from the glans penis ...	I.	5	1 or 2
Phlebitis (inflammation of a vein) ...	VI.	3	9
Uterine or puerperal ...	VI.	9	6
Phlebolite (a venous calculus) ...	VI.	3	9
Phleborrhagia (rupture of a vein) ...	VI.	3	9
Phlegmasia Dolens (puerperal tumid leg); sometimes called Phlegmasia Alba Dolens (or white leg)	VI.	9	5
Phlegmon (inflammation of the cellular tissue and skin) ...	VI.	11	2
Phlegmonous Erysipelas (? from what cause; injury, surgical operation, or local disease?)	I.	6	2
Phlyzacia Agra (ecthyma) ...	VI.	11	7
Phrenitis (inflammation of the brain); a very faulty term ...	VI.	1	1
Phthiriasis (a disease in which parts of the body generate lice)	II.	—	4
Phthisis (pulmonary consumption) ...	IV.	—	8
Physconia (enlargement of the abdomen); it is an enlargement of some viscus; which?	VI.	5	20
Physometra (a tympany of the womb); a rare disease, seldom cured	VI.	8	2
Piles (hæmorrhoids) ...	VI.	3	10
Placenta, Retention of the ...	VI.	9	6
Prævia ...	VI.	9	4
Plague (see Pestis) ...	I.	1	6
Pleurisy (pleuritis); inflammation of the pleura of the chest...	VI.	4	7
Tubercular ...	IV.	—	8
Pleurodynia (false pleurisy) ...	VI.	4	8
Pleuro-pneumonia (inflammation of pleura and lungs) ...	VI.	4	7
Plumbers' Colic (colica pictonum) ...	VI.	5	10
Plumbism ...	VII.	1	5
Pneumatosis (emphysema); windy swelling ...	VI.	4	4
Pneumogastric Irritation; from teething? ...	VI.	5	2

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Q.			
Quinsy (tonsillitis); inflammation of the tonsils	VI.	5	3
R.			
Rabies Canina (hydrophobia)	I.	4	1
Rachitis (rickets)	IV.	—	4
Rage	VI.	1	13
Ramollissement du Cerveau (softening of the brain)	VI.	1	3
of the Liver (softening of the liver)	VI.	5	19
Ranula (a tumour under the tongue)	VI.	5	1
Raphania (cripple disease), a disease characterised by spasmodic contraction of the joints	VI.	10	3
Rectum, Disease of	VI.	5	20
Red Canker (cancrum)	I.	6	1
Gum or Mouth (strophulus)	VI.	11	7
Relapsing Fever	I.	1	7
Remittent Fever (febris remittens)	I.	3	1
Renal Calculi	VI.	7	5
Disease	VI.	7	8
Dropsy, acute (acute nephritis)	VI.	7	1
Inflammation (? acute nephritis)	VI.	7	1
" (? chronic nephritis)	VI.	7	2
Retention of the Menses (amenorrhœa)	VI.	8	3
Placenta	VI.	9	6
Urine (ischuria?)	VI.	7	4
" (stricture of the urethra?)	I.	5	2
Retinitis (inflammation of the retina)	VI.	2	3
Rheumatic Arthritis	IV.	—	13
Fever	IV.	—	1
Gout	IV.	—	3
Rheumatism (sub-acute and chronic)	IV.	—	2
acute	IV.	—	1
of the Heart	IV.	—	1
Rickets (rachitis)	IV.	—	4
Ringworm (porrigo)	II.	—	2
Rodent Ulcer	IV.	—	5
Rising of the Heart (disease of heart?); bad	VI.	3	11
of the Lights (hysteria?); bad	VI.	1	13
Rosalia (scarlet fever), a name that appears to have been applied also to measles	I.	1	5
Rose, The; a name given to erysipelas	I.	6	2
Roseola (rose rash)	VI.	11	7
epidemica (Rubeola notha)	I.	1	4
Rötheln (epidemic rose rash)	I.	1	4
Rubeola Notha (epidemic rose rash)	I.	1	4
Rupia (an eruptive disease), if syphilitic	I.	5	1
Rupture (hernia?)	VI.	5	13
of Aorta (aneurism?)	VI.	3	6
a Vein (phleborrhagia)	VI.	3	9
an Artery (aneurism?)	VI.	3	6
" (violence?)	VII.	1	1
the Bladder (from violence?)	VII.	1	1
Bowels (from violence?)	VII.	1	1
Brain (hernia cerebri)	VII.	1	1
Fallopian Tube (in child-bearing?)	VI.	9	6
Gall Duct (from a gall stone?)	VI.	5	17
" (by violence?)	VII.	1	1
Heart (aneurism?)	VI.	3	6
Liver (from a blow?)	VII.	1	1
Navel (umbilical hernia?)	VI.	5	13
Ovary (childbirth?)	VI.	9	6
Spleen (from violence?)	VII.	1	1
Urethra (from violence?)	VII.	1	1
Uterus or Womb (childbirth?)	VI.	9	6

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
S.			
Salivation (ptyalism); for what disease? if syphilis ...	I.	5	1
Sarcoma (a fleshy excrescence) ...	IV.	—	5
Satyriasis (a violent desire for coition in man) ...	VI.	1	13
Scabies (itch); not a fatal disease ...	II.	—	4
Scalds and Burns ...	VII.	1	4
Scald Head (porrigo); not a fatal disease ...	II.	—	2
Scarlet Fever (scarlatina) ...	I.	1	5
Sciatica (a species of rheumatic gout in the hip joint?) (neuralgia of the sacro-sciatic nerve?) ...	IV.	—	3
Scirrhus (cancer) ...	VI.	1	13
Scirrhus (cancer); of what part? ...	IV.	—	5
Scleriosis (scleroma), a hard tumour or induration ...	IV.	—	5
Scorbutus (scurvy) ...	VIII.	—	4
Scrofula (struma) ...	III.	—	2
Scrotum, Diseases of (cancer?) ...	IV.	—	9
Inflammation of the ...	IV.	—	5
Scurvy (scorbutus) ...	VI.	8	6
Sea Sickness (an intense nausea, with violent retching); its fatality is very rare ...	III.	—	2
Secondary symptoms (syphilis?) ...	VI.	1	13
Seizure (apoplexy?) a very vague term ...	I.	5	1
(paralysis?) a very vague term ...	VI.	1	2
Senectus (old age) ...	VI.	1	4
Senile Gangrene ...	V.	—	8
Senility (old age) ...	VI.	3	7
Septicæmia (pyæmia) ...	V.	—	8
after Childbirth ...	I.	6	3
Septic Fever ...	I.	6	4
Shaking Palsy (paralysis agitans) ...	I.	1	14
Shingles (herpes zoster) ...	VI.	1	5
Shipwrecked (drowning?) ...	VI.	11	7
Shivering Fit (ague?); vague ...	VII.	1	6
Shock (from what cause?), accidental? ...	I.	3	2
Sibbens (analogous to, but not identical with, "Yaws,"), <i>vide</i> Frambæsia ...	VII.	1	8
Sideratus (an apoplexy) ...	VI.	11	7
Simple Cholera ...	VI.	1	2
Simple Continued Fever (a continued fever having no obvious distinguishing character) ...	I.	2	1
Singultus (the hiccough); a spasmodic affection of the diaphragm ...	I.	1	13
Skin, Disease of; should only be used when nature of disease is unknown ...	VI.	1	13
Sloughing; from what cause? ...	VI.	11	7
Small-pox (variola); a pustular disease ...	VIII.	—	3
vaccinated ...	I.	1	1
unvaccinated ...	I.	1	1a
not stated ...	I.	1	1b
Snake Bite ...	I.	1	1c
Softening of the Bone (mollities ossium) ...	VII.	1	5a
Brain ...	VI.	10	3
Liver ...	VI.	1	3
Mucous Membrane of the Stomach ...	VI.	5	19
Spinal Marrow ...	VI.	5	7
Soot Sore (chimney sweepers' cancer?) ...	VI.	1	12
Sore Throat (cynanche) ...	IV.	—	5
Malignant or Putrid (scarlet fever) ...	VI.	5	3
Sparganosis (a milk abscess); some have applied this term to phlegmon of breast ...	I.	1	5
Spasmodic Colic (ileus) ...	VI.	11	2
Spasms of the Bowels (ileus) ...	VI.	5	10
Spermatorrhœa (an involuntary emission of seminal fluid without copulation) ...	VI.	5	10
	VI.	8	6

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Sphachelus (mortification)	VIII.	—	3
Spina Bifida (hydrorrhachis)	V.	—	4
Spinal Cord, Disease of	VI.	1	12
Inflammation of (myelitis)	VI.	1	12
Softening of the	VI.	1	12
Spine, Curvature or Indentation of	VI.	10	3
Disease of	VI.	1	12
Spitting of Blood (hæmoptysis phthisis)	IV.	—	8
Spleen, Disease of (after ague?)	I.	3	2
" &c., not otherwise defined	VI.	6	2
Rupture of (from a blow?)	VII.	1	1
Splenic Fever (malignant pustule)	I.	4	3
Splenitis (inflammation of the spleen)	VI.	6	2
Spongoid Inflammation (fungus hæmatodes)	IV.	—	5
Spontaneous Combustion (catacausis); state causes... ..	VII.	1	4
Spotted Fever (typhus or typhoid)	I.	1	6 or 14
Sprain (subluxatio); accidental?	VII.	1	1
Squinting (strabismus)	VI.	2	3
Stabbing (homicidal?)	VII.	2	1
(suicidal?)	VII.	3	2
St. Anthony's Fire (erysipelas)	I.	6	2
Starvation (privation, want of breast-milk)	III.	—	1
Sternalgia (a name sometimes applied to angina pectoris, which see)	VI.	3	4
Stomacace (cancrum oris)	VI.	5	1
Stomach Disease, &c., not otherwise defined... ..	VI.	5	7
Inflammation of (gastritis)	VI.	5	7
Softening of the Mucous Membrane of	VI.	5	7
Ulcer of	VI.	5	7
Ulceration of	VI.	5	7
Stomatitis (inflammation of the mouth)	VI.	5	1
vesicular	II.	—	1
Stone (in the bladder)	VI.	7	5
Stoppage of Blood in the Head (apoplexy?)	VI.	1	2
Bowels (ileus?)	VI.	5	10
Menses	VI.	8	3
Secretion of Urine (ischuria?)	VI.	7	4
Urine (stricture?)	I.	5	2
Strabismus (squinting); a disease of the eye, never, of course, fatal.	VI.	2	3
Strangling (accidental?)	VII.	1	7
(suicidal?)	VII.	4	5
Strangulation of the Intestines (hernia)	VI.	5	11
of the Womb, with prolapsus or inversio uteri?	VI.	9	6
Strangury (stricture of the urethra?)	I.	5	2
Strangulated Hernia	VI.	5	13
Stricture of Intestines	VI.	5	11
" caused by Cancer	IV.	—	5
Œsophagus	VI.	5	7
Urethra	I.	5	2
Windpipe, from pressure of tuberculated bronchial glands	IV.	—	9
Strophulus (a papular eruption peculiar to infants); vague ...	VI.	11	7
Struck by lightning	VII.	1	4b
Dead; class with deaths not specified	VIII.	—	7
Struma (scrofula)	IV.	—	9
Strumous Disease (scrofula)	IV.	—	9
St. Vitus' Dance (chorea)	VI.	1	7
Subluxatio (a sprain); accidental?	VII.	1	1
Submersio (drowning); accidental?	VII.	1	6
(suicidal?)	VII.	3	4
Sudden Death (cause unascertained); class with deaths not specified	VIII.	—	7

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Suffocation (suffocatio); accidental?	VII.	1	7
during birth; (only applied when the child has breathed)	VII.	1	7
from Charcoal (suicide)	VII.	3	6
from Earth falling in a Drive (probably crushed) ...	VII.	1	1
from Mephitic Gases?	VII.	1	7
Suffocatio Stridula (croup)	VI.	4	2
Suffusion of the Lungs; vague	VII.	1	7
Sugar in the Urine (diabetes)	IV.	—	12
Suicidal Deaths not defined... ..	VII.	3	6
Sunstroke (insolatia)	VII.	1	4 _a
Suppression of the Catamenia or Menses (amenorrhœa) ...	VI.	8	3
Urine (ischuria tenalis?)	VI.	7	4
Suppurating Sores of Pubes and Groin (syphilis?)	I.	5	1
(not syphilitic)	VI.	11	7
Supra-renal Capsular Disease	VI.	6	4
Suspensio (hanging); judicial?	VII.	4	1
suicidal?	VII.	3	5
Sweeps' Cancer	IV.	—	5
Swelling in the Limbs (dropsy?)	VIII.	—	1
of the Glands (scrofula?)	IV.	—	9
of the Throat (quinsy?)	VI.	5	3
Swine-pox (a variety of the chicken-pox)	I.	1	2
Sycoma, sycosis (a warty excrescence, resembling a fig, on the anus or other part)	VI.	11	7
Sycosis Menti (mentagra)	VI.	11	7
Syncope (fainting); seldom, if ever, fatal, unless attended by disease of the heart	VI.	3	5
Synocha (inflammatory fever)	I.	1	14
Synochus (mixed fever)	I.	1	14
Synovitis (inflammation of the synovial or bursal membrane)	VI.	10	2
Syphilis (lues venerea)	I.	5	1
T.			
Tabes (atrophy?); vague	IV.	—	9
Dorsalis (locomotor ataxy)	VI.	1	12
Mesenterica, allied to scrofula	IV.	—	6
Scrofulosa	IV.	—	9
Tænia (tapeworm)	II.	—	4
Tapeworm (tænia)	II.	—	4
Tapping (paracentesis); for what disease? probably ...	VIII.	—	1
Teething (dentition)	VI.	5	2
Tenesmus (a continual inclination to go to stool without a discharge, and accompanied by a straining); it is sympto- matic of various disorders, perhaps	VI.	5	10
Tertian Ague (ague)	I.	3	2
Testes, Diseases of	VI.	8	6
Tetanus, Idiopathic (not resulting from an injury)	VI.	1	11
Traumatic (resulting from an injury)... ..	VII.	1	3
Tetters (herpes)	VI.	11	7
Thoracic Aneurism... ..	VI.	3	6
Inflammation (pneumonia)	VI.	4	6
Throcks (thrush)	II.	—	1
Thrombosis (a clot of blood in a vein)	VI.	3	8
Thrush (aptha); small ulcers inside the mouth	II.	—	1
Tic-Doloreaux (neuralgia)	VI.	1	13
Tinea (porrigo)	II.	—	2
Tonic Spasm (tetanus)	VI.	1	11
Tonsil, Inflammation of (quinsy?)	VI.	5	3
Tonsillitis (quinsy?)	VI.	5	3
Maligna (diphtheria)	I.	1	11
Toothache (odontalgia); rarely fatal	VI.	1	13
Tooth Fever (teething?)	VI.	5	2

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Toxicum (poison); accidental?	VII.	1	5
homicidal?	VII.	2	1
suicidal?	VII.	3	3
Trachea, Inflammation of (tracheitis)	VI.	4	2
other diseases of	VI.	4	3
Tracheitis (croup)	VI.	4	2
Traumatic Tetanus	VII.	1	3
Trichina Spiralis (hair worm in pork)	II.	—	4
Trismus (locked jaw), resulting from an injury	VI.	1	11
Nascentium (a form of tetanus); it attacks infants the first few weeks after their birth	VI.	1	11
Tritæus (tertian ague)	I.	3	2
Tubercular Consumption	IV.	—	8
Disease (scrofula?)	IV.	—	9
Meningitis (acute Hydrocephalus)	IV.	—	7
Peritonitis	IV.	—	9
Pneumonia	IV.	—	8
Tuberculated Liver (cirrhosis)	VI.	5	18
Tuberculosis (undefined)	IV.	—	9
of Lungs (phthisis)	IV.	—	8
Tumified Liver (congestion of the liver)	VI.	5	19
Tumour (where?) If localised, class to organ affected; but if not	VIII.	—	4
Graulation	VI.	11	3
Ovarian	VI.	8	1
Turn of Life (paramenia?)	VI.	8	3
Tussis (a cough). It is rather a symptom of disease than a disease itself; thus it occurs in pleurisy, pneumonia, asthma, catarrh, &c., if undefined	I.	1	8
Twist in the Bowels (ileus?)	VI.	5	10
Tympany (tympanites); an elastic distension of the abdomen	VI.	5	7
Typhlitis (perforation of the appendix vermiformis)	VI.	5	9
Typhoid Fever (enteric fever)	I.	1	14
Typho-malarial Fever	I.	1	14
Typhus (rare in Victoria)	I.	1	6
U.			
Ulcer (ulcus)	VI.	11	4
Rodent	IV.	—	5
Ulcera Serpentina Oris (aphtha)	II.	—	1
Ulcerated Groin (syphilis?)	I.	5	1
Sore Throat (a very common designation for diphtheria)	I.	1	11
Ulceration of Bone (caries)	VI.	10	1
of Intestines; this is very often the result of enteritis	VI.	5	9
of Stomach	VI.	5	7
Ulcus (an ulcer); a purulent solution of continuity	VI.	11	4
Ventriculi (ulceration of stomach)	VI.	5	7
Umbilical Cord, Want of a Ligature on (infanticide by omission)	VII.	2	1
not properly tied	VII.	1	8
Hæmorrhage	VII.	1	8
Hernia	VI.	5	13
Uræmia (presence of urea in the blood)	VI.	7	3
Uredo (an itching sensation of the skin); the nettle rash is so called	VI.	11	7
Urethra, Rupture of; if from violence	VII.	1	1
Stricture of	I.	5	2
Urethritis (gonorrhœa)	I.	5	2
Urinary Abscess	VI.	7	3
Calculi	VI.	7	5
Urine, Bloody (hæmaturia?)	VI.	7	6
Stoppage of (stricture of urethra?)	I.	5	2
Stoppage of Secretion of (ischuria?)	VI.	7	4

Diseases. &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Uroplania (erratic urine), a translation of the urine to some part of the body where its presence is unnatural	VI.	7	3
Urticaria (nettle rash)	VI.	11	7
Uteri Antiflegio	VI.	9	6
Uterine Fever (metria?) ; vague	I.	6	4
Hæmorrhage (flooding)	VI.	9	6
Phlebitis	VI.	9	6
Uterus, Disease of; only to be used when the nature of disease is unknown	VI.	8	2
Inflammation of the (hysteritis after childbirth) ...	VI.	9	6
V.			
Vaccination, the insertion of matter to produce cow-pox ...	I.	4	4
Vagina, Disease of (what disease?) if unspecified ...	VI.	8	2
Imperforate (a malformation)	V.	—	7
Valvular Disease	VI.	3	1
Varicella (chicken-pox), a modification of the small-pox ...	I.	1	2
Varicocele (swelling of the veins of the scrotum) ...	VI.	8	6
Varicose Veins (varix) ; only fatal when causing hæmorrhage	VI.	3	10
Variola (small-pox) ; a pustular disease	I.	1	1
Varix (varicose veins)	VI.	3	10
Venenatio, Venenum (poisoning) ; accidental, what poison? ...	VII.	1	5
homicidal, "	VII.	2	1
suicidal, "	VII.	3	3
Venereal Disease (syphilis?)	I.	5	1
Venous or Venous Calculus (phlebolite)	VI.	3	9
Vermes (worms)	II.	—	4
Verminous Fever	II.	—	4
Vertebræ, Disease of the; what disease?	VI.	10	3
Vertigo (giddiness)	VI.	1	13
Vesical Calculus	VI.	7	5
Vesiculæ Gingivarum (aphtha)	II.	—	1
Violence, resulting in erysipelas	VII.	1	1
causing lockjaw	VII.	1	3
vague; by what instrument or agency? if undefined ...	VII.	1	8
Violent Deaths not classed	VII.	1	8
Visitation of God; a term that should be avoided when a more definite can be given; class with deaths not specified	VIII.	—	8
Volvulus (ileus)	VI.	5	10
Vomica (an abscess in a wide sense, but generally applied to those in the lungs; phthisis?)	IV.	—	8
Vomiting and Purging (cholera?)	I.	2	1
blood (hæmatemesis)	VI.	5	5
Vulnus, Vulnera (wound, wounds) ; accidental?	VII.	1	2
homicidal?	VII.	2	1
suicidal?	VII.	3	1
W.			
Want of breast-milk (the inanition of infants)	III.	—	1
Food (starvation)	III.	—	1
Necessaries of Life (privation)	III.	—	1
Wasting (atrophy?)	VIII.	—	2
(tabes mesenterica?)	IV.	—	6
Water Complaint (dropsy?)	VIII.	—	1
" (nephritis?)	VI.	7	1
" (stricture of urethra?)	I.	5	2
(dropsy?) ; vague	VIII.	—	1
in the Bowels (ascites?)	VI.	5	16
" Brain or Head (acute hydrocephalus?)	IV.	—	7
on the Chest (hydrothorax?)	VI.	4	7
Heart (hydropericardium?)	VI.	3	2
Spine (spina bifida?)	V.	—	4
Water-brash (pyrosis?)	VI.	5	7

Diseases, &c.	Class.	Sub-Class.	Disease.
Water-canker (noma?)	VI.	8	2
Water-pox (varicella); another name for chicken-pox ...	I.	1	2
Watery Gripes (dysentery?); vague	I.	2	3
Waxy Kidney	VI.	7	2
Weaning (ablactation); any specific disease?	III.	—	1
Weaning-brash (lichen?)	VI.	11	7
Wen (bronchocele)	VI.	6	3
White Flux (leucorrhœa?)	VI.	8	3
Leg (phlegmasia dolens)	VI.	9	5
Mouth (thrush)	II.	—	1
Swelling (hyarthrus)	IV.	—	9
Whites (leucorrhœa)	VI.	8	3
Whitlow (paronychia)	VIII.	—	5
Whooping-cough (pertussis); a convulsive cough, common to children	I.	1	9
Wind Dropsy (tympanites?)	VI.	5	7
Spasms (convulsions?); vulgar	VI.	1	9
„ (dyspepsia?)	VI.	5	4
Windpipe, Contraction of	VI.	4	5
Inflammation of (tracheitis)	VI.	4	2
Windy Gravel (calculus)	VI.	7	5
Swelling (emphysema and pneumatosis)	VI.	4	4
Withered Sores (ulcers)	VI.	11	4
Womb, Cancer of the	IV.	—	5
Disease of? only to be used when nature of disease is unknown	VI.	8	2
Inflammation of (hysteritis)	VI.	8	2
„ after childbirth?	VI.	9	6
Polypus of (polypus uteri)	VI.	8	2
Rupture of (from what cause? childbirth)	VI.	9	6
Strangulation of (with prolapsus or inversio uteri?) ...	VI.	9	6
Wool-sorter's Disease (splenic fever)	I.	4	3
Worm Fever	II.	1	4
Worms (vermes)	II.	—	4
Wounds (vulnera); cut, chop, bite, shot; accidental	VII.	1	2 or 3
homicidal	VII.	2	1
suicidal	VII.	3	1 or 2
Y.			
Yaws (analogous to, but not identical with, "Sibbens"); <i>vide</i> Frambæsia	VI.	11	7
Yellow Fever (remittent fever)	I.	1	15
Gum (icterus infantum)	VI.	5	19
Jaundice (jaundice)	VI.	5	19
Yellowwart (jaundice)	VI.	5	19

APPENDIX E.

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

NOTE.—The tariffs of New South Wales and South Australia having been entirely revised since the last publication of the *Victorian Year-Book*, they are given in full. The tariffs of Victoria and Western Australia having been only slightly altered, and those of Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand not having been altered since the last publication, they do not appear in the present work, but a description is given of the changes which have taken place in the first two. All the tariffs were published in full in the *Victorian Year-Book* 1885-6.

The articles are arranged according to the system of classification described on page 532 *ante*; and the position of any article may be ascertained by reference to the index at pages 532 to 535 *ante*.

ALTERATIONS IN TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1886-87.

The following, so far as known, are the changes which have taken place in the tariffs of Victoria and Western Australia since the last issue of this work. It is believed that no changes have taken place in the tariffs of Queensland, Tasmania, and New Zealand:—

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		Date of Alteration.
		Former.	Present.	
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
	VICTORIA.			
25	Timber—			
	Mouldings, 3 inches and under, wholly or partly prepared, per 100 lineal ft. (super.) ...	0 1 6	0 4 0	27th July, 1887.
	Mouldings over 3 inches, including architraves, wholly or partly prepared, per 100 lineal ft. (super.) ...	0 1 6	0 7 0	"
	Skirtings, wholly or partly prepared, per 100 lineal ft. ...	0 1 6	0 7 0	"
	Laths, per 1,000 ...	0 1 0	0 5 0	"
	Dressed Pickets, per 100 ...	0 1 6	0 6 6	"
25	All other Timber under 7 inches x 2½ inches not otherwise enumerated (excepting Kauri, Cedar, and Blackwood, Undressed Timber and American White Pine, California Redwood and Sugar Pine, 1 inch and over Undressed Sycamore, Oak, Ash, Whitewood, and Hickory, which shall be free), per 100 super ft. ...	0 1 6	0 2 6	"
12	Doors over 1½ inches and under 1¾ inches, each ...	0 5 0	0 7 6	"
	" 1¾ inches and over, each ...	0 5 0	0 10 0	"
22	Sugar—			
	The produce of Sugar Cane bonded on and after the 27th July, 1887, and refined in Victoria in a bonded warehouse under regulations to be framed by Governor in Council, per cwt.	0 3 0	0 2 0	"
	The produce of Beetroot and all other Sugars, per cwt. ...	0 3 0	0 6 0	"
	WESTERN AUSTRALIA.			
14	Opium ...	{ 12½ per cent. ad valorem }		{ 2os. per lb. ... }

TARIFF OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

(Corrected to 24th October, 1887.)

IMPORT DUTIES.*

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 532 to 535 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
8	Dynamite and Lithofracteur per lb.	0 0 1
	Powder :—	
	Sporting „	0 0 3
	Blasting „	0 0 1
	Shot per cwt.	0 5 0
12	Cement per barrel	0 2 0
	Doors—Wood, not otherwise charged each	0 2 0
	Sashes „	0 2 0
	Shutters (wood) „	0 2 0
	Naptha and Gasoline per gallon	0 0 6
	Opium, and any preparation or solution thereof, not im- ported for use as a known medicine per lb.	1 0 0
	Paints and Colours, ground in oil per cwt.	0 3 0
21	Butter per lb.	0 0 1
	Cheese „	0 0 2
	Fish—Dried, preserved, or salt „	0 0 1
	Bacon „	0 0 2
	Ham „	0 0 2
	Biscuits—Other than Ship „	0 0 1 ^r
	Confectionery, including Cakes, Comfits, Liquorice, Liquorice Paste, Lozenges of all kinds, Coconut in Sugar, Candy, Succades, and Sweetmeats „	0 0 2
	Corn Flour and Maizena „	0 0 1
22	Fruits, boiled or in pulp, or partially preserved other than by sulphurous acid per lb.	0 0 1
	„ candied and dried (exclusive of Dates) „	0 0 2
	Glucose, liquid and syrup per cwt.	0 3 4
	„ solid „	0 5 0
	Rice per ton	3 0 0
	Jams per lb. †	0 0 1 ^r
	Preserves, Jellies, and Fruits boiled in pulp or partially preserved other than by sulphurous acid „	0 0 1
	Maizena „	0 0 1
	Sago „	0 0 1
	Sugar—Refined per cwt.	0 6 8
	„ Raw „	0 5 0
	„ Molasses and Treacle „	0 3 4
	Tapioca and Semolina per lb.	0 0 1
23	Ale, Beer, Porter, Spruce or other Beer, Cider, and Perry :—	
	In wood or jar per gallon	0 0 6
	In bottle „ ‡	0 0 9

* Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings :—(i) increase ; (r) reduction ; (n) new duty ; (a) other alterations. Where no letters appear, the rate of duty is the same as under the old tariff.

† Or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.

‡ Or for six reputed quart, or twelve reputed pint bottles.

IMPORT DUTIES*—*continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 532 to 535 *ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
23	Bitters—if containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit per gallon	£ s. d. 0 4 0
	„ if containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit „	0 14 0 <i>i</i>
	Chicory, Dandelion, and Taraxacum :—	
	Raw or kiln-dried per lb.	0 0 3
	Roasted, ground, or mixed with any other articles ... „	0 0 6
	Chocolate—Plain, or mixed with any other article and Chocolate Creams „	0 0 4 <i>r</i>
	Cocoa—Raw, without allowance for husks or shells ... „	0 0 3
	„ Prepared paste or mixed with any other article ... „	0 0 4 <i>r</i>
	Coffee—Raw... .. „	0 0 3
	„ Roasted, ground, or mixed with any other article „	0 0 6
	Essences—Flavouring and Fruit—	
	Containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... per gallon	0 4 0
	„ more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... „	0 14 0 <i>i</i>
	Milk—Condensed or preserved per lb.	0 0 1
	Salt per ton	1 0 0
	Sarsaparilla—	
	If containing not more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... per gallon	0 4 0
	If containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit ... „	0 14 0 <i>i</i>
	Spirits—Of all kinds, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer per proof gallon†	0 14 0 <i>i</i>
	„ and Spirituous Compounds, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer‡ per liquid gallon	0 14 0 <i>i</i>
	„ Methylated per gallon	0 4 0 <i>i</i>
	„ perfumed, perfumed water, florida water, and bay rum per liquid gallon	0 15 0
	Tea per lb.	0 0 3
	Tobacco—Manufactured, unmanufactured, and Snuff ... „	0 3 0
	„ Unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the colony, entered for removal to any licensed tobacco manufactory for manufacturing purposes only into tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes ... „	0 1 0
	„ Sheepwash „	0 0 3
	„ Cigars, and cigarettes (including wrappers) ... „	0 6 0
	Wines—	
	Sparkling—for six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints ...	0 10 0
	Other kinds per gallon§	0 5 0
24	Candles per lb. ||	0 0 1 <i>r</i>
	Stearine „	0 0 1
	Timber (other than Laths, Building Shingles, Dyewoods, Palings undressed, Sandalwood, Staves and Casks in shooks) :—	
	Dressed per 100 ft. super.	0 3 0
	Rough and undressed „	0 1 6
	Door Sashes, and Shutters each	0 2 0 <i>i</i>

* Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings :—(*i*) increase ; (*r*) reduction ; (*n*) new duty ; (*a*) other alterations.

† No allowance beyond 16·5 shall be made for the under-proof of any spirits of a less hydrometer strength than 16·5 under-proof.

‡ Or for six reputed quart or twelve reputed pint bottles.

§ Case spirits—Reputed contents of 2, 3, or 4 gallons shall be charged—

Two gallons and under, as two gallons.

Over two gallons and not exceeding three, as three gallons.

„ three „ „ four, as four „

|| Or reputed package of that weight, and so in proportion for any such reputed weight.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 532 to 535 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
24	Varnish and Lithographic Varnishes per gallon	0 2 0
26	Oils (except black, cocoanut, sperm, and palm) "	0 0 6
	" in bottle—reputed quarts per dozen	0 1 6
	" " " pints "	0 0 9
	" " " half-pints and smaller sizes "	0 0 6
	Iron—Galvanized in bars, sheets, or corrugated per ton	2 0 0
	" galvanized manufactures (except anchors) "	3 0 0
	" and steel wire "	1 0 0

EXCISE.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
23	Tobacco—Manufactured or cut per lb.	0 1 3
	" Cigars and cigarettes "	0 2 6
	Beer † per gallon	0 0 3
	Colonial distilled spirit per proof gallon	0 14 0

TARIFF OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

(Corrected to the 24th November, 1887.)

IMPORT DUTIES.*

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 532 to 535 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
I	Albums ad valorem	25 per cent. i
	Cards—Playing per dozen packs	0 6 0
	Stationery, Manufactured—Labels, Posting and Hand-bills, and Printed Bags, not enumerated ... ad valorem	25 per cent. i
	" Paper Bags, printed per cwt.	0 15 0 i

* Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings :—(i) increase; (r) reduction; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations. Where no letters appear, the rate of duty is the same as under the old tariff.
† Includes ale, porter, and every other malt liquor or fermented beverage purporting to be beer, or made in imitation of beer or malt liquor, and whether brewed wholly or in part from any other substance than malt.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 532 to 535 ante.

Order.	Article.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
2	Harmoniums and Pianofortes, Organs other than pipe ... ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Organs, pipe	25 per cent. <i>i</i>
4	Mouldings, Gold	" <i>i</i>
	Tobacconistware	15 per cent.
5	Archery Materials	25 per cent. <i>i</i>
	Cricketware	15 per cent.
	Dumb Bells	25 per cent. <i>i</i>
	Fireworks	20 per cent. <i>i</i>
6	Clocks and Watches, or parts thereof	15 per cent. <i>i</i>
	Eyeglasses and Spectacles, gold and silver	"
8	Gunpowder, Sporting per lb.	0 0 3
	Shot per cwt.	0 2 6
9†	Agricultural Implements, not enumerated ad valorem	15 per cent. <i>i</i>
	Beer Engines	25 per cent. <i>i</i>
	Bellows, and Bellows with Forges	" <i>i</i>
	Blacksmiths' Tongs	" <i>i</i>
	Boilers (Land and Marine)	" <i>i</i>
	Bread-cutters	" <i>i</i>
	Brooms and Brushware	" <i>i</i>
	Carpenters' and Joiners' Benches	" <i>i</i>
	Cast Steel Drills	" <i>i</i>
	Chisels, Cold	" <i>i</i>
	Corkscrews, Wire and Steel	" <i>i</i>
	Copy and Embossing Presses	" <i>i</i>
	Corn-crushers	15 per cent. <i>i</i>
	Engines and parts (except Gas, Portable, and Traction Engines and Pressure Gauges)	25 per cent. <i>i</i>
	Garden Rollers	" <i>i</i>
	Gas Tongs	" <i>i</i>
	Hammers (Napping, Quartz, and Spalling)	" <i>i</i>
	Hay-presses	20 per cent. <i>i</i>
	Hoists and Lifts	25 per cent. <i>i</i>
	Horse Powers, and parts	" <i>i</i>
	Hydraulic presses	" <i>i</i>
	Icemaking and Cooling Machines, Refrigerators	" <i>i</i>
	Jacks, Lifting	" <i>i</i>
	Knifeboards and Knife-cleaners	" <i>i</i>
	Ladles, Iron	" <i>i</i>
	Machines, Washing, and Mangles	" <i>i</i>
	Machinery, not enumerated	20 per cent. <i>i</i>
	Mandrels	25 per cent. <i>i</i>
	Picks and Mattocks... ..	" <i>i</i>
	Pliers	" <i>i</i>
	Punching Machinery	" <i>i</i>
	Quarry Mauls and Picks	" <i>i</i>
	Sieves	" <i>i</i>
	Wedges	" <i>i</i>
	Weighbridges over 20 cwt.	" <i>i</i>

* Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings :—(*i*) increase ; (*r*) reduction ; (*n*) new duty ; (*a*) other alterations. Where no letters appear, the rate of duty is the same as under the old tariff.

† See also Orders 25 and 32 post.

IMPORT DUTIES*—*continued.*For the position of any article, see Index pp. 532 to 535 *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
9†	Winepresses ad valorem	25	per cent.	i
	Winches "	"	"	i
	Windmills "	"	"	i
	Woolpresses "	"	"	i
	Woolsourers "	"	"	i
	Wringers "	"	"	i
10	Carriages—			
	Tilburys, Dogcarts, Gigs, Boston Chaises, and other two-wheeled vehicles, on springs or thorough braces each	10	0	0 i
	Express Waggon and Waggon for carrying goods, and single and double seated Waggon, and four-wheeled Buggies without tops, mounted on springs or thorough braces "	15	0	0 i
	Hansom Cabs, Safety, single and double seated Waggon and Waggonettes, and four-wheeled Buggies with tops "	20	0	0 i
	Omnibuses and Coaches, for carrying mails or passengers "	40	0	0 i
	Barouches, Broughams, Mail Phaetons, Drays "	50	0	0 i
	Carriages, Carts, Waggon, and all Vehicles not enumerated ad valorem	25	per cent.	i
	Buggy Hoods, wholly or partly manufactured "	"	"	i
	Felloes "	"	"	i
	Harness and Saddlery, made up "	"	"	i
	Saddle and Harness Trees "	"	"	i
	Wheels and Axles "	"	"	i
	Whips "	"	"	i
11†	Blocks, Pulleys, and Sheaves "	"	"	i
	Cork and other Ship Fenders "	"	"	i
	Oars "	"	"	i
	Sails (new) "	"	"	i
	Air Bricks "	"	"	i
12	Architraves, Mouldings, 3 inches and under ... per 100 lin. feet	0	4	0 i
	" " over 3 inches "	0	7	0 i
	Skirtings "	"	"	i
	Bricks (except Bath and Dinas) ad valorem	25	per cent.	i
	Cement per barrel	0	2	0
	Doors (except iron doors), 1½ in. and under ... each	0	5	0 i
	" " over 1½ in. and under 1¾ in. "	0	7	6 i
	" " 1¾ in. and over "	0	10	0 i
	Sashes, up to and including 1½ inches ... per pair	0	4	0
	" over 1½ inches "	0	6	0 i
13	Furniture ad valorem	25	per cent.	i
	Gasaliers, and parts "	"	"	i
	Lamps, and Lampware "	15	per cent.	
	Mantlepieces "	25	per cent.	
14	Acid—			
	Acetic, containing not more than 33 per cent. of acidity per lb. or pint	0	0	3

* Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

† See also Orders 25 and 32 *post*.

‡ See also Order 25 *post*.

IMPORT DUTIES*—*continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 532 to 535 *ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
14	Acid—	
	For every extra 10 per cent. or part of 10 per cent.	
	acidity per lb. or pint	0 0 1 i
	Muriatic... .. per cwt.	} 0 5 0 i
	Nitric "	
	Sulphuric "	
	Alkali—Soda Crystals per ton	2 0 0 i
	Matches and Vestas (except safety matches):—	
	For boxes containing 100 matches or under per gross	0 1 0
	For each additional 100 or part thereof "	0 1 0
	Medicines, patent or so called, or being subject to a stamp duty in the country whence exported ad valorem	20 per cent. i
	Naptha per gallon	0 0 6
	Opium, Morphia per lb.	1 0 0
	Paints, not prepared ready for use per cwt.	0 2 0
	" mixed ready for use "	0 4 0 i
	Sarsaparilla (not containing more than 25 per cent. of proof spirit) per gallon	0 6 0 i
	Soap (extract of), Soap and Washing Powders... .. per lb.	0 0 2
	Turpentine and Varnish per gallon	0 0 6
15	Blankets ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Carpets and Carpeting "	"
	Carpet Bags "	25 per cent. i
	Rugs "	15 per cent.
	Woollen and Flannel Piece Goods (except Dress Piece Goods), Cloths, Tweeds, Estamenes, and Serges, not enumerated "	"
16	Silks (see also Order 18, Drapery and Millinery) "	"
17	Bags, canvas "	25 per cent.
	Quilts "	15 per cent.
18	Drapery and Millinery :—Bonnet, Dress, Mantle, and Jacket Ornaments, Trimmings and Fringes, Corsets, Crape, Embroidery, Flowers, Gloves, Gimp, Gossamer, Handkerchiefs, Lace (cotton, silk, or wool), Nets, veil or trimming. Piece Goods, viz.:—Silk and manufactures thereof containing 5 per cent. of silk (not enumerated), Satins, Plushes, and Velvets, Ribbons, Ruffling, Tablecloths, Table and Toilet Covers (cotton or linen), Table Napkins, Towels and Dusters "	"
	Drapery and Millinery, unenumerated (except Hosiery not enumerated to be considered as enumerated) "	25 per cent. i
19	Apparel and Slops being mole clothing and imitation thereof "	15 per cent. i
	" " not otherwise enumerated "	25 per cent. i
	Bonnets and Caps not enumerated "	" i
	Boot and Slippers Uppers, Bootlaces, Leather "	" i
	Boots and Shoes, except indiarubber shoes (present English sizes to be the standard), viz.:—	
	Men's No. 6 and upwards per doz. pairs	1 13 0 i
	Youth's, Nos. 2-5 "	1 1 0 i
	Boys, Nos. 7-1 "	0 17 6 i

* Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

IMPORT DUTIES*—*continued.*For the position of any article, see Index pp. 532 to 535 *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
19	Boots and Shoes, except indiarubber shoes (present English sizes to be the standard), viz.:—	£ s. d.
	Women's, No 3 and upwards, except lasting and stuff boots, including goloshed boots per doz. pairs	0 19 6 i
	Girl's, Nos. 11-2, except lasting and stuff boots, including goloshed boots "	0 16 0 i
	Girl's, Nos. 7-10, except lasting and stuff boots, including goloshed boots "	0 11 6 i
	Boots and Shoes not enumerated ad valorem	25 per cent. i
	Feathers† "	20 per cent. i
	Furs† "	25 per cent. i
	Hats, viz.:—Boy's and Youth's Felt Hats and Glazed Straw Hats per doz.	0 8 0 i
	" Men's Felt Hats and Women's untrimmed Felt Hats, of any size "	0 15 6 i
	" Boy's, Youth's, and Men's Hats, with calico or other foundation or frame, covered with felt, plush, silk, merino, velvet, or other material not enumerated "	1 10 0 i
	" Dress Hats (known as) "	2 8 0 i
	" Pith ad valorem	15 per cent. i
	" not enumerated "	25 per cent. i
	Hosiery "	" i
	" knitted "	20 per cent. i
	Leggings "	25 per cent. i
	Umbrellas and Parasols "	" i
	Whips and Walking Sticks "	" i
	Wigs "	" i
20	Cordage, viz.:—Coir Rope per cwt.	0 5 0 r
	" other (except Galvanized and other Iron, and Steel Cordage) "	0 11 0 i
	" Galvanized Iron "	0 3 0 i
	" Twine and Cord, including Fishing Lines (except Sewing or Seaming Twine) per lb.	0 0 2 i
	Matting ad valorem	15 per cent.
	Mats, all kinds of "	25 per cent. i
	Oil and Floor Cloth "	15 per cent.
	Tents and Tarpaulins "	20 per cent. i
21	Butter per lb.	0 0 2 i
	Butterine "	0 0 4 i
	Cheese "	0 0 4 i
	Fish (dried and salted) and Sardines (except in pickle or brine) "	0 0 1
	" preserved (except Sardines) "	0 0 2 i
	" Paste "	0 0 2
	Honey "	0 0 3
	Meats—Bacon and Hams "	0 0 4 i
	" preserved "	0 0 2
	" Pork (in pickle) "	0 0 3
	Soup—Preserved "	0 0 2

* Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reductions; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

† See also Order 24 *post*.

IMPORT DUTIES *—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 532 to 535 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
22	Biscuits per lb.	0	0	2
	Confectionery per lb.	0	0	3
	Fruits—Bottled (quarts) per dozen	0	4	0 <i>i</i>
	„ „ (pints) per lb.	0	2	0 <i>r</i>
	„ „ (smaller sizes) per lb.	0	1	6 <i>i</i>
	„ Currants and Raisins per lb.	0	0	2
	„ Candied per lb.	0	0	3
	„ Dates per lb.	0	0	2
	„ dried (except Dates, Currants, and Raisins) per lb.	0	0	3
	„ fresh per bushel	0	1	0 <i>r</i>
	„ preserved per lb.	0	0	2
	„ pulp per lb.	0	0	4 <i>i</i>
	Grain (except Wheat overland) and Pulse of every description not enumerated, and whether prepared, ground, or in any way manufactured per 100 lbs.	0	2	0 <i>i</i>
	„ Barley per bushel	0	1	0 <i>i</i>
	„ Maize per 100 lbs	0	1	0 <i>i</i>
	„ Rice and Rice Flour per cwt.	0	3	0
	Jams and Jellies per lb.	0	0	3
	Macaroni and Vermicelli per lb.	0	0	2
	Malt per bushel	0	2	6 <i>i</i>
	Nuts (except Cocanuts) per lb.	0	0	3
	Oatmeal per ton	2	0	0
	Onions per cwt.	0	2	0 <i>i</i>
23	Potatoes per lb.	0	1	0
	Preserves per lb.	0	0	3
	Sugar per cwt.	0	3	0
	„ Glucose per lb.	0	6	0
	„ Molasses and Treacle per lb.	0	3	0
	Vegetables—Preserved per lb.	0	0	2 <i>i</i>
	Aërated Waters ad valorem	20	per cent.	<i>i</i>
	Ale, Porter, Spruce, or other Beer, Cider, and Perry per gallon	0	1	0
	Chicory, including kiln-dried (except Green Root) per lb.	0	0	6
	„ Green Root per ton	3	0	0
	Chocolate per lb.	0	0	3
	Cocoa, manufactured per lb.	0	0	3
	Coffee and substitutes therefor, mixed with Chicory or Coffee per lb.	0	0	6
	„ raw per lb.	0	0	3
	„ roast or ground per lb.	0	0	4
	Cordials—Lime Juice and Aërated, not spirituous per gallon	0	1	0
	„ not spirituous ad valorem	20	per cent.	<i>i</i>
	Hops per lb.	0	0	6
	Limejuice per gallon	0	1	0
	Milk (preserved), and compound thereof per lb.	0	0	1
	Mineral Waters ad valorem	20	per cent.	<i>i</i>
	Mustard per lb.	0	0	3
	Pickles, bottled (quarts) per dozen	0	4	0 <i>i</i>
	„ „ (pints) per lb.	0	2	0 <i>i</i>

* Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings :—(*i*) increase ; (*r*) reduction ; (*n*) new duty ; (*a*) other alterations.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 532 to 535 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
23	Pickles, bottled (smaller sizes) per dozen	0	1	6
	Pepper per lb.	0	0	2 <i>i</i>
	Perfumery ad valorem	25	per cent.	<i>i</i>
	Salt per ton	1	5	0
	Sauces, bottled (quarts) per dozen	0	4	0 <i>i</i>
	„ „ (pints) „	0	2	0 <i>i</i>
	„ „ (smaller sizes) „	0	1	6 <i>i</i>
	Spices per lb.	0	0	2
	Syrups ad valorem	20	per cent.	<i>i</i>
	Spirits (of all kinds), the strength of which can be ascer- tained by Sykes' hydrometer per proof gallon	0	14	0 <i>i</i>
	„ and Spirituous Compounds (of all kinds), the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer per liquid gallon	0	14	0 <i>i</i>
	„ (of all kinds) used for fortifying Wine, the pro- duce of the Province per proof gallon	0	2	6 <i>i</i>
	„ Perfumed „	1	4	0 <i>i</i>
	„ Methylated per liquid gallon	0	3	0 <i>i</i>
	Tea per lb.	0	0	3
	Tobacco—Manufactured „	0	2	9 <i>i</i>
	„ Unmanufactured „	0	1	7½ <i>i</i>
	„ Cigars „	0	6	3 <i>i</i>
	„ Snuff „	0	6	0 <i>i</i>
	Vinegar, containing not more than 5 per cent. of acidity per gallon	0	0	9
	„ for every extra 1 per cent. or part of 1 per cent. of acidity „	0	0	2 <i>i</i>
	Wine, if not containing more than 35 per cent. of proof spirit „	0	6	0
	„ sparkling „	0	10	0
24	Beeswax per lb.	0	0	3 <i>i</i>
	Candles „	0	0	2
	Curled Hair „	0	0	2 <i>i</i>
	Feathers † ad valorem	25	per cent.	<i>i</i>
	Furs † „	„	„	<i>i</i>
	Glue per lb.	0	0	2
	Leather Millbands ad valorem	25	per cent.	<i>i</i>
	„ not enumerated, except Roans and Skivers „	15	per cent.	„
	Leatherware of every description, not enumerated „	25	per cent.	<i>i</i>
	Portmanteaux and Trunks (of all kinds) „	„	„	<i>i</i>
	Soap (other than fancy) per lb.	0	0	1 <i>i</i>
25	„ (fancy) „	0	0	4 <i>i</i>
	Stearine „	0	0	1
	Basketware ad valorem	25	per cent.	<i>i</i>
	Bench Screws „	„	„	<i>i</i>
	Blacking (including Boot Gloss, Harness Dressing, and Black Lead) „	„	„	<i>i</i>
	Blocks, Pulleys, and Sheaves „	„	„	<i>i</i>

* Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings :—(*i*) increase ; (*r*) reduction ; (*n*) new duty ; (*a*) other alterations.

† See also Order 19 ante.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 532 to 535 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
25	Blue per lb.	0	0	2
	Buckets and Tubs (of all kinds) † ad valorem	25	per cent.	i
	Lasts (wood) "			i
	Paper Bags, printed per cwt.	0	15	0
	" not printed "	0	10	0
	" Wrapping (of all kinds), Tissue "	0	3	4
	Picture Frames (except for public institutions) ad valorem	25	per cent.	i
	Starch per lb.	0	0	2
	Timber, viz:—			
	Battens, Deals, Planks, Quartering, Spars per 40 cubic ft.	0	2	6
	Boards, $\frac{3}{8}$ inches to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, rough or planed, tongued or grooved per 100 sup. ft.	0	1	6
	Laths per 1000	0	1	0
26	Palings per 100	0	0	6
	Shingles per 1000	0	0	6
	Wickerware and Woodware ad valorem	25	per cent.	i
	Wood (bent) and Joinery "			
	Oils (except Cloth, Cod, Cocoonut, Palm, Seal and Whale, free) per gallon	0	0	6
	" Kerosene "	0	0	3
	" Salad or Olive, in bulk "	0	2	0
	" " bottled (quarts) per dozen	0	4	0
	" " (pints) "	0	2	0
	" " (smaller size) "	0	1	6
	Paraffin and Mineral Wax per lb.	0	0	1
27	Boring Rods and Tools ad valorem	25	per cent.	i
	Whim Bows and Mounting "			i
29	China and Earthenware, not enumerated "	15	per cent.	
	Earthenware, Brown, and Stoneware "	20	per cent.	i
	Glass, Plate and Sheet, not enumerated "	15	per cent.	
	" Silvered "	25	per cent.	i
	Glassware, cut, engraved, etched, or ground, and Bottles (except Medicine Bottles) "	20	per cent.	i
	" not enumerated "	15	per cent.	
	Lamps and Lampware "			
	Mantelpieces "	25	per cent.	i
	Marble, Stone, Slate, wrought "	20	per cent.	i
	" Slate, Stone (for building), unwrought per c. foot	0	1	0
	Plaster of Paris per barrel	0	3	0
	Polishing Powders and Pastes ad valorem	25	per cent.	i
31	Tiles "			i
	British Plate "			i
	Jewellery "			i
	Metal Services, Spoons and Forks (except Steel Table Forks) "	15	per cent.	
	Plate and Plated Ware, not enumerated "	25	per cent.	i
	Silverware "			i
32	Kettles and Pans (copper and brass) "			i

* Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

† See also Order 32 post.

IMPORT DUTIES*—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 532 to 535 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.		
		£	s.	d.
32	Lead, Pipe and Sheet per cwt.	0	2	6
	Metals, Manufactures, as under:—			
	Bedsteads ad valorem	25	per cent.	i
	Bells (all kinds) "			i
	Bird Cages "			i
	Bolts and Nuts, over 3/8-inch diameter "			r
	Bridges and Bridge Work, manufactured "			i
	Bright Wireware "			i
	Britannic Metalware "			i
	Buckets and Tubs (of all kinds) "			i
	Campovens and Covers "			i
	Candle Moulds and Candlesticks "			i
	Castings, not enumerated "			i
	Grates, Stoves, Ranges, and Ovens, and parts therof "			i
	Hooks, Cabin "			i
	Iron, Safes "			r
	" Manufactures, Galvanized "			i
	" Galvanized, Corrugated, unmanufactured ... per ton	1	10	0
	" or Steel Columns, Girders (rolled or riveted), Pipes, Tubes "	2	0	0
	" Galvanized and Iron Cordage per cwt.	0	3	0
	" Nails "	0	2	0
	" Brackets, Doors, Gates, Kibbles, Lasts ... ad valorem	25	per cent.	i
	Japanned Ware "			i
	Metals (Manufactures of), not enumerated (except Plough and Scarifier Shares) "			i
	Plummer Blocks and Brasses "			i
	Sashweights, Staples "			i
	Scrapers "			i
	Screws per cwt.	0	2	0
	Shafting, cold-rolled or turned, and Couplings ... ad valorem	25	per cent.	i
	Steel, Plough and Scarifier Shares "	15	per cent.	i
	Tinware "	25	per cent.	i
	Tiring Plates "			i
	Troughing "			i
33	Cattle (horned), Cows, Oxen, Heifers, Bulls, Steers, Calves, over 6 months old (except Working Bullocks in teams) each	0	5	0
	Horses, Mares, Geldings, Colts, and Fillies, over the age of 6 months (except in Saddle or Harness) "	0	5	0
	Sheep "	0	0	6
	Pigs "	0	2	0
36	Fancy Goods ad valorem	15	per cent.	i

* Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(i) increase; (r) reduction; (n) new duty; (a) other alterations.

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

On Imported Goods not included in the foregoing Schedule, or in the following Free List ad valorem 10 per cent.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Free List.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 532 to 535 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
1	Books—Printed Paper — Blotting, Copying, Felt, Marble, Albuminized, Tracing, Coloured, Surface, Gelatine, Flint, Glazed, Morocco, Striped, Plaid, Printing and Writing (except faint lined) Slates, School Drawing Pins Music Newspapers—Printed Paper Fasteners Pencils—Carpenters' and Slate Pens and Penholders (not fancy) Transfers and Album Scraps	9	Engines—Gas, Portable, and Traction, Dry Air Refrigerating Machine, without engine Glaziers' Diamonds Hooks—Reaping Irons—Hatters', Italian, Smoothing, Cloth Manufacturers', and Tailors' Knives — Leather, Machine, Putty, Hay, Shoemakers' Saddlers', Chaff- cutting Knife Sharpeners and Powders Knitting Machine Machinery for Carding, Spinning, Weaving, and Finishing, Manufactures of Fibrous Materials, and Cards for such Machinery
3	Atlases Globes, School Maps Natural History Card Paintings and Engravings Picture Cards—School Works of Art—Chromo and Oleo- graphs		„ used in the manufacture of Paper and for Felting ; (including Wire Cloth and Felts)
4	Picture-frame Mouldings (except gold and solid polished wood)		„ Roller, &c., connected there- with, not enumerated, for Flour-milling purposes
5	Paint-boxes—Toy		„ Printing Presses and Machines
6	Eyeglasses and Spectacles (except gold and silver) Magnets Measuring Tapes Photographic—Cameras Photographic—Dry Plates Scales, Balances, and Weights and Measures Sensitized Paper Scientific and Optical Instruments Spirit Levels Surveyors' Chains Telephones		„ Lathes, over 3½ tons weight „ Drilling Machines, over 2½ tons weight „ Planing Machines, over 6 tons weight „ Punching Machines, over 7 tons weight „ Shearing Machines, over 7 tons weight „ Plate Bending Machines, over tons 5 weight „ Slotting Machines, over 4 tons weight „ Shaping, over 2½ tons weight „ Bookbinding and Ruling Machines (except engines and shafting)
7	Artificial Teeth Dentists' Tools and Materials Stump and Finger Joints Surgical Instruments		Mops Rabbit Traps Raddle Sewing Machines and Slabs Scythe and Scythe Handles Shears Shovels and Spades Sickles Tools, not otherwise enumerated
8	Blasting Powder, Dynamite, and Lithofracteur Detonators Fuse		
9	Anvils Combined Mower and Binder Eyelet Punches, Eyelets, and Webbing Forks—Hay and Digging		

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.**Free List—continued.*For the position of any article, see Index, pp. 532 to 535 *ante*.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
10	Carriage Trimmings Bicycle Steel Backbones or Tubes, and Rims, unfinished Hames, all kinds Harness—Minor Articles and Mount- ings Saddlers' Bindings and Ironmongery Shaft Tips Slots, Iron, for carriage building Whipsockets	17	Cotton, for Hosiery, Packing, Raw, Silicate, Waste, Wick, and Knitting and Mending Cloth Lining, Italian Cotton Thread, Sewing Linen Goods, in the piece Lint
11	Anchors, over 3 cwt. Chain Cables and Traces (not gal- vanized)	18	Braids and Bindings Elastic Pins and Needles Tapes
12	Putty	19	Bonnet Shapes Bonnets and Hats—Straw, Chip, Wil- low, Tape, or Braid, untrimmed
13	Door Knobs and Handles—Brass, Glass, or China Upholsterers' Trimmings		Boots and Shoes— children's No. 0-3 (present English sizes to be the standard)
14	Acid—Tartaric Alkali—Pearlash „ Potash, Canadian „ Soda ash—Caustic, Nitrate, Silicate Antifouling Composition Asphalt Brimstone—Crude and Flour of Sulphur Colours—Artists' Canvas, and Pallet Knives Copperas Dyestuffs, being Aniline Dyes, Bichrome, Dyewoods, Dyewood Extracts, and Indigo Ink, and Ink Powders Myrobalans Oil of Rhodium Phosphorus Sheep Dip and Wash Strychnine Sulphate of Copper Sumach and Valonia		Boot Elastic „ Hooks „ Laces, other than leather Buckles, all kinds of Buttons, all kinds of Hatters' Materials (except Felt Hoods, Pullover Hoods, and any article of Felt prepared for the manufacture of hats) Hooks and Eyes Metal Toe Caps, Heel Plates, and Boot Protectors Stay Busks Umbrella and Parasol Parts (except Covers) Waterproof Material in which Indian rubber or guttapercha is used in the manufacture
15	Crimean and Union Shirtings, in the piece Sock, Lining Wool, Mending	20	Bags and Sacks, printed or other- wise, being Bran, Corn, Flour, Gunny, Ore, and Woolpacks, not enumerated Bagging, Forfar and Hessian Bolt Rope Yarn, Russian Bunting, in the piece Canvas and Canvas Hose „ Penelope Cloth, American Leather Coir Yarn Felt, Sheathing and Paper, Roofing Harvest Twines, up to and including 31st December, 1887 Nets, Fishing Oakum and Junk Oil Cloth
16	Mill Silk Oil Silk Sewing Silk Silk Tags		
17	Bookbinding Cloth Cotton Goods, in the piece (except Velvets and Velveteens), to be con- sidered as unenumerated articles		

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Free List—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 532 to 535 *ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
20	Oil Baize	25	Corks—Cut and Cork, Cork Socking
	Sewing Twine		Ebonite and Vulcanite Bottle Stop-
	Webbing		pers
	Window Lines, Patent		Fibre, Cocoa
	Yarn—Angora, Wool, and Cotton		Flax
	Mending		Gutta-percha
	„ Combed, not being fingering		Hemp
22	Arrowroot		Indiarubber Bottles
	Corn Flour		„ Stamps, Erasers, Antirrat-
	Ginger, Green		tlers, Buffers, Washers,
	Grain—Wheat (overland)		and Tires for Bicycles
	Maizena		Hosing and Tubing
	Nuts, viz., Cocoanuts		Jute
	Patent Groats		Linseed
	Peas, Split		Oil Cake
	Pea Flour		Osiers
	Pearl and Patent Barley		Pitch, Tar, and Resin
	Rice, imported into any bonded ware-		Rattans
	house and manufactured into		Shellac
	starch therein		Shoe Pegs and Pegwood
	„ Offal		Timber—Ash, in the rough; Balks,
	Sago		Logs, Sleepers (railway), Square,
	Tapioca		over 4in. thick; Trenails and
23	Cocoa Nibs		Spokes, in rough; Clear Pine, in
	Lime Juice, in bulk		rough (irrespective of size); Sawn
	Salt, Rock		Hickory, Sawn Blackwood, and
	Saltpetre		Staves, in the rough
24	Bone black		Vegetable Wax
	Bones		Veneers, Wood
	Guano and other Manures		Wooden Hoops for Casks
	Hair, Seating and Unmanufactured	26	Oil—Cocoanut, Cod (bulk), Palm,
	„ and Bristles, and other Material		Seal, Whale, and Black Shale
	for Brushmaking	27	Diamonds—Mining
	Hides and Skins, Raw	28	Coal, Lignite, and Coke
	Ivory		Shale
	Leather—Patent Enamelled, Kid	29	Ballast, not being stone, enumerated
	„ Hogskin, Levant, Morocco,		Bricks, Bath and Dinas
	and imitation thereof		Chalk, and Demonstration
	Patent Roller Composition		Crucibles
	Tallow		Grindstones
	Washers—Raw Hide		Holloware
	Wool, Washed or Greasy		Holystones
25	Backs, Wooden, for Brushes		Lithographic Stones
	Bass, and other Material for Brush-		Millstones
	making		Porcelain Chemical Apparatus
	Cane	31	Coin, Specie, and Bullion
	„ imitation		Gold and Silver Leaf
	Cardboard, Strawboard, and Mill-		Precious Stones, unset
	board (plain)	32	Black Sand
	Casks and Cases, for dry goods and		Bolts and Nuts, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter and
	packages in which goods are ordi-		under
	narily imported (except Glass or		Bolt Ends and Nuts, $\frac{3}{8}$ in. diameter
	Stone Bottles enumerated), and		and under
	empty returns		Brass—Bar, Sheet, Rod, and Rolled

IMPORT DUTIES—continued.
Free List—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index pp. 532 to 535 ante.

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
32	Bushes—Patent Roller for Block-making Capsules Copper—Wire, covered Emery Cloth, Powder, and Paper Hinges (except T and Hook Hinges) Iron, Bar and Rod „ Galvanized, Sheet and Plain „ Girder Plates, unmanufactured „ Hoop, Ore, Pig, Plates „ Galvanized Iron Droppers „ Rails for Rail and Tramways „ Scrap, Sheet, Tubing cased with Brass „ Wire, Wire Galvanized, Wire Netting, all kinds „ Wrought Iron Tubes and Pipes, under 6in. internal diameter Ironmongery, minor articles of, not enumerated Latches and Locks of all kinds Lead Ore, Pig and Scrap Metals—Antimony, in Ingots Metal—Barrel and Cupboard Bolts „ Copper and Yellow Metal, Sheating, Bar, Rod, and Nails „ Muntz Mortise-lock Furniture and Finger-plates Ores	32	Platinum Quicksilver Rivets, Steel, Iron, or Galvanized Sash-fasteners and Lifts Shoemakers' Nails (sparrow-bill), Wrought and Cast Tips, Bright and Black Mal. Hobs, Nuggets, Hungarian Cut Sprigs, Steel Bills, Tingles, Iron and Brass Rivets Springs—Door, Safe, and Chair Steel—Bar, Rod, Sheet, Fencing Wire, Standards and Droppers, Steel Cranks and Tires in the rough for railways and tramways Steel, Wire Cordage Tanks Iron (except Galvanized or Corrugated) Tin—Block, Ingot, Sheet, Plates, and Tin Plates, decorated Tinfoil Tubing—Metal (except Iron) Wire of all kinds (except Gold, Silver, and Plated) Zinc—Ingots, Perforated and Sheet 33 Animals—Living, not enumerated 34 Plants and Trees Seeds and Bulbs—Garden „ Grass 35 Type 36 Specimens of Natural History

EXCISE DUTY. £ s. d.

Order 23.—Spirits Distilled in the Colony per proof gallon 0 9 4
(And so in proportion for any greater or less strength than proof.)

TARIFF OF NORTHERN TERRITORY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

IMPORT DUTIES.*

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
14	Opium per lb.	1 0 0
22	Rice „	0 0 0½
23	Sugar (of all kinds) and Molasses per cwt.	0 5 0
	Tea per lb.	0 0 6

NOTE.—With these exceptions, the South Australian Tariff, as published in the last *Victorian Year-Book*, is in operation in the Northern Territory in respect of all goods imported, not being animals.

EXPORT DUTY.* £ s. d.

Order 31.—Gold per oz. troy 0 1 0

*-These duties are imposed under the *Northern Territory Customs Act*, No. 254, of 1882.

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